The New-York Times.

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APRIL 1878

WASHINGTON.

RAILROAD MAIL TRANSPORTATION.

REPORT OF GARDINER C. HUBBARD, OF THE RAILROAD POSTAL COMMISSION — EVIDENCE IN FAVOR OF FAST MAIL SERVICE AND POSTAL CARS—IMPORTANT STATISTICS—ENORMOUS AMOUNT OF EXCHANGES BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND OTHER CITIES —THE INTEREST SAVED BY THE FAST TRAIN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Gardiner C. Hubbard, of Massachusetts, one of the three Commissioners appointed to examine into the transportation of mails by railroad companies, has prepared a report which will be presented to Congress to-morrow. The other two members of the commission, Daniel M. Fox, of Pennsylvania, and George A. Bassett, of New-York, make a separate report. This commission was appointed August, 1876, and have visited all parts of the country to learn by careful observations the practical operation of the Railway Mail Service. They have taken the testimony of railroad officials representing all classes of roads, the smallest as well as the largest, and have obtained returns showing expenses and receipts of roads doing nearly three quarters of the entire railway business of the country. Mr. Hubbard's report is a very exhaustive document, giving a comprehensive history of the Railway Mail Service, the actual cost of transporting the mails, the amount of compensation paid the railroad companies by the Government, and a mass of statistical information upon the general subject that will be of great value to the Post Office Department. Speaking of the Postal Car Service, Mr. Hubbard says: "It would be impossible to carry on the business of the country without postal cars. On an average night trip between New-York and Boston, about 550 distributions of letter mail are made. On the New-York and Pittsburg Railway Post Office, 140 separations of newspapers and 600 of letter mail are daily made. On the day line of the Missouri Pacific Railway, between St. Louis and Kansas City, the distribution for a single trip west has reached 600 packages of letters, and 252 sacks of paper mail. There are sent daily 3,794 bags and pouches of mail matter from the New-York Post Office to every town and hamlet in the country; about 700 bags and pouches of there are sent on the 6 P. M. mail by the Pennsylvania Railroad, and nearly three-fourths of the whole mail by trains leaving for the South and West at 6 and 8 o'clock P. M., and for the East at 9 P. M. The mails must be made up and leave the office an hour before the departure of the train. The amount of mail matter is so great that it would be impossible to distribute it within the time allowed by law without greatly increasing the force and space in the Post Offices of our large cities; but when they are distributed in transit, those for more distant States need not be assorted until the second or third day, thus gaining from 24 to 48 hours in the distribution." Mr. Hubbard says this service should be extended to all railways.

Some interesting facts are given in the pages devoted to the Fast Mail Service. During the 10 months the fast mail was in operation it failed only three times to arrive in Chicago from New-York on schedule time, but never missed the Western connection. The clerks on these cars distributed each day over 500,000 letters and papers. Mr. Hubbard says of the utility of the fast mail it would not seem that the difference of time between the mails which left New-York at 8:30 P. M. and 4:15 A. M. could have been of great importance, but the testimony of business men, newspaper dealers, Postmasters, Railway Mail Superintendents and clerks, is strong and nearly unanimous in favor of its great value, and the commission were surprised at the almost universal desire for its re-establishment. The smaller cities and places west of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio, where there was only one daily mail, suffered much more from its withdrawal than New-York, Cleveland, or Chicago. All the westward bound mail, which amounted to 80 per cent. of the whole mail arriving at Chicago, was transferred direct to the postal cars for places beyond.

The merchants at Nashville, Tenn., Austin and Galveston, Texas, Shreveport, La., Little Rock, Ark., Denver, Col., and Los Angeles, Cal., Milwaukee, Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., bear testimony to the value of the fast mail. A merchant at Denver testified that he could afford to pay $1,000 a year for its restoration. At Cincinnati, however, several merchants considered this mail, which arrived there in the evening, too late for delivery, a positive injury to the city. In several other cities a few were doubtful as to its advantages. These witnesses believed that if the mail had left New-York in the evening it would have been a public benefit, and all agreed that a morning and an evening mail between the East and the West was of the utmost importance.

The time saved by these mails in the transmission of correspondence between the South-western, Western, and North-western States, and the Eastern cities was over 24 hours, making the difference of one day's interest on all Eastern remittances. Intelligent business men in Galveston estimated the amount of exchanges between that city and New York at $50,000,000. In Houston it was placed at $35,000,000; Little Rock, $50,000,000; Nashville, $75,000,000; Denver, $20,000,000; San Francisco, $150,000,000; Toledo, $350,000,000; Chicago, $600,000,000. The annual saving to these cities alone, assuming the average rate of interest to be 7 per cent., would amount to nearly $300,000, and if we assume $600,000 as the entire amount of interest annually saved, it would be a low estimate. Many merchants estimated the benefits they received from the shortening of time between the sending and filling of orders for goods as greater even than the saving of interest, for though the telegraph is largely used in a certain class of transactions, yet the great bulk of mercantile orders, where not given by the purchaser in person, are sent by mail. About 40 times as many letters as telegrams are sent. If fast mails were established on the main routes there would be little need of further extension of this branch of the service for many years. It is of the greatest importance that the mails between the large cities should leave late in the evening and arrive in time for the first delivery and for connection with the outgoing trains. This cannot be accomplished on the great roads between Boston and New-York and the West and South under the existing time-tables, nor can later hours of departure and earlier and more punctual arrival be secured without limited mail trains. When it is understood that one-fifth of the entire mails of the country are either sent out from or received in New-York; that every inhabitant of the most distant town on the frontier is interested in them, the necessity for such trains will be felt to be sufficient to warrant the expenditure it will cost. As postal cars now in use on other trains would be transferred to the limited mail, the only additional expense to the department would be the cost of increased speed and the limitation in the number of cars.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE PARTY.

OBJECT OF SATURDAY'S CAUCUS—A DIVISION AMONG THE SENATORS—HOPE OF AN ULTIMATE UNDERSTANDING NOT YET ABANDONED.

special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The caucus yesterday afternoon attracts attention to-day chiefly because nobody can find out exactly what was said or done. An unusual degree of secrecy is observed, though the points of the meeting have been sufficiently disclosed to show its purpose and result. It has been developed in the last few weeks that not only is the Senate drifting further away from the President, but the coherency of the Republican part of the body is also threatened, not with any sudden rupture, but with a gradual severance of the parts. One class of Senators applaud Mr. Howe's speech, and seem to approve it as being wise politically, while another look upon it as exceedingly injurious in its effects upon the prospective success of the party, and deprecate any repetition of similar attacks. In other words, a portion of the Senate regard the speech as prudent and satisfactory, and another portion look upon it as leading in the direction of disaster. Now, the undoubted object of the caucus was, in the first instance, to obtain a better understanding between these two classes of Senators, and it was further designed and hoped that measures might be taken looking to political co-operation with the President. The class of Senators who applaud Mr. Howe's speech are accused of the desire to get rid of the President altogether as a factor in the Republican Party. Connected with the other influences which affect the situation is the expiration of the terms of several Senators on the 4th of next March. These Senators have a far greater interest in the immediate situation of politics than those who have yet two or four years' service before them.

So far as securing any understanding or arriving at any result, the caucus was a failure, being thinly attended, and the class of Senators from whom incendiary speeches are feared being generally absent. The caucus lasted but an hour. It is certain that nothing occurred to discourage the hope of establishing a policy for the united action of the Republicans in the Senate, though the men who are most extreme against the President seem rather pleased that nothing was accomplished. It is not at all likely that any Senator will attempt Mr. Howe's rôle for weeks or months to come, but it seems decidedly important that the spirit should be checked which leads in the direction of a division among Republicans in the Senate and in Congress. If any considerable number of Senators determine that the President must in some manner be gotten out of the party, it will be necessary for them to secure the co-operation of the entire strength of the Republicans in that body, else they will find the undertaking tedious and unfruitful. There is a large number of Senators, and they are the ablest in the body, who are not yet ready to abandon the hope for ultimate union of action politically between the President and the party.

PACIFIC RAILWAY LEGISLATION.

THE BILL TO COMPEL THE UNION AND CENTRAL PACIFIC TO ADOPT PRO RATA CHARGES WITH OTHER ROADS—STRENGTH OF THE BILL IN BOTH HOUSES—THE SINKING FUND QUESTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The bill agreed upon by the House Railroad Committee yesterday, known as the Pro Rata bill, seems to have even more strength than appeared some weeks ago, when it was stated in these dispatches that it would be the strongest of all the railroad measures. In addition to the members who believe in the bill on its own account, there will be found to vote for it a large number of the supporters of the Texas-Pacific subsidy. Mr. Scott favors the Pro rata bill, and the Senate Judiciary Committee bill, and every other bill which will injure or annoy Huntington and Jay Gould. The present indications are that the Pro rata bill will certainly pass the House, and it will undoubtedly have a similar support in the Senate, though progress through that body is more difficult, and it may be that final action will be defeated. The bill is not regarded as unreasonable in its terms. It simply provides a peremptory method of enforcing the laws under which these subsidy roads are operated. When litigation is necessary the roads, and not the Government, have the burden of beginning it. The proposition to appoint the Commissioners in the bill will probably fail. The Senate is not likely to agree to any such proposition, though if three names universally accepable should be proposed it would seem to be the most direct way of securing a good board. This proposition need not put the passage of the bill in jeopardy, however, since, if the House agrees to it and the Senate does not, it can be settled by a committee of conference. In connection with the naming of the Commissioners, Mr. Hewitt is said to have exploded in a characteristic manner and charged point blank that Jay Gould had influence with the President, and Hewitt would prove it if necessary on the floor of the House. It is not quite clear whether this is stating Mr. Hewitt's words too strongly, but such is the version given. Mr. Hewitt sometimes has less information than he supposes. Such was notably the case during the Emma Mine investigation, when he solemnly informed the Committee on Foreign Affairs that unless they censured Minister Schenck in direct terms he would be sent back to London, and this Mr. Hewitt affirmed he knew from official information. There really seems to be no objection to appointing the Commissioners in the bill, however, provided it is constitutional, and a good commission can be secured in that manner.

The railroad discussion comes up regularly in the Senate to-morrow, and Mr. Blaine, according to the *Record*, has the floor for a speech. He is not likely to occupy a great deal of time, but it is said he will speak for the Railroad Committee's bill. It would not be strange, however, if he appeared again as a compromiser, and advocated a middle course between the two extremes. His position will be regarded with a good deal of interest.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1878.

It appears from an official document that the total expenses of the Sioux war were $2,312,530.

The Senate Committee on Railroads voted to report unanimously, and without amendment, the bill authorizing the Secretary of War to survey and report the best route, postal and commercial, from the capital of Texas to Topolovampo, Mexico.

The Mexican recognition questions are likely to come before both houses of Congress in the course of a few days.

The first silver dollars were coined on the 14th of March, and up to the close of the month $1,000,000 had been coined. Arrangements are completed under which during April the Philadelphia Mint will turn out $1,750,000.

The Internal Revenue receipts for the month just closed show a falling off from the receipts for the corresponding month of 1877 of over $1,200,000, and a reduction of receipts during the past eight months from the corresponding months of last year of $5,500,000.

There was not much activity yesterday in the way of investigations by the House Committees. The way in which mail contracts are let, especially in the Western States, had some further light thrown upon it by testimony taken before the Post Office Committee. The operations of the Navy Department were looked into by the Committee on Naval Affairs, which had before it the surviving members of the late firm of Wood & Dialogue, of Philadelphia, in connection particularly with the charter and purchase of the steam-boat Burlington by Secretary Robeson. The Committee on Public Lands heard statements on the subject of land surveys in the Western States and Territories. None of the proceedings possessed much public interest.

At the beginning of the present Congress there were 17 contested election cases to be decided by the House. Of this number the following have been disposed of in favor of the contestants, who, in all cases were Democrats—namely: California, P. D. Wigginton; Colorado, Thomas M. Patterson; Louisiana, J. H. Acklen; Massachusetts, Benjamin Dean. The following cases are yet to be acted upon by the Election Committee: Alabama, Jere Haralson against Charles M. Shelley; Florida, J. J. Finley against Horatio Bisbee, Jr.; Louisiana, (Fourth District,) George L. Smith against J. B. Elam; Louisiana, (Sixth District,) C. E. Nash against E. W. Robertson; Missouri, Frost against Metcalfe; Mississippi, John R. Lynch against James R. Chalmers; Pennsylvania, James L. Nutting against James B. Reilly; South Carolina, (First District,) John S. Richardson against Joseph H. Rainey; South Carolina, (Second District,) M. P. O'Connor against Richard H. Cain; South Carolina, (Fifth District,) G. D. Tillman against Robert Smalls; Oregon, Samuel W. McDowell against Richard Williams; Virginia, William E. Hinton against Joseph Jorgensen; Arizona, William H. Hardy against H. S. Stevens.

FIGHTING FOR HIS HOMESTEAD.

THE SHOOTING AFFAIR AT PINE PLAINS—A FARMER ATTACKED BY A COLONEL AND A CONSTABLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 31.—The shooting affair at Pine Plains yesterday has caused much excitement there. The wounded man, Edward Thompson, is a farmer 72 years old. Col. Fraleigh sold Mr. Thompson's farm, and had advertised to auction the stock off last Saturday afternoon. Visiting the farm in the morning with Constable H. C. Smith, he found the road leading to the house cut off by a fence. Mr. Thompson met him at the fence, and words ensued, when the farmer knocked Fraleigh down with a stick, and also struck the officer. The latter drew a revolver and fired, the ball striking Thompson in the breast, and glancing upward lodged near the neck. Mr. Thompson's son advanced to strike the officer with a club, when the latter pointed the revolver at him, and, Thompson says, fired it, but the young man was not hit. Afterward Mr. Thompson's son and the officer were both arrested on counter charges of intent to kill. Col. Fraleigh was badly beaten, and is confined to his bed. The elder Thompson is in a critical condition, the ball having not yet been extracted. The fight was over the Thompson homestead, on which Fraleigh held mortgages and had sold the property. Mr. Thompson claims he was ready to settle, but Fraleigh wouldn't sign the deed.

A CHANGE OF PASTORATE ACCEPTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, March 31.—Rev. Dr. C. B. Crane, Pastor of the South Baptist Church in this city for the past 17 years, resigned this morning to accept the unanimous call to the pastorate of the First Baptist Society of Boston. Dr. Crane stands at the head of the Baptist denomination in this State, and has met with extraordinary success in his Hartford pastorate, having officiated at over 500 baptisms. During the past Winter he has been one of the most active and efficient supporters of the Moody revival in this city. Rev. John C. Kimball, of Newport, R. I., has accepted the pastorate of the Church of the Saviour in Hartford, the only Unitarian organization in Connecticut, and will commence his labors here May 1. Rev. Mr. Meredith preached his farewell sermon in the Methodist Church to-day, and will accept the pastorate of the Congregational Church in East Hartford.

SUSPECTED OF MURDERING HAMM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ROCHESTER, March 31.—The report of the Coroner's jury in case of the murder of Frederick Hamm, a farmer, near Brockport, on the 23d inst., implicates George Boyce and Nicholas Engler, neighbors of the deceased, as his murderers. Hamm and these persons are known to have had some difficulties, and ex parte evidence which has been taken gives color to the probability that they committed or instigated the crime. Tracks were found leading direct from Hamm's house to Boyce's, into which Boyce's boots fit. Part of the wadding found in Hamm's head corresponded with that found in Boyce's house.

CONVICT LABOR IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WHEELING, West Va., March 31.—A meeting of representatives from the various trades unions of this city was held here last night for the purpose of protesting against the employment of convict labor in all cases where it comes in competition with the usual mechanical pursuits, and to make arrangements for a thorough organization of working men throughout the State to petition Gov. Matthews and the Board of Public Works to use all means in their power to put a stop to the system.

THE MISSING VANCE HEARD FROM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, March 31.—Col. J. L. Vance, the missing ex-Congressman, has been seen at St. Louis, and again at Kansas City. His friends, however, who are on the trail, have been unable so far to overtake him. The Colonel is wanted in Washington by various parties with whom he has final dealings. Several friends in Cincinnati also, who have contributed to defray the expenses of his present trip, would like to see him.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, March 31.—A prominent citizen of Lambertville, named Israel Wilson, fell dead yesterday as he was inspecting a new residence erected by him. He was the first member of his family to go into the building since its completion, and was to have removed his furniture in the afternoon. He had barely got past the threshold when he died. The cause was apoplexy.

BURIAL OF MAJOR WILSON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WHEELING, West Va., March 31.—The remains of Major Robert P. Wilson, of the Tenth United States Infantry, who was killed on the 20th inst. by the explosion of a fowling-piece at Fort Richardson, Texas, was to-day interred in this city by the Matthews and Goff Guards, Companies A and B, of the First West Virginia Battalion.

A SUNDAY ROW IN NEW-JERSEY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, March 31.—During a row at a saloon in Millham, a suburb of this city, this forenoon, in which pistols and clubs were freely used, one of the combatants named "Kidney" Brown was shot in the thigh, and another named Bond had his nose broken by a blow from a club.

BANKRUPTCY IN CHICAGO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, March 31.—During the month of March, 39 petitions in bankruptcy were filed in the United States District Court here. The secured debts reach $285,211, and unsecured, $749,725.

CONSENTING TO NEW BISHOPS.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 31.—The Standing Committee of the Diocese of Florida have given canonical consent to the consecration of Rev. Mr. Peterkin as Bishop of West Virginia, and Rev. Dr. Burgess as Bishop of Quincy.

WAR ALMOST INEVITABLE.

ENGLAND, TURKEY, AND RUSSIA.

RUMORED APPLICATION BY ENGLAND FOR PERMISSION TO ENCAMP A FORCE ON GREEK TERRITORY—CONFLICTING STATEMENTS RESPECTING THE POSITION OF TURKEY—THE ENGLISH LANDING WAR MATERIAL ON THE ISLAND OF TENEDOS.

LONDON, March 31.—Paris papers publish a telegram from Athens stating that a rumor is current there that England has asked permission to encamp an expeditionary corps on Greek territory.

LONDON, April 1.—The *Standard's* correspondent at Berlin says in consequence of Austria's refusal to come to an arrangement with Russia, it is believed that Prince Gortschakoff has already informed Lord Loftus that Russia is ready to yield to England's demand in regard to the congress.

A special to the *Standard*, dated Constantinople, Friday, states that if the English fleet is not withdrawn, the Russians will occupy Constantinople, with the approval of the Sultan.

The same correspondent understands that Mr. Layard, in accordance with the instructions of the British Government, has asked the Porte what its attitude will be in the event of an Anglo-Russian war. Safvet Pasha replied that he was personally inclined to neutrality, but he would submit the matter to the council.

The *Standard's* correspondent at Constantinople, telegraphing on Saturday, says: "I hear on the very best authority that the Sultan told the Grand Duke Nicholas that he would not fight against England. The Russians will occupy Buyukdere on Monday. The English have landed a large quantity of war material on the Island of Tenedos."

The *Standard's* report from Berlin that Russia is ready to yield to England's demand should be received with reserve, as both the *Agence Russe* and *Journal de St. Petersbourg* yesterday opposed further concessions on the part of Russia. Moreover, the correspondent of the *Times* at St. Petersburg telegraphs on Sunday as follows: "War is now regarded as almost inevitable. The vague hope that a diplomatic formula might be found for the renewal of negotiations has been destroyed by Lord Beaconsfield's declaration that the question at issue is not a matter of form, but one of essential reality."

The other dispatches of the *Standard* given above should be received with due caution, on account of their sensational character.

A special dispatch to the *Daily News* from St. Petersburg says despite the general excitement a few men in high positions advocate a final attempt at conciliation by the simultaneous withdrawal of the British fleet and the Russian Army from the neighborhood of Constantinople, pending arbitration by a neutral sovereign.

The *Daily Telegraph* positively asserts that the Marquis of Salisbury will succeed Lord Derby as Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

THE SITUATION IN THE PROVINCES.

THE TURKS TO REOCCUPY BUYUKDERE — WITHDRAWAL FROM THE QUADRILATERAL DEFERRED — THE GRAND DUKE HOLDING A GREAT MILITARY COUNCIL—ENGLISH MERCHANTS ORDERING VESSELS FROM GALATZ WITHOUT CARGOES.

LONDON, March 31.—Reuter's Telegram Company has received the following from Constantinople, dated to-day: "The Turks have reoccupied Buyukdere. The evacuation of the Quadrilateral by the Turks has been deferred for the present.

"The Grand Duke Nicholas to-day presided over a grand military council at San Stefano. He will visit the Sultan again shortly."

An Athens dispatch says: "A Turkish force, estimated at 10,000, has stormed the insurgent positions on Mount Pelion and captured Macrinitza. The insurgents are intrenching new positions. The losses on both sides were heavy. News of another battle is momentarily expected."

LONDON, April 1.—The *Times* has the following from Paris: "A Belgrade telegram states that Servia will join Russia in the event of an Anglo-Russian war."

The Bucharest correspondent of the *Times* reports that English merchant vessels at Galatz have been ordered by their owners to sail immediately, even without cargo. Gen. Zimmermann's corps has been ordered to Moldavia immediately.

A Belgrade special to the *Standard* states that Gen. Markovitz, commander of the Donejevatz brigade, has been arrested for high treason. Many other arrests are probable.

IGNATIEFF'S FAILURE AT VIENNA.

REPORTED REJECTION OF THE TREATY OF SAN STEFANO BY AUSTRIA—DEPARTURE OF GEN. IGNATIEFF FOR ST. PETERSBURG—RUMORED MOBILIZATION OF 400,000 AUSTRIANS ON THE BOSNIAN FRONTIERS —THE HUNGARIAN DIET—SERVIA AND OTHER PROVINCES.

VIENNA, March 31.—Gen. Ignatieff left for St. Petersburg this morning. The semi-official *Montag's Revue* says Gen. Ignatieff ascertained from Count Andrassy that Austria rejects the treaty of peace signed at San Stefano as clashing with both her own and European interests. Count Andrassy also informed Gen. Ignatieff of Austria's interests with great exactness, but Gen. Ignatieff being without power to conclude any arrangement whatever, could only accept the declaration *ad referendum*.

PARIS, March 31.—A special to the *Patrie* from Vienna says a rumor is current there that the immediate mobilization of 400,000 men on the Bosnian frontiers has been ordered.

The *Temps'* Vienna dispatch reports that in consequence of a demonstration in the Hungarian Diet on Saturday, when an allusion to an understanding with England was much cheered, M. Tisza, Chief of the Hungarian Ministry, has been summoned to Vienna.

LONDON, March 31.—A Reuter dispatch from Belgrade, dated to-day, says: "It is stated that the immediate remobilization of the whole Servian forces has been ordered, in consequence of the report made by the Committee of the Austrian General Staff that the Treaty of San Stefano would compel Austria to extend her military power over Servia, Montenegro, Bosnia, and Albania."

LONDON, April 1.—The *Times'* special from Berlin states that Russia has informed Austria that she would observe a friendly neutrality if Austria seized the western provinces of Turkey. Austria is not likely to accept the offer.

The Vienna dispatch of the *Daily Telegraph* says Count Andrassy is making fresh efforts to bring about the meeting of the congress, and thinks Russia will eventually yield to England's demand. Count Andrassy informed Gen. Ignatieff that the whole tendency of the treaty was in opposition to the interests of Europe, and that no lasting peace could be concluded without the sanction of all the powers. Gen. Ignatieff rejoined that Russia had altogether abandoned the idea of a congress in consequence of the difficulties raised by England. He urged Count Andrassy to state Austria's demand. The Count declined, as he still hoped for a congress, but declared that if he had to consider the treaty solely from an Austrian point of view, he would demand far greater concessions than if he had to consider it in relation to the general interests of Europe. Gen. Ignatieff also failed to convince the Emperor.

The *Telegraph's* correspondent says he has the foregoing on the highest official authority. He adds that Germany has approved the refusal of Prince Charles of Roumania to surrender Bessarabia unless invited to do so by the powers.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

NICARAGUA AND GERMANY—ILLNESS OF THE GENERAL OF THE JESUITS.

BERLIN, March 31.—The Government of Nicaragua has accepted the conditions proposed by Germany.

ROME, March 30.—Father Beckx, General of the Society of Jesus, is ill.

LONDON, April 1.—The bark Mauldslie, from Baltimore for Dunkirk, on entering the latter port ran into the pier and sank.

PARIS, March 31.—The French Budget for 1878 estimates the surplus at 12,000,000 francs.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 1—1 A. M.—The pressure is lowest in New-England, and highest in the North-west. Light rain has generally fallen in the lake region, Middle, South Atlantic, and Gulf States. South-westerly winds prevail in the South Atlantic States, westerly in the Middle States; elsewhere they are northerly. The temperature has risen in the North-west, fallen in Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, and elsewhere remained nearly stationary. The Missouri River has risen two feet at Leavenworth, and the Mississippi fallen 14 inches at Memphis.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England, partly cloudy weather, areas of light rain, colder, variable winds, mostly from north-east to north-west, stationary followed by rising barometer.

For the Middle Atlantic States, colder, clearing weather, north-westerly winds, and rising barometer.

For the lower lake region, areas of light rain, followed by colder, clearing weather, north-westerly winds, and rising barometer.

Cautionary signals continue at Cape Lookout, Cape Hatteras, Kitty Hawk, Cape Henry, Cape May, Atlantic City, Barnegat, Sandy Hook, Lewes, New-York, New-Haven, New-London, Newport, Wood's Hole, Indianola, and Galveston.

The Lower Mississippi River will fall.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

1877.	1878.		1877.	1878.
3 A. M.	35°	3:30 P. M.	49°	56°
6 A. M.	34°	6 P. M.	44°	48°
9 A. M.	42°	9 P. M.	42°	47°
12 M.	48°	12 P. M.	41°	44°

Average temperature yesterday.....47½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....41½°

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The damage to Walker Brothers & Co.'s stock by fire in Memphis, Tenn., on Saturday night, is estimated at $50,000, and is covered by insurance as follows: Planters', of Memphis, and Commercial Union, of England, $15,000 each; London Assurance, Scottish Commercial, Hamburg, of Bremen, and North British & Mercantile, $10,000 each; German-American, of New-York, and Lancashire, of England, $7,500 each; Union Fire and Marine, of Galveston, Phœnix, of Hartford, Manhattan, of New-York, Mobile Underwriters', Connecticut Fire, Imperial and Northern Home, of New-York, Hoffman, of New-York, Firemen's Fund, of San Francisco, Fire Association, of Philadelphia, Queens, Mississippi Valley, of Memphis, and Royal, of London, $5,000 each; St. Joseph, of Missouri, $2,500, making a total of $165,000. The building, owned by C. W. Goyer, was damaged to the extent of $2,500, and was insured in the Hernando, of Memphis, for $15,000.

A MISSING CIVIL ENGINEER.

Inspector Dilks, while on duty at the Central Office at a late hour last night, was waited on by two gentlemen who had come in search of Mr. Boyd Eliot, a civil engineer, of No. 917 Broadway, who is missing, and whose absence has caused his friends great uneasiness. Mr. Eliot, who is interested in a number of patent rights, had been in Philadelphia, where he appeared as a witness in a suit pending in the courts there. On Friday he telegraphed to his friends in this City that he would leave Philadelphia on the train due here at 2:15 P. M. He did not arrive by that train, but his friends received a telegram from Mr. Eliot informing them that he had concluded to remain over for the next train. This is the last that Mr. Eliot's friends have heard from him. As he did not arrive home on Friday night they became alarmed for his safety, and caused inquiries to be made in Philadelphia. These inquiries resulted in the discovery that Mr. Eliot was seen at the depot just previous to the starting of the train, by no conductor of the train nor of the palace car attached thereto could remember any person of Mr. Eliot's description among the passengers. It is therefore surmised that he did not leave Philadelphia. The missing gentleman is subject to sudden fits of sickness, and it is feared that he has been stricken down in Philadelphia or on his arrival here, if he came to this City. Inspector Dilks ordered a general alarm to be sent out to all the Police stations, directing the Police to search the hotels for the missing gentleman. Mr Eliot is about 60 years of age, is six feet tall, and has gray mustache and side whiskers. He was attired in a full suit of black, and wore a black overcoat and black silk hat. He had two valises with him, one black and the other red, which contained among other things some very important papers.

THE SILVER SUPPLY AND ITS COST.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—Regarding Secretary Sherman's statement that the silver owners of the Pacific Coast have made a corner in that commodity and put the price of bullion up to a figure higher than that at which they were previously willing to sell for shipment to Asia, even with freight excluded, the Nevada Bank authorities say such is not a proper statement of the case. They hold they are, as a matter of business, entitled to whatever profit would fall to them by their nearness to the market. In offering silver for coinage at the San Francisco Mint, they estimate what it will cost the Government to buy silver in London and land it here, and regulate their prices accordingly.

BILLIARDS BETWEEN SCHAEFER AND SEXTON.

ST. LOUIS, March 31.—A telegram has been received here from John D. O'Connor, stating that he will back Sexton against Schaefer for a game of billiards to be played in New-York for $2,500 a side, 2,000 points up. Schaefer says he cannot obtain backers in New-York, but will play Sexton in St. Louis for the amount mentioned, and allow him $500 for expenses.

A LONG SEARCH FOR A MISSING MAN.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 31.—The body of John Weeks, of New-Salem, who has been missing nearly three weeks, was found to-day in Wendell, about a mile from the house where he was last seen. On the night of his disappearance he was intoxicated, and probably froze to death. The people of surrounding towns have been searching for him constantly since his disappearance. Over 100 were out to-day.

JETTIES IN THE ST. JOHN RIVER.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 31.—Capt. James B. Eads has been here for the past few days making an examination of the river with a view to ascertaining if the channel at the mouth can be improved. He submitted a report yesterday to the Mayor stating that with the jetty system from 20 to 24 feet of water can be obtained at a cost of $1,750,000. Capt. Eads and party left for New-Orleans to-day.

FUNERAL OF FISHER, THE MOLLIE MAGUIRE.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., March 31.—The funeral of Thomas P. Fisher, the executed "Mollie Maguire," took place at Summit Hill yesterday. It was intended to have the funeral to-day, but other religious services made the change necessary. There was a large crowd present.

OPPOSITION TO THE TARIFF BILL.

CHESTER, Penn., March 31.—At a meeting of gentlemen representing 30 manufacturing establishments in Delaware County, held here on Saturday, it was decided to have a public demonstration in this city against Mr. Wood's Tariff bill on April 20.

DEATH OF AN OFFICER OF THE WAR.

OMAHA, March 31.—Gen. Silas A. Strickland died here to-day, aged 47 years. He was Colonel of the Fiftieth Ohio Infantry, and for some time commanded a brigade during the rebellion. He was brevetted a Brigadier-General May 27, 1865.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 31.—Charles B. Stetson, of Malden, Mass., who was formerly connected with the New-York *Express*, Portland *Advertiser*, and other newspapers, died at Newport to-day.

PEDESTRIANISM IN LONDON.

THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

AN EARLY VISIT TO AGRICULTURAL HALL—HOSPITALITY OF MRS. O'LEARY—SIR JOHN ASTLEY'S SPEECH TO THE CONTESTANTS—DESCRIPTION OF SOME OF THE PEDESTRIANS—AN IMPUDENT FELLOW RULED OFF THE COURSE—LOOKING FOR AN EARLY BREAKFAST—PROGRESS OF THE MATCH.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Thursday, March 21, 1878.

From a pleasant London drawing-room into the streets at midnight; from the West End to the North; from St. John's Wood to Islington; the journey was not tempting at midnight and on a Sunday. But I had a companion in Mr. Franc B. Wilkie, of a Chicago newspaper, and our destination was the Agricultural Hall, to see the opening of "the great pedestrian match" in which Daniel O'Leary, an American citizen, was to compete in one of the most remarkable contests of modern days. Shortly after midnight I was introduced to Mr. O'Leary and Mrs. O'Leary at their lodgings, not far from the scene of the pedestrian encounter. O'Leary, a well-built though slight young man, over the middle height, wearing a mustache and with the forehead rather of a poet than a mere "walker," received us with a genial American welcome. Mrs. O'Leary gave us some tea and toast, and we chatted with her husband about his early life. He was originally a postman and a book-canvasser in Chicago, and his first pedestrian feats were performed in collecting the debts owing to him for a Bible which he sold in parts. He had tried to keep up a certain amount of walking on board the steamer as he came over, but the weather had been too rough to permit of his doing much. I felt the muscles of his legs. They seemed to be flabby for limbs that had done so much work. But he expressed himself satisfied with his condition, and, now that the time was drawing near, he longed to be on the track and at work.

"I think," he said, looking down at his feet, "there are about 550 miles in these boots between now and the end of the week."

At a few minutes to 1 o'clock we entered the Agricultural Hall together. Only the press and a few friends of Sir John D. Astley were invited to be present, in addition to the trainers and servants of the competitors. The vast building, lighted by only two or three chandeliers, looked anything but festive. Two tracks marked the oval space in the great building, one for Englishmen and one for foreigners. Groups of men filled the inclosure in the middle, around which the tracks were laid down. Clerks were busy at the judges' stand. The great wide space of benches, set apart for spectators, looked chill and dirty. The light of a charcoal fire in a brazier fell mysteriously upon the small encampment of the pedestrians near the entrance doors. One tent stood alone near the foreigners' track. Among the groups of lookers-on the soft hats of Transatlantic visitors were conspicuous. Several gentlemen from the United States were regretting that Weston had withdrawn from the competition. "Guess O'Leary made him ill," said one of his countrymen, and the medical certificate which he had sent in to justify his withdrawal was evidently regarded as "too thin." Presently the clock struck an hour after midnight, the scorers were in their places, the judges in theirs. The competitors were called in front of the starting-place, where Sir John D. Ashley, a typical English nobleman, broad of chest, stalwart of limb, addressed the pedestrians.

"You are about to enter on a trying match," he said, "in which running and walking and physical pluck and endurance are to compete. Every possible arrangement has been made to have a fair, straight fight, and I hope the best man will win. I appeal to you to second our efforts, for the best man, no matter what his nationality or where he comes from, shall win. It has been objected to formally by one walker, the admission of O'Leary so late in the day; but he has come 3,000 miles over the sea, I don't consider he is unfairly admitted, and if he wins he shall have the prize [hear, hear.] and I'll fight the man at law for the money if he persists in his objection. [Cheers.] O'Leary having a track to himself has a little pull, but it does away with the chance of his not having the most perfect fair-play. His tent being right on the track is considered to be an advantage, so we have measured the distance from the other tents, the average distance, and he has to walk 24 yards back to the track whenever he leaves it; that I think you will regard as fair. [Hear, hear.] And now lads are you ready? ['All right, Sir John,' said several voices.] A fair, honest, manly race, and the best man wins. Ready? Then away you go." And so the great walking match began.

It was a strange sight as they settled down to their work, the 18 men, in their varied costumes, some walking steadily, some trotting, some running, some in groups, other individuals alone. Two carried short sticks; W. H. Smythe was dressed in blue serge, and, like O'Leary, he walked barcheaded. This competitor had fought hard for the right of walking on the foreigners' track, but it was proved that he was an English subject. Mr. Martyn was rather foppishly dressed. He is an amateur, and was waited upon by his own man servant in a "white choker." As the men went round and round something like the school of herrings in the Brighton Aquarium, round and round, in groups, in twos and threes, in ones and twos, in threes and fours, round and round and round until one began to get giddy with watching them, I noted their peculiarities. Mr. Corkey, of London, struck me as the weakest man physically in the arena for a long, tedious, straining journey. Between 40 and 50 years of age, small in stature, his shoulder blades prominent through his jersey, he had a stooping and an awkward gait. He ran—it was a trot—and he ran ungracefully and with a sad look in his pale face. I thought if I had been a very rich man I would like to have given him that £500 and sent him home to his family, without letting him run the risk of killing himself. Another runner was I. Smith, a short, compact man, with a goatee beard. He ran like a bloodhound. As the other men and groups revolved, he was a sort of outer force, passing and repassing with a marvelous regularity. Harry Vaughan, of Chester, a fine, stalwart young fellow, headed a group of walkers, including the Johnsons, McCarty, and Bailey, and no man looked more fit than Vaughan. He was not tempted to run or trot as O'Leary was. He kept at a steady pace, a long, striding giant-like pace that was the admiration of everybody present. W. Lewis, of Islington, was another favorite. A tall, well-built young fellow of 21, he had already done wonders as a pedestrian.

As time wore on it was plain to be seen that O'Leary was getting his Irish blood up at the somewhat insolent competition of George Hazel, of London, who, through his own ill-conditioned ambition, or being "put up" to do it, matched himself against O'Leary, and kept level with him, haunting

had the dreary march still going on; some of the competitors having rested, all of them having taken considerable nourishment, and to find Corkey still ahead, and "Blower" Brown, a thick-set little fellow, trotting in the same plodding style, which we had noticed before, though to regard as of not much account. Now we are told that his daily labor is to run wheelbarrows up and down planks; he is in fact what is called a common laborer. His peculiar run is in keeping with this description of his occupation. It is difficult to judge what a man can accomplish at pedestrianism by his style, but George Ide, a well-built man, who walks in an almost leisurely way, looks like a human machine of great endurance. Lewis will some day make a powerful man; at present he is little more than a boy. He has a small head, broad shoulders, and small hips; but for athletic form Vaughan is superior to all competitors, not excepting O'Leary. He is bigger than the Chicago man. He walks with a long, swinging stride. His body is well balanced; his head is poised upon his shoulders clean and free, and his manner is characterized by a perfect calmness. Should he go on during the next 24 hours as at present, he will be the favorite for the first prize. After which prediction, we get back to the civilized West End of London to bed, having seen morning dawn gray and misty over the north-eastern environs, to meet the milkman, with his melancholy cry, and the early postman doing his Western rounds.

On Monday night 5,000 spectators watched the progress of the match. Hazel, who had in his weak, brutal way opened with an effort to walk down O'Leary, had disappeared, having been ruled off the course. At 11 at night the hall is cleared of all persons except the press and a favored few. This is generally the time when the competitors take their rest. O'Leary's chief opponents retired, but he continued on the track until 2:44, at which time he had made 124 miles, thus leading the score. It was remarked that on this occasion, as in his former matches, O'Leary evinced a kind of morbid dread of his own being alone of him; though, as several professional runners are fighting him this time, his anxiety on this head so early in the race is a mistake, as his backers on Sunday tried to impress upon him. He no longer, however, attempts to run, and in this respect has given great satisfaction to his friends. Corkey took the longest rest of all the men on Monday night, being absent over four hours. Now that the match is reported in the papers, and that even society is beginning to talk about it, the crowd at the Agricultural Hall is immense, and the various editions of the journals are bought up now for the hourly bulletins. "The great walking match," for the time being, is eclipsing the congress telegrams. On Tuesday night Corkey rested again longer than any other competitor, and O'Leary once more got well ahead. In the afternoon, however, Corkey's rapid walking (for he had given up running, more or less,) told, and, amid great excitement, the little thin figure, with its pale face and fringe of black whiskers, passed O'Leary, who still worked away, gripping in his hands a couple of corn-cob stems, which he says help him, a justification of my observation at the outset that his forehead is more the front of a poet than that of a professional pedestrian. Early yesterday (Wednesday) morning, however, O'Leary was once more ahead, but Vaughan, who is with many judges the favorite, was only a few miles behind him. Mr. Martyn, the amateur, who was said to have retired, reappeared in the afternoon, but he is too far behind for notice. The report yesterday morning gave the following results: O'Leary had completed 186 miles; Vaughan, 181 miles and 6 laps; Brown, 180 miles; Corkey, 179 miles 2 laps; McLeavy, 158 miles 2 laps; S. R. Johnson, 156 miles 3 laps; George Ide, 156 miles; J. Smith, 152 miles; Gregory, 149 miles 3 laps; Lewis, 146 miles; and G. Johnson, 140 miles 3 laps. The others had not reached 140 miles.

This (Thursday) morning the papers pronounce the match to be a great success from a sporting point of view. Many medical men were present yesterday, and the athletes of London are growing enthusiastic in the interest with which they are watching the event. Up to the present moment the competition is regarded as most remarkable for the fine walking of O'Leary and Vaughan and the wonderful powers of pluck and endurance exhibited by the wiry little Corkey, who has, it is now said, been a professional walker for more than a quarter of a century, but his spirit is not the volatile, nervous, anxious constitution of O'Leary. He is as quiet and calm as he is unassuming; and he re-enters the track after his rest with a freshness not unlike that exhibited by Gale during his 1,000 miles walk in 1,000 quarters of an hour—the greatest feat in all the history of pedestrianism. I propose to complete this record in another letter. The finish of this match on Saturday night will be the most exciting scene that has ever been witnessed in the Agricultural Hall.

THE KEMPER COUNTY MISCREANTS.

THE GRAND JURY THAT INDICTED THEM WANTS THEM PARDONED BEFORE TRIAL — THAT NOBODY MAY BE IRRITATED.

The Meridian (Miss.) *Mercury* prints the petition of the members of the Grand Jury who indicted those accused of the fiendish murder of Judge Chisolm and his little children, asking for their pardon. It reads thus:

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, }
KEMPER COUNTY, Nov. —, 1877. }

To His Excellency, J. M. Stone, Governor of the State of Mississippi:

Your petitioners most respectfully represent that we were members of the Grand Jury of Kemper County, at the late Fall Term of the Circuit Court. Under our oaths we believe that we discharged our duty, and feel that we did it conscientiously. However we might have differed with some men, we dared not in view of the oath we had taken and the law as given us by the court. We felt, and feel, that the rigid duty we were constrained to perform was harsh, and we feel a great relief in presenting that what we may have been compelled to do that was harsh, lies in your power, consistently with law and right, to undo in the wise and judicious exercise of your merciful prerogative as Governor. While we have discharged our duty fearlessly and honestly, as we claim, we think we do nothing inconsistent with our action as Grand Jurors, and as it is gratifying to our feelings to do it, we do most respectfully and earnestly pray you to relieve all those we were compelled to prefer charges against concerning the riot of the 29th of April, 1877, by the interposition of your pardoning power. We do not enter into reasons of the view we take of the harshness of the duty we had to perform, but assure your Excellency that we honestly entertain our opinions concerning it. As old citizens of Kemper County, familiar with its trials and troubles, and knowing the actors in them, we express to your Excellency our firm conviction that the granting of our petition will accomplish more for the promotion of peace and good order in our county than a relentless prosecution of these cases, which, as men professing to know whereof we speak, we know will be irritating, producing continued excitement attended with deep feeling running through the whole body of the county, and, we fear, may produce, rather than quiet, disorders. Executive kindness and leniency now will lay our people, who long for peace and quiet, under such great and lasting obligations to be law-abiding and peaceful that we express to you a firm belief they could not be base enough to forget or repudiate. We have confidence in your wisdom and statesmanship, and that they combine to favor our request.

A. M. Moore, P. McCaleb, Wesley Griggs, A. P. Overstreet, J. C. Hemmack, W. H. Thomas, John Terry, J. S. Tinsley, G. Calvert, James R. Key, W. J. Fiske, W. T. Harbor, T. J. Cherry, W. E. Stennis, I. M. Gillis.

STAFF OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

Another bill for the reorganization of the general staff of the French Army, making the tenth which has been prepared during the last three years, was laid before the Senate recently by the Minister of War. The present *projet de loi* is shorter than any of its predecessors, containing but 10 articles, in which the principles only of the organization are laid down, leaving the details to be arranged by the Administration. The main provisions of the bill are that the staff shall in future be an open service. The so-called Staff Corps, created by a decree issued in 1818, is to be abolished, and service on the staff is for future to be open to officers of all arms of the service. Examinations for admission to it are to be held every year, at which officers of any branch who have passed through the Superior Military School, which is to be called henceforth the Superior School of War, may present themselves; as may also officers who have undergone a course of instruction in the above-mentioned school, provided they have attained the rank of Captain. The officers who pass the examination satisfactorily will be given a staff brevet. Those who come out highest on the list will be attached for two years to the staff of the Minister of War, the others to the staffs of army corps, divisions, and brigades. Those, finally, who are reported upon favorably at the end of this probationary period will receive regular staff appointments. They will, however, still retain their connection with the arm which they belong to the arm of the service from which they came, and will revert periodically to regimental duty, returning, as a rule, for a time to such duty as they gain each successive step in their promotion.

FAT OF BRITISH COLONELS OF CAVALRY.

A royal warrant has been issued, dated Feb. 13, which revises the rate of pay granted to Colonels of cavalry of the line in the British Army. It directs that from and after the 1st of January, 1878, the case of an officer then holding such appointment, and from the date of appointment in the case of an officer subsequently appointed, the pay and allowances of a Colonel of cavalry of the line shall be as follows: A Colonel appointed before Jan. 1, 1873, £2,750 yearly. A Colonel appointed after Jan. 1, 1873, but not attained the regimental rank of Lieutenant-Colonel before Jan. 31, 1880, £2,500 yearly. A Colonel appointed after Jan. 1, 1873, and having attained the regimental rank of Lieutenant-Colonel before Jan. 31, 1880, and having been entitled to receive the difference between the value of a cavalry and of an infantry commission, shall not have received such difference, $6,750 yearly. A Colonel appointed after Jan. 1, 1873, who had attained the regimental rank of Lieutenant-Colonel before Jan. 31, 1880, and who shall have received the difference between the value of a cavalry commission and of an infantry commission, or who shall not have been entitled to receive such difference, $5,925 yearly.

FASHIONABLE LIFE IN LONDON.

COMING OUT AT A DRAWING-ROOM—HUMILIATION AND INDIGNITIES—A SCENE AT THE QUEEN'S PALACE.

An English gentleman writes to a London newspaper as follows:

"It has sometimes been remarked that a Drawing-room in February is not altogether an unmitigated joy. To the wisdom of the remark I can testify from my personal experience of last year. For in the first place, the greater part of our street was in possession of our national protégé, the working man, whose serenity under the trying nature of his occupation has been my admiration for a week. His appetite or power of sleep does not only arise from a clearness of conscience given to few, or an unfailing performance of duty toward himself. The festive day which found her Majesty enduring Buckingham Palace for the occasion opened, or scarcely dawned, on the hazy grimy metropolis. In the midst of steady rain our stately carriage drew up to the door, when my wife, in all her splendor, stepped forth into the dreary element, and, seating herself with difficulty, soon became lost to sight in centuries of old lace. Meanwhile, an accident was taking place with half a yard of her unconscious back, owing to a collision between two opposing vehicles, the drivers of which could not decide whether to bless most our carriage or the Board of Works. It was in vain my daughter—our young débutante—screamed to her mother to spring out; that lady was enjoying the unruffled composure a consciousness of diamonds alone can give. At length we drive off, and are soon passing languidly up an avenue of very happy, very dirty, very human beings, standing ankle-deep in mud—perfect models of physical endurance, and with high moral natures showing not a sign of envy in their hearts. Arriving at the palace, we meander slowly through forty corridors lined with Yeomen of the Guard, and fined repose and many friends in the ball-room. A glittering mass is huddled up at the entrance to the adjoining room, awaiting the moment when these gallant gentlemen, with their ungallant office to perform, drop the cord which for the moment holds the aristocracy in abeyance. Weary waiting, pressure, and discomfort. The proudest women of the land are here subjected to humiliations and indignities unknown to them beyond the precincts of the palace; they have to obey orders! Your eyes, wearied with diamonds, scan the ceilings, and find them wanting in cleanliness. Scraps of conversation amuse one. A lady asks her friend to pick up her tail and tuck it under her arm. Darwin ought to inquire into this. A very pretty woman is chaffing a gentleman about the straw coming out of his calves, or is it suggested that another gentleman with varicose veins showing through his silk stockings might pick it up and use it with advantage. A whisper comes round that the Queen has given up, and is walking about the garden in a waterproof. No kissing of hands, thank goodness! The last cord has been withdrawn, and I now leave my lovely charges to take care of themselves, and double back to reach the final scene by the circular method expected of gentlemen on these occasions. I arrived in time to find my wife has passed, and, like a tragedy queen, is watching the comportment of her daughter. That young lady has just emerged from the hands of two magnificent pages, who have shaken out her train, and are now calling her name along the royal path. Here she comes, making the transit of the heavens like a graceful and newly-discovered comet with a long white tail. She stops in her progress to courtesy with the utmost condescension to their Royal Highnesses drawn up before her. From that moment the mother is satisfied that her daughter is really out, and that the whole world knows it."

THE DECADENCE OF GOOD DINNERS.

A London writer who is evidently a lover of good cooking says: "There is a general complaint now that dinners are not so good as they used to be. It is evident that it is not owing to the indifference of the guests, or to their indisposition to appreciate a good *plat* when they can get it. Any habitué of a club smoking-room can corroborate this by listening to the intelligent criticisms of the two or three members who drop in to smoke a cigar on their return from a so-called grand dinner. If we seek a reason, it may possibly be discovered in the exaggerated method of carrying out the Russian service which now obtains. In France each course is placed on the table before it is handed round, in order that the guests may appraise the skill of the cook or admire the elegance with which each dish is served up. This plan excites an agreeable impression and stimulates the appetite. Thus do horses take their preliminary canter before a race that their backers may have their hopes confirmed or their expectations modified. According to the Anglo-Russian service, the guest knows nothing of what he is going to eat, except what an often ill-written and ill-spelled *menu* tells him, until the dish is placed before his nose, to be whisked away immediately if he pauses for a second to consider his verdict. This has undoubtedly a bad effect on the cook. He or she has no pride now in knowing that a dinner is seen and praised. However elegant an entrée may be sent up, and however pretty a sight and work of art it is when so prepared, the first guest to whom it is handed ruthlessly and selfishly demolishes it according to his appetite, and all that his successors behold is a misshapen mass of what they know not, hideous to look upon, and destructive of those pleasurable emotions that wait on good digestion and appetite. Moreover, this carving is detestable, and to see a fellow hacking away at a *dinde aux truffes* on a side table is only suggestive of atrocities that must be nameless. The fact is that a dinner nowadays consists chiefly of its entrées, and the remarkable result is observed by those who have no conservatories of their own in providing these extravagant, though it must be admitted pretty, adjuncts to the table would set forth the simple and excellent repast that "The Original" delighted in, as would every one, if only a good host had the courage and the cook to carry out his ideas. To such a length has this absurd mania for flowers reached that the *entremets sucrés* are often garnished with them, and short-sighted guests have been seen to devour cactuses and geraniums with evident gusto, under the mistaken impression that they formed component parts of the delicious *Gâteaux des Charités Russe*. It is not too much to hope that the thorough plain cooks of bygone days may shortly replace the sham and tawdry mirabolants of the pastry cook's shop.

SUITS AGAINST GEORGIA.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* of March 29 prints the following brief account of the cases brought against the State of Georgia in the Tennessee courts, and says that it is authoritative: "For some time past there has been a paragraph floating through the press to the effect that the State of Georgia had been sued for an immense amount in the Chancery Court of Knox county. The whole story of the case is this: The Elliott National Bank of Boston holds some notes made by Foster Blodgett, Superintendent of the W. and A. R. R., to the Tennessee Car Company. The State having refused to pay them, the bank enters suit against the road in the Tennessee courts. The State claims that a new set of notes were issued to take up these notes held by the Elliott Bank bills. The first batch of notes were not properly signed, and a new batch was prepared. The first notes were not taken up, and are now presented for payment, when the most of the notes issued in their stead have been paid. After the Elliott Bank had entered suit, Henry Clews & Co. amended the bill, and put in some similar notes held by them. They also put in some of the gold quarterly bonds, the history of which has often been published. The State has repudiated them time and again, and there is now a constitutional bar to their payment. The State will be tried in April. Attorney-General Ely, ex-Attorney-General Hammond, and Messrs. Cook, Van Dyke & Cook represent the State. There is no doubt that the State will whip both of the suits. The last cases will come up next October."

THE FRENCH IRON-CLADS.

The Tonnerre is a new single-turret ram-ship, in which not only the gun but the turret itself is worked by means of Mr. Rendel's hydraulic machinery. The turret carries two 23-ton guns, and presents some novel features in its construction. The belt armor is a foot thick, and the turret armor 14 inches. The guns are to be changed for another pattern, three or four tons heavier. The Tonnerre is the first of six vessels of the same kind for coast defense purposes. The French have also made trial of their Dévastation, an iron-clad cruiser somewhat larger than the English Alexandra, and having about 5,000 tons more displacement than the English Devastation or Thunderer. Her speed is 14 knots and her belt armor 15 inches thick. A sister vessel, the Foudroyant, is approaching completion at Toulon. The latest in Britain, on the contrary, a remarkable result has been obtained by the use of Mr. Rendel's hydraulic machinery, it being found practicable to mount guns of 46 tons on the broadside. These ships will carry four such guns, though they will be subject to the usual disadvantages of a broadside fire. Some advantages, more or less compensatory, are doubtless secured, and in these ships we see the most powerful of the French iron-clads.

POSTAGE STAMPS FOR CHINESE BABIES.

The Boston *Journal* of Saturday prints this queer story: "A current note in Tuesday's *Journal* contained a query concerning the use made of the millions of old postage stamps which are collected. A correspondent is prompted by the question to inform the public of a practice which prevails in convents and other catholic institutions in this country, and is almost unknown to those outside their walls. All canceled stamps are saved and sent to missionaries of the faith in China, who buy with those worthless scraps of paper infants who would otherwise be destroyed, in accordance with the custom of the more degraded Chinese. [The many-colored stamps are used for the decoration of walls, &c., by the ingenious Orientals, and are valued so highly that 100 of them will buy a baby whose parents propose to cause its death. The little ones thus purchased are gathered into asylums, and reared in accordance with the laws and customs of Christian civilization.]"

THE CITY TRUST COMPANIES.

REPORTS TO BANK SUPERINTENDENT LAMB.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE INSTITUTIONS—THEIR CAPITAL AND SECURITIES—INVESTMENTS IN STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.

Following are the reports of the trust companies doing business in this City as made to the Superintendent of the Banking Department in compliance with the provisions of chapter 324 of Laws of 1874, showing their condition on the morning of Jan. 1, 1878. There are 14 of these institutions in operation in the State, nine of which are located in the City of New-York, one in Brooklyn, and the remaining one at Syracuse. The nine trust companies of this City have assets of $63,438,644 67 in the aggregate, and capital paid in in cash amounting to $10,858,468 33.

REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY.

Resources.

Bonds and mortgages	$121,476 53
Stock investments	2,825 00
Amount loaned on collaterals	13,700 00
Amount loaned on personal securities, including bills purchased	19,150 00
Real estate	600,355 63
Cash on deposit in banks or other moneyed institutions	19,119 49
Cash on hand	542 18
Other assets not included above	54,518 03
Total resources	$731,706 84

Liabilities.

Capital stock subscribed $969,597 83; paid in in cash	$496,250 83
Bonds of the company $20,000, and interest thereon $690	20,690 00
General deposits, payable on demand	96,203 41
Bonds and mortgages and interest	44,407 12
Other liabilities not included above	1,796 45
Excess of assets over liabilities	29,252 03
Total liabilities	$731,706 84

Supplementary.

Total amount of interest, commissions, and profits of every description received during last six months, $15,715 01.

Amount of interest paid to and credited depositors during same period, $969 08.

Expenses of the institution during same period, $5,177 85.

Number of deposits on which interest is allowed at this date, 38.

Total amount of such deposits, $96,203 41.

Rate of interest on same, 3 per cent.

EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-LONDON, CONN.

Resources.

Bonds and mortgages	$1,198,631 13
Real estate	358,143 24
Cash on deposit in banks or other moneyed institutions	20,812 24
Cash on hand	3,239 42
Interest due and accrued	173,680 02
Mortgage notes maturing from Feb. 1, 1878, to Nov. 1, 1882, valued at present worth	241,526 18
Other assets not included above	21,042 02
Total resources	$2,014,056 22

Liabilities.

Capital stock subscribed, $1,500,000. Capital stock paid in in cash	$1,362,217 50
Guaranty fund reserve	200,000 00
Due banks and bankers	240,000 00
Other liabilities not included above	20,622 74
Excess of assets over liabilities	191,215 98
Total liabilities	$2,014,056 22

Supplementary.

Amount of debts guaranteed and liability thereon at date of this report, $8,470,500.

Interest, commissions, and profits of every description received during six months ending Sept 1, 1877, $119,459 47.

Expenses of the institution during the last six months, $20,266 53.

Amount of dividends declared during the last six months, payable Sept. 1, 1877, $85,000.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY.

Resources.

Stock investments at cost	$1,659,874 17
Amount loaned on collaterals	1,636,239 78
Amount loaned on personal securities, including bills purchased	700,914 97
Cash on deposit in banks or other moneyed institutions	48,873 42
Cash on hand	13,313 08
Interest accrued	6,000 00
Accrued commissions	
Total resources	$4,065,837 68

Liabilities.

Capital stock subscribed and paid in in cash	$1,000,000 00
Undivided profits, net amount	93,374 91
Deposits in trust	2,444,637 81
General deposits, payable on demand	444,407 16
Interest accrued on deposits	33,013 77
Taxes accrued	1,205 34
Rents on lands purchased	7,396 86
Other liabilities not included above	37,903 01
Total liabilities	$4,065,837 68

Supplementary.

Interest, commissions, and profits of every description received during the last six months, $97,983 53.

Interest paid to and credited depositors during same period, $32,847 30.

Expenses of the institution during same period, $15,783 27.

United States revenue tax, $7,944 52.

Amount of deposits made by order of court, $10,000.

Number of deposits on which interest is allowed at this date, 222.

Total amount of such deposits, $2,893,044 97.

Rate of interest on same, 2 to 4 per cent.

NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Resources.

Bonds and mortgages	$2,177,275 41
Stock investments, at cost	2,913,569 38
Amount loaned on collaterals	1,456,755 00
Amount loaned on personal securities, including bills purchased	1,398,080 63
Due from bankers	213 49
Real estate	223,056 33
Cash on deposit in banks or other moneyed institutions	115,127 40
Accrued interest	122,158 81
Other assets not included above	65,733 79
Total resources	$11,771,970 24

Liabilities.

Capital stock subscribed and paid in in cash	$1,000,000 00
Surplus fund	550,906 79
Undivided profits (net amount)	122,183 19
Deposits in trust, payable on 10 days' notice	8,499,203 80
Interest accrued on deposits and unearned interest on bills receivable	289,609 23
Taxes accrued	4,000 00
Life insurance and annuity accounts	791,491 55
Excess of assets over liabilities not included in surplus fund or profits	514,585 68
Total liabilities	$11,771,970 24

Supplementary.

Total amount of interest, commissions, and profits of every description received during the last six months, $362,437 87.

Amount of interest paid to and credited depositors during the same period, $139,347 05.

Amount of expenses of the institution during the same period, $13,181 34.

Amount of dividends on capital stock declared during the last six months, payable Aug. 10, 1877, $150,000.

Amount of deposits made by order of court, $347,281 77.

Number of deposits on which interest is allowed at this date, 1,399.

Total amount of such deposits, $8,499,203 80.

Rate of interest on same, 1½ to 5 per cent.

MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY.

Resources.

Bonds and mortgages	$548,249 33
Stock investments at cost	1,548,738 67
Amount loaned on collaterals	203,353 76
Real estate	111,464 64
Cash on deposit in banks or other moneyed institutions	35,687 27
Cash on hand	10,983 30
Accrued interest, including bills receivable	21,380 92
Interest due and not collected	20,215 16
Other assets not included above	3,683 30
Total resources	$2,503,676 35

Liabilities.

Capital stock subscribed and paid in in cash	$2,000,000 00
Interest collected on mortgages sold company not remitted	19,869 56
Insurance collected credit of Trustees	16,480 30
Amount borrowed on collaterals	275,000 00
Excess of cost of securities over market value	72,747 42
Excess of assets over liabilities	119,569 13
Total liabilities	$2,503,676 35

Supplementary.

Amount of debts guaranteed and liability thereon at the date of this report, $2,000,000.

Interest, commissions, and profits of every description received during the last six months, $37,983 53, mortgage on real estate and guaranteed by the company, $2,388,500.

Total amount of interest, commissions, and profits of every description received during the last six months, $80,674 89.

Expenses of the institution during the same period, including taxes, $33,718 50.

Amount of bonds and mortgages purchased, $267,200.

FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

Resources.

Bonds and mortgages	$12,500 00
Stock investments at cost	1,629,980 00
Amount loaned on collaterals	2,463,471 44
Amount loaned on personal securities, including bills purchased	65,000 00
Cash on deposit in banks or other moneyed institutions	108,059 75
Cash on hand	179,364 65
Sundry railroad and other debit accounts for payments made for their account	2,646 59
Excess of market value over cost of stock investments	73,377 50
Accrued interest	111,694 42
Other assets not included above	24,146 87
Total resources	$4,799,064 22

Liabilities.

Capital stock subscribed and paid in in cash	$1,000,000 00
Surplus fund	700,899 19
Deposits in trust	2,101,799 51
General deposits, payable on demand	858,007 73
Interest accrued on deposits	59,832 20
Taxes accrued	1,051 65
Excess of assets over liabilities not included in surplus fund or profits	78,181 94
Total liabilities	$4,799,064 22

Supplementary.

Total amount of interest, commissions, and profits of every description received during the last six months, $158,496 02.

Amount of interest paid to and credited depositors during the same period, $48,858 21.

Amount of expenses of the institution during same period, $26,484 91.

Amount of dividends on capital stock declared during the last six months, $100,000.

Amount of deposits made by order of court, $1,566,548 95.

Number of deposits on which interest is allowed at this date, 1,329.

Total amount of such deposits, $17,220,416 14.

Rate of interest on same, 1½ to 5 per cent.

UNION TRUST COMPANY.

Resources.

Bonds and mortgages	$241,200 25
Stock investments at cost	2,721,865 12
Amount loaned on collaterals	3,172,907 50
Overdrafts	99 58
Real estate	2,000 00
Cash on deposit in banks or other moneyed institutions	453,965 80
Cash on hand	9,512 09
Interest due and accrued	38,429 20
Commissions due not collected	27,186 52
Other assets not included above	6 820 00
Total resources	$6,672,041 77

Liabilities.

Capital stock subscribed and paid in in cash	$1,000,000 00
Undivided profits—net amount	61,077 54
Deposits in trust	439,483 74
General deposits, payable on demand and on five days' notice	5,060,581 13
Other liabilities not included above	110,899 36
Total liabilities	$6,672,041 77

Supplementary.

Interest, commissions, and profits of every description received and accrued during last six months, $207,517 69.

Interest paid to and credited depositors during same period, $66,610 53.

Expenses of the institution during the same period, $35,012.

United States taxes paid and accrued for the same period, $19,229 88.

Amount of deposits made by order of court, $202,634 36.

Number of deposits on which interest is allowed at this date, 1,541.

Total amount of such deposits, $4,200,414 36.

Rate of interest on same, 2 to 5 per cent.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY.

Resources.

	Currency.	Gold.
Mortgages	$1,844,199 88	$4,018,976 60
Interest in arrears on mortgages	10,378 61	67,884 11
Interest accrued on mortgages	36,989 95	70,361 21
Taxes and assessments paid on mortgages	94,166 90	.....
Real estate, No. 50 Wall-street, less mortgages of $300,000	246,765 01	.....
Suspended loans on real estate	736,740 00	.....
Purchase of furniture, Sherman House, Chicago	66,115 82	.....
Rents, in arrears and accrued, No. 50 Wall-street	17,658 33	.....
Steam-heating account, No. 50 Wall-street	872 95	.....
Cash on deposit	151,463 25	702,553 38
Investment of United States 5-20 bonds, $100,000, and interest thereon	.....	105,923 26
Total	$3,195,441 50	$3,102,370 39
103 for gold		$3,057,420 95
Total resources, gold		$3,057,420 95

Liabilities.

Capital paid in	$1,000,000 00
Present cash liability on bonds of Series One	4,494,064 17
Present cash liability on bonds of Series O	1,525,302 04
Bonds Series G called in for payment Jan., 1878	$195,000 00
Interest accrued on bonds	1,137 50
Interest collected in advance, not yet earned	7,229 61
Borrowed against $375,000, gold, in hands of bankers	389,250 00
Total	$592,617 11
103 for gold	
Total	$7,866,346 76
Balance to credit	192,926 19
Total liabilities, gold	$8,057,420 95

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY.

Resources.

Bonds and mortgages	$2,429,500 00
Stock investments at cost	3,971,778 32
Amount loaned on collaterals	11,643,881 17
Amount loaned on personal securities, including bills purchased	3,176,391 43
Real estate	250,000 00
Cash on deposit in banks or other moneyed institutions	484,713 21
Excess of market value over cost of stock investments	711,423 34
Accrued interest	255,162 93
Total resources	$22,822,870 40

Liabilities.

Capital stock subscribed and paid in in cash	$2,000,000 00
Surplus fund	2,059,054 30
Undivided profits, (net amount)	1,111,423 34
Deposits in trust	13,710,575 52
General deposits, payable on demand	3,033,863 60
Interest accrued on deposits	281,538 78
Taxes accrued	69,832 20
Rebate interest on bills purchased	22,533 52
Total liabilities	$22,822,870 40

Supplementary.

Total amount of interest, commissions, and profits of every description received during the last six months, $4,645,695.

Amount of interest paid to and credited depositors during the same period, $968,973 06.

Amount of expenses of the institution during the same period, including taxes, $106,571 17.

Amount of dividends declared on capital stock during the last six months, payable July 10, 1877, $200,000.

Amount of deposits made by order of court, $1,566,548 95.

Number of deposits on which interest is allowed at this date, 1,329.

Total amount of such deposits, $17,220,416 14.

Rate of interest on same, 1½ to 5 per cent.

UNION TRUST COMPANY.

Resources.

Bonds and mortgages	$241,200 25
Stock investments at cost	2,721,865 12
Amount loaned on collaterals	3,172,907 50
Overdrafts	99 58
Real estate	2,000 00
Cash on deposit in banks or other moneyed institutions	453,965 80
Cash on hand	9,512 09
Interest due and accrued	38,429 20
Commissions due not collected	27,186 52
Other assets not included above	6 820 00
Total resources	$6,672,041 77

Liabilities.

Capital stock subscribed and paid in in cash	$1,000,000 00
Undivided profits—net amount	61,077 54
Deposits in trust	439,483 74
General deposits, payable on demand and on five days' notice	5,060,581 13
Other liabilities not included above	110,899 36
Total liabilities	$6,672,041 77

Supplementary.

Interest, commissions, and profits of every description received and accrued during last six months, $207,517 69.

Interest paid to and credited depositors during same period, $66,610 53.

Expenses of the institution during the same period, $35,012.

United States taxes paid and accrued for the same period, $19,229 88.

Amount of deposits made by order of court, $202,634 36.

Number of deposits on which interest is allowed at this date, 1,541.

Total amount of such deposits, $4,200,414 36.

Rate of interest on same, 2 to 5 per cent.

PROPRIETARY RIGHTS IN A PLAY.

EXPLANATION BY AN ADAPTER OF THE MOTIVES GOVERNING HIM IN REPRODUCING THE PLAY OF "AGNES."

The San Francisco *Call* of March 23 prints the following letter, addressed to its editor:

DEAR SIR: I read in the *Post* of the 20th inst. a charge against Shook & Palmer, that in producing the play of "Agnes" we were infringing on the rights of Miss Ethel, the original purchaser of the play from its author. In view of the fact that Shook & Palmer have been the most strenuous and persevering advocates of what is called the proprietary right in manuscript plays, the charge is both serious and unpleasant, and as their representative here, I feel it my duty to explain the error under which the charge was evidently made.

Prior to the time for the manuscript play of "Agnes" Miss Ethel did pay M. Sardou the sum of $10,000. It is also true that for Shook & Palmer I am about to produce the said play at Baldwin's Theatre, on Tuesday evening next, without even having asked the permission of Miss Ethel. It is also true that Miss Ethel, being 5,000 miles away, is unable "in time" to take the necessary steps to prevent the production.

It is not true that Messrs. Shook & Palmer have either authorized or forbidden me to produce the play, and I produce it simply on my own authority and in obedience to my own sense of my own rights, and in conformity with my understanding of all the decisions given on the question of proprietary rights since the case of Wallack against Florence in regard to the play of "Caste."

The recognition of a proprietary right in a manuscript is undeniably honorable and equitable in our courts. But whenever a French author sells a play in manuscript to a cis-Atlantic star or manager, he always reserves to himself the right at some future stated period to publish such play. With the publication the proprietary rights which are confined to manuscript cease, and the work is dedicated to the world at large, and becomes a common asset of the republic of letters.

The proprietary rights in the play of "Agnes," possessed by Miss Ethel from M. Sardou, expired when M. Sardou published the play through the firm of Levy Freres, in the Spring of 1875, and I hold that there exists, neither at equity nor by law, any more power to prevent my adapting, translating, and presenting that play now than there exists to prevent my making and presenting a new English version of the "Don Carlos" of Schiller, the "Iphigenia" of Goethe, or the "Mohammed" of Voltaire. So long as the play of "Agnes" remained a manuscript play, no honest man would have used it without compensating Miss Ethel for that use. As soon as it became a published play none but a fool would refrain from using it if he needed it. A. R. CAZAURAN.

NORTHERNERS GOING SOUTH.

The Memphis (Tenn.) *Appeal* of March 27, prints the following paragraph, its over intense Democratic partisanship possibly tinging the last two sentences: "It is plain to be seen that the increase of population in the Southern States by immigration will greatly increase the strength of the South in the counsels of the nation. The South and West will control the future destinies of the country. The New-Orleans *Democrat* argues that Arkansas, Texas, Mississippi, and Tennessee have all received a large number of emigrants. The proportion of these coming from the Northern States is unprecedentedly large. The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture of the State of Tennessee, shows that in this State 99 out of 100 emigrants are from the North and West; in Mississippi all the newcomers are from Northern States, while in Texas, although there is a large number of settlers from North Carolina, Georgia, and the older Southern States, the Western emigrants far outnumber them. This change in the direction of inter-State emigration, promises to produce most important results. It must give the South an increase of representation in Congress; it must stamp out more effectually sectional animosities; it must, with the wealth of labor it brings, create new wealth in the South, and with it new powers and new industries. A result, whereof which it has been predicted that this emigration would bring about, but which have not occurred, is a change in Southern politics. The Westerners, many of them Republicans, who settled in the South have not had the slightest effect on the Democracy of these States. All white persons—that is, all white settlers who come to the South to work, not to get office—instantly become Democrats, whatever their former opinions may be. The result of this emigration, therefore, has been to increase, instead of diminish, the Democratic majority of these Southern States that have received this wealth of emigration."

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—The subscriptions to the United States 4 per cent. loan at the office of the Sub-Treasurer in San Francisco during the past month aggregate only $91,250.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 21.—The order of the Council of March 7, prohibiting the importation of cattle from Europe, to prevent the spread of pleuro-pneumonia, the cattle disease, has been passed.

METHODISM IN NEW-YORK.

THE THREE CONFERENCE BODIES.

THEIR ORGANIZATION, HISTORY, AND PRESENT CONDITION—THE FIRST CONFERENCE IN 1789—OLD CHURCHES AND OLD PREACHERS—THE MEETINGS TO BE HELD THIS WEEK—PROGRAMME OF THE NEW-YORK EAST CONFERENCE.

The various churches in this City connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church are embraced in three Annual Conference organizations, namely: The New-York, New-York East, and East German. The last named has its head-quarters in New-York, and includes in its organization all the German Churches east of the Alleghany Mountains. The New-York Conference includes the churches in this City west of a line running from the Battery along Broadway to City Hall Park, thence through Chatham-street, Bowery, and Third-avenue to the Harlem River, and also the territory in the Poughkeepsie, Newburg, Prattsville, Ellenville, and Rhinebeck districts. That part of the City east of the line named, together with Long Island, and the Bridgeport and New-Haven districts, is covered by the New-York East Conference. All these Conferences open the sessions of 1878 on Wednesday of this week. New-York Conference meets at St. Luke's Church, on Forty-first-street, Bishop Andrews presiding; New-York East, at First-Place Church, Brooklyn, Bishop Foster in the chair, and East German

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TOM MOORE'S PROSE AND VERSE.

PROSE AND VERSE. Humorous, Sentimental, and Sentimental. By THOMAS MOORE. Edited by RICHARD HERNE SHEPHERD. Preface by RICHARD HERNE SHEPHERD. New-York: SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & Co. 1878.

The work of unearthing the suppressed or forgotten writings of the poets and scribblers of the early part of this century goes bravely forward. The letters of Keats to Frances Brawne have been dragged before the public, and the earliest contributions to literature by Charles and Mary Lamb have been reprinted and sifted by diligent editors. One of the minor great men of the time was Tom Moore. Perhaps it is owing to his happy and sweet disposition that the present addition to his printed works, while containing a great variety of matter, seldom affords a piece of writing which will damage his reputation. Forty years ago the reputation of Moore was higher than it is now, and the verses "To Zelia: On her Charging the Author with writing too much on Love," would have lowered the poet in general esteem. But since he has gone out of fashion, such tame ventures of boyhood will not depress his rank; they will effect nothing either one way or the other.

Thirty pages comprise the verses which are now collected from various sources. Some are from a scrap-book which contains newspaper cuttings of his political squibs; others from a manuscript book, written out for and dedicated to his mother, and the rest from a monthly magazine published in 1793 and 1794 at Dublin, under the name of *Anthologia Hibernica*. Among these will be found one relating to the United States and her claims against France. It is called: "Police Reports: Breach of the Peace." The first two stanzas run thus:

"Two fierce-looking foreigners, charged with intending
Some serious infraction of peace,—and of skull,—
Which might take law and surgery some time in mending
Were had up to-day before old Justice Bull.

"One gave his name 'Jonathan,' t'other, 'Mouncher,'
Both, speechers and writers,—as who now is not!—
Both taught at the very same *free-school*, 'tis hear,
Though Mounsier has, of late, all *his* learn ng forgot."

Justice Bull binds the two over to keep the peace, and the Frenchman is not forced to pay. Whereupon the Yankee relieves his mind as follows:

"As they parted shrewd Jonathan spoke thus his mind:
'As I calculate, Mister, your gumption's but dull,
If you wish to know how I treat Nobs who're inclined
To take liberties *with* me, or *from* me, ask Bull.'"

Moore's early wit, to judge from these specimens, was somewhat heavy. He is more like himself in his "Ode to St. Patrick." But it is particularly difficult to judge fairly of satirical effusions at so great a distance; the questions that convulsed England in Moore's time seem ludicrously petty to us who have the comfortable certainty that the world did not go to ruin through the efforts of the Jesuits or the intolerance of the No-Popery party. The lines headed "Some Account of a New Genus of Churchman, called the Phill-Pot," bristle with jokes and sharp sayings, the vigor of which reaches even to the present day. The questions and answers attributed to the luckless Rev. Henry Philpotts may be exemplified by the following extract:

"1. What's the Church?
"A large money establishment, given
To pamper up priests, for the honor of heaven;
And inspiring a zeal in each reverend man,
Just proportioned to what he gets by it per ann.

"2. Name the orders.
"First, Curates, the lowest in larder;
Then Rectors, improved much in fat and in ardor;
And so on through Bishops the fervor increases,
Extending its glow o'r to nephews and nieces,
Till—rising yet warmer, as upward it mounts—
In Primates it bursts with a blaze of devotion
Of which hungry Curates have not the least notion.

"3. Do you hold that all Christians who differ from you
Are idolaters heathens, and so forth?
"I do.

"4. Are you ready, with St. Athanasius, to damn
Every man, woman, child of the Greek Church?
"I am."

The rest of this volume is composed of contributions to the *Edinburgh Review* between 1814 and 1834; of various other short pieces in prose; of a comic opera in three acts, called "M. P.; or, The Blue Stocking;" of letters to Leigh Hunt, and notes jotted down for Moore's *Life of Lord Byron*. The most interesting of them all is a mass of hasty notes on the character and acts of Lord Byron. They throw a vivid light on the morbid poet as he appeared to a friend. Moore was not enough of a genius to be formidable to Byron, and much too clever to be taken in by the noble poet's mystifications and false heroics. The editor has deciphered these notes from a quarto manuscript book of Moore, partly in pencil, partly in ink, written in his minutest hand and with innumerable corrections and interlineations. Here are specimens:

"Lord B.'s modesty—his looking up to all men he lived with—mention this in talking of his praises of me. * * *

"Byron, the first very great poet who did not range himself on the right side of human things. * * *

"Scrope Davies sending to ask the loan of B.'s pistols to shoot himself. Answer—he would be very happy, but that the pistols were great favorites of his, and he was afraid that they would be taken as a deodand. * * * The page that came down from Lady Lamb's—doubt among the servants whether it was a boy or a girl. * * *

"Lord B., a poet through every moment of his existence. The avowals (or rather imputations) of his own wickedness—which people took *au pied de la lettre*—were but shadows of poetry passing over his imagination, and, as it were, reflected in his conversation."

These hints, in connection with mooted questions regarding Byron's life, are actually valuable, while the fiction which the volume contains, although interesting in itself, can hardly be said to add anything to our knowledge of Tom Moore.

We find a prose counterpart to "Lalla Rookh" in a fragment called "The Chapter of the Blanket." It is Oriantal, but prose, not poetry. It is a novel rather than an imaginative romance. The scene opens in Bagdad, and opens cleverly enough to make the reader sorry that the end was not reached. The letters to Leigh Hunt chiefly show the high estimation which Moore placed upon the genius of his brother poet. "M. P., or the Blue Stocking," is hardly bright enough to have warranted publishing during the lifetime of the author. Many of the songs of this little opera are to be found in his published works. The letter to the [Roman Catholics of Dublin is a curious bit of solemnity from the jovial author of the "Melodies."

Moore's contributions to the *Edinburgh Review* are also somewhat of a disappointment. They are bright, but seldom sparkling. That on the "Round Towers of Ireland," written in 1834, shows no decided superiority to the first, on Lord Thurlow's poems, written in 1814. Reviewing Dean Milman's "Anne Boleyn," Moore repeats a good anecdote in relation to the actor, Kemble. The latter had acquired the trick, from the habit of declaiming, of talking blank verse in conversation. One of his theatrical friends used to imitate him in the act of addressing a beggar to whom he had just given a penny, in the following heroics:

Kemble—See that thou *keet* a penny.
Beggar—(Looking into his hand)—I have, Sir.
Kemble—(Turning to his friend)—Banister!
It is not often that I do these things,
But, when I do, I do them handsomely.

When it is said that these reviews are disappointing, an honorable exception must be made for that on "Private Theatricals," which appeared in October, 1827. It was based ostensibly on a quarto published in 1825, which had for title, *The Private Theatre of Kilkenny, with Introductory Observations on Other Private Theatres in Ireland, Before it was Opened.*

Mr. R. H. Stoddard has made for this, the American edition, a pleasant introduction, in which we catch a glimpse of Moore, in company with Wordsworth, Coleridge, Rogers, Hunt, and Lamb. Hunt described Moore thus:

"Moore's forehead was busy and full of character, with 'bumps' of wit large and radiant enough to transport a phrenologist. Sterne had such another. His eyes were as dark and fine as you would wish to see under a set of vine leaves; his mouth generous and good-humored, with dimples; and his manner as bright as his talk, full of the wish to please and be pleased. He sang and played with great taste on the piano-forte, as might be supposed from his musical compositions. * * * The singing was full of execution, when I knew him, was more artificial than it was afterward, and in his serious compositions it suited him better. He had hardly faith enough to give way to his impulses in writing, except when they were festive and witty, and artificial thoughts demand a similar embodiment. Both patriotism and personal experience, however, occasionally inspired him with lyric pathos, and in his naturally musical perception of the right principles of versification he contemplated the fine, easy playing, muscular style of Dryden, with a sort of perilous pleasure."

The personal description of Moore which Mr. Stoddard thus quotes in his introduction may be compared with the frontispiece, where the translator of Anacreon is given in outline, seated at his study table, a pen in one hand, a book in the other, and the emblematic vine curling about his head. The volume is published in good taste, and will prove well worth reading.

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST. A Novel. Translated From the *Un Mine Stromtid* of FRITZ REUTER. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co. 1878.

Fritz Reuter was a leader in the school of writers in *platt* during the last 30 years. He died in 1874, having reached a respectable age, notwithstanding his sufferings in prison. When a collegian at Jena the youthful Fritz became involved in certain patriotic movements among the students who aimed at the establishment of a new order of things, especially the freeing of Germany from the bonds of uneasy little kingdoms and principalities. It was such agitations as he was connected with which paved the way for the United Germany of the present day; Bismarck knew how to use the real discontent which lay at the bottom of them to break down the power of the minor Governments and put Prussia at the head of affairs. Although nothing of any consequence appears to have been proved against Reuter, he was kept in prison for many years. When released he returned to his native land, on the confines of Prussia and Denmark, there to strike out a peculiar vein of fiction. While the literature of *platt* cannot be considered lacking even to Germany—England possessed it, notably in the Scotch dialect—his Platt-Deutsch stories had, nevertheless, all the freshness of originality. They were original, as far as Reuter was concerned, and were, moreover, peculiarly fitting as the outcome of a life to a great extent wasted in imprisonment for a popular cause. The *Burschenschaften*, to have belonged to which societies was Reuter's crime, had the good of the people at heart. They would have liked to establish a republic; they would have been glad to hail a confederation of States, but what they got was hard blows and imprisonment. Reuter therefore turned very naturally to the daily life of a Pommeranian farmer for material for his stories. Born in Schleswig-Holstein, he has done for that corner of Germany what Robert Burns and his literary kith and kin did for Scotland. There is something of Friedrich Richter in his minute handling of the everyday life of the common herd, but, while pathos is a frequent characteristic of his, he shows little of the inimitable humor or the soaring imagination of Jean Paul. A brace of writers in French will be suggested by the style of his work—Erckmann and Chatrian—who have described farm life in Alsatia with the same fidelity to nature as this North German.

Seed-time and Harvest is translated from a work in Platt-Deutsch called *From my Days of Emotion*, if that may be allowed as an equivalent of the word *Stromtid*. Translation takes from Reuter the clothing of his novel; it is a severe test; we lose the freshness and snap of homely idiomatic expressions. But the pictures are very exact, and the whole has a direct bearing on the welfare of the community where it was written. What Reuter's expressed intention was may be learned from the following quotation at the end of the novel:

"Some people may ask the question, Where are Pumpelhagen, and Rexow, and Gurlitz? Well, you will look in vain for them on the map, and yet they are situated in our German Fatherland, and I hope they are to be found in more places than one. Everywhere—where a nobleman resides, who does not think himself better than his fellow-men, and who recognizes the lowest of his laborers as his brother, and himself as a fellow-worker—there is Pumpelhagen. Wherever there is a clergyman, who does not demand, in his self-conceit, that everybody shall believe precisely as he does, * * * there is Gurlitz."

From which extract it will be seen that Reuter was no very furious leveler, and took no unnecessary dismal view of his fellow-landsmen.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Cassell, Petter & Galpin have issued a second edition of W. Davenport Adams' *Dictionary of English Literature*.

—The fourth volume in the "Library of Contemporary Science" will be Eugene Veron's *Aesthetics*, the fifth will be Andre Lefevre's *Philosophy*.

—J. B. Lippincott & Co. have nearly ready *A Study of Paradise Lost*, by John A. Himes, Professor of English Literature in Pennsylvania College.

—The April number of *Sunday Afternoon* contains a paper by Rev. Julius H. Ward on "The Episcopal Outlook." Prof. Sumner writes on "Money and Morals."

—D. Appleton & Co. publish, in one volume, 8vo, *The Speaking Telephone and Other Electrical Novelties*, by George B. Prescott, author of *Electricity and the Electric Telegraph*.

—D. Appleton & Co. will shortly publish in one volume, small 8vo, *The Armies of Asia and Europe from Official Reports*, by Emory Upton, Brevet Major-General, United States Army.

—The next volume in the "Foreign Classics for English Readers" will be *Goethe*. It is in the hands of A. Hayward, Esq., who has the credit of having made the best prose translation of "Faust."

—R. W. Dale's "Impressions of America" have been republished in the supplement to the *Popular Science Monthly* for April. The same issue contains Max Müller's essay on "The Origin of Reason."

—Benjamin F. Taylor, the writer of long pieces of verse for the magazines, has written a prose volume called *Between the Gates*. It is published by C. S. Griggs & Co., of Chicago. The volume opens with a poetical introduction called "The Overland Train."

—Charles L. Flint, Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, has made his report for 1877. It is now published in 8vo. by Rand, Avery & Co., Boston, printers for the Commonwealth. The volume contains a portrait of Marshall P. Wilder, President of the American Pomological Society, and several other plates.

—Harper & Brothers have just ready the second volume of John Richard Green's *History of the English People*, Rev. Alfred J. Church's *Stories from Homer*, the *Principles of Rhetoric*, by Prof. Adams S. Hill, of Harvard University, and *Seven Years and Mair*, by Anna T. Sadlier—the last two in their "Half Hour Series."

—The last volume issued by James R. Osgood & Co. in the English and Foreign Philosophical Library is *Religion in China*, by Joseph Edkins, D. D., author of *A Grammar of the Shanghai Dialect*. He gives a brief account of the three religions of the Chinese and observations on the prospects of Christian conversion among them.

—Persons interested in the carrying trade of the United States will find food for thought in a pamphlet printed by W. G. Johnston & Co., of Pittsburg, giving the proceedings of the National Convention of the United States Export Trade, held last month, in Talandga Hall, Washington, D.C. It contains the address of Elliot C. Cowdin.

—Latham Cornell Strong, a writer with a strong and easy flow of verse, has put into rhyme a tragic story of the Champlain region during the Indian wars. He dedicates his little volume to the people of the La Motte Valley. The publishers are G. R. Fearson's Sons, "The Star, Pulp & Paper Mill," Rouses Point, Clinton County, New-York.

—Excitement is being created in England over the article by W. H. Wallace in the *Contemporary Review* called "The Future of Faith." It is a distinct apology for, almost a eulogy on, the Roman Catholic Church. It is an able paper, and puts in an argumentative way the beautiful convenience and rest to be found in intellectual submission to the fiat of the Mother Church.

—Longmans, Green & Co., of London, have issued a second edition, revised and enlarged, of J. R. Pretyman's *Dispauperization, A Popular Treatise on Poor Law Evils and their Remedies*. The first chapter gives the history of Poor law; the fifth treats of the effect of the Poor law on the laboring, working, or "hard-working" classes, and the last is devoted to considering the questions of self-help and voluntary relief.

—C. B. Norman, the special correspondent of the *London Times*, at the seat of war in Asia Minor, has issued a volume entitled *Armenia and the Campaign of 1877*. Cassell, Petter & Galpin publish it in London, Paris, and New-York. It is printed in large open type, with numerous colored maps, and an appendix containing tables on the organization of the Turkish and Russian Armies, with lists of roads and routes in Armenia.

—Joseph P. Faulkner, the blind whaler, has published a little volume of his reminiscences under the title: *Eighteen Months on a Greenland Whaler*. Previous to taking to the sea he was a type-setter in Bath, N. Y., his native place; he also served in the late war. An old wound received in Virginia caused his confinement in a Chilian hospital, where he lost his sight from an attack of small-pox. Mr. Faulkner has more printer's ink than tar in his style. The book is for sale by A. S. Barnes & Co.

—The article by Prof. F. W. Newman in the *Contemporary Review*, called "The English Language as Spoken and Written," confirms what Prof. James Dwight Whitney, of Yale, has already intimated—that better English is spoken in Ireland than in England. The essayist is especially severe against the slurring of the letter r in speech, which educated English people think elegant. He also leans distinctly to some such simplification of spelling as Noah Webster sketched in his celebrated dictionary.

—Three boys of Pittsburg have taken heed of Prof. Sumner's article on demoralizing cheap literature for young people; they write as follows to the editors of *Scribner's*:

DEAR SIRS: I answer to a question going the rounds in newspapers, "Why *Scribner's Monthly* for March was so soon out of print?" we would say it all has arisen from that article on "What Our Boys are Reading," we formerly being readers of such papers, but since have adopted a different course. Give us more on this subject, as these papers we want wiped out of existence. We remain yours,

A TRIO.

PITTSBURG, March 12, 1878.

—A new story, founded on army life in America, has been written by Capt. Frederick Whittaker, author of the *Life of General Custer*, and will soon be published by Sheldon & Co. It seems strange that no distinctively American military novel has yet been written, while Lever and Grant in England and Dumas and Erckmann-Chatrian in France have written numerous and successful tales of military life. The daily experience of our soldiers on the frontier is full of romance. While the book is avowedly fiction, it will be none the less a truthful and realistic picture of a remarkable phase of American life.

—The April *Bibliotheca Sacra* will contain the following articles: "Rothe on Dogmatics, Revelation, and Scripture," prepared by John P. Lacroix, Ph. D.; "The Ethics of Aristotle," by D. McGregor Means; "Christ's Words on the Duration of Future Punishment," by Rev. Cephas Kent; "Horse Samaritanus on Deuteronomy," by Rev. B. Pick, Ph. D.; "The Extent of Inspiration," by Prof. Ezra P. Gould; "Is Eternal Punishment Endless?" by Rev. Frank H. Forster; "Mr. Joseph Cook's Lectures on Biology and Transcendentalism," by an anonymous critic, and "The Organic Reunion of Churches," by Prof. J. P. Lacroix. This is the only undenominational theological organ in the United States, unless the Princeton *Review* can claim that designation, and is ably conducted by Prof. Park.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*Viva*. A Novel. By Mrs. Forrester. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1878.

—*Patents and the Useful Arts*. H. Howson. Philadelphia; The *Times* Printing-house. 1878.

—*Wide Awake. An Illustrated Magazine for Young People*. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co. April, 1878.

—*Nature. A Weekly Illustrated Journal of Science*. London and New-York: Macmillan & Co. March, 1878.

—*The King in His Beauty*. By Rev. Richard Newton, D. D. New-York: Robert Carter & Brothers. 1878.

—*Eighteen Months on a Greenland Whaler*. By Joseph P. Faulkner. New-York: Published for the Author. 1878.

—*The National Rifle Association of America*. Annual Report, 1877. New-York: Published by the Association. 1878.

—*Selections from the Speeches and Writings of Hon. Thomas L. Clingman, of North Carolina*. Raleigh: John Nichols. 1877.

—*Poks O'Moonshine*. By Latham Cornell Strong, author of *Castle Windows*. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1878.

—*Matter and Motion*. By J. Clerk Maxwell, Professor in the University of Cambridge. New-York: D. Van Nostrand. 1878.

—*Massachusetts Board of Agriculture*. Twenty-fifth Annual Report of the Secretary for 1877. Boston: Rand, Avery & Co. 1878.

—*Society of Decorative Art of the City of New-York*. First Annual Report. Printed for the society. No. 4 East Twenty-sixth street. 1878.

—*The Library Journal*. Edited by R. R. Bowker. Volume II. Nos. 3-4. November, December, 1877. New-York: F. Leypoldt.

—*Seed-time and Harvest. A Novel*. Translated from *Ut Mine Stromtid* of Fritz Reuter. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1878.

—*Life Insurance. How to Find out What a Life Insurance Company Owes You*. By Gustavus W. Smith. New-York: D. Van Nostrand. 1878.

—*Industrial Art. A Monthly Review of Technical and Scientific Education*. London and Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. March, 1878.

—*New-York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb*. Fifty-ninth Annual Report to the Legislature for the year 1877. New-York: Printed at the institution. 1878.

—*Dispauperization. A Popular Treatise on Poor-Law Evils*. By J. R. Pretyman, M. A. Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged. London: Longmans, Green & Co. 1878.

—*National Export Convention. Proceedings of the Convention of the United States Export Trade*. Washington, D. C., February, 1878. Pitsburg: W. G. Johnston & Co. 1878. Pamphlet.

—*The Hand-book to Arizona; Its Resources, History, Towns, Mines, Ruins, and Scenery*. By Richard J. Hinton. San Francisco: Payot, Upham & Co.; New-York: American News Company. 1878.

—*Dictionary of English Literature, Being a Comprehensive Guide to English Authors and their Works*. By W. Davenport Adams. Second Edition. London, Paris, and New-York: Cassell, Petter & Galpin. 1878.

—*Armenia and the Campaign of 1877*. By C. B. Norman, late Special Correspondent of the *Times* at the Seat of War. London, Paris, and New-York: Cassell, Petter & Galpin. 1878. Extra linen. Large 8vo, 484 pages. Maps and plans.

A SHORT COURTSHIP.

The Omaha (Neb.) *Republican* of the 22d inst. says: "Bernard Volk is a well-to-do farmer, living in Addison County, Iowa. He is a native of Germany and is 25 years of age. He visited Omaha on Tuesday a single man, with no intention of committing matrimony, and before night he was married to a young lady whom he had never before seen. It happened in this wise: He imbibed quite freely of liquor, and in this happy condition he made up his mind to hunt up a wife. In walking along Tenth street he saw a young girl washing in a room between Farnam street and No. 2 Engine-house, and walking up to her as she was, he asked her if she was married, and, if not, would she marry him? She saw that he meant business, and calling in the other women in the house, they made an immediate investigation into his ability to support a wife. He observed that he had considerable ready cash with him, and a good farm in Iowa. She gave her consent, and proceeding to the office of Hon. W. O. Bartholomew, County Judge, Hence was obtained. And Bernard Volk and Annie Fisher were made man and wife. The bride is 19 years of age, and was born in Sioux City, Iowa."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 30.

SALES FROM 2.30 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20s	76½	1000 Lake Shore	65⅝
2,000 N. C. 6s, new	14½	do.	65⅞
1,000 Mob. & Ohio	10⅝	2500 do.	65⅞
5,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s	90	1400 do.	66
	88½	500 do.	66⅛
2,000 L. S. & M. S. 2d	97½	1000 do.	64½
1,000 U. P. L. G.	106½	100 do.	64⅜
5,000 " "	106⅝	100 do.	64⅝
10,000 N. W. C. G. G.	97½	700 do.	65
6,000 do.	97¾	100 North-west.	68½
10,000 C. R. I. & P. 8s	103	1900 do. pf.	70½
	103	1900 Northw. pf.	70¾
5,000 Central Pacific	93½	300 do.	71
5,000 N. J. C. 1st, new	111½	500 do.	71⅛
5,000 S. & R. new	112	200 do.	71¼
10,000 M. K. & T. 2ds	72	300 do.	71⅜
5,000 do.	72	200 do.	71½
100 Del. & Hud.	84½	100 do.	71⅝
100 do.	84½	100 St. Paul pf.	58
100 do.	84½	200 Wabash	17⅝
100 Ontario Silver	15½	100 do.	17⅞
do.	15⅝	100 do.	18
300 Quicksilver	18	100 O. & M.	33
60 At. & Pac. Tel.	19⅝	500 do.	33⅛
200 Western Union	79½	400 Han. & St. Jo.	13½
500 Pac. Mail	10	100 C. C. & Ind.	73
do.	10⅛	300 D., L. & W.	95
100 N. Y. C. & R.	106⅝	300 do.	55¼
100 do.	106⅝	300 do.	55⅜
400 do.	106⅝	100 do.	55⅝
100 Erie Railway	10½	200 do.	55⅞
100 Cen. of N. J.	76½	300 do.	54¾
100 Mich. Cen.	85½	200 do.	54⅞
140 do.	85	300 do.	55
100 do.	84⅞	100 Kan. & Texas	8⅝
100 Chic., R. & Q.	101¼		

MONDAY, April 1—A. M.

The weekly statement of the associated banks, issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last, showed a loss of $710,175 in surplus reserve, thus reducing the amount held by the banks above the 25 ₱ cent. legal limit to $15,598,400. The most notable change was a decrease of $919,900 in specie, representing, in some degree, the withdrawals of Gold for shipment. The legal tenders are down $180,300, and the deposits $1,560,100, while there is an increase of $24,200 in loans, and of $6,000 in circulation.

The following shows the condition of the City banks this week, compared with the previous statement and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	March 23.	March 30.	March 31, 1877.
Loans.	$241,566,700	$241,590,900	$259,828,700
Specie.	39,687,500	38,767,600	20,190,800
L'l'ts.	29,605,700	29,425,400	44,856,000
Dep'ts.	211,938,500	210,378,400	219,738,800
Cir'l'n.	19,997,900	19,913,900	15,797,800

The Money market worked easily throughout the week, and the majority of transactions in call loans were effected at 4@5 ₱ cent. Toward the close the market exhibited a hardening tendency, and rates advanced, but appearances indicated that the movement was, in some degree at least, due to artificial manipulation. There is no change to be noted in the discount market, prime mercantile paper having been quoted steadily at 4@6 ₱ cent., according to date of maturity.

The foreign advices reported a feverish state of affairs in the financial centres of Europe under a general apprehension that England is inevitably drifting into a war with Russia. At London Consols dropped ⅜ ₱ cent., and the Bank of England raised its rate of discount from 2 to 3 ₱ cent; United States bonds declined ¼@½ ₱ cent., and American railway shares ½@⅜ ₱ cent., excepting the coal stocks, which were strong throughout, and advanced sharply. The Bank of England lost £341,000 bullion during the fiscal week ending Wednesday last, and £28,000 additional has since been withdrawn on balance. The proportion of reserve to liabilities was 33 3-16 ₱ cent., against 36 the previous week. Bar silver advanced from 54 3-16d. to 54⅝d. ₱ ounce, English standard. At Paris Rentes dropped 6 ₱ cent. The Bank of France gained 15,800,000 francs specie during the week, and the Imperial Bank of Germany 3,000,000 marks. At the close of the week the dispatches reported a fractional recovery in prices at Paris and London.

In the Sterling Exchange market the trade for the week was average in amount, and, at the close, was stimulated into activity by the bond dealers, as well as by the exciting news from abroad. The large buyers of Sterling seem to have their lines full of all descriptions of 60-day bills, and now give preference to cables and demand, or shipments of gold. This, with the apprehension of a still further advance in the Bank of England rate of discount, will readily account for any apparent weakness in long Sterling. The nominal asking rates for 60-day and demand bills were advanced by the leading drawers ½c., to $4 87½@$4 90, respectively, and actual business at the close was on the basis of $4 86½@$4 86¾ for 60-day bills, $4 89¼@$4 89½ for demand, $4 90 @ $4 90¼ for cables, and $4 85@$4 85¼ for commercial bills on London.

The Gold speculation was strong on the advance in the rates of exchange, which caused shipments of bullion and coin during the week amounting to nearly $2,000,000. The price advanced from 101⅛ to 101½, closing at 101⅜. On Gold loans the rates ranged from 3½ to 7 ₱ cent.

Government bonds were strong and active, the demand proceeding chiefly from small investors. Prices advanced ⅛@⅜ ₱ cent. on the week's transactions, the greatest improvement having been in 1868s, coupon and registered. Railroad bonds were in active demand, and prices, with very few exceptions, were higher than during the previous week, particularly for New-Jersey Central consols, North-western gold coupons, St. Paul consolidated Sinking Funds, Michigan Central 7s, Fort Wayne Firsts, and Union Pacific Firsts. In State bonds the principal feature was a decline in Louisiana consols from 78¾ to 75¼, and in District of Columbia 3.65s from 75½ to 74½.

The stock speculation was strong in tone on a large and well-distributed business. The purchasing movement in various classes of shares was characterized by much spirit and confidence. Occasionally the market suffered the natural reactions incidental to a healthy bull movement, but good buyers invariably appeared whenever a decline in prices occurred. The coal shares and the Granger stocks were conspicuous in the dealings, and advanced sharply. The general list closed firm, with an upward tendency to prices.

The following shows the receipts of produce at Chicago and Milwaukee for the month of March, this year, compared with the same month in previous years:

AT CHICAGO.

	1875. Bushels.	1876. Bushels.	1877. Bushels.	1878. Bushels.
Wheat.	1,761,420	748,760	178,795	1,740,791
Corn.	1,696,235	1,826,567	2,256,823	4,138,040
Oats.	513,660	500,722	486,448	1,100,047
Rye.	17,312	15,018	28,131	208,159
Barley.	174,239	145,727	160,345	292,035
T'l.	4,162,879	3,036,794	3,117,532	7,476,072
W'k.	247,517	237,108	162,484	302,299
Hgh'st	262,811	231,341	275,977	366,510

AT MILWAUKEE.

	1875. Bushels.	1876. Bushels.	1877. Bushels.	1878. Bushels.
Wheat.	943,005	947,334	279,624	1,094,510
Corn.	118,920	57,480	52,981	45,860
Oats.	67,996	76,894	76,850	85,300
Rye.	19,937	19,195	12,934	36,665
Barley.	58,282	108,691	58,983	107,215
T'l.	1,196,660	1,210,403	479,582	1,359,550
W'k.	97,498	121,712	122,861	176,987
Hgh'st	10,395	5,884	13,516	13,439

COURSE OF MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Bid.	Closing.
New-York Central	106⅜	105⅞	106⅛	106⅜
Harlem			147½	149
Erie	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	10⅝
Lake Shore	66¼	64⅞	64⅞	65
Wabash	17⅞	17⅛	17⅝	17⅞
North-western	44⅜	43⅝	44⅜	45
North-western pref.	70⅝	69¾	70⅜	70¾
Rock Island	103½	103	103½	104
Fort Wayne	91	91	91	93
Milwaukee & St. Paul	43½	43	43⅜	43½
Milwaukee & St. Paul pf	73⅜	71¾	73	73½
Ill. Cen.	76⅞	76¼	76⅜	77
Del., Lack. & Western	55⅞	54¾	54⅝	54⅞
New-Jersey Central	16⅞	16¼	16⅜	16⅝
Del. & Hudson Canal	54⅞	53⅞	54⅜	54⅝
Mariposa	7¾	7½	7¾	7¾
Mariposa Common	65¼	64⅜	64⅞	65¼
Illinois Central	75	75	74⅞	75¼
Union Pacific			99	99½

	Highest.	Lowest.	Bid.	Asked.
C., C., C. & I.	39½	39¼	39¾	80
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	101⅞	101⅝	101¾	101⅞
Chicago & Alton	72¾	72¼	72¾	73¼
Chicago & Alton pref.			92	100
C., C. & Ind. Central	4¼	4	4¼	4½
Hannibal & St. Joseph	11⅜	11¼	11¼	11⅜
Hannibal & St. Jo. pref.	25⅜	25⅛	25¼	36¼
Ohio & Mississippi	9½	8⅝	9	9½
Panama			130	130
Western Union	79⅜	78⅛	79⅛	79¼
A. & P. Telegraph			19	21
Pacific Mail	21⅜	19⅜	20⅜	20¾
Quicksilver	18	17½	18	19
Quicksilver preferred			30½	32
Adams Express			101½	102
Wells, Fargo & Co.	89	87	88	89
American Express			48	49
United States Express			50	51

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS —MARCH 30.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Mar. 23.			Mar. 31, '77.
American Gold	101½	101	104⅞
U. S. 5s, 1881, coupon	104½	104⅜	110⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, coupon	107⅜	107	111⅝
New-York Central	106⅛	106⅛	89¾
Rock Island	103⅜	102¾	100
Pacific Mail	21	17	19½
Milwaukee & St. Paul	43⅞	43¼	47⅞
Milwaukee & St. Paul pref.	73¼	69⅝	46
Lake Shore	65⅜	63⅝	45⅞
Chicago & North-western	45¼	42	31⅝
Chicago & North-western pf.	71⅜	69¼	50¼
Western Union	79½	78⅝	93⅝
Union Pacific	70¼	68¾	87⅞
Del., Lack. & Western	56⅜	51⅞	58⅝
New-Jersey Central	17⅛	13⅞	8⅝
Del. & Hudson Canal	56	50⅞	49
Morris & Essex	79⅜	74¼	81¼
Panama	130	130	120
Erie	11⅛	10⅜	5
Ohio & Mississippi	9⅛	8⅛	4¼
Harlem	149	147	137
Hannibal & St. Joseph	11⅛	10⅞	11
Hannibal & St. Joseph pf.	26¼	22¾	21⅞
Michigan Central	65⅝	64¾	36¼
Illinois Central	75¼	75¼	42¾

* Ex dividend—1878.

The following are the returns of the foreign commerce of the port of New-York, and the operations of the United States Sub-Treasury here, for the week ending Saturday last, and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns for the corresponding period of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Saturday	$4,561,062
Corresponding week last year	8,023,983
Since Jan. 1 this year	
Corresponding period last year	$4,535,978
Gold, March 30, 1878	101¼
Gold, March 31, 1877	104⅜

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$6,948,985
Corresponding week last year	3,952,107
Since Jan. 1 this year	$2,136,770
Corresponding period last year	60,652,109

Exports of Gold and Silver.

Week ending last Saturday	$1,838,718
Corresponding week last year	92,500
Since Jan. 1 this year	4,443,243
Corresponding period last year	3,442,432

Receipts for Customs.

Week ending last Saturday	$1,657,804
Corresponding week last year	1,807,473
Since Jan. 1 this year	24,231,575
Corresponding period last year	25,702,459

Gold Interest Paid Out by the Treasury.

Week ending last Saturday	$205,057
Corresponding week last year	104,212
Since Jan. 1 this year	21,289,846
Corresponding period last year	15,724,610

The *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* in its issue of Saturday last published the following table of railroad earnings:

	Latest earnings reported.	
	1878.	1877.
Atch. Top. & S. Fe...M'h of Feb.	$135,500	$136,350
Atl. & Gt. West...M'h of Jan.	299,059	266,549
Bur. C. Rap. & N. 2d w'k M'h.	14,537	109,986
Bur. C. Rap. & N. 2d w'k M'h.	28,292	14,252
Cairo & St. Louis..2d w'k M'h.	4,275	3,846
Central Pacific....M'h of Feb.	974,000	945,171
Chi. & Alton.....M'h of Feb.	297,977	257,764
Chi., R. & Q.....M'k of Jan.	1,045,467	876,835
Chi. M. & St. Paul. 3d w'k M'h.	137,000	97,559
C. & North-west...M'h of Feb.	1,062,018	779,057
C. M. & St. P. 2d w'k M'h.	6,843	6,190

APRIL 1878

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—FAUST—Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, Mlle. Montague, Mr. Tom Karl.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN—Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Howard.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—DIPLOMACY—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Rose Coghlan, Miss Maude Granger.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—A CELEBRATED CASE—Mr. G. F. Cornhan, Mr. Parselle.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—LONDON SHOW, PARISIAN CIRCUS, AND SANGER'S MENAGERIE.

PARK THEATRE.—OUR BACHELORS—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Miss Maude Granger.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—THE KELLS—Mr. A. Dampier, Mr. F. B. Warde, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis.

FIFTH-AVENUE HALL.—PRESTIDIGITATION AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

STANDARD THEATRE.—FANCHON—Miss Maggie Mitchell, Mr. William Harris.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE CRAIGS DEOUL.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE, AND COMICALITIES.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—FARCE, MINSTRELSY AND VARIETY—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

CHICKERING HALL.—LECTURE, "Rome: St. Peter's, the Vatican, Catacombs," &c.

GERMANIA ASSEMBLY ROOMS.—RECEPTION, DRESS-PARADE, &c., of the Fifth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.

THE AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH—BRONCHO HORSES—EDUCATED DOGS. Day and Evening.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in the Middle Atlantic States, colder, clearing weather, north-westerly winds, and rising barometer.

Although the reports of the views expressed at the Republican Senators' caucus on Saturday evening are exceedingly indefinite, it is probable that they are not more so than the views of the Senators themselves. It is apparent that no specific action was taken, or even proposed, with reference to the relations of the Republican Senators to the President. That is a question which, fortunately or unfortunately, does not admit of any specific treatment. The effort made by Mr. HOWE to lead the way in that direction was a melancholy failure, and is not likely to encourage any of his fellow-Senators to follow him. He made very evident what is said to be the feeling of the Senators generally, that there is nothing to be gained by criticising the irreversible acts of the President. But it will be a very grave mistake to suppose that Senators can do nothing to strengthen the party, independently of the President. Let them deal fairly with the President's appointments, confirming the good and rejecting the bad; let them, if they have the courage, embody in proposed legislation the principles of civil service reform which the President has professed but does not practice; let them act vigorously and honestly with the legislation that comes before them, especially with reference to the finances; let them agree, if they can, upon some such simple measure as the funding and cancellation of the legal tenders, and they need give themselves no uneasiness as to the vitality of the party or the President's disposition or power to injure it.

Mr. VOORHEES was at home last week on a vacation from his exhausting labors in the Senate, and took occasion to make a speech at Terre Haute, in which he repeated all his familiar doctrines. His speech was particularly noticeable, however, for his attempt to "cover" his recent hint that the West could get on without the East in the matter of Democracy. He now explains that "Democracy, East or West, is opposed to contraction and resumption," and that there is no need for dissension, because the East accepts the political faith of the West. This will be news for Senators BAYARD, and RANDOLPH, and KERNAN, and EATON. These gentlemen may also take exception to the claim of the Democrats that the proper place for the Communists, who call themselves Nationals, is not in a separate organization, but in the bosom of the Democracy. But Mr. VOORHEES is a better indicator of Democratic tendencies than much better men might be.

Our readers will find in our columns this morning the reports made to the Superintendent of the Banking Department by the trust companies doing business in this City. The importance of this interest may be realized when it is stated that the capital paid in is reported at nearly $11,000,000, which the surplus and reserved funds and the undivided profits bring up to nearly fifteen millions and a half, while the total assets foot up $83,438,650. The "interest, commissions, and profits of every description received and accrued during the last six months" are reported by eight companies, with assets amounting to $55,381,230, at $1,596,256. This gives an average rate of 2.7 per cent. for the half year. The dividends declared within the same time are set down at $495,000. The extent of money involved, and the very delicate character of the business of the trust companies, will procure for these reports a very general and close scrutiny.

It appears that Mr. WILLIAM HENRY SMITH, Collector of Customs at Chicago, has sent in his resignation. Various causes have conspired to disgust Mr. SMITH with official life, but chief among these has been his inability to bring the import trade of Chicago on a par with that of New-York. Mr. SMITH has worked hard. He has had himself interviewed, on an average, twice a day during the three months or so of his official career, and a careful computation shows that he has furnished just 156 columns of matter to the Chicago newspapers. As he occupied the double position of Collector of Customs and agent of the Associated Press, Mr. SMITH undoubtedly felt that he was fitly serving both masters in being exceedingly "ready with the oral" when the Chicago reporter applied for the latest revelation about the iniquity of the New-York Custom-house. Mr. SMITH also found time to write letters to the Treasury Department on his favorite topic. His masterly exposé of the great umbrella fraud showed that he only lacked opportunity to make himself one of the most ridiculous persons in the country. Strange to say, he intended his letters to be private, and one of his grievances is that Secretary SHERMAN disregarded that requirement. Mr. SMITH'S resignation should be promptly accepted. Mr. LE DUC, STANLEY MATTHEWS, and WILLIAM HENRY SMITH are too heavy a load for any Administration to carry all at once.

The McGarrahan claim, which has for some weeks been a regular feature in the Saturday's proceedings of the Senate Committee on Public Lands, is in a fair way to a decision which may be final. The case, as now presented, is environed with almost endless legal complications. MCGARRAHAN claims that he is an injured and wronged man. But the case is closed; so far as the courts are concerned he has exhausted his rights of appeal; and he asks that Congress shall order the Supreme Court to reopen his case. Both sides have piled up formidable barriers of judicial proceedings, in the midst of which the equities originally involved have quite disappeared. Whether the case was or was not appealed, and, if so, whether it was or was not legally appealed, and whether various proceedings were legal or illegal, just or fraudulent—these questions all are to be brushed aside and the case decided on its merits. Of course, there must be a laborious investigation before this conclusion can be arrived at. But if the petitioner is found to possess equities in the much controverted matter, he may be sent to the Supreme Court for a rehearing. This is an unusual and somewhat dangerous precedent. Only in extreme cases can Congress safely interfere to request the courts to reopen a controversy which has once been formally concluded. As a rule, petitioners for this favor have been denied.

OVERLOADING THE GOVERNMENT.

There is a trite subject, but one to which the events of the day are constantly giving new interest, in the tendency of American public opinion to demand from the Government the performance of work for which the Government is very poorly fitted or is not fitted at all. A striking illustration of this tendency exists in the views recently professed by the Secretary of the Treasury with reference to the Government notes, and this illustration is the more noteworthy because Mr. SHERMAN'S views are quite in harmony with those of the great majority of men in public life, and of the people as well. The main point with the Secretary of the Treasury is that the Government notes shall be brought to par with gold, and that they shall then be kept in circulation by being received for all dues to the Government and by being paid out at the discretion of the Treasury.

We have already pointed out what we believe to be the elements of grave danger to the finances and the business of the country in the practical operation of such a scheme. But it is worth while still further to call attention to its unsoundness arising from the unfitness of our governmental machinery to carry it out and from its extreme liability to abuse. In effect, Mr. SHERMAN'S plan makes the Treasury a bank of issue, with a circulation nominally of three hundred millions, with an enormous range of discretion as to contraction and expansion. The Secretary even went further, and hinted that it might be of advantage to place in the hands of the Treasury the power to fix the rate of interest in some degree, such as is now possessed by the Bank of England. This is not an attractive form in which to present the Secretary's ideas, but we cannot see wherein it is not a just one, and if the proposition thus stated seems to conservative and practical minds at once crude and ambitious, it must be remembered that it is not the isolated expression of the conception of one public man, but that it is in harmony with the notions of a large part of the leaders of both parties, and that opposite ideas have been very rarely, and by no means strongly, pressed. During the silver debate in the Senate, Mr. CHRISTIANCY, of Michigan, a man of unusually careful temper, and quite untouched by the ordinary fallacies of the inflationists, gravely proposed to meet the difficulty of the changing values of gold and silver with reference to each other by means of a commission who should ascertain and declare such values at fixed intervals. Descending to the level of the ordinary theories of the inflation school, we find that it is a fundamental idea with a great many of our public men, that the right and power to issue currency rest primarily with the Government and ought to be exercised directly by it alone.

When, therefore, we define Mr. SHERMAN'S proposition as one to make the Treasury a bank of issue, we certainly do not accuse him of any special singularity. When we condemn him, as we think every careful student of finance must do, we condemn, not him alone, but a considerable and important body of the actual representatives of public opinion. Yet it seems almost incredible that a man holding a position of so much authority and responsibility as that of Mr. SHERMAN, and especially a man who for many years has enjoyed the opportunities which he has had of studying the practical working of our system of government, should conceive that it could perform with any degree of safety, to say nothing of efficiency, the vast functions which he is now prepared to saddle upon it. Even supposing that the Government issues could, under Mr. SHERMAN'S plan, be kept at par with gold, it is plain that the power to regulate the amount of these issues within the wide limits of the operations of the Treasury would be an exceedingly delicate one. It would require not only great wisdom, but an almost unattainable completeness of information and precision of judgment, to enable any Secretary of the Treasury to exercise such a power without disturbing values and interfering with the calculations of the business world to a most perilous degree. These qualifications, under our Government, are not likely to be possessed by any Secretary. There is no school in which he could acquire them. If he is a sound and experienced man of affairs, he is not likely to be called to the office. If he were called, his term would be too brief, under the most favorable circumstances, to allow of his adopting or enforcing an adequate policy, and however great his personal qualifications in private life, he would in all probability have no sufficient knowledge of the operations of the Treasury to guide him. And again, apart from all other considerations, the Secretary of the Treasury has too many other and different duties to perform to permit him to exercise properly the discretion which is allotted to him by Mr. SHERMAN'S plan.

To these facts must be added the important one that the idea that under this plan, with our three forms of legal tender, the Government paper could be kept at par with gold is a pure assumption. There is nothing in experience to justify it, and there is very much to convince us that it is illusory. If it should turn out to be so, if it should be found that the Government paper was continually fluctuating as compared with gold, the power of the Secretary of the Treasury would be proportionately increased; his errors or his incapacity—to speak of no graver faults—would be proportionately more mischievous. Besides which, it must be remembered that it is not in the nature of things that he should be left undisturbed in the exercise of his discretion. Congress would be constantly interfering with it. When, in 1866, Mr. MCCULLOCH ventured to enter on so simple and necessary a work as that of paying off the outstanding legal-tender notes, he was promptly stopped by Congress, and when, ten years later, Mr. SHERMAN proposed the present Resumption law, he did not venture to say clearly that he desired to give the Secretary the power to cancel notes which had been once redeemed. He knew that if he proposed that power, his bill would have been defeated. The existence of three hundred millions of legal tenders, recognized as a part of the currency of the country, would be a continual temptation to Congress to be directing the manner in which they should be used. To the dangers arising from the uncertainty of the Secretary's action would be added the indefinitely greater ones arising from the uncertainty of Congressional action.

Regarded in the light of these facts, the significance of Mr. SHERMAN'S theory as an illustration of the tendency to overload the Government is obvious. It is not a novel illustration, unfortunately, but it is a very conspicuous one. We call attention to it, moreover, because the existence of this tendency is a powerful argument in favor of the reform in the administrative methods of the Government which we have long advocated and which is the more necessary as the work of the Government tends to increase in importance and difficulty.

THE CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC BILL.

The Senate's amendments to the Consular and Diplomatic bill have brought the two houses into very distinct antagonism. But the end of the session and the end of the fiscal year are both some months distant, and besides, the present situation is not a new one; the two houses have been there before, and even so recently as in the Forty-fourth Congress the Senate, without party division, persistently and successfully resisted the mission-coupling and salary-clipping legislation of the House.

In the present instance the Senate can hardly be blamed for failing to discover in the House debates any adequate reason for blotting out some missions and consulates, and refusing decently-liberal salaries to others. The chief part of these debates consisted of speeches on the civil service at home, not abroad; of discussions upon Messrs. HAYES and SCHURZ, or upon the status of Confederate mail contractors, and of miscellaneous stump oratory. A few speeches, notably the one of Mr. STEELE, were specifically devoted to showing why certain consulates should be razed and others razeed. The bill degraded, it will be remembered, all but one of the China consulates—Tien-Tsin, Ningpo, Foochow, Hankow, Canton, Amoy, Chin-Kiang, Swatow—from the second to the third class, in order to save $500 apiece on the salaries; but this did not satisfy Mr. SPRINGER, who moved to strike off altogether Hankow, Chin-Kiang, and Ningpo, whereupon Mr. STEELE, as reported by the *Congressional Record*, said:

"I understand that the amendment of my friend from Illinois [Mr. Springer]—he will excuse me for addressing him so familiarly—includes the striking out of some place or other called 'Han(g)-Kow.' I am in favor of that proposition, for the reason that I think it utterly impossible we can have any commercial relations with a people having such an outlandish name. They must be barbarians. It is bad enough to hang a human being; but the idea of hanging a cow is absolutely preposterous in this age of civilization. [Laughter.] I think the amendment is very proper."

Unquestionably, the members of the Committee on Appropriations who defended their sweeping reduction of diplomatic and consular salaries below the amounts now fixed by law, did so on broader grounds than that of Mr. STEELE; but their grounds were, if we may say so, almost too broad, relating, for the most part, less to the question whether the present salaries were excessive, than to general theories about our foreign service. Mr. HEWITT, for example, whose elaborate and vigorous speech was the ablest one of the House debates, brought out effectively, by extracts from the annals of the Fifth Congress, the point that several early statesmen surmised that our country would be better off by having no Ministers at all in foreign countries. His colleagues, Messrs. SINGLETON and BLOUNT, caught up this idea very earnestly, the former declaring that our foreign service was a mere imitation of royalty, quite unfit for a country where "we have no titles of nobility, we have no laws of primogeniture, and the son of the lamp-lighter upon your streets may enter the lists with the son of the millionaire in the race for distinction;" while Mr. BLOUNT added: "We are a republican people. We are separated from the Governments of Europe by a great sea." But it could hardly have been expected that the Senate would receive considerations so general as adequate reasons for cutting down the salaries of the Ministers to Great Britain, France, Germany, and Russia $2,500 each. The early statesmen had a natural anxiety about European complications in the infant days of the Republic that we in these times can no longer feel. Besides, for statesmen of the present day to forget the vast growth of our commerce and the changes effected in our international relations, not only by steam and the magnetic telegraph, but, above all, by immigration, would show a pious devotion to the views of the founders of the Government altogether too blind to be praiseworthy. It is also noticeable that the diplomatic service was established and carefully fostered by the founders of the Government, whatever the theories of some early Congressmen as to its inutility.

Nor can we wonder that the Senate has failed to be converted by the assertions in the House that our foreign service has of late years sadly deteriorated. For, if the present appointees do not please the House, they must have satisfied the Senate, which confirmed them; and the Senate could hardly be expected to agree that the displeasure of the House had properly taken the form of cutting down salaries or vacating missions. Mr. HEWITT found something—not much—to say against Ministers KASSON, LOWELL, TAYLOR, STOUGHTON, and WELSH; he might easily find, in our past history, less creditable men occupying their positions; but in any case, what has this to do with the question of paring down salaries below what the present occupants of these missions have been entitled to expect? While the missions exist, they should be suitably maintained; and presumably the Senate is not ready to adopt Mr. HEWITT'S suggestion of two Ministers "at most" for all Europe—one at London for all the Western Courts, and the other at Berlin for all the Eastern, who, on telegraphic notice, are to "move to any Court where they might be needed"—a sort of itinerant Ministry, we take it, something like that of the Methodist circuit.

The truth is that if there is any one department of Government expenditure in which the Senate has an unusual right to insist that existing laws shall not be altered against its consent, it is this one of the foreign service. The House has no control over the organization of that service; it is expressly given, by the Constitution, to the President and Senate. It is ludicrous, therefore, to find some critics indignant at what they consider unwarranted conduct of the Senate in refusing to consent to the practical abolition, under the House Appropriation bill, of some missions and consulates, and to the crippling of others. The President and Senate alone determine what foreign service shall be established, and the former decides what shall be dropped. Mr. HEWITT brought this point before the House with great force, and showed that the action of his own committee in reporting a bill that dropped several missions could at most only be regarded as an expression of opinion or a recommendation to the President and Senate. On the same ground, until the existing laws of salaries are altered, a valid claim for services under these laws remains, whether an annual appropriation is made or not. A deadlock on the Diplomatic and Consular bill, in short, soon settles itself, from the peculiar attitude of the Senate toward the foreign service.

TWO CULPRITS EXPOSED.

Some of the newspapers are making too much fuss over the reported, or misreported, interview between Secretary SHERMAN and two Pennsylvania Congressmen relative to the appointment of a Register of the Treasury. One newspaper, proverbially a scandal-monger and a gossip, asserted that when Messrs. THOMPSON and WHITE called upon the Secretary of the Treasury and learned that Mr. SCOFIELD had already been appointed, they waxed wroth and used profane language. A long and animated dialogue is said to have followed; and, with a rare minuteness and attention to detail, it is set down that when the Representatives departed, one of them shook the dust of the Treasury Department from his feet and declared that this was a "hypocritical, lying, and trifling Administration." This romance caught the eye of Representative THOMPSON, who proceeds to denounce it as false. Mr. THOMPSON says that no such language was used, and Secretary SHERMAN adds that the whole report was "without truth in spirit or in form." Of course, this latter statement is correct. The fraudulent report was published in the *Tribune*, which is enough to settle the whole case. An intelligent public read the correct version in THE TIMES.

But it seems to us that the real point in this case is lost sight of by those who have discussed it. Of course, the *Tribune* blundered and misrepresented. It always does. That is its only business in life. But, according to our own correct report, the two Pennsylvania Congressmen were engaged in hunting an office. That fact is admitted. What was their success in this pursuit, and how they bore themselves while so engaged, does not so much concern the general public. How does it happen that the Congressmen were pressing one of Pennsylvania's numerous favorite sons for office? How does it happen that Pennsylvania has so firm a hold on the Registry of the Treasury that it is taken for granted that none but a citizen of that noble State can legally countersign the national bank-notes and greenbacks? It is by no means certain that all this pother about the alleged excited interview between the Secretary of the Treasury and the Congressmen is not invented to divert public attention from the fact that the Congressmen were chasing the office. The public does not care whether the Pennsylvania Representatives were angry or not, or whether they called the Administration by hard names. It does care that two Representatives have been discovered in the very act of hunting an office, when it has been repeatedly proclaimed that the machine is broken and that Congressmen are not allowed to control the offices.

This is an unexpected revelation to be made to us, right in the midst of a millennial civil service reform. It has been repeatedly announced that Senators and Representatives were to be relegated to their legitimate duties; that the responsibilities of filling the offices were to be transferred to abler and wiser hands. If Senators GORDON and STANLEY MATTHEWS were occasionally called in as experts, this exception was held not to invalidate the general rule. The machine was unquestionably broken, and we had pathetic views of Congressmen going about Washington on "off-days," at a loss what to do with themselves, now that they had no offices to hunt. The golden age had come when appointments in the civil service were to be made on grounds of merit and STANLEY MATTHEWS. And it was thought a proud consummation of all our hopes and labors that, after these years of disappointment, the bad old system of appointments should be displaced by a simpler theory which should include only STANLEY MATTHEWS, Senator GORDON, and the Twenty-fifth Ohio Regiment. Yet, right in the midst of our congratulations over this reform, we are treated to a glimpse of two Pennsylvania Congressmen rambling about the Treasury Department and cooling their heels in the President's ante-chamber, trying to get an office for a favorite son.

It is alleged, with how much truth we do not know, that the President countenanced this perversion of the well-known rules of the civil service by listening to the arguments of the Congressmen. It is also said that he actually made a memorandum of what they said. One account states that the President "smiled and beamed" while he was doing this. But this lacks confirmation. It is highly improbable that an officer who has so pointedly given his views as to what constitutes a reformed civil service would be guilty of levity like this. Let us rather believe that the President's smiles were provoked by his reflection that he was only luring the Pennsylvanians to their own confusion. The memoranda which they fondly thought related to their "man" were only short-hand notes of certain domestic matters; and when the Congressmen thought he was writing down SULLIVAN a smart man in the primaries, he was only making a memorandum about early asparagus, and the necessity for having a roof put over the well in the back-yard. But the unregenerate Representatives from Pennsylvania have met with their reward. They have been detected in the very act of recommending a man to office after it has been repeatedly announced that such nefarious goings-on would not be tolerated. On the whole, this particular pair of sinners have been justly punished.

SHERMAN'S LETTER.

A person calling himself by the combined Christian and heathen name of WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN, and glorying in the ill-gotten title of General, has recently published a letter which deserves the severest condemnation.

This man SHERMAN owes his notoriety to a long career of crime and outrage. During the war waged by the Lincoln Administration upon our Southern brethren, he was a prominent leader of Federal mercenaries. For a period of several years he was anopen advocate of, and actor in, the atrocious outrage of employing Federal troops in interfering with the local affairs of the Southern States. In Tennessee, Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama, and the Carolinas, he thwarted the will of the people and subjected them to the authority of the Washington Government. He was not merely a carpet-bagger, but not content with owning a carpet-bag, he went to the extreme length of a valise, in which he carried the greater part of his property. His rude and violent conduct gave great pain to the white population of the South. He not only seized upon provisions for his mercenary followers without paying for them, but when the justly exasperated Southern brethren attacked him with arms, instead of yielding to their demands, he actually resisted them, and in many cases shed the best blood of the South. Since the close of the war he has commanded the entire Federal Army, and has rolled from six to twelve times per day in luxury. Instead of being punished for his crimes, he has been rewarded by a Republican Congress with honors and wealth, and has become so intolerably vain that instead of concealing himself and endeavoring to induce the public to forget his existence, he writes letters alluding in the most indecent way to the crimes against the South in which he took an active part, and of which a truly good Administration has at last publicly repented. It is time that this person should be taught that he lives in an era of conciliation, and that the more he and persons like him keep themselves out of sight the better. We are now striving to atone for the crime of invading the South, and to restore to our Southern brethren their natural right of ruling the nation, and this man SHERMAN ought to be told that his continued existence is a reproach to every conciliatory patriot.

In the letter to which reference has been made SHERMAN betrays his criminal instincts by sneering at a good and great man because, though nominally a Colonel in the Federal Army, he staid at the rear during the civil war, and acted as Provost Marshal, Sutler, and Judge Advocate. In other words, Col. DONN PIATT did not imbrue his hands in Southern blood; and for this he incurs the contempt of the wicked SHERMAN. It would be sufficiently disgusting to thus sneer at a humane patriot were the latter merely a private citizen, but when we remember that DONN PIATT is the editor of a newspaper, an attack upon him is next door to blasphemy. Having called President HAYES all sorts of bad names, and having proposed to assassinate him, Mr. PIATT has, of course, gained the entire confidence and respect of the President, and this fact ought alone to have exempted him from SHERMAN'S sneers. The President is SHERMAN'S superior officer, and it is treating him with disrespect to attack a noisy Democrat. Had SHERMAN possessed any delicacy whatever, he would have lavished his abuse upon some one of the men who made Mr. HAYES President, and thus avoided grieving our excellent chief magistrate.

These sneers at Col. DONN PIATT were, however, only incidental. The chief purpose of SHERMAN'S letter was to protest against the reduction of the Army to twenty thousand men, and against cutting the pay of Army officers. He pretends that, if the Army is reduced, large parts of our Western territory must be abandoned to hostile Indians. Of course, this is a mere pretense. He wants a large Army so that he may use it to gratify his fiendish instincts by slaughtering the people as the troops slaughtered the so-called "strikers" last July, and for other purposes as nefarious as they are inscrutable. He knows that the South has reason to dislike the Army, and that it would be a conciliatory measure were the Army to be reduced to insignificance, and were officers like himself, who took part in the civil war, to be starved out of the service. Were he a patriot, he would gladly do everything that would gratify the prejudices of our Southern brethren; but, being a bad, unfeeling man, he cares nothing for their delicate sensibilities. His pay and that of all the other officers who shed Southern blood should be cut down to about $450 per year, thus compelling them to resign their commissions. Their places could afterward be filled either with Southern soldiers who are anxious to be conciliated or by men who had won the sympathies of the President by being cashiered from the Federal Army; and the present rates of pay could then be restored. But this, of course, would not please the surviving mercenaries of LINCOLN, who actually have the shamelessness to glory in their crimes, and to maintain that they deserve rewards rather than punishment.

If Col. DONN PIATT is not otherwise occupied, he would do well to assassinate SHERMAN without delay; and there is no doubt that were he to creep upon him from behind and brain him with a large club, the exploit would involve so little danger as to be quite within the range of Col. PIATT'S ability. Everybody perceives that the existence of SHERMAN at this period of unconditional sur—that is to say, of conciliation, is a loathsome anachronism. He might, perhaps, be permitted to live if he would resign his commission and exile himself to Australia; but he should be sternly taught that no brutal hireling of the Lincoln Administration can be allowed to go on writing letters sneering at Col. PIATT, opposing the disbandment of the Army, and reminding our Southern brethren of the sufferings inflicted upon them by Federal troops.

There is a curious relation between the vital statistics of this City for the past three months and those for the corresponding quarter of last year which are given by us this morning. The deaths are reported at 6,679, an increase of 693, or 11½ per cent.; the births at 6,680—almost exactly equaling the deaths—an increase over last year of 7 per cent.; and the marriages at 1,744, also an increase of about 8 per cent. The largest increase in the mortality occurred in February, which, in spite of its being three days shorter than either of the other months, shows an increase in deaths of 287, or more than 15 per cent. Yet our late February was generally regarded as one of the mildest and most enjoyable that the City has experienced in many years.

GENERAL NOTES.

The peach crop will stand more killing than a cat.

The assessment of Texas shows an increase of $60,000,000 over last year.

Gen. Caleb Cushing is to deliver the oration in Newburyport, Mass., on Memorial Day.

Hon. Alanson W. Beard, the new Collector of Boston, will enter upon the duties of the office to-day.

Mrs. Ann Hopkins, of Cedar Creek, Tenn., is 117 years old. She has three sons living, her "baby" being 90 years of age.

Daniel McFarland gave a public reading in South Bend, Ind., last week, and has been requested to repeat it on the 9th inst.

Hon. Samuel H. Reynolds, of Lancaster, declines to be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania.

It is understood that Mr. William Henry Smith has tendered his resignation as Collector of Chicago, and that it has not yet been accepted.

The Oswego *Times* of Saturday contains a description of the New-York Idiot Asylum, and its leading editorial apparently was written by one of its inmates.

Senator Voorhees, of Indiana, has been invited to deliver the address before the literary societies of the University of Georgia at the next Commencement.

The Utica *Observer* has discovered that it was Mr. Tilden's "fine and delicate sense of honor" that prevented his making any return of his income—he was afraid he might underestimate it.

The Boston *Herald* says that presents valued at $25,000 were displayed at the wedding of Mr. Edgar W. Anthony, of this City, to Miss Clara D. Wilder, of Boston, in that city, last week.

Hon. Horace Bemis a year ago became a convert to the Murphy reform, and renounced politics for temperance, and now he devotes all his leisure from the practice of law to lecturing in advocacy of teetotalism in the "Southern Tier" counties.

The Troy *Press* of Saturday evening remarks: "Mr. Fish wants to be vindicated of the charges made by THE NEW-YORK TIMES correspondent. The correspondent has practically accused him of being a numskull, and we don't see how he expects to be vindicated of that charge."

To-day the people of Michigan hold their township elections and vote upon two amendments to their Constitution; the municipalities of Ohio and the townships of Indiana elect their local officers; Hartford, Bridgeport, and perhaps other cities in Connecticut elect their municipal officers.

Just before adjournment the Legislature of South Carolina adopted a concurrent resolution by which Gov. Hampton is "authorized and requested, in case he deems it expedient, to instruct an order of *nolle pros.* to be entered in any of the prosecutions brought or which may be brought by the State based upon the facts found by the joint Investigating Committee on Public Frauds."

The Dansville (Livingston County) *Advertiser* in its last issue says: "We are informed by farmers that they do not remember when the Winter wheat has looked as fine in this region at this time of year as it does now. All the fields are promising, and the acreage is believed to be larger than it ever was before in this county. If there are no serious drawbacks from weather or insects the local crop will be immense."

The Utica *Observer* says that the Grand Jury have found indictments against Supervisors Jonathan Jones, A. DeVerney Townsley, (present Assemblyman,) and M. B. Crossett, of Oneida County, for reporting to the board in favor of allowing a claim of Mr. Comstock for disbursements in bringing about the conviction of the Germond burglars, and that the people of Utica especially are hot with indignation.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* is somewhat discouraged at the prospect of the Democratic Party, and calls it a riff-raff of poor fools. It thinks the party's present situation and prospects must be the subject of serious apprehension with all thoughtful Democrats, and it says: "It has been the victim of abominable leadership. It has an inferior complement of politicians and a weak press. It is divided on immaterial points. Not ungenerous as to personalities, it is divided upon such petty favorites as have met its approval."

POLITICS AND POLITICIANS.

THOUGHTS ON MEN AND THINGS.

BEN BUTLER—A QUIET SORT OF A CORPSE—THE EVERLASTING DISPOSITION TO MEDDLE—PEOPLE TO BE SAVED—THE MRS. MICAWBER OF THE SENATE—SAM COX'S "WEAKNESS"—THE "DRIFT" PERIOD—SENATOR HOWE'S SPEECH.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 30, 1878.

The great contested case of Dean against Field was decided just as every looker-on in this political Vienna expected. If, as says the proverb, "heaven and earth strive in vain against a fool," doubly vain are all struggles against a Democratic majority bent on getting even with its enemies. Mr. Cox of Ohio, made a last eloquent, but hopeless, protest against an inevitable, a predestined, preordained, foregone conclusion, in the course of which he said: "Now, if ever, the question is presented to gentlemen upon the other side of the Chamber, whether any case can possibly arise in which arguments from consistency, fairness, and justice shall make them admit that anybody returned as a Republican is entitled to a seat upon this floor—if it is contested." The clear, reasonable, and upright mind of J. D. Cox saw things in this light, and summed up the case in favor of Field, the dispossessed; but, to our astonishment, Mr. Butler went for him, in another sense, and voted against him. Still, we, Mr. Butler's anxious friends, are glad to see him showing any signs of life nowadays—showing fight even in a mild way. Somehow, since the untimely and uncivil-serviceable taking off of his man Simmons, when we looked for a funeral oration which would have thrown Marc Antony's into the shade, and did not hear it, some declared that Butler himself must be defunct, and that it was his own funeral that was in order. One morning when I saw him in his place, looking strangely quiescent, mute and harmless, I was reminded of the story of the Yankee old lady who went to the funeral of an old neighbor to pay a first tribute of respect. The deceased for 40 years had made things lively in those parts—forced people right and left, far and near, to "stand round"—in short, he had been a terrible fellow for fight. Among that gathering of solemn-looking gentlemen at his obsequies there were few who had not suffered at his hands, been cut, hacked, kicked, and bruised by him, and his own stalwart person, now august in death, was not unmarred by scars and other tokens of conflict. She of whom I have spoken was not a spiteful or uncharitable old lady—she was a good, benevolent, Christian old lady—one after my own heart; she did not exult over their once truculent neighbor, but looking down upon him, said, with a sort of placid wonder, "Well, anyhow he makes a real quiet sort of a corpse, doesn't he?" If the action of Mr. Butler in this case was incomprehensible, the course of certain Democrats who argued and voted for Mr. Field was a wonder and a delight. Let us all do honor to those honorable men who stood by their honest convictions in spite of partisan prejudices, party demands, and Senatorial dragooning—*voici* Potter, Herbert, Hartridge, Walsh, Stenger, Cutter, and Rea. Jones, of Alabama, voted like a little man on Wednesday, but catching the eye of Speaker Randall fixed on him reproachfully, he went out into the cloak-room and wept bitterly. The next day he announced his repentance, the fact that he was "in under conviction," as the Methodists used to say, and was received back into the fold with exceeding great joy and a burst of applause, which the virtuous Speaker sternly repressed. But the Democrats gave us a fair *revanche* for Mr. Butler in Mr. Potter—a noble Roland for our Oliver.

"Troth, they made a pretty pair."

Some two weeks ago Mr. Potter made a fine little speech on this case, in which he said, among other sensible, manly things:

"I served in three Republican Congresses. I saw the great abuses perpetrated in election cases by the votes of gentlemen on the other side—abuses that made my blood boil then, and that still excite my indignation when I think of them. But I do not propose to get even with the Republicans by doing injustice in election cases in our turn now, or to do anything else in these cases than I believe to be exact justice. They are judicial cases, and they ought to be determined judicially."

Oh that the Democratic Party were as clay in the hands of this Potter, that he might mold it into something nobler and finer than we see to-day—into "vessels unto honor," of the grand, antique form, strong yet symmetrical, fit to hold the new wine of liberty for the wedding feast of humanity and law. Selah!

The California contested election case, in which Pacheco lost, was a trial to me at the time. I am not well acquainted with Gov. Pacheco, but I know he is eminently a gentleman, and gentlemen are not yet in Washington "as thick as toads after a shower," or as used to be Brigadier-Generals after a Federal victory. He is of patrician blood, of pure, proud old Castilian stock. In Robertson's *History of the Emperor Charles V.* I find an interesting anecdote of a Pacheco of the olden time, the brave Marquis Villena: Charles, Duke of Bourbon, Lord High Constable of France, and the ablest General of King Francis I., deserted his King and country and entered the service of their most powerful enemy, the Emperor Charles V. After the battle of Pavia, in which Francis was defeated and taken prisoner, the Duke of Bourbon hastened to the Imperial Court at Toledo to demand the promised reward for his treachery. Charles received him with great ceremony and honor, and asked the Marquis of Villena to permit him to reside at his palace while the court should remain at Toledo. The Marquis replied that he could not refuse to gratify his sovereign in that request, but added that the Emperor must not be surprised if, the moment the Constable departed, he should burn to to the ground "a house which, having been polluted by the presence of a traitor, became an unfit habitation for a man of honor."

It may be that something of this intolerant, uncompromising, unconciliating spirit toward treason and traitors lives and shows itself in a remote descendant, and that's what's the matter with Romaldo Pacheco. I have nothing to say against the successful contestant, Peter Wigginton. He may be a Spanish Hidalgo, for all I know, though his name would seem to deny "the soft impeachment."

Next to these election cases to disturb and vex us is the mischievous disposition of Congress to tinker with everything in the other departments of Government—to cut down salaries right and left—everybody's salary but their own—to cut off Auditors, to make ducks and drakes of long-established official systems and orders. Callow politicians from the banks of the Wabash or the wilds of Arkansas feel themselves perfectly competent to reorganize departments planned by the wisdom of such statesmen as Hamilton and Jefferson and approved by such Executives as Monroe, Madison, Adams, and Jackson. These attempts and the plans for the cutting down of the Army preparatory to cutting it up, root and branch—measures of measureless ingratitude and impolicy—kept out of sight in committee rooms most of the time, but every now and then coming up to blow in one house or the other—all these things incline me to think that something in the retributive way must happen before long; that Justice and Nemesis, the Fates and the Furies, and all the other disfranchised, and, therefore, dangerous female divinities must be concocting something serious as a check to these troublesome, timberine cut-

tionless—perhaps collecting the fearful voices of Nature for an earthquake, limited in extent, but of the regular, thoroughgoing, yawning, anguishing sort, to be located immediately under the Capitol. Perhaps some morning after an all-night session, like the famous one on the Silver bill, we may find the bronze female now holding up her train over the big lantern on the dome, alone remaining above ground to tell the tale of the sudden subsidence of the Forty-fifth Congress. If the event is to come off during a morning session, and I have an intimation of it through a spiritual telephone, I think I will make a small lunch party—give a select kettle-drum—not strictly temperance—and invite the "ten righteous men." I would have saved mostly Republicans, of course, but not all; Oh, no! First of all I would invite Senator Hamlin—for I would not have it prematurely said of him or his swallow-tail,

"Earth loses thy pattern forever and aye."

I would ask Mr. Blaine, because we were friends in the "cæcium days" of our youth; and Mr. Howe, because I have a fellow feeling for him. He has asthma, and the fumes of sulphur would distress him. I would ask Anthony, because I would want him to write eulogies for Thurman and Voorhees; and Morrill, to help reconstruct the Capitol; Sargent because he is a woman-suffragist, and Jones of Nevada, because he is the best fellow in the world, and Burnside because he wouldn't go back on—would never desert—an old Army comrade. He is the Mrs. Micawber of the Senate. I would invite Mr. Whyte, because he is an elegant and eloquent gentleman; and Beck, because he is handsome; and Windom, because he is wholesome, but I think I would pass Bayard, because I would not like to hear his *sans-peur-et-sans-reproche* air; and Conkling, because I have never been introduced to him. I would ask Butler of South Carolina, because he would be sure not to come, and Butler of Massachusetts, because I have a weakness for him; and Cox of New-York, because he has a weakness for me; and Fernando Wood, because he would give distinction to my party, like a French Marquis of the old régime; and Alexander Stephens—well, because he is Alexander Stephens, a man for whom we have all a lurking tenderness—and Cox, of Ohio, for his elegant scholarship and old-fashioned integrity, and James Monroe, worthy of the name, and pleasant "Tom Bayne," and Hilary Herbert, most genial of Democrats, and Potter, of course, and Davis of California—but, on reflection, not Garfield. He and Mr. Stanley Matthews and all the other blessed conciliators are prepared to go. I would try to have out Bacon, and Hooker, principally for his wife's sake, as I suppose he would. Mr. Randall, principally for his own sake, to put Springer in the chair and come along too. I would certainly invite Mr. Spofford, our wonderful Librarian, but that I believe he would prefer to go down with his books. I should like to include a few more of our boys, but I have already exceeded my limit, and dinner-gong is a costly necessity. I think, on the whole, if those I have mentioned come to my kettledrum the earthquake may proceed.

I fear this will be set down as "foolish jesting, which is not convenient." It is but a small effort, however. Your "funny man" gets hold of all the large contracts. But I think a good thing thought out in the silent, solemn watches of the night, when good thoughts come to one, if ever, on the telephone and its kindred inventions; but that fellow anticipated me by his article of March 25, and only an idea or two of those midnight musings have remained with me. How wonderful, I thought, it would be when everybody or every family would open a phonograph and be able to store away and lock up the pleasant voices, the laughter, the songs, and the wild, dreamy lovetalk of childhood and youth for the sad and prosaic season of middle age or old age—in short, to lay down the sweet things of life's Summer for Winter use. What a horror it would give to woman! Armed with one of these tremendous instruments, heavily charged with vows, prayers, pet names, and acrostics—words of homage, of tenderness, of adoration, she could calmly confront a careless, an inconstant, an obdurate husband, and fire into him round after round. It were a thousand times better than the most formidable package of old love letters, smelling of dried rosebuds and tied with a blue ribbon. He might refuse to read them, or even to listen to choice extracts read by her, but no man ever gets tired of the sound of his own voice. I dare say now, Mr. Blaine would sit quite as a lamb, listening to one of his own campaign Hayes-indorsing speeches, given in his own dulcet Senatorial tones, or Mr. Stephens to the phonographic ghost of his Milledgeville anti-secession argument.

The great Whitaker speech of Mr. Howe created a genuine sensation here. We seemed to have another Red Cloud and Spotted Tail visitation, there was so much Howe! Howe-ing about the streets. It was—there is no use in denying it—a powerful speech, though not most powerful, I think, where the animus was most personal. Its arraignment of the Southern Democracy, of Southernism, was unanswerable. The history of the demands, aggressions, tyrannous exactions, and outrages of the old Slave-power was never more clearly and unflinchingly related, but what lesson will be drawn from it for the guidance of the statesman of this time? Those issues seem to them about as dead as the mummies of old Thebes, or the hopes of Polish independence, or Mr. Tilden's chances for the Presidency, or the idea of a civil service reform. In his arraignment of the policy of the Administration Mr. Howe dealt with measures as thoroughly accomplished, as irremediable as the Drift period. It was a drift period of itself, that fatal time of indecision, of faint-heartedness, of indefinable fear, of lax letting-go, of virtual admission of weakness, if not of wickedness, as a party—the, in brief, demoralizing time which followed the inauguration of President Hayes. Then was the accepted time when gentlemen who are now "freeing their minds," telling family secrets, calling their brothers names, and making us all uncomfortable, should have protested against the policy it seems they disapproved—protested with all their powers of intellect and soul; with all the weight of solemn judgment; with all the passion of patriotic conviction. Now, it is too late.

The special arraignment of Secretary Schurz is not so strong, because it is inconsistent, if not altogether unjust.

"I not always approved of the immaculate shirt-front of the most immaculate statesman. The feeling which animated that portion of the speech was most savagely bitter. I was sorry, for I like Mr. Howe with an old liking—a tenacious thing with me. St. Paul said to another Timothy: "If a man strive for masteries, yet is he not crowned, except he strive lawfully." Nothing is lawful in the best sense, which is not just. That the spirit of the distinguished Senator was not partisan, but personal, is proved by the fact that in reviewing Mr. Hamlin's Cabinet appointments he takes no exception to Mr. Evarts, one of Andrew Johnson's Cabinet officers and his chief legal counselor, and that he handles most tenderly Mr. Key, the Postmaster-General, and then proceeds to handle, "without mittens," another Cabinet officer of Mr. Hayes. I was about to quote from the Senator's remarkable "silver bill," which he brought out, and which he thought should be promptly vetoed; otherwise, he hoped its operation would be defeated by business men making contracts requiring sums to be paid in gold coin. The letter is dated at Sumpa, Asia Minor, Feb. 28.

DECISION IN MRS. GAINES' FAVOR.

The New-Orleans *Democrat* of March 26 says:

"Judge Billings yesterday morning decided the matter involved in the Gaines case relative to the improvements and as to the status of the present possessors. Judge Billings holds that the various defendants are responsible for fruits and revenues for both improved and unimproved property, and that Mrs. Gaines is entitled to elect whether she will keep improvements placed on the properties at either their cost or the increased value which such improvements may have given to the properties, or require their removal. This decision, doubtless, will end all litigation. It decides that the present possessors were possessors in bad faith, and as such, under the laws of Louisiana, they owed to the complainant, Gaines, all the rents and revenues of the property during the period of their illegal possession of the same, whether the property was actually yielding the revenues or not, unless it was shown that it was impossible, with due diligence, to have caused the property to yield rents. It has been held that defendants were only entitled, by way of offset, to necessary expenses incurred in caring for said property."

LARGE ROYALTY TO A LOBBYIST.

The Augusta (Ga.) *News* quotes as follows from a private letter received from Atlanta: "Col. R. A. Alston, a gentleman of infinite resources; the most peculiar man living; he who borrowed Gov. Colquitt's horse to ride to town from Kirkwood, and, after fastening the unfortunate animal to a post at 1 o'clock in the night, walked back home; the dreaming genius who found a visionary fortune through the oracle of a canary bird, has at last struck oil—made another fortune; that is, has it just ahead of him. His success as a lobbyist before Congress for the State of Georgia recalls the attention to his lobby for the renewal of a patent for Cook's cotton tie. In this he has also been successful, and as his reward gets about $10,000, with a royalty upon the patent, which is worth fully $50,000. He is now at Supreme, just from New-Orleans, whither he went to see the parties who own the patent, and awaits urbanely while waiting for the Legislature to meet, in order that he may cast a vote for Gordon for Governor."

THE COMING EXHIBITION.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN PAINTINGS.

A CROWD OF PICTURES—COMPARISON WITH THE "AMERICAN ARTISTS"—STUDIES VERSUS PICTURES—THE OLD AND NEW GENERATION OF PAINTERS.

Saturday was varnishing day for the exhibitors of paintings at the new exposition just about to be made in the galleries of the National Academy. Only artists are supposed to obtain admittance on such days, but the general features of the exhibit are quickly known to the outside world. Without waiting, therefore, till this evening, which is the regular reception night for artists and members of the press, some indication can be made respecting the painters who are certainly to be found represented. The rooms are very full, the pictures crowd up toward the ceiling, and, in the corridor, overflow on to the walls of the staircase. Paintings have invaded the North-west Room, usually given over to sculpture, and there, too, the skylights are almost reached. The display will be brilliant, but whether it be a brilliancy in strength of harmonious color is quite another thing. There will be a good degree of variety, yet the number of large, important pictures, before which the public masses in gaping crowds, will be found comparatively small. The tendency seems to be toward less ambitious pictures and more of them.

Among the older painters who are certainly represented is Daniel Huntington. He has several portraits, one of them being of Dr. Potter, of Grace Church. But for the most part the older men fight shy of the exhibition, and seem disposed to yield room willingly to younger and bolder spirits. The veteran painter, however, who was Professor of Art at West Point for so many years—Prof. Weir—comes in again with a large canvas. Then there is Eastman Johnson, who has sent several pictures; W. T. Richards, George H. Hall, Winslow Homer, and many more who used to prop the honor of the old exhibitions with pictures of more or less taste and vigorousness. Foreigners will not be wanting to this show. Several Russian painters have specimens of their craft, and, at least, one Frenchman is represented. This is Henner, who is considered a shining light in Paris, and asks for his portraits sums of money quite in keeping with his fame. The portrait which introduces him to an American public is very expressive, most beautifully, tenderly finished, and yet not endowed with that hopeless quality which may be termed the "hard finish." There are also several new names to appear on the catalogue, which, from their spelling, appear to be ling to Spaniards or Cubans.

Among the younger fry of painters—among those who are to wrest, if they can, the glories of the future of American art from all competitors hitherto in that direction aspiring—will be found a number of those represented at the little exhibition of the Society of American Artists at the Kurtz Gallery. Some recall for their industry, and also means that the committee of the National Academy which accepts pictures has not allowed itself to be actuated by feelings of resentment at the opposition movement among the younger painters. Walter Shirlaw, the President of that society, has several paintings on view. Wyatt Eaton one or more, and various other members of the same vigorous school have not applied for recognition in vain. William Chase has a fine and taking canvas; J. Alden Weir a large portrait; and landscapes, land and marine, by Thomas Moran and Robert Minor, will be noticed in position. John La Farge has three small paintings which will raise much question among his admirers and non-admirers, the opinions in every case being likely to prove extreme either one way or the other. Homer Martin, who has won the reputation of having some thought behind his brush-work is not entirely absent, while George Innes will show in each room one or more of his brilliant landscapes that call for recognition among the crowd of pictures in quieter tones. Younger painters, like Nicoll, Quartley, and Satterlee, have been improving the shining hour to grow in knowledge of the handling of paint and of the limits of art. J. S. Brown will exhibit several pictures, among them a marine piece having for central interest the jolly-boat of a coasting vessel filled with 'longshore sailors with pronounced New-England faces. The Beards are industrious artists, who seldom fail to put in an appearance, and this year, in spite of an little adverse criticism on the part of the papers. The most popular of the family exhibits this year a picture of dogs, in which a greyhound plays the rôle of Don Quixote, and a pug of Sancho Panza. They have doggy clothes about them, and are looking at each other before a mass of old armor and bric-à-brac which forms the background. Mrs. H. A. Loop is an equally assiduous but much more recent contributor. She has an unusual number of pictures conspicuously hung. They are remarkable for a certain romantic tendency and an utter inability to paint flesh; this is all the more painful as there is much flesh of an unreal variety in each canvas.

The verdict passed upon this exhibition is likely to be far from unanimous. Those who groan over poor paintings, bad frames, and bad hanging of former exhibitions may readily jump to the conclusion that it shows no improvement on earlier ventures. Those, on the other hand, who were happy in the ability to admire the average work of our Academicians may readily fail to congratulating themselves that it has much merit in the way of color. There is still enough of those broad, arrogant canvases on the line in which weak artists seem to be trying for additional elbow-room wherein to publish more loudly their own inanity. But now and then comes a picture which is really good. It may not be large, but it is modest. It may not be first in color, but it aims at some object of technical or popular interest within sensible bounds. For this reason the collection ought to please everybody, both the Philistines and the Lord's anointed, both conservatives and liberals, both the prudent and the emancipated. Yet it is not true that everybody can be pleased by the system, if system there has been, which appears to have governed the acceptance of pictures. The plan of taking everything that offers, up to the extreme limits of the galleries, is one which pleases a great many people, including the happy artists and their immediate knots of friends. But there is still left a fastidious band which finds the pleasure derived from one or two good pictures ruined by the near presence of five or six bad. To such as these the new exhibition will be anything but pleasure-giving. Let people of this stamp ought to be frowned down and the rights of master-pictures have not been absolutely rejected. Ulterior criticism beyond that point becomes mere carping and should be promptly snubbed.

This brings the inquiry in its train: How does the new Academy compare with the recent exhibition at the Kurtz Gallery? There seems no need of changing the opinion heretofore expressed regarding that little collection. It still remains the best which has yet been made of work exclusively American. Its average excellence is far higher, notwithstanding the presence of so many pictures which could be termed studies only. The average at the Academy is necessarily dragged down by a number of inartistic productions, although there are many painters represented who attempt and execute actual adult pictures—not mere studies. It is quite proper and to be expected, however, that the public should take more interest in full-grown work, even though inferior, than in promises for the future. The public very reasonably demands, What have you to say? not How are you going about your say? The technical superiority of one manner of working over another is not clear enough to weigh anything in the popular balance, even if pictures which, for instance, Walter Shirlaw exhibits here may be admired by other artists for their handling; but they have very little to say to the public. One consists of a portrait of himself, the other of a partially nude boy pulling back on a dog which is in leash. The former is naturally of very moderate interest to the public; the latter has little meaning, except as a study. It tells no story. The boy with a breech-cloth is not even a young hunter of some tropical land holding back a dog of chase. His dog is a bull-dog, and appears to be straining to reach water in order to drink. It must be considered a mere study of the figure, in which dog, water, and surrounding background have been added to give a meaning. Hence, there is no real "inwardness" to the picture. This coldness is a trifle to those who value highest of all the methods of work by which the picture is finished; but it is a very serious lack in the eyes of the story-loving public.

Whatever may be thought of the collection as a whole, the new exhibition at the Academy has plenty of interest to a discriminating observer, not merely by reason of such good pictures as it has to show, but even more on account of the poor ones. There are many questions bearing on the present condition of art in America which the variety here found brings up. Considerations of this nature, and more detailed notices of many of the exhibits, must be deferred to another day.

THE PERSON FROM PUTNAM.

OPINIONS OF INTELLIGENT OBSERVERS ON THE CASE OF HAMILTON FISH, JR.—A NEARLY UNANIMOUS VERDICT THAT A CORRUPT COMBINATION EXISTED.

From the Albany Correspondence of the Sun.

ALBANY, March 29.

Don Hamilton Fish, Jr., opened the proceedings of the Assembly with a speech, the burden of which was an indignant denial of an intimation that he had been in any way connected with the combination by which Insurance Superintendent Smyth had been whitewashed, as intimated in a dispatch to THE TIMES, of your City. The seriousness of the charge was such that every one hopes that Mr. Fish will be able to prove himself innocent, although the circumstances surrounding the proceedings alluded to by the correspondent are of such a Fish-y character that the tall son of Putnam will have to make out a pretty clear case to satisfy the majority of those who have watched the proceedings in connection with this case. Had the correspondent said that the peculiar movements in connection with the Elective Controller's bill, on the morning when the vote in the Smyth case was taken, was open to the suspicion of an arrangement with Tammany Hall, whereby a bargain had been made of some kind, it is very questionable whether Mr. Fish would have risen to a question of privilege. But he has made, as Mr. Fish expressed it, a specific charge, and as that is one of those things it is very hard to prove, he no doubt thinks it a good opportunity to discipline those representatives of the press who he thinks are in the habit of criticising too freely the actions of the honorable gentlemen in the Legislature. The whole matter was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, with instructions to investigate as to the truth of the charge, and it is hoped that Mr. Fish will be able to show that he was not in the unholy alliance.

That he is the man at the wheel in all schemes affecting the political patronage of the City of New-York, has been again and again alleged, and it will next be in order for him to discipline the remaining correspondents who have been guilty of this offense. It may be impossible to show his direct connection with the combination by which Mr. Smyth escaped, but that such a combination existed is the nearly unanimous verdict of all who have watched the proceedings here. As the unique Nelson, of Rockland, expressed it, it is the only case on record, with one exception, where a man who had confessed himself and been proved guilty of taking what did not belong to him and dividing with his friends, had been told by the jury that he was a liar. The exception was in the famous case where the exonerated culprit accounted for the result by the announcement that the jury had some of the pork.

From the Albany Correspondence of The World.

In his remarks supporting the resolution, Mr. Fish in reality pretty much made an end of all necessity of calling witnesses by himself admitting in substance all the facts directly charged save one, and that one immaterial. The facts, which are indisputable, are these: It was the gossip of the hotels the night before the vote in the Senate that this bill was to be held in *terrorem* over the Tammany Senators. Mr. Fish obtained a report from the committee the next morning. Neither Mr. Brooks (Tammany) nor Mr. Holahan (Tammany) was present at the committee meeting. When the Assembly met, Mr. Fish made the report. About half an hour elapsed. Then the bill was recommitted. It was recommitted, Mr. Fish says, at the request of Mr. Holahan and Mr. Brooks. The correspondent, on the other hand, charged an interchange of messages with the Tammany Senators in the interval.

Whatever the investigation in this particular case may show, this is certain: that Superintendent Smyth's especial champion declared witness had been examined by the Senate, that Smyth would be acquitted, and would have 19 votes. It was just as publicly asserted by the same men that a bargain affecting legislation for New-York City had been made with Tammany, and that the votes of the three Tammany Senators would be given in favor of Mr. Smyth. What this statement daily and hourly repeated during the trial by the friends of the Superintendent, how could anybody resist the inference that Mr. Fish's operations with the Controllership bill were a part of the programme to hold those Senators? The indignation which the consummation of the first part of this alleged bargain has created in all parts of the State has already had such effect that even those who had been freely admitting the existence, and congratulating themselves thereon as on a political stroke, are making haste to deny their own words. This wholesome, though tardy, terror of the popular mind is forcing even now making to slip out under cover of an effort to force people who had nothing to do with the alleged bargain into an examination intended to show that it was never made. But as it is, the Republicans, after having secured Tammany's services, will not be able to carry out their part of the compact. Public opinion is so aroused against them that they will now, in self-defense, be compelled to throw further obstacles in Tammany's wishes in their legislation for the City of New-York than they have heretofore at any time proposed to do.

THE APRIL DIVIDENDS IN BOSTON.

The dividends payable in Boston in April aggregate $4,600,597, of which the banks pay $1,275,000. The bank dividends are the poorest ever recorded. Of the 62 banks in the city, two pay 5 per cent., two 4½ per cent., five 4 per cent., four 3½ per cent., 13 3 per cent., one 3 per cent., quarterly, 12 2½ per cent., 14 2 per cent., and 12 pass (besides one new and one in liquidation,) making an average of 2.34 per cent. The changes from October last are as follows: The Blackstone decreases from 2½ to 2 per cent., Blue Hill 3 to 2½, Boston National 3 to 2, Bunker Hill 5 to 4½, City 3 to 2½, Eagle 2½ to 2, Faneuil Hall 4 to 3, First National 6 to 5, Hamilton 5 to 4, Howard 3 to 2, Mechanics' 3 to 3, Merchants' 3½ to 3, Monument 5 to 4, North America 2½ to 2, Rockland 4 to 3½, Second National 4 to 3½, Shawmut 3 to 2½, Shoe and Leather 3 to 2½, Suffolk 3 to 2, and Tremont 2½ to 2 per cent. The Eliot increases from 2 to 3 per cent., New-England 3 to 3½, People's 3½ to 4, and Revere 0 to 3 per cent. The following banks pass their dividends: Central, Commercial, Commonwealth, Everett, First Ward, Fourth National, Globe, Manufacturers', Market, Merchandise, Metropolitan, and Third National. It is a singular fact that in all the changes, precisely as like a number as in October (14) pay 2 per cent. The Eleventh Ward Bank is closing up. The Pacific (new) has not been in operation six months, having commenced on Nov. 12, '77. The National Bank Redemption has changed its par value from $80 to $100 per share, giving four new shares for five old ones. The Revere reduced its capital Feb. 1 from $2,000,000 to $1,500,000, paying off at $100, one share in four. The Globe passes for the first time in its history of 54 years, but this is asserted to be due to a true policy of conservatism, and not to a lack of actually earning a dividend the past six months. The same can be said of other banks passing.

THE WHEAT CROP OF MICHIGAN.

The Detroit *Post* of March 29 prints reports from all parts of Michigan in regard to the present condition and prospects of the wheat crop and the estimates of the amount of wheat in farmers' hands which can be relied upon to supply the wants of the market until another harvest, and says: "A more satisfactory showing for the interests both of producers and the trade generally could not be asked or expected than the reports from Michigan wheat were probably never equaled in any former year at this date. The Winter has been eminently a favorable one for the crop; it could not have been more so had a mantle of snow fallen on Dec. 1 and remained until now. The season has been mild and propitious. The Fall growth was a good one and the Winter has hardly interrupted it; in fact, the plant, as a rule, to-day has a better root and stronger stock than on Dec. 1. The cold weather of the past week has been rather favorable than otherwise for the crop, in that it tends to retard undue forwardness, for a quick and growing Spring might promote the maturing of straw at the expense of the berry, and give us, after all, a poor or an ordinary harvest. To-day, however, the promise of the largest wheat harvest ever gathered in Michigan could not be improved. As to the quantity of wheat still in farmers' hands, there can be no doubt but it exceeds that of any former year at this date. Thirty-six correspondents, after careful inquiry among the best informed, estimate the amount of the crop of 1876-7 yet unsold, at from 25 to 40 per cent., and in 11 other localities it is placed at 50 per cent. or over. Some of these views may be exaggerated, yet if only a quarter of the immense yield of last season is still available for the wants of the market, it is a much larger amount than was ever before held at this season of the year. We congratulate the people of Michigan on the present agricultural outlook."

A SHOWER OF PINE BARK.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *News* of March 28 says: "We are informed by eye-witnesses of the occurrence, that on Tuesday last, in the afternoon, about 2 o'clock, a great quantity of pieces of pine bark fell in and around a yard in this city. The fragments of bark appeared to have been violently torn from the trees. Many of them were of the size of one's hand. The pieces of falling bark might be seen at a great height in the air—as much as 500 or 300 feet. The puzzled viewers of this curious shower could give no explanation of the cause of the occurrence."

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS

THE PSEUDO REFORMER.

HOW HE LOOKS WITH THE MASK FALLEN TO ONE OF HIS FORMER SUPPORTERS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

From the Petersburg (Va.) Index-Appeal, March 29.

Mr. Tilden's income-tax suit, like the ghost of *Banquo*, will not down. The prosecution of the case is still maintained by the proper authorities of the United States, who are, however, it ought to be remembered, all Radicals from the Judge to the attorney, and hence presumably under political influence, to a greater or less extent. But there is one feature of the case for which the representatives of the Government are not responsible, and which, we are frank to say, is not calculated to make a favorable impression on the public mind. The defense of Mr. Tilden, so far as we are able to make out, is based exclusively on technical grounds. There is no pretense at all that the tax was paid as the law required—so much per cent. on so much per annum—but that certain and above annual exemptions. We wish Mr. Tilden would or could put his vindication on a higher claim than that of the statute of limitations or other evasion based on the letter and neglect of the spirit of the law's requirement. A man occupying his position, whose trial involves everything that is dearest, not only to human pride, but to the ambition of public distinction, ought to be able to say something better in his defense at law than that this or that provision seemed to afford opportunity for defrauding the Government of its lawful dues. We do not know, however, whether we have any right to quarrel with Mr. Tilden for this reason. He is but true to his own nature, as every man unconsciously is. Ignoring the question of personal honesty, we consider Mr. Tilden's whole career, as argued yesterday, there is much in common between the professional thief-tracker and the professional thief. Now, we do not call Mr. Tilden by any such name, nor even intimate any absence of strict personal integrity on his part in this unfortunate income business. But we say his peculiar branch of the legal profession was demoralizing, and that his study of crime and the means of detecting it tended to induce the habit of looking to the letter of the law, and not to its broad intentions. Doubtless he reasoned that if Tweed and his gang could defy the whole people of New-York City for four years and years to bring them to punishment for the most wanton defiance and wholesale violation of the law, it was a virtuous compromise on his—Mr. Tilden's—part to comply with the income tax law not the fraction of an inch further than he construed it to be inevitable and self-executing. The onus, he argued, rested on the side of the Government. The onus has been made to rest with him. The sum of $1,351,000 was not what he, only or chiefly, but the character and future political prospects of the late leader of the Democratic Party of the United States. Mr. Tilden must prove himself innocent to retain the latter, the Government still bearing the burden of proof upon it, if it is to get any of the defaulted tax.

It is plain that our late Presidential candidate does not belong on a very high moral plane. It may fairly be believed, however, that he is a pretty faithful type, representing the general average of American politicians. Since the tide of ignorance rushed into the arena of public affairs, it seems next to impossible that any man of delicate scruples or exalted character should succeed in the lottery of public life. To win the high prizes there must be an element of humbug in an aspirant. People have reached that point where an unusually honest man and exempt from popular vices is regarded with suspicion as the cloak of hypocrisy. If a candidate has not the more genial habits which attached Jackson to the support in the good times of our fathers, and which yet have a certain power, he must get up the reputation of exceptional shrewdness, which, as interpreted in these days of Jay and Gould and Credit Mobilier and Rings and things, is not far removed from peculation. It was this kind of reputation that brought Mr. Tilden into prominence and that procured him his nomination by the Democratic Convention last year. It was the worst day's work ever done by the Democratic Party, and we shall escape lightly if it be not developed hereafter that the division and rule of the party in that year and its consequences.

The silver lining of the cloud is that we will probably not be pestered by the claims of Mr. Tilden in the future. Not even the free use of money will avail him now. His day is done; his race run; his career closed. The defense of his suit may well occupy his thoughts for the rest of his mundane administration. The Democratic Party is done with him, except as a costly memorial of its worst and most injurious mistake.

[*From the Boston Commonwealth, March* 30.]

Poor Tilden has had his income tax indebtedness fixed upon him, though he has wriggled continually for two years to avoid his responsibility. Judge Blatchford, of the United States Court, has rendered a decision, holding that the Government was not bound by the action of the Assessor as its agent, and that Tilden required to himself make the return of his income, which he had not done. The case now goes before a jury to decide the amount of his income during the years in which he made no return. It has been shown that Tilden called the Assessor to make the returns, and paid the tax on each return, together with the penalty of 5 per cent., but this, the court claims, was not sufficient. The charge of underpayment and the following of this matter is to be referred to THE NEW-YORK TIMES, which thus wins another victory over wrong-doing."

ECCENTRIC LIGHTNING STROKES.

A TRAIN OF CARS STRUCK—A SINGLE FLASH STRIKES ALL OVER THE CITY OF DETROIT.

The Cleveland (Ohio) *Herald* of March 28 says: "The north-bound train on the Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley and Wheeling Railway, when between Massillon and Fulton yesterday afternoon, was struck by lightning. The engineer and brakeman received slight injuries about the head and lower limbs, but the passengers escaped without more than a terrible shaking up and a sudden fright. The baggage car was somewhat shattered, and after the effects of the shock had passed, the conductor passed through, exhibiting some large pieces of the timbers where the car was shattered. The report of the electric flash was as if a cannon had exploded in the centre of the train. As quick as the flash every passenger was raised from his seat, and some felt the shock some minutes afterward. It was miraculous that the lightning did not count some victims, or throw the train from the track."

The *New-York Press* of March 27 says: "At 5:30 last evening the community was startled by a blinding flash and a tremendous crash of thunder, and it is entirely beyond estimate to guess how many persons remarked upon the impulse of the moment: 'Guess that struck near here.' From the reports which were current upon the streets last night it is clear that all the strokes of lightning in question was one of the most remarkable electric eccentricities on record, inasmuch as its effect was felt in all parts of the city, while the illumination was confined to a very limited area. Strictness is not the exclusive of the explosion was the partial burning of fire engine-house No. 9, on Alexandrine-avenue. The foreman, D. Broderick, was standing in the west door of the building when the flash came, and was partially affected, stepped into the yard to see where the lightning had struck. He immediately became aware that the tower to the engine-house was on fire, while the roof to the stable was also burning. Meanwhile, the lightning having burned the fire alarm telegraph wire, the stable-door latches were tripped, and, stunned and staggering like drunken men, the horses, which had been taken out as usual in case of fire, stumbled forward to their places beside the pole of the chemical engine. Broderick ran back into the house to give an alarm and found the hostler stunned, working in half-and fashion to hitch the frightened horses to the machine. The work being accomplished the engine was drawn into the street, an alarm was turned in from Station No. 125, and within five minutes after the first shock Broderick had his hose and pipemen half way up the tower doing all in their power to stop the fire. Besides the almost miraculous escape from harm of the men and horses at the engine-house, many other singular incidents occurred. Mr. Foley's house, on Crawford-street, was discovered to be on fire immediately after the thunder crash. A 14-year-old girl was sewing in the upper story of a house on Franklin-street, and was rendered nearly insensible by the shock. When she recovered the needle, which she still held between her fingers, blackened and softened by the electric heat, was broken in a circle. A gentleman in a downstairs room in the Alexandrine-avenue engine-house stood in the back door of his house when the lightning struck the building. He says that with the crash he felt a pain of fire several inches in circumference leave the tower of the engine-house and dart in a southerly direction like a meteor over the wires of the fire-alarm telegraph. He says the matter was the subject under the corner of Grand River-avenue and Crawford-street, trying to light the lamp when the lightning came. His torch was wrenched from his hand, his ladder shook and turned, and he, very much frightened, fell into the mud. Gratiot-avenue car No. 41 was coming down the avenue, when, blinded by the sudden light, the horse attached to the car turned entirely around, and with his head close to the side of the car stood there whinneying and trembling, and could not be coaxed to stir until he had been loosened from the traces and led entirely around the car back to his place. From all parts of the city came reports of shattered glass, shaking crockery, and frightened men, women, and children, but as yet no fatal results or even serious cases have been heard of, although diligent inquiry was made."

DID GEN. PUTNAM LISP?

The Concord (N. H.) *Monitor* of March 29 prints this statement: "Mrs. Sarah Truman is a venerable lady residing in Lebanon. Her father was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and participated in the battle of Bunker Hill. She remembers vividly her father's description of that battle, and his remarking the order which he and other soldiers received from Gen. Putnam, who lisped in his speech. Coming up hurriedly to the men, Gen. Putnam exclaimed with much earnestness: 'God cuth you, boyth, fire at th ir thoe buckleth!' and the order was obeyed. The expression 'God cuth you' was said to be very common with him, and this statement is also verified by the mother of Postmaster Liscomb, of Lebanon, who knew that Gen. Putnam lisped from her personal knowledge. We are indebted to Charles A. Dewey, Superintendent of Public Instruction for this fact, concerning Gen. Putnam, which we do not remember ever to have seen stated elsewhere."

FAST TROTTING IN SAN FRANCISCO.

GOOD SPEED AND GREAT ENDURANCE AT THE BAY DISTRICT TRACK — CONTROLLER MAKES 10 MILES IN 27:27½.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, March 24.

Yesterday, the opening day at the Bay District Track, Controller and Jack Stewart contested in a 10-mile trot for $1,000 a side, in harness and to rule, good day and track. Both these horses have achieved an enviable repute as to their excellence of style in performing long distances. Jack Stewart for nearly 10 years has held the proud pre-eminence of the best score both at 10 and 20 miles. Thus in his record we find that he trotted 10 miles to wagon, at Boston, on June 30, 1868, in 28:02½; and under the same conditions he trotted 20 miles over the Fashion Course, Long Island, Sept. 22 of the same year, in 59:23—a better performance than that of Capt. McGowan, in harness, in 58:25. Ten years later we find him in San Francisco, trying to uphold h s grand repute, but in a gallant struggle he had to yield his well-earned laurels as regarded the 10-mile contest to Controller, who, in defeating Howard last Fall in a 5-mile trot, in 13:19¼, had established his reputation as a marvel of speed and endurance. It is true, however, that England still kept at the head of the record at 10 miles, Stead Grey having made that distance under saddle, in a match for £400 at Leeming Lane, Yorkshire, April 14, 1875, in 27:56½, the English trotters being raised rather for prolonged endurance than for speed.

But to return to yesterday's match. The betting, that on the previous evening had been four to three in favor of Controller, was at the start almost the like odds on Jack Stewart, he bringing $25 to $18 and $20 on Controller. The trot itself admits of but very little description; but when the horses were being warmed up it was evident that if Stewart was to remain the victor it would not be from the want of care and skill in the training of his opponent. At the first attempt they were tapped off to a pretty even start, and at once Stewart cut out the pace at so brisk a rate as to lead Controller eight lengths at the quarter, an advantage he increased to 12 lengths at the half, and maintained it to the mile in 2:47¼. In the second mile there was but little change, the time being 5:36¼, and again in the third mile in 8:21½. In the fourth mile, however, Controller somewhat improved his position, diminishing the gap at an easy, steady gait to four lengths at its finish in 11:07½, and looking as if he could outspeed his antagonist at this point. Stewart, however, still cut out the work, and maintained his own at about the same advantage in 13:53¼.

The match was now becoming highly interesting, and betting began to be brisk in the pools, varying with each change of the contest. On nearly completing the sixth mile Controller was almost up to his antagonist, when at the draw-gate he made a bad break that lost him some six lengths, the distance thus far being done in 16:35½. The seventh mile was the turning point of the match, as Controller was seen again to close the gap, and on mid-home stretch they were on even terms. Amid a storm of cheers, Stewart, at 2 o'clock P. M. Controller assumed the lead amid great cheering and excitement. Controller was now urged to his best gait, and, in trying to emulate the example, Stewart made a bad break at the first turn, but still at the expiration of the eighth mile in 22:01¾; it was any one's race, as there were but three lengths' difference between them. On the ninth mile, near the quarter pole, Controller in his turn made a bad break that increased to ruin his chance of success, for at the half mile Stewart led by eight lengths, and shortly afterward, his adversary again leaving his feet, the gap was still increased; but Controller got on steadily at his work, and overhauled Stewart at such a steady, even gait, varied by a slight skip at the draw gate, that at the expiration of the ninth mile, in 24:53½, although Stewart led, it was evident that, barring accidents, the match was won.

At the first turn in the finishing mile they were on even terms, and thence Controller drew away at every stride, and won in a jog by some dozen lengths in 27:27½. Stewart not being preserved with when the result was a foregone conclusion. Controller came back to the wire in a fine trot with pricked ears, and it took a couple of men to stop him in order to allow his driver to dismount.

The performance was a grand one and elicited much praise from both professionals and the public. The time of the miles was respectively 2:47¼, 2:49, 2:53¼, 2:48¾, 2:45½, 2:42¼, 2:45, 2:41¾, 2:41¾, and 2:44. Controller is a bay 16 hands high, by John Nelson, and was driven in an admirably patient style by his owner, Henry White. John Stewart was driven by Dan Dennison. There was some talk last night of matching Stewart against Controller's time of 13:19¼ over the Sacramento track, but in the meantime we score 10 miles in 27:27½ for California, and call on the world to beat it.

THE SIX NATIONS.

The Syracuse *Journal* of March 28 says: "There was a council of the Six Nations at Onondaga Castle last week, the questions under discussion being the bill recently introduced in the United States Senate by Mr. Kernan, relative to giving these tribes the rights of citizenship, and allowing them to dispose of their lands in this State; also to devise a way to compel the payment by the United States for lands ceded by the Treaty of 1838 in fee simple to the said Six Nations, but seized in 1858 by Secretary Thompson and sold for the benefit of the Government. These questions, with others of importance, were discussed by the chiefs and warriors of the different tribes and nations assembled to the number of over 100. The council itself admits of but very little description; but when the horses were being warmed up it was evident that if Stewart was to remain the victor it would not be from the want of care and skill in the training of his opponent. At the first attempt they were tapped off to a pretty even start, and at once Stewart cut out the pace at so brisk a rate as to lead Controller eight lengths at the quarter, an advantage he increased to 12 lengths at the half, and maintained it to the mile in 2:47¼. In the second mile there was but little change, the time being 5:36¼, and again in the third mile in 8:21½. In the fourth mile, however, Controller somewhat improved his position, diminishing the gap at an easy, steady gait to four lengths at its finish in 11:07½, and looking as if he could outspeed his antagonist at this point. Stewart, however, still cut out the work, and maintained his own at about the same advantage in 13:53¼.

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COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

APRIL 1878

New-York, Saturday, March 30, 1878.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Wheat, bbls.	888	Lead, pigs	950
Cotton, bales	1,496	Leather, sides	8,393
Provisions-meat, oil, bbls.	115	Oil, bbls.	137
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	44	Oil-cake, pkgs.	2,705
Flour, pkgs.	3,902	Oil, Lard, bbls.	25
Grain, bush.	15,098	Pork, pkgs.	1,098
Grass-seed, bbls.	2,078	Rice, pkgs.	28
Grass-seed, bags	267	Oat-meats, pkgs.	2,022
Hay, bales	162,000	Lard, tcs.	2,277
Corn, bushels	73,250	Lard, kegs	509
Oats, bushels	30,240	Butter, pkgs.	1,332
Rye, bushels	9,900	Cheese, pkgs.	105
Malt, bushels	13,545	Oatmeal, bbls.	57
Barley, bushels	5,600	Spelter, pcs.	2,046
Peas, bushels	3,200	Starch, pkgs.	4,160
Oats-meal, bbls.	50	Stearine, pkgs.	28
Oat-meal, bags	1,988	Tallow, pkgs.	47
Grease, pkgs.	338	Tow, bales	120
Provisions, bags	1,063	Tobacco, hhds.	242
Hemp, bales	10	Tobacco, pkgs.	61
Hides, bales	188	Whisky, bbls.	670
Hides, pkgs.	1,011	Wool, bales	1,511

COTTON—Has been very quiet for early delivery at previous prices. Sales were reported for prompt delivery of 331 bales, (of which 81 bales were on last evening,) including 126 bales to spinners, — bales to exporters, and — bales to speculators. And for forward delivery business has been moderately active, opening at higher prices, but closing lower.... Sales have been reported since our last of 45,000 bales, (of which 11,500 bales were on last evening, and 34,500 bales to-day,) with 5,300 bales on the call, on the basis of Middling, April closing at 10.64c.; May, 10.72c.; June, 10.79c.; July, 10.81c.@10.82c.; July, 10.91c.@10.92c.; August, 10.96c. @10.97c.; September, 10.75c.@10.78c.; October, 10.60c. @10.62c.; November, 10.52c.@10.54c.; December, 10.53c.@10.55c., showing a decline of 4@5 points; closing easy.....The exports from all ports since Sept. 1, 1877, have been 2,625,703 bales, of which 1,546,239 bales to Great Britain and 1,036,794 bales to the Continent.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	7 15-16	7 15-16	8 1-16	8 1-16
Strict Ordinary	8 1-16	8 1-16	8 1-16	8 1-16
Good Ordinary	8 5-16	8 5-16	8 5-16	8 5-16
Strict Good Ord.	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
Low Middling	10 1-16	10 1-16	10 3-16	10 3-16
Strict Low Mid.	10 7-16	10 7-16	10 9-16	10 9-16
Middling	10⅝	10⅝	10⅞	10⅞
Good Middling	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	11¼
Strict Middling	11 7-16	11 7-16	11 9-16	11 9-16
Middling Fair	11 15-16	11 15-16	12 1-16	12 1-16
Fair	12 7-16	12 7-16	12 9-16	12 9-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	7 15-16	Low Middling	9 3-16
Strict Good Ord.	8 11-16	Middling	9 13-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour was less active to-day, and somewhat irregular as to prices. Shipping Extras were about steady on moderate offerings, and in less request. Minnesota Extras were quoted stronger, selling in instances at an advance of 10c.@15c. per bbl., on a comparatively free movement, but leaving off tamely. Superior Wheat Extras were held rather more firmly, but were less sought after. Superfine No. 2 Flour attracted more attention and ruled higher, the better qualities showing an improvement of 15c.@25c. ₱ bbl.....Sales have been reported since our last of 27,850 bbls. all grades, including unsound Flour of all classes, at prices which accompanied the following: Inferior to fancy No. 2 at $3@$4 25, mainly at $3 25@$4 25 for ordinary to fancy Winter, (300 bbls. very fancy State sold at $4 30;) and $3 20@$4 10 for Spring; Inferior to strictly fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 40@$5 10, mostly at $4 50@$5; inferior to very good Extra State, $5 15@$5 40; good to choice do. at $5 25@$5 65; City Mills Extra, shipping grades, for the West Indies, $6@$6 25 for fair to fancy, mostly at $6 10@$6 25; do., for South American markets, $6 25@$7 25 for fair to fancy; do., for English markets, quoted at $5 90@$6 25, (1,000 bbls. sold at $6 20;) do. Family Extras, $6 50@$7 50, (1,000 bbls. sold at $7 20;) do. Extra (of which 1,100 bbls. for export, at $6@$6 50;) 1,850 bbls. Patent, (chiefly to the home trade, and at from $6 50@$8 25;) 1,000 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (of which 1,750 bbls. for export at $5 60@$6 25;) 925 bbls. Patent Extras, 1,025 bbls. Superfine, and 2,100 bbls. No. 2, and odd lots of sour at 2d Second Flour, in lots, at quoted rates.....Southern Flour has been moderately active at firmer prices. Sales have been reported of 2,650 bbls., in lots, at $5 25@$6 75 for ordinary to choice shipping Extras, (1,500 bbls., for Baltimore delivery, reported on private terms,) and $6 50@$7 50 for about choice to fancy Trade and Family Extras. Patent Extras sold from $7 50@$8 for fancy.....Rye Flour continues active, within the range of from $3 15@$3 90 for very poor to very choice Superfine State; $3 90@$5 for Superfine Western and Pennsylvania, and $5 25@$6 90 for poor to choice fine..... Sales have been reported of 1,900 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $3 50@$3 75 for Superfine State, and $3 15@$3 45 for do. Western and Pennsylvania....Corn-meal has been in slack request within the range of from $2 50@$2 85 for ordinary to fancy Brandywine; $2 75@$3 for Western; $2 50@$2 75 for Yellow Jersey, and $3 20@$3 25 for Brandywine....Sales reported of 600 bbls., in small lots, including Yellow Western at $2 50@$2 65, and Brandywine at $3 20@$3 25, (120 bbls. unsound Western went at $1 80).....Corn-meal, in bags, has been in more demand, within the range of 95c.@$1 15 for coarse to very choice, and $1 10 for meal. The main business reported in coarse lots on the basis of 95c.@$1 for City Mills, and 85c.@95c. for country meal.....Oat-meal inactive, with prices within the range of $4 25@$6 50 for about fair to fancy, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—A much tamer market was reported to-day for Wheat, especially for Spring grades, which, though opening 1c.@2c. a bushel higher, dragged during the day, and left off with the improvement lost, and a further tendency in favor of buyers, under more urged offerings. Winter Wheat was in comparatively good request, chiefly for early delivery, and brought an advance of 1c. @2c. ₱ bushel, but closed less firmly, though the prices were no lower. There were no make important concessions.....Sales have been reported to-day of 507,000 bushels, (of which about 243,000 bushels for early delivery,) including 52,000 bushels Extra White at $1 42@$1 48; 6,000 bushels No. 1 White at $1 42@$1 44; 9,500 bushels Amber Winter, at $1 40@$1 42; 300 bushels No. 2 White at $1 39; 100 bushels Ambers, at $1 38; 52,000 bushels New-York No. 2 Red at $1 40; 52,000 bushels New-York No. 2 Red at $1 35@$1 38½, (or 13c. and boat-loads;) 8,000 bushels do., April, at $1 37; 22,000 bushels ungraded Red at $1 30@$1 38; 13,000 bushels No. 1 Spring at $1 31@$1 34, (nearly all at $1 33@$1 34;) 8,000 bushels do., Chicago Spring at $1 29; 6,000 bushels do., April option, at $1 28, (last evening;) 38,000 bushels New-York No. 2 Spring at $1 23@$1 30, (24,000 bushels early in the day at $1 30;) 16,000 bushels do., April option, at $1 26@$1 27, closing at $1 26¾ asked and $1 24½ bid; 8,000 bushels do., May, at $1 25, and 8,000 bushels do., June, at $1 23½.....Rye is quiet; 16,000 bushels No. 2 North-west Spring, April option, at $1 28, closing at $1 28 asked; 8,000 bushels do., May, at $1 27, closing at $1 27 asked; 8,000 bushels do., June, at $1 25½; 23,000 bushels No. 3 Spring at $1 23@$1 24½, (chiefly No. 3 Milwaukee at $1 24½ afloat; 18,000 bushels ungraded Spring at $1 23@$1 25. To-day's prices were nominal.....Corn was quiet and steady during the afternoon call were for No. 2 Red Winter, April option, at $1 34½@$1 37; May nominal; June nominal.....Barley is quiet; 2 Spring, for option, at $1 24½@$1 26½; May, $1 23½@$1 25½; June nominal.....And No. 2 North-west Spring, April option, at $1 24½@$1 26½; May, $1 23½@$1 25½; June nominal.....And No. 2 Spring, April option, at $1 23½@$1 30.....Corn has been quite active again to-day, opening ½c.@1c. ₱ bushel higher, but reacting. near the close, losing the advance and leaving off weak. Sales have been reported of 334,000 bushels, (of which 190,000 bushels for early delivery,) including New-York No. 2, April option, 8,000 bushels, at 56¾c.; do., May, 56c.; do., June, 56c.; do., July, 56c.; 32,000 bushels do., closing at 55c.; do., April option, 72,000 bushels, at 54½c.; do., May, 54,000 bushels, at 54c.; New-York No. 2, May, at 57¾c.@58c., closing at 57½c.@57¾c. for car lots and boat-loads; Mixed Western, ungraded, 46c. @53c., as to quality; Jersey Yellow, about 20,000 bushels, part on spot, at 57¾c.@58c.....New-York No. 2 White at 58c.@57c.; New-York No. 1 White at 57½c.; New-York steamer White, 600 bushels, at 58c.; Round Yellow at 57½c.@58c.; Western Mixed, April option, 16,000 bushels, at 58c.....At the afternoon call of Corn, New-York steamer Mixed, April option, closed at 54c.@54¼c.; May, 53¾c.@54¼c.; June at 52c. @54½c.....And New-York No. 2, April, 56c.@56½c.; do., May, 55¾c.@56¼c.; June at 55¾c.@56c.....Rye has been sparingly offered, and has been quoted firmer on our goods inquiry from the export interest.....Sales reported of 16,000 bushels No. 2 Western, April option, on private terms, quoted at 74c. and 77c. asked; 8,000 bushels choice, part to arrive, rumored at 79½c.@ 80c., closing with 80c. bid; and 3,500 bushels Canada, in bond, to arrive, at 76c.....Barley is moderately sought after, and quoted about steady, with sales reported of a small lot of two-rowed State, at 60c.; 10,000 bushels No. 1 Canada at 85c.; 10,000 bushels do., to arrive, on private terms, quoted at 82c.@82½c.; and Feed quoted at 47c.@50c.....Peas and Malt unchanged.....Oats have been in fair request, mainly for local trade purposes, but partly on speculative account, at firmer prices, but closing tamely.....Sales have been reported of 52,000 bushels, including New-York White quoted at 41c.@42c.; New-York No. 1 White, 3,000 bushels, at 39c.; New-York No. 2 White, 7,000 bushels, at 38½c.; do., May option, 10,000 bushels, at 36¾c.; New-York No. 2 White, 4,200 bushels, at 37½c.; New-York Extra quoted at 35½c.@ 36c.; New-York No. 2, 6,300 bushels, at 35½c.....New-York No. 2, 1,400 bushels, at 34c.; New-York Rejected, 1,000 bushels, at 33½c.; No. 2 Chicago, 10,000 bushels, at 35½c.; White Western, 2,100 bushels, at 34½c.@35½c., as to quality; Mixed Western, 3,500 bushels, at 34c.@35c.; White State, 5,000 bushels, at 35½c.@37½c.; Mixed State, 2,100 bushels, at 34½c.@35½c.....Hay, Straw, and Feed about as last quoted.....Seeds moderately sought after, with sales reported at 90 bags Timothy prime Western Clover at 7¾c.; 240 bags Western at 7c.@7¼c., and 160 bags Canada, in bond, at 7¼c.....Of Timothy, 150 bags choice at $1 61 ₱ bushel.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and essentially unchanged at the seaboard markets.....At the Petroleum Exchange sales were reported of 50,000 bbls. United within the range of $1 46@$1 47, regular.

PROVISIONS—New York has been quoted firmer for early delivery, with a moderate movement.....Sales reported of 250 bbls. within the range of $10 25@$10 50 for unInspected and inspected lots.....Other kinds dull; quoted irregular, and for forward delivery here, Western Mess for fair demand, with April option quoted at the close at $10 05@$10 20; May at $10 10@$10 30; June at $10 40 bid, with sales reported of 2,000 bbls. Prime, at $10 00@$10 40.....Dressed Hogs in rather slack request, with City quoted at 4¾c.@4¾c., for heavy to light fancy Pigs.....Cut Meats in moderate request, with prices about former rates.....Sales include 50 pieces Pickled Bellies, at 5½c.; 75 pieces small lots Pickled Bellies, at 5½c.; 50 pieces and sundry lots Shoulders, other City bulk and canvassed, within the previous range. Western Dry-salted Shoulders quoted in box, here, nominally at 5c.....Bacon quoted for delivery to the extent of 500 tons Short Clear at $5 37½, and 250 setting Long and Short Clear at $5 22½, (quoted at the close Long and Short Clear at $5 22½.....Lard on the spot quoted at 5c. @ 5¼c. for prime to choice, with April option quoted here at 5¼c. bid; May at 5¼c. bid; June at $7 87½ bid; July at $7 87½ bid.....Sales have been reported of 2,750 bbls. at $7 55@$7 57½; 3,000 tcs. June, at $7 87½; 1,000 tcs. July, at $7 87½; and 1,000 tcs. August, at $7 87½.....City Beef quoted in less request; $7 00@$7 75, City Prime and Mess quoted at $7 50@$8 50; Extra Mess at $8 75@$9 25; Packet at $8 25@$8 50; and No. 1 quoted at $9 50@$10 50.....Beef Hams quoted steady, with sales reported of 200 bbls. at $17 50@$18 50.....Tallow quoted steady, with sales reported of 50,000 lbs. at 6¾c.@6 13-16c.; 100,000 lbs. at 6¾c., and 50,000 lbs. at 6 13-16c.

RICE—Has been in moderate request, and quoted steady, with sales reported of 200 tcs. Carolina at 6c.@6¼c., and 100 tcs. Louisiana at 5¾c.@6c.

SUGAR—Has been in moderate request, and quoted steady, with sales reported of 1,000 hhds. Muscovado at 5 15-16c.@6c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 10 to 12, at 6c.@6 1-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 13 to 15, at 6 1-16c.@6 3-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 16 to 18, at 6 3-16c.@6 5-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 19 to 20, at 6 5-16c.@6 7-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 21 to 22, at 6 7-16c.@6½c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 23 to 24, at 6½c.@6 9-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 25 to 26, at 6 9-16c.@6 11-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 27 to 28, at 6 11-16c.@6¾c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 29 to 30, at 6¾c.@6 13-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 31 to 32, at 6 13-16c.@6 15-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 33 to 34, at 6 15-16c.@7c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 35 to 36, at 7c.@7 1-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 37 to 38, at 7 1-16c.@7 3-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 39 to 40, at 7 3-16c.@7¼c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 41 to 42, at 7¼c.@7 5-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 43 to 44, at 7 5-16c.@7 7-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 45 to 46, at 7 7-16c.@7½c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 47 to 48, at 7½c.@7 9-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 49 to 50, at 7 9-16c.@7 11-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 51 to 52, at 7 11-16c.@7¾c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 53 to 54, at 7¾c.@7 13-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 55 to 56, at 7 13-16c.@7 15-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 57 to 58, at 7 15-16c.@8c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 59 to 60, at 8c.@8 1-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 61 to 62, at 8 1-16c.@8 3-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 63 to 64, at 8 3-16c.@8¼c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 65 to 66, at 8¼c.@8 5-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 67 to 68, at 8 5-16c.@8 7-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 69 to 70, at 8 7-16c.@8½c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 71 to 72, at 8½c.@8 9-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 73 to 74, at 8 9-16c.@8 11-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 75 to 76, at 8 11-16c.@8¾c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 77 to 78, at 8¾c.@8 13-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 79 to 80, at 8 13-16c.@8 15-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 81 to 82, at 8 15-16c.@9c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 83 to 84, at 9c.@9 1-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 85 to 86, at 9 1-16c.@9 3-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 87 to 88, at 9 3-16c.@9¼c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 89 to 90, at 9¼c.@9 5-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 91 to 92, at 9 5-16c.@9 7-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 93 to 94, at 9 7-16c.@9½c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 95 to 96, at 9½c.@9 9-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 97 to 98, at 9 9-16c.@9 11-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 99 to 100, at 9 11-16c.@9¾c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 101 to 102, at 9¾c.@9 13-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 103 to 104, at 9 13-16c.@9 15-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 105 to 106, at 9 15-16c.@10c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 107 to 108, at 10c.@10 1-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 109 to 110, at 10 1-16c.@10 3-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 111 to 112, at 10 3-16c.@10¼c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 113 to 114, at 10¼c.@10 5-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 115 to 116, at 10 5-16c.@10 7-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 117 to 118, at 10 7-16c.@10½c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 119 to 120, at 10½c.@10 9-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 121 to 122, at 10 9-16c.@10 11-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 123 to 124, at 10 11-16c.@10¾c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 125 to 126, at 10¾c.@10 13-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 127 to 128, at 10 13-16c.@10 15-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 129 to 130, at 10 15-16c.@11c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 131 to 132, at 11c.@11 1-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 133 to 134, at 11 1-16c.@11 3-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 135 to 136, at 11 3-16c.@11¼c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 137 to 138, at 11¼c.@11 5-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 139 to 140, at 11 5-16c.@11 7-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 141 to 142, at 11 7-16c.@11½c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 143 to 144, at 11½c.@11 9-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 145 to 146, at 11 9-16c.@11 11-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 147 to 148, at 11 11-16c.@11¾c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 149 to 150, at 11¾c.@11 13-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 151 to 152, at 11 13-16c.@11 15-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 153 to 154, at 11 15-16c.@12c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 155 to 156, at 12c.@12 1-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 157 to 158, at 12 1-16c.@12 3-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 159 to 160, at 12 3-16c.@12¼c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 161 to 162, at 12¼c.@12 5-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 163 to 164, at 12 5-16c.@12 7-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 165 to 166, at 12 7-16c.@12½c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 167 to 168, at 12½c.@12 9-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 169 to 170, at 12 9-16c.@12 11-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 171 to 172, at 12 11-16c.@12¾c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 173 to 174, at 12¾c.@12 13-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 175 to 176, at 12 13-16c.@12 15-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 177 to 178, at 12 15-16c.@13c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 179 to 180, at 13c.@13 1-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 181 to 182, at 13 1-16c.@13 3-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 183 to 184, at 13 3-16c.@13¼c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 185 to 186, at 13¼c.@13 5-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 187 to 188, at 13 5-16c.@13 7-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 189 to 190, at 13 7-16c.@13½c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 191 to 192, at 13½c.@13 9-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 193 to 194, at 13 9-16c.@13 11-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 195 to 196, at 13 11-16c.@13¾c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 197 to 198, at 13¾c.@13 13-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 199 to 200, at 13 13-16c.@13 15-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 201 to 202, at 13 15-16c.@14c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 203 to 204, at 14c.@14 1-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 205 to 206, at 14 1-16c.@14 3-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 207 to 208, at 14 3-16c.@14¼c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 209 to 210, at 14¼c.@14 5-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 211 to 212, at 14 5-16c.@14 7-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 213 to 214, at 14 7-16c.@14½c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 215 to 216, at 14½c.@14 9-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 217 to 218, at 14 9-16c.@14 11-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 219 to 220, at 14 11-16c.@14¾c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 221 to 222, at 14¾c.@14 13-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 223 to 224, at 14 13-16c.@14 15-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 225 to 226, at 14 15-16c.@15c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 227 to 228, at 15c.@15 1-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 229 to 230, at 15 1-16c.@15 3-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 231 to 232, at 15 3-16c.@15¼c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 233 to 234, at 15¼c.@15 5-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 235 to 236, at 15 5-16c.@15 7-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 237 to 238, at 15 7-16c.@15½c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 239 to 240, at 15½c.@15 9-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 241 to 242, at 15 9-16c.@15 11-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 243 to 244, at 15 11-16c.@15¾c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 245 to 246, at 15¾c.@15 13-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 247 to 248, at 15 13-16c.@15 15-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 249 to 250, at 15 15-16c.@16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 251 to 252, at 16c.@16 1-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 253 to 254, at 16 1-16c.@16 3-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 255 to 256, at 16 3-16c.@16¼c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 257 to 258, at 16¼c.@16 5-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 259 to 260, at 16 5-16c.@16 7-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 261 to 262, at 16 7-16c.@16½c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 263 to 264, at 16½c.@16 9-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 265 to 266, at 16 9-16c.@16 11-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 267 to 268, at 16 11-16c.@16¾c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 269 to 270, at 16¾c.@16 13-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 271 to 272, at 16 13-16c.@16 15-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 273 to 274, at 16 15-16c.@17c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 275 to 276, at 17c.@17 1-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 277 to 278, at 17 1-16c.@17 3-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 279 to 280, at 17 3-16c.@17¼c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 281 to 282, at 17¼c.@17 5-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 283 to 284, at 17 5-16c.@17 7-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 285 to 286, at 17 7-16c.@17½c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 287 to 288, at 17½c.@17 9-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 289 to 290, at 17 9-16c.@17 11-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 291 to 292, at 17 11-16c.@17¾c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 293 to 294, at 17¾c.@17 13-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 295 to 296, at 17 13-16c.@17 15-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 297 to 298, at 17 15-16c.@18c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 299 to 300, at 18c.@18 1-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 301 to 302, at 18 1-16c.@18 3-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 303 to 304, at 18 3-16c.@18¼c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 305 to 306, at 18¼c.@18 5-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 307 to 308, at 18 5-16c.@18 7-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 309 to 310, at 18 7-16c.@18½c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 311 to 312, at 18½c.@18 9-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 313 to 314, at 18 9-16c.@18 11-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 315 to 316, at 18 11-16c.@18¾c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 317 to 318, at 18¾c.@18 13-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 319 to 320, at 18 13-16c.@18 15-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 321 to 322, at 18 15-16c.@19c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 323 to 324, at 19c.@19 1-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 325 to 326, at 19 1-16c.@19 3-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 327 to 328, at 19 3-16c.@19¼c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 329 to 330, at 19¼c.@19 5-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 331 to 332, at 19 5-16c.@19 7-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 333 to 334, at 19 7-16c.@19½c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 335 to 336, at 19½c.@19 9-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 337 to 338, at 19 9-16c.@19 11-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 339 to 340, at 19 11-16c.@19¾c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 341 to 342, at 19¾c.@19 13-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 343 to 344, at 19 13-16c.@19 15-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 345 to 346, at 19 15-16c.@20c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 347 to 348, at 20c.@20 1-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 349 to 350, at 20 1-16c.@20 3-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 351 to 352, at 20 3-16c.@20¼c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 353 to 354, at 20¼c.@20 5-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 355 to 356, at 20 5-16c.@20 7-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 357 to 358, at 20 7-16c.@20½c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 359 to 360, at 20½c.@20 9-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 361 to 362, at 20 9-16c.@20 11-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 363 to 364, at 20 11-16c.@20¾c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 365 to 366, at 20¾c.@20 13-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 367 to 368, at 20 13-16c.@20 15-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 369 to 370, at 20 15-16c.@21c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 371 to 372, at 21c.@21 1-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 373 to 374, at 21 1-16c.@21 3-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 375 to 376, at 21 3-16c.@21¼c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 377 to 378, at 21¼c.@21 5-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 379 to 380, at 21 5-16c.@21 7-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 381 to 382, at 21 7-16c.@21½c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 383 to 384, at 21½c.@21 9-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 385 to 386, at 21 9-16c.@21 11-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 387 to 388, at 21 11-16c.@21¾c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 389 to 390, at 21¾c.@21 13-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 391 to 392, at 21 13-16c.@21 15-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 393 to 394, at 21 15-16c.@22c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 395 to 396, at 22c.@22 1-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 397 to 398, at 22 1-16c.@22 3-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 399 to 400, at 22 3-16c.@22¼c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 401 to 402, at 22¼c.@22 5-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 403 to 404, at 22 5-16c.@22 7-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 405 to 406, at 22 7-16c.@22½c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 407 to 408, at 22½c.@22 9-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 409 to 410, at 22 9-16c.@22 11-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 411 to 412, at 22 11-16c.@22¾c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 413 to 414, at 22¾c.@22 13-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 415 to 416, at 22 13-16c.@22 15-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 417 to 418, at 22 15-16c.@23c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 419 to 420, at 23c.@23 1-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 421 to 422, at 23 1-16c.@23 3-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 423 to 424, at 23 3-16c.@23¼c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 425 to 426, at 23¼c.@23 5-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 427 to 428, at 23 5-16c.@23 7-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 429 to 430, at 23 7-16c.@23½c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 431 to 432, at 23½c.@23 9-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 433 to 434, at 23 9-16c.@23 11-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 435 to 436, at 23 11-16c.@23¾c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 437 to 438, at 23¾c.@23 13-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 439 to 440, at 23 13-16c.@23 15-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 441 to 442, at 23 15-16c.@24c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 443 to 444, at 24c.@24 1-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 445 to 446, at 24 1-16c.@24 3-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 447 to 448, at 24 3-16c.@24¼c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 449 to 450, at 24¼c.@24 5-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 451 to 452, at 24 5-16c.@24 7-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 453 to 454, at 24 7-16c.@24½c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 455 to 456, at 24½c.@24 9-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 457 to 458, at 24 9-16c.@24 11-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 459 to 460, at 24 11-16c.@24¾c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 461 to 462, at 24¾c.@24 13-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 463 to 464, at 24 13-16c.@24 15-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 465 to 466, at 24 15-16c.@25c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 467 to 468, at 25c.@25 1-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 469 to 470, at 25 1-16c.@25 3-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 471 to 472, at 25 3-16c.@25¼c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 473 to 474, at 25¼c.@25 5-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 475 to 476, at 25 5-16c.@25 7-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 477 to 478, at 25 7-16c.@25½c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 479 to 480, at 25½c.@25 9-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 481 to 482, at 25 9-16c.@25 11-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 483 to 484, at 25 11-16c.@25¾c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 485 to 486, at 25¾c.@25 13-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 487 to 488, at 25 13-16c.@25 15-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 489 to 490, at 25 15-16c.@26c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 491 to 492, at 26c.@26 1-16c.; 1,000 bags Cuba, Nos. 493 to 494, at 26 1-16c.@26 3-16c.; 1,000

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange on Saturday, March 30:

Henry Feltman, at public auction, sold the three-story brick store, with lot 20 by 80.11 by 21.5 by 88.6, No. 199 7th-st., north side, 250 feet east of Avenue B, for $4,610, to Philip Fischel.

C. J. Lyon, under a foreclosure decree by order of the Court of Common Pleas, James M. Smith, Esq., Referee, sold two lots, each 25 by 94, on 1st-av., east side, 27.2 feet south of 79th-st., for $6,000, to John C. G. Gilsey, plaintiff in the legal action.

Scott & Myers, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, Frederick W. Loew, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick tenement-house and store, with lot 20 by 80, No. 2,314 1st-av., east side, 40.11 feet south of 121st-st., for $7,000, to George W. Everitt as Executor and plaintiff in the legal proceedings. The same auction firm, under a similar court order, James M. Flax, Esq., Referee, sold the two frame stores and dwelling, one frame stable, and one-story brick store, and plot of land 99.10 by 75, on 6th-av., north-west corner of 128th-st., for $10,500, to the Union Dime Savings Institution, plaintiffs in the legal action.

The remaining sales were postponed, as follows: Sale by John T. Boyd of a plot of land on 4th-av., south-west corner of 130th-st., adjourned to April 4; sale of a plot on 3d-av., south-east corner of 125th-st., and the building, with plot of land, Nos. 1654 and 167 East 125th-st., west of 3d-av., adjourned for readvertisement; and the sale of the premises Nos. 68 and 70 University-place, north of 12th-st., was withdrawn, case settled.

The total amount of real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending Saturday, March 30, was $788,700, as against $577,677, the figures for the previous week.

The aggregate auction sales for the month of March reached the sum of $2,088,338, as against $1,576,470 for February.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week, at the Exchange, unless otherwise noted, the following public auction sales are announced:

To-day, (Monday,) April 1.

By Van Tassell & Kearney, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick tenement-house, with lot 27 by 65 by 25 by No. 23 Beaver-st., north side, 80.11 feet east of New-st.; also, four lots, each 25 by 102.2, on East 72d-st., south side, 275 feet west of 2d-av.

By Winsor & Davies, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 104.3 by 54.4 by 100.5 by 82.1, on the line of the Hudson River Railroad, north-east corner of 64th-st., 175 feet west of 11th-av.; also, a plot of land, 104.3 by 54.11 by 100.5 by 57.1, on the line of the Hudson River Railroad, south-east corner of 65th-st., 200 feet west of 11th-av.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court, in foreclosure, John Whalen, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 27.11 by 81.10 by 25 by 80, on Bloomingdale-road, west side, 28.11 feet north of 105th-st.

By Howard W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. B. Gwillim, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brown-stone-front dwelling-house, with lot 17.10 by 100.11, No. 124 East 112th-st., south side, 609.3 feet west of 3d-av.

By J. Thomas Stearns, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John W. Simpson, Esq., Referee, of 11 38-100 acres of land on Fordham-av., north corner of Fairmount-av., Morrisania.

Tuesday, April 2.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale to close an estate, of the following improved City real estate: Two three-story and basement brick dwelling-houses, with lots, each 22.9 by 103.3, Nos. 101 and 103 West 11th-st., north side, 380.10 feet east of 6th-av. Also, the two-story frame dwelling-house, with plot of land 21.6 by 75, on Union Lane, east side, 324 feet north of Wall-st., 23d Ward. Also, public auction sale of one lot 24.8 by 130, on 4th-av., (Parkplace,) east side, 24.8 feet south of 39th-st.

By Joseph McGuire, public auction sale, of a plot of land 101.4 by 73.2 by 100.5 by 62.5, on Broadway, south-east corner of 54th-st.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Douglas Campbell, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brown-stone-front tenement-house and store, with lot 20 by 80, No. 2,314 1st-av., east side, 40.11 feet south of 121st-st., for $7,000, to George W. Everitt as Executor and plaintiff in the legal proceedings. The same auction firm, under a similar court order, James M. Flax, Esq., Referee, sold the two frame stores and dwelling, one frame stable, and one-story brick store, and plot of land 99.10 by 75, on 6th-av., north-west corner of 128th-st., for $10,500, to the Union Dime Savings Institution, plaintiffs in the legal action.

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*To-day, (Monday.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

PERSECUTING A DAUGHTER.

A MOTHER'S EFFORTS TO HAVE HER DAUGHTER SENT TO A REFORMATORY INSTITUTION—THE GIRL'S STORY OF HER WRONGS—JUSTICE MURRAY REBUKES THE MOTHER AND DISMISSES HER COMPLAINT.

The Police magistrates of this City have for a long time been familiar with the strange feud existing between Mrs. Laura Houghton, a widow, residing at No. 20 Spring-street, and her daughter Eva, a comely girl of 20 years. Mrs. Houghton has pestered each of them with applications for orders to commit her daughter to some reformatory institution, but Eva has in every instance except one succeeded in showing that her mother was actuated by other motives than a desire to save her from ruin. The girl has frankly admitted to the Justices that once she was far from virtuous, and that, very properly, her mother procured her committal to the Magdalen Asylum. While there she determined to reform. She informed her mother that she would lead a proper life if given her freedom, and, after a good deal of entreaty, she was released. As soon as she returned to her home, however, her mother began to treat her violently, to curse incessantly, and to beat her, thus renewing offenses for which she was some time ago committed to a New-Jersey prison. Eva was, therefore, forced to leave her home, and to work in a factory to procure money with which to pay her board.

Mrs. Houghton appeared in the Tombs Police Court room yesterday as complainant once more against her daughter, who was also present, in company with her landlady, apparently an honest, kind-hearted woman. She asked Justice Murray to send Eva to a reformatory institution, alleging that the girl was wayward, refused to live with her, and worked in a factory simply to make her believe that she was living virtuously. She knew, however, that Eva associated with depraved people, and, furthermore, her daughter had robbed her of money, and of clothing which she pawned to procure money to give the woman with whom she boarded. As she made the last assertion Mrs. Houghton glared fiercely at Eva's landlady. Eva's eyes streamed tears as she replied to the tale of her mother. She said she had been caused, by her mother's conduct, to hate her. She could not help the feeling, even though the woman who had beaten and cursed her was her mother. She denied that she was leading an immoral life, and declared she worked in a factory to get money for her support.

"Yes, she gives all her money to that woman," cried Mrs. Houghton, pointing angrily at Eva's friend, "and pawns my property to give her more."

"No, no, Judge," pleaded Eva, "I do not do so. At one time, while I was living at home, I was employed in a concert-saloon, and I gave my mother all I earned, and then there was nothing said. This other lady has been very kind to me, but because I pay her my board my mother is very angry at her."

After listening to the stories on both sides for a long time, Justice Murray said to Mrs. Houghton, in a kindly voice: "Now, let the girl stay where she is. She has a good home and friends, and is happy. She is much better off than in an asylum with a lot of immoral persons. She promises to lead a good life, and I believe her. You have a mother's anxiety for her welfare, I know, but don't pursue her as you have been doing." He then dismissed the complaint. Mrs. Houghton accepted the decision with very bad grace. She followed her daughter out of the room, and renewed scolding her landlady. A few minutes later Eva Houghton re-entered the court-room, crying bitterly, and followed by her mother and her landlady. She then told the magistrate that her mother had forced to take her bed and sheet from her in the street. She was interrupted by her mother, who cried out, "What am I to do, Judge? She refuses to give me back the things she has taken from me."

Justice Murray replied, with severity: "Madam, you must respect the decision of the court, whether you think it is right or not. I told you not to molest this girl, and you must let her alone, or I shall adopt another course. You are the girl's parent, it is true, but I think you are a little 'gone' on this matter of her going to destruction. You must let her alone hereafter, that is all." Thus rebuked, Mrs. Houghton allowed her daughter to depart in peace with her friends.

TRADE SALE OF BOOKS.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL AUCTION BY GEORGE A. LEAVITT & CO. TO BEGIN ON THURSDAY NEXT—FEATURES OF THE CATALOGUE—THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE WEEK'S SALE.

The semi-annual trade sale of books will begin in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on Thursday next, at 9 o'clock in the morning. The sale will be continued, beginning at the same hour, on the 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th. The announcements made by George A. Leavitt & Co., the auctioneers, show that there will be a large representation of book-makers, the names of all the leading firms appearing in the catalogue. The different firms present large and attractive invoices. On Thursday the invoice of Houghton & Osgood, Boston, will be sold. Their list, covering 29 pages of the catalogue, is very attractive. The invoices to be sold on Friday are those of J. B. Lippincott; & Co., Philadelphia; Dresser, McLellan & Co., Portland; Wynkoop & Hallenbeck, New-York; Little, Brown & Co., Boston; Donnelly, Loyd & Co., Chicago; Cassell, Petter & Galpin, London; F. Wayland Smith, Oneida, N. Y.; William J. Widdleton, New-York; Derby Brothers, New-York; Estes & Lauriat, Boston; Virtue & Yorston, New-York; estate of Samuel Walker, Boston; Jones Brothers & Co., Cincinnati; J. H. Buford's Sons, Boston; Graves, Locke & Co., Boston; Henry A. Young & Co., Boston; James Miller, New-York, and A. J. Bicknell & Co., New-York. The third day's sale will begin with the offering of Roberts Brothers, of Boston, and will include also the invoices of T. Belknap, Hartford; John G. Wells, New-York; Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, Philadelphia; J. P. Reed & Co., George Spalding & Sons, G. P. Putnam's Sons, New-York; Charles Desilver & Sons, Schaefer & Koradi, Philadelphia; Authors' Publishing Company, E. B. Trost, New-York; E. H. Carter, Boston; Lewis & Bushnell, New-York; Altemus & Co., Burlock & Co., Philadelphia; and the Claremont Manufacturing Company, Claremont, N. H. The publications of D. Appleton & Co. will open the fourth day's sale, and it will also include the offerings of Charles Van Benthuysen & Sons, Albany; New-York Book Agency, Sheldon & Co., New-York; Frederick Scofield & Co., and J. M. Stoddart & Co., Philadelphia. On the fifth day the sale will include the invoices of Lockwood, Brooks & Co., Boston; Scribner, Welford & Armstrong, Scribner, Armstrong & Co., Lee & Shepard, and R. Worthington, New-York. On the sixth day the list of firms whose books will be sold includes G. & C. Merriam, Springfield, Mass.; Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., World Publishing House, and Harper & Brothers, New-York; T. H. Peterson & Brothers and W. W. Harding, Philadelphia, the last house presenting its entire stock. On the seventh and last day the sale will include the invoices of Craig & Taylor, Detroit, Mich.; John E. Potter & Co., Philadelphia; American Jewish Publication Society, Hebrew Book Union, New-York; National Publishing Company, Philadelphia; W. H. & L. Collingridge, London; S. W. Burley, Philadelphia; Ira Bradley & Co., T. Whittaker, New-York; Hubbard Brothers, Philadelphia; Rivington & Co., London; R. W. Bliss & Co., Hartford; Savage & Co., New-York, and several miscellaneous invoices, including full ones of fine stationery. The offerings consist of about 100 invoices.

ROBBING A 'LONGSHOREMAN.

Shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday morning Walter Cody, a 'longshoreman, started to leave the premises No. 18 Roosevelt-street. There is a long, dark hallway leading to the street, and while passing along this he was set upon by five young roughs, who knocked him down and held him captive. Assuming that he was to be robbed, he took $10 from his pocket and clutched it in his fist. The robbers tore open his pockets, but did not find any money. They happened to notice his closed hand, when one of them whispered, "Take a knife and cut his throat." This was followed by the remark, "No, let us knaw his hand off," by another of the robbers. A moment later he felt his hand clenched by somebody's teeth, and cried, "Help, Police." A hand was placed over his mouth instantly and his cries smothered. The pain caused by the lacerations of his hand caused him to open it, when the robbers, among whom he noticed John Walsh, left him. He cried lustily for help, and attracted Officer Adamson to the spot. Learning that a highway robbery had been committed, the latter searched the place, and found Walsh in the cellar. The prisoner, at the Police Court, explained his presence there by the transparent excuse that he was just going into the house when he heard the complainants cries for help, and to protect of the way so that he would not be blamed for anything. He was committed in default of $5,000 bail to answer. The complainant being sent to the House of Detention to secure his presence as a witness. Cody says he is familiar with the record of his other assailants, and will be given an opportunity of inspecting the photographs in the "Rogues' Gallery."

A BURGLAR CAUGHT WITH HIS PLUNDER.

Mr. Sigmund Klingenstein, of No. 80 Rivington-street, called at the Central Office yesterday morning and reported that between 3 and 4 A. M. his apartments had been entered by burglars and robbed of a gold watch, chain, and Masonic charm, and a quantity of wearing apparel, valued in all at $400. Scarcely had he left the detective office when Detectives King and Lyons brought in David Eldridge, whom they had arrested in the Bowery on suspicion. On searching the prisoner a gold watch, chain, and charm were found in his possession. He claimed that they belonged to him, but on examining the case Mr. Klingenstein's name was found engraved upon it. The valuation of the property, No. 180 Allen-street, was then searched and all the property stolen from Mr. Klingenstein's apartments was found there. Eldridge was locked up at the Central Office, and will be taken to court to-day.

TROUBLES OF A BROOKLYN CHURCH.

ST. ANN'S TO BE SOLD UNLESS $60,000 IS SUBSCRIBED WITHIN A MONTH—REV. DR. SCHENCK'S APPEAL TO HIS CONGREGATION.

In St. Ann's Episcopal Church, corner of Clinton and Livingston streets, Brooklyn, yesterday, Rev. Dr. Schenck, the Rector, gave notice that a missionary meeting would be held in the chapel this evening, which he hoped would be largely attended, as two subjects of great importance would be brought up. One of them, he said, had reference to the spiritual, and the other to the temporal, welfare of the church. Continuing, Dr. Schenck said that he had promised to make a statement in regard to the debt on the church and the efforts which were being made to raise it. The whole amount raised in the church was about $42,000, and the amount contributed by persons outside the church was $4,038, making an aggregate amount of a trifle less than $46,000 thus far received. The amount contributed by outsiders has been given without solicitation. In regard to the amount raised by the congregation, it had no doubt been affected by the stringency of the times and the peculiarities of human nature. Some had given more than had been anticipated, and some, perhaps, as much their circumstances would permit, and if there were those who had not given as much as had been expected, no one had a right to judge them or to question their motives. It was a matter entirely between each individual and his God. There was unquestionably something of pride in the matter, and there were doubtless those who, because they could not give much, would not give at all. He had received, he said, many small contributions of $1 and $5 and $10 from those in humble circumstances, and these evinced a right spirit, and were blessed of the Lord. One poor woman had given $3, which she had accumulated by working with her needle, and another $10, which she had saved from her earnings by taking in washing. Going from small things to larger, he said he had received two subscriptions of $10,000 each, one of $5,000, several of $500, and a large number of $100 each. Dr. Schenck said that the interest of people in the troubles of St. Ann's was not confined to the congregation, nor to the City of Brooklyn, but extended throughout the entire country. Not long ago he met a prominent layman of the Methodist Church, who asked him how they were getting along, and who told him that the whole Methodist denomination was praying that they might be successful. In fact, the entire Church was praying that that old historic church might not be permitted to die. The Bishop of the diocese had also become interested, and arrangements were being made to secure outside aid. But they could not hope to obtain this unless they did more themselves. It was a desperate work they were engaged in, and they must make a desperate effort to accomplish it, and that effort must be made now, this week. The giving must not be confined to the head of the family, but the husband and the wife and each and every one of the children must join in the effort, or they would, ere long, find themselves without a church to worship in. In conclusion, Dr. Schenck said that there would be a meeting in the chapel on Friday evening, at the close of the lecture, at which all those who were raising funds for the payment of the debt would make reports.

The total debt of the church at the outset was $138,000. Since the 1st of January about $46,000 has been raised, leaving a balance of $92,000 to be subscribed, or the church will be sold. This balance must be raised within four weeks.

MR. TALMAGE ON CHURCH MUSIC.

HE ANNOUNCES THAT MR. GEORGE W. MORGAN HAS BEEN RE-ELECTED ORGANIST OF HIS CHURCH—THE EFFICACY OF MUSIC IN RELIGION.

Rev. T. De Witt Talmage preached a sermon yesterday morning on "Church Music." Before doing so he announced with a significant smile, that Mr. George W. Morgan had been elected organist by the Trustees for another year. Loud applause greeted the announcement, after which Mr. Morgan played the overture to "Il Trovatore." Mr. Talmage selected his text from Nehemiah, vii: 67—"And they had two hundred and forty and five singing men and singing women." The best music he had ever heard, the preacher said, had been rendered under trouble. The first duet which was recorded had been sung by Paul and Silas when they sang praises to God and the prisoners heard them. All of the churches needed to be aroused on the subject of music; those who could sing should throw their souls into it, and those who could not sing should learn. The human throat was an indication of what God had intended it to do. It had 14 diverse muscles, capable of giving out 16,383 sounds. There were 16 indirect muscles giving out 173,741,823 sounds, and the human throat was capable of emitting 17,592,186,044,415 different sounds. "If a man can sing, and won't sing, he should be sent to Sing Sing," said Mr. Talmage. There was music in the canaries and in the thunder's rattle. The first organist and harpist was mentioned in the Bible in the fourth chapter of Genesis, and in the twenty-eighth chapter of the same book the first choir was spoken of. A sermon in music was not half as efficacious as a sermon set to music; and while the music of the great masters, Handel and Haydn, Beethoven and Mozart, was familiar to the present generation, Luther's sermons had been forgotten. In conclusion, Mr. Talmage said he proposed to preach to his congregation on music until every member joined in the hymns. "If," said he, "you are so constituted that you sing in high C when you think you are singing in low C, then we'll excuse you; otherwise we want to hear from you."

A PROSPEROUS CHURCH.

After the close of the morning services in the Simpson Methodist Church, Brooklyn, yesterday, the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Sims, read the annual statement of the condition of the church. The increase in membership during the year has been 122, and the total present membership is 550, of whom 79 are probationers. The total number of scholars in the Sunday-school is 788, with an average attendance of 466. There has not been a loss by death of the head of any family during the past two years, nor have any of them failed in business during that time. The current expenses of the church, amounting to $10,800, have all been met, besides the payment of $690 for extra labor, repairs, &c., and they had also paid a floating debt of $13,166. The contributions of the Sunday-school had amounted to $1,140, and the church collections and profits from lectures to $800 more. The total amount of money raised by the church and Sunday-school was $26,000, which was an increase of $8,600 over the previous year. The amount received from pew rents was $1,000 more than the previous year, and the increase in the amount of the ladies' offerings was $1,650.

ANOTHER CHURCH FREED FROM DEBT.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity, Twenty-first-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, has been incumbered by a debt amounting to between $32,000 and $33,000. Two of the members agreed recently to cancel two mortgages on the parsonage, amounting to $17,000, provided the congregation would pay a mortgage of $15,000 resting on the church edifice proper. Rev. Dr. Krotel at once began soliciting subscriptions, and yesterday announced to his congregation that all but $1,500 of the sum desired had been contributed. This balance was quickly subscribed, so that the mortgage debt of the church is now provided for.

MODERN SPIRITUALISTIC ANNIVERSARY.

The thirtieth anniversary of the advent of modern spiritualism was celebrated at Republican Hall in Thirty-third-street yesterday afternoon. The large hall was crowded, and the celebration was in every way satisfactory and pleasant. There was singing by members of the Lyceum, followed by an introductory address by the Chairman, Dr. R. T. Hallock; a solo, "Angels ever Bright and Fair," by Mrs. Pauline A. Wieland, an address by Mr. Andrew Jackson Davis, an address by Mrs. Mary A. Davis, a solo, "Waiting," by Mrs. J. Vincent Brown, an address by Prof. S. B. Britton, a flute solo by Mr. I. G. Withers, an address by Mrs. E. F. Jay Bullene, and another by Mrs. Nellie J. T. Brigham. The celebration is to be concluded with a social reunion in Republican Hall, with dancing, on Wednesday evening, beginning at 9 o'clock.

A METHODIST ANNIVERSARY.

The eighty-ninth anniversary of the Forsyth-Street Methodist Church was celebrated yesterday. In the morning Rev. David H. Wheeler, editor of the *Methodist*, delivered before a large congregation an historical review of Methodism in this City, and in the afternoon Rev. William B. Affleck, of England, preached from St. Luke, x.: 38-42, the story of Mary and Martha. Bishop Foster delivered a sermon in the evening, the services being conducted by Rev. Nathan Hubbell, Pastor of the church.

RESULTS OF A SATURDAY NIGHT BALL.

Charles Bean, of No. 241 Centre-street, escorted Miss Maud Coyne, of No. 96 James-street, to a ball in Concordia Hall on Saturday night. The festivities were prolonged until early yesterday morning, and when Charles and Maud started for the home of the latter, their devious ways scandalized the early church-goers. Maud was obstinate. She did not wish to go home. Charles was persistent in his endeavors to make her go toward Oliver-street. At last a policeman took charge of both and conducted them before Justice Duffy, at the Jefferson Market Police Court. Misfortune had, by the time of their arrival in court, sobered both, and they pleaded so pathetically for freedom that the generous Justice allowed them to go unpunished on condition that they would never again attend a Saturday night ball.

HENRY BERGH AND MRS. VAN COTT.

TEMPERANCE MEETINGS AT TAMMANY HALL AND COOPER UNION—MR. BERGH ON COBONERS, BEARS, GRAVE-DIGGERS, AND RUM.

The exercises of the American Temperance Union in Tammany Hall yesterday afternoon were opened with the singing of the hymn, "Touch Not the Wine-cup." After the singing, the Vice-President of the Union introduced Mr. Henry Bergh as "America's most original, successful, and fearless reformer." Tumultuous applause greeted the well-known gentleman as he walked to the table, which was decorated with numerous strips of blue ribbon. When he had first received the invitation to make a temperance address he said he had been somewhat puzzled to discover what he had to do with temperance. He was identified with the lower order of animals, and his clients neither stole, voted, nor drank. While meditating upon this apparently sound reason why he had no interested in liquor, he happened to go to the window, and seeing a drunken man beating a poor old horse, it suddenly occurred to him that his allegiance to the cause of lower creation should prompt an interest in the suppression of rum. He remembered in his boyhood days of having often written the proverb, "Money is the root of all evil," and thought it true then. But the experience of riper years prompted him to regard it otherwise. Money was a good thing in its way, provided a man had not too much or too little of it. It was rum that was the root of all evil rather than money. He had often heard the expression applied to an intoxicated man that "he was as drunk as a beast," and that reminded him of an anecdote of an English nobleman who gave a grand dinner to his friends. After the rich viands had been disposed of and the bottles began to circulate freely, one of the guests arose, and, addressing the convivial company, said: "Well, gentlemen, how shall we drink," referring probably to a contemplated toast. A little pale-faced man at the other end of the table replied in a timid voice that "he should prefer that they drank like beasts." There was a sensation instantly, and the first speaker indignantly demanded an explanation of the unseemly remark. The little gentleman complied at once and restored good humor by saying that he preferred that the company should drink like beasts "because beasts never became intoxicated." Mr. Bergh next referred to the statement that there were 8,000 licensed rum shops in this City—licensed by the Government—and said that he did not consider it the province of the Government to license such establishments. If they did they should not claim the right to punish a man for any felony committed while he was drunk. The liquor traffic, the speaker had often remarked, had a most singular nomenclature, and whenever a man wanted to drink the knowing ones said he "smiled." It had often been stated by the press that he [Mr. Bergh] never smiled, and that he always looked as sad and sorrowful as a grave-digger. He could not exactly understand the appropriateness of this comparison. It was well known that a grave-digger was one of the merriest souls in the world. Why, then, should he be called as sad as a grave-digger? The comparison was absurd. He was a Coroner, who was always happiest when the mortality was greatest. He had been told that the operations of these solemn gentlemen was something as follows: A body was found floating at the pier at Tenth-street, and notification was sent to the Coroner. The latter came there smiling, and sat upon the body, and after sitting on it sufficiently long to justify a claim for a fee, threw it back in the water. The tide carried it down to the Houston-street pier, perhaps, when notification was sent to another Coroner that a body had been found floating in the river. The second Coroner also came, smiling, and sat on the body, and then threw it into the water again, and went home to fix up his bill for a fee. The tide carried the body to the other side of the island, in the course of time, and in a similar manner it was discovered, sat upon, and set adrift by divers Coroners, who smilingly charged respective fees. No, the press was wrong. He did smile, and smile often, but he did not "smile" in the meaning of the liquor-dealers. He knew only one case whose habit of drinking he might be lead to sanction, and that man was an inveterate drinker, who explained his many potations upon the philanthropic ground that he was actuated solely by a desire to "get the liquor out of the country."

Mr. Bergh was warmly applauded at the conclusion of his address. The Vice-President then introduced little Flora Auld, a child of remarkable elocutionary ability, who entertained the audience with a recitation of "The Last Hymn." Addresses were then delivered by Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, Rev. Dr. W. W. Clark, and several others, after which the meeting adjourned.

The announcement that Widow Van Cott would speak before the American Temperance Union at Cooper Institute yesterday attracted a very large audience. William H. Mundy, presided, and, after a few remarks, introduced Mrs. Genevieve Howard, a well-known temperance lecturer, who delivered an address, in which she characterized intemperance as the "Imp of the Household." About a dozen little girls next appeared and sang "Only an Armor Bearer," after which Mr. Mundy announced that Mr. P. T. Barnum would address the Union next Sunday. Mrs. Van Cott was then introduced. She spoke for nearly an hour, in earnest argument in favor of temperance. She said that woman held the destiny of the world in her hand, and recited instances where woman had been the means of controlling events of great interest to nations. She urged women to exert their influence on men to induce them to give up the inebriating cup. In conclusion she appealed to those in the audience who wished to renounce the wine to the "front," and sign the pledge. About 100 responded, after which the meeting adjourned.

A MANAGER ASSAULTS AN ACTOR.

William J. Fleming, manager of the Count Joannes Troupe, was arrested in Jersey City on the arrival of the "Owl Train" from Philadelphia, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, for an assault on Edward C. Coyle, one of the troupe. The troupe played in Philadelphia on Saturday evening, and Fleming collected the proceeds. He told the performers that he would not have time after the fall of the curtain to settle with them before the train left, and agreed to meet them on the cars and pay them. After the train had started they looked anxiously for him but he did not put in an appearance. Inquiry elicited the information that he had taken a berth in one of the sleeping coaches and had retired for the night. Coyle went into the sleeping car and after some trouble succeeded in finding the manager. Coyle demanded that he go into the car where the members of his troupe awaited him and fulfill his promise. He showed no disposition to comply, and brought the war of words which followed to a close by dealing his importunate creditor a blow in the face. Information of the assault was at once telegraphed to Jersey City, and the presence of the Police being thus secured at the depot, Fleming was taken into custody when the train arrived. He had $1,112 13 in his possession. His examination will take place this morning.

RAID ON A GAMBLING-HOUSE.

Sergt. Long, with a portion of the Essex Market Police Court Squad, about 10 o'clock on Saturday night made a descent on the gambling-house No. 305 Bowery and arrested the proprietor, Alexander Darrow, and a "lookout" named John M. Nash. No gambling implements were found, they having been previously disposed of. The complainant was Daniel W. Patterson, who stated that he resided at the Grand Central Hotel. When the prisoners were arraigned before Justice Morgan, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday morning, Patterson appeared, but his testimony was so contradictory that Justice Morgan was compelled to discharge the prisoners.

RESISTING AN OFFICER.

Roundsman O'Toole, of the First Inspection District, arrested James Wilson at the corner of Clinton and Stanton streets yesterday morning as a suspicious character. Wilson had in his possession five pieces of silk, valued at about $200. It was alleged by the officer that he was taking it to the house of a well-known receiver of stolen goods. When the officer attempted to arrest him he resisted and knocked him down. He was finally brought to terms by a liberal use of the baton, and on being arraigned before Justice Morgan, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday morning, was remanded for examination.

REPAIRING THE WYOMING.

The United States steamer Wyoming, which started for the Paris Exposition with a portion of the American exhibits, and was forced to return because of a leak, still lies in dry dock, and it is thought will not be ready to sail before Monday next. Her copper has been entirely stripped off, and she will be thoroughly caulked. Several rotten planks have been removed and new ones substituted. The vessel will take on board about 300 tons of coal in order that she may steam the entire distance, and only 12 or 15 days will be occupied in making the trip.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The records of the Bureau of Vital Statistics show the following figures for the past three months:

	Deaths.	Births.	Marr's.
January	2,253	3,462	600
February	2,048	1,887	507
March	2,378	2,331	637
Total	6,679	6,680	1,744

The figures for the same period of 1877 were as follows:

	Deaths.	Births.	Marr's.
January	2,032	2,110	555
February	1,771	1,886	526
March	2,183	2,234	526
Total	5,986	6,230	1,607

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Young Men's Christian Association Rowing Club is about to build a new boat-house.

Jessie Singer, aged 2 years, who was run over by car No. 2 of the Canal-Street Line on Saturday evening, died yesterday.

John McGowan was seriously injured yesterday, while at work at Cornell's iron foundry, by a heavy mass of iron falling on him.

The remains of a female infant, apparently 2 weeks old, were found yesterday in the Harlem River at One Hundred and Thirty-fourth street.

Thomas Burke, of No. 595 Greenwich-street, assaulted his wife with an axe last evening, and cut her severely on the head. Burke was locked up.

A boy named William Hamilton fell overboard at the foot of Leroy-street yesterday. He was rescued from drowning by Edward O'Grady, of No. 60 Leroy-street.

Patrick Reilly, of No. 210 East Fifty-ninth-street, fell out of a third-story window of his residence yesterday morning, while intoxicated, and received serious injuries.

Susan Strotman, who fell out of a fourth-story window at her residence, No. 27 Roosevelt-street, on Thursday night, died yesterday at the Chambers-Street Hospital.

St. Peter's and the Vatican Palace, as well as the Catacombs and Basilicas of Rome, will be described and richly illustrated in Rev. Henry G. Spaulding's lecture in Chickering Hall this evening.

Edward Graff, a small boy, put an explosive signal cartridge upon a track of the Eighth-Avenue Railroad on Saturday night. He was arrested, and Justice Duffy yesterday sent him to the Tombs for two days.

The Academy of Sciences will hold a meeting at No. 64 Madison-avenue this evening at 8 o'clock, when a paper will be read by Mr. L. C. Russell on "The Intrusive Nature of the Triassic Trap-sheets of New-Jersey."

The Executive Committee of the Shepherd's Fold has issued a warning to the public against paying money to any persons for that institution, no authority having been given to any one to collect funds for the Fold.

O'Leary has been challenged to walk a match with an unknown man, backed by Harry Hill, for $500 or $1,000, under the rules governing the recent contest in London. The match, the challenge provides, must be walked in this City, within three weeks.

A "prize elocution contest" will take place at Chickering Hall on Friday evening, the 12th inst., under the management of Mr. J. S. Vale. Two prizes will be given for competition, of $50 and $25 respectively. Ten ladies and nine young men have entered the contest.

Mr. George Ticknor Curtis will deliver his second lecture on topics selected from American Constitutional and Political History to-morrow evening. The subjects treated will include the formation of the Constitution in 1787, and the political genius of Alexander Hamilton.

Capt. A. H. Bogardus, the champion pigeon and glass-ball shot, has received a cable dispatch from Smith, the backer of the pedestrian O'Leary, announcing that he has arranged a pigeon-match for him with the champion of England. The Captain will leave for Europe at an early date.

William F. Hotolf was yesterday held for trial at the Jefferson Market Police Court for having obtained $25 from John O'Neil, of No. 631 West Thirty-seventh-street, by falsely representing that Alexander H. Horton, of No. 28 Charles-street, sent him for money. Hotolf was formerly employed by Horton.

At the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. John the Baptist, corner of Lexington-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, yesterday, the services were conducted by Rev. Cornelius Duffy, D. D., Rector of the parish, and a sermon was delivered and the ordinance of confirmation administered to about 30 candidates by Right Rev. Bishop Potter.

John Connors, 19 years of age, while at the corner of First-avenue and Twentieth street, at an early hour yesterday morning, was assaulted by William McMahon. During the fracas which ensued Connors was stabbed twice in the left leg with a pocket-knife and severely wounded. He was cared for at Bellevue Hospital. His assailant made his escape.

The friends of Joseph Kaufmann, the missing gas-bill collector, held another meeting yesterday, and notwithstanding the fact that the company for which Kaufmann worked has discovered a deficiency of $1,300 in his accounts, they resolved that they still believed in the missing man's integrity, and thanked the Police for their efforts in tracing the mystery.

Mary Brown, who was arrested on Saturday night by Officer Heron, of the Tenth Precinct, on suspicion of having caused the death of Frederick Wiegand by kicking him in the lower part of the abdomen, was identified yesterday and committed to the Tombs by Coroner Ellinger to await the result of the inquest. Her son Thomas, aged 5 years, accompanied her.

John Waters, a sailor, and John Nagle were held by Justice Murray, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, in default of $2,000 bail each to answer a charge of breaking into the drug store No. 122 New-Church-street, on Saturday morning, and stealing property valued at about $40. Both prisoners pleaded not guilty, despite the fact that the property was found in their possession.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning a quarrel occurred in front of No. 10 Elizabeth-street, between Margaret O'Neil and George Simpson, about some money which Simpson claimed the woman owed him. As Margaret was walking away, Simpson stepped up behind her and with a pocket-knife stabbed her in the back, between the shoulders, inflicting a severe wound. He then ran away, and is still at large. The woman was cared for at the Chambers-Street Hospital.

An old man named Charles Pierce, residing at No. 82 King-street, was lured into a house in Broome-street, near Sullivan, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning by two female colored women. After being robbed of $55, he was thrown out of the house. One of the colored women, Sarah Harris, was arrested, and Pierce identified her as the person that robbed him. She was yesterday arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court before Justice Duffy, who committed her for trial in default of bail to the amount of $500.

The exhibition of the Society of American Artists closed on Saturday evening last, after a run of 25 days. The result has fully equaled the expectations of the founders. The number of visitors to the Kurtz Gallery was about 6,000, inclusive of the persons who took advantage of the Sunday afternoons, when no entrance fee was charged. Although the daily expenses were between $40 and $50, yet the receipts certainly equal the necessary outlays, and will probably leave a small balance in the treasury. This is an encouraging start for the young society to make.

BROOKLYN.

James Delaney, while amusing himself with throwing stones from the roof of his parents' residence, No. 32 Division-avenue, E. D., fell to the sidewalk and broke both his legs. He was taken to St. Catherine's Hospital.

Thieves entered the liquor store of Alexander Hunter, No. 15 Myrtle-avenue, yesterday morning, through a rear window, and stole clothing and other articles valued at $117. They escaped with all their booty except one coat, which was subsequently found in an alley adjoining the store.

Louis Hetzell, aged 13 years, was severely bitten by a large Newfoundland dog, with which he was playing, on Saturday afternoon in John Guldner's butcher shop, No. 294 Marcy-avenue. The dog was killed by a Police officer and the boy's wounds were properly cared for. There was no evidence that the dog was afflicted with hydrophobia.

Delegates from several of the Father Mathew Temperance Societies met in convention yesterday afternoon, in Kent-avenue, near Park, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of doing away with the services of comic singers at their stated meetings, and employing only first-class singers. The matter will be referred to the societies represented for action.

John Doder, of No. 27 Front-street, started to go on board a ship lying at Martin's Stores, yesterday morning, accompanied by his daughter, who is 9 years of age. The little girl had just reached the deck, when she was attacked by a large dog, which succeeded in nearly tearing her arm off before she could be rescued. Her wounds were dressed and she was taken home.

George Kelper, alias Jewett, was arrested by Detective Frost, of the Central Office, yesterday, charged, by Samuel S. Guy, Jr., of New-York, with stealing over $50 worth of furniture from his office, in which Kelper had hired bedroom. The accused was locked up in the Washington-Street Police Station and will be arraigned before Justice Walsh this morning.

Nicholas Coogan, of No. 24 Columbia-street, tumbled off the dock at the foot of Little-street, on Saturday night, while drunk. He shouted lustily for help, and Officer Kearney and some citizens pulled him out in an unconscious condition. He was rolled on a barrel until his senses returned to him, when he was taken to the Second Precinct Station-house and locked up on a charge of intoxication.

Mr. M. H. Henriques, who was found on Saturday night at South Ferry, Brooklyn, in an unconscious condition, and removed to the Long Island College Hospital, was worse last night, and his death was momentarily expected. Mr. Henriques is a native of Costa Rica, and lived in Jersey City, where he partially supported himself and wife by teaching Spanish. He also received aid from a son living in Greenpoint, and on Saturday he called at the office of Enrique Simonpietri, at No. 36 South-street, New-York, to receive his monthly allowance from his son. Mr. Simonpietri, who lives at No. 310 Clinton-avenue, Brooklyn, invited him to take dinner with him. Henriques accepted the invitation, and remained at the house until after 10 o'clock, when he started for home. He is about 50 years of age. It is thought that he was attacked with apoplexy.

On the 11th of last month Messrs. Rose & Co., proprietors of the chemical works, corner of North Eleventh and Ninth streets, Eastern District, employed John Nicholas to collector. Nicholas succeeded in collecting about $600 in New-York, which he neglected to hand over to his employers. Detectives Shaw and Holland arrested him yesterday, and he was locked up in the Fifth Precinct Station-house to await examination.

LONG ISLAND.

A little daughter of Capt. Harry Crocker, of Patchogue, was playing near a fire kindled in an open field, on Friday, when her clothing caught fire and she was so badly burned that she will probably die.

The Town Auditors of Islip last week burned bonds representing $1,350 of the county debt, with the interest coupons thereon, they having been paid during the year by the Treasurer. This was the last of the town war indebtedness, and as all the other towns have extinguished their debts, at interviews, Suffolk County is now free from the heavy debt incurred during the war.

NEW-JERSEY.

The signal station of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Bergen Cut was destroyed by fire last evening. The loss is small.

Catharine Eldridge fell down stairs at her residence in Newark-avenue, Jersey City, yesterday, and received severe if not fatal injuries.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA COAST LANDS.

UNPROFITABLENESS OF SEA ISLAND COTTON AND RICE RAISING—PROPOSED EXPERIMENTS IN GRAIN AND HAY.

The Charleston *News* prints a long report by Hon. R. N. Gourdin, Chairman of the Committee on Coast Lands of the Agricultural Society of South Carolina, and says:

"It is a settled fact that Sea Island cotton and rice cannot be produced with profit at present prices, with our present system of labor. An exceptionally good planter, here and there, may continue to succeed, but the fact that three-fourths of the Sea Island cotton lands and one-half of the rice lands under cultivation in 1860 are now thrown out, proves that the average planter cannot make money. Our North Santee alone, as we are informed, only three rice plantations are now cultivated out of 18 in 1860, and it was shown in a report made last Summer to the Agricultural Society that, in our four coast counties, over 400,000 acres of land have been thrown out of cultivation since 1860. Are these lands to remain idle, or shall we make an effort to utilize them again? It is a question of as vital importance to Charleston as to the planters, for no city can prosper in the midst of an unproductive country. If such an effort is to be made, then the report now published is of incalculable value. It has been shown that these lands with lands as poor as any on the coast. The striking features of Mr. Gourdin's report are: That grain and hay crops can be made on our coast lands to give a larger yield than the average yield in any of the grain-growing States, and equal to the yield in any country in Europe; that the system by which these large crops can be made is simple, inexpensive, and within the reach of every farmer in the low country; that the capital required by farmers to make these crops is very small compared to that needed for the cultivation of cotton or rice; that with the use of agricultural machines one man and horse can cultivate in grain and grass five or six times the quantity of land he could cultivate in cotton or rice; that our coast lands, being level and free from stumps of trees and stones, are peculiarly adapted to the use of agricultural machines, and that the grain crops being sown in the Fall and harvested in the early Summer, every planter can live on his place and give personal supervision to the work going on, until his crops are safely harvested."

SAVINGS BANK INVESTMENTS.

The Boston *Traveller*, speaking of country savings banks, says, in its issue of March 28: "These institutions have been taught a severe lesson within the last few years—a lesson that they will be likely to remember for some time to come. And it is this: To invest in their own localities, where they are acquainted with the value of property and the character of the men with whom they have to do in making investments. Property and real estate that no Boston savings bank of the first class would have taken at any rate, these country institutions have taken in many cases just because they were within the limits of Boston, and would yield to them a very high interest. The Lancaster Bank loaned $2,200 each on a block of houses in Chelsea, we understand, without ever seeing them, when the Chelsea Savings Bank would have loaned on them not over $900 each."

GERMAN FREEMASONRY.

A German correspondent writes: The Union of the German Grand Lodges has elaborated a project of constitution of the future United Grand Lodge of Germany, which is to have its seat at Berlin. In the meantime, the eight existing German Grand Lodges are to continue under the name of "mother lodges." Only the three symbolic degrees of apprentice, fellow-craftsman, and master are recognized. The particular lodges are to enjoy the liberty of their statutes. At the head is to be placed a Grand Master, elected for three years, and assisted by the Council of the Grand Lodge and the Assembly of Representatives. The first is formed of 16 members—two from each mother lodge—and the second of twice-elected deputies of the particular lodges. The representation of German Freemasonry abroad takes place exclusively through the United Grand Lodge.

STABBED BY A STEP-SON.

James Abbott, of Newark, was stabbed and seriously injured on Saturday night by his step-son William. Mr. Abbott was sitting with his wife and William, a boy of 16 years, at supper, when a dispute arose between him

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APRIL 1878

THE CZAR'S MAP OF EUROPE.

ENGLAND'S CASE AGAINST RUSSIA.

CIRCULAR OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TO THE OTHER EUROPEAN POWERS—THE TREATY OF SAN STEFANO AN INTERNATIONAL EVENT IN EVERY POINT OF THE TREATY OF 1856—THE RUSSIAN CLAIMS A MENACE TO THE INTERESTS OF ALL THE POWERS, TO THE EXISTENCE OF TURKEY, AND PARTICULARLY TO THE INTERESTS OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 1.—The circular which Sir Stafford Northcote stated in the House of Commons had been sent to the powers bears date of to-day, and is signed by the Marquis of Salisbury. It summarizes all the recent correspondence, and, after giving Russia's refusal to consent to England's demand relative to placing the treaty as a whole before the congress, continues as follows:

"Her Majesty's Government deeply regrets Russia's decision. Even if a considerable portion of the stipulations of the treaty were likely to be approved, Russia's reservation relative to their discussion would, nevertheless, be open to most serious objection. Every material stipulation of the treaty involves a departure from the Treaty of 1856, and by the declaration signed in London in 1871 it is impossible for her Majesty's Government to acquiesce in a withdrawal from the cognizance of the powers of articles which are modifications of existing treaties. The combined effect of the stipulations upon the interests of the powers also furnishes a conclusive reason against separate discussion of any one portion of them. By the articles relative to new Bulgaria a strong Slav State will be erected under the auspices and control of Russia, who will thus secure a preponderating political and commercial influence in the Black and Ægean Seas. A considerable Greek population, although it views the prospect with alarm, will be merged into a Slav community alien to it. The provisions by which Russia will practically choose a ruler for Bulgaria, while a Russian administrator frames and a Russian Army controls the first working of its institutions, sufficiently indicate of what political system it will in the future form a part. The stipulations for the better government of Thessaly and Epirus, in themselves highly commendable, are accompanied by conditions the general effect of which will be to increase the power of Russia to the prejudice of Greece and every other country having interests in the eastern Mediterranean. The territorial severance of Constantinople from the European Provinces still left under its government will deprive the Porte of any political strength which might have been derived from their possession, and expose their inhabitants to serious risk of anarchy. The acquisition of Bessarabia and Batoum makes Russia dominant over all the vicinity of the Black Sea, while the acquisition of the Armenian strongholds secures her influence over the population of the province, and enables her to arrest trade between Europe and Persia. The indemnity stipulated for is evidently beyond Turkey's means, even not considering the portion of her revenue hypothecated to other creditors. Its mode of payment being vaguely stated, it may thus be demanded immediately, left to weigh down the Porte's independence for many years, commuted for more territory, or be made the means of entirely subordinating Turkish to Russian policy. The combined effect of the treaty stipulations is to depress, almost to the point of entire subjection, the political independence of the Porte. It cannot be otherwise than a matter of extreme solicitude to Great Britain that a Government, whose formal jurisdiction extends over geographical positions of the deepest interest to her, should be so closely pressed by the political outposts of a greatly superior power that its independent action and even existence is almost impossible. Large changes will doubtless be necessary in hitherto existing treaties. England earnestly desires good government and peace and freedom for the populations to whom these blessings have been strange. She would willingly have entered a congress in which the stipulations could be examined as a whole; but neither British interests nor the well-being of the Turkish Provinces would be consulted by the assembling of a congress restricted by Prince Gortschakoff's latest reservations."

MINISTERIAL CHANGES IN ENGLAND

LORD SALISBURY IN THE FOREIGN OFFICE, MR. HARDY SECRETARY FOR INDIA, MR. STANLEY IN THE WAR OFFICE, AND SIR HENRY IBBETSON SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY—STATEMENTS IN PARLIAMENT—THE QUEEN'S MESSAGE CALLING OUT THE MILITIA.

LONDON, April 2.—The following appointments are officially confirmed:

The Marquis of Salisbury, to be Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, to be Secretary of State for India.

Hon. Frederick Arthur Stanley, to be Secretary of State for War.

Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson, to be Secretary to the Treasury, in place of Hon. F. A. Stanley.

The report is confirmed that Mr. Gathorne Hardy will be raised to the peerage, with the title of Lord Shiplehurst.

Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon that Lord Salisbury has been appointed Foreign Secretary.

The Queen's Message for the calling out of the reserves was read by the Speaker of the House. It is as follows:

"The present state of public affairs in the East and the necessity of taking steps for the maintenance of peace and for the protection of the interests of the Empire having constituted, in the opinion of her Majesty, a case of great emergency, within the meaning of the acts of Parliament in that behalf, her Majesty deems it proper to provide additional means for the public service. Therefore, in pursuance of those acts, her Majesty has thought it right to communicate to the House of Commons that she is about to direct that the reserve forces and Militia reserve force, or such part thereof as her Majesty may think necessary, be forthwith called out for permanent service."

Discussion of the Message was postponed until Monday next.

The Lord Chancellor read the Royal Message in the House of Lords. Lord Beaconsfield intends to move on Monday an address to the Crown, thanking her Majesty for the Message.

BRITISH WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

NO EXPLANATION OF WORK BY CONTRACTORS—RECRUITING INCREASING—TWO WOODEN STEAMERS ORDERED TO THE MEDITERRANEAN FOR HOSPITAL SERVICE.

LONDON, April 1.—The Times, in its columns of "Naval and Military Intelligence," says: "The Admiralty have made an urgent requisition on shipowners who own passenger-steamers, and demanded to know when they will be ready."

Recruiting officers are superintending an increase of hands, and the work thereby is progressing rapidly. It was reported [illegible] that the Government would [illegible] £500,000 sterling [illegible] for the purchase of [illegible] which [illegible] the Government [illegible] Russia [illegible] the Government [illegible] the Russian [illegible] the Government [illegible] the Russian [illegible] the Government [illegible] the Russian

of Madison, John H. Starrett, John Arnell, Richmond Calder, William S. Wall, George Healy, P. Oppen, William C. Ford, Louis Bennett, and H. P. Mekeel, carefully scanned the faces of all present as the reading of the indictment progressed, but none responded to Mr. Grady. Henry Carter, the watchman in the store, who had been employed by Mrs. Lohman for 12 months; that it was part of his duty to lock the doors at night, and that on Sunday night he had locked the front doors and the doors of the passage-way, as usual, and delivered the keys to Mr. Simmons. He then went to bed, and at 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning found the doors all right. He was told of the death of Mrs. Lohman by Officer Dolan, and went to the dead body in the bath-tub. Dr. Cushman then described the wounds, and the jury rendered a verdict of suicide.

MRS. LOHMAN'S HISTORY.

Mrs. Restell was originally Ann Trow. She was born in Palmerston, Gloucestershire, England, in 1812, of poor and ignorant parents, and when she was very young she became a serving-maid in a butcher's family. Early in life she was married to a tailor named Henry Somers. Coming to New-York, she lived with her husband in Oliver-street. Somers was a habitual drunkard, and having died from excessive drinking his widow, who had a daughter to support, earned her living for a time as a seamstress. She met Charles R. Lohman, a printer, in poor circumstances, and married him. Soon after their marriage, in 1836, she announced herself as a physician who could cure a certain class of diseases. At this time she assumed the title of Mme. Restell, while her husband was known as "Dr." Mauriceau. From 1836 to 1840 the pill and powder business was transacted on Chatham square, and it was afterward removed to No. 146 Greenwich-street. Man and wife made money rapidly, and their notoriety kept pace with their prosperity. She was repeatedly complained of, but she did not permit herself to be caught by the authorities until 1847. On Sept. 10 of that year she was arraigned on a charge of procuring an abortion on Maria Bodine, of Montgomery, Orange County. The prisoner was defended by Judge Parker and David Graham, District Attorney John McKeon and Ogden Hoffman prosecuting. The trial lasted for 18 days. Mr. Hoffman summed up for the prosecution, and the jury, having been out but a short time, rendered a verdict of guilty. After a delay of two days, she was taken to Blackwell's Island, where she served a term of one year's imprisonment at hard labor. An indignant mob had threatened to destroy her house in Greenwich-street in 1846, when it was reported and generally believed, that she had been guilty of child-murder, and nothing but the energetic interference of the Police prevented a disturbance. When Mrs. Lohman returned from Blackwell's Island in 1848, she resumed her nefarious business, but found it expedient to remove to Chambers-street in 1850. She there occupied a handsome house, sumptuously furnished, drove handsome turnouts, kept many servants, and exhibited herself in public so boldly as to excite general disgust. In 1856 she was again arrested, but the crime with which she was charged was not proved against her, and she was released. From Chambers-street she moved to the corner of Fifth-avenue and Fifty-second-street, where she had purchased a fine piece of property, and erected a large house. It was furnished throughout in an extravagantly rich and vulgar style, the window shades, covered with gaudy flowers, making the house look like a conservatory. Mrs. Lohman's carriage was never known to drive direct to the house, but the residents of that locality were perfectly familiar with its appearance, and knew the mission of the occupant. The only time in which the ex-Police Sergeant lived in idleness, the wants of the household were supplied by Mrs. Lohman, and the grocers, bakers, and butchers in the vicinity became accustomed to receiving their pay in postage stamps which came from the Restell mansion. Some few years ago a sort of compromise reconciliation was effected by the grandchildren between Restell and the Farrells. Mme. Restell allowing them to visit her house, and not permitting them to take up their residence under her roof. She also obtained for Farrell a position as watchman at the Grand Central Depot, and relaxed her long-standing indifference to the welfare of Mrs. Lohman's son-in-law, Lyvernth Trow, whither they moved from Houston-street about eight months ago. Farrell and his wife are well known in the Eighth Ward, and their connection with Restell has been a matter of public gossip. Old neighbors in that locality say that neither Farrell nor his wife ever expected any direct benefit at the death of Mrs. Lohman, but felt confident of obtaining an income from their children, who are the sole heirs to her property.

MRS. LOHMAN'S FAMILY.

Mrs. Lohman had but one child—a daughter—and even the maternity of this girl was questioned, some persons claiming that she was but the adopted daughter of the deceased. Be this as it may, she lived with Mrs. Lohman and was acknowledged as her daughter. Many years ago, when the deceased carried on her infamous business in Chambers-street, this daughter was married to a man named Purdy, a relative of Hon. Ambrose H. Purdy, member of the Assembly for Westchester. Purdy died, and the widow, with her son, the young man who has accompanied Mrs. Lohman in all her examinations in court, became members of the Restell household. After a speedy widowhood, Mrs. Purdy formed the acquaintance of a policeman named Farrell, who was attached to the old Chambers-street station-house, and married him, without the knowledge or consent of her mother. The latter, on being made aware of the fact, expressed the most bitter indignation, and practically disowned her daughter. The breach thus created between mother and daughter was never fully made up, and it is said that neither Farrell nor his wife are mentioned in her will. The policeman, who had expected great things from his alliance with the daughter of Restell, was forced to shift for himself, and he remained on the Police force. Through the assistance of political friends he obtained promotion, and was detailed to the Twenty-eighth Precinct as Sergeant. Subsequently, however, he became addicted to drink and lost his position. The offspring of this marriage was an only daughter, the wife of Shannon, mentioned elsewhere. For a long time after his separation from the Police force Farrell led a shiftless life, obtaining odd jobs occasionally, one of which was that of attendant at the rooms of the St. John's Guild, when that institution was located in Varick-street. He lived with his wife in a house on Houston-street between Varick and Sullivan, but they were never visited by Mrs. Lohman, who still retained bitter feelings toward her wayward daughter. Although refusing to recognize her daughter or son-in-law, she extended the warmest affection for her grandchildren, and, as soon as they became old enough to be removed, obtained their parents' consent to their transfer to her custody. These children she freely lavished her ill-gotten gains, and through them contributed to the support of her daughter and son-in-law. Mrs. Farrell was visited by her daughter frequently, the latter blazing with diamonds, driving in the splendid equipage of her grandmother to the corner of Varick and Carmine streets, walking thence to the humble abode of her parents. Mrs. Lohman's carriage was never known to drive direct to the house, but the residents of that locality were perfectly familiar with its appearance, and knew the mission of the occupant. The only time in which the ex-Police Sergeant lived in idleness, the wants of the household were supplied by Mrs. Lohman, and the grocers, bakers, and butchers in the vicinity became accustomed to receiving their pay in postage stamps which came from the Restell mansion. Some few years ago a sort of compromise reconciliation was effected by the grandchildren between Restell and the Farrells. Mme. Restell allowing them to visit her house, and not permitting them to take up their residence under her roof. She also obtained for Farrell a position as watchman at the Grand Central Depot, and relaxed her long-standing indifference to the welfare of Mrs. Lohman's son-in-law, Lyvernth Trow, whither they moved from Houston-street about eight months ago. Farrell and his wife are well known in the Eighth Ward, and their connection with Restell has been a matter of public gossip. Old neighbors in that locality say that neither Farrell nor his wife ever expected any direct benefit at the death of Mrs. Lohman, but felt confident of obtaining an income from their children, who are the sole heirs to her property.

THE DEAD WOMAN'S PROPERTY.

The fortune of Mrs. Lohman is variously estimated at from $850,000 to $1,000,000, the latter mated at from $850,000 to $1,000,000, the latter figure having been given yesterday by persons in a position to know about her affairs. She at different times made three wills. The first was recorded in the Surrogate's Office May 30, 1862. This was returned to her, and on Dec. 15, 1875, she executed another will. After the death of her husband, who made his widow and Joseph Trow, her brother, Executors, she had some trouble about his will, which was offered for probate Jan. 10, 1877, and admitted Feb. 28, 1877. The other will, said to be dated on March 1 of last year, was last Saturday, on motion of counsel, deposited in the Surrogate's Office accompanied by the petition of Joseph Trow, and published by the Surrogate, who asked for a will in the custody of the Surrogate. The will was filed, and a receipt was returned. The will is dated 1878 instead of 1877, and is contained in an envelope, sealed and marked "Ann E. Lohman," and contains the date of deposit and her address. The attorney who prepared it is not named. The will is executed with the Rev. Dr. Eames, Lawrence, Shipman & Macrae, Hamilton. He was yesterday in Washington, and no information as to his intentions could be obtained. Therefore information as to the contents of the will or the period it will be opened in the Surrogate's office cannot be obtained. It is the presumption of the attorney that the document will be opened on Monday next. To Mr. Joseph Vickery, who is a brother-in-law with Mr. Orlando V. Barrett, she frequently spoke of her affairs, and on Sunday, March 6, On same occasion she said that her will was filed, she applied to have $2,000 for her self, a bill of sale of her furniture to the value of $1,000, and the payment of personal legacies to the amount of $7,000 at the time of her decease. She gave to her cousin Mrs. Charles Trow, $1,000 in money or in settling the amount of money or property to be given to Mrs. Trow, she left it entirely to the discretion of her executors. She also left $1,000 to Mrs. Vickery, and $1,000 to Mrs. Barrett

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on payment of such costs and the cost of the reversal. Opinion by Chief-Judge Curtis.

Lortillard, &c., vs. Clyde et al.—Order appealed from affirmed for reasons assigned in the opinion at Special Term. Memorandum of decision by Chief Judge Curtis.

Cornwell, &c., vs. Miller et al.—Judgment and order appealed from affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Sanford.

Hoffmann vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.—Judgment reversed, and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event of the suit. Opinion by Chief-Judge Curtis; concurring opinion by Judge Sanford.

Hewitt, &c., vs. Morris, &c.—Judgment and order appealed from affirmed with costs. Opinion by Chief-Judge Curtis.

Gotthorp, &c., vs. Conner, &c.—Judgment and order appealed from affirmed with costs. Opinion by Chief-Judge Curtis.

By Judges Selgwick and Freedman.

Joyneux vs. Richards et al.—Judgment reversed, and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Judge Selgwick.

Donovan vs. Board of Education.—Plaintiff's exceptions sustained, and new trial ordered, with costs to plaintiff to abide the event. Opinion by Judge Freedman.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

By Chief-Judge C. P. Daly, and Judges J. F. Daly, Van Hoesen, and Larremore.

Corrigan vs. Walker.—Motion for reargument denied, with costs. Opinion by Judge Van Hoesen.

Werlefendier vs. Deutsch's Bruderliche Liebe.—Judgment reversed. Opinion by Chief-Judge Daly.

Tully vs. Wreiser.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Van Hoesen.

Fowler vs. Phoenix Insurance Company vs. Noyer.—Judgment reversed. Opinion by Chief-Judge Daly.

Orphan Asylum Society, &c., vs. Waterbury.—Judgment reversed. Opinion by Chief-Judge Daly.

Camp et al. vs. Williams.—Order of Special Term affirmed. Opinion by Chief-Judge Daly.

The People vs. Engle.—Motion granted. Opinion by Judge J. F. Daly.

McManus vs. Goetz.—Judgment affirmed, with cost. Opinion by Judge J. F. Daly.

Chapman vs. Trunk.—Judgment reversed. Opinion by Judge J. F. Daly.

Le Fevre vs. Blogg.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered, with cost to abide event. Opinion by Judge Van Hoesen.

Starr vs. Conner et al.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered, with cost to abide event. Opinion by Judge J. F. Daly.

Morris vs. Josepha.—Judgment reversed. Opinion by Judge J. F. Daly.

Reynolds vs. Erie Railway Company.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief-Judge Daly.

Kennedy vs. Sheehan.—Report of Referee and proceedings under it affirmed.

Brink vs. Fay et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Van Hoesen.

McKinney vs. McCloskey.—Judgment affirmed. [Opinion by Chief-Judge Daly.

White vs. Kearney.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief-Judge Daly.

The People vs. O'Keefe.—Motion granted. Opinion by Judge J. F. Daly.

Brown vs. Thurber.—Motion granted. Opinion by Judge J. F. Daly; Chief-Judge Daly concurring, and Judge Whitehouse dissenting.

Cushing vs. Vanderbilt.—Motion Denied, without costs. Opinion by Judge J. F. Daly.

Kiser vs. Lyford.—Judgment reversed. Opinion by Judge J. F. Daly.

Cooke et al. vs. Etna Fire Insurance Company.—Judgment affirmed for residue of amount after deducting $90, and interest, as costs allowed of this appeal. Opinion by Judge J. F. Daly.

Wiggaman vs. Conley.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge J. F. Daly.

Reid vs. Baird.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge J. F. Daly.

Coats vs. Carry.—Judgment reversed. Opinion by Judge J. F. Daly.

Crooks vs. Harper.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief-Judge Daly; Judge Van Hoesen dissenting.

The People vs. O'Keefe.—Motion granted.

The People vs. Swanson.—Motion granted.

Harris vs. Stanford.—Motion for reargument granted.

Farley vs. Hennberg.—Order reversed. Opinion by Judge J. F. Daly; Chief-Judge Daly concurring.

Hogan vs. Weber, &c.—Judgment reversed. Opinion by Judge Van Hoesen.

Loonam vs. Connory.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Van Hoesen.

Wellman vs. Gensler.—Judgment modified and affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Van Hoesen.

Bendix vs. Carter.—Motion for reargument denied, with costs. Opinion by Chief-Judge Daly.

Clark vs. Central Park Railroad Company.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Van Hoesen.

The People vs. Whitehouse.—Judgment discharged. Opinion by Judge Van Hoesen.

The People vs. Newstein.—Judgment discharged. Opinion by Judge Van Hoesen.

The People vs. Madigan.—Application denied. No proof of payment of fine. Opinion by Chief-Judge Daly.

Washburn vs. Eakins.—Judgment reversed. Opinion by Chief-Judge Daly.

Hirst vs. Gabler.—Judgment affirmed. Opinions by Chief-Judge Daly and Judge Van Hoesen.

Burke vs. Schmitt.—Judgment reversed. Opinions by Chief-Judge Daly.

Daly vs. Smith.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief-Judge Daly.

Reimer vs. Lawitzky.—Judgment reversed. Opinion by Chief-Judge Daly.

Weld vs. Kane.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief-Judge Daly.

Sachs, &c., Conoren.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief-Judge Daly.

Cowles vs. Uhlig.—Judgment reversed. Opinions by Judges Van Hoesen and J. F. Daly.

Howard, Jr., vs. McDonough et al.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief-Judge Daly.

Coles vs. Hennegan.—Judgment reversed. Opinion by Chief-Judge Daly and Judge J. F. Daly.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Rheyer vs. Breslin.—Motion denied.

By Chief-Judge C. P. Daly.

Foley vs. Hickman.—Bond approved.

Freeborn vs. Meyer.—Motion granted by default.

Applebaum vs. Manhattan Life Insurance Company (Limited) vs. Nicholson; Desmond vs. Sanders.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Gorpp.

Buchanan vs. Wangelein.—Motion granted unless within 10 days after service of the order on Richard Otis as plaintiff's attorney he shall pay $10 costs to defendant's attorney, and stipulates to accept two days' notice of trial, to be served on said Otis as his attorney; in that case motion denied.

Connolly vs. Connolly.—Motion to open default granted on terms.

Adams vs. Rumpf.—Defendant's default noted.

Goulding vs. Kochmann.—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted, with $10 costs.

Smith vs. Smith.—Third party's default noted.

Motions Granted.—Fontana vs. Friedberg; Moore vs. Lachnys; Chase vs. Rothermel; Smith vs. Lewesley.

Gallen vs. Conner.—The defendant is ordered to serve his answer on or before the 4th day of April, 1878.

McCauley vs. Meyers.—Amendment allowed.

Cooper vs. Cornell.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Blotcherpf vs. Thompson.—Proceedings dismissed.

Receiver Appointed.—Latin & Band Powder Company vs. Clark.

Mangels vs. Tradleberg.—Precept allowed.

Nichol vs. Butterwell.—Receiver's bond approved.

Dillon vs. Mulkwhal.—Motion to open default granted on payment of $15 costs.

Allen vs. Wanner.—The defendant is ordered to serve his answer on or before April 4, 1878.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by —, J.

Nos. 25, 36, 89, 107, 141, 149, 150, 183, 189, 191, 238, 239, 240, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until April 23.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos. 104, 317, 53, 267, 393, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426 to 451 inclusive.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. 2184, 994, 1510, 1431, 1486, 1500, 1507, 1003, 1568, 1458, 2021, 1145, 1182, 1237, 8, 3, 1415, 1508, 1161, 1018, 1559, 662, 664, 1522, 1471, 636.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. 1381, 953, 1368, 1353, 1414, 1063, 1708, 969, 1244, 1325, 1364, 1497, 1452, 1444, 1379, 1488, 1493, 1355, 1498, 1043, 1427, 1384, 1494, 1456, 1466, 1339, 2057, 1563, 1565, 1527, 1535, 1569, 1570, 1577, 1573, 1574, 1575, 1576, 1578, 1580, 1581, 1582, 1583, 1585, 1587, 1588, 1588½.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Lawrence, J.

No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Demurrer—No. 5. **Issues of fact**—Nos. 52, 66.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos. 739, 492, 293, 672, 673, 652, 646, 647, 648, 802, 804, 490, 753, 810, 646, 786.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos. 134, 151, 663, 1092, 1093, 680, 675, 349, 796, 178, 1118, 884, 90, 882, 591, 781.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Curtis, C. J.

Nos. 518, 896, 609, 868, 451, 893, 257, 340, 289, 913, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Held by Daly, C. J.

No. 7.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos. 6, 14.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos. 1059, 629, 1434, 329, 2377, 571, 958, 1834, 597, 1838, 2466, 1438, 264, 1236, 1176, 737, 1789, 1228, 394, 2538, 1292, 449, 988, 1951.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos. 1104, 1157, 1026, 711, 1040, 1351, 1297, 1200, 1429, 1353, 1294, 932, 2004, 220, 1277, 1422, 2140, 496, 1139.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Sheridan, J.

Nos. 3461, 3343, 2833, 2268, 2773, 2610, 2611, 2915, 3547, 2771, 1407, 3131, 3225, 3272, 2935.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Moddaen, J.

Nos. 3239, 3721, 3830, 3403, 3375, 2509, 3449, 3234, 3836, 3565, 3477, 3533, 3541, 3662, 3448.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Shea, J.

Nos. 3567, 3763, 3467, 3543, 4133, 2310, 3245, 3540, 3470, 3542, 4317, 2930, 3423, 23, 3557.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

Patrick Kinehen, grand larceny. — William Hansen, felonious assault and battery.
William Watson, grand larceny. — John Mortimer, assault and battery.
Henry Walters and Mari a Zoeberris, grand larceny. — Henry Moss, assault and battery.
Hay Martz, grand larceny. — Michael Long, misdemeanor.
Timothy Murphy, felonious assault and battery.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Henry Bernstein, felonious assault and battery; Henry Bernstein, grand larceny. — Elizabeth Sheridan, grand larceny.
William Gerard, grand larceny. — Edward Mackey, concealed weapons.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Beebee, J.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 1.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$5,000 N. W. C. C. G. '87	97¼	1200 North-west.	45
1,000 do.	97⅝	800 do.	45½
1,000 R. & St. Jo. 8s.	31	1100 do.	45¼
25 Ger.-Amer. Bank.	90	300 do.	45½
10 Am. Ex. Bank.	100	600 do.	45¼
100 Del. & Hud.	64¾	300 do.	45½
100 do.	64¾	25 do.	45⅝
200 Pacific Mail.	20½	500 do.	45½
100 do.	20¾	400 do.	45⅝
100 do.	20¾	400 do.	45⅞
200 Mich. Cen.	85½	600 do.	45½
200 Un. Pacific.	69	200 D., L. & W.	55
100 do.	69	100 do.	55
50 C., C. & I. C.	4	400 do.	55¼
100 Rock Island.	106¾	200 do.	55
100 do.	106¾	100 do.	55⅛
200 North-west. pf.	70¾	1200 do.	55¼
200 do.	70½	500 do.	55⅞
600 do.	70¾	13 do.	55⅝
200 do.	70¾	100 do.	55⅞
200 Mich. Cen.	85½	600 do.	56
200 Un. Pacific.	69	200 D., L. & W.	55
50 C., C. & I. C.	4	400 do.	55¼
100 Rock Island.	106¾	200 do.	55
200 do.	106¾	100 do.	55⅛
1200 do.	106¾	1200 do.	55¼
600 do.	106¾	500 do.	55⅞
200 North-west. pf.	70¾	13 do.	55⅝
600

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Hymen.—Miss C. L. Kellogg, Miss. Marie Edze, Miss A. L. Cary, Mr. Tom Karl.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—Uncle Tom's Cabin.—Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Howard.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Diplomacy.—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Rose Coghlan, Miss Maude Granger.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—A Celebrated Case.—Ms. C. F. Coghlan, Mr. Parselle.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—London Show, Parisian Circus, and Sanger's Menagerie.

PARK THEATRE.—Our Bachelors.—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Miss Maude Granger.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The Exiles.—Mr. A. Dampier, Mr. F. B. Warde, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis.

FIFTH-AVENUE HALL.—Prestidigitation and Humor.—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

STANDARD THEATRE.—Fanchon.—Miss Maggie Mitchell, Mr. William Harris.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Crabia Droul.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy, Burlesque, and Comicalities.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Farce, Minstrelsy and Variety.—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

THE AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish.—Bronchio Horses.—Educated Dogs. Day and Evening.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Annual Exhibition of Paintings and Sculpture.

GIBBON ART GALLERY.—Pen and Ink Sketches, Paintings, &c.

☞ Advertisements for The Weekly Times must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, for New-England and the Middle Atlantic States, clear or partly cloudy weather, north-westerly winds, stationary temperature, and stationary or higher pressure.

Yesterday, Secretary Sherman gave the House Committee on Banking and Currency his views on the ability of the Treasury to comply with the provisions of the Resumption act. In answer to Mr. Chittenden, he made certain statements in regard to the effect of the Silver law on his plans. These are decidedly more guarded than the views expressed before the Senate Committee, though they display but little advance either in precision of statement or in clearness of apprehension of the conditions of the problem which he has to solve. Mr. Sherman has dropped his talk about a "double standard" facilitating resumption, and he begins to have a glimmering of the fact that a double standard is an impossibility. In talking of his ability to maintain at par in gold from fifty millions to one hundred millions of silver dollars, he simply reduces silver to its true place of a subsidiary coinage, and in referring to the consequences which will follow an overissue of silver dollars, he admits the existence of a difficulty which will render resumption, as contemplated by the law, nugatory. The idea that Congress will interpose to stop the issue of silver dollars when they show a tendency to gravitate toward their value as bullion is about as delusive as the other idea to which Mr. Sherman is obstinately wedded, that resumption can be maintained in presence of three hundred millions of greenbacks retained as a permanent element of the circulation.

Every fresh dispatch from Europe gives a darker and stormier aspect to the immediate future. Russia's embargo upon the exportation of grain from the Danube, Germany's prolonged veto upon that of horses, England's appointment of Lord Salisbury as Lord Derby's successor, Austria's recall of all officers on leave, Servia's mobilization on her northern frontier of the very troops which she so lately refused to place there, are symptoms which all point in one direction. Gen. Ignatieff's vaunted "failure," again, appears to have been virtually no failure at all. He has tested the current of Austrian feeling, and learned exactly what he may expect from that quarter—a vitally important knowledge at the present moment. Turkey, too, despite her professions of neutrality, appears to be falling more and more under the control of Russia; and the confident tone maintained by the latter sufficiently proves how secure she considers herself on the side of Austria and Germany. On the other hand, England's reported debarkation of war material on the Island of Tenedos is a virtual defiance to Russia, and may easily call forth the counter move of a Russian occupation of Constantinople which would make war inevitable. To all appearance, however, neither her thinned ranks nor her prospective bankruptcy can abate the enthusiasm with which Russia looks forward to the impending conflict; and the presence of Admiral Popoff and Gen. Todleben at Constantinople shows that she is fully prepared for it. The progressive strengthening of the defenses of Tchataldja points unmistakably to an intended occupation of the capital itself; and, under such circumstances, the circular just addressed by England to the European powers has very much the air of the apologetic "it's not my doing" with which the challenged party in a fight steps forward against his assailant.

Some weeks since, the House of Representatives, with as much asperity as was consistent with official decorum, asked the State Department what had been done to bring to trial Burriel, "the Spanish butcher," as he was once called. The Secretary of State has made a reply which ought to be satisfactory. The trial of Burriel was put off from time to time, State trials in Spain being so notoriously tardy that it is recorded that the murderers of Gen. Prim, who was assassinated in 1870, have not yet been brought to an arraignment. Incidentally, as it were, it is stated that Burriel died in January last. When the House of Representatives arose in its dignity to demand why "the Spanish butcher" had not been brought to trial in Spain, that notorious person had departed out of the jurisdiction of the Spanish Government and out of the reach of Mr. Samuel S. Cox's pulphurous fulminations.

Attorney-General Ogden's motion for a rehearing in the Anderson case has been denied by the Louisiana Supreme Court. This motion was made immediately upon the announcement of the decision of the court annulling the conviction of Gen. Anderson. It was based on technical objections, among which was one that the opinion of the court was contained in 500 pages of closely-written manuscript, and could not be readily comprehended by the prosecution. The refusal of this demand concludes the case, and Gen. Anderson, with a clean bill of health, rode triumphantly away with his friends. Congressional orators who continue to descant upon the Louisiana case will be regarded as conducting a political post-mortem.

The Assembly Committee on Privileges and Elections has given the Senate correspondent of The Times permission to substantiate any or all of his assertions touching the connection between the fate of legislation directed against Tammany Hall and the vote of the Tammany Senators in favor of Superintendent Smyth. We shall be somewhat surprised if our correspondent does not succeed in bringing out some interesting facts bearing on the disreputable bargain of which the vote of the Tammany Senators was so obviously a result. The conspirators on either side are not likely to be very communicative on the subject, but under the skillful handling of Mr. Hale there can hardly fail to be elicited points which will have a much wider range than their immediate relation to the treatment of the Elective Controller's bill by the Assembly Committee on Cities. So far, the investigation has merely furnished Mr. Hamilton Fish, Jr., with an opportunity to develop some of his characteristic idiocy, and to show that any suspicion of his political knavery must be tempered by the reflection that he is a consummate ass.

Persons engaged in getting up petitions will find in another column the names of certain "eminent citizens" who are not particular as to the merits of such documents, and with whom consistency of purpose or opinion is of but secondary importance where matters of a public character are concerned. It will be seen that ten highly respectable gentlemen who signed a petition against the appointment of Mr. Kelly as Controller also signed the petition congratulating him on the results of his first year's term of office, and that five of these, with thirteen equally respectable associates, have publicly indorsed both the Controller and the constitutional amendments which were intended to destroy the system of extravagance and plunder, of which Mr. Kelly is the chief representative. Had Kelly the Controller turned out in any respect different from Kelly the political jobber, the respectable memorialists in question might have had some excuse for their remarkable facility in lending their names now to his condemnation and anon to his indorsement. Had the increase of the bonded debt of the City, which was laid to Kelly's account by the resolutions of the meeting of which some of these gentlemen were Vice-Presidents, been disproved, it would have been slightly less absurd to find them complimenting him on the reduction of that debt. But as it happens that Mr. Kelly has merely become a much more mischievous politician since he entered the Controller's office, and as his own figures prove that the debt is increasing instead of diminishing, the remarkable ductility of the opinions of the gentlemen whose names are elsewhere given needs no comment.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

The statement of the condition of the Treasury yesterday contains some important points. The net decrease of the debt, less cash in the Treasury, has been $2,313,614 77 since the last statement. The total amount of coin in the Treasury is $138,357,608 14, which is an increase of $7,039,552. The coin, less the coin certificates, is $80,874,208, and after deducting the interest due and unpaid, and the coin held for called bonds, the available amount is $68,525,732. It will be seen by this how far the anticipations of Mr. Sherman, as expressed to the Senate Committee on Finance, have been realized. While it would be unwise to judge of the soundness of the Secretary's calculations by the results of so brief a period, it is not inappropriate to remark that the events of the next nine months will have to be much more favorable than those of the last quarter have been to enable him to carry out his plan for resumption.

We have no desire to cast any doubt on Mr. Sherman's entire sincerity in the matter of resumption. He has every motive for carrying out the law which stands upon the statute-books. He was himself its author in all its essential features. He has been appointed to the Treasury with every prospect of having the administration of the law in his hands to the end. We have no doubt that he would regard it as the greatest achievement of his life if he could meet the obligations imposed upon him when the 1st of January comes around. But it requires something more than good will to discharge money obligations. The law is specific in its terms. It declares that the legal-tender notes shall be redeemed in coin upon presentation after the date fixed. That is the task which lies before Mr. Sherman, and it is one in regard to which he cannot afford to make any serious mistake.

But it seems to us very plain that he has made, and is making, a very serious mistake, and that his preparations, as disclosed by the debt statement of yesterday, as outlined by himself in the colloquy with the Senate Committee, and repeated before the House Committee yesterday, are likely to be very inadequate. In the first place, it must be borne in mind that the "coin" which Mr. Sherman is slowly accumulating, is not all gold coin. On the contrary, a very appreciable proportion of it is silver, worth at present a little less than 93 per cent. of its face value, and the proportion of this less valuable coin is constantly increasing, and, with the Secretary's policy as defined up to the present time, must go on increasing, not only up to the 1st of next January, but after that date and probably at a more rapid rate than now. It is true that the law provides for the redemption of the notes in coin of both kinds, but unless silver can be brought to par with gold and kept there, such redemption will be illusory. We have too much confidence in Mr. Sherman's integrity and good sense not to believe that he would so regard it, and that it would be a source of bitter disappointment to him if he found himself baffled in the pet object of his ambition—the establishment of legal-tender notes at par with gold after the date fixed for their redemption. He has too much sense to be satisfied with a nominal redemption which would leave the notes at a discount probably much greater than they now suffer.

But, as a practical question, how he is to avoid that result is very difficult to see. While he keeps silver in the Treasury, and refuses to part with it except at par with gold, silver retains an arbitrary value. But, when he opens the door of the Sub-Treasury on the 1st of January, he loses control over silver. If, by that time, silver is in fact worth as much in the markets as gold, his position will be secure. But if it is not, his position will be an exceedingly perilous one. He will have either to begin redeeming in silver or in gold alone. If he redeems in both, it must be either at his discretion or at the discretion of the holders of the notes. If he leaves it to the holders, and silver is worth less than gold, they will inevitably take gold, though the difference be only the fraction of one per cent. If he fixes a certain ratio, based on the relative quantities of the two kinds of coin in the Treasury, say one-third in silver and two-thirds in gold, then the notes will, instead of being at par with gold, be at a discount of about one-third the difference between gold and silver. If, on the other hand, he elects to pay in gold alone, his resources will be diminished just in proportion to the amount of silver he holds.

Meanwhile, what will be the forces at work regulating the amount of legal tenders presented for redemption? They will be very simple, and will be measured precisely by the public confidence that gold redemption can be maintained. This Mr. Sherman proposes to influence by reissuing the notes. He says that he has no doubt in his own mind that he has the legal power to do this, so long as the volume of the notes out is not allowed to exceed $300,000,000. He believes that the notes will be reduced to this sum by the 1st of January, and though he admits that the power in question is not undisputed, he probably thinks that he will not be interfered with if he exercises it. Indeed, it is reasonable to suppose that he could obtain from Congress an express authorization of such action. But supposing the power to be fixed beyond question, would its exercise have the effect of keeping the notes at par? We are persuaded that it would have precisely the opposite effect. The moment that the time of redemption is reached, every dollar of the deposits and issues of the banks becomes a coin obligation. When the public is informed that the notes once redeemed will be reissued, they will perceive that there is to be no serious change in the value of the notes, and they will hasten to get coin for them as soon as possible and to as large an extent as possible. And they will repeat the process constantly. If silver only is offered them, they will take the silver, change it into greenbacks, and try again until the gold deposit is reached. And if the Secretary meets this by using the greenbacks to buy silver to pay out once more, then redemption becomes silver redemption only, and the notes will sink to the value of silver, whatever that may be.

This is not a hypothetical view of what will take place in the public mind. It is based on precisely what business men are thinking and saying and planning throughout the country. It would be mere folly to ignore it, or to suppose that we can drift into resumption without taking into account the interests which, with constantly increasing force, will act to prevent it.

CONTESTED SEATS IN THE HOUSE.

As if they intend to hold the House forever, the Democrats are offering great inducements to future contestants for seats. The present House, in disposing of all contested cases, has adopted the good old rule, "the simple plan, that they should take who have the power, and they should keep who can." Thus far, of course, it is the Democrats who have the power to take. The Republicans have no rights which a Democrat is bound to respect. Democrats who are in will stay in, Republicans who are out will stay out. We can imagine a statesman being called on to vote upon the question, Shall this man be admitted? and saying, in reply to arguments, "Oh, bother the facts! Is this man a Democrat? That's all I want to know." This is no burlesque of what actually happens. By this rule every case of contest in the House has been adjusted. When the present Congress opened there were seventeen cases of contested seats. Clerk Adams, sharing in the general suspicion that the Democracy would not be able to organize the House if the members whose seats were in question, but who held the certificate of the Governors of their respective States were seated, proposed to "take the responsibility" in true Jacksonian style. It was his theory that he was temporarily the House of Representatives consolidated and personified. He scanned the list of contested seats, and made up his mind to swear in the Democratic contestants on what he called "*a prima facie* case," until he had got in enough to assure a Democratic majority. Then the House could be happily organized, he would be re-elected Clerk, and all would be well. This was the programme, and it would have been carried out, notwithstanding the indignant protests of all decent men. But it happened that the Democrats were able to squeeze through by a bare majority, and having organized, they proceeded to put out the Republicans and put in their own men, at their leisure. In this way the four cases already disposed of have given the Democrats as many additional votes. It is natural to suppose that the remaining thirteen contests will be settled in the same way. Now that the Democrats have an assured working majority, they might afford to be magnanimous enough to defer a little to principle. But party prejudices are too strong for the majority, and the leaders will compel an observance of the established rule.

Three of the four contested cases already decided were curiously violative of justice and equity. The first of these was that of Wigginton against Pacheco, of the Fourth California District. The contestant was a Democrat, but a Democratic Governor and a Democratic State Supreme Court had already decided in favor of the sitting member, a Republican. The House Committee decided to go behind the returns so far as Wigginton was concerned, and in that way they found alleged irregularities sufficient to give him a majority of the votes returned. With rare audacity, the Election Committee refused to reopen the count in localities where Wigginton's vote was larger than Pacheco's. The House followed the Election Committee, and seated the Democratic contestant. In like manner, Patterson, who applied for the seat of Belford, the Colorado Representative, was given it, although he was not even a candidate at the time of election. It was set up that Belford, who had defeated the regular Democratic candidate, had been voted for on a day not legally fixed upon for the election, and the cunning Patterson, running all alone and by himself, on another day, claimed that the handful of votes which he procured to be cast, elected him. It was "a case," and that was all the party majority in the House wanted. Dean got his seat so lately, by ousting Field, from one of the Massachusetts districts, that no comment on that outrageous case is needed. Speaker Randall illustrated his unscrupulousness on that occasion by throwing a decisive vote in favor of the Democratic contestant, thus making an unnecessary and unprecedented exhibition of partisan zeal in the Speaker's chair. Mr. Randall was in the illustrious company of B. F. Butler, who gratified a personal grudge by voting with the riff-raff of the House. The fourth example was that of Acklen, but as his contest was made up on the vexed question of Louisiana election returns, we can only infer that, on general principles, he would be sure of his seat, right or wrong.

From Alabama, a Republican contests the seat of a Democrat who has the legal certificate; the sitting member will not be disturbed. But in Florida the case is reversed, and the Democrat who contests will, of course, oust the Republican. Two Louisiana Republicans contest the seats of two Democrats in possession. But in South Carolina, the case is again reversed and three Democrats are claimants for three seats now held by Republicans, two of whom are colored men. The statement of these five cases indicates exactly how they will be settled. Missouri, Oregon, and Virginia each send a Democrat to contest the seats of Republicans. And Mississippi, Pennsylvania, and Arizona each furnish one Republican contestant for seats already awarded to Democrats. As the Arizona delegate has no vote, the Democrats will gain seven votes from the decisions yet to be made, which, added to the four already secured by vote of the House, will be an increase of eleven votes. The Republicans will not be allowed to disturb any one of the Democrats whose seats are disputed. "The past, at least, is secure."

Mr. Clarkson N. Potter commenting on the general course of the House in regard to the disposal of election contests, said that his blood had often boiled in his veins as he had noted the gross injustice committed by the Republicans when they were in power. He voted against the monstrous perversion of law and justice by which Dean was given Field's seat, the other day. But if he goes to Congress again, he will have more pressing occasion for letting his blood boil than he has yet had. The established practice of this House is a direct encouragement for Democratic contestants. The decision in the Colorado case shows that it is not even necessary that a claimant should have been a contesting candidate. And any man, with a few affidavits and manufactured election returns, can get a seat by asking for it. The Democratic majority will not be particular. A few odds and ends will make a case. If the Democrats should happen to have a small majority in the House, at any time, they have only to advertise for contestants, and straightway a generous proportion of the inconveniently full minority will be "decided" out of their seats by a partisan Elections Committee. It should be borne in mind, too, that a contestant secures money as well as a vote. The Democrats are astonishingly greedy for money. And when the necessity for securing more votes has passed away, it will still be party policy to give the seats to Democrats, who are more hungry for cash than for distinction.

CONGRESS AND THE MILITIA.

It is rare that a session of Congress passes without some project of improving the Militia, and the present session is no exception to the rule. It at first seems strange that while all other great powers—indeed, all other powers, great and small—maintain elaborate Militia establishments, founded and directed by central authority, our country has nothing to show save local organizations, on a very limited scale and purely volunteer. Nevertheless, all attempts to alter this condition of the Militia, from the bills of Senator Wilson and Gen. Paine, a dozen years ago, down to those now pending, have failed.

The difficulty we take to be this: It is impracticable to enforce the existing Militia statutes and next to impracticable to substitute acceptable new ones. Made in 1792 and modernized in 1803, the existing statutes contain wise and severe directions about flints, firelocks, shot-pouches, powder-horns, hangers, pontoons, fusees, and mail-pillions, and they require every able-bodied male resident citizen in the United States between the ages of 18 and 45, armed and accoutred with more or fewer of these ancient implements, to turn out on regular days of training. During the present session the Senate, impelled by its annual desire to do some sort of Militia legislation, reciting this provision of universal enrollment, passed a resolution asking the Secretary of War what recommendations he had to offer for carrying out the existing statutes, and so on. In due time the information came; and it must have fallen heavily on the hopes of the Senate, if the Senate had any hopes. The Quartermaster-General reported that the enrolled Militia under the statutes would number 7,500,000 men, according to the census of 1870. Giving the most ample margin for exemptions, Gen. Meigs finds that 50 per cent. of the whole number will be the "limit of those actually called out" for annual muster, that is, 3,750,000 men and officers. This is about the German percentage of exemption. Gen. Meigs accordingly goes gravely through an estimate of the clothing and the camp and garrison equipage of this number of men; he adds the cost of transporting the supplies, the arms, and the men to and from camp, the rent of grounds, the fuel, forage and straw, the building of barracks, &c., and he finds the total to be $245,096,272. There is no demonstration of an absurdity more convincing than that of authoritative figures. And when it is remembered that to this large sum must be added the pay, and a further cost for arms and equipments, it is clear enough that enforcing the statutes is simply preposterous. And the real question is after all as yet untouched, namely, what do we want of three millions of Militia?

Leaving the existing statutes to remain a dead letter, as so many successive Congresses have left them, we next ask whether there is not some possible substitute. Such a question must not be answered off-hand in the negative. At some day the organizing genius may come—the American Carnot—who, devoting his mind to the subject, will be able to devise a national system of Militia which will be at once so cheap and so effective as to take the place both of the State volunteer Militia and the Regular Army. In the meantime we may point out why it is, probably, that this Carnot has not come hitherto, or has not been wanted if he has already come.

In the first place, it may safely be set down as a principle that our American people are not in favor of a general, enforced military service, not even of the very slight service now exacted of them by the dead-letter statute. Had they been willing to endure this service, they would long since have had an effective National Militia law. But the existing statute was founded on a fundamental error. Its framers, the early statesmen of the country, had a general theory that standing armies were dangerous to the liberty of a republic. Hence they provided for a great body of militia and almost no army. But, as time passed, the little Army, at first less than a thousand strong, officers and men, crept up by successive stages until in the year 1820 it reached an aggregate of 12,431; and by that time the old theories of the danger of a standing army—based on a curious blindness to the probable difference between a little army regulated by Congress and a great army controlled by a despot—had gradually weakened until they had practically disappeared. While this was going on, a second change was occurring. The elaborate Militia system, instead of being looked upon with favor, was popularly regarded as a piece of folly. Exemptions were procured by money, physicians' certificates, and so on, until trainings fell into absolute contempt. Under the test of experience, the whole fabric utterly broke down, and Congress did not even take the trouble to repeal the law; while, on the ruins, about half a century ago, was built up our present system of volunteer State Militia.

Our belief is that any attempt to organize a national Militia system will find itself troubled—though it may not be finally baffled—by this same hostility of the people. Considering the cost of a general national Militia, and the calling of the people away from their occupations at inconvenient moments, the popular feeling will for some time continue to be, we think, that volunteer service for the ordinary needs of the States, and a small regular Army, like the present, for the ordinary needs of the country, form not only the cheapest, but the most convenient system in a land situated like our own.

Congress, however, may find a good work to do in encouraging local Militia, in developing the new zeal for rifle-practice, in more wisely expending the annual $200,000 Militia appropriation required by law, and in providing for some system of thorough Militia inspection, with reports and suggestions, by officers of the regular Army.

NOT AN EXCEPTION.

It is a scientific fact that the peculiar species of woman popularly known as the female reformer is unusually thin and bony. Whether the advocacy of reform has a direct tendency to develop bones, or whether women who are congenitally bony become reformers because they are shut out from the ordinary pleasures and pursuits of plump and pretty women, has never been satisfactorily ascertained. Galen expresses the opinion that "reform is bred in the bone"; meaning, thereby, that an excess of bones develops a desire for reform; while, on the other hand, Paracelsus insists that "when a woman troubleth her mind concerning affairs beyond her comprehension, her flesh wasteth and her bones wax large." It is conceded by anatomists and chemists that the bones of eminent female reformers contain an excess of phosphorus, and it has been asserted that if the elbow of Mrs. Swisshelm is briskly rubbed against a piece of sand-paper, it gives out a bluish flame accompanied by phosphorous acid. It is not, however, necessary at this time to decide upon the cause of the intimate association between bones and female reformers. It is enough simply to remind the public that the more earnestly a woman may advocate female suffrage and trousers the more closely may we expect to find her approaching the general weight and appearance of a human skeleton.

To this rule there has nevertheless been one apparent exception which has greatly puzzled our scientific men. The Rev. Eliza Wilkinson, who lately ministered to the Free-will Universalist congregation of Clinton, Ill., and who has been present at dozens of dress-reform conventions, has always been hurled—metaphorically, of course—in the faces of those who insist that all female reformers are necessarily bony. There is no doubt that she has been a stumbling-block in the path of science, for although her face has been confessedly somewhat thin and sharp, her figure has been plump and beautifully proportioned. In former years it was frequently alleged that Miss Wilkinson was partly the product of art, and that no confidence ought to be placed in her apparent plumpness; but after a committee of her enemies had watched her for an entire year, and made sure that during that time not an ounce of cotton had entered her house, they were forced to give up their unworthy suspicions. That she was entirely genuine was gradually conceded by all; and our ablest scientific persons were finally compelled to admit that she was either an entirely new species of female reformer or that she was a large and heavy *lusus naturæ*. Their want of absolute confidence in the uniformity of nature has since been signally rebuked, and they are now ready to affirm that they always knew that she was no exception to the universal law.

On the third Thursday in March last the congregation over which Miss Wilkinson presides celebrated the tenth anniversary of its organization. As the meeting-house is a small one, the celebration was held in the Town Hall, where a large stage was erected, from which, with the aid of a table and a glass of water, Miss Wilkinson proposed to deliver an eloquent lecture. The Clinton Cornet Band volunteered its services, and a company of colored minstrels from Alabama kindly consented to add to the attractions of the celebration. Thus it came to pass that at least half an hour before the appointed time the building was so completely full that even the aisles were crowded with people.

Rev. Miss Wilkinson approached the Town Hall at precisely five minutes before 8 o'clock, and at once perceived that she could never force her way through the people to the stage. In this emergency one of the town Trustees—Mr. Henry Barnes, a man of unimpeachable veracity—proposed that she should gain a rear window by means of a ladder, and so reach the stage without difficulty. To this proposal she assented, and the ladder being procured, Mr. Barnes held it while she cautiously ascended to the window. He has since testified that, in spite of the utmost discretion on his part, Miss Wilkinson's ostensible plumpness could not escape his notice, and he repudiates with scorn the suggestion that the fact that the stripes were horizontal produced upon him an impression of a plumpness which did not really exist. There happened to be a sharp nail projecting from the side of the ladder near its upper end, and Mr. Barnes asserts that Miss Wilkinson, having gouged one of her—in short, having come in contact with this nail, gave a little shriek which drew his attention to —. At any rate he claims that it was not his fault, and that he was not the victim of a mere ocular delusion.

The eloquent and plump reformer was received by the audience with great applause, and began a superb oration upon "Sincerity." She demanded that men and women should be, above all things, sincere, and should avoid shams and pretenses of all kinds. Warming with her argument, she walked to and fro upon the stage, and occasionally stamped her foot with manly emphasis. Soon the audience began to notice a curious deposit, of the color and genera appearance of bran, which formed little ridges along the stage wherever the speaker walked. It was also noticed that whenever she stamped her foot, or remained in one position for a few moments, a small mound of the mysterious substance made its appearance. After a time another phenomenon created fresh astonishment. Miss Wilkinson was obviously growing thinner. Her dress hung loosely upon her, and before long she presented the appearance of a very thin school-girl wearing the clothes of a fat aunt. It was not until Miss Wilkinson had wasted to an extent that created unusual horror and dismay that she herself noticed that anything was wrong. As she cast her eyes downward she perceived the deposits of bran. Instinctively putting both hands to her waist, she felt that her plumpness had vanished, and as the full extent of her calamity flashed upon her she sank in a fainting fit to the floor, and was carried out by two Deacons—a mere bundle of clothing inclosing a scarcely perceptible quantity of female reformer.

The bran was swept up—there was nearly a bushel of it—and a desperate attempt was made to hush the matter up. Mr. Barnes, however, could not be bribed to silence, and the scientific men who accept his explanation bless the friendly nail which accidentally demonstrated that Miss Wilkinson is no exception to the great law that all female reformers consist chiefly of bones.

The death of "Mme. Restell" by her own hand is a fit ending to an odious career. The fact that such a woman should have amassed property to the value of three-quarters of a million of dollars is a sufficiently conclusive proof of the magnitude of the ghastly traffic of which she was the most notorious agent. The fear of punishment which drove even this hardened criminal to suicide ought to be used to stop the horrible trade of the men and women whose advertisements are as public as hers, though their victims may be found in less elevated circles of society. The New-York *Herald* has disgraced American journalism in many ways, but certainly in none so flagrant as in this of sharing the gains of known abortionists and procuresses. If the law cannot reach the newspaper that carries into families the cards of persons who follow the hideous trade of the woman who made a fortune out of child-murder, it ought to at least be able to make their business as dangerous to themselves as it is to society. A Police system which leaves to private detective effort the bringing to justice of so notorious a person as Mme. Restell is so obviously incapable as to leave little to be expected from that quarter. Mr. Comstock will have to rely mainly on himself to finish the work he has begun.

OBITUARY.

ERNEST CAYLUS.

Mr. Ernest Caylus, head of the firm of E. Caylus, Bechet & Co., commission merchants of Beaver-street, died at his residence, No. 22 West Thirty-third-street, on Sunday morning, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. Mr. Caylus was one of the best known business men of New-York. He was a native of Paris, France, and came to this country 45 years ago, when only 19 years old. He was employed immediately in the dry goods house of Thirion, Millard & Co., and remained with that firm a number of years, finally becoming a member of it. He was an ardent worshiper of the principles of Republican government, and, when the Revolution of 1848 was effected in France he returned there with the expectation of remaining in the country of his birth for the remainder of his life. Upon his return to France he settled in Perigueux and became Prefect of the Department of Dordogne. Afterward he became Prefect at Chalons-sur-Marne. When Napoleon III. executed his coup d'état, on Dec. 2, 1851, Mr. Caylus appears to have been marked for persecution on account of his Republican sentiments. He fled from France and came again to New-York. He entered the commission business at once, forming, with partners, the firm of E. Caylus, De Royter & Co. The firm of which he was the head at the time of his death was the successor of the other. Mr. Caylus was the first President of the French Benevolent Society of this City. He was for many years a member of the Chamber of Commerce, of the Maritime Exchange, and of the Board of Education. His funeral will take place at 9 o'clock this morning from his late residence.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Rev. Charles J. White, D. D., for the past 20 years Pastor of St. Matthew's Church, in Washington, and who had been confined to his room for some months past with cancer, died yesterday morning. Mr. White was the oldest Catholic priest in Washington.

Prof. William R. Dimmock, LL. D., of the Adams Academy, at Quincy, Mass., died last Friday at the age of 47. He was a native of Boston, and graduated from Williams College in 1855. After graduation he was an usher in the Latin school. He afterward went abroad, and upon his return began to study law, but he soon went to Williams College as Professor of Greek, and remained six years. At the opening of the Adams Academy in Quincy he became its Master. He conducted the educational department of the *Atlantic Monthly* for a time. He was a member of the family of Col. Dimmock, who was in command of Fortress Monroe at the breaking out of the rebellion. He leaves his mother and one daughter of 15 years.

AFTER SMYTH'S ACQUITTAL.

LOOKING INTO MR. FISH'S SHARE IN IT.

INVESTIGATION BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS—EXAMINATION OF "THE TIMES'" ASSEMBLY CORRESPONDENT—WHAT THE DEFENSE EXPECT TO PROVE—WITNESSES SUMMONED.

ALBANY, April 1.—The Assembly Committee on Privileges and Elections, to which was referred the resolution offered by Mr. Fish relative to the reference to his action on the New-York Controller bill by the correspondents of The New-York Times, met in the Assembly Chamber this evening. The Chairman, Mr. Terry, read the resolution, and asked Mr. Snow, one of the correspondents, what he had to say to the resolution. Hon. Matthew Hale, who appeared for the correspondents, said that the resolution did not contain the article, but he presumed that that made no difference. The correspondents, he said, would like the opportunity to substantiate the charges in the article. The Chairman said that opportunity would be given.

The Assembly correspondent of The Times, Mr. Mills, was then sworn. Mr. Hale offered him as a witness to the other side, but Mr. Fish said the correspondents were on the defensive, and the Chairman ruled that the affirmative lay with them. Mr. Hale then examined the witness, who in answer to his questions testified that he had not written the paragraph referred to; that he contributed no part to it, and had not known of its existence until the morning of its appearance. Mr. Hale read from the speech which Mr. Fish had made in moving the adoption of the resolution, in which it was charged that the Assembly correspondent had, under instructions from his office, persistently abused him, and asked the correspondent whether such was the case. The witness testified that he had never received such instructions or any instructions inimical to Mr. Fish from his official superiors, and in answer to the question from Mr. Hale whether he had been actuated by malice in any dispatches he had written concerning Mr. Fish, the witness testified that he had since the morning Mr. Fish made his attack upon him looked over the files of The Times for this year, to see what had been written in the Albany correspondence. He found that beyond the mere incidental reference to Mr. Fish as introducing a bill or offering a resolution, Mr. Fish was spoken of 14 times; nine of these were brief, colorless sketches of speeches made by him in the Assembly; two were friendly references to Mr. Fish; three were relations of proceedings in the House, in which Mr. Fish was criticised, and in regard to this the witness said he should be pleased to submit the files of The Times to the committee for examination of these articles.

Mr. Hale said that this still left unanswered the question whether the witness had been actuated by malice. The witness replied emphatically that he had not; that so far from this being the case he had always personally been on friendly terms with Mr. Fish; that though Mr. Fish and The Times were not good friends, yet as between the correspondent personally and Mr. Fish there had always been friendliness, and that so far from seeking occasion to abuse him, witness had been careful to avoid any such thing.

Mr. Fish then rose to cross-examine the witness. He inquired if the witness did not furnish to his associate, the Senate correspondent, the information upon which the paragraph in question was based. The witness replied that he not only did not furnish the information, but he had not the slightest idea that such a paragraph had been written until Mr. Fish rose in his seat and read it. Mr. Fish then proceeded to make the utmost of such friendly relations as had subsisted between himself and the correspondent. He began by inquiring whether the correspondent did not know that there had been last Winter a quarrel between the editors of The Times and himself. [Fish.] The correspondent replied that it was a matter of public notoriety that there had been a dispute between The Times and Mr. Fish about legislation last year. Mr. Fish said he wanted to know about the editors, whether the witness did not know that there was a personal quarrel between him and them. The witness replied that he did not, further than related to public affairs. Mr. Fish inquired if he would swear that he did not know that he [Fish] had written to the proprietors of The Times an abusive letter about its editor. The witness replied that he had forgotten the circumstance, but now remembered that Mr. Fish had himself informed him of that fact. Mr. Hale inquired of the witness whether this abusive and ungentlemanly letter, as spoken of, was not written to Mr. George Jones about the editor because The Times had criticised the legislative actions of Mr. Fish. The witness replied that it was. Mr. Fish then proceeded to question the witness about fragments of conversation which had taken place between himself and the witness last year. Mr. Hale protested against this, saying that if there had been any confidential communications between these two, it was not right to have them made public in this way.

The Chairman—The questions are allowable.

The witness replied that so far as he was concerned he had no objection to having all he had ever said to Mr. Fish made public, but he could scarcely recollect sufficiently to testify under oath what he might or might not have said in the way of off-hand talk to Mr. Fish during a period of such agitation as the Legislative session of last year. Mr. Fish still pursued his inquiries as to what the witness had ever at any time said to him, during the period of their acquaintance, with the obvious purpose of trying to show that the witness, through his friendly feelings for him, [Fish,] had been unfaithful to his superiors. With this the examination of the Assembly correspondent concluded.

At the close of Mr. Mills' testimony, Mr. Hale said it was proper that he should state to the committee what allegations it was proposed to prove. There were eight distinct statements of fact in the article complained of, all of which had been declared by Mr. Fish to be false. The defendant proposed to prove six out of the eight, and to show that there were reasonable grounds to believe that the other two were true, although it might not be possible to prove them. Mr. Fish thought these two were the material ones. Mr. Hale replied that when Mr. Fish rose to a question of privilege he made no distinction, but pronounced them all false. Neither did the resolution authorizing this investigation make any distinction, but called upon the defendant to substantiate the allegations. This he proposed to do, so far as he was able, and as it would be necessary to summon witnesses, some of them from a distance, he asked that the further hearing be postponed till Wednesday evening, and that meantime subpœnas be issued to the following witnesses in New-York City: Postmaster T. L. James, Thomas Murphy, John Kelly, and Louis F. Payn. Also to Senator Harris, Assemblyman Baker, and Insurance Superintendent John F. Smyth, of Albany. The request was granted. The Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to serve the subpœnas, and the examination was postponed to Wednesday evening.

LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS.

BILL FOR THE PROTECTION OF GRAVES IN CEMETERIES—ASKING FOR A FREE NEWSPAPER—CONTRACTS FOR CONVICT LABOR — THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS — STREET-CAR COMPANIES' LICENSE FEES—THE EXCISE BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 1.—The House disposed of a good deal of miscellaneous business this evening. Mr. Grady introduced a bill for the protection of graves in cemeteries, making it a misdemeanor to remove flowers or other tokens of affection placed upon graves. He stated that he introduced the bill at the request of the officials having charge of several cemeteries near the City of New-York, who complained of the constant spoliation of graves, for which it would appear there is no adequate remedy now provided by law. He asked that the bill might have its third reading at once, but objection was made that the terms of the bill were open to a wider and more sweeping construction than its framers intended, and it was therefore sent to the Committee on General Laws. Mr. King, of Cattaraugus, presented a petition of citizens of that county praying for the establishment of a newspaper by the State which should be sent free of cost to all who want it. The petition, the presentation of which caused a smile in the Assembly, was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Burns, of Troy, called up two resolutions he offered some time ago in relation to convict labor. One of these calls for a return from the Superintendent of Prisons of all the contracts for convict labor now in force and their terms. The other calls upon the Attorney-General to send in his opinion upon the question whether the laws governing the prisons authorize the making of contracts for convict labor, or expenditure of State moneys for the erection of buildings for workshops, &c. Mr. Burns began to deliver a speech on the subject, but Gov. Alvord suggested to the gentleman that he need not speak upon the resolutions as they were simply inquiries which the Legislature had a right to make, and to which no one would object. Mr. Burns said in that case he would say a

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...moved he did not desire to express a general dissatisfaction. The resolutions were then adopted.

Dr. Hayes offered the following resolutions in respect to the Department of Public Works, which Mr. Daly rose to debate, and no vote was taken under the rule:

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Public Works of the City of New-York be and is hereby directed to report to this House, within five days, a list of the works prosecuted under special contracts or agreements in that department without public letting during each of the past six years, whether involving the expenditure of less than $1,000 or a larger amount; the names of the persons to whom such contracts or agreements have been given and by whom given; the work completed and uncompleted, and the amounts paid thereon and the balance due, if any, and remaining unpaid; and the said Commissioner is requested to include in such report his estimate of the proper and reasonable cost of such work, provided that the same could have been done at public letting or competition after one advertisement, and his opinion as to what amendments are necessary to existing laws to prevent the abuses under special contracts without public letting, of which the taxpayers complain.

Mr. Baker offered a resolution that the Committee on Railroads inquire what, if any, legislation is necessary to compel street railroad companies in New-York to pay to said City their several license fees, and to report to this House, by bill or otherwise, the result of their inquiries within 15 days, the committee having power to send for persons and papers. It went over.

Mr. Strack offered a resolution that the Surrogate of New-York report to the House, within 10 days, the names of all Executors, Referees, special guardians, Executors, and Receivers appointed by him from May 1, 1876, to the date of his report, and if he has appointed any person more than once he shall so state, giving the number of times, and also the amount of all allowances to counsel and others named, together with the persons' names. It went over.

Dr. Hayes had his Finance bill for New-York made the special order for to-morrow morning, in connection with the Salary bill, which is also the special order. Mr. Mohahan made an attempt to carry forward his Excise bill, but failed. He moved that it be sent to the Committee of the Whole not full, which would have brought it before the House in a day or two. The motion required a two-thirds vote. Fifty-two voted for it, 27 against it—two votes short of a two-thirds. He made another attempt a few minutes after, the excise people having run in two more men, but the Speaker adjourned the House with such celerity that Mr. Mohahan was cut off.

There was not a quorum in the Senate this evening, but a large number of minor bills were considered in Committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third reading. Among them was a bill introduced this evening by Senator Jacobs changing the corporate name of the "Mercantile Library Association of Brooklyn" to "The Brooklyn Library."

JOHN KELLY'S FRIEND TWEED.

THE CONTROLLER'S STATEMENT ABOUT MR. FAIRCHILD—IT IS PRONOUNCED ABSOLUTELY FALSE—A LETTER FROM THE EX-ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

ALBANY, April 1.—Ex-Attorney-General Fairchild has written the following letter to the Attorney-General, in reply to the statement of John Kelly:

CAZENOVIA, Madison County, N. Y., April 1.

Hon. Augustus Schoonmaker, Attorney-General:

SIR: I see in the newspapers a copy of what purports to be a letter written by Mr. John Kelly, the Controller of the City of New-York, dated the 31st ult., and addressed to yourself, but first appearing to the public in the possession of William M. Tweed some days later. The letter contains this statement: "Mr. Fairchild did state to me that he would discharge Mr. Tweed if he made a full confession and surrendered his property." As this is the first time that this claim has been made by Tweed's friends it is proper that I should notice it. Mr. Kelly is mistaken, and this statement is false—so absolutely false that it is hardly necessary for me to contradict it to you, a lawyer. Of what use to the Attorney-General could be a "full confession" from Tweed? The Attorney-General and the public already knew enough about Tweed's crimes. Where would the Attorney-General get his authority to "discharge" Tweed in return for a "full confession?" I did not have any such power to bestow from Tweed. What I did wish was evidence which could be used in the courts for the public benefit, and which should be so useful as to justify the discharge of Tweed. Whether the evidence furnished by Tweed would be such or not, the Attorney-General could not judge until he had seen it. When I did see it I deliberately, but most decidedly, came to the conclusion that Tweed did not offer evidence the use of which would at all justify the consent of the Attorney-General to his discharge. Furthermore, neither Tweed nor his counsel offered or assumed to furnish me a "full confession." What was furnished to me was an unsigned document, being apparently a statement by Tweed's counsel of the evidence Tweed could furnish. This I considered would be almost worthless either to the State or to the City if Tweed refused to go to court, and even this statement Tweed has himself sworn to be untrue in important particulars. I might state many more facts and reasons to show the untruthfulness and absurdity of this statement of Mr. Kelly. Among others, former statements of both Kelly's and Tweed's counsel. But it cannot be necessary that I should do so. What Mr. Kelly may have said to Mr. Tweed or his counsel do not know, and for that I am not responsible. Before the statement was furnished to me by Tweed's counsel I talked somewhat on this subject with Mr. Kelly, thinking of him as a leading official and influential citizen of New-York City. I did not authorize him to say anything to either Tweed or his counsel on my behalf, or in any manner to commit me in any way. I do not think suppose that Mr. Kelly represented Tweed. Mr. Kelly concealed from me, and I was ignorant of the fact which subsequently appeared in testimony before the Senate committee of which I was a member, that Mr. Kelly had been in consultation with Tweed's friends upon the subject of his discharge long before Tweed's counsel first came to me, and long before I had spoke to Mr. Kelly upon the subject, and that he was frequently consulting with them during the time that he was also consulting with me. All this was carefully concealed from me, both by Tweed, his counsel, and by Kelly. It is not difficult to conjecture their object in this course.

I do not desire Sir, to influence you in determining whether Tweed can or cannot be made of such use to the public as to justify you in using the power of your office to procure his discharge from jail, but I simply wish to assure you that no obligation has been heretofore incurred toward Tweed by the State. I send you herewith a copy of my report to the Governor upon this subject, dated June 27, 1877. It gives the history of this matter in great detail. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD.

FUNERAL OF PROF. CHURCH.

WRATH OF A PROFESSOR AT THE MILITARY ACADEMY—HIS DISTINGUISHED SERVICES—THE BURIAL TO TAKE PLACE TO-DAY.

The funeral services of the late Prof. Albert E. Church, of the United States Military Academy, will take place from the chapel at West Point, N. Y., at 3 o'clock P. M. to-day. The escort to be commanded by Lieut.-Col. Thomas H. Neill, Sixth Cavalry, will consist of the battalion of cadets. On the completion of the ceremonies at the chapel, the procession will be formed and proceed to the cemetery, under the direction of Col. Neill.

Prof. Church, who died suddenly at the Academy on Saturday, March 30, had been the head of the department of mathematics for over 40 years, and for nearly 50 years had served the Academy almost uninterruptedly. His distinguished services and eminent abilities, his faithfulness and devotion to duty, his patience and skill as an instructor, his pure and blameless life, all made him pre-eminently a distinguished Professor and a man especially worthy the emulation of youth. Prof. Church entered the Military Academy July 1, 1824; was graduated at the head of his class, and promoted Brevet Second Lieutenant of Artillery, Second Lieutenant Third Artillery, July 1, 1828; First Lieutenant Third Artillery, Jan. 13, 1836, and Professor of Mathematics March 13, 1838. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on him by Yale College in 1855. He was the author of numerous mathematical works, and was a member of several scientific associations.

GEN. ANDERSON SET FREE.

A REHEARING OF HIS CASE REFUSED BY THE SUPREME COURT OF LOUISIANA—HIS RELEASE FROM THE PARISH PRISON.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 1.—The Supreme Court room was this morning filled by attorneys, politicians, and others, to hear the decision on the application of the Attorney-General for a rehearing in the case of the State against Thomas C. Anderson. The court refused the rehearing asked for, and in its decision announcing the refusal, the Chief-Justice pointed out clearly and distinctly what the court did decide in its first opinion, and also reviewed and refuted the points raised by the Attorney-General in his brief filed as the basis of his application for a rehearing. The court says that, in its first decision, it was not decided whether the consolidated statement of returns for the Parish of Vernon was a public record or not, as it was not necessary to decide that point. What the court did decide is that the record offered in evidence as a record forged by the prisoner is not the record with which "in information" the prisoner is charged with having forged. Idious not possess the requirements of such a record and does not conform to the statute. It has not the rectitude of a record of the court, a necessary requirement in order to make it such a record as it is charged the prisoner forged.

Immediately after the reading of the decree, Mr. Castellanos, counsel for Mr. Anderson, appeared before the Superior Criminal Court and filed a copy of there the original decree of the Supreme Court, which Judge Whitaker entered filed and opened upon the minutes, and ordered of the clerk to make out a release papers for the defendant. At 12:45 o'clock the release was signed by the Parish Prison, where Mr. Anderson was confined the Parish Prison, where Mr. Anderson was met at liberty, and left the prison in a carriage with three friends.

A BAD CITY TO DIE IN.

EVILS OF THE SURROGATE'S OFFICE.

THE MUNICIPAL SOCIETY DISCUSSING AN IMPORTANT QUESTION—HOW PRIVATE ESTATES ARE DESPOILED, THE SCENE MADE FOOR AND THE LAWYERS RICH—AN ABUSE WHICH CALLS FOR A PROMPT REMEDY.

The proceedings of the Municipal Society, last night, at their hall, in Madison-avenue, were enlivened by a singularly energetic and plain discussion on public men and public matters, in the course of which the systems of despoiling private estates in the Surrogate's Office, and of despoiling the public estate in the Legislature, were the chief topics. Mr. Dorman B. Eaton presided, and after the society's business had been disposed of, Mr. Jackson S. Schultz said it had come to his knowledge, and to the knowledge of many of the members of the society, that there were very great abuses existing in the Surrogate's office in this City, and he therefore offered the following:

Whereas, It has come to the knowledge of some of the members of this society that irregularities of various kinds exist in the Surrogate's office of this City, and that in particular, unreasonable allowances are made to lawyers having cases in that court, now

Resolved, That the subject be referred to the Judiciary Committee of this society, to consider and report thereon to the society at an early day.

In support of the resolution, Mr. Schultz said he had reason to know that these faults do exist there, and that allowances of the most extraordinary character, and under most extraordinary circumstances, are made and allowed in that court to parties who have cases there. He believed that it had got to be a dangerous thing for a man owning property to die in this City, if he desired that his next of kin should inherit and enjoy his property, and he would advise any man that had got property, to get out and die somewhere else.

Mr. Henry F. Spaulding said he happened to have lived long enough in New-York to have some friends die and name him in their will as one of the Executors. In two or three wills that he had been interested in, he had been astonished at the allowances the lawyers had obtained and had demanded, and in order to be able to do so they had allowed to him commissions which did not belong to him, but which he could frankly say he did not in any one instance accept. In many cases they took, and desired to allow him as his fees, twice as much as he or they were entitled to. Under that outrageous system estates were simply plundered, not administered. He had gone through two or three administrations, and each time, so far as his own personal interest and his own profit were concerned, he had cut down the allowances made to him, and had ceased them to be made over on the reduced scale, but he had never once succeeded in inducing the lawyers to reduce their allowances.

Mr. Schultz again arose and said that a prominent man in the leather trade died some years ago—many there know him—leaving an estate of about $300,000, and his Executors had never yet been able to get an accounting out of that court, or through it, although it was 15 years ago. He believed more than 20 lawyers had had fees or allowances out of that estate in one way or another. But that was an old case. There were plenty of new cases of a startling character, in which imbeciles have died, and others where minor heirs have fallen into the tender mercies of that court, and the result was disastrous to their property. If the people knew only the extent of their wrongs, New-York lawyers and the Surrogate who is engaged in it with them would receive the condemnation of the people for their acts.

Mr. Spalding said he didn't hear of anybody dying now worth a million of dollars without somebody proposing at once to contest the will, no matter of how clear a mind, and disposing body that the testator may have been. The lawyers divide with the Surrogate and with each other, and they dismember the estate by taking from the Surrogate allowances to which they have no claim. They have thought that those who litigate should be compelled to pay their own expenses. The fittest thing he had known of lately in connection with the Surrogate's court was what Miss. Emily Ann Barnes furnished the had led an ignoble life said it seemed a proper and worthy rounding off of her life that her ill-gotten gains should now be filtered through such a channel.

Mr. Fitch said he belonged to the profession which had just been condemned so severely, but he knew that it was true that there were extraordinary allowances made in the Surrogate's Court, but that there were other and he thought graver abuses there. He had not had a great deal of business in the Surrogate's Court, but he had had enough to convince him that it needed to be examined into. He was aware that it had come to be deemed in this City that the Surrogate had almost unlimited jurisdiction—far beyond that which the statute contemplated. One estate in this City, amounting to some $200,000 or $300,000, was bestowed by will in various sums in such a way that no one desired to contest the will. But that did not prevent an attempt being made to throw that estate into the Surrogate's Court, and against the earnest protest of everybody interested in it it was thrown into litigation and was there to-day. The Surrogate himself noted these protests at the time they were made. The case finally went to the General Term, and next to the Court of Appeals, and those courts affirmed the dangerous principle that our Surrogates have unlimited jurisdiction. He thought some prohibitory or amendatory legislation restricting that power was urgently needed. The case he alluded to was that of the James B. Taylor estate, and his widow was a pauper to-day, his grand-daughter was a pauper, every dollar of the estate was squandered, and allowances of $75,000 had been made from it to lawyers. Under these men's administration, 300 acres of land on Long Island, belonging to that estate, and with incumbrances of only $8,000 on it, was sold for $2,500. The Surrogate, as he had remarked to Judge Davis lately when speaking on this subject, a man can't afford now to die in New-York, if he has property.

Mr. Schultz said he desired, at the suggestion of the Chair, to amend his resolution so that it might be referred to a special committee having men on it of courage and the will to do the work; and he would, as another instance of his own experience, here relate that he knew a man who was rich, who bought a place in Queen's County, so that he might die there to avoid the passing of his estate through our Surrogate's Court. He died, however, in New-York, but his body was taken to Queens County and buried there, and his will was filed in Queens County, and his estate went into the hands of those to whom he desired it should go.

The Chairman said that in this matter it would be well for gentlemen having facts to communicate to show some courage in giving them to the committee. The resolution was amended and adopted, and the following gentlemen were appointed as the committee to report on the subject: Messrs. Fitch, Schultz, Isaacs, Spalding, and Brokaw.

A debate, participated in by Messrs. Eaton, Schultz, Spalding, and other gentlemen, followed the above address. The officer found in Mrs. O'Connor's room two girls, Sarah, aged 6, and Ellen, aged 2 years, and a baby, William, 9 months old. Mrs. O'Connor was under the influence of liquor. Officer Chilcott purchased some food for the children, and has the two girls provisionally in the care of the Sisters of St. Dominick. The baby was given to the mother to nurse.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

An English adaptation of Victorien Sardou's "Dora" was made known at Wallack's Theatre yesterday evening. It bears the title of "Diplomacy," its story is divided into four acts, and its incidents enlist the exertions of eight distinct personages, not to mention half a dozen minor characters. The performances of "Diplomacy" terminated, on the occasion under notice, at midnight. Portions of the representation dragged heavily. The first act being exceptionally tedious, but a dramatic interest of considerable strength which pervades the piece, two or three very fine scenes, and occasional attendance, in the construction of the work of a master-hand, counteracted the bad influence of a superabundance of dialogue, and, at the close of the evening, the impression that "Diplomacy" possessed all the elements of a successful play was general. Without attempting to supply as complete a review of the piece or its rehearsal as we could wish to do, a record of its principal points and of the salient features of the proceedings may be hurriedly drawn up. The plot of "Diplomacy" is simple, though its treatment is not. *Julian Beaucleru*, a young English diplomatist, has long carried on a liaison with the *Countess Zicka*, an adventuress who earns her livelihood as a spy in the pay of the Russian Government. While at Monte Carlo, *Beaucleru* becomes enamored of *Dora de Bio Zarca*, a poor girl whose mother, like the *Countess*, furnishes information, through one *Baron Stein*, to the Police of the Czar. *Beaucleru* discards *The Countess*, and weds *Dora*, whereupon the former, maddened by jealousy, steals from the husband an important document, and, by inclosing it in an insignificant letter from *Dora* to *Baron Stein*, fastens the guilt of the deed upon the unsuspecting wife. The probability of *Dora's* treachery, we must not neglect to note, is the greater, since *Count Orlof*, a young nobleman who has incurred the displeasure of the Russian autocrat, is arrested, thanks to a photograph which the Russian Police on the frontier have received, presumably from *Dora*, for the picture had been given to her by *Count Orlof*. The distress of *Beaucleru*, to whom *Count Orlof* narrates his adventure, unaware, at the time, that *Dora* has become his wife, and who afterwards discovers the missing document in a missive dispatched by *Dora* and unsealed in his presence, is better imagined than described. Some of the "situations" in which the husband's wretchedness is, so to put it, worked up until a climax is attained, are almost painful to witness because of their elaborateness and intensity, and, in spite of the fact that the end is pretty clearly foreseen, owing to the skill with which the single theme the dramatist has allowed himself to use is handled, the well-nigh continuous exposition of the same incident does not weary the spectator as, in a less clever dramatic composition, it would be tolerably certain to do. In the last act of the play, the *Countess Zicka* is, of course, convicted of the theft of which *Dora* has been suspected. The method by which M. Sardou brings about this necessary *denouement* is not nearly as artistic as the means by which he ties the Gordian knot, but, after three hours and a half of attention and expectancy, an average audience is not likely to be overexacting. The manner in which *Beaucleru* recovers his lost paper in a note from *Dora* to *Baron Stein* is far less creditable to the dramatist's ingenuity and respect for *vraisemblance* than his conclusion, as the unlikelihood of the proceedings between the brothers and the German savoy, who calmly submits to being bullied out of his correspondence, is disagreeably conspicuous. Of the several capital scenes in "Diplomacy," we can only, at present, refer to the one in the second act. This is carried on between the two *Beauclercs* and *Count Orlof*. *Count Orlof* first accuses *Dora*, and then, ascertaining that she is *Julian Beaucleru's wife*, seeks to shield her. M. Sardou has dealt admirably with this portion of the piece, and the exquisite gradations of emotion, the rare polish of the writer's style, and the thorough knowledge of stage effect shown in its every line, cause it to stand forth as one of his happiest efforts. Messrs. Lester Wallack, H. J. Montague, and Frederick Robinson acted this scene to perfection last night. Mr. Wallack represented *Henry Beaucleru*—a sort of brilliant *deus ex machina*—Mr. Montague *Julian Beaucleru*, and Mr. Robinson *Count Orlof*. Miss Rose Coghlan was *Countess Zicka*, and, in the last act, was nearly equal to the very responsible task assigned to her. Miss Maud Granger, who portrayed *Dora*, lacked the tenderness and power required in the trying scene in the third act, when she defends herself against the charges which her husband repeats to her, but brought to the expression of the gentler emotions intelligence, sensibility, and grace. Mr. Shannon furnished a studied and highly-characteristic sketch of *Baron Stein*, and Mr. Floyd reproduced the juvenile eccentricities of *Dolly Spanker*, under the newer name of *Aigle Fuiefax*. The cast further enlisted the labors of Mme. Ponisi, Miss Sara Stevens, and Miss Pearl Eytinge. We have only time and space left to mention that the scenic attire of "Diplomacy" is of wonderful beauty, the "set" on view during the second and third acts—an "interior"—surpassing anything of the kind we remember to have seen here or abroad. The artists were called out after each act of the play, which will, naturally, be given nightly throughout this week, and thus offer a better opportunity for extended criticism than is accorded under the present circumstances.

ITALIAN OPERA AT BOOTH'S.

"Faust" was sung at Booth's theatre, yesterday evening, with Miss Kellogg in her well-remembered and generally-admired personation of *Marguerite*, Mr. Karl as *Faust*, Mr. Conly as *Mephisto*, Mr. Verdi as *Valentine*, and Miss Montague as *Siebel*. Without dealing at length with the incidents of the performance, we may note that Miss Kellogg's "jewel song" was followed by loud applause and liberal tributes of flowers; that the final trio caused unusual enthusiasm; that *Mephisto's* "Dio dell' or" was redemanded, and that Mr. Verdi's *Valentine* was not only his happiest effort this season, but a very creditable one into the bargain. His solo phrase in the terzetto in the fourth act was much applauded, and he was called out after *Valentine's* death-scene. To-night "Mignon" will be sung.

GRADING TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.

The Western Union Telegraph Company issued orders several weeks ago to the Superintendents of its various offices to establish grades among the operators and messengers, and to rearrange salaries to accord with the grades. In no instance, however, was the expenditure for salaries to be increased. The grades having been settled in the New-York State offices, the new rates of pay went into effect yesterday. Some of the operators have been slightly reduced in salaries, and others correspondingly benefited. Formerly, for instance, some operators received $100 per month, while others, equally skilful, received but $35. Hereafter they will be in one class and receive the same pay. There will be a distinction between the salaries of first-class operators stationed in New-York, and those stationed in other cities, the distinction being in favor of the former operators, on account of the increased rates of living here. The average rates of pay per month will, however, be: First class, $100; second, $60; third, $35. The lowest rate will be $30 per month. This company now pays many of its operators at the latter rate. These are principally women. It will be weeks before the entire service is graded, as the work is left to the various Superintendents to do slowly and carefully.

THE NEW CODE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 1.—Forty-eight lawyers of this city, including Judge Joseph F. Bernard, Charles Wheaton, Homer A. Nelson, Milton A. Fowler, Peter Dorland, Edward Crummey, John Thompson, and nearly every other prominent member of the Bar, have signed a memorial to the New-York Legislature requesting that the Governor's veto of the supplemental changes of the new Code of Civil Procedure be sustained, and that the 12 chapters now in force be repealed.

UNITED STATES WAR VESSELS.

ASPINWALL, April 1.—The United States steamer Bustaras has arrived here.

CHRISTIANSTAD, St. Thomas, April 1.—The United States flag-ship Omaha arrived here to-day. All on board are well. She will leave on the 6th inst.

LOCAL BUSINESS TROUBLES.

A LARGE SUGAR TRADE FAILURE.

SUSPENSION OF THE OLD-ESTABLISHED FIRM OF BOOTH & EDGAR, CAUSED BY CONTINUOUS LOSSES—THE CREDITORS PROMISED—STATEMENTS BY MEMBERS OF THE FIRM—THE PROBABLE LIABILITIES.

The sugar trade was surprised yesterday by the sudden announcement of the partial suspension of the business of the firm of Booth & Edgar, refiners, of No. 100 Wall-street. The firm is one of the oldest in the trade, and enjoyed a credit unsurpassed by that of any other house in the City. No indications that it was weakening financially had been noted, and it might have gone on unquestioned for many months, even though it borrowed largely. As soon as the announcement of the suspension of the firm was made, friends and creditors visited the office for information. They were told that the members of the firm had decided that as their capital had become impaired by continued losses, which indicated that the business of refining sugar could not be carried on with profit, it was proper to pause, learn their exact situation, and then make up their minds as to the course to be pursued in the future. As there was a large stock of crude sugar on hand, the refinery owned by the firm would, they said, be kept in operation until it was prepared for the market. The creditors were assured that their interests were protected, and that no one would lose money by the suspension, except the members of the firm.

Mr. William T. Booth, the second member of the firm made the following statement to a reporter of THE TIMES yesterday afternoon: "The suspension has been dictated by our sense of justice. We have gone on in business as long as we could properly. We have lost our own money, but we do not propose either to jeopardize or lose entirely the money of other people. We have not been educated to do that. For 12 months past we have conducted business in sugar refining at a loss, and this has forced us to stop and look about. Our action has not been suddenly determined upon. The members of the firm consulted together on Saturday last as to the course to be pursued, but came to no definite decision. They separated with the understanding that each should consider the matter carefully on Sunday, and, having come to a decision, should state that decision at a consultation to be held on Monday morning. When they met again this morning [Monday] it was found that there was but one opinion among them; that the only honorable course to pursue was to suspend, ascertain the real situation of the firm, and afterward act as circumstances might dictate. It will be seen that this course was not forced upon us by ulterior circumstances, as we enjoyed abundant credit. The last note we issued was discounted at 6 per cent., and the one before that at 4½ per cent." Mr. Booth also stated that the firm had always pursued a conservative course, had never speculated in raw sugars, and had at all times tried to act fairly and honestly. If there was any prospect of improvement in the sugar trade, he said, they might have gone on. Reduction and suspension was the only fair expedient. In response to a question as to the liabilities of the firm, Mr. Booth said he did not know them, as the books have not been examined. He was certain, however, that the assets will be sufficient to settle all the liabilities and leave something for the members of the firm.

Mr. Peters, the junior member of the firm, said he could not understand what was the matter with the sugar trade. A craze appears to have come over it, and it is impossible for refiners to go on with business while losing half a cent per pound on sugar. Among the sugar traders all of whom appear to sympathize with Booth & Edgar, it was reported yesterday that the liabilities of the suspended firm will aggregate $750,000. Among the assets is a large amount of real estate, including one of the best equipped refineries in the vicinity of this City. All this real estate is said to be unincumbered, except the ground upon which the refinery is built. Upon it there is a mortgage of $225,000. The reason for the existence of this mortgage, one of the members of the firm said yesterday, is that when the ground was bought its owner, a widow, insisted that it was safer for her to allow part of the purchase-money to remain invested in a lien upon the property than to take the chance of another investment. The firm honored her, telling her she could call for her money at any time she wished it. There is at present no probability that Booth & Edgar will make an assignment, and it seems likely that the firm will, in the near future, after having carefully adjusted its affairs, start anew in business.

The firm of Booth & Edgar was established in 1834. Mr. Edgar, whose name is still part of the title of the firm, has been dead for some years, and the present members of the firm are William A. Booth, William T. Booth, and J. Hugh Peters. Mr. William A. Booth is well known in this City, and most favorably, through his philanthropy to the poor and distressed. He has for many years been one of the most earnest workers in enterprises of charity, and it is through his efforts principally that the Children's Aid Society has been enabled to do so much good work. He has been interested in political affairs also, but not as an office-holder or office-seeker. He was a member of the Committee of Seventy, and has always been zealous in efforts to prevent the drainage of the City Treasury by thieves. For many years past Mr. Booth has been a member of the Chamber of Commerce. He is also a member of the Cheap Transportation Society and of the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade, of which latter institution he was formerly the President. He is at present President of several business and charitable corporations.

FAILURE OF A COMMISSION HOUSE.

The old-established firm of commission merchants, Joseph Foulke's Sons, doing business at No. 25 Beaver-street, suspended yesterday at very short notice. The report of the suspension caused a great deal of surprise in shipping circles, as the firm had been considered one of the most solvent in the City. The firm, being unable to realize on large investments, were unable to meet notes which fell due yesterday, and such notes consequently went to protest. The liabilities are estimated at between $400,000 and $500,000. Very few of their obligations are held in this City, most of them being with traders in the West, Indies and Central and South America. Joseph Foulke's Sons are the successors of a firm of commission shipping merchants established in this City almost a century ago. This firm was succeeded by Joseph Foulke, Sr., whose time-worn sign still appears in front of the offices of his sons. The members of the present firm are Joseph and William Foulke. Both are over 50 years of age, and they live at Babylon, Long Island. Their book-keeper, who has been in the employ of the father and sons for more than 50 years, was at his desk yesterday, although he is rendered feeble and completely deaf by his advanced age. A statement of the condition of the firm is being prepared. Notice of the suspension will be sent to foreign firms to which Joseph Foulke's Sons are indebted or that are indebted to them, and a meeting of creditors will be called as soon as possible.

MINOR FAILURES.

Edgar F. Sturtevant, bay broker, of No. 94 Wall-street, has been adjudicated a bankrupt on his own petition by Register Dayton, having liabilities amounting to $10,500, and no assets.

The following assignments for the benefit of creditors were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday: Margaret Ann Delan to Robert Graham; and Joseph Hasek and Gustave Hasek, firm of J. Hasek & Son, to Peter Miller.

Rogelio Herques, shipping merchant at No. 115 Pearl-street, has been adjudicated an involuntary bankrupt on the petitions of Leon Herques, of Madrid, and Antonio Ricard, of Santo Domingo, whose claims aggregate $13,088.

George Gourlay, manufacturer of shirts at No. 29 Howard-street, has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors to Frederick Lewis. The liabilities are reported as about $30,000, but the value of the assets, which consist of stock and book accounts, is not known. He succeeded the firm of Gourlay, Gourlay & Finch about 15 months ago, and has enjoyed good credit.

Twenty-eight creditors of Flanagan & Co., dealers in dry goods at No. 629 Eighth-avenue, have filed a petition to have the firm adjudicated involuntary bankrupts. The claims of the petitioning creditors aggregate about $28,500, of which the following are the largest: Dunyon, Buckley & Co., $3,577; E. S. Jaffray & Co., $3,027; M. Rothschild's Sons, $1,734; Butler, Browne & Clapp, $1,723. The firm owes $91,000.

ARRESTED ON A CHARGE OF FORGERY.

A few days ago William Fitzgerald, of East Thirty-fifth-street, sent John Downs, a youth in his employ, to the Dry Dock Savings Bank with a check for $25. When the check reached the bank it had been raised to $225, and that amount was paid, and with this money the lad decamped. Downs was arrested last evening, and locked up at the Central Office.

CAPTURE OF A BURGLAR.

William Redmond, alias Robert Noble, was arrested yesterday by Detective Murphy, of the Twentieth Precinct, on suspicion of being the burglar who entered the residence of Mr. George W. Kidd, No. 16 East Forty-seventh-street, on the night of March 12, and with whom Mrs. Kidd had a remarkable encounter, as already published in THE TIMES. The lady surprised the burglar in a bath-room adjoining her bedroom, and although he drew a pistol and threatened her with instant death if she made any outcery, Mrs. Kidd seized him by the shoulder and held him in the hope that her cries would bring the necessary aid to secure him. A desperate struggle ensued, resulting in the escape of the intruder, who left his revolver in Mrs. Kidd's hands. Redmond, who answered the description of the thief as given by Mrs. Kidd, denied that he was the person wanted. He was taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court, and Justice Duffy remanded him to await identification. Mrs. Kidd was informed of the arrest, and last evening called at the station-house in Thirty-seventh-street and identified the prisoner at once as the man with whom she had the encounter. Redmond will be under lock and key to-day for examination.

BLIGHTED PEACH ORCHARDS.

PROSPECTS OF THE CROP IN DELAWARE—A GOOD SUPPLY OF FRUIT EXPECTED FROM THE RIVER DISTRICTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Del., April 1.—It is the opinion of many of the most successful peach growers of Delaware that the recent cold snap has very seriously injured the peach crop, to what extent it is too early to correctly estimate. Mr. Samuel Townsend, one of the largest and most experienced fruit-growers, whose extensive orchards are situated in Appoquinimink Hundred, three or four miles below Middletown, has given it as his opinion that a further consultation between the growers and the railroad companies in reference to securing extra facilities for the successful transportation of the coming peach crop will be useless, as the present facilities of the roads are ample for all demands that will be made on them by the fruit interest. He thinks, however, there will be a fair crop—enough for profit to the growers—in the upper peach district of the Peninsula, and as this is the largest and most important district, it is probable that our markets will be well supplied. Mr. E. E. Cochran, another large grower, and nephew of the Governor of Delaware, has carefully examined a thrifty orchard of 5,000 trees, near Middletown, and gives it as his opinion that there will not be more than 500 baskets in it. Ex-Congressman B. T. Briggs, who owns upward of 50,000 trees, thinks that there is but a slight prospect for a crop, but that the trees grown on high land, not being so far advanced as those grown on light lands, have escaped the blight of the frosts, and consequently there is a fair prospect for a good crop in the heavy land situated along the rivers. The damage seems to be greater among the middle varieties; the very early and very late varieties still give promise of a fair crop, but the fine varieties, such as Reeve's Favorite, Mountain Rose, Mitcom, and Smock, are believed, have been much injured, if not entirely destroyed.

JEFF DAVIS IN PETTICOATS.

THE STORY OF HIS CAPTURE—HIS DISGUISE IN FEMALE ATTIRE VOUCHED FOR—STATEMENT BY GEN. PRITCHARD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, April 1.—Gen. B. D. Pritchard, of Allegan, who commanded the detachment of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry which captured Jeff Davis, has just published an elaborate review of the whole transaction, answering sundry statements recently made by a Southern writer on this subject, and closing as follows: "It has never been denied that he was dressed in his ordinary clothing at the time of his capture, but it is claimed that over his ordinary suit was worn articles of female attire adopted by him as a disguise, with the purpose of eluding his pursuers by reason of the immunity from personal arrest and detention usually accorded to women under such circumstances they may be found, and there can be no more doubt that Mr. Davis was so disguised than there can be that he was captured at all, and the story of his disguise is no fabrication or make-up, as has been claimed days after his capture, but was related to me within 10 minutes after its occurrence by men whose veracity cannot be questioned.

BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, April 1.—Receiver Glover, of the Central National Bank, filed a petition in bankruptcy this morning against William F. Endicott, the absconding President of the bank. The demands of the bank against him are in the shape of five promissory notes amounting to $18,800. It is charged that Endicott has departed from the State with intent to defraud his creditors. A voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed this morning by Theodore H. Patterson, a druggist. The priority debts of the bankrupt amount to $5,579; secured debts to $2,000; unsecured debts to $5,000.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

BOSTON, April 1.—Messrs. Manning & Sears, cotton dealers of this city, reported to have failed. Their liabilities are $200,000. The concern will pay 50 cents on the dollar, and resume business.

CONCORD, N. H., April 1.—The Trustees of the Warner Savings Bank have asked for an order authorizing the bank to withhold 25 per cent. of all deposits. There has been a heavy run on the bank, and the impossibility of realizing on the assets requires this action. The amount due depositors is $737,000.

MONTREAL, April 1.—The liabilities of William Rutherford, lumber merchant, are $50,000. Assets nominally larger.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., April 1.—A petition in bankruptcy will be filed to-morrow in the United States District Court at Burlington by the creditors of the St. Albans Foundry Company. The liabilities are estimated at $100,000. The assets will probably equal that sum if sufficient time is allowed to realize.

RESUMPTION OF COAL MINING.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.—For the first time this year all the collieries in the Schuylkill region were in operation this morning. They will continue work until the monthly allotment of 400,000 tons is filled. This will take about two weeks, but it is proposed to work at a moderate rate for three weeks. In the Lehigh region there was also a general resumption, but as each operator has an individual allotment there is no uniform plan of work adhered to for a month, shipments being made at various times to fill the quota. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has announced an advance of about 5 per cent. in the rates on anthracite coal, but will take no action on its rates for bituminous coal until the 10th instant.

ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

ST. PAUL, March 31.—J. J. Hull and Edmund Rice, representing the new owners of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, have returned from the East. They report the transfer of the bondholding interest from the Dutch holders to Canada and Minnesota parties completed. The new proprietors have obtained a majority of the stock upon very favorable terms, which will place them in possession of the road within six months after foreclosure, which will take place in June, at a cost of not more than $10,000 in gold per mile. Cars will be running from St. Paul to Winnipeg, in Manitoba, by November.

AMERICAN HORSES FOR ENGLAND.

CHICAGO, April 1.—It is stated that two English gentlemen are in this city, and have agents throughout the West, for the purpose of buying 20,000 horses, ostensibly for street cars in Scotland and England, but, judging by the character of the animals they select, they are intended for active movements rather than draught purposes. Five hundred animals have been bought here and will be shipped within two weeks.

TWO WITNESSES BURNED TO DEATH.

LOUISVILLE, April 1.—The bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Marlow, a respectable old couple who were to appear to-day as witnesses in an important criminal suit, were found in Wet Wood to-day. They had been burned to death. Their bodies were lying close together, with the heads and legs cut off. It is supposed that the damaging testimony they could give was the cause of the murder. There is no clue to the murderers.

THE SEAL FISHERIES.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, April 1.—A telegram from St. John, Newfoundland, reports that the steamer Falcon, from the seal fishery, arrived there yesterday with 22,000 seals, the steamer Active with 20,000, the steamers Bear, Iceland, Eagle, and Ranger with 15,000 each, and the steamer Aurora with 10,000. The sailing vessels engaged in the fisheries are not reported. The prospects were middling.

RECEIVER OF AN ILLINOIS RAILROAD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PEORIA, April 1.—John Allen, late President of the Peoria, Pekin and Jacksonville Railroad, was appointed Receiver of the road late last Saturday night, and entered on his duties this morning. The road is owned by New-York capitalists.

COINAGE AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.—The coinage at the United States Mint in this city during March was 39,220 gold pieces and 1,153,700 silver, including 1,001,500 new silver dollars and 600 base coin, representing a valuation of $1,750,328.

A SUPPOSED CASE OF CANDY POISONING.

Mary Elisabeth Correl, the infant daughter of Valentine Correl, a tailor, of No. 305 East Eighty-fifth-street, died on Sunday evening, and Dr. Charles Bossert, of No. 335 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, refused to give a certificate of death, although he had attended the child during her illness. The doctor was under the impression that she had died from poisoning by some candy which she had eaten, and the case was referred to Coroner Ellinger for investigation. It was learned that the child had on Saturday afternoon eaten several red-colored candies known as "cinnamon drops." At midnight she vomited freely, and she vomited also in the morning. She was feverish during the day, and Dr. Bossert was called in. He said the child was suffering from a derangement of the stomach and prescribed some medicine. Soon after taking the medicine she grew worse, went into convulsions, and expired between 6 and 7 o'clock on Sunday evening. Mrs. Correl says that the child's brother produced a candy watch of the same pattern as those of them that the former sold. The brother was in no wise affected

DRY GOODS.
WHOLESALE MILLINERY.

E. RIDLEY & SONS,
Grand and Allen sts., N. Y.

MILLINERS
AND
COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS
ARE INVITED TO INSPECT OUR STOCK OF
Straw Goods,
Pattern Bonnets.
COMPLETE LINES OF
GRO GRAIN AND SATIN RIBBONS.
ALSO,
TWO-FACED SATIN RIBBONS, ALL WIDTHS, COLORED AND COMBINATIONS,
THE MOST COMPLETE LINES IN THIS CITY.
JOB LOTS GRO GRAIN RIBBONS.
BONNET MATERIALS.
SATIN STRIPED GAUZE, ARMENIA, EGYPTIENNE, SATIN PEKIN, GRO GRAIN, MILLINERY SILKS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, ORNAMENTS.
JOBS IN LACES, &c.
LARGEST MILLINERY STOCK IN THIS CITY WITHOUT DOUBT.
WE HAVE A GREAT MANY GOODS LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE TRADE.
WE ALLOW 7 PER CENT. FOR CASH.
Jobbing Rooms-----3d Floor, accessible by elevator.
EDW'D. RIDLEY & SONS,
309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand-st.
Nos. 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 ALLEN-ST.

SHAW'S
HUMAN HAIR GOODS.
No. 54 WEST 14TH-ST., near Sixth-av., New-York.
HUMAN HAIR AND BEAUTIFYING BAZAAR.
The finest stock of HUMAN HAIR and FABRICS ever exhibited, for which gold and silver medals were awarded to us.
THE LARGEST AND ONLY LEADING HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY.
THE MERCEDES COIFFURE,
formed by means of our newly-invented MARIE ANTOINETTE SWITCH, very fashionable and stylish, at $6, $8, $10, $12, and upward.
The "EUGENIE SCALLETTES" or COIFFEURE DE COQUETERIE. Very stylish, self-adjustable, and will not rip or tear. Price, $3, $4, $5, and upward.
The exquisite assortment of COIFFURES, THE MINON stands unrivaled for simplicity, elegance, and grace of form; self-adjustable, made of the finest quality, luxuriously curly, all long hair, at $6, $8, $10, &c.
INVISIBLE FRONTS, for young and old, improving the looks of all ladies instantly. THE MODJESKA, the latest and most fashionable, always ready at $2, $3, $4, $5, $6, &c. A most magnificent variety of Switches, Curls, Fingerpuffs all at wholesale prices.
GRAY HAIR A SPECIALTY.
The finest quality, genuine color, lower than any other house. INVISIBLE HUMAN HAIR NETS for the front hair, the largest and best imported, 20 cents each, $2 per dozen.
COMBINGS made up in the most approved manner; roots all one way. Hair taken in exchange. Advice free and every lady knows how to arrange hair most becomingly free of charge.
Hair scientifically arranged at the establishment, 50c., or at ladies' residence, $1.
A complete assortment of the choicest beautifying cosmetics.
"EUGENIE'S SECRET OF BEAUTY, the great moss beautifier for the complexion, a specialty. It imparts a brilliant transparency, removes tan, freckles, pimples, and all skin blemishes. Warranted to be harmless. $1 per box.
F. Coudray's Aurora or Golden Fluid, for bleaching the hair a fine golden blonde, $1 25 and $2 per bottle.
The lasting EUGENIE HAIR DYE will bleach the hair the new so fashionable golden brown, $2 50 per bottle.
F. Coudray's celebrated Vegetable Velouline Face Powder, for blondes and brunettes, $1 per box.
Liquid Vegetable Face and Lip Rouge, $1 50 and $1 per bottle.
No more gray hair.
PERSIAN HENNALINE,
(Trade Mark.)
A marvelous instantaneous hair stainer; will change an undesirable color of hair from a handsome light to dark brown; warranted to be free from all poisonous substances; perfectly odorless; does not soil linen, and is not greasy; recommended by the best physicians; $1 50 per box.
LOVERS of TORTOISE SHELL JEWELRY, IVORY and JET GOODS can have their tastes gratified by inspecting our large, exquisite, and choice assortment of French, Italian, and American designs, always the latest fashions at lowest manufacturers' prices.
CARPETS AND RUGS.
ORIENTAL, PERSIAN, TURKISH, ENGLISH, FRENCH, DUTCH, GERMAN and DOMESTIC, EVERY VARIETY and QUALITY. Introducing all the
Latest European Novelties
in COLORING and DESIGN, TOGETHER with the PRODUCTS of OUR MANUFACTORY at
Glenham, N. Y.
GLENHAM MOQUETTES, SAXONY WILTONS, VELVETS, BODY BRUSSELS, TAPESTRIES, &c., EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS,
At Lower Prices
THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED at RETAIL.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH and 10TH STS.
1878

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BANK-BOOK NO. 6,025, ON NORTH RIVER Savings Bank. Finder please leave at bank, 8th-av. and 34th-st.

LOST—PASS-BOOKS NOS. 66,370, 102,713 AND 102,714. Deliver to German Savings Bank, corner 14th-st. and 14th-st., City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

CAMPBELL, AARON F., ET. AL.—NEW-YORK Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiffs, against ALEXANDER W. CAMPBELL, J. G. Campbell, John J. Ferine, and George T. Young, defendants.—Summons, with notice.—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 18, 1878.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Post Office address, No. 69 Wall-street, New-York City;
Office No. 59 Wall-street, New-York City.
NOTICE.—Take notice, that upon your default to appear in the above action, the sum mentioned in judgment will be take against you for the sum of thirteen hundred fifty-eight and 75-100 dollars, with interest from the 4th day of January, 1878, besides the costs of this action.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

To Aaron F. Campbell, J. G. Campbell, John J. Ferine, and George T. Young, the above named defendants:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 26th day of March, 1878, and filed with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, the summons in the City of New-York.—Dated March 30th, 1878.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
ap2-law6w*Tu

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES G. BENNETT and ANDREW H. MILLS, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that by an instance bearing date the 18th day of March, A. D. 1878, James G. Bennett and Andrew H. Mills, of the City of New-York, have conveyed and assigned all their estate and effects whatsoever to William A. Pomeroy, of No. 61 Leonard-street, in the City of New-York, upon trust for the benefit of all the creditors of said James G. Bennett and Andrew H. Mills, and that said conveyance was duly executed and delivered to me, and I have duly accepted the trust thereby created. And I am required by said conveyance to call a meeting of the creditors of said James G. Bennett and Andrew H. Mills, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, pursuant to the provisions of the Act of Congress of the United States relating to bankruptcy, and the Acts amendatory thereof, and supplementary thereto, and under the Revised Statutes of the United States, this I, as assignee, will attend at a meeting of the creditors of said James G. Bennett and Andrew H. Mills, to be held at No. 61 Leonard-street, in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of March, 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their debts, choose assignees, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.—Dated New-York, March 18, 1878.
WILLIAM A. POMEROY, Trustee in Bankruptcy.
mh20-law3w*Tu

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM B. PETTIT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by William B. Pettit, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 22d day of April, 1878, at the office of John Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 25th day of March, 1878.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
mh26-law3w*Tu

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBERT McCHESNEY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Robert McChesney, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Revised Statutes of the United States, this "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of April, 1878, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1878.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ap3-law3w*Tu

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GONZALVO DE SOROA, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Gonzalvo De Soroa, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of April, 1878, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Little, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of March, 1878.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
mh29-law3w*Tu

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HOMER S. BEARDSLEY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Homer S. Beardsley, of the City of Newburgh, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of April, 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of John Little, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 29th day of March, 1878.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
mh30-law3w*Tu

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN M. KETTELMAS, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of John M. Kettelmas, of New-York City, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, February 12, 1878.
mh19-law3w*Tu
MOSES STRAUS, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM B. PETTIT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by William B. Pettit, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 22d day of April, 1878, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of John Little, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 25th day of March, 1878.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
mh26-law3w*Tu

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBERT McCHESNEY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Robert McChesney, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Revised Statutes of the United States, this "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of April, 1878, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1878.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ap3-law3w*Tu

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GONZALVO DE SOROA, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Gonzalvo De Soroa, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of April, 1878, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Little, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of March, 1878.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
mh29-law3w*Tu

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HOMER S. BEARDSLEY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Homer S. Beardsley, of the City of Newburgh, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of April, 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of John Little, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 29th day of March, 1878.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
mh30-law3w*Tu

OFFICES TO LET IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after Nov. 12, 1877.
Trains leave New-York via Pennsylvania Railroad and Connecting Routes, as follows:
Western Express, as follows: Pittsburgh, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 4 and 8:30 P. M. daily.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, Oil City, and Warren.
For Elmira, Waverly, and Sayre, 8:30 P. M. daily.
For Washington, Baltimore, and the South, "Limited Express," 9 A. M. daily, except Sunday, and 4, 8:30, and 11:30 P. M. daily. Express at 4:30 A. M. daily, except Monday, 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Sunday.
For Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, 7:30, 9:00, 9, 10 (Limited), 11 A. M., 12:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., 12 night. Sunday, 9 A. M., 4:30 P. M.
For Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:00, 9, 10 (Limited), 11 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., 12 night. Sunday, 9 A. M., 4:30 P. M.
For Trenton, 7:30, 8:00, 9, 10 (Limited), 11 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., 12 night. Sunday, 9 A. M., 4:30 P. M.
For Princeton Junction, 7:30, 8:00, 9, 10 (Limited), 11 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., 12 night. Sunday, 9 A. M., 4:30 P. M.
For Long Branch, 8:00 A. M., 4:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Sunday, 8:30 A. M.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn passengers.
For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see hand bills at all Ticket Offices.
Trains leave Kensington and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., 9 A. M. daily; 10:16 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 and 9:40 A. M., 4:10, 5:15, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 and 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:30, 8:40, 10:10, 10:40, 11:56 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:15, 8:30, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:30 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:30, 9:40, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 8:30 and 10:30 P. M.
Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., 9 A. M. Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Baggage Transfer Office, No. 5 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. J. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 31, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, drawing-room cars to Rochester.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express to Utica, Whitehall, and Rutland.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping car for Montreal via Rutland, Burlington, and St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through with only one change; also, sleeping cars for Geneva and Corning, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga and Plattsburgh.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago; also, to Watertown, excepting Saturday night.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and the West.
WAY TRAINS AS PER LOCAL TIME-TABLES.
Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Grand Central Express Company's Office, 76 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
C. B. SEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Arrangement of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)
8 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express, with parlor-room coaches to Buffalo.
6 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8:15 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping coaches to Buffalo.
7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.
9 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:35, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Hoosac Tunnel and Troy, 8:35, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:35, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:35 A. M., 3 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:35 A. M., 3:15, 10 P. M. For Air-Line Railroad, 8:35 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:35 A. M., 3 P. M. For Meriden Railroad, 8:35 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:35 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:35 A. M., 1, 4:40, 9 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:35 A. M., 1, 4:40 P. M.
Way trains as per local time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1878.
Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Geneva, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached. General Eastern office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JONATHAN FORD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Adolphus D. Ford, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 22d day of April, 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wheeler Allen, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 25th day of February, 1878.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
mh25-law3w*Tu

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBERT McCHESNEY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Robert McChesney, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Revised Statutes of the United States, this "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of April, 1878, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1878.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ap3-law3w*Tu

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GONZALVO DE SOROA, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Gonzalvo De Soroa, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of April, 1878, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Little, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of March, 1878.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
mh29-law3w*Tu

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HOMER S. BEARDSLEY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Homer S. Beardsley, of the City of Newburgh, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of April, 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of John Little, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 29th day of March, 1878.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
mh30-law3w*Tu

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN M. KETTELMAS, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of John M. Kettelmas, of New-York City, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, February 12, 1878.
mh19-law3w*Tu
MOSES STRAUS, Assignee.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THIS PAPER

Is open from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Terms for advertisements in the DAILY TIMES:
One cent a word each insertion.
Seven cents a word for one week.
Twenty cents a word for one month.
Terms for advertisements in the SUNDAY TIMES:
Two cents a word each insertion.
Fifteen cents a word for four insertions.
Advertisements received and orders executed at the following branch offices:
No. 1,235 Bowery, north-east corner of Fifth-st., open daily, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.
No. 206 West 23d-st., open daily, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.
Subscriptions received and orders executed at
THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl who is an excellent chamber-maid and seamstress; can do chamber-work and seamstressing; has two years' references from her last place. No. 191 Varick-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT woman-maid to 6 private family; no objection to go to the country; best City references. Call at No. 22 Bleecker-st., top floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—OR take care of children; City or country; seven years' City reference. Call at No. 313 West 37th-st., 4 doors from 9th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN IN a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 302 West 39th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as first-class chamber-maid in a private family; would assist in the washing if required; best references. Call at No. 220 East 32d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl; understands her business; willing to assist with light work; good reference. Call at No. 308 East 39th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as first-class chamber-maid in a private family; would assist in the washing if required; best references. Call at No. 220 East 32d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN IN a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 302 West 31st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as first-class chamber-maid and seamstress; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 202 West 42d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO do chamber-work and washing; will assist with washing and ironing; City reference. Call at No. 762 2d-av., between 40th and 41st sts., fancy store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a competent young woman; understands her business thoroughly; best City references. Address J. J., Box No. 318 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE young girl to do plain sewing, or chamber-work and waiting, in a small private family; best City references. Call at No. 505 1st-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or would assist with strong children; good reference. Call at No. 331 East 11th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A LADY WISHES TO place her chamber-maid and seamstress; will assist with children; eight years' reference. Call at No. 32 East 23d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as first-class chamber-maid and seamstress; with washing. Call at No. 309½ West 24th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A young girl to do chamber-work or waiting in a private family or private boarding-house. Call at No. 398 3d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young American girl; best City reference. Call at No. 109 West 40th-st.; ring second bell at the west side.

CHAMBER-MAID AND PLAIN SEWING (or Fine Work).—By a Protestant girl; best City reference. Call at No. 149 West 4th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman, or will do house-work; City or country; best City reference. Call at 221 East 21st-st., Room 2.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl; one year's City reference. Call at No. 411 West 55th-st., top floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress or cook. Call or address No. 209 West 57th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 413 East 81st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN IN a private family; no objection to the country; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 302 East 39th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO do chamber-work and waiting; will assist with washing and ironing; City reference. Call at No. 762 2d-av., between 40th and 41st sts., fancy store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a competent young woman; understands her business thoroughly; best City references. Address J. J., Box No. 318 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE young girl to do plain sewing, or chamber-work and waiting, in a small private family; best City references. Call at No. 505 1st-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or would assist with strong children; good reference. Call at No. 331 East 11th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A LADY WISHES TO place her chamber-maid and seamstress; will assist with children; eight years' reference. Call at No. 32 East 23d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or would assist with sewing children; good reference. Call at No. 309½ West 24th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A young girl to do chamber-work or waiting in a private family or private boarding-house. Call at No. 398 3d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a young girl; best City reference. Call at No. 109 West 40th-st.; ring second bell at the west side.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman, or will do house-work; City or country; best City reference. Call at 221 East 21st-st., Room 2.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl; one year's City reference. Call at No. 411 West 55th-st., top floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress or cook. Call or address No. 209 West 57th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 413 East 81st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young American girl in a private family; good City reference. Apply at 323 East 32d-st., second floor, front.

CHAMBER-MAID OR PARLOR-MAID.—BY a first-class girl; good references. Can be seen at No. 250 West 28th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a young girl; best City reference. Call at No. 109 West 40th-st.; ring second bell at the west side.

CHAMBER-MAID AND PLAIN SEWING (or Fine Work).—By a Protestant girl; best City reference. Call at No. 149 West 4th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman, or will do house-work; City or country; best City reference. Call at 221 East 21st-st., Room 2.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl; one year's City reference. Call at No. 411 West 55th-st., top floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress or cook. Call or address No. 209 West 57th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 413 East 81st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young American girl in a private family; good City reference. Apply at 323 East 32d-st., second floor, front.

CHAMBER-MAID OR PARLOR-MAID.—By

APRIL 1878

REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Monday, April 1:

Van Tassell & Kearney, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick tenement-house, with lot 37 by 65 by 25 by —, No. 21 Bayard-st., north side, 50.11 feet east of Hayward, for $14,000, to Lewis D. Von Baron, plaintiff in the legal action.

Wilson & Sturgis, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, William F. Dixon, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land, 124.3 by 54.4 by 100.5 by 93.1, on the line of the Hudson River Railroad, north-east corner of 64th-st., 175 feet west of 11th-av.; and a plot of land, 104.8 by 56.11 by 100.5 by 57.1, on the line of the Hudson River Railroad, south-east corner of 65th-st., 200 feet west of 11th-av., for $10,000, to J. R. Rostrick.

Hugh N. Camp, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, John Whalen, Esq., Referee, sold one lot, 27.11 by 100.5, on the east side of Bloomingdale road, west side, 28.11 feet north of 100th-st., for $393, to Nassau Bank, plaintiff in the legal action.

Howard W. Coates, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story and basement brick dwelling-house, with lot 17.10 by 100.11, No. 124 East 112th-st., south side, 309.2 feet west of 3d-av., for $6,000, to Stephen Chester, as Executor and plaintiff in the legal proceeding.

The remaining auctions were postponed as follows: Sale by Van Tassell & Kearney of four lots on East 73d-st., west of 2d-av., to April 15, and sale by T. J. Thomas Bleecker of 11 acres of land on Pitch-st., Fordham, to April 8, at the Exchange.

Special attention is called to the proposed sale to-day of the premises known as No. 813 East 22d-st. and No. 2 Beekman Place, by Howard W. Coates and the sale of the plot of land on Broadway, south-east corner of 54th-st., by Joseph McGuire.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows: By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale to close an estate, of the following improved City real estate: Two three-story and basement brick dwelling-houses with lots 16.3 by 102.3, Nos. 101 and 103 West 113th-st., north side, 380.10 feet east of 6th-av. Also, the two-story frame dwelling-house, with plot of land 21.8 by 175, on Union-av., east side, 324 feet north of 161st-st. Also, by public auction sale of one lot 24.8 by 130, on 4th-av., (Parkplace,) east side, 34.8 feet south of 39th-st.

By Howard W. Coates, Executor's sale, to close an estate, of the three-story English basement brick house, with lot 18.5 by 98.9, No. 313 East 23d-st., north side, between 1st and 2d avs., and the three-story and basement brick house, with lot 20 by 99.5, No. 230 East 30th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. Grant Sinclair, Esq., Referee, at three lots, each 25 by 100.4, East 89th-st., south side, 362 feet east of Avenue A. Also, a plot of land, 77 by 25 by 60, fronting on East 89th-st., south side of East 69th-st, and running to East 89th-st.

By Joseph McGuire, public auction sale, of a plot of land 101.4 by 73.2 by 100.5 by 62.5, on Broadway, south-east corner of 54th-st.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Douglas Campbell, Esq., Referee, of the four-story, brown-stone-front dwelling-house, with lot 21.3½ by 98.9, No. 7 East 21st-st, north side, 171.10 feet east of 5th-av. Also, the similar house, No. 9 East 21st-st, adjoining, sold by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Charles C. Leeds, Esq., Referee, of the two-story frame dwelling-house, with lot 18 by 75.7, No. 105 East 119th-st, north side, 325 feet east of 4th-av.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Executor's sale to close the estate of George Collins, deceased, the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 100, No. 125 Columbia Heights, west side, running through to Furman-st., between Orange and Pineapple sts., Brooklyn.

EXCHANGE SALES—MONDAY, APRIL 1.

NEW-YORK.

By Van Tassell & Kearney.

1 three-story brick tenement-house with lot, No. 21 Bayard-st., n.s., 50.11 ft. e. of New-st., lot 27x65x25x—.....$14,000

By Wilson & Davies.

1 plot of land, on the line of Hudson River Railroad, n. s. corner of 64th-st., 175 ft. w. of 11th-av., 104.8x56.11x100.5x57.1. Also, 1 plot of land, on line of the Hudson River Railroad, s. e. corner of 65th-st., 200 ft. w. of 11th-av., 104.2x34.1x100.5x57.1.....$10,000

By Howard W. Coates.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot, No. 124 East 112th-st., s. s., 606.3 ft. w. of 3d-av., lot 17.10x100.11.....$5,000

By Hugh N. Camp.

1 lot, Bloomingdale road, w. s., 93.11 ft. n. of 100th-st., 27.11x16.9x28.5-6.....$393

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, March 30.

50th-st., s s., 113.6 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18.6x100.5; Barbara Mannix, husband and wife, to Bernard Feil.....$11,806

44th-st., 209 ft. e. of 7th-av., 21x100.5; Rem De Jonge to Mary E. Ball.....20,000

Washington-st., s. w. cor. 109 ft. s. of Fifty-second-st., 22x20; James Jo. Woodward and wife to M. Fogarty.....5,000

19th-st., s. s., 308 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x irregular; E. M. Morgan and household to L. Bauman.....15,000

103d-st., s. s., 120 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100.9; William F. McEntee to Fanny Quinn.....nom.

East-av., 224 West, Philip I. Seltor and wife to John P. Pfeiffer.....60,000

20th-st., s. s., 192.10 ft. w. of 6th-av., 21.8x98.9; Sarah P. Smith with 74th-st., s. s., 240 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x98.9; Elizabeth F. Jackson and husband to E. G. Bischoff.....1,900

Broadway, w. s., 42.7 ft. s. of 47th-st., 45x79; George Burns to John Murphy.....nom.

46th-st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.5; Louis F. Carman to Jacob Kieselling.....18,200

Washington-st., w. s., 43.9 ft. s. of Desbrosses-st., 65.7x24; Ann Copcutt to John Copcutt.....nom.

106th-st., s. s., 16.8 ft. e. of 2d-av., 16.8x100.9; Fanny Quinn and husband to William McKinvee.....nom.

43d-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 9th-av., 16.9x100.4; Mary F. Clough to A. Camp.....3,000

124th-st., s. s., 177.6 ft. w. of 4th-av., 17.6x100.11; John Kercher to James Regan.....3,675

37th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 5th-av., 20x98.9; Mary A. Smith to Robert Cleughen.....21,000

Broome-st., 100 ft. e. of Sullivan, Hyam S. Quinan and wife to Robert Colen.....nom.

Hester-st., No. 186; William J. Hutchinson and wife to Mary F. Oatman.....nom.

41st-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x98.9; Samuel Seimer and wife to Michael Walsh.....nom.

Lexington-av., s. w. corner of 126th-st., 15x99.11; Methodist Episcopal Church to John H. Thomas.....3,000

9th-av., w. s., 25.8 ft. s. of 39th-st., 25x100; Anna McGlatchey to Anna Stafford.....2,000

Hester-st., n. s., 25 ft. e. of Chrystie-st., 21.10½x75; John J. Jenkins, Executor, to J. Weeks.....3,000

Mulberry-st., No. 61, same to same.....nom.

Eagle-st., 234 North; Samuel Seimer and wife to Phillip J. Seimer.....72,000

Madison-av., s. e. cor. of Bayard-st., 25x 100.6; Alphea B. White to Mary E. Sachs.....2,550

7th-st., s. s., 243 ft. w. of Avenue C., 25x90.4; Rosa Bernheim to Dora Bernheim.....16,700

Fifty-second-st., 109.5 ft. e. of Jacob Kessner and wife to Peter Taghkon.....7,500

11th-st., s. s., 146.5 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x 100.8; Henry W. Stenson and wife to R. Mohl.....14,000

Horatio-st., s. s., 85 ft. e. of Washington-st., 87x 92; Mary J. Burchell and husband to John H. Salzan.....18,000

Baxter-st., No. 6; Maurice Lavy and wife to Morris Solomon.....11,000

52d-st., s. s., No. 103; Christian Bliss and wife to Mary Brown.....18,000

28th-st., s. s., 308.4 ft. w. of 9th-av., 16.8x82.5; Mary Brown and husband to C. Bliss.....7,500

Sullivan-st., s. s., 175 ft. s. of Spring-st., 20x 100; Elizabeth Johnson and husband to Mary Smith.....nom.

59th-st., South, s. s., 25.9 ft. s. of Grand-st., 25.11x27.1; J. G. Sinclair, Referee, to George W. Dean.....2,000

47th-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 9th-av., 100.5x25; M. Leyne, Referee, to Elias Stretton.....9,200

47th-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x100.5; A. J. Thomas, Referee, to Henry Randell.....2,000

123d-st., s. s., 153.4 ft. e. of 7th-av., 92.11½ 16.8; J. Z. Wood, Referee, to Henry E. Mott.....8,850

Mulberry-st., No. 196; Henry E. Davies, Referee, to Mary F. Oatman.....10,000

70th-st., s. s., 190 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x102.2; John J. McCarthy, Referee, to New-York Life Insurance Company.....13,000

126th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 9th-av., 16.8x99.11; John E. Wood, Referee, to Henry H. Mott.....6,620

Bowery, No. 31; Henry E. Davies, Referee, to Robert Colon.....23,000

71st-st., s. s., 220 ft. w. of 3d-av., 15x102.2; William F. Dixon, Referee, to Mutual Life Insurance Company.....3,000

Broadway, s. s., 75 ft. s. of Astor-place, 50x176; E. Sicily, Sheriff, to A. E. Wood.....3,926

LEASES RECORDED.

51st-st., w. s., south of 12th-av., 21 years; Hamilton Fish to F. A. Marshall.....$310 750

Same property; same to same.....

Same property; same to same.....

Broadway, w. s., corner of 147th-st., 18 years; R. R. Stuyvesant to Samuel Seimer.....8,500

Stuyvesant to Samuel Seimer.....

Bank-st., No. 14, 5 years; Isaac L. Kip to Henry McArdle.....1,000

54-av., No. 983, 5 years; Margaret Holmagre to John Berrmann.....1,200

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Ball, Mary E. and husband to William E. Ball; s. s. of 44th-st., s. of 7th-av., 3 years.....10,000

Birchall, James, to M. Kipp; 2 s. of 125th-st., w. of Sheriff, 3 years.....5,000

Bellows, Henry W., and wife to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 154th-st., s. s., w. of 3d-av., 1 year.....10,000

Bennett, Elizabeth, and husband to New-York Savings Bank; No. 150 West 125th-st., 1 year.....4,500

Bergen, Hendrick, and husband to William F. Bergen, Jr.; 2 s. of 112th-st., w. of Avenue A, 2 years.....1,000

Berry, A. Smith to Robert Cleughen.....21,000

Brown, Jacob; Hyam S. Quinan and wife to Robert Colen.....nom.

Hester-st., No. 186; William J. Hutchinson and wife to Mary F. Oatman.....nom.

41st-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x98.9; Samuel Seimer and wife to Michael Walsh.....nom.

Lexington-av., s. w. corner of 126th-st., 15x

APRIL 1878

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

THE SAVINGS BANK CRISIS.

WHAT THE DEPOSITORS PROPOSE—THE ACCOUNT FOR THE SAFE, MADE A STATEMENT—TURNER TO GIVE BAIL FOR THE RECEIVER.

A meeting of the sub-committee of the joint committee appointed by the three meetings of depositors of the Kingsway Savings Bank, held last week, took place yesterday afternoon at the Astor House to take action in regard to the appointment of a Receiver. Mr. Judge Jonathanson presided, and Mr. George P. Langdon acted as Secretary. Mr. Abram Wakeman, the attorney for the bank, was present. In answer to an inquiry by Mr. Stebbins, Mr. Wakeman admitted that the transaction in regard to the doubtful mortgages was wrong and irregular, but contended that the loan was a good one, and that the property was worth $800,000 to $1,200,000, while the assessment mortgages amounted to $650,000, of which the bank held $87,000. The failure of the officers of the bank to have copies of the abstracts of mortgages on file was also wrong. He understood, however, that the abstracts were in existence, and could be obtained. There was no question as to the title to any property on which the bank had loaned money. All the old Trustees of the bank, he said, were willing to resign, and allow the affairs of the institution to go into the hands of men appointed by the depositors, provided they could get rid of the Receiver, and carry the bank on or wind it up themselves. He honestly believed that the bank was solvent, and that a mistake had been made by the Examiner in estimating the value of the assets of the bank. Neither had the bank Trustees done anything to violate their charter. They had committed errors, but nothing of a criminal nature could be charged against them. The loan of $50,000 on the Sea Cliff property was also one which should not have been made, still he thought the security ample. In regard to the appointment of a Receiver, he said that Mr. Marsh had not carried out the instructions or the wishes of the President or the Trustees, who sent him to Albany to ask that the appointment of a Receiver be deferred. There was a blunder at Albany, and no Receiver should have been appointed. He read a letter from Judge Westbrook sustaining his statement of the case, which, however, he said was a private letter, and must not be published.

A depositor offered a resolution expressing confidence in Mr. Wilks and the officers of the bank, declaring the appointment of a Receiver a mistake on the part of Judge Westbrook, and requesting him to reconsider the appointment, and allow the officers to remain in charge on the score of economy, &c. Mr. Redman moved as a substitute that the committee take measures to secure the resignation of such of the present officers as are incompetent, and the election of a board who shall carry on the affairs of the institution to "the greatest benefit of the depositors." He thought they could find plenty of honest and capable men who would agree to perform the service for a small compensation, or for no compensation whatever, and thus save $75,000 or $100,000 which it would cost to wind up the bank by a Receiver. A long debate followed on this proposition, during which Mr. W. H. Adams, one of the Trustees of the bank, contended that there was no deficiency in the bank, and offered to pay $10,000 to make up any alleged or supposed deficiency, so as to make the bank solvent, and thus lay the foundation for proceedings to set aside the appointment of a Receiver. He thought there were others of the board who would also put up a similar sum, for the same purpose, and also that they would resign, and allow the depositors to name their successors. He attributed the troubles of the bank to the bad management of the President, and claimed that there was a clear surplus of $40,000 in January last, when he, with others, examined the assets.

The first resolution, expressing confidence in the President, &c., was laid on the table, and the resolution of Mr. Redman was adopted, after which a resolution was passed requesting the Board of Trustees to apply immediately for a stay of proceedings, and an order to show cause why the order appointing a Receiver should not be vacated and the old officers reinstated in the possession of the bank. A sub-committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Dowling, McNamara, Steadman, McGovern, and Brekes, was appointed to wait on the Trustees and see how many of them would subscribe $10,000, or any other sum, to make good any deficiency in the assets of the bank, and several of those present offered to surrender 20 per cent. of their claims to reimburse the Trustees so subscribing. Another committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Redman, Steadman, and Marshall, was appointed to examine the mortgages on real estate, and ascertain if the titles are good and what the property is worth, after which the meeting adjourned.

A FINE DISPLAY OF TROUT.

MANY KINDS ON SALE AND ON EXHIBITION AT FULTON MARKET—WHERE THEY COME FROM AND WHO SENT THEM.

Eugene G. Blackford, in his fish establishment in Fulton Market, has an extraordinarily fine display of trout, dead and alive, stretched out cold and stiff on marble slabs or swimming about vigorously in glass-lined tanks. There are many hundreds of them exposed for exhibition and sale, varying in size from an inch in length, little baby trouts, to the length of a large tin can. They have come from all over the eastern part of the country, and some even from the British Isles—the latter beautiful in form and color, and looking good enough to eat without any cooking. Among the varieties of brook trout Thomas Clapham, of Roslyn, Long Island, has sent 25 pounds, caught in a brook emptying into Hempstead Harbor, where the fish can take daily trips into salt water. These are very handsome steel-blue specimens, and they lived entirely upon shrimps and salt water food.

E. H. Seaman, of Ridgewood, Long Island, has sent a number of very handsome ones, weighing from one-quarter to one-half pound each, but somewhat discolored from being packed on top of each other. From the Babylon (Long Island) ponds are some very light-colored specimens, so light that they look almost like a different species. From Jamaica are a few steel-blue ones, very bright and handsome. H. D. McGovern, of Bushwick, Long Island, sent the live fish in the tank. He also sent some dead ones, and an exhibition of fry, six weeks old, in a glass vase.

From Seaford, Long Island, are some extra large, well-fed trout, distinguished from the wild trout by the depth of their bodies. John D. Brodhead, the hotel proprietor of the Delaware Water Gap, sent the finest wild trout on exhibition, taken from his neighboring brooks. A. A. Anderson, of Bloomsburg, N. J., sent some fair specimens. Mr. Stone, of Charlestown, N. H., sent some very plump artificially-bred trout, raised principally on a vegetable diet, part of the time on Spratt's dog-biscuit. From H. P. Dousemon, of North Prairie, Wis., came the finest lot of artificially-bred trout in the exhibition. James Annin, of Caledonia, N. Y., has some bright crimson-bellied trout on exhibition, very plump and handsome. The New-York State Hatching Works, at Caledonia, are represented by one large lake trout and four very large brook trout. There is also a large variety of wild trout, from the Rangely Lake, Maine. They are distinguished by very pink flesh and forked markings on the back.

The handsome specimens of English, Scotch, and Irish trout are from J. Duncan & Son, Liverpool. The English trout have larger scales than the American, and are classed by naturalists as a different species. The Irish specimens are very silvery, with large red and brown spots and forked tails. They are from the Loch Neagh. The Scotchmen resemble young salmon—very silvery, with large black spots. There are a number of specimens from Canada, but they have been frozen and thawed, and their skins are shriveled. There are, too, some young salmon from the United States Fish Commission in a large jar. They were hatched by Prof. Frederick Mather, and are very handsome specimens. Seth Green is to send to-day some trout fry of this year's hatching.

The stalls were surrounded by an admiring crowd all day long.

AN EAST RIVER MYSTERY.

At an early hour yesterday morning the remains of an unknown man were found by Patrolman Rielly, of the Eastern Steam-boat Squad, in the East River at the foot of Fifth-street. The body was taken to the Morgue for identification, and during the afternoon the corpse was recognized by Mrs. Catherine Schlag as that of her husband, John Schlag, who had been absent from home for nearly three months. The remains were very much decomposed and not the head was a large gash, but owing to the putrid state of the body it could not be determined whether this injury was received during life or had been caused by drifting against the wharves. It was learned that at 2 o'clock on the morning of Jan. 16 Schlag was in Meyer's oyster saloon, at the foot of Grand-street, Williamsburg, where he partook of some oysters. After leaving the saloon, he went on board of a ferry-boat, and fell asleep during the passage to the ferry. When he awoke he found himself in the cabin of the ferry-house on the New-York side. Schlag had been employed by Mr. Hennessy, who volunteered to see him home, and the last heard thereupon left him. Mrs. Schlag says that when her husband left home he had a considerable sum of money in his possession, but on searching his body a pocket-book containing only a few cents was found. His wife now believes that he was murdered and robbed, but there is as yet no evidence to the contrary. Coroner Wolfram is investigating the matter.

A WIFE SUES FROM BRUTAL TREATMENT.

About a month ago Mr. James Kelly, of No. [illegible] First-avenue, ably beaten and kicked by her husband, who was intoxicated. The woman complained of her injuries, and because no cab could be procured at the time she was taken to Bellevue Hospital. On March 24 she was unable to attend the hearing of the case, and was then told that she was expecting from some source. Mary Ann Kelly, living in the same house, appeared in court and [illegible] Kelly, and Dennis Killoran was [illegible]

[illegible] was [illegible] Kelly [illegible] Mary Ann Kelly [illegible] Dennis Killoran [illegible]

VERDICT AGAINST A RAILROAD.

WHAT IT COSTS TO THROW A PASSENGER FROM A TRAIN.

A decision was rendered by the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, in the suit of Asa Reynolds against the Erie Railway Company. The plaintiff, who is 62 years old, bought a through ticket on the Erie Railway. At the time of the purchase he asked the agent about how he could manage to stop over at various places on the way. The agent told him he could stop over at any place by telling the conductor of the train just before its arrival at the particular station, and have him thereon the ticket with his initials. In case he again desired to stop over, the agent told him, he would do so by having the first indorsement erased and having the second conductor again indorse the ticket. Mr. Reynolds got aboard of an Erie train and stopped over at Owego, previously having his ticket indorsed. On getting another train the conductor—who properly belonged to a baggage train—saw that his ticket was punched for the Susquehanna Division, and told the plaintiff he must either pay double fare or be put off. Mr. Reynolds refused to pay the double fare, and after a very vigorous resistance was knocked off the car by the conductor, who had to summon two brakemen to his assistance. The plaintiff's trunk was pitched out after him. Mr. Reynolds was seriously injured, remained in a hospital for some weeks afterward. He sued to recover damages and was awarded $3,000 by a jury at trial term. This judgment the General Term has affirmed.

MUST HAVE THE OFFICES.

NO INQUIRY INTO THE TAMMANY MAYOR'S MOTIVES.

A decision was given by Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, in the matter of the application of John J. Westray for a mandamus against Mayor Ely, to compel him to reinstate the former as one of the Commissioners of Accounts. Mr. Westray was appointed to the position on Jan. 21, 1878, and was removed by Mayor Ely on Aug. 3, 1877. When he went to see the Mayor as to the cause of the removal he was informed that the Tammany party had wanted the position and that he had given it to them. Mr. Westray brought his proceeding under section 25 of the charter of 1873. Judge Lawrence, in a memorandum of his decision, says: "The relator was not a head of one of the departments within the meaning of the charter, and consequently the provisions of section 25 of the charter have no application to this case. Section 106 provides that the Mayor shall have power to appoint and remove at pleasure two persons, who, together with the President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, shall be Commissioners of Accounts. The Mayor, at his pleasure, removed the relator. The argument made by the relator's counsel that the Mayor in making the removal did not act at his pleasure, but yielded to the solicitations of others, has no force. He was vested with the power and exercised it. The court cannot in this proceeding inquire into the motive which induced his action. Motion denied."

THE OLD AND NEW STOCK EXCHANGES.

Mr. Henry Meigs, President of the New-York Stock Exchange, said yesterday that the Exchange has not formally requested the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company to remove its instruments from the "bucket shops." If, however, the company does not take them away, it will undoubtedly commit a breach of good faith toward the Exchange, upon whose floor it procures the quotations it supplies to the "bucket shops." The following circular was yesterday distributed on "the Street:"

"NEW-YORK, April 1, 1878.

"The New-York Stock Exchange has been trying for some time to effectually close those establishments known as "bucket shops" and "blackboard operations," but up to the present without success. If the members of the Stock Exchange, bankers, brokers, and the public generally, would only warn their clerks against having anything to do with all such places, the discontinuance of their custom would be very effectual in closing them up, as half of their business is done by the clerks of the members of the board. This warning might save many young men from speculating in money which does not belong to them."

The members of the New-York Metropolitan Exchange met yesterday morning at No. 38 Broad-street, and elected the following board of officers: President, John Ristor; Vice-Chairman, E. A. Montford; Secretary, James M. Mills; Treasurer, W. A. Evans. The purpose of the new exchange, according to a prospectus, is to enable brokers to deal in any number of shares from five upward.

BRUTAL CONDUCT IN A STAGE.

On Friday afternoon last, as Officer Smyth, of the Twenty-fifth Precinct, was standing at the corner of Broadway and Seventeenth-street, he was called by the driver of Fifth-Avenue stage No. 90 to arrest a young man—one of the passengers in the stage—whom he charged with indecent exposure. There were several ladies in the stage, but they immediately left the vehicle and refused to appear as witnesses or to make any statement in regard to the affair. Officer Smyth made the arrest, however, and the prisoner was arraigned before Justice Duffy, at Jefferson Market Police Court, where the driver pressed the charge, which the prisoner strenuously denied. He gave the name of Edward Jones, but would give no other name, although he virtually acknowledged it to be an assumed one. He is said to be very respectably connected, and is wealthy. The stage companies have been on the look-out for him for the past two years. Justice Duffy required him to furnish $1,000 bail for future good behavior, and fined him $10. The bail was promptly forthcoming, but in order to ascertain whether it was good or not Justice Duffy remanded the prisoner to the Tombs until yesterday morning. When the case was called the Justice learned that the prisoner had been released by Judge Daniels, of the Supreme Court, on bail furnished by Mr. William Hamilton, of No. 455 West Thirtieth-street. Upon investigation, it was learned that after the prisoner had been committed by Justice Duffy, his counsel, A. G. Jerome, had held an interview with Jones, at which he had obtained his signature to a paper upon which Judge Daniels had issued a writ of habeas corpus. Justice Duffy said he had been informed that the prisoner had over $200 in his possession when arrested, which might account for the underhanded work. He proposed to get at the bottom facts of the case in any event, and to that end will continue the investigation this morning.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

The Trustees of the East River Bridge held their regular monthly meeting yesterday, Henry C. Murphy, President, in the chair. The Treasurer's report showed that the receipts during the past month were $101,377 54, of which $100,000 was received from Brooklyn. The expenditures during the same period were $101,701 08. A contract for furnishing 2,000 yards of rubble stone was awarded to W. & T. Ritch at $3 20 per yard. It was reported that Garrison-street had been closed and $11,225 spent in acquiring land for a side street. The Chief Engineer estimated that the cost of furnishing the timber for the wooden superstructure of the bridge would be $33,000.

THE COUNCIL OF REFORM.

At a stated meeting of the Council of Reform, held at its rooms in Twenty-third-street last evening, Mr. William H. Webb, presiding, a resolution was adopted regretting the contemplated retirement of Mr. George H. Andrews from the office of Commissioner of Taxes, and earnestly requesting him to reconsider his determination and to consent to continue in the performance of his duties. The resolution also expressed the confidence of the Council in Mr. Andrews' integrity and ability. The Legislative Committee and the representative of the Council at Albany reported in relation to their efforts before the Legislature to promote the passage of measures in the interests of this City, and in opposition to such as were hostile to these interests. It was resolved that the Council approve of such legislation as shall prohibit the Government of this City from paying any more money for the construction of the Brooklyn Bridge until the question of its legality, which is now in litigation in the Circuit Court of the United States, is settled. The committee appointed to inquire how the buildings and property belonging to the City can be better utilized for public purposes reported progress and was continued.

THE WRECKED SHIP SPARTAN.

The latest reports received at the office of the Coast Wrecking Company state that the ship Spartan, which went ashore 15 miles east of Fire Island last Thursday afternoon, had not been got off. She was lying broadside on the beach and heading east. She had listed very much and was full of water. The wrecking-steamer Relief has been on the look-out for him for the past two years. Justice Duffy required him to furnish $1,000 bail for future good behavior, and fined him $10. The bail was promptly forthcoming, but in order to ascertain whether it was good or not Justice Duffy remanded the prisoner to the Tombs until yesterday morning. When the case was called the Justice learned that the prisoner had been released by Judge Daniels, of the Supreme Court, on bail furnished by Mr. William Hamilton, of No. 455 West Thirtieth-street. Upon investigation, it was learned that after the prisoner had been committed by Justice Duffy, his counsel, A. G. Jerome, had held an interview with Jones, at which he had obtained his signature to a paper upon which Judge Daniels had issued a writ of habeas corpus. Justice Duffy said he had been informed that the prisoner had over $200 in his possession when arrested, which might account for the underhanded work. He proposed to get at the bottom facts of the case in any event, and to that end will continue the investigation this morning.

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THE HOOKE BOND ROBBERY.

George Marcer, alias Meyer, who on March 25 snatched a package containing 35 $1,000 bonds of the Missouri Pacific Railroad from Mr. John P. Moore, of No. 124 Madison-avenue, was called up by Assistant District Attorney Horace Russell, in Part II. of General Sessions, yesterday. The thief, after possessing himself of Mr. Moore's bonds on Thirtieth-street, near Fifth-avenue, ran on, and after reaching a house pumped on Broadway, where he jumped into a passing car. He was followed by Officer King, of the Twenty-fifth Precinct, who found the stolen bonds in his possession. On being arraigned Marcer pleaded guilty. Judge Gildersleeve sentenced him to four years and six months in the State Prisons.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Princeton Alumni Association will hold a meeting at Delmonico's this evening at 8 o'clock.

Frank McNamara, aged 66, while crossing at Seventh-avenue and Twenty-eighth-street yesterday, was seriously injured by a bank of earth caving in upon him.

This evening the Women's Hotel, built by the late Alexander T. Stewart, will be opened to all having tickets of admission, between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock.

An aged woman named Mrs. Adeline Smith died yesterday from injuries received on March 28 by falling down stairs at her residence, No. 233 East One Hundred and Fourth-street.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the Wilson School will be celebrated at the school building No. 125 St. Mark's-place on Thursday afternoon. The friends of the institution are invited to be present.

The New-York Free Trade Club desire to state for their own protection that Mr. Edwin A. Pratt has ceased to be their Secretary, and that he no longer represents the club in any official capacity.

Rev. Raphael D. C. Lewin will deliver his new and highly-interesting lecture on "The Life and Character of Moses Mendelssohn," at Standard Hall, Broadway and Forty-second-street, on Wednesday evening, April 10.

The Law Committee of the Board of Aldermen intend to present a unanimous report to-day in favor of permitting steam freight-cars to be run on the Belt Railroad in compliance with the request of the various commercial organizations of this City.

Ellen Riley was terribly burned on the arms and body, yesterday, by her clothing taking fire from an explosion of kerosene-oil with which she was lighting a fire in her apartments at No. 35 Oak-street. She died subsequently at Bellevue Hospital.

At the regular meeting of Empire City Lodge, No. 42 Independent Order of Free Sons of Israel, this evening, Brother L. W. Baum, ex-Grand Master, will be presented with a handsome gold watch and chain, as a testimonial of respect from District Grand Lodge No. 1. The meeting will take place at Brevoort Hall, Fifty-fourth-street, near Third-avenue.

Mr. Boyd Elliot, mention of whose disappearance was made in yesterday's TIMES, was brought home yesterday morning, from Philadelphia. He was stricken with paralysis as he was about to start for this City on Friday morning and was taken to a hospital. When consciousness was restored, he gave direction to be at once brought home. There is every prospect of his speedy recovery.

Superintendent Richards, in charge of the Box Department of the City Delivery, yesterday found a lizard in a letter-bag from Cork, Ireland. It was of a brownish green color, with a head of a bright metallic green. It was dead when taken from the bag, though in a perfect state of preservation. It will be preserved as a sample of the supposed extinct species of Irish reptiles.

At a meeting of the Women's National League for Civilizing the Indians, held at the residence of Dr. Weeks, No. 4 West Twenty-eighth-street, last evening, a series of resolutions commendatory of the objects of the society were passed. Mrs. Calhovan was appointed Corresponding Secretary to confer with the Agricultural and other departments of the Government respecting the cultivation of tea in the Territories by Indians under Chinese management.

A long-distance walking match is announced to take place at the American Institute, Third-avenue, on May 10 and 11. The competition will be open to all. The prizes will be a championship belt and $400, which will be divided between the first, second, and third men. The winner of the belt will hold the trophy subject to challenge. In addition to the above there will be a 24-hour walk, open to all amateurs. The prize in this contest will be a gold medal valued at $100.

A horse belonging to Mr. August Belmont, and ridden by Budd Tarber, while passing the corner of Fortieth-street and Sixth-avenue yesterday morning, took fright and threw his rider. The horse then ran through Sixth-avenue, where he was caught and jumped into a wagon of the New-York Transfer Company, partly demolishing it, and injuring John McGuire, the driver, very seriously. The horse was finally caught by Roundsman Lee, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and returned to his owner's stable. McGuire was taken to his home.

Mr. A. A. Low has received, since March 26, the following additional subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers by the famine now prevailing in China: J. J. W., $100; Mrs. H. C. Moss, Boston, $3; Anonymous, P. E. S. Mission, $1; T. H. Whittlesey, Dunkirk, $3; R. C. Millbrook, parsonage, Dutchess County, N. Y., $1 35; M. W. Lyon, No. 63 Lexington-av., $25; S. E. S., New-York City, $2; Emily F. Coleman, Dunkirk, $11; F. P. Nash, Geneva, $15; total, $151 35; previously acknowledged, $810 20; grand total, $961 55.

A vote was taken in the Produce Exchange yesterday on an amendment to the by-laws, proposed by the Board of Managers, providing that hereafter the Exchange shall only be closed on Sundays and other legal holidays. The amendment was rejected, 227 members voting in its favor, and 601 against it. A large number of the members of the Exchange who usually oppose its closing on any but legal holidays voted against the amendment on the ground that it would, if adopted, take from them altogether a right they might some time wish to exercise. They do not like to be hedged in by arbitrary rules. The other opponents of the amendment are the members of the Exchange who were in favor of closing it on the Monday's preceding last Christmas and New-Year's Days.

BROOKLYN.

During March 140 permits were issued for the erection of new buildings.

Francis Mitchell died yesterday from the effects of injuries received by falling down stairs at No. 100 Maujer-street on Sunday evening.

About 100 special Deputy Sheriffs were sworn in yesterday to do duty at the polls in the five county towns in which Spring elections will be held to-day.

Raymond Stenglein, while carelessly handling a gun at No. 113 Graham-avenue, Saturday night, shot Francis Witt, of No. 86 Throop-avenue, in the shoulder, inflicting a serious wound.

A pardon was received at the Penitentiary yesterday for Albert Weisel, a Post Office clerk, who was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for embezzlement. His term would have expired in May.

William Jackson, a professional sneak thief, who has victimized a number of doctors, was arrested yesterday by Officer Mooney, of the Third District. Fourteen pawn tickets for surgical instruments were found in his possession.

Permission was granted yesterday by Justice Gilbert to the Trustees of the First Baptist Church Society to place a mortgage of $10,000 on the old church building, corner of Nassau and Liberty streets. The funds are necessary to complete the society's new church building at the corner of Clinton and Pierrepont streets. The Building Committee are determined that no debt shall rest on the new church.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Sing Sing convicts last month earned $17,251 07; their support cost $14,300 80; a profit to the State of $2,950 27. The number of convicts in prison during that period averaged 1,626, which is the largest monthly average it has ever contained. The average number engaged on contract labor during the month was 1,413.

On Sunday night, William Powers, one of the persons scalded by the Magenta steam-chimney explosion, died at the American Hotel at Sing Sing, whither he had been taken immediately after the disaster. He was the sixth victim. Powers was 20 years old, and a resident of Pleasantville, to which place his body was taken yesterday morning after being viewed by Coroner Foshay and a jury. The inquest in the Magenta case is to be resumed on Wednesday.

STATEN ISLAND.

A body was washed ashore yesterday near Stapleton, which was subsequently identified as that of Henry Gordon, a tailor, of Bay-street, Stapleton. He was subject to fits of dizziness, and it is supposed that while suffering from an attack he fell into the water and was drowned.

NEW-JERSEY.

Rev. Mr. Hartpence, whose disagreement with the Cohansuntpaw M. E. Church has already been reported, is organizing an independent church society.

William Abbott, who stabbed his step-father in Newark last Saturday night, was arraigned in the Essex County Special Sessions yesterday, and his trial was set down for Monday next.

Ground was broken yesterday for a new convent of the Sisters of St. Dominick, on First-street, Jersey City. The new building will be 100 feet square, and will cost about $40,000.

Charles Roeder, a Newark real estate agent, has been arrested on a charge of having defrauded Mrs. Bridget Wolf by inducing her to purchase a second mortgage, on a representation that it was a first mortgage.

James Eustice jumped into the river from a Pavonia ferry-boat on Sunday, to test the qualities of a new life-saving suit in which he had stitched himself. His suit had not been properly adjusted, and quickly filled with water. He narrowly escaped drowning.

Mrs. Clara C. Warren was taken before United States Commissioner Whitehead, in Newark, yesterday, and bailed in $1,000, on a charge of having counterfeited, with C. How, a Post Office key, which she used to rob the mails. Mrs. Warren has a suit pending against her husband for divorce, and recently obtained from him a power of attorney from Elizabeth, with a promise in New-York. In order to intercept her husband's correspondence she inclosed

[illegible] a document [illegible] by John Mahone, of No. 46 Orchard-street, [illegible] signed a [illegible] with power of [illegible] found in New-York and [illegible] a young man with whom she had become [illegible] induced her to commit the larceny.

A gentleman from Philadelphia, while riding on a Pennsylvania Railroad train, was robbed Saturday night of $65 in money and his check for baggage, which, having been forwarded to Newark, was found in New-York and stolen. Detectives Dey and Crowley, of the Central Office, New-York, arrested as the party who had committed the theft.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning Officer Mc[illegible] of the Jersey City Police, arrested a man and [illegible] women on Newark-avenue for disorderly conduct. While he was taking them to the station-house the man took a bottle from his pocket and made a break at the officer. He then [illegible] whistle to call for aid, and the man struck him in the mouth with the bottle. The woman took the officer's club from him and the couple then [illegible] his eyes and [illegible] him severely. The man escaped, but the woman was taken to the station-house. There she gave her name as Catherine Cook. It was afterward ascertained that the woman is the [illegible] wife of ex-Alderman Mack. She was held for examination.

William J. Fleming, the theatrical manager, remained in the Jersey City Prison yesterday till nearly 3 o'clock, at which hour he was taken before Justice James N. Davis. Coyle, on whose charge of assault and battery he had been arrested, was not present to press the charge. It appeared, too, that the assault had been committed while the trial was at Trenton, to which point Justice Davis' jurisdiction does not extend, and the Justice accordingly discharged him. Meanwhile, the money taken from him by the Police at the time of his arrest, was held by the head-quarters officials, and several members of the troupe improved the opportunity to attach the funds for the amount of the manager's indebtedness to them. A lady named Grasse, another gentleman named respectively Fox and McVickar, and Mr. Coyle, put in claims to the total amount of $232, and the money was collected by Justice Davis, acting in his official capacity, and paid over to the claimants.

JAY GOULD'S NEWSPAPER DOUBLING ITS CAPITAL STOCK.

From the Sun.

To the following advertisement, which we find half hidden in a paper called the *Register*, that is little known and well suited to the purposes of an unostentatious formality, we proceed to give the benefit of a more extended and less costly, yet probably less desired, publication:

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, A MAJORITY OF THE Trustees of the Tribune Association, do hereby give and publish notice that a meeting of the stockholders of that association (the same being a corporation created and existing under the laws of the State of New-York) for the object of increasing the amount of the capital stock of said association, will be held at the office of said association, in the Tribune Building, in the City of New-York, on the 12th day of April, 1878, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon; and the amount to which it is proposed to increase said capital is two hundred thousand dollars. Dated New-York, March 21, 1878. George Ripley, Thomas N. Rooker, Bayard Taylor, Whitelaw Reid, P. L. Fitzpatrick, Patrick O'Rourke.

THE NEWARK M. E. CONFERENCE.

At the meeting of the Newark Methodist Episcopal Conference yesterday a motion was adopted that a collection be taken up to pay for a monument for the deceased centenarian, Father Boehme. Rev. L. R. Dunn called attention to the large number of camp-meetings held by colored people claiming to be Methodists. He declared that they worked great harm to the Church, and moved that the Presiding Elder be instructed to take whatever steps may be necessary to suppress them. The matter was referred to a committee consisting of Rev. Messrs. Dunn, Butler, and Parsons. On motion of Presiding Elder Van Horne, the Bishops were requested to fix the time for the next Conference, to be held at Port Jervis, for the middle of April instead of the close of March. A motion that hereafter the Presiding Elders designate the committees a few weeks before the Conference, so that their names can be published in the Conference Directory, was adopted. Rev. Messrs. Babcock, of the New-Hampshire Conference, Francis, of the Tennessee Conference, and several members of the New-Jersey Conference were introduced by the Bishop. The report of the Trustees of the Centenary Collegiate Institute at Hackettstown was read, and Mr. George J. Ferry, the President of the Trustees of the college, addressed the Conference in behalf of the institution. The Conference then adjourned.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

R. M. Pulsifer, of Boston, is at the Astor House.

Howard J. Reeder, of Pennsylvania, is at the St. James Hotel.

Ex-Senator B. A. Parmenter, of Troy, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Prof. J. Lawrence Smith, of Louisville, is at the Hoffman House.

Bayard Taylor, United States Minister to Germany, is at the Westminster Hotel.

United States District Judge William J. Wallace, of Syracuse, and Robert Garrett, of Boston, are at the Hotel Brunswick.

Commodore George M. Ransom, United States Navy, and Alfred Gaither, of Cincinnati, are at the Gilsey House.

Hon. George H. Williams, of Oregon; Pliny Jewell, of Hartford, and Marcus P. Norton, of Troy, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

State Prison Superintendent Louis D. Pilsbury, of Albany; J. N. Camden, of West Virginia; ex-Congressman Thomas C. Platt, of Owego, N. Y., and Isaac N. Arnold, of Chicago, are at the Windsor Hotel.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of New-York, from Rotterdam.—Mr. and Mrs. Newbold, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Suter, Mrs. Van Tine, Miss Shotwell, Mrs. A. Jarry, Mrs. Ann Thompson, George Thompson, P. Ashton, J. J. Quinlin, John Brightman, Dr. J. P. Way, F. S. Austin, Mrs. Bell and been re-Coveney, Maud Stamps, P. Rodriguez, Juan Subira, E. Herrera, M. de Arostegui, Mr. and Mrs. Campos, Mrs. Penn and servant, Mrs. Dell Barrio and son, M. Beltrangui, M. Arraguagaa, F. Castellot, J. R. Nickolin, P. Gonsales, M. Faka, E. Jaubert, L. Seeger, W. L. Seine, L. Darchacourt, J. Huertas, P. Betancourt, P. Besaos, T. W. Beattie, A. Pasio, A. Luigi.

In steam-ship Clyde, from Aspinwall.—R. F. Godfrey, R. E. Dennison, W. H. McIntyre, Mr. and Mrs. H. Archer, E. W. Kelp, Miss C. Teyce, Mrs. Robert Martin, C. Baldridge, Miss Ball, Miss A. Crook, John Allmand, Thomas Sturgis, Frederick Johnson, M. Zuniga, Master Joaquin Redo, Mr. Holderness, R. T. Magruan, Mrs. M. O'Ryan and four children, William Gifford, Henry Baker, G. Delina, W. B. Boggs, W. Eugent, E. Clark, John De Romash, E. A. Harvey, T. S. Candee, Jr., A. B. Chapin, John Dolan, C. E. Rogerson.

In steam-ship City of San Antonio, from Fernandina, &c.—Mrs. M. J. Greenwood, Mr. and Mrs. Daisy Millman, Dr. C. C. Hamilton, Miss M. Sawyer, A. B. Dodge, W. B. Thompson, A. J. Chandler, John Moran, William J. Woods, H. D. Philbrook, William Kelly, Mrs. G. C. Chavenet, Mrs. H. C. Chavenet, H. C. Chavenet, John Smith, Robert Tyner, John A. Weller, Charles Walker, M. C. Pike, Stephen Green, George H. Taylor, Edwin Temple, George H. Peters.

In steam-ship Erin, from Liverpool.—Rev. H. Reardon, Miss Teresa Tynan, William Young, John Cochrane, R. H. Eytrope, S. Cawley, E. Pereran, W. H. Fielding, I. Thomas, Mr. Maiches, William Bruff, Thomas Tuffy, D. Hemmens, Mrs. G. A. Kenneth, Mrs. H. W. Turner.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:42 | Sun sets.....6:26 | Moon sets.....6:30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

	P. M.		P. M.
Sandy Hook...	7:34	Gov. Island...	8:23
Hell Gate....	9:45		

WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.

APRIL 1.—The time ball on the Broadway tower of the Western Union Telegraph Company's building, which is dropped at New-York noon (12h. 0m. 0s.) by the standard time of the United States Naval Observatory at Washington, was to-day dropped 2·10 second fast.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....MONDAY, APRIL 1.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Mayflower, Davidson, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Eleanora, Jonasson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Triplet, Davis, Wilmington, Del., Ashel Abbott.

Ships John Bertram, (Norw.,) Red, Stockholm, Swedon, C. Tobias & Co.; Gitana, (Br.,) Gather, Liverpool, Warren & Co.; British Queen, (Br.,) Irving, London, Snow & Burgess; Lizzie Rose, (Br.,) Morris, London, Snow & Burgess.

Barks Koenraad, (Br.,) Buskaad, Schiedam, Holland, A. F. Heney; Flutarch, (Norw.,) Poer, Koningsberg, C. Tobias & Co.; Ocean, (Ger.,) Vogt, Hamburg, Funch, Edye & Co.; Francesco, (Ital.,) Marasso, Leghorn and Genoa, Slocovich & Co.; Rosina, (Ital.,) Perallo, Cette, Funch, Edye & Co.; Argonaut, (Norw.,) Moe, Elsinore for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Kennard, Downing, Santander, F. Talbot & Co.; Gemenes, (Br.,) Hartings, London, Snow & Burgess; Leone, (Ital.,) Ferraro, Cette, Funch, Edye & Co.; Alma, (Swed.,) Hilson, Port Lyttelton and Wellington, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Tula, Morgan, Belize, Williams Jex & Co.; David Owen, Obiakbourne, Gibraltar and Malaga, Miller & Houghton; Keystone, Kraft, Havana, James E. Ward & Co.; La Saleita, (Ital.,) Scotto, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Roberito, (Ital.,) Azzarisi, Salonica, Turkey, Lauro, Sorey & Secondi.

Schrs. Francis G. Davis, Doane, St. Georges, Grenada, and Port of Spain, R. J. Wenberg & Co.; Ida Palmer, Palmer, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Mattie Treat, Dow, Port of Spain, Jones & Lough;

The New-York Times.

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APRIL 1878

WASHINGTON.

THE DOOR-KEEPER OF THE HOUSE.

DISCUSSION OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CIVIL SERVICE REFORM IN THE HOUSE—OPPOSITION OF THE FRIENDS OF THE DOOR-KEEPER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The House, to-day, took up the case of Door-keeper Polk, whom the Committee on Civil Service Reform have investigated and found guilty of gross irregularities and unlawful practices. The friends of the Door-keeper made a struggle to prevent the consideration of the matter, but were vanquished on a yea and nay vote. Carter Harrison, Chairman of the Committee, made a speech in which he earnestly advocated the resolution reported by the majority of the committee declaring the office of Door-keeper vacant. He quoted from the evidence taken by the committee to show that Polk had more men on the pay-rolls than are authorized by law; that he shaved the salaries of some officers to provide money to pay people who should not have been on the rolls, and that he had men on what is known as the "soldiers' roll" who had never been in the military or naval service. A number of Democratic members attempted to annoy and disconcert Mr. Harrison by asking him questions and interjecting irrelevant remarks, but he could not be diverted from exposing the incompetency and shortcomings of Polk, and managed to present such a strong case against the Door-keeper that those Democrats who have been denouncing official corruption, and howling about dishonesty in the public service, will find it difficult to explain any defense of him they may attempt to make. Mr. Ellsworth, a Republican member from Illinois, who is somewhat of an oratorical nuisance, was prominent in the effort to throw ridicule upon Mr. Harrison because of his course in regard to the Doorkeeper, and while he succeeded in amusing those Democrats who desire to screen Polk by annoying Harrison, he excited the disgust of the majority on both sides of the House, and made himself ridiculous in the eyes of the spectators in the galleries. Upon the conclusion of Mr. Harrison's speech the House adjourned, leaving the matter pending as unfinished business. The friends of Polk are doing all that is possible to delay action upon his case, but it is pretty certain they will not succeed in saving him from dismissal.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

THE HARLEM RIVER IMPROVEMENT—MONTGOMERY BLAIR'S SCHEME TO PUT TILDEN IN THE WHITE HOUSE—THE INTEREST ON DISTRICT BONDS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The scheme for the improvement of the Harlem River, which has been so untiringly advocated by Mr. Benjamin Willis, of New-York, will, in all probability, be successful. It will be remembered that it is proposed to connect the Hudson River and the Long Island Sound by cutting a ship canal to be 15 feet deep below low water. According to estimates made by Gen. Newton, the entire improvement will cost $2,500,000. To-day the Committee on Commerce decided to recommend that $150,000 be appropriated for beginning the work. A bill looking to this end has already been three times introduced by Mr. Willis, and as many times, from one cause or another, defeated. He has persevered, however, and, in spite of many difficulties, seems at last to be assured of success.

That distinguished citizen, Montgomery Blair, was in Washington to-day, and apparently greatly elated over the passage by the Maryland Legislature of his resolutions looking toward the unseating of President Hayes and Vice-President Wheeler. Should the resolution be signed by the Governor of Maryland, as now seems probable, the next act in the farce will be the introduction to Congress of a bill to enable the Attorney-General of Maryland to appear in the Supreme Court of the United States to ask that effect be given to the electoral vote of Maryland by directing that the electoral vote of Louisiana and Florida be counted for Tilden and Hendricks. This, it is claimed, can be done under the provisions of the Electoral Count bill. Mr. Blair evidently regards himself as a very great man, and he is sure—at least, he says he is sure—that Tilden will be in the White House before the year is out.

The Committee on Ways and Means to-day reported a bill providing for the payment of the interest on the District of Columbia 3.65 bonds as the same become due. These bonds, principal and interest, are guaranteed by the United States, but Congress has failed to make permanent arrangements for the payment of the interest, which is payable semi-annually. Two years ago the interest was in default by reason of Congress failing to make the necessary appropriation. The bill introduced to-day would prevent any default in future, and provides that the interest shall be paid regularly by the United States Treasurer at Washington and New-York. A certain portion of the tax on the real estate of the district is annually paid into the United States Treasury to pay the interest on these bonds and to create a sinking fund for their redemption. The bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on a point of order.

THE FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL.

AN INVESTIGATION TO BE MADE BY THE HOUSE—THE SENATE INVESTIGATION—EFFECT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE HOSPITAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The Freedmen's Hospital, it is understood, is to be investigated again by a committee of the House. The business of investigation has been going on since early in the Fall, and has had one excellent result. The hospital is now in good condition, by the testimony of all. The facts concerning the investigation, by Secretary Schurz's direction, were fully printed in THE TIMES. The commission took testimony, but wrote the report regardless of evidence, and in fact completed it before all the testimony was taken. The Secretary determined to be guided in his action by the evidence instead of by the report. Thereupon the officers of the hospital began to make a great ado, and after a little the Senate ordered an investigation, which has been obviously conducted in the interest of the accused persons, and they will be acquitted, and Secretary Schurz will, no doubt, be severely dealt with. But, as above stated, there is to be a further examination by a House committee, and in the end everybody will have been both condemned and acquitted. Mr. Schurz has gained his point of securing good administration in the hospital for the time being, at least while the eye of Congress is on it. The truth is, no doubt, that the hospital had been left for a long time without thorough inspection. Its managers had things all their own way. The administration fell into abuses and patients were neglected and ill treated, and some things were carried on that disgraced the institution. Nobody in Washington can doubt that reform, which was a more popular term in the days of the French arms investigation than it seems now to be, has been forced upon the hospital, though in the manner at first attempted. Another investigation can do it no harm.

PACIFIC RAILROAD SINKING FUND.

SLOW PROGRESS OF THE DEBATE IN THE SENATE—PRACTICES OF THE LOBBY AS NOTED BY SENATOR EDMUNDS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The debate on the Pacific Railway bills continues to drag along slowly in the Senate. To-day Senator Morrill had the floor, and delivered a carefully-prepared and strongly-worded speech in favor of the bill reported from the Judiciary Committee. During a running debate which followed Senator Edmunds paid his respects to the lobby in the most vigorous style, declaring, among other things, that he had known of railway passes being distributed in the Senate pending the passage of important railroad legislation, and had heard that 50 cents a line had been paid to influence editorials in newspapers. This, however, the Senator was careful to remark, was some time ago. Senator Booth has the floor to-morrow, and it is probable that the discussion will last through the week.

AMERICANS IN THE COOLIE TRADE.

REPORT OF THE COMMANDER OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC STATION—AMERICAN MERCHANTMEN CARETING COOLIES FROM CHINA TO HONOLULU AND ELSEWHERE.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The Secretary of the Navy has received a communication from the commanding officer of the South Pacific Station to the effect that American merchantmen are engaged in the coolie trade—that is in the transportation of Chinese from China—and the Navy Department is now considering the question of the necessary instructions to our fleet to have the laws executed by the seizure of all such ships. The probability is that such instructions will be speedily issued. The department is advised that a vessel wrecked on one of the South Pacific Islands was found to contain 50 Chinese over and above the number certified to by the United States Consul at the port of embarkation. It is also represented to the Secretary of the Navy that coolies had been taken to Honolulu, where they are forced to enter into contracts for labor in order to procure their liberty, and the trade is supposed to be carried on in utter defiance of the laws of the United States. This subject was under consideration at the Cabinet meeting to-day.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, April 2, 1878.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $224,240 86, and from Customs $456,364 68.

Jere Murphy was to-day appointed Revenue Storekeeper for the Second District of Alabama, and J. C. Vigal for the Second District of Georgia.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: William C. Howells, now Consul at Quebec, to be United States Consul at Toronto; John N. Wasson, of Illinois, to be United States Consul at Quebec.

Dr. Charles F. Stansbury, a prominent Freemason, well known to the fraternity throughout the country, was last week reported dead. This statement was erroneous; although he has been ill he is now recovering his health.

Edward McLeer, Revenue Agent, stationed at New-York, will be transferred to Chicago, and E. D. Webster, formerly of Brooklyn, will be appointed Revenue Agent at New-York. Mr. Webster was recently nominated for the Consulship at Toronto, Canada, but will withdraw his name from connection with that office.

The State Department reports that recently at Mier, on the Rio Grande, the Mexican authorities, on requisition made, returned a herd of stolen cattle to their Texas owners, and took steps to punish the thieves. As this is the first instance of the kind that has been reported, it is thought to show an improved condition of affairs on the Mexican border.

The recent appointment of Rev. J. J. Keane, of this city, to be Bishop of Richmond, has been received by the entire Catholic community and other friends with marked satisfaction. They have made arrangements to pay all his debts contracted for church and benevolent purposes, and to supply him with a Bishop's ring, crozier, and other personal articles pertaining to his office.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue thinks that the passage of the joint resolution prescribing the time for the payment of the tax on distilled spirits will result in stiffening the market for spirits, and, the quantity in the hands of dealers being small, there will be an active demand for spirits in the next three months, so that, in his judgment, the Government will recover some of the $5,000,000 decrease in the past few months.

The Department has information that at Kernersville, S. C., recently, Revenue Agent Brooks observed at the railroad depot a shipment of six suspicious looking barrels. He obtained a search warrant, and found that each barrel contained two boxes of tobacco without stamps. He seized the tobacco, and Revenue Agent Wagner telegraphs from Goldsboro, N. C., to-day, as follows: "Have taken charge of case of shipment of tobacco in flour barrels reported by Agent Brooks; perpetrator discovered, factory seized, and warrant issued."

Noticing a statement in the newspapers that the Jefferson Barracks contrived to use 4,850 scrubbing-brushes, the Quarter-masterGeneral says they were not advertised for at the Jefferson Barracks but at Jeffersonville Depot, on the Ohio River. This is the principal army depot of Quartermaster's stores, and supplies the entire Army east of the Rocky Mountains with such things as scrubbing-brushes, but uses itself very few. As there are 5,000 buildings under charge of the Quartermaster's Department to be kept clean, 4,850 scrubbing-brushes a year are not considered an extravagant supply.

Representative Wood, having understood that some of the New-York merchants and merchants elsewhere have doubts about the passage of his Tariff bill, said to-day that it was constantly increasing in strength. The day it was reported it received on preliminary questions 108 votes on a rising vote, 123 by tellers, and 134 by yeas and nays, with 17 Democrats absent. Mr. Wood says he has no doubt of the passage of the bill in the House by the 1st of May, and its passage in the Senate before the close of the present session. He further mentions as a noticeable fact that never since 1789 has any tariff bill proposing general or radical changes passed both houses during the same session.

The following is a comparative statement showing the aggregate of certificates of deposit received each month thus far during the fiscal years ending June 30th, 1877 and 1878:

RECEIPTS DURING FISCAL YEAR.

Months.	1877.	1878.	Decrease.
July...	$9,956,605 71	$9,172,973 77	$783,731 94
August.	9,619,055 13	9,637,263 51	*18,868 39
Sept...	9,637,758 18	9,854,545 45	*216,789 27
Oct....	10,242,905 00	10,107,360 77	135,544 23
Nov....	9,075,491 26	946,763 75	*71,272 49
Dec....	9,511,157 33	9,062,748 68	448,408 65
Jan....	10,257,440 06	8,857,433 92	1,600,006 14
Feb....	8,597,779 79	7,114,071 52	1,483,708 27
March..	9,251,439 82	7,992,310 63	1,259,129 19
April..	9,879,311 04	.....	.....
May....	12,968,514 61	.....	.....
June...	9,973,421 49	.....	.....
Tot'l	$118,878,997 41	.....	.....

Decrease to March 31, 1878, $5,403,888 27.

*Increase.

THE CHARGES AGAINST MR. DUELL.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 2.—The examination of R. Holland Duell, ex-member of Congress and ex-United States Commissioner of Patents, who was arrested on the charge of withholding pension money from Martha J. Corson, of Cortland, while acting as agent for her in procuring such pension, was begun before United States Commissioner Northrup in this city to-day. United States District Attorney Pound appeared for the Government. Mr. Duell admitted that he received the pension of $658 93 and retained $560 93 at the request of Mrs. Corson, who did not want so much money with her, fearing that her husband's creditors would demand it, and that when she asked for her money he gave it to her and took her receipt for it, which he produced in court. He testified to having sent a check for the balance from New-York, which check he supposed was received by his partner's new decoy, but was lost. It was found, however, among the papers of his partner a month ago. Mr. Duell claims that the arrest and prosecution are the result of a persecution on the part of politicians, instigated by persons who were disappointed in not obtaining office under him.

POLICE OF SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.—At midnight last night the Legislature adjourned sine die. One of the latest of its acts was the passage of the bill authorizing an increase of the Police force of San Francisco by the addition of 250 officers, making a total of 450. The Governor has signed the bill.

THE OBNOXIOUS TREATY.

DISCUSSION ESSENTIAL TO PEACE.

EXPRESSIONS OF LORDS BEACONSFIELD AND SALISBURY—WHAT THE WAR WILL BE IF IT OCCURS—INDICATIONS OF UNITED ACTION BY AUSTRIA AND ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 3.—The correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* at Vienna says: "A dispatch from Count von Beust, the Austrian Ambassador at London, received here, states that Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury earnestly desire the maintenance of peace, but if Russia's attitude should render war a necessity, it will be carried on until resistance is crushed. News from St. Petersburg as to the result of Gen. Ignatieff's mission here, which will to a great extent settle the question of peace or war, is hourly expected. It is not probable that Gen. Ignatieff will return to this city. Lord Salisbury's circular has increased the friendly disposition here toward England. Germany is doing everything possible to revive the congress scheme."

The *Telegraph's* correspondent at Pera understands that the Austrian Embassy there has received a dispatch to the effect that Austria must support England's demand for the full discussion of the provisions of the treaty with a view to some important modifications.

ENGLISH AND AUSTRIAN OBJECTIONS

THE WHOLE TREATY IRRECONCILABLE WITH THE INTERESTS OF EUROPE—TURKEY REDUCED TO A STATE OF DEPENDENCE ON RUSSIA—THE HIGHWAYS TO THE EAST THUS PLACED IN A POSITION TO BE MENACED BY RUSSIA.

LONDON, April 2.—The following is the portion of Lord Salisbury's circular to the powers, verbatim, in which he objects to the Treaty of San Stefano as a whole: "The combined effect of the treaty, in addition to the results upon the Greek population and upon the balance of maratime power, which have been already pointed out, is to depress almost to the point of entire subjection the political independence of the Government of Constantinople. The formal jurisdiction of that Government extends over geographical positions which must, under all circumstances, be of the deepest interest to Great Britain. It is in the power of the Ottoman Government to close or to open the straits which form the natural highway of nations between the Ægean Sea and the Euxine. Its dominion is recognized at the head of the Persian Gulf, on the shores of the Levant, and in the immediate neighborhood of the Suez Canal. It cannot be otherwise than a matter of extreme solicitude to this country that the Government to which this jurisdiction belongs should be so closely pressed by the political outposts of a greatly superior power that its independent action, and even existence, is almost impossible. These results arise, not so much from the language of any single article in the treaty as from the operation of the instrument as a whole. A discussion limited to articles selected by one power in the congress would be an illusory remedy for the dangers to English interests, and to the permanent peace of Europe, which would result from the state of things which the treaty proposes to establish." The foregoing seems to show the utter impossibility of a compromise between England and Russia on the basis of the San Stefano treaty.

Vienna advices represent that the Austrian objections are not less fatal to the existence of the treaty than England's. Reverting to Gen. Ignatieff's mission from this standpoint, the *Times'* Vienna correspondent says: "His coming hither was a direct invitation to Austria to state her objections to the various stipulations of the treaty, which was done with the utmost frankness, so that, whether the congress ultimately meets or not, Russia is now able to judge how far and in what way the treaty can be reconciled in the opinion of Austria with the latter's interests and those of Europe. I say European as well as Austrian, because, although Austria, as a border State, doubtless has specific interests in the settlement of one or the other point, still the question in its main bearings has always been looked upon as eminently European. In spite of her specific interests, or perhaps, on that very account, Austria, more than any other country, is in a position to see not only the immediate effect but the ulterior bearings of each stipulation of the treaty, and to point out where they affect Europe in general."

This apparent agreement between Austria and England caused an improved tone on the London and other Bourses yesterday, on the theory that Russia must give way before such a combination. But it may be doubted whether this impression will be sustained in the face of Lord Salisbury's sweeping objections, for the Austrian views, which could hardly be more antagonistic to the whole treaty, are said by the *Times'* St. Petersburg correspondent to be regarded there as so exorbitant that the Russian Chancellery, to prevent an offensive alliance between Austria and England, is about to make another attempt to come to terms with England. As Vienna hopes are still entertained that the congress may meet. Nothing seems to indicate the feeling at Berlin. A dispatch to the *Times* from that capital says that Prince Bismarck is going to his Lauenburg estates shortly, unless detained by the Eastern question. It is stated from Vienna and St. Petersburg, on unusually good authority, that Russia is irritated by a rebuff from France. The latter, being approached for a separate recognition of the Treaty of San Stefano, replied that she would not participate in a combination against England.

The *Times* in its leading editorial article says: "The Government's conviction that the terms extorted from Turkey are inconsistent alike with the interests of England and Europe will be sustained by the public opinion of the country."

IGNATIEFF'S MISSION NOT ENDED.

THE EFFORT TO MAKE ENGLAND AND AUSTRIA ACT SEPARATELY TO BE RENEWED —THE PRICE OF AUSTRIAN NEUTRALITY NOT CLEARLY STATED.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 2.—Gen. Ignatieff has arrived in this city. The *Agence Russe* maintains that his mission has not failed, as he was simply instructed to give and receive friendly explanations. Relative to the attitude of England, the *Agence* says Russia cannot do more to facilitate the meeting of a congress. Her means of persuasion cease at the point where care for her dignity commences.

LONDON, April 2.—The semi-official *Eastern Budget* prints the following special dispatch from Vienna: "Gen. Ignatieff was informed by this Government that it requires certain alterations to be made in the peace preliminaries, and such alterations must be made with the concurrence of the other powers. There is no prospect, therefore, of England being isolated, and the action of the Vienna Cabinet is calculated to promote the interests of peace."

LONDON, April 3.—The *Standard's* Vienna dispatch says: "It is announced that Gen. Ignatieff will return here after he has consulted Prince Gortschakoff on Austria's objections to the treaty."

The *Times'* St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs as follows: "It is admitted that Austria is not as all disposed to state clearly the price of her neutrality, recognising the fact that war between Russia and England would enable her to dictate her own terms."

The *Times'* St. Petersburg dispatch, and advices from Berlin and Vienna, mention some indications that Russia might desire to renew the negotiations for a congress, taking the Treaty of Paris as a basis of discussion.

THE SITUATION AT THE FRONT.

STRONG CONVICTION AT THE RUSSIAN HEAD-QUARTERS THAT WAR WITH ENGLAND IS INEVITABLE—EFFECT OF LORD SALISBURY'S CIRCULAR—THE RUSSIANS FORTIFYING—AN ULTIMATUM TO THE TURKS.

LONDON, April 2.—The latest advices from Constantinople, dated April 1, evening, say: "A strong conviction prevails at the Russian head-quarters that an Anglo-Russian war is inevitable. It is reported that Russia has offered to cancel the money indemnity and increase Turkish powers over new Bulgaria as a reward for an alliance, but these offers have not led to any result.

"The Grand Duke Nicholas held a reception of the diplomatic body on Sunday. The British and French Ambassadors sent their cards. The Grand Duke returns to his head-quarters at San Stefano on Wednesday."

Meanwhile, Lord Salisbury's references in his circular to the interests of the Greeks and to the condition and prospects of Turkey are not calculated to make the Porte hold aloof from the Russians. He says: "The object of the Constantinople conference was to preserve Turkey by reforming her. This policy was frustrated by the unfortunate resistance of the Ottoman Government itself, and, under the altered circumstances of the present time, the same result cannot be attained to the same extent by the same means. Large changes may, and no doubt will, be requisite in the treaties by which south-eastern Europe has hitherto been ruled, but good government, assured peace and freedom for the populations to whom those blessings have been strange are still the objects which England earnestly desires to secure."

The *Times* has a Bucharest special saying: "Opposition to the retrocession to Russia of Bessarabia is growing in intensity. The weather is very fine and warm. Unless energetic disinfecting is promptly carried out along the military roads in Bulgaria and Roumania, a frightful pestilence is likely to break out."

The Danube has been officially declared open and free of danger between Abrail and Sulina.

VIENNA, April 2.—A special to the *Political Correspondence* from Constantinople reports that the Russians have commenced a fresh movement toward Gallipoli. The Russian troops north of the Balkans are being moved nearer the Danube. The Russians are everywhere erecting fortifications.

LONDON, April 3.—The *Standard* has the following from Constantinople: "The Russians, fearing that the Turks will endeavor to maintain neutrality, M. Onou, first dragoman of the Russian embassy, has made the following demands, which may be regarded as an ultimatum: A abandonment to the Russians of the fortifications on both sides of the Upper Bosphorus and Gallipoli and Boulair on the Dardanelles. The Turks are also to evacuate Makrikeni and Maslak, and place some barracks and hospitals at the disposal of the Russians. The Grand Duke Nicholas last night urged these demands upon Reouf Pasha, and they will be submitted to the council. It is said that the Sultan and Vefyk Pasha oppose them."

A correspondent of the *Times* at San Stefano recounts an interview with the Grand Duke Nicholas, who said he had reason to know that the Sultan would gladly see his territory freed of Russians and English. If the English fleet left, the Russians would immediately begin to embark. The Grand Duke still hoped that war might be avoided through the peaceful disposition of the Czar and the good sense of the English.

A Belgrade special to the *Times* says it is reported that the Servians, by the command of Russia, will shortly occupy Widdin and Adakaleh. Austria is likely to protest against the occupation of the latter place. The feeling in Servian Government circles inclines to Austria rather than Russia, and a willingness is even expressed to make a military convention with the former.

ENGLISH WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

THE RESERVES TO ASSEMBLE APRIL 19—PURCHASE OF A LARGE TRANSPORT—BUYING CAVALRY HORSES IN CANADA—CANADIAN OFFICERS OFFERING THEIR SERVICES.

LONDON, April 2.—The *Gazette* to-night publishes a proclamation ordering the reserves to assemble on or before April 19.

The Government has bought another large steamer at Belfast for transport service.

LONDON, April 3.—The *Standard* announces in official form that it has been decided to immediately recall the Duke of Edinburgh from the Mediterranean. It is probable that four ships of the Channel Squadron will go to the Pirmus.

MONTREAL, April 2.—The demand for a particular class of horses for England is increasing. Several car-loads, of from 18 to 30 each, are being taken over the Grand Trunk Railway daily, destined for Europe. They are intended for military service, and are branded with the letter "S." The country east and west is being searched for suitable horses for war purposes. Large shipments of cattle are also being forwarded from the lower prov nces.

The following officers of the Montreal forces have formally tendered their services to the Home Government in case of war: Lieut.-Col. Frank Bond and Capt. Fallow, of the Tenth Prince of Wales Rifles; Lieut. Alexander Stewart, of the Victoria Rifles; Capt. Robert E. Hill and Dr. William B. Burland, of the Fifth Royal Fusileers.

NOTES OF THE CONTROVERSY.

BELGRADE, April 2.—It is stated that M. Tchumitch, a former President of the Ministerial Council, has been found guilty of treason, as the head of the military revolt of last December, and will probably be shot. Several persons who took part in the revolt have already been executed.

LONDON, April 2.—This afternoon's *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "A report reaches us that Count Von Beust, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at London, has left for Vienna suddenly—presumable, therefore, on urgent business."

It is announced in official form that Sir Charles Adderley will be elevated to the peerage, and Viscount Sandon will succeed him as President of the Board of Trade.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has ordered special prayers in consequence of the public anxiety.

OPPOSITION TO THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.—The Executive Committee of the American Iron and Steel Association met to-day at the office in Philadelphia, to consider the Revised Tariff bill as reported to the House by Mr. Wood. Letters were read from a number of members representing the manufacture of Bessemer steel, crucible steel, pig-iron, and bar-iron, all of which, without exception, disapproved of the bill as a whole, although admitting that some of its details were not particularly objectionable. The writers of the letters strongly urged the association to take such action as would assist in defeating the bill. After free interchange of opinions by members of the Executive Committee, it was unanimously resolved that the association disapprove of the bill as a whole, and strenuously urge that all attempts to change the tariff laws at this session of Congress be at once abandoned.

CHARGED WITH DEFRAUDING A WIDOW.

AUBURN, N. Y., April 2.—Ex-Congressman R. H. Duell, of Cortland, N. Y., was recently arrested by United States Marshal MacDougal, of this city, and taken before a United States Commissioner on a charge of defrauding a widow out of $600 pension money. He was released on bail to appear at a future time. Duell claims that he can produce a receipt for the money. The case has not yet had a hearing.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

AGRARIAN OUTRAGE IN IRELAND.

MURDER OF THE EARL OF LEITRIM, HIS CLERK, AND HIS DRIVER NEAR THE COTTAGE OF A WIDOW WHO HAD BEEN EVICTED—EIGHTY-NINE OF HIS TENANTS UNDER ORDERS TO QUIT.

DUBLIN, April 2.—Intelligence has been received here that the Earl of Leitrim, his clerk, and also his driver, were shot dead this morning while driving near his lordship's lodge, Manor Vaughan, County of Derry.

LONDON, April 2.—In the House of Commons to-night, Mr. Lowther, Under Colonial Secretary, confirmed the report of the shooting of the Earl of Leitrim, and said there was reason to suppose that the crime was one of an agrarian character.

The Earl was shot opposite a cottage from which he had recently evicted a widow. Eighty-nine of his tenants were under notice to quit. The Earl's body was found in a ditch. The left side of his head was battered in. It is thought he was also shot in the head, but the fatal shot was through the heart. The left arm was broken and the right completely shattered. The driver and clerk were shot in the head. The ground where the murder was committed showed traces of a hard struggle. A fowling-piece and part of another gun were found near the spot. Three or four men were seen loitering in the neighborhood before the occurrence of the murder.

[William Sydney Clements, third Earl of Leitrim, was born in 1806, and succeeded his father, Dec. 31, 1854. The late Earl owned considerable landed property in the Counties of Leitrim and Donegal, in the Province of Ulster, Ireland, and his murder is no doubt due to some trouble which arose between himself and some of his tenants. He had the reputation of being what is known in Ireland as a "hard" landlord. In politics he was a Tory of the old school, and sat in the House of Lords as Baron Clements, of Kilmacrenan, County Donegal. He was a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, and a Magistrate for several counties. The deceased Earl was never married, and he is succeeded in his title and estates by his brother, Hon. Capt. Charles Skeffington Clements, who was born in 1807. The new Earl is also unmarried, and the title and estates will at his death descend to his nephew, Robert Bermingham Clements, who was born on March 5, 1847.]

THE CUBAN SURRENDER.

STATEMENT OF GEN. ROLOFF—EFFECT OF THE SPANISH OFFER OF LIBERTY TO SLAVES IN INSURGENT RANKS.

HAVANA, April 2.—The insurgent General, Roloff, was visited to-day by the agent of the Associated Press. He said he was in the campaign during the whole insurrection, and capitulated in obedience to the orders of the Cuban Camara. The motives of the Camara for making peace are unknown to him. He had 2,000 persons about him, 800 of them armed, when he capitulated. The clause in the peace conditions liberating slaves in the insurgent ranks did the greatest damage to the insurrection, obliging the chiefs to surrender because the negroes would fight no longer. Since the arrival of Gen. Martinez-Campos in the island the Spanish troops had forced the insurgents to keep constantly moving, and after the arrival no insurgents were taken alive or shot or executed. During the whole insurrection about 30 deserters from the Spanish ranks came into Gen. Roloff's lines.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

THE ENGLISH UNIVERSITY BOAT-RACE—OBSTRUCTIONISTS IN PARLIAMENT—COMMISSIONER M'CORMICK IN PARIS—THE FRENCH STATE-OF-SIEGE BILL PASSED.

LONDON, April 2.—The betting on the inter-University boat-race, which takes place on the Thames on Saturday, April 13, is seven to four on the Oxford crew.

The House of Commons sat through the night until 6 o'clock this morning, in consequence of obstructive opposition by some of the Irish members to the Irish Sunday Closing bill.

PARIS, April 2.—Hon. Richard C. McCormick, American Commissioner-General to the approaching Universal Exhibition, arrived here to-day.

VERSAILLES, April 2.—The Chamber of Deputies has passed the State-of-siege bill in the form in which it was adopted by the Senate.

LONDON, April 3.—Mr. Ewart, Conservative, has been returned to Parliament from Belfast.

LIBELING A MICHIGAN JUDGE.

THE SUIT AGAINST A DETROIT EVENING NEWSPAPER—TWO TRIALS AND A COMPROMISE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, April 2.—The libel suit of Circuit Judge C. J. Reilly, of this city, against the *Evening News* came to a termination by settlement to-day. It had its origin in a scandalous item published some years ago by the paper under a sensational heading, accusing the Judge of grave immorality, for which the only foundation was the crazy affidavit of a half-witted fellow, and which had not been filed with any public officer, although it was intended to be part of some legal proceedings that were never pushed. The case was tried, resulting in a verdict of $4,500 damages for the plaintiff, but the Supreme Court reversed the decision on technicalities and ordered a new trial, which resulted in $5,000 damages. This was also appealed, and the Supreme Court again reversed the finding and ordered a third trial. Pending this the *News* has settled the matter by paying Judge Reilly $2,500, and to-day publishes a card, closing with the statement that the reputation of Mr. Reilly as a gentleman, lawyer, and Judge, has never stood higher than at present. The case has attracted much attention throughout the West.

RAILROAD SOLD AT AUCTION.

RICHMOND, Va., April 2.—The Chesapeake and Ohio railroad was sold to-day at auction for $2,750,000. It was bought by A. S. Hatch, of New-York, as Chairman of the Committee of Purchase and Reorganization, consisting of A. S. Hatch, C. P. Huntington, A. A. Low, and John Castree, of New-York, and Isaac Davenport, of Richmond, for themselves and others. The purchase was made in pursuance of a plan of reorganization in which over nine-tenths of the bondholders under Chesapeake and Ohio mortgages united. As the privilege of joining in the purchase will probably still be extended to the remainder, participation in it by such bondholders will be practically unanimous. The amount for which the property sold is more than sufficient to cover the bonds of the Virginia Central Railroad Company outstanding, with the past due interest on the same, the expenses of foreclosures, &c., and all claims having priority of the 6 and 7 per cent. bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, the amount of such prior liens being understood to be about $2,000,000. As the sale will unquestionably be satisfactory to all parties, there can be no doubt of its being ratified by the court.

MARINE INSURANCE RISKS AT CHICAGO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, April 2.—The insurance companies writing cargo and hull risks at this port are playing the "cut-throat" game with much vigor, and to-day got rates down to 20 cents on Buffalo grain cargoes, and 5 cents on A1 and A2 hulls. The opening figures having been 50 cents on cargoes and 5½ cent on hulls. Rates as above. It is not improbable that the figures on cargoes will go as low as 10 cents before the week is over. The Inland Lloyds assert that they are not responsible for the cut from 50 to 25 cents, and lay it at the door of the outside companies. In regard to the hull rate it was said to-day that the agent of a company outside the pool had announced his intention of writing risks on A1 and A2 vessels at 5 cents, one-half cent lower than current rates.

BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENTS.

MONTREAL, April 1.—There were 29 failures in this city during March, with liabilities of $700,000, and a net deficiency of $413,000. The amount of liabilities shows a reduction of 70 per cent. on the month's figures. Confidence is being restored, and business is brightening up considerably. The liabilities of John Hatchett & Co., wholesale grocers, are $52,000. The Bank of Toronto is interested to the amount of $25,000, and the Bank of Commerce, $6,500. The estate will pay 60 cents on the dollar.

BURLINGTON, Vt., April 2.—In the United States Court to-day, the St. Albans Foundry Company was adjudged a bankrupt and an Assignee appointed. It is thought that the assets will nearly equal the liabilities.

THE NATIONAL PARTY IN MICHIGAN.

FURTHER RETURNS FROM THE STATE ELECTION—UNEXPECTED DEVELOPMENT OF STRENGTH ON THE PART OF THE NEW PARTY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, April 2.—Fuller returns from yesterday's State election show that the National Party made very unexpected developments of strength in different parts of the State. In places where they had not organized the usual mixed results are reported, but every county that has had active Greenback workers and papers yields a large harvest of votes. Grand Rapids, the second city of the State, was swept by them, and they have a majority of the Board of Supervisors of that county. In the City of Jackson they defeated a fusion of Republicans and Democrats led by the strongest men of both parties. Barry County, usually Republican by 500 majority, they have carried by over 700 majority. In Van Buren County they also control the Board of Supervisors. They further carried the considerable towns of Hastings, Buchanan, Cold Water, Hillsdale, Adrian, Midland, Vassar, Paw Paw, Janesville, Mason, and Big Alliance, while the Democrats won in Lansing, Battle Creek, and Flint. In this county [Wayne] they have carried a majority of the towns outside of this city, sweeping some of the old Democratic strongholds. In Hillsdale and Lenawee Counties, which are Republican strongholds, they have made like gains. Their leaders here are exultant, and talk loudly of their prospects, but data are not yet at hand to satisfactorily estimate their real strength, or which of the regular parties has yielded them the largest number of recruits.

A WOMAN IN THE CASE.

THE FLIGHT OF COL. VANCE—SEVERAL THOUSAND DOLLARS BORROWED—THE WIFE OF A MUSIC-TEACHER ALSO MISSING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, April 2.—Gentlemen who arrived here this afternoon from Gallipolis, Ohio, state that Col. Vance before leaving home borrowed large sums of money from his relatives and business acquaintances. The amount that he succeeded in obtaining is estimated to be not less than $15,000, and it may reach $20,000. His two brothers-in-law, who are now in pursuit of him, are among the losers. It is reported by the gentlemen from Gallipolis that there is a woman in the case. About the time Col. Vance left home the wife of a music-teacher, who is famous for her personal charms, also disappeared. Her name had been connected with that of Col. Vance by current gossip, but the stories were not believed by the latter's friends. This woman has been heard from at St. Louis, whither Vance is known to have gone, and the facts are being developed daily which go to show that the two have taken flight together. Col. Vance is connected by marriage with one of the most respectable families in South-eastern Ohio, and has hitherto borne an unsullied reputation. His credit was so high in Cincinnati that he could have obtained large sums of money had he given himself time. The developments of the past day cause great astonishment among his personal friends here.

THE SPRING ELECTIONS.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI, April 2.—Returns from the election in Ohio yesterday indicate that a light vote was polled. Many of the local questions at issue put politics aside in many places. In the larger towns and cities—Cleveland, Portsmouth, Athens, Mount Vernon, Delaware, Bellefontaine, and Cambridge—the Republicans either carried the day or secured a large gain. In Columbus, Dayton, Hamilton, Springfield, Toledo, Newark, and Urbana, the Democrats were ahead. The National Party was defeated in Toledo. The latest figures from the Cincinnati election, with four wards incomplete, indicate the election of D. Baker, Republican, to the Board of Public Works by 2,900 majority; Harmon, Democrat, Judge of the Superior Court, by 2,600 majority; Smiley, Democrat, Clerk of the Police Court, by a small majority, and Baker, Democrat, County Solicitor, by 500 majority. The Council will likely be Republican, and the Board of Aldermen Democratic. The Nationals developed but little strength.

TOLEDO, April 2.—At the municipal election in this city yesterday the Democrats elected their Street Commissioner and the whole of their city ticket by 100 to 200 majority. The Republicans elect two Aldermen and one Councilman; the Democrats one Alderman and three Councilmen; the Nationals one Alderman and four Councilmen.

CLEVELAND, April 2.—Complete returns from all the wards and precincts of yesterday's municipal election give the Republicans 13 out of 18 Councilmen. The Republicans elect their entire ticket, with the exception of Police Commissioner.

COLUMBUS, April 2.—Full returns from the city election yesterday show that the Democrats elect their entire city ticket, with but one exception, by reduced majorities.

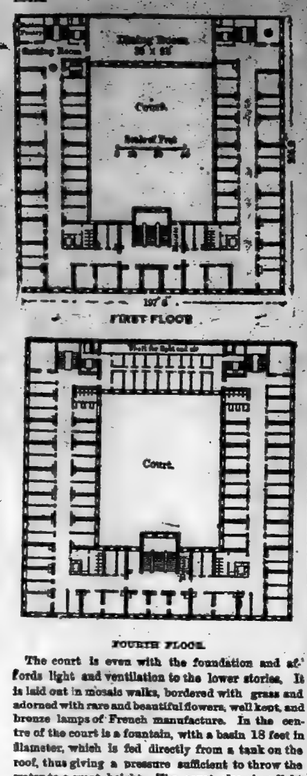
INDIANA AND ILLINOIS.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., April 2.—In the elections yesterday the National Party carried 8 out 12 of the townships in this county, and carried the City of Terre Haute by 187 votes over the Democrats, and by 190 votes over the Republicans.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., April 2.—In the city election here yesterday the Democrats elected a Treasurer, Marshal, Surveyor, and four Councilmen, and the Republicans elected a City Clerk and two Councilmen. The Democrats elect their entire township ticket by a majority of 280.

CHICAGO, April 2—Midnight.—At this hour few wards have sent in full returns

square. A general idea of the plan of the edifice is given by the annexed diagrams of the first and fourth floors.



The court is even with the foundation and affords light and ventilation to the lower stories. It is laid out in mosaic walks, bordered with grass and adorned with rare and beautiful flowers, well kept, and bronze lamps of French manufacture. In the centre of the court is a fountain, with a basin 18 feet in diameter, which is fed directly from a tank on the roof, thus giving a pressure sufficient to throw the water to a great height. The court also gives light and ventilation to all the central rooms, and makes a beautiful promenade for the guests. The walls about the court are made to lend adornment to it, the bright red bricks, white granite window sills and cappings, polished glass, beautiful curtains, and the relief from the roof, forming a pleasing and harmonious surrounding. The structure is absolutely fire-proof. It is composed almost entirely of iron, brick, and stone. The only wood used is that of the window and door frames, and the flooring in four stories. Where wooden flooring is used it is laid on iron joists and over cement. Every joist is of iron, made by Peter Cooper. Every ceiling is of brick, arched, and surmounted by cement. The street walls are 36 inches thick from the second story to the roof. The court walls are 28 inches thick from the second story to the roof. Between the street and court walls, and running through the middle of the building, is a corridor, with six fireproof arches of each floor, dividing the street rooms from those in the court. The walls on each side of this hall are 28 inches thick from the second floor to the roof. Between each pair of rooms from the second floor to the roof, including which is 28 inches thick from the second floor to the roof. It will be seen, therefore, that every pair of sleeping-rooms is surrounded by four brick walls. The floors and ceilings of the rooms are 14 inches thick, of brick and cement arches laid between iron joists. It is inconceivable that a fire can make headway in such a structure. The management has, in the experiment, some time ago placed combustibles on the floor of one of the rooms, and ignited them. The windows and doors were closed, shutting off the draft, and the fire died out in a short time without materially damaging the floor. Each room in every pair is divided from the other by a partition made of iron rafters, iron laths, and cement.

The style of architecture is the pure Renaissance. If the combination of the Greek and Roman principles by modern joinings can be called pure. The style is well suited to such a structure, and gives room for an immense play of architectural invention. The outside walls are simply grand. The fronts on Fourth-avenue and Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets are of massive iron. The lower columns, reaching two stories, are of a deep Scotch granite color, backed by dark brown, and the other stories are of French gray.

THE GROUND FLOOR AND BASEMENT.

The edifice is approached on Fourth-avenue between two gigantic curb lamps, on columns and pedestals, by a grand entrance. This consists of an immense portico of Corinthian pillars and Roman arches, forming the outside of an immense vestibule. The vestibule is immense, and is lighted by a pendent lamp of unique design. This lamp is octagonal in form, and composed of pure man polished brass and plate glass. It has four jets, and cost just $1,000. A few steps take one to the vestibule hall. Here, on the front side, are two offices for the transaction of business, both elegantly furnished. On the rear side, and fronting the entrance, is the beginning of the grand staircase, on each side of which are the hotel offices, with desks and annunciators. Going down one flight of stairs the basement is reached. This is a vast labyrinth of rooms, with arched walls, engines, pumps, and pipes. The basement floor is of stone, and is on a level with the cellar-floor. The first room below the offices is the trunk-room. This is peculiarly constructed and very easy of approach. It is fitted up especially for the storage of trunks and, besides the shelves being capacious, is capable of holding 1,200 trunks. Guests, having ample closet room in their chambers, will be required to leave their trunks here, each person having an apartment for the purpose similar in some respects to that of a safe deposit company. The next room is a pump-room. Here a pump draws water from a well and sends it to a cistern in an adjoining room. Thence it is lifted by a larger pump to a 18,000-gallon tank on the roof. From this tank it is led by a large pipe to the fountain, having a direct fall of 140 feet. After the water leaves the fountain it descends into another cistern at a lower level, and is again lifted into the tank. This tank has a second downward pipe. The water flows down through this to a boiler in the basement, in which the pipe coils a sufficient number of times to allow the water to heat. The pipe is then continued throughout the building, being tapped on its way at each intervals as to supply every room with all the hot water needed. As this warm water rises in the pipes it forms a inverted syphon, so the water is accessible from its ascending arm on every floor, being lifted by hydraulic fustaed of mere atmospheric pressure. In the next room is another large pump, which is connected with the Croton pipes, and forces the water into a second 13,000-gallon tank on the roof. From this tank the Croton is conveyed to every room in the house. Adjoining the pump-room is the bakery. Here are two patent ovens, each of which is capable of baking 600 loaves of bread, 2,000 rolls, and a proportionate amount of pastry. Each oven, besides its superintendent, will keep six professional bakers hard at work. Next to the bakery are the coal, charcoal, and wood vaults. Adjoining these are the ice-rooms, which are filled with immense refrigerators, supplied with ice directly from the sidewalk. Then come the elevator and engine rooms. Next is the boiler-room, in which all the heat and steam used in the hotel is produced. This room is 35 by 98 feet. It is lighted on one side, as all the basement rooms are, by the sunken yard windows. It contains 10 50-horse-power boilers. These boilers are built in sections, and are absolutely "explosion proof." They are under the charge of James Baker, the engineer of the Grand Union Hotel at Saratoga. Next to the boiler-room, on the Thirty-third-street side, are the gas machines. These are proof against explosion, and, as an additional measure of safety, they are kept without the sidewalk and street. On Wednesday night last each machine was tested, 2,700 jets being turned on in the building, and each machine proved itself capable of supplying gas of the first quality to all the burners in the house. As many more as they could consume. By making the gas the management will be able to have all the light needed, and can regulate the quality to suit themselves. Three large washing and three large drying rooms come next to the gas-rooms. Each washing-room has an immense washing-machine run by steam power. To each machine is attached a wringer of proportionate size, and also run by steam. The drying-rooms are of peculiar construction. Vast racks are provided on which to hang wet clothes. These racks run upon rollers, and reach from floor to ceiling. When full they are shoved about 50 feet into a sort of deep cupboard or bureau, into which they fit like drawers running perpendicularly instead of horizontally. This cupboard is heated by steam pipes at such a temperature that the clothes can all be dried, if necessary, within three minutes. When the clothes are washed, wrung and dried, they are sent by elevators to the next floor, where the laundry is situated. The laundry is composed of six rooms, each 16 by 50 feet, connected by large arches. In one room there is a large French ironing-machine. This irons all large pieces, such as sheets, pillow cases, spreads, &c., as these can be done by hand, and with lightning smoothly as can be done by the best women can do to rapidity. It is run by steam in two seconds. The first room below the offices is the trunk-room. This is peculiarly constructed and very easy of approach. It is fitted up especially for the storage of trunks and, besides the shelves being capacious, is capable of holding 1,200 trunks. 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Moore vs. The Manhattan Real Estate Company; Pomeroy vs. Ludwig; May vs. Same.—DEMURRERS.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief-Judge C. P. Daly.

Applications Granted.—Boyce vs. Watrous; Behrman vs. Vogel; Bluxhorn vs. The Mayor, &c.; In the matter of the application of Martin; Cortes vs. Laird.

Jenkins vs. Klein.—Application for discharge of Bail granted.

Wimmig vs. Bahlo.—Motion denied, without costs.

Bond Approved.—Boyce vs. Murray vs. Seattle.

In the matter, &c., of Hancorth.—Account of proceedings referred to Mr. Hoyt to take and state the account.

By Judge Larremore.

Phillips vs. Eagan.—Bond approved.

Solomon vs. Solomon.—Order of reference.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Goepp.

Ash vs. Thalman.—Motion for new trial denied. Opinion filed.

Morrison vs. Frank.—The order made herein dated Feb. 9, 1878, and all proceedings subsequent thereto, including the judgment entered Feb. 28, 1878, are set aside and vacated for irregularity in this, that (in lieu of the said order) an interlocutory judgment was not entered, as required by section 1,215 of the Code of Procedure, and that no reference was ever ascertained by a writ of inquiry, as required, nor was any such writ issued upon payment within 10 days after service of this order of $20, and service by the defendant of answer, and stipulation to accept two days' notice of trial, let the default of the defendant be opened, and let him defend; otherwise, after the expiration of the said 10 days, the plaintiff may proceed as in case of default. Section 1,214 of said Code.

Bell et al. vs. Egan, Executor.—Motion denied. See indorsement on papers.

Smith vs. Graf.—Motion dismissed, with $10 costs.

Motions Granted.—Maltby vs. Conrad; Rauffus vs. Webb; Gilbert vs. Coady; Hamburger vs. Schultze; Hesse vs. Boerr.

Siccardi vs. Lebert, (two cases.)—Orders granted allowing defendant to enter judgment.

Hamilton vs. The Globe Company vs. Gilmore.—Spencer C. Mustin appointed Receiver.

Herman vs. Goldberg.—Respectfully transferred to Mr. Justice McAdam, as involving proceedings taken in his personal presence. The papers in this matter will be found with Clerk of Chambers.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by ——, J.

Nos. 1, 2, 53, 69, 75, 78, 85, 86, 89, 95, 97, 115, 118, 120, 122, 127, 128, 165, 195, 196, 230, 237, 257, 261, 262, 264, 266, 267, 268, 269.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until April 23.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos. 317, 267, 411, 303, 309, 311, 315, 319, 321 323, 336, 341, 345, 347, 375, 391.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. 1510, 994, 1431, 1486, 1500, 1507, 1003, 1555, 1458, 3271, 1145, 1182, 1508, 862, 664, 1033, 386, 1155, 1277, 1556, 1115, 1746, 1768, 1216, 1315, 795, 821.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. 953, 1368, 1353, 1417, 1503, 1708, 980, 1344, 1328, 1364, 1391, 1452, 1454, 1379, 1488, 1493, 1355, 1393, 1394, 1475, 1384, 1476, 1466, 1539, 2057, 1566, 1568, 1569, 1572, 1574, 1576, 1577, 1579, 1580, 1590, 1591, 1582, 1585, 1587, 1588, 1588½, 2715, 1589, 1590, 1591, 1592, 1593, 1594, 1594½, 1595, 1565½.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Curtis, J.

Nos. 804, 600, 888, 451, 257, 310, 449, 854, 825, 826, 827, 828, 830, 831, 832, 833, 835, 836, 837, 839, 840, 843, 846, 847, 848.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by C. P. Daly, C. J.

No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos. 2, 3, 21.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos. 1, 629, 1,434, 1,292, 1,277, 57, 1,558, 1834, 598, 1635, 2466, 1436, 264, 1225, 1174, 727, 1760, 1328, 194, 2538, 1292, 449, 638, 1951, 2278.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos. 1926, 1040, 1351, 1195, 1,100, 622, 2064, 220, 1422, 2140, 596, 840, 1442, 1,443, 1444.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Sheridan, J.

Nos. 2833, 2203, 2773, 2610, 2911, 2915, 3347, 2771, 2588, 2763, 2043, 3343, 2995, 3120, 2743.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Meadows, J.

Nos. 3530, 2509, 3474, 2697, 3257, 9250, 5858, 2375, 3433, 1904, 1577, 1518, 3413, 3034, 2736.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Shea, J.

Nos. 3367, 8765, 3,000, 3216, 2340, 3470, 3542, 4317, 2930, 2918, 3072, 3073, 3559, 1890.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Thomas Van Rensselaer, robbery. | Daniel Cronin, Michael Buckley and Patrick Cronin, burglary.
John Bogardus, robbery. | Joseph Lamb, receivers of stolen goods.
Thomas Harrison and Crawford Lyons, petit larceny. | John Druzo, assault and battery.
William Kennedy and Charles Reilly, burglary. | Robert Hughes, John Graham, Thomas Stevens, Augustin Robbins, Gambling.
Samuel Peters, and John Fagan, grand larceny. | Charles Green and Libby Green, receivers of stolen goods.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

William Hanson, felonious assault and battery.
Patrick McCormack, Edward Enright and William Hanson, burglary.
John Mortimer, assault and battery.
Hugh Cosgrove, felonious assault and battery.
Edward Walton, Henrietta Walton and Mary Mack, felonious assault and battery.
Edward Loeb, grand larceny.
Edward Bushnell and James Conway, false pretenses.
Michael Nathan and May Nathan, robbery.
John Cassidy and Charles Kennedy, burglary.
John Murray, burglary.
Thomas Evans, grand larceny.
Thomas Brennan, Charles McKenna, and Max Stillfelonious assault and battery.
man, larceny from the person.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Daniels, J.

Alexander M. Clane, Alexander Morse, and Augustus Ross, manslaughter.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

In the Board of Aldermen yesterday, Alderman Reilly moved that the ordinance in relation to public market: be so amended as to prohibit any non-resident from leasing stands from the City. He said that a large amount of the business of Washington Market was done by persons who resided in Jersey City. The matter was laid over. "

Mayor Ely sent in a communication vetoing the new ordinance on carts and carmen, on the ground that "it proposes to change long-established ordinances on the same subject in terms which create doubtful legal validity." The Mayor also says that he "apprehends that if the proposed ordinance should be adopted, it would result in greater evils than those designed to be remedied." His veto was laid over.

Alderman Reilly presented a resolution authorizing and directing the Controller not to pay the salary of any person employed by the City who is a nonresident.

Alderman Pinckney said that the Controller had no power over the detailed expenditures of the Board of Education, and that the resolution implied that he had. The matter was then referred to the Committee on Arts, Sciences, and Education.

Alderman Jacobus presented a petition in behalf of a Committee of the Brooklyn Common Council, who were then present, requesting the Board to reconsider the cartman's ordinance and to appoint a committee of conference on the subject, with a view to protect the mutual interests of both cities. The petition, which was signed by President Fisher and others, was referred to the Committee on Law.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 2.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 255 head; total for the week thus far, 4,396 head, against 5,185 the same time last week. Shipments for the week: consigned through, 253 cars; no sales reported to-day; fresh arrivals consigned through and yards bare of stock. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day: none; total for the week thus far, 2,400 head, against 4,200 head last week: consigned through, 5 cars; there was an absence of business for the past week; yards bare of stock. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 2,185 head; total for the week thus far, 10,235 head, against 13,505 head last week; consigned through, 72 cars; market generally unchanged; sales ranging rather light; offerings generally of good quality; quotable Yorkers at $3 70@$3 80; heavy at $3 75@$3 85; shippers principal buyers; best grades disposed of.

CHICAGO, April 2.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports: Hogs—Receipts 12,000 head; shipments, 3,700 head; all grades higher; mixed rough, firm at $3 40@$3 80; light, fair to good, $3 50@$3 85; packing, $3 55@$3 80; butchers' in fair demand; rough Bostons $3 60@$3 70; Philadelphias, $3 75@$4; closed steady; $3 70 bid. Cattle—Receipts, 3,000 head; shipments, all sold. 1,100 head; moderate shipping demand; fair to good, $3,100 head; moderate shipping demand; fair to good, $3 10@$3 50; extra to fancy, $4 75@$5; feeders and stockers active at $2 80@$3 90; butchers' steady, in good demand; Steers, $3 20@$4; Cows, $2 20@$3 20; Bull, $2 25@$3 70; Oxen, $3 25@$4 25. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000 head; market quite good; sales of common to fair at $4 20@$4 25; good to fancy, $4 50@$5 30.

WATERTOWN, Mass., April 2.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 1,125 head; the demand was quite moderate; the best lot of Canada offered could not get over 7c. bid by city butchers; one lot of 80 Canada Steers of fine grade were yarded, but are to be shipped to England; Northern Cattle declined 3c. at sales of choice at $7 50; Northern Cattle declined 3c. at sales of choice at $7 50; second class at $7@$7 25; first quality at $6@$6 50; second do. at $5@$5 50; third do. at $4@$4 75. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1,889 head; the supply was of better quality than last week, but there was no improvement in prices; sales, in lots, at $2@$3 50 per head; extra at $4 50@$5 50, or from 3c. @5c. per lb.; fancy Lambs at 6c. @7c. per lb. Veal Calves at 4½c.@5½c.

EAST LIBERTY, Penn., April 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 425 head of through and 511 head of local stock; the market was dull, selling at 2c. off from last week's prices. Sheep—Receipts, 2,000 head; Yorkers, $3 60@$3 75; sales, 2,000 head. Hogs—Receipts, 4,000 head; Philadelphias, $4 10@$4 20. Sheep—Receipts, 4,000 head; shipped $3 50@$3 75; veal, $4 50@$5.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 2.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$1,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st.	36	500 North-west. pf.	72½
5,000 do.	36¼	1000 do.	72⅜
1,000 C. C. & I. C. 2d.	13⅜	2000 do.	72⅜
4,000 Cen. Pac. gold.	107	1000 do.	72⅜
30,000 So. Pac. 1st.	76	900 do.	72⅜
3,000 N. Y. C. G.	97¾	1000 do.	72⅜
400 Pacific Mail.	20⅜	200 do.	72⅜
600 do.	20¼	200 do.	72½
100 do.	20⅜	800 do.	72⅝
100 Western Union.	86¾	200 do.	72⅝
1400 do.	86⅝	200 do.	72⅝
500 do.	86¾	200 do.	72⅝
1000 do.	86⅞	400 do.	72⅝
5 do.	86⅞	100 do.	72⅝
300 do.	86¾	100 do.	72⅝
600 do.	86⅝	400 do.	72⅝
200 do.	86⅝	200 do.	72⅝
400 do.	86¾	700 do.	72⅝
200 Del. & H.	54	100 Cen. of N. J.	18
200 do.	54⅛	500 St. Paul.	45
100 N. Y. C. & H.	106⅜	300 do.	45⅛
7 do.	106⅜	300 do.	45⅛
400 Mich. Cen.	65⅝	300 do.	45⅛
300 do.	65⅝	300 do.	45⅛
1000 do.	65⅝	300 do.	45⅛
1000 Lake Shore.	65¾	300 do.	45⅛
300 do.	65¾	300 do.	45⅛
300 do.	65⅝	300 do.	45⅛
600 do.	65⅝	300 do.	45⅛
200 do.	65⅝	300 do.	45⅛
100 do.	65⅝	300 do.	45⅛
200 do.	65⅝	100 do.	45⅛
1000 do.	65⅝	300 do.	45⅛
800 do.	65⅝	300 do.	45⅛
600 do.	65⅝	300 do.	45⅛
200 do.	65⅝	300 do.	45⅛
100 Mich. Cen.	64⅝	100 do.	45⅛
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	45⅛
200 do.	64⅝	100 do.	45⅛
100 do.	64⅝	100 do.	45⅛
100 Rock Island.	103	100 do.	45⅛
800 do.	104	300 do.	45⅛
100 do.	104⅛	300 do.	45⅛
3400 Lake Shore.	65¾	700 do.	45⅛
300 do.	65⅝	200 do.	45⅛
600 do.	65⅝	600 do.	45⅛

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$6,000 A. D. Im. Co.	43	500 North-west.	48⅝
6,000 C. C. & I. C.	13⅜	do.	48⅝
6,850 E.P.inc.No.16.	15	900 do.	48⅝
10,000 Ohio & M.	24½	800 do.	48⅝
5,000 N. Y. C. 1st.	120	1000 do.	48⅜
1,000 C. & N. W. 1st.	108	400 do.	48¼
100 Marlposa. pf.	2½	400 do.	48¼
200 Del. & Hud.	53⅜	400 do.	48¼
300 West. Un.	86⅜	100 do.	48¼
300 do.	86⅜	100 do.	48¼
300 do.	86⅜	100 do.	48¼
700 do.	86⅜	100 do.	48¼
200 do.	86⅜	100 do.	48¼
500 do.	86⅜	1300 St. Paul.	72¾
200 do.	86⅜	300 do.	72¾
200 do.	86⅜	100 do.	72¾
20 Amer. Ex.	48½	1000 do.	72¾
200 Pac. Mail.	21¼	400 do.	72¾
300 do.	21¼	400 do.	72¾
500 do.	21¼	400 do.	72¾
300 N. Y. C. & H.	106⅜	100 do.	72¾
100 do.	106⅜	100 do.	72¾
400 do.	106⅜	100 do.	72¾
200 do.	106⅞	1500 St. Paul pf.	85
100 do.	106⅞	600 Wabash.	18¼
200 do.	106⅞	300 Chi. & Alt.	74⅝
100 do.	106⅞	500 Ohio & M.	24½
100 Rock Island.	104⅜	200 do.	24¾
200 Kansas Pacific	8⅛	100 do.	24¾
100 do.	8⅛	60 St. L., K. C. & N.	5
100 C., B. & Q.	101⅜		

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—APRIL 2.

(All Prices are in Currency.)

FIRST CALL—11 A. M.

100 Amer. Flag.	.15	100 Moose.	.8
100 do.	.13	100 do.	.8
100 do.	.13	100 do.	.8
100 do.	.13	100 do.	.8
1000 Ber. & Ed.	.13	100 do.	.8
100 do.	.13	100 do.	.8
100 do.	.13	100 do.	.8
100 Cashier.	.15	100 do.	.8
100 do.	.15	100 do.	.8
100 do.	.15	100 Plumas.	.3
100 do.	.15	100 do.	.3
100 do.	.15	100 do.	.3
100 do.	.15	100 do.	.3
100 do.	.15	100 do.	.3
100 do.	.15	100 do.	.3
100 do.	.15	100 do.	.3
100 do.	.15	100 do.	.3
100 do.	.15	100 do.	.3
100 King's Mt.	.65	100 do.	.3
100 do.	.65	200 do.	.3
100 do.	.65	200 do.	.3
100 do.	.65	200 do.	.3
100 do.	.65	200 do.	.3
100 do.	.65	200 do.	.3
100 do.	.65	100 do.	.3
100 do.	.65	100 do.	.3
100 do.	.65	100

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1878.

APRIL 1878

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN—Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Howard.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—DIPLOMACY—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Rose Coghlan, Miss Maude Granger.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—AIDA—Miss C. L. Kellogg, Miss A. L. Cary, Signor Prapolli.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—A CELEBRATED CASE—Mr. G. F. Coghlan, Mr. Parselle.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—LONDON SHOW, PARISIAN CIRCUS, AND SANGER'S MENAGERIE.

PARK THEATRE.—OUR BACHELORS—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Miss Maude Granger.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—THE EXILES—Mr. A. Dampier, Mr. F. B. Warde, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis.

FIFTH-AVENUE HALL.—PRESTIDIGITATION AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

STANDARD THEATRE.—FANCHON—Miss Maggie Mitchell, Mr. William Harris.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE CRAIGS DEVOIL.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE, AND CONCILIATION.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—FARCE, MINSTRELSY AND VARIETY—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

THE AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH—BRONCHO HORSES—EDUCATED DOGS. Day and Evening.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS AND SCULPTURE.

UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of Thirty-second-street. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Spanish-American Supplement of THE TIMES *can be had at the publication office; price 5 cents a copy or $5 per 100.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, for the Middle Atlantic States, warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, light variable winds, mostly from the north-west, and stationary or lower pressure.

The Municipal Salary bill, which was passed with such striking unanimity in the Assembly yesterday, has at least one very obvious defect. The declared purpose of the original bill was to effect a reduction of not less than 20 per cent. on the aggregate salary list of the City. The substitute retains the provision compelling a saving of two millions a year on the New-York City expenses for 1878, but instead of taking it out of the salary list of ten millions of dollars, it allows the reduction to be spread over the entire tax levy of thirty millions. This is rather an important distinction, and may be made the means of practically defeating the chief end of the bill. For example, the State tax payable next year need not, according to the Governor, exceed .23¼ mills; this year it appeared in the City tax-list at 3 1-6 mills. Here is a saving of over half a million of dollars already secured for the City, without any reduction of local expenses at all. Then, there is a bill pending in the Legislature giving the Controller a somewhat wide discretion over the application of the revenues of the Sinking Fund, and giving him the power to decide what bonds he shall pay in any given year, and which he shall extend. This year over a million of dollars appears in the tax levy for redemption of the City debt. Should that bill pass, what is to prevent Controller KELLY from acting on CONNOLLY'S theory that the redemption of the debt can be safely left to the operation of the Sinking Fund, and need not be provided for out of taxation at all? That would give him another million without touching the salary list, and he could readily find the rest by a heroic paring down of the annual three-quarters of a million asked for by the unaccommodating Department of Public Works for repaving and repairing down-town streets. On the whole, the striking unanimity of the Tammany members in favor of this peculiar measure of "retrenchment" is not difficult to understand, and unless the bill be amended to apply solely to the City pay-roll, it is likely to prove a swindle entirely worthy of its joint authorship.

MONTGOMERY BLAIR, flushed with victory, has gone to Washington to procure the re-opening of the Presidential count in order that the demand of the State of Maryland shall be gratified. A special act of Congress is necessary for this purpose. Mr. BLAIR has undertaken a big job, and it is not certain whether he counts upon the assistance of his old friend "JERRY" BLACK, whose diverting publication, *The History of the McGarrahan Claim*, demolished the last vestige of reputation left to the foxy ex-Postmaster-General.

Door-keeper POLK'S sad case was before the House yesterday, and it may justly be inferred that those Democrats who endeavored to shield that official are chiefly involved in his troubles. The Committee on Civil Service Reform bring a heavy indictment against POLK, and recommend his dismissal. It is notorious that the Door-keeper was overpowered by Congressmen who demanded places for their friends and followers. To dismiss him now for irregularities which they compelled him to be responsible for would be cowardly, and, with a faint suspicion of reviving manliness, POLK'S destroyers are trying to save him. It is likely, however, that he will finally be sacrificed. With a helplessness, which is almost grotesque, the Democrats confess that they cannot manage the patronage of the Door-keeper, and it is proposed to abolish the office.

One of the Cuban insurgent chieftains, Gen. ROLOFF, who lately capitulated with a force of 2,000 men, has been "interviewed." The General says that he surrendered because he was ordered to do so by the Central Council of the insurgents, and that he knows nothing of the motives which prompted these orders. He gives, however, two significant reasons by way of explanation. One is, that MARTINEZ-CAMPOS kept the rebels constantly moving by the activity of his own forces, and another is, that the proclamation of emancipation deprived the insurgents of the services of the negro slaves in their ranks. Notwithstanding the vehement protests of persons interested in keeping alive a hopeless warfare, it is evident that the rebellion is over, and that the Spanish authorities had at last found the most effective means for ending it.

The latest crop of agrarian murders in Ireland was in 1869 and the early part of 1870. The passage of the Land act in the latter year was supposed to have erected such a bulwark against arbitrary evictions as to have removed all excuse for the mode of redress by the shot-gun which had become so frequent a resort of the aggrieved tenant cultivator. The shooting of the Earl of Leitrim shows that the old spirit of lawlessness is not dead any more than old methods of managing Irish estates. Whatever may have been the hardships involved in the contemplated eviction of eighty-nine tenants on the Leitrim property, it is clear that the law has done all that it is likely to do for the Irish farmer, and that a renewed disposition to take the law into his own hands would simply mark the beginning of a fresh cycle of that ruinous agrarian anarchy which the best friends of the Irish people supposed had been left forever behind.

The formal opening of the Women's Hotel founded by the late A. T. STEWART brought together a crowd of people unequaled in numbers or in character in the history of the City. The estimates of the number of vistors who attempted an inspection of the magnificent building last night vary from 12,000 to 20,000, and as 13,000 tickets admitting two persons were issued, the total may be nearer the latter than the former figure. To those who vainly tried to get an idea of the internal arrangements of the great hotel, while closely packed with its dense crowd of visitors, the carefully-prepared and exhaustive description of the entire structure, which we publish today, will be found exceedingly interesting. To that still larger class who did not assist at the reception, the details now presented by THE TIMES will be much more instructive than any idea that could possibly have been gained of the building last night. It is to be hoped that the future of this great social experiment will be as brilliant as its opening has been auspicious.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS SENATORIAL ACCUSERS.

The accusations preferred by the Republican Senators against the President are in the main just. They would carry greater weight, however, if the position of the accusers were stronger than it is. The arraignment proceeds on the assumption that the interests of the Republican Party are in jeopardy, and that the Senators who assail the President are its duly-constituted guardians. The alternative as they present it lies between the President and themselves. They would have us choose between their leadership and that of the Administration. The position of the party would indeed be desperate if it had no chance of escape from one or the other of these contingencies.

The prevailing feeling throughout the country is one of indifference rather than of active hostility toward the Administration. The rank and file of the party do not care enough about it to be eager for an open quarrel with its head or with its subordinate members. They have ceased to expect much from it, will be neither astonished nor disappointed at anything it may do or may fail to do, and are quite conscious of the damage which it has already inflicted upon the spirit of their organization and its immediate prospects. To this extent the demoralization is manifest. On the other hand, there is an obvious disinclination to push matters to extremities. Few tears would be shed, probably, were the President to abandon formally the party with which he is supposed still to have a certain vague relationship. But the disposition to drive him out is confined to a comparatively limited class. He is watched suspiciously, and in this respect is always upon trial; and though the chance of a favorable verdict diminishes every day, the popular sense of fair play is still sufficient to secure for him a recognition of any material improvement in the course of the Administration. Though partisan bias in his favor has disappeared, if he were desirous and capable of profiting by the lessons of his first year's failures, he might yet render both the party and the country some good service. The trouble is, that the party's indifference—the legitimate result of its experience—has its counterpart in the President's sublime self-satisfaction, one of the characteristics of a nature unequal to the responsibilities suddenly forced upon it.

But the position of the Senatorial majority is less intelligible than that of the great body of the party. The Senators put themselves forward as the exponents of the party's feelings and purposes. Assembled behind bolted doors, they give utterance to personal grievances, and separate under the delusion that they have done something toward helping the Republican cause. Their action attracts little attention simply because the standard they have set up is not entitled to more admiration than that around which Mr. HAYES gathers his select family circle. In the presence of such an Administration the course of Republican statesmanship has seemed to be straight and clear. By contrast, it should have rebuked the Administration and emphasized the principles and measures which have imparted to the Republican cause its dignity and vitality. When civil service reform became a mockery in the hands of the President who was pledged to carry it out fearlessly, the Senators, to render their own position strong, should have applied the essentials of the reform to the removals and appointments that came before them. The opportunities presented would have enabled them, had they been faithful to their trust, to rebuke the President and compel him to regard the dispensation of patronage as something more than the bestowal of favors upon personal adherents. Thus the party might have been vindicated, its estimate of duty maintained, and its solidarity under an acknowledged leadership preserved. The conceits of "my policy" in regard to the South might not have been corrected quite so easily; but so far as the public service in that section is concerned, the majority in the Senate retained the power of checking some of the vagaries of the President, and giving practical effect to the desires of the party. The process of alienation might have gone on in spite of statesmanship. The Administration might have drifted precisely as it has, and the fate in store for it might have been the same. But the integrity of the party would have been maintained, and the Senators would have earned a right to its undivided support irrespective of the pretensions of the Administration.

If people hesitate now as between a Senatorial caucus and the President it is because the Senators who grumble most are themselves open to censure. Principle has little or nothing to do with their quarrel, which is traceable to unworthy considerations and has been marked by degrading tactics. Divest their complaints of the sham which encases them, and nine out of ten will be found to originate in some squabble about patronage. The fact is not a justification of the President. His obstinate refusal to take counsel with prominent men in Congress, his want of frankness and sincerity on many occasions, his disregard of all but petty personal considerations—all help to explain the rapid widening of the gulf that separates him from acknowledged Republican leaders. Too many of the latter, however, have descended to his level, and must share the responsibility for the present unfortunate state of affairs. They were willing to bargain and are angry because the President did not accede to their terms. They were as ready as he to shelve civil service reform; the rules they have applied to removals and appointments have been as provoking as his dogged blundering; and their general attitude has been as degrading to themselves as hurtful to their party. Urgent business is delayed to make room for paltry matters. Important questions are suspended in order that they may make a little local capital. The "courtesy of the Senate" is made a pretext for jobbing and bargaining in committees, and for sacrificing equity to trumpery ideas of expediency. One Senator becomes a jobber in fraudulent mail contracts; another induces the Railroad Committee to outrage right with the vain hope of securing his re-election; others become the agents and allies of railroad monopolies in their fight for plunder. The demagogism of some is matched by the cowardice of others, and questions are settled with only a remote reference to their merits. The spectacle is not an ennobling one, nor is it calculated to win confidence for Senatorial assailants of an Administration which is saved from contempt only by their recreancy to principle, and their forgetfulness of the great interests intrusted to their keeping.

THE CALCASIEU SUFFERERS.

During the debates in the Senate concerning the timber seizures, we were asked to gaze upon pathetic pictures of the sufferings of Montana pioneers. We were told, in moving accents, the story of the men who bore the flag into the wilderness, and who, pursued by a despotic Prussian, were deprived of their fuel, and forced to shiver over their fireless hearths, while their hapless offspring around them bewailed the heartlessness of a cold, cold world. The pioneer was depicted to us as a mild-mannered, peaceable, and law-abiding citizen, who, when informed that an alien Secretary of the Interior exacted one dollar for every acre of timber cut to keep his little ones from the wintry blast, sat down despondently and said, "I yield to the majesty of the law and freeze in uncomplaining silence." This was a new view of the Montana pioneer. But as it was presented by Senators whose ascetic diet is terrapin and champagne, it must needs be correct, though novel.

Quite as lachrymose a version of the case as this, though somewhat more indignant, is one which appears in the New-Orleans *Democrat*, a newspaper, we should say, devoted to the cause of the downtrodden and the persecuted—of Caucasian origin. This journal felicitates itself that Congress has allowed only $5,000 for the payment of the "spies and pimps" now in the employment of "the distinguished Prussian who presides over the Interior Department," and who is now engaged in crushing out one of the most thriving industries of South-western Louisiana. But it is suggested that the $15,000 appropriated "for other purposes" may be used by the despot for the harrying and vexation of honest people who are engaged in cutting timber on the lands belonging to the United States Government. It is intimated that the vote of the Senate reducing the appropriation for the maintenance of the aforesaid "spies and pimps" was a stinging rebuke which, in effete Europe would compel the resignation of the Cabinet Minister of any Kingdom. But, it is urged, it is the fault of the American system of irresponsible Cabinets that the cutting-down of an appropriation asked for by the Government exercises no control over the policy of the Administration. This is a condition of things which is declared to be "quite altogether too bad."

This much, at least, is by way of reprobation for the functionary who is variously described as Hessian, Prussian, and refugee. When the organ of the persecuted timber-stealers turns its attention to the victims of the despot's malice, its grief is quite as great as that which weeps over the Montana pioneer, bereft of kindling-wood and slowly sinking under a complicated disorder of fire-water and congelation. Says the Louisiana censor, "the Calcasieu sufferers found themselves unable to bond the property sequestered." Now, "sequestered" is a good word. The Calcasieu sufferers had been engaged in the laudable enterprise of cutting timber on the public lands. The logs had been rafted down the Calcasieu River, where numerous saw-mills were busily employed in turning them into lumber for export. The pimps and spies of the distinguished Prussian before-mentioned seized the logs, and the despot ordered that they should be sold at public auction. This was done, and the principal bidders were the "sufferers," who sadly purchased about $15,000 worth of logs for which they were despotically obliged to pay cash. The "sufferers," in spite of their sufferings, were thus enabled to buy a large share of the property taken from them, and the tyrannical Government, acting through its pimps and spies, purchased the remainder. And it is complained, with much acerbity, that the Government did not pay itself cash for its sales to itself.

It will be observed that this whole complaint against the oppressive action of the Interior Department is based upon the theory that certain private rights have been athlessly invaded. Indeed, the local authority which we have quoted says that "this Hessian reformer and his spies have taken forcible possession of private property, tied up navigable streams, destroyed the trade and industry of whole communities, and violated every right of person and property." This is by way of comment on the seizure in Calcasieu River of 92,000 logs which had been cut from the Government lands. The logs, having been gotten safely away, were private property; their "sequestration" in the stream was a virtual blockade of that important artery of trade; and their sale to the "sufferers," at prices ranging from ten to fifteen cents each, was the crowning outrage. Were the privations of the shivering pioneers of Montana anything to this? Where is the eloquent Senator who will tell in tear-compelling periods the woes of the sufferers of Calcasieu?

The central grievance of these down-trodden citizens of the Republic is that a profitable industry has been invaded. This, unhappily, is a too frequent complaint in all over-governed communities. Several industrious and hard-working mechanics in Brooklyn, who were engaged in the manufacture of pewter halves of the dollar of our ancestors, were lately dispersed by a force of despotic policemen, and those who were not dispersed were kidnapped by the myrmidons of the law. The mountains of West Virginia are swarming with a class of working men known as "Moonshiners," who are obliged to distill wheat whisky in dens and caves of the earth, in order to avoid the taxation which an oppressive Government has levied on spirits. An ingenious person, who had laboriously, and with much pains-taking, trained a number of youths to extract handkerchiefs from the pockets of wayfarers on Broadway, was lately sentenced to Blackwell's Island, notwithstanding his tearful expostulations. And there was a certain silversmith, a maker of shrines for the goddess Diana, who reviled the preaching of PAUL "because his craft was in danger." They were all promoters of certain industries, and they were also sufferers. It is a crying shame that the Calcasieu sufferers should not be permitted to thrive on an industry built upon timber stolen from the United States.

A COPYRIGHT SCHEME.

Mr. SUMNER, in his attacks upon the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty, used to stigmatize it as "unilateral." Mr. BLAINE has introduced in the Senate a bill intended to protect American purchasers of foreign plays, which is quite as one-sided as the so-called Reciprocity Treaty ever was. Briefly, the bill proposes that the law of copyright shall cover and protect managers and others who procure, through purchase, plays from a foreign author for the purpose of playing or publishing them in this country. So far as it goes, this is a good bill. It seems a hard case that an agent, actor, or manager who buys of a foreign author or agent a play for representation in the United States, cannot be protected in the purchase rights. He may invest a considerable sum of money in such an enterprise. He has secured not only all the rights which the author could part with, but he has also procured all of the accessories which the original producers of the play could sell. But before he can bring out the work which has cost him money and time he is confronted by a rival production, which is at least a colorable imitation of the work sold to him. One man has bought his play of the author; the other has procured his in some indirect manner. Professional honor and professional etiquette may prevent an injurious rivalry in the simultaneous production of the two plays; but the United States courts have decided that there is no "property" in the purchase which the American manager has made except in the manuscript. Endless and vexatious lawsuits have grown out of attempts to restrain managers from performing foreign plays which have been purchased in one instance and "pirated" in another. The French owner of a French dramatic copyright may sell the same to an American buyer. But that intangible thing which we call title is not, in such cases, recognized by the laws of the United States.

This hardship, however, is not peculiar to dramatic literature. It is not peculiar to the United States. Mr. TENNYSON, for example, may express his desire that an eminent Boston publishing house should have the exclusive right to reprint his poems in this country. It may be true that the Boston publishers have paid Mr. TENNYSON a goodly sum for early proofs of his forthcoming works. It may even be true that the aforesaid publishers are the only ones in America who have ever paid Mr. TENNYSON any share of the profits derived from the sale of his poems in this country. The fact remains that any American printer or publisher in the United States may bring out TENNYSON'S poems, old or new, in any form, and sell them in direct competition with the firm in Boston. Under existing laws, the publication of a book in Europe makes that book the property of any publishers, or any score of publishers, who choose to bring it over here and reprint it. Why should a play which is published (that is to say, enacted) in Paris or London, be entitled to a legal protection denied to a novel, poem, or other literary work? There is not a great demand in European markets for American books; there is still less for American plays. But the works of English book-makers inundate American trade. English and American translations from the French are less common in the bookstores, but an occasional exception to this rule is sometimes very marked. Nevertheless, as we have seen, the publisher who brings over one of these foreign works for American publication runs his risk of being anticipated by an equally enterprising rival. And it has sometimes happened that the rivalry is so sharp that there is a wordy war of advertisements, prices are reduced, the publishers lose money, and the public buys a book for a low price; but, in any event, the foreign author does not receive a penny for the thousands of copies sold.

It may be said that the outlay in the case of the preparation of the imported play is so much greater than that of the publication of the imported book that the former needs protection. The purchaser does need protection, and he ought to have it. But the principle in the two cases is identical. It is absurd to say that a capital of $50,000 requires from the State a protection different in kind from that given to a capital of $5,000. A copyright for American purchasers of plays in foreign markets is all well enough; but why does not Mr. BLAINE, while he is about it, give us a copyright for American purchasers of books in foreign markets? This bill is "unilateral" also, because, while we are legislating to protect one class of foreign authors in America, we leave all American authors in foreign markets unprotected. To be sure, our export of literary wares is light compared with our import; and we cannot legislate copyright into France or England. But American authors are quite at the mercy of foreign piratical publishers; and they have suffered from them, too. And it is certain that the happy day when we shall have a reciprocal and equitable international copyright law is postponed by any attempt to protect in this country one species of literary property while others are "left out in the cold."

ENGLAND'S CIRCULAR.

The projected establishment by England of a military magazine at Tenedos has been given up almost as soon as attempted, in order, as a recent dispatch words it, "to avoid exciting the jealousy of the European powers," which, indeed, the occupation of an island actually commanding the southern entrance of the Dardanelles could hardly fail to do. But, notwithstanding this concession to public opinion, signs are not wanting to indicate that the removal of the check exercised by Lord Derby's judicious moderation has left the whole Cabinet of one mind as to its present policy. The style of the circular recently put forth by it is, from first to last, a specimen of the courteous defiance habitual to the duelists of the old régime: "Monsieur, I presume to hint to you that I have a good sword at my side, which I shall have much pleasure in passing through your body, if quite agreeable to you." Nor is the matter one whit more conciliatory than the manner. The mere mention of the hated treaty of 1856 would render any document unpalatable to Russia; but when this unsavory allusion is followed up by a pointed denunciation of the expansion of Bulgaria, the annexation of Bessarabia and Batoum, the isolation of Constantinople, the reconstruction of Thessaly and Epirus—in a word, all the most cherished projects of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg—it is not surprising to find this manifesto producing much the same effect upon Russia's nerves as the sound of "Die Wacht am Rhein" upon those of a French officer.

Russia, however, is the last court in Europe to let any provocation, however great, hurry her into measures which may endanger her own interests; and, startling as the prediction may sound, her next step will very possibly be an attempt to treat, or to make a show of treating, with England apart from Austria, just as she has already done with Austria apart from England. It may safely be prophesied that Gen. IGNATIEFF will visit both London and Berlin before many weeks are over, and that Russia, having felt the political pulse of France, and learned that she has nothing to hope from that quarter, will endeavor to propitiate Roumania and to make sure of Turkey. That Austria, despite her undisguised aversion to the treaty of San Stefano, is bent on preserving peace if possible, Russia well knows, and if she can succeed in keeping England and Austria apart, and throwing upon the former, as she has already striven to do, the odium of obstructing the congress, the danger may yet be averted, and the hazardous game which she is playing crowned with success.

A PHILANTHROPIC ENTERPRISE.

The *Tribune* occupies a place by itself among the other newspapers of this City. It is emphatically a philanthropic journal. It cares nothing about money or influence. There are newspapers which aspire to lead public opinion, and others which bring to their proprietors vast annual revenues. Merely worldly considerations like these are not known in the high empyrean of the tall tower. That the *Tribune* is published at a daily loss of money, and that it exerts no political influence whatever, are matters of no consequence to its directors. To do good and give pleasure to the young and old of both sexes is the noble purpose for which the *Tribune* exists. If the *Tribune* adds but a few inches to the circumference of a Vassar student, its editor feels that he has not lived in vain. If, by its means, one young man is induced to buy a copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, Mr. JAY GOULD goes to bed happy, and prays with more than usual fervor. If one little girl or one solitary small-boy is made to weep tears of sympathy when a leading article concerning the sufferings of wicked "Tom" or frivolous "Susie" is read aloud, the stockholders of the *Tribune* clasp their hands and thank heaven that they have made the world purer and better.

The effect upon the stockholders and editors of the *Tribune* in thus laboring for the good of humanity must be extremely beneficial. They cannot, in the nature of things, occupy themselves exclusively in doing good without growing constantly better. Sweetness and light are developed by every copy of the dictionary that is given away, and the purest and holiest emotions are awakened even in the bosoms of the clerks in the publication office when the Vassar students, on the approach of "Commencement," order three hundred copies of the *Tribune*, with the view of putting them where they will do the most good. There are probably no men now living who do so much good as do the stockholders of the *Tribune*, and consequently there are no men who undergo such a constant development of their moral natures. It is only natural that they should desire that others should share the blessed privileges which they enjoy. Why should Mr. JAY GOULD and half a dozen other men monopolize the privilege of publishing a purely philanthropic sheet? Echo returns no answers. To retain such a monopoly would hardly be profitable, and it is because they fully comprehend this fact that the *Tribune's* stockholders have decided to share their privileges with other philanthropic persons.

An advertisement appeared the other day in a corner of an obscure paper, announcing that the stockholders of the *Tribune* intend to largely increase the capital stock of their association. Why this announcement was not made in the *Tribune* itself, or in some newspaper having a larger circulation, is not very clear. Scarcely anybody would be expected to notice an obscure advertisement in that almost unknown sheet, the *Register*, and it might be supposed that JAY GOULD and his associates would have been aware of the fact. However, it is impossible to say how little is known of newspapers in the *Tribune* office. The *Register* may, very likely be regarded by Mr. GOULD as one of the leading American newspapers, and an excellent advertising medium. Or it may be that, as is the custom of truly good men, the *Tribune's* stockholders were not anxious to advertise their philanthropic purpose of increasing the capital stock, and hence modestly selected an obscure paper in which to publish their announcement.

Of course, there can be but one motive which will induce people to buy the new *Tribune* shares. No one will dream of buying them with the wordly motive of making money. If, with its present capital stock, the *Tribune* is not only unable to pay any dividends, but is in want of money to pay its daily expenses, it certainly can pay no dividends to the buyers of its new stock. Those who supply the two hundred thousand dollars which the advertisement mentions as the sum with which the capital stock is to be increased must be actuated by purely philanthropic motives. He who casts his bread upon the watered stock is not silly enough to expect that it will return to him after many days. The new stockholders will be men who love to do good. They must have unalloyed delight in aiding the distribution of Webster's Dictionary, and in furnishing the children with beautiful little stories in the thin disguise of leading articles. Among them will probably be found fond parents who have daughters at Vassar College, and who, knowing how the dear girls love the *Tribune* for its stiffness and elasticity, will be glad to aid in disseminating it. If there are as many philanthropists in the country as the *Tribune* imagines, its two hundred thousand dollars of stock will soon be issued, and after paying its bills forpaper, and redeeming some of its outstanding notes, the *Tribune* Association will go on joyfully in its good work.

It seems ill-tempered to suggest doubts as to the future of the *Tribune*, but surely its stockholders ought to ascertain how many philanthropists there are who will furnish money for publishing a charitable paper at a constant loss. It will not be long before the two hundred thousand dollars furnished by the new stockholders will be exhausted. What then is to be done? If the Vassar students are to be fashionably dressed, and if the country is to be supplied with dictionaries, more money must be procured. It is evident that in time a limit to the liberality of philanthropists will be reached. The *Tribune* should remember that although its rival, the *Witness*, lived for some time upon charitable people, it finally died from lack of funds. The time will come when no more money can be had, and when the *Tribune* stock, although planted by HORACE GREELY and watered by JAY GOULD, will be unsalable at any price. Let us hope that the dismal day is at least twelve months distant, and that at all events the present graduating class of Vassar will not be driven to choose between the cost of nice steel springs, and the dull level of life without the *Tribune*.

SENATOR MITCHELL'S BARGAIN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It would have been Senatorial courtesy had it not been a bargain. Had Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, said to his 10 colleagues on the Railroad Committee: "You will gratify me by giving me authority to report my Northern Pacific Railroad bill," the Senatorial courtesy might have constrained their assent, and good men might have sighed over doing a wrong which the traditions and unwritten law of their body compelled them to do. There is, in the folly of the Senatorial courtesy, a quality of merit that saves it and its slaves from ultimate contempt. But Mitchell drove a bargain with some of the members of his committee. These I am tempted to name, and to give them the fame that justly attaches to bargains that buy Representatives of States to violate their reasons and consciences.

Senator Mitchell's time will expire on the 3d of March, 1879. Last Summer he devised a plan to re-elect himself for a second term. It was a contrivance of double-barreled cunning. It contained within itself an immense service to Jay Gould. This would win if the other lost. If his Senatorial re-election failed, his retainer as a servant of the Union Pacific Railroad would be secure. He had the chance of two successes. He was certain of pocketing one. His plan was to take burglarious possession of the legislative necessities and interests of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and distort and misshape them to his own interests. The stockholders of that corporation were applicants to Congress for an extension of the time to complete their road. Secretly and in the dark, without saying a word to its officers, without conference with a single one of its stockholders, he drafted and introduced into the United States Senate a bill to extend for eight years the Northern Pacific Company's time to finish its road.

In the body of this bill Mitchell earns his retainer from Jay Gould and provides for his re-election to the Senate as follows:

First—The Northern Pacific Company's charter granted land to aid the construction of its branch from the confluence of the Snake and Columbia Rivers westerly across the Cascade Mountains to Puget Sound. This branch was a most important part of the short, direct transcontinental line of the Northern Pacific to a deep-water harbor on the Pacific Coast. Mitchell takes away this land grant and bestows it on another railroad which he has invented—a road without capital, a road on paper, a road that is a false pretense, a decoy for Oregon's vote.

Second—He terminates the Northern Pacific Road at Portland, an inland town of Oregon, on the Willamette River, 100 miles from the sea; and thus kills it as a transcontinental road, and a competitor of Jay Gould's Union Pacific.

Third—He takes the Northern Pacific Company's entire unsold land-grant out of its own management and hands it over to the Government to sell for the company's account.

Fourth—He compels the Northern Pacific to change its good location in Washington Territory to a poorer and more expensive one in Oregon.

Fifth—Mitchell hates implacably the officers of the Oregon Steam Navigation Company, which operates with over 30 steam-boats the Columbia River and its navigable tributaries. A short railroad around the cascades of the Columbia, and another around the Dalles, are a part of their line. To destroy this great property, Mitchell unscrupulously uses the Northern Pacific enterprise. In his bill he requires the company to commence building its road down the Columbia immediately, and at the Cascades and the Dalles, so as to enable some rival steamboat line to operate the river with a deadly competition against the people he hates.

Sixth—Mitchell's paper railroad (the Portland, Salt Lake and South Pass,) if built, would be a feeder to Jay Gould's Union Pacific, and would give Gould an outlet of his own to the Pacific Ocean, and make him independent of California. To all of Eastern and Northern Oregon this paper railroad is held out by Mitchell as a decoy for votes to return him to the United States Senate. It is to emancipate Oregon from the tyranny of California, it is to give Oregon direct connection with the East, Mitchell is to be the savior of Oregon, and Oregon's blessing generally. His own road has not a dollar in its treasury; there is not a man connected with it who is worth 50 cents; it has not a particle of property, not a franchise, nor a prospect, nor a hope. Mitchell, however, coolly proposes to supply it with capital by taking 6,000,000 acres of land away from the Northern Pacific, and giving them to this Portland, South Pass and Salt Lake Company.

This bill, the incarnation of impudence, trickery, falsehood, and robbery, was as thoroughly offensive to honor and decency inside of Mitchell's committee-room as it was outside among its intended victims. No Senator inside of that committee except Mitchell would dare to go on the record of the Senate as voting for that bill. For the bill makes a new land grant, in opposition to the determined policy of all political parties; the bill robs, lies, and cheats without even a veil; the bill is a rascally contrivance and trick to save an unscrupulous politician from ruin at the hands of constituents who have found him out; the bill is an aid to Jay Gould to destroy railroad competition across the Continent, and to perpetuate the gigantic monopoly he and his Californian associates now enjoy. No United States Senator with a character to lose will for one moment think of voting for this scandalous measure. But on Saturday the Railroad Committee, of which Mitchell is Chairman, consented to let him report his bill! The explanation which is whispered through the Senate end of the Capitol is, that the consent was a necessity; that Mitchell, who is a Republican, had a fair chance of being re-elected from Oregon if he could show his constituents even the success of a favorable report from his committee, and that the importance of maintaining a Republican majority in the Senate not only justified but required the support of his bill to the extent of a favorable recommendation of it by the committee.

Circumstances confirm this explanation. From what I have learned, I have no doubt that Republican members of the Senate Railroad Committee promised Mitchell that if he would assure them that a favorable report would re-elect him they would give it to him, yet at the same time they told him explicitly that was all they would do—that when his bill came up in the Senate they would vote against it. Qualified as it thus was, their consent was not honorable nor right. The doing of what they did should cost every man guilty of the arrangement his own re-election. It was a conspicuous wrong to honest legislation, to vested rights, to the public interests, to the nation's development. The temptation to pillory the parties to this committee-room conspiracy to aid a falling public man at the expense of the commerce of the whole country and the vested rights of 10,000 stockholders is almost irresistible. It is doubled by the feeling that the wrong will prove wholly unprofitable to the political party in whose behalf it was committed. Mitchell will not be re-elected. A Democrat will come to the Senate in his place. VANCOUVER.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 31, 1878.

GENERAL NOTES.

A jury in Ithaca found a man guilty of stealing a barn.

One million of the new dollars had been coined on Saturday last.

The Legislature of Iowa passed the bill restoring the death penalty.

Roderick Random Butler is a candidate for the Legislature of Tennessee.

The Militia of New-Hampshire is to be reorganized into three regiments.

Four of the signers of the Texas Declaration of Independence are still living.

Henry Thurston, described vaguely as of Texas, is represented to be seven and a half feet tall.

They are asking in Boston why street cars should not pay a license as well as hacks and job wagons.

A party of gentlemen bearing the baptismal name of Samuel, with their wives, have lately held a social meeting in Lowell, Mass., and voted to have another next year.

The Montpelier (Vt.) *Watchman* takes maple sugar in payment for subscriptions, but notifies its "patrons" that the sugar must be of the best quality, and put up in tin pails with covers.

The "Coliseum," which formerly stood at the junct on of Broadway and Thirty-fifth-street, in this city, and was removed to Philadelphia during the Centennial Exhibition, is to be changed to a market house.

A letter printed in the New-Orleans *Democrat* incidentally says: "All Union officers that came to Kentucky from elsewhere were invaders. Union officers from that State were traitors." The writer must be expecting an office under the present Administration.

Employes of the Reading Railroad Company complain of delay in the payment of their wages, and the Reading *Times* says that a number of them in that city, with their pay withheld for nearly or quite three months, have been put to great straits to obtain the necessaries of life.

The Charleston (S. C.) *News* says that it is not willing to give a cent or an acre of land to that Philadelphia scheme, the Texas Pacific project, as a railroad for the benefit of the Southern States, but it will always give cordial support to "a truly Southern Pacific Railroad, controlled exclusively by Southerners who have no local interests outside of the South."

The Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer* acknowledges receiving from Senator Ben Hill a copy of his speech on the Silver bill, having two pages heavily marked and this written on the margins: "Read your charge and this page and be ashamed of yourself. Why will the press of Georgia persist in such shameful misrepresentations? Your editorial is execrably untrue."

The smallest small boy is going to school in Pennsylvania. The Reading *Times* thus describes him: "Jerome T. Moyer, son of Herman Moyer, of Fritztown, aged 8 years, weighs only 30 pounds. He attended the Fritztown public school regularly during the Winter, is an excellent reader, has committed all the arithmetical tables to memory, and is the most proficient scholar in the geography and history classes."

The North Carolina Democratic State Convention is to be held in Raleigh, on Thursday, June 13. The Raleigh *Observer* says that the Democratic State Committee decided to secure, if possible, legislation by Congress validating the election of members of Congress in November, if held under the machinery provided by the Legislature for the election of members of the General Assembly. This will relieve that matter of the uncertainty in which it is now involved.

A Boston merchant has received a letter from a Western correspondent, which says: "We understand that —— are on their way to your city to try to effect a compromise on their indebtedness. We say to you, in all confidence, that they can pay 100 cents on the dollar for all they owe, and have at least $25,000 left. If you mean East will compromise with men who can pay in full, at 50 or 75 cents on the dollar, you will simply make all Western merchants rascals, and we will all compromise with our creditors in order to compete with our neighbors."

The Albany *Times* prints a brief note from Mr. Edmund W. Gosse, of London, relative to the assertion in his article on Almqvist, in the new edition of the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, that that Swedish author, during his exile while charged with forgery, was appointed private Secretary to President Lincoln. Mr. Gosse, having seen a denial of this statement, writes: "I was in no way responsible for this announcement, which has been commonly current in Sweden ever since the death of Almqvist. It was first denied in Dr. Arvid Ahnfelt's biography of Almqvist, a valuable work which has appeared in Stockholm, since the publication of my article in the *Enclopedia Britannica*. Dr. Ahnfelt, however, has himself been unable to trace very clearly how Almqvist supported himself between 1851 and 1864, most of which time he undoubtedly spent in America. Perhaps some of your readers could throw light on this curious point. I do not know how to account for the legend, so positively repeated by successive writers, that Almqvist's manuscripts were confiscated and destroyed after the murder of Lincoln. On what pretext one would ask?"

APRIL 3 1878

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

RUNNING EXPENSES OF THIS CITY.

THE BILL TO CUT DOWN EXPENSES—DEBATE BETWEEN TAMMANY AND ANTI-TAMMANY MEMBERS—PASSAGE OF THE FISH SUBSTITUTE—THE CLARK-DUELL CONTESTED CASE—THE LATTER SEATED IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Special Dispatch to The New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 2.—A bill to cut down the running expenses of the City of New-York for next year and subsequent years, was passed by the House this morning. It provides that for the year 1879 and subsequent years the amount raised by tax upon the City shall be $2,000,000 less than was raised in the year 1878. This bill, which is given below, was adopted as a substitute for the general $2,000,000 salary reduction bill which was reported by the Committee on Cities some time ago, and printed in THE TIMES. That bill was in one sense a patchwork affair—that is, one half of it was general in its character, and the other half was local and particular. It would seem that the Chairman of the Committee on Cities obtained one part of the bill from one source, and another part from another source, and pinning them together, presented them as a complete bill. When subjected to legal tests, the compound document was found to be open to grave objections. In fact, it was shown that it would be worthless. In place of it, the substitute adopted this morning was drawn up, which at least is harmonious and consistent throughout. It was not offered nor adopted by the House until there had been a long and sometimes very amusing debate between certain of the Tammany and the Anti-Tammany members, who grew very warm upon the respective claims of Commissioner Campbell and Controller Kelly to the confidence of the tax-paying public of New-York. Then Mr. James Daly offered an amendment to the original bill, exempting the salaries of firemen, policemen, and school-teachers from the jurisdiction of the Board of Apportionment, and upon this amendment there was a warm controversy. Mr. Thain, Mr. Grady, and Mr. Brooks opposing it, and Mr. Daly, Mr. Strack, Mr. Fitzgerald, and some others supporting it. Mr. Alvord, without actually talking directly upon the amendment, contrived to throw in occasionally some very adroitly-worded remarks tending to rally the country members to the support of the theory of local self-government. In the end the amendment was defeated, on a viva voce vote; and this being out of the way, the substitute bill was offered by Mr. Fish, and adopted. The committee then rose, and in the House, Mr. Daly renewed his amendment, and called for the yeas and nays upon it. It was beaten by 76 to 30, those who voted in the affirmative (Republicans in Roman, Democrats in italics, and Labor Reform in small caps) being Messrs. Allen, Beard, Berry, Browning, Case, Chase, J. Clark, Canverse, Curran, *Daly, Fitzgerald, Foster*, Gilbert, Graham, *Halliday*, I. I. Hayes, *J. Hayes, Henry*, Jones, *Loveland*, Mabee, *McDonough, Niven, Purdy, Strack, J. T. Taylor, Townsley*, Williams, and Winch.

Mr. Clancy obtained the exemption of Brooklyn from the operations of the bill on the ground that the seventh section might interfere seriously with their local laws. Mr. Graham endeavored to obtain the same exemption for the City of Newburg; but it was explained that it could not possibly interfere with that city, and the motion was beaten. The supporters of the bill feared that if the business of general exemption was begun the end would be that the bill would be amended all to pieces; hence they all voted against Mr. Graham's motion. The sense of everybody was favorable for making immediate disposition of the bill, Mr. Brooks rose to ask, but Mr. Fish got in before him with a request, for unanimous consent that the bill might now have its third reading. Strange to say, not a single objection was made, notwithstanding all the warm fighting the bill had taken place over it; and it was there and then read the third time, and passed by a vote of 95 to 10. Those who voted in the negative were: Messrs. *Browning, J. Clark, Fitzgerald*, Foster, *J. Hayes*, Hulme, Jones, *McDonough, Purdy*, and *Strack*. The bill, as passed by the House, is as follows:

SECTION 1. For the purpose of this act the local authorities of the State of the City of New-York shall be the Common Council thereof, except in those cities where a Board of Estimate and Apportionment exists pursuant to law; and in such cities the local authorities shall be such Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

SEC. 2. The local authority in each city is hereby authorized each year to fix, determine, and regulate the fees, percentages, allowances, or salaries provided for in whole or in part by tax, of all public officers, employes, and others which are or may be payable directly or indirectly out of the treasury or the money of said city, and in regulating such fees, percentages, allowances, or salaries, the local authority is authorized in its discretion to reduce the number of such officers, employes, and others.

SEC. 3. There shall not hereafter be paid from the treasury of any City, to any officer, a salary or allowance in excess of ten thousand dollars per annum, and no subordinate in any department of such city, except the deputy of the head of a department, or of the chief engineer of a department, or the Superintendent of Police therein, shall receive or be paid a salary or allowance in excess of five thousand dollars per annum. Any judicial officer whose salary by the Constitution prohibited from being diminished during his term of office, shall continue to receive and be paid the salary to which he is now entitled; but his successor shall not receive or be paid from the treasury of such city any sum which would increase his salary as such officer in excess of ten thousand dollars per annum.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of such local authority, where the same is a Board of Estimate and Apportionment, to ascertain, fix and determine the sums to be applied and paid during any one year for any purpose, a charge against or a burden upon said city, whether the same is fixed by special law or otherwise, except the proportion of the State tax to be paid by said city and the amount required to be provided by law to pay or to be applied on account of any bonds or stocks of said city, payable from taxation not otherwise provided, for or the interest on the bonded debt of the city.

SEC. 5. In every city where the local authority is a Board of Estimate and Apportionment, the powers conferred upon such board shall be exercised and applied so that the aggregate amounts raised by tax in such city for the year 1879 and subsequent years shall be at least $2,000,000 less than the aggregate amount required to be raised by tax in said city for the year 1878.

SEC. 6. The powers by this statute conferred are in addition to the powers now possessed by the local authority of any city, and where such local authority is a Board of Estimate and Apportionment the power so conferred shall be exercised by such Board in making up such year the final estimate of said city.

SEC. 7. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed, and every provision of law establishing the rate or amount of fees, percentages, allowances, or salaries allowed, payable directly or indirectly out of any city treasury, shall be null and void from and after the day and date on which any reduction in the rate or amount of such fees, percentages, allowances, or salaries made by or in pursuance of this act shall take effect.

SEC. 8. This act shall take effect immediately.

As soon as the above bill was disposed of, Mr. Terry, Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, rose, called up the report of the Committee on the Clark-Duell Contested Election Case, and moved the adoption of the majority report seating Duell. In a moment the House was in a great excitement. Protests came thick and fast from the Democratic side, and Mr. Brooks made a formal motion to postpone. Yeas and nays were called for, and the motion was beaten—58 to 55. Mr. Grady moved to recommit the report, but it was lost; and Mr. Brooks moved that the House take a recess till 4:30, which was also lost. Gov. Alvord, seeing that filibustering was threatened, rose and said that the fullest opportunity should be given this afternoon to the minority to fairly discuss the two reports; but he also gave notice that he should at once cut off, by moving the previous question, any attempts to prolong the discussion or to make a factious opposition. He then moved that the House take a recess till afternoon, which was adopted. The Democrats wanted time to bring up two or three of their men who were absent.

When the House reassembled, discussion of the reports commenced, Mr. Grady opening it with a motion to substitute the minority report in favor of the sitting member, Clark, for the majority report in favor of Duell. The debate continued until near 6 o'clock, when Mr. Brooks spoke in favor of the adoption of the minority report, but said that he was perfectly well aware that it was all fighting against the wind. The fiat had gone forth, his friend from Onondago, whose name should be changed to King Darius [here Gov. Alvord bowed and kissed his hand] had given his orders, his men were all on hand, the contestant in this case was to be seated because his vote was wanted, and time spent in discussion was wasted. Gov. Alvord said that perfectly agreeing in all that his friend from Richmond had said, he had moved the previous question. This was ordered by a party vote. A vote was taken on Mr. Grady's motion, and it was defeated in the same way, and the report of the majority seating Duell was immediately adopted by another party vote. To prevent accidents, Gov. Alvord moved a reconsideration, which, being voted down, clinched the matter.

The Senate did a large amount of routine work to-day, but the bills acted upon were mostly local. The bill to exempt from taxation so much of the estimated value of real estate as is mortgaged, together with the amount owing on the purchase money, was up for discussion the third time, but was not disposed of, without reaching a vote. The joint resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to urge an appropriation for improving the navigation of Harlem River was adopted nem. con. Senator Goebel introduced a bill designed to make the Board of Education in New-York independent, in a measure, of the Board of Apportionment. It provides that the former board shall annually report to the latter board their estimation of the amount of money needed for the ensuing year, which amount shall not exceed $14 for each pupil attending the public schools during the preceding year. If the Board of Apportionment, after considering this estimate, shall see fit to change the amount it shall be sent back to the Board of Education, and if said board, by a vote of six-sevenths of its members, shall still adhere to its original estimate, the same shall stand. The bill also provides that the moneys raised for the support of the schools shall be paid out by the Chamberlain on drafts drawn by the Board of Education.

Senator Oakley introduced a bill making it a misdemeanor for any person to gather oysters or clams in the waters of this State by steam dredges, and also prohibiting any person not a resident of this State from gathering oysters and clams in any manner in the waters of the State. Senator Raines introduced a bill repealing the law that exempts any portion of the property of ministers and priests from taxation. He says the bill meets with the approval of clergymen of all denominations in his district. This class of citizens are now exempt from taxation on $1,500 worth of property.

Senator Harris moved that the bill amending the Brooklyn charter, which was favorably reported by him on Friday last, be referred back to the Committee on Cities. He said it was reported in the absence of the Chairman of the committee, and he understood that certain citizens of Brooklyn desired a hearing on the bill. Mr. Jacobs said he had no objection to the recommittal of the bill; indeed, it was agreed when it was reported that it should be recommitted if anybody desired a hearing, but he wished it distinctly understood that the bill as reported was acceptable to the people of Brooklyn of both parties, that everybody except the politicians desired its passage, and that if it was defeated the Republicans in the Legislature would be responsible for it.

THE CANAL BOARD.

THE TOLL-SHEET FOR 1878—APPOINTMENT AND SALARIES OF COLLECTORS.

ALBANY, April 2.—At the meeting of the Canal Board to-day the charges against Superintendent Kirkpatrick, of the Genesee Valley Canal, were referred to the Superintendent of Public Works, Mr. Kirkpatrick asking for a disposal of them. Mr. Dorsheimer, from the Committee on Commerce, presented a report in relation to the toll sheet of 1878, recommending that the Canal Board refuse to concur in the recommendation of the Legislature to place flour and petroleum on the free list. The report also says the present method of collecting tolls is burdensome, and suggests that a uniform charge per boat per mile and a uniform rate per ton per mile on products and manufactures would be advisable. Before any change is made, however, the committee think the board should have the benefit of one year's experience under the present management of the canals. The expense of the canals, it urges, should be kept within $1,000,000. In closing, the report recommends that the toll-sheet revised by the Legislature be adopted, and that the consideration of the suggestions contained in the report be deferred until another meeting. Adopted. The toll-sheet as received from the Legislature, except in regard to foreign salts, was then adopted. The board then went into executive session, and agreed upon the following appointments and salaries:

Collectors—Jacob A. Davis, New-York, $1,200; two clerks at $85 and $60 per month respectively. John McKenna, Albany, $800; three clerks at $85, $65, and $45 respectively. James Hammil, West Troy, $1,200; four clerks at $85, $75, $60, and $55 respectively. Walter J. Martin, Utica, $750; two clerks at $65 and $50 respectively. James D. Corcoran, Rome, $700; two clerks at $50 and $35 respectively. Charles E. Stevens, Syracuse, $750; three clerks at $65, $50, and $45 respectively. W. W. Emerson, Montezuma, $850; two clerks at $60 and $50. James Fee, Rochester, $800; three clerks at $60, $55, and $45. Thomas Rogers, Tonawanda, $900; three clerks at $65, $55, and $40. John McManus, Buffalo, $2,000; four clerks at $125, $100, $80, and $65. D. R. Harlon, Waterford, $600; two clerks at $60 and $45. George Satterlee, Fort Edwards, $600; two clerks at $60 and $45. W. A. Wilkins, Whitehall, $700; two clerks at $60 and $45. J. C. Cowley, Oswego, $900; three clerks at $65, $60, and $40. D. E. Moore, Geneva, $600; two clerks at $55 and $50. N. L. Somers, Corning, $500. T. J. Gamble, Mount Morris, $500. H. W. Rugg, Olean, $500. T. S. Jones, Booneville, $600; one clerk at $50.

On motion, the tables of rates for foreign and manufactured lime were put on the free list. The Erie and Oswego Canals will be open for navigation on Monday, the 15th inst.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

The very familiar but still attractive and impressive drama of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" now occupies the stage of the Fifth-Avenue Theatre. It reintroduces an actress who has been so long before the public as the play itself, and presents the well-known pictures of Southern life with an amount of vivacity and local color which earlier performances never possessed. The actress we refer to is Mrs. G. C. Howard, who has embodied *Topsy* several thousand times, and the particularly happy illustration of the plantation scenes is brought about by the labors of a number of colored singers, whose quaint tunes, curious vocal methods, and sonorous tones impart to their work an interest totally distinct from that awakened by the conventionalisms of the "Ethiopian artists" who habitually figure in the dramatization of Mrs. Stowe's book. More than this it is not necessary to say apropos of Monday's representation, which was enjoyed by a large audience who were lavish of applause. This programme at the Fifth-Avenue is to be unchanged during the week.

GENERAL MENTION.

"Aida" will be sung at Booth's Theatre, this evening. Mme. Rôze representing the heroine, Miss Cary *Amneris* and Mr. Graziani as Signor Frapolli will not be able to sing until Friday.—*Tuesday.*—"Mignon" was given last night.

Mr. Harrison Millard's annual concert took place at Chickering Hall last evening. Mr. H. R. Romeyn's highly-expressive style and powerful voice were admired in "Celeste Aida" and in Adam's "Noël," which numbers were the only noteworthy elements of the programme.

"The Great London Circus" is now in the second week of its sojourn at Gilmore's Garden. A new programme was interpreted on Monday evening, the best elements of the previous week's entertainment, however, being retained, so that the performance was more noteworthy, even, than were the capital representations already written of with praise in this place. Matinées are given on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Mr. Heller has changed his programme once more, and a long series of novel tricks, droll stories, and picturesque illustrations of travel and adventure delighted his audiences Monday and last night. The "phantasmacorial" apparatus, by means of which the "Story of Bluebeard" was told to the eye while Mr. Heller's inexhaustible flow of witty language rehearsed it to the ear, is wonderfully perfect, and all the views caused alternate admiration and merriment of the most spontaneous sort.

"Our Bachelors" are now in the last week of their "run" at the Park Theatre. Messrs. Crane and Robson have added two songs and a brief duet to their parts, and increased the comicality of their performances—and the potency of this attribute of their talent need not even be hinted at at this late day—by the precise number of lines which the two comedians sang. The general representation of "Our Bachelors" is as good as ever, Miss Du Sauld's portrayal of *Eve Clinton*—a character until lately sustained by Miss Granger—being at least equal to that artist's work in point of intelligence and grace, and much superior to it in respect of vivacity.

TEN BROECK AND MOLLIE McCARTHY.

LOUISVILLE, April 2.—Col. M. Lewis Clark, Jr., President of the Louisville Jockey Club, has perfected arrangements by which Ten Broeck and Mollie McCarthy are to run four mile heats at Louisville July 4 next, for the sum of $10,000. Two or three other races will be given at the same time. The owner of Mollie McCarthy thinks she can beat any horse in the country. The mare will be brought from California to Louisville in Ben Doble's car, which has been chartered for the round trip, and will probably arrive here about the 1st of May to prepare for the contest. Ten Broeck was never in better condition than at present.

CONCILIATED REGIONS.

NORTH CAROLINA POLITICS.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION TO BE HELD JUNE 13—FIGHTING FOR THE SUPREME COURT VACANCY—KUKLUX LEADERS AND PARTY CANDIDATES—THE UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP.

Special Dispatch to The New-York Times.

RALEIGH, April 2.—The Democrats have called their State Convention to meet on the 13th of June next, in this city. The Republican State Committee has been called to meet in this city on the 25th of this month. A bitter fight is going on among the Democrats for the nomination of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Hon. W. N. H. Smith, who was appointed by Gov. Vance, in January last, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Chief-Justice Pearson, is distasteful to the ultra wing of the party because he holds that the jurisdiction to try revenue officers when indicted in the State Courts is by removal to the Federal Court, and then by trial or other proceedings in that court. He is also obnoxious to a large number of Democrats on account of the decision of two cases by the Supreme Court at the recent term, one involving the power to imprison a man guilty of assault and battery on his wife, in the County Jail for five years, and the other a question of divorces. These questions have been discussed and commented upon until it appears that a majority of the counties are opposed to the nomination of Judge Smith. The opposition has centred upon David Schenck, of Lincoln County, who is a Superior Court Judge. This gentleman holds that the jurisdiction to try revenue officers for offenses committed by them in their capacity as officers of the United States is in the State courts. The feeling against revenue officers has been quite popular until the people are at white heat in opposition to Judge Smith.

It is rumored upon the streets this morning that a desperate fight is going on between Mr. Randolph Shotwell, who was convicted in 1871 and sentenced to the Albany Penitentiary for Kuklux ing James M. Justice, of Rutherford County, and the friends of Judge Schenck. Shotwell is opposed to Schenck because, he says, Schenck betrayed the Kuklux and denounced them in his testimony before the Committee on Southern Outrages at Washington. Shotwell was high up in the order, and the charge is made that he is now writing letters and using every means in his power to organize the ex-Kuklux in opposition to Judge Schenck. On the other hand, the friends of Judge Schenck charge Shotwell with downright lying and perjury. They say that Shotwell published a statement after he was pardoned, in which he denied that he was present or had anything to do with the raid upon Justice. Upon this showing he has been regarded as a martyr to political persecution, and was taken up by the Democrats of Mecklenburg County and elected to the last Legislature. He is now the editor of the *Farmer and Mechanic*, an agricultural paper published in this city, which is the organ of the State Department of Agriculture. It is reported that affidavits have been procured by those who were to the Justice raid, to the effect that Shotwell was present; that they saw him and knew him, and that he sicked open the door of Justice's house. It is proposed to bull-doze Shotwell into silence by threatening him with the publication of these affidavits, and thus destroy his martyrdom and drive him from his present position unless he stops the warfare on Schenck. In the meantime it is said that Gov. Vance is of the opinion that a portion of his party are raving mad, judging by the attacks of the party press upon Judge Smith.

The contest for United States Senator seems to have narrowed down to Senator Merrimon and Gov. Vance. The contest will no do doubt be very bitter. Merrimon has overcome a great deal of the opposition incurred by his bolt five years ago. Appearances indicate that the friends up to this time have been more active than those of Gov. Vance. Col. Fuller, law partner of Senator Merrimon, manages his canvass, and is ably seconded by Mr. George E. Winslow, of railroad notoriety, in this State. The other law partner is Mr. S. A. Ashe, who is Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. Gov. Vance has made many enemies in his party by having office enough to go around for every hungry aspirant. He thinks he will receive the caucus nomination and that the Republican members of the Legislature will support him in preference to Merrimon. It is proposed to make the fight in the meetings to nominate candidates for the Legislature and to commit the candidates to Gov. Vance or to Merrimon as a majority of the people may decide. I have been told that Orange County has been "fixed" for Mr. Merrimon, and that J. S. Carr and A. A. Graham are to be nominated for the Legislature as his friends. Believing that the State is overwhelmingly lost to the Republicans, Democratic candidates are as numerous as the voters of that party. The present outlook foretells a lively times in the old North State from now until the election in August.

OBITUARY.

MRS. ROBERT BONNER.

Mrs. Robert Bonner, wife of the proprietor of the New-York *Ledger*, died last evening, of consumption, in the forty-ninth year of her age. Commencing two years ago with an indisposition and languor apparently trifling in their nature, Mrs. Bonner was reduced to a very weak condition in a few months; then confined to the house, save on sunny days, when a drive in the Park near by was permissible; finally confined to her room—which, with the singular intuition that sometimes comes with mortal disease, she accepted from the outset as final, although her medical attendants had been hopeful of a favorable result until within the last few weeks, when the vital energies of the patient commenced rapidly to give way.

As Miss Jane McConlis, the deceased, a native of the County Donegal, in the north of Ireland, came to this country with her parents in 1839, being at that date 10 years of age. She was educated in this City, and here she first met Mr. Robert Bonner, then celebrated as the swiftest compositor in the City. The acquaintance ripened into an offer of marriage from the ambitious young compositor, who, even at that date, had conceived the dream of founding the first great weekly journal devoted to American serial fiction. Robert Bonner and Miss McConlis, then 21 years of age, were married quietly May 21, 1850, (five years before the *Ledger* was started,) according to the Presbyterian ritual, in the huge stone structure that formerly fronted on Union-square. The ground is now occupied by one of the largest jewelry stores in this country, the gray-stone building, with its congregation, having long since migrated far up town. For years the young couple lived modestly in Brooklyn, not in boarding-houses or mere lodgings, as is the rule now-days, but in a well-ordered little house of their own. When, in 1855, Mr. Bonner assumed the proprietorship of the *Ledger* and transformed it into a new journal, the young couple removed to New-York in order to be nearer his business, which for so many years occupied quiet offices in Beekman-street. A family of stalwart boys with one daughter reasonably deceased, grew up around them as the years slipped by; wealth came by the realization of the dream that the young compositor had turned over so often in his brain while toiling with his "ems;" and finally a splendid mansion, one of the finest in the City, at No. 8 West Fifty-sixth-street, just where Fifth-avenue plunges with a flourish of circles into the recesses of the Park, received the emigrant girl of 1839. Here her life was one of the same simple and unostentatious home beauty that it was amid humbler surroundings years ago; and here, after a life well ripened, she died, leaving to the stalwart sons that gathered about her death-bed the memorial recollection of a gentle and sympathetic motherhood.

Mr. Bonner seems as one unmoored from life by his loss, and declined to see any one save his most intimate friends last evening. The funeral arrangements are not yet announced.

HAMILTON COLLEGE JUNIORS.

FIRST EVENING OF THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION—THE SPEAKERS AND THEIR SUBJECTS.

Special Dispatch to The New-York Times.

CLINTON, N. Y., April 2.—The Junior Exhibition at Hamilton College this year occupies two evenings. The first session was held this evening in the new stone church. The audience was large and attentive, and the rhetorical department of the college, under the charge of Prof. Frink, gained new honors from the high character of the exhibition. The speakers and subjects were as follows: "Pauperism and Charity," Theodore Hard Allen, of Utica; "The Rascal as a Hero," Henry Dwight Ames, of Mount Morris; "Joan of Arc," Lawrence Winfield Baxter, of Sharon Springs; "The Scottish Covenanters," James Miller Barnes, of Pittsburg, Penn.; "The Career of Gen. Custer," James Alverson Brown; "Bryant and Wordsworth," Edward Sandford Burgess, of Silver Creek; "Patriotism in American Poetry," William Smith Carter, of Oneida; "The Knighthood of the Round Table," Porter Lee Chester, of Geneva; "The Genius of Work," Alvin Willard Cooper, of Junius; "Homer's Battle of the Gods and Milton's Battle of the Angels," George Fenner Crumley, of Newport; "The Ecclesiast in Life and Literature," Charles Edward DeWitt, of Montrose, Penn.; "Victor Emmanuel," George Earl Dunham, of Johnstown; "The Moral Influence of Greek Literature," Frank Edwin Dwight, of Clinton; "The Jew in Fiction and History," Herbert Harker Gettmann, of Richfield Springs; "Cuba, Past and Present," George Arnaud Gordon, of North Brook-field; "The Massacre of St. Bartholomew," William Girard Hamlin, of Holland Patent; "Natures and the Poet," Charles Seymour Hastings, of Rochester; "The Kingdom of Genius," Herbert Malcolm Hill, of Watertown; "Lady Franklin," Charles Henry Hitchcock, of Binghamton. The closing exercises will be held on Wednesday evening.

OUR DUAL FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

LECTURE BY MR. GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS ON UNITED STATES CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY IN ASSOCIATION HALL.

The second lecture in his course on topics in American constitutional and political history was delivered last night by Mr. George Ticknor Curtis in Association Hall. Before beginning his lecture Mr. Curtis said he had received a letter from a friend in Boston in which it was stated that a circumstance in a recent interview had by the writer with a legal friend illustrated the truth of the lecturer's opinion as to the need of the American people for instruction in their constitutional history. The person interviewed was a graduate of Dartmouth College, a leading lawyer, and had been Solicitor of the City of Boston, yet he said that the relation of the United States to the Union is essentially the relation of the counties to the State. The lecturer's correspondent added that the opinion thus expressed is held by the greater part of the members of the Bar of his neighborhood. Mr. Curtis commented on the latter as follows: Thackeray, in his novel, *Vanity Fair*, alluding to the crowd of well-dressed and well-mannered men everywhere to be met with in society, whom everybody can count by hundreds, suddenly puts the startling question, "But of gentlemen, how many?" So we may ask concerning the multitude of our politicians, of all ranks and kinds, with all their skill, suppleness, and address: "But of statesmen, how many?"

After sketching the four years of confusion that intervened between the peace of 1783 and the preparation of the Constitution, Mr. Curtis detailed the proceedings of the Convention of 1787. The original purpose of that convention was to amend the protection and extension of the commerce of the States. The necessity to unite the States became apparent during its proceedings. When this was learned, it became also apparent that the confederation by which the States had been held together before was no longer possible. The model for the Government was then that provided in the British Constitution. This could not be accepted in its entirety, however, for the reason that everything pointed to the necessity of making the new Government republican. Washington, the only man who ever could have attained supreme power in this country, recognized this fact, which was declared and emphasized by the statements of the Declaration of Independence. "The political institutions of this country," said Mr. Curtis, "were founded and intended for a particular race—namely, the white race. It is not a disparagement to our fathers that this was so. When the declaration was made that "all men are created free and equal," there was no mental reservation by its framers. There was then no necessity for one. It was impossible for the fathers to take into consideration any other race than the white. It was impossible then to frame a system which should include besides the white race the black, whose people were recognized by local laws as property, and the keeping of whom as property was practiced in almost every country of the world. We may deplore the presence of blacks in our country when our Constitution was formed, but we have no right to reprove our fathers for ignoring them in the preparation of our system of Government." Mr. Curtis explained the debates that arose in the Convention of 1787 concerning the system of government to be prepared, and showed the difference between the radically Federal and radically national types of Government advocated. The purely Federal Government could only affect the States forming it, while the purely national Government would affect the individuals. Compromise was effected, after many critical difficulties that seem only composed by wonderful parliamentary skill and adroitness, and at last the sentiment were so arranged that the people were represented in the House of Representatives and the States in the Senate. A numerical majority of the States was thus made a check upon the numerical majority of the people. Complicated as it was, however, it has often saved the rights of the people. The Government of our Republic is dual in its legislative bodies—one of which is material, the other be-federal. It is dual, also, because the offices are controlled in some respects by the national part of the Government, and in others by the federal. A great strain was put upon the Government by the late civil war. Abnormal energies of the national arm of the Government had to be put forward against still more abnormal developments of State rights, and in the struggle State rights suffered.

THE NEWARK METHODIST CONFERENCE.

At the session of the Newark M. E. Conference, held in St. Paul's Church, Newark, yesterday, Rev. A. M. Palmer, Conference Treasurer, reported the following receipts: For missions, $15,052 32; Women's Foreign Missionary Society, $767 50; Church extension, $919 60; Tract Society, $636 98; Sunday-school Union, $594 90; Freedman's Aid Society, $724 45; Educational Society, $595 55; Episcopal Fund, $1,162 67; American Bible Society, $1,283. Each account, except that for the Freedman's Aid Society, showed a large deficiency, as compared with last year. Rev. Messrs. Palmer, Byran, Brice, Lane, and Parsons were appointed a committee to nominate Conference officers. A resolution was adopted approving the course of the Hackettstown Seminary Trustees in their efforts to suppress tendency among the students to indulge in dress. On motion of Rev. J. A. Kingbury, a resolution designed to secure greater co-operation on the part of the churches in raising the various benevolent collections was adopted. A committee of three was ordered appointed to look after the Conference statistics relating to benevolent objects. Resolutions were offered assessing ministers in receipt of $1,000 salary, 2 per cent.; $1,100, 3 per cent.; and of $2,000, 5 per cent., as a fund for the living for their more poorly-paid brethren. The Committee on Temperance offered resolutions, which were adopted, recommending the continued agitation of the temperance question, the enforcement of existing laws, approving the holding of Conference Temperance Conventions, commending the Women's Christian Temperance Union and the State Temperance Alliances. The Conference will close their session to-day.

THE BROKEN TARRYTOWN BANK.

Mr. Orson Adams, the Receiver of the broken First National Bank of Tarrytown, though not yet ready to make any detailed statement of its affairs, expresses the belief that the deficiency may be made good by a 25 per cent. assessment on the 36 shareholders, but as ex-President Luther Reddield holds $32,000 worth of the $100,000 of the bank's stock, and is not worth a cent, an assessment would not cover the deficit. Allowing, however, for this deficit in the assessment, and a probable further deficit among others of the three dozen stockholders, by reason of financial disability, he hopes to pay the depositors 90 per cent. at least, and probably as much as 93 or 94 per cent. The discount paper of the bank amounts to $106,000, of which about $60,000 bears double indorsements, but the whole batch is thought to be worthless. In round figures the bank's liabilities are put at $120,000 and the convertible assets at $100,000. Of the mortgages, a $10,000 mortgage on the ground of the Westchester County Fair Association is regarded as good, it being the only mortgage lien on a property that originally cost about $60,000. A mortgage by Redfield for $15,000 is preceded by a $10,000 mortgage on the same property, and as the property is estimated to be worth $20,000 under the hammer, the bank's claim must suffer a large abatement.

THE CITY DEATH RATE.

During the week ending last Saturday, there were 530 deaths reported as having occurred in this City. This is a decrease of 67 as compared with the preceding week, but an increase of 88 as compared with the corresponding week of 1877. The actual mortality for the week ending March 23 was 554, which is 10.6 above the average of the corresponding weeks of the past five years, and represents an annual death rate of 26.68 per 1,000 persons living. This is estimated at 1,079,490. Compared with the deaths reported during the corresponding three months of 1877, small-pox showed a decrease of 3, whooping cough 24, malarial fevers 4, and cerebro spinal fever 1, while the deaths from measles increased 119, scarlatina 25, diphtheria 100, and membraneous croup 57. The total number of deaths during the first quarter of 1878 from these eight diseases was 1,131, against 984 for the corresponding three months of 1877, showing that in the first quarter of the present year there was an increase of 147 deaths from these diseases over the corresponding quarter of 1877.

A YOUTHFUL THIEF.

A lad named James Grogan, who hitherto, according to the Police, has not borne an irreproachable character, was brought to the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court yesterday by Detective Walsh, of the Twenty-first Precinct. The juvenile prisoner was accused of entering the cellar under the store of James McGrath, No. 513 Third-avenue, on the previous evening and attempting to steal therefrom a roll of oil-cloth and a feather pillow. Grogan, who resides at the same number, was about escaping with his booty when captured. He admitted to the detective that he had stolen periodically from Mr. McGrath for the past two or three weeks, and that he had pawned the property at No. 367 Third-avenue. A visit was paid to the latter establishment, and it was learned that Grogan had in this manner disposed of about $125 worth of goods, for which he received $28. Justice Smith committed the youthful delinquent in default of $1,000 bail.

ROBBING A NEWARK BANK.

A most daring burglary was perpetrated in Newark, N. J., early yesterday morning. S. H. Wheeler's banking-house, at No. 774 Broad-street, was entered through the front door, and the safe forced open. The thieves carried away $150 in money, and notes and other securities of the face value of $30,000. The negotiation of the notes has been stopped, and the loss is small. The thieves drilled two holes in the safe door and pried the locks back with a large sectional jimmy. When their work was completed they escaped through a rear window, and over several fences into Bayard-street.

A HURRIED FUNERAL.

MME. RESTELL BURIED.

A HURRIED AND PRIVATE FUNERAL, WITH FEW MOURNERS AND NO RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The remains of Mrs. Ann Lohman, alias Mme. Restell, were buried in the beautiful little "Sleepy Hollow" Cemetery, near Tarrytown, yesterday afternoon. The funeral arrangements were placed in the hands of an undertaker on Monday, and that evening Mme. Restell's body was put in an unostentatious rosewood casket that looked very little like a coffin, save for the silver-plated handles that extended almost its entire length. The dressers of the dead had done their best to conceal the marks made by the sharp carving-knife, but in spite of their efforts there remained a livid mark across the dead woman's throat. An almost alabaster whiteness of the face was caused by the terrible loss of blood. The funeral was as private, unostentatious, and unchristian as possible. Late in the day on Monday the family decided to bury the deceased without delay and entirely in private, to avoid notoriety as much as possible. Yesterday morning was decided upon as the time, and it was the unanimous resolve of the family that she should be laid by the side of her husband in Tarrytown, on the bank of the Hudson.

The driving up of a handsome team and a single carriage before the door of Mme. Restell's residence, at Fifty-second-street and Fifth-avenue, at a little after 10 o'clock yesterday morning, attracted the attention of the few passers-by at that unfashionable hour, and in a few minutes a little crowd gathered in front of the house, staring at the windows, and even putting their faces close against the basement panes, to learn what was doing within. The thick curtains of the reception room were closely drawn, and the watchers could see nothing of the last farewell taken by the dead woman's family.

No one was admitted to the house in the morning but relatives of the family and Mr. Orlando Stewart, Mme. Restell's counsel. The body lay in the reception room, in a casket lined with white satin, the lid bearing a small silver plate with the name and date of birth and death of the deceased. As the hour drew near when the start must be made, the servants were called in for a last look at their dead mistress, and the children and grandchildren followed them in a short line around the coffin. The lid was then fastened down, and Mme. Restell's face disappeared forever. There were present in the house Charles R. Purdy, Mrs. Shannon, W. B. Farrell and his wife, Mr. Orlando Stewart, and the undertaker. The undertaker is himself a clergyman, but it was his desire that there should be no religious services, and the casket was carried to the hearse and fastened in without any acknowledgment of a future life.

The family members of the family who accompanied the body to the Grand Central Depot were Charles R. Purdy and R. H. Shannon. They and the undertaker alone followed Mme. Restell's body to the grave. When the hearse reached the cemetery it was put into a rough outer box that was ready in a baggage car, and the little cortége took the 11:03 train for Tarrytown. When the body reached the latter place a hearse was in waiting at the depot with a carriage, and the coffin was transferred to it, and it was soon on its way to the Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, about two miles from the village. As the little procession passed through Tarrytown on its way to the grave few of the many spectators knew whose body the coffin contained. Extraordinary precautions had been taken to conceal the time and place of the funeral.

A grave had been dug for Mme. Restell in her family lot, immediately beside the grave of her husband, who was buried about a year ago. The lot is one of the best in the beautiful cemetery. The land in which the graves are dug is a handsome green sward, sloping gently toward the river bank. Without a prayer or a tear Mme. Restell was lowered into the grave.

Mr. Farrell, a son-in-law of the dead woman, is credited with saying yesterday that Mme. Restell at one time contemplated escaping to Canada, but that she was prevented by Mr. Purdy, who says that there never was a patient in the house, and that any attempt to prove the contrary would have failed. It is said that when she went to the Surrogate's office to deposit her will Mr. Farrell's wife, who accompanied her, "Cairre, you are my only heir."

It is learned from professional gentlemen who are acquainted with the contents of Mme. Restell's will, that her Executors are Charles R. Purdy, who is a minor, and cannot qualify, and Caroline Shannon. On account of Mr. Purdy's disability, Mrs. Shannon will act alone. The daughter is not mentioned in the will, unless for some inconsiderable legacy. By her husband's will, Madame Restell was left a life interest in the real estate, and the absolute ownership of the personal property. The two grandchildren will inherit the bulk of the property, both real and personal.

IS MME. RESTELL DEAD?

IMPROBABLE STORIES SET AFLOAT YESTERDAY—A RUMOR THAT THE BODY FOUND IN THE BATH-TUB WAS NOT MME. RESTELL'S.

Some wild stories were circulated in the City yesterday in regard to Mme. Restell. One was to the effect that the woman was not dead, but in Canada, or on her way to Europe. It was said that the dead woman found in Mme. Restell's bath-tub on Monday morning was one of her patients who had died on her hands. The Madame had made and recorded her will, and done everything to deceive the public. It was said that neither Coroner Woltman, Deputy Coroner Cushman, who made the autopsy, nor the jury who sat at the inquest knew the Madame well enough to identify her, and that no real identification could have taken place. It was urged that no one besides the above-named officials were allowed to see the deceased, and that her corpse was carefully concealed and buried with the greatest secrecy. Another story was that Mme. Restell was murdered through the instigation of wealthy people who had patronized her in her criminal business, in order to prevent disclosures which they deemed inevitable at her trial. Notwithstanding the wild and visionary nature of these rumors, they have many believers.

The Coroners and Police ridicule the stories and pronounce them the inventions of a diseased mind.

SPRING OPENING AT RIDLEY'S.

A SUNSHINY DAY IN THE LARGE SALES-ROOMS—AN ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY OF MILLINERY.

The millinery opening day of Edward Ridley & Sons, of Grand and Allen streets, occurred yesterday. The opening in this particular department was the largest seen this season. The rooms were beautifully decorated with flowers. Numberless cases filled with all kinds of bonnets, round hats, and children's close and round hats claimed inspection. The visitor was completely bewildered amid this great variety of articles, no two of which were alike. Among the hats is a Marie Antoinette of white chip, trimmed in the new shades of beige, with satin ribbon, and an imported beige lace

DRY GOODS.

Continuation of The Great Sale OF SILKS, AT Doyle & Adolphi,

NOS. 267 AND 269 GRAND-ST.,

CORNER FORSYTH-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE FOLLOWING ADDITIONAL BARGAINS WILL BE OFFERED:

950 pieces PLAIN COLORED GROS GRAIN SILK, twenty-four inches wide and VERY HEAVY, at $1 99 per yard; ACTUAL VALUE, $2 50.

300 pieces PLAIN COLORED TAFFETAS at 63c. per yard, WORTH 90c.

350 pieces BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS, at 79c. per yard; WORTH $1.

275 pieces SATIN-FINISHED BLACK SILKS at $1 45 per yard, WORTH $1 85.

THE ABOVE-NAMED SILKS are the GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED.

KID GLOVES.

550 dozen LADIES' KID GLOVES, slightly damaged, at 15c. per pair.

345 dozen CHILDREN'S KID GLOVES, WARRANTED REAL FRENCH KID, at 33c. per pair; WORTH 90c.

DRESS GOODS.

IN ADDITION to our LARGE and VARIED STOCK, WE WILL SELL

4,000 pieces TROUVILLE SUITINGS, NEW DESIGN, at 15c. per yard, WORTH 25c.

2325 pieces TWENTY-FOUR INCH WIDE CAMEL'S HAIR SUITING at 50c. per yard.

On Wednesday & Thursday Grand Opening of COSTUMES AND CLOAKS

Of our own Importation and Manufacture.

WE RESPECTFULLY INVITE PUBLIC ATTENTION.

DOYLE & ADOLPHI,

267 and 269 Grand-st.,

CORNER FORSYTH-ST., NEW-YORK.

FURNISHING

DEPARTMENT FOR

LADIES, MISSES, AND CHILDREN,

NOW REPLETE WITH

EVERY SPRING NOVELTY

IN

Paris and their Own Manufacture.

LADIES' FRENCH UNDERWEAR,

In SETS and SINGLY.

WEDDING and INFANTS' TROUSSEAUX, &c.,

Made to order at short notice.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Broadway, corner 19th-St.

DAMAGED ALL-WOOL BLACK CASHMERES, cottonades, gray flannels, &c. Also, table linens, napkins, shirting linens, and black silks from auction for sale at low prices.

WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

FINANCIAL.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.

All parties interested in the stock or bonds of this company, in the bonds of the American Dock and Improvement Company, or of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, are invited to call and sign the agreement for the ratification and settlement of its affairs.

Copies of the agreement may be obtained, and subscriptions to same will be received, at the office of the Railroad Company, No. 119 Liberty-st.; at the office of the Receivers of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, No. 71 Broadway, or at the office of J. S. KENNEDY & Co., No. 41 Cedar-st., New-York.

P. S. LATHROP,
JOHN K. KENNEDY,
ROBERT L. MAXWELL,
JACOB VANATTA,
GEORGE MANLEY,
} Committee of Detail.

PEORIA CITY BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the City Clerk until the 1st day of May next for $20,000 of School bonds, in bonds of $1,000 each, bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, in New-York City or in Peoria, and running 20 years from the 1st day of June next.

These bonds were ordered reissued by a vote of the people Nov. 6, 1877.

By order of the City Council.

JAMES E. FORSYTH, City Clerk.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, BANKERS, NO. 12 Wall-st., New-York, issue LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES on the UNION BANK OF LONDON, available for travelers in all parts of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 5 BOWLING GREEN,
New-York, March 27, 1878.

THE COUPONS DUE APRIL 1, 1878, ON the first mortgage bonds of the Carondelet Branch Railroad (Missouri,) that have been presented and stamped in conformity with the plan approved by the Committee of Bondholders, will be paid on and after that date at this office.

C. K. GARRISON, President.

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 36 WALL-ST., New-York, March 29, 1878.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of Three and one-half (3½) per cent, free of all taxes, payable on and after April 10 prox.

The transfer-books will remain closed until April 8 prox.

THE COUPONS DUE APRIL 1, 1878, ON the First Mortgage (pink) Bonds of the Southern Minnesota Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of the company, No. 92 Broadway.

CORNELIUS B. GOLD, President.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of Two per Cent. has been declared, payable May 1. Transfer-books close April 3, 1878. FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Irving Savings Institution,

No. 96 Warren-st., New-York.

Money deposited on or before April 3 draws interest from April 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

JOHN CASTREE, President.

G. D. HEATON, Secretary.

ELECTIONS.

UNION PACIFIC WAREHOUSE COMPANY,
New-York, April 1, 1878.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TRUSTEES of this company will be held at the Fifth-ave. Depot, on TUESDAY, 9th of April next. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.

F. S. MATHEWS, Secretary.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN GOVERNORS of the Lying-in Hospital will be held on WEDNESDAY, April 10, 1878, at No. 20 Fifth-ave. The poll will be open from 9 to 10 o'clock P. M. ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

TEACHERS.

MRS. MITCHELL, HAVING RETURNED FROM Europe, renews her agency; families and schools supplied with competent foreign and native governesses and teachers; governesses and nurses ready for summer engagements; experienced teachers to travel with families; information given of good schools and pensions in Europe. TEACHERS' BUREAU, 67 West Fifth-st.; office hours from 10 to 4.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN TEACHERS' Agency, No. 23 Union-square, supplies schools and families with thoroughly competent teachers. Families contemplating to visit the Paris Exposition can be accompanied by French ladies or gentlemen, who will act as guides and interpreters. Apply to Miss M. J. YOUNG.

A FRENCH LADY, THOROUGHLY EDUcated in every branch of instruction, would like a situation in a private family; highest references. Address MME. DE LERME, Box No. 265 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

DRY GOODS

WHOLESALE MILLINERY.

E. RIDLEY & SONS,

Grand and Allen sts., N. Y.

MILLINERS

AND

COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS

ARE INVITED TO INSPECT OUR STOCK OF

Straw Goods,

Pattern Bonnets.

COMPLETE LINES OF

GRO GRAIN AND SATIN RIBBONS.

ALSO,

TWO-FACED SATIN RIBBONS, ALL WIDTHS, COLORS AND COMBINATIONS,

THE MOST COMPLETE LINES IN THIS CITY.

JOB LOTS GRO GRAIN RIBBONS.

BONNET MATERIALS.

SATIN STRIPED GAUZE, ARMENIA, EGYPTIENNE, SATIN PEKIN, GRO GRAIN, MILLINERY SILKS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, ORNAMENTS.

JOBS IN LACES, &c.

LARGEST MILLINERY STOCK IN THIS CITY WITHOUT DOUBT.

WE HAVE A GREAT MANY GOODS LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

WE ALLOW 7 PER CENT. FOR CASH.

Jobbing Rooms----3d Floor, accessible by elevator.

EDW'D. RIDLEY & SONS,

309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand-st.

Nos. 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 ALLEN-ST.

BLACK, COLORED, AND FANCY

SUMMER SILKS,

EVERY VARIETY and QUALITY.

Also, an UNEQUALED EXHIBITION of

Paris and Lyons Novelties,

GAZES, GRENADINES, BOURERETTES, TISSUES, DAMASSES, &c.

And WE WILL CONTINUE OUR SPECIAL SALE of

Black Dress Silks AT EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH and 10TH STS.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEWIS W. WALTON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Lewis W. Walton, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the twenty-sixth day of April, 1878, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 845 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 16th day of March, 1878. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

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IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD B. J. SINGLETON and ALPHONSE DE BRAEKELEER, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Edward B. J. Singleton, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the twenty-fourth day of April, 1878, at one o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the second day of April, 1878.

ap3-law3wW GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD B. J. SINGLETON and ALPHONSE DE BRAEKELEER, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Alphonse De Braekeleer, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the twenty-fourth day of April, 1878, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of JAMES F. DWIGHT, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 26th day of March, 1878.

ap3-law3wW GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALEXANDER SCOTT and THEODORE VAN BADEN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York ss.—Theodore Van Baden, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts: By order of said court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest to appear on the eleventh day of April, A. D. 1878, at one o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, number 322 Pearl-street, in the City of New-York, Room number 6, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. Theodore Van Baden, one of the New-York, 21st February, 1878.

mh20-law3wW GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD B. KIMBALL, bankrupt.—No. 1,490.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as Assignee of said bankrupt, will sell at public auction, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of April, 1878, at 12 o'clock, noon, on that day, all the right, title, and interest that the said Edward B. Kimball, bankrupt, had on the 25th day of May, 1868 (being the date of adjudication of said bankrupt) in or to any property or estate devised in trust or otherwise by the will of Elisha Kimball, deceased, father of said bankrupt, and also all the right, title, and interest which said bankrupt may have then had in or to any property or estate mentioned in the will of his father, the said Elisha Kimball, deceased.—Dated New-York, March 26, 1878. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

m27-law3wW&ap2 187 Broadway, New-York City.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 20th day of March, A. D. 1878, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM F. BENSEL, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the Register of my debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman st. No. 845 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the seventeenth day of April, A. D. 1878, at two o'clock P. M. LOUIS H. PATK,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY C. ROGERS and THOMAS S. ROGERS, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, the Assignee of the estate of the said bankrupts, will sell at public auction by D. H. Seaman, Auctioneer, at the Exchange sales-rooms, at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 10th day of April, 1878, at 12 o'clock M., all the right, title, and interest as such Assignee, in and to the fishing schooners "Charles Miller," "G. L. Daboll" and "Saxon," to wit: 31-64 of the "Charles Miller," 5-16 of the "G. L. Daboll," and 13-32 of the "Saxon," all in sea-going condition. Further information may be had of JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, WILLIAM P. SCOTT, Attorney, 40 Wall-st., New-York.

mh.20-law3wW.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of Newsfork.—In the matter of HENRY A. UNDERWOOD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York ss.—At the City of New-York, the twenty-first day of January, 1878: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate and effects of Henry A. Underwood, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was, on the twentieth day of November, A. D. 1877, adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition. CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Assignee.

mh20-law3wW

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES E. BALDWIN, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the State-house in the City of Trenton, and district of the thirtieth day of April, A. D. 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

ap3-law3wW* W. A. BELVILLE, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERsey, ss.—At Newark, on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1878.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of SIDNEY PAULING and WILLIAM S. BAYLES, of Westfield, in the County of Union, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said District.

M. H. MILLER, Assignee, &c.

mh27-law3wW 201 Broad-st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE

AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

On and after Nov. 12, 1877,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

For Washington, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8.20 P. M. daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie at 3.20 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Two Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Express" at 3.30 P. M., with Pullman Palace Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9.30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4.10 P. M. Regular at 8.40 A. M., 12.30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 8.30 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7.30, 8.30, 9, (8.30 limited,) 11 A. M., 2, 4, 5, 6.30, 7, 8.30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 8 A. M., 4, 5, 6.30, 7, 8.30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Boats at "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6.50 and 10.40 A. M. and 10.30 P. M. daily; 10.40 A. M. and 5.50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6.50 and 9.40 A. M., 4.10, 5.15, and 10.10 P. M. Sunday, 6.50 and 9.40 A. M. From Erie, 9.40 A. M., 6.50, 9.40, 10.10, 10.40, 11.50 A. M., 12.10, 4.10, 5.15, 6.50, 8.40, 10.10, and 10.20 P. M. Sunday, 5.50, 6.50, 9.40, 10.40, 11.30 A. M., 6.30 and 10.20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Exchange-place. L. P. FARMER,
FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.
General Manager.

TO PHILADELPHIA

via

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORTEST LINE between

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily, 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after Nov. 12, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

7.30, 8.30, 9, (9.30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6.30, 7, 8.30, and 9 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4, 6, 6.30, 7, 8.30, and 9 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning trains leave Philadelphia, 3.20, 3.35, 7, 7.20, 8, 8.30, and 11 A. M. (Limited Express, 1.35) P. M., 12, 4, 5.30, 7, and 7.35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3.20, 3.35, 7, 8, 8.30 A. M., 4, 7.35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Exchange-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 31, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8.00 A. M. Special Chicago and Western Express with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

10.30 A. M. Special Chicago and Western Express with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

11.00 A. M., Northern and Western Express to Utica, Whitehall, and Rutland.

4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping car for Montreal, via Rutland, Burlington, and St. Albans.

6.00 P. M., Limited Express daily, sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Geneva and Corning, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Chicago, except Sunday night, via Saratoga and Plattsburg.

8.30 P. M., Pacific Express daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago; also, to Watertown, excepting Saturday night.

1.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy.

WAY TRAINS AS PER LOCAL TIME-TABLES.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 293, 561, and 4,113 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 338 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. REEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Arrangement of Through Trains, Foot Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Parlor cars to Buffalo and Dunkirk.

6 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8.15 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and Southwest. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8.45 A. M., 5.45 and 6.45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Fortyfourth-street Depot for Boston at 8.05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11.25 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8.05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8.05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8.05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8.05 A. M., 1, 3, 5.15, 11.25 P. M. For Providence Railroad, 8.05 A. M., 3, 11.25 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8.05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8.05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8.05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8.05 A. M., 1, 4.40, 9 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8.05 A. M., 1, 4.40 P. M.

Way trains as per local time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1878.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6.40 P. M. Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Match Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached. General Eastern office, foot of Cortlandt and Cortlandt-sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—Leave Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6 P. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4.18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!! We will during dispose of **100 NEW PIANOS and ORGANS,** of first-class makes, at lower prices for cash, or installments, than ever before offered. WATERS' PIANOS & ORGANS are the BEST MADE, warranted for 6 years. NEW ORGANS $63 and NEW PIANOS $86, monthly until paid for. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Great inducements to the trade. PIANOS, 7-octave, $125; 7 1-3-octave, $135. ORGANS, $40; 4 stops, $50; 7 stops, $60; 8 stops, $63; 12 stops, $85; cash; in perfect order, not used a year. Sheet music at half price. HORACE WATERS & SONS, Manufact'rs & Dealers, 40 East 14th-st., near Union-square. General and Exclusive Agents for Sheninger's Celebrated Organs.

883 PARLOR ORGANS.

A new instrument for $30.

E. P. NEEDHAM & SON, No. 143 East 23d-st.

AUCTION SALES.

W. R. MITCHELL, Auctioneer.

THE ELEGANT STOCK OF T. B. BYNNER & CO., No. 613 Broadway, consisting of WATCHES, DIAMONDS, FINE JEWELRY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, CUTLERY, &c., to be sold at auction peremptorily, with view of REMOVAL AND CHANGE OF BUSINESS.

The sale commences THURSDAY, April 4, at 10 o'clock A. M., and to be continued daily.

The stock consists in part of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, DIAMONDS, PEARL AND OPAL JEWELRY, and a general assortment of fine gold jewelry of every description, 14 and 18 K. fine.

Also a full line of

RICH SILVER-PLATED WARE AND TABLE CUTLERY OF THE BEST KNOWN MANUFACTURERS.

Tea sets, Epergnes, centre pieces, fruit dish-s, cake baskets, water sets, ice pitchers, butter dishes, vases, large assortment forks, spoons, and other goods too numerous to mention.

Every article warranted as represented.

Goods on view every day previous to sale, and no trouble to show goods.

Ladies invited to attend this attractive sale of fine goods.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF A. RUMRILL & CO., jewelers, having been dissolved by mutual consent March 30, 1878, the business will hereafter be conducted by A. RUMRILL & CO., at 5 Maiden-lane, where all persons having claims against the late firm are requested to present them for payment, and all indebted to the late firm will please call and settle their accounts.

A. RUMRILL,
ALEXANDER C. MACKENZIE,
JOHN GILCHRIST.

NEW-YORK, March 30, 1878.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of FRANCIS T. WALKER & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation. Either party will sign in liquidation.

FRANCIS T. WALKER,
JOSIAH E. GREENMAN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTing; each package is labeled JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, Threadneedle-st. and No. 170 Piccadilly, London, England. New-York Depot, SMITH & VANDERBEEK, Park-place.

PATENTS, CAVEATS, TRADE-MARKS, Designs, Copyrights, promptly secured on moderate terms. Dr. MUNN & CO., Scientific American Patent Agency, No. 37 Park-row, corner of Beekman-st., New-York. Thirty years' experience.

AMERICAN SOFT CAPSULES.—TIN BOXES. All Druggists. Circulars from 1096 & 1098 Broadway, No. 110 Reade-st., N. Y. Avoid fanciy names and prices.

INSTRUCTION.

NORMAL SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES.—AT Prof. Tanger's, under the direction of L. Sauveur, Ph. D., LL. D., opens July 8. Circular at No. 1,461 Broadway. See The Nation.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A boarding school for 10 boys under 14. Pleasant location. Send for circular. L. Wilson, A.M., Principal

MR. AND MRS. J. H. MORSE WOULD TAKE into the country as boarding pupils the coming Summer four young ladies. No. 233 West 44th-st.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK, N. Y.—Rich terms; open during Summer; $60 per quarter; no extras; come at any time. W. H. MILLIKEN, Prest.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and orders

THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COURIER AND COMPANION TO TRAVEL IN Europe.—By a young man who speaks French, Spanish, Italian, and Arabic; best references. Address B. S., Box No. 292 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; understands her business; can furnish best of City references. City or country. Call at No. 200 East 49th-st., near 3d-av., second floor, back.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO do chamber-work and waiting and assist with the washing and ironing; City reference. Address M. G., Box No. 302 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant girl; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 239 East 45th-st., one flight up.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; best City reference; no cards answered. Call at No. 13 West 44th-st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman; no objections to a private boarding house; good City references from last employers. Call at No. 214 West 30th-st.; ring third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A NEAT, TIDY Girl as chamber-maid and waitress in an American family; have good references. Call at No. 57 West 52d-st., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEdish girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; is fully capable; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 236 West 19th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; best of City references. Call at No. 319 East 37th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY An excellent person; willing and obliging; understands her business thoroughly; City reference. Call at No. 121 West 50th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, RESPECTAble young girl; and to do plain sewing or chamber-work, and waiting in a small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 310 East 34th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, To do chamber-work and plain sewing or assist with washing; almost five years' reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 27 Irving-place.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman; best of references; reliable and honest. Address L., Box No. 325 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl in a private family; City or country; two years' reference from last place. Call, for two days, at No. 241 East 26th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; IS first class; no objection to the country; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 292 7th-av., between 28th and 27th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or would assist with growing children; good reference. Call at No. 331 East 26th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as first-class chamber-maid and assist with washing. Call at No. 300½ West 24th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID. — FIRST-CLASS; NO OBjection to the country; best City reference. Call or address at No. 64 East 41st-st., Room No. 3.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN EXPERIENCED Woman as chamber-maid and assist with washing and ironing; City references. Call at No. 303 East 34th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl to do chamber-work and waiting; best City reference. Call at No. 161 East 30th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid, or care of children; good seamstress; good City reference. Call at No. 356 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman; will take care of children; best City reference. Call at No. 825 3d-av.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO GIRLS; would like to live together in a private family; one as good cook, other as competent laundress, or would do the work of a small family; first-class City reference from last employer. Call at No. 22 West 40th-st., near 5th-av.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN WOMAN as cook; meat, soups, and jellies; bread, biscuit, and pastry; no objection to a boarding-house, but private family preferred; best City references. Apply at No. 11 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands French and American cooking thoroughly; or go out by the day to serve lunches and dinners; best City reference. Call or address No. 469 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED Woman as good cook; is a good baker; understands her business and the care of milk and butter; either City or country; best of reference. Call, two days, at No. 205 West 29th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as excellent cook and laundress in a small private family; is fully competent to be left at home during the Summer; best City references. Call at No. 130 West 23d-st., in the store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands English and American cooking; good baker; deserts and jellies; best City reference. Address, two days, A. C., Box No. 293 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL; GOOD PLAIN Cook; assist with washing; understands house-work or kitchen-work thoroughly; City or country. Seen till Thursday night, at No. 221 East 46th-st., store.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGH COOK, FRENCH AND Scottish; splendid baker; makes every dessert that can be made; City reference. Call, two days, at No. 9 West 29th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS Cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business; four years' best City references. Call at present employer's, No. 381 West 23d-st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXPERienced English woman; City or country; good City reference; no objections to Brooklyn. Call at No. 152 West 23th-st., first floor, rear.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands her business thoroughly; country preferred; good reference. Address M. L., Box No. 300 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSIONAL OF ALL BRANCHES in meats and pastries; able to serve dinner parties; capable to take a man's place in a first-class private family; City reference. Call at No. 107 West 35th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COMPETENT Cook in a private family; good baker; pastry, deserts; no objection to large family; first-class reference from last place. Call at No. 213 West 18th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT Cwoman as first-class cook in small family; no objection to assist with washing; good City reference. Call at No. 529 1st-av., corner 31st-st.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK AND BAKER; Cwould assist with the washing of a good family that keeps help long; has several years' best City reference; over two years in last place. Call at No. 462 Str-av., rear.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON; WILL AScist with washing and ironing; City or country; is a good bread baker; good City reference. Call at No. 253 1st-av., in bakery.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN IN A private family; thoroughly understands her business; good baker; no objection to the country; City reference. Call at No. 306 East 34th-st., on flight.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON; THOroughly understands cooking; best City reference; City or country. Address, for two days, M. O., Box No. 322 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; country preferred; can take care of milk and butter; excellent references. Call at No. 634 9th-av., near 49th-st.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE Cfamily; understands all kinds of cooking; best references as to character, economy, and capacity. Call at No. 629 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN AS FIRSTCclass cook; desserts and pastry; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 230 East 22d-st., first floor.

COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS Cplain cook, washer, and ironer; good reference. Call at No. 407 East 15th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; WILL ASSIST Cwith washing; City or country; very good City references. Call at No. 488 6th-av., Room No. 15.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Cgood plain cook, washer, and ironer. Can be seen at her present employer's to-day. Call at 51 West 37th-st.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT SCOTCH COOK; Cwill assist with washing; best City reference; willing and obliging. Call at No.

APRIL 3 1878

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Considerable business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, April 2, as will be seen from a review of the proceedings, as follows:

E. H. Ludlow & Co., at public auction, sold the two three-story and basement brick dwelling-houses, with lots, each 22.9 by 103.9, Nos. 101 and 103 West 11th-st., north side, 380.10 feet east of 6th-av., for $26,500, to J. A. Cooper; also, a two-story frame dwelling-house, with plot of land, 21.6 by 175, on Union-av., east side, 324 feet north of Wall-st., 23d Ward, sold for $2,700, to Thomas Cooper.

Howard W. Coates, at an Executor's sale, disposed of the three-story English basement brick house, with lot 18.5 by 98.9, No. 313 East 23d-st., north side, 194.1 feet east of 2d-av., for $7,050, to A. R. Hamilton. The same auctioneer, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, J. Grant Sinclair, Esq., Referee, sold three lots, each 25 by 100.4, on East 69th-st., south side, 323 feet east of Avenue A; also, one lot, 77 by 25, fronting on East River, south side of East 69th-st., for $8,000, to Helen Langdon, plaintiff.

Joseph McGuire, at public auction, sold a plot of land 101.4 by 73.3 by 100.5 by 62.5, on Broadway, south-east corner of 54th-st., for $54,500, to J. Harris.

Richard V. Harnett, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Douglas Campbell, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling-house, with lot 21.10 by 98.9, No. 7 East 31st-st., north side, 171.10 feet east of 5th-av., for $23,000, to Mrs. E. Harbeck. The same auctioneer, under a similar court order, Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee, disposed of the five-story and basement brown-stone-front dwelling-house, with lot 16.6 by 76, No. 254 East 74th-st., south side, 67 feet west of 2d-av., for $4,500, to A. F. Farrell.

Gerard Beekman, under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, John M. Barbour, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story frame shop and three-story brick dwelling-house, with lot 25 by 100.5, 1858 West 47th-st., south side, 150 feet east of 8th-av., for $7,000, to Mary E. Miller, plaintiff in the legal action.

John T. Boyd, under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Joseph H. Toone, Esq., Referee, sold the two-story brick dwelling-house, with lot 18.9 by 100.5, No. 338 East 65th-st., south side, 234.9 feet west of 1st-av., for $3,605, to Ella Arnold, plaintiff. The same auctioneer, by order of the Superior Court, in foreclosure, A. H. Storber, Esq., Referee, disposed of a plot of land, 95 by 100.8, on East 94th-st., north side, 180 feet east of 3d-av., for $2,000, to Simon Wormser.

Van Tassel & Kearney, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, sold one plot of land, 150.8 by 43.1, on West 72d-st., south side, 275 feet west of 11th-av., for $3,000, to New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, as Trustee and plaintiff in the legal proceedings.

William Kennelly, under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Charles C. Leeds, Esq., Referee, sold the two-story frame dwelling-house, with lot 19 by 73.7, No. 105 East 119th-st., north side, 35 feet east of 4th-av., for $3,000, to Alexander T. Watson, as Trustee and plaintiff in the legal action.

A. H. Muller & Son, at an Executor's sale to close the estate of George Collins, deceased, sold the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 150, No. 128 Columbia Heights, west side, running Clinton-st. to Furman-st., between Orange and Pineapple sts., Brooklyn, for $18,000, to T. B. Bowring.

The sale announced by E. H. Ludlow & Co., of one lot on 4th-av., south of 39th-st., was withdrawn.

Howard W. Coates reports at private sale the three-story and basement brick dwelling-house, with lot 20 by 98.9, No. 239 East 30th-st., north side, 190 feet west of 2d-av., to Dr. Loewenthal, for $8,800.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By Richard V. Harnett, public auction sales of three five-story brick buildings, with lots each 31.6 by 98.9, Nos. 419, 421, and 423 East 22d-st., north side, 261.6 feet east of 1st-av.; also, the five-story brick French flat-house, with lot 25 by 98.9, No. 338 East 23d-st., south side, 200 feet west of 1st-av., and the two five-story brick tenement-houses and stores, with lot 24.8 by 94, No. 381 Avenue A, south-west corner of 23d-st.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. Grant Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of a five-story brick tenement-house and store, with lot 25 by 75, on Lewis-st., west side, 175 feet south of Delancey-st.

By John T. Boyd, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Joseph H. Toone, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick tenement-house and store, with lot 24 by 80, No. 102 Ridge-st., east side, 19 feet south of Stanton-st.

By Bernard Smyth, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 90.9 by 20.1 by 88, No. 146 West 53d-st., south side, 225 feet east of 7th-av.

By C. J. Lyon, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George W. Dillaway, Esq., Referee, of a building, with lease of lot 20 by 100, on East 64th-st., north side, 80 feet west of 3d-av., leased May 1, 1868.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, Esq., Referee, of the two four-story brick tenements and stores, with lease of two lots, together in size 40.5 by 83.6, Nos. 1,112 and 1,114 3d-av., west side, 20 feet north of 65th-st., leased April 1, 1868, term 21 years, ground rent $536 per annum.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles P. Welles, Esq., Referee, of a two-story brick dwelling and store, and a two-story frame dwelling, with plot of land 112 by 78.4 by 89.5 by 25 by 50, on Boulevard, south-east corner of 75th-st.

By Louis Mesier, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Henry Storrs, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100, on West 78th-st., south side, 175 feet west of 10th-av.

By Van Tassel & Kearney, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of the two two-story frame dwelling-houses, with plot of land 100.8 by 88.3, Nos. 128 and 130 East 91st-st., south-west corner of Lexington-av.

By Blackwell & Riker, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 16 by 100.11, No. 43 East 111th-st., north side, 219 feet west of 4th-av. Also, a similar house with lot 16 by 100.11, No. 44 East 112th-st., south side, 231.6 feet west of 4th-av.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 18.7 by 100.11, No. 412 East 116th-st., south side, 443.6 feet west of Avenue A. Also, similar house, with lot 18.7 by 100.11, No. 416 East 116th-st., south side, 406.3 feet west of Avenue A.

EXCHANGE SALES—TUESDAY, APRIL 2.

NEW-YORK.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

2 three-story and basement brick houses with lots, Nos. 101 and 103 West 11th-st., n. s., 380.10 ft. e. of 6th-av., each lot 22.9x102.9.. $26,500

1 two-story frame dwelling-house with plot of land, Union-av., e. s., 324 ft. n. of Wall-st., 23d Ward, plot 21.6x175..... 2,700

By Howard W. Coates.

1 three-story English basement brick house with lot, No. 313 East 23d-st., n. s., 194.1 ft. e. of 2d-av., lot 18.5x98.9.. $7,050

3 lots, East 69th-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of Avenue A, each 25x100.4; also one lot, fronting on East River, s. s. of 69th-st., 77x25.. 8,000

By Joseph McGuire.

1 plot of land, Broadway, s. e. corner of 54th-st., 101.4x73.2x100.3x62.5.. $54,500

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 four-story brown-stone-front dwelling-house, with lot, No. 7 East 31st-st., n. s., 171.10 ft. e. of 5th av, lot 21.10x98.9.. $23,000

1 five-story and basement brown-stone-front dwelling-house, with lot, No. 254 East 74th-st., n. s., 67 ft. w. of 2d-av., lot 16.6x76.. 4,500

By Gerard Beitz.

1 three-story frame shop and three-story brick dwelling-house, rear, with lot No. 258 West 47th-st., n. s., 7 ft. e. of 8th-av., lot 25x100.5.. $7,500

By John T. Boyd.

1 two-story brick dwelling-house, with lot, No. 338 E of 65th-st., s. s., 234.9 ft. w. of 1st-av., lot 18.9x100.5.. $3,605

1 plot of land, East 94th-st., n. s., 180 ft. e. of 3d-av., 60x100.8.. 2,000

By Van Tassel & Kearney.

1 plot of land, West 72d-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 11th-av., 150x28.4x150.9x43.1.. $3,000

By William Kennelly.

1 two-story frame dwelling-house, with lot, No. 105 East 119th-st., n. s., 35 ft. e. of 4th-av., or 18x75.7.. $3,000

BROOKLYN PROPERTY.

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot, No. 128 Columbia Heights, w. s., running through to Furman-st., between Orange and Pineapple sts., Brooklyn, New-York.. $18,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, April 1.

50th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 1st-av., 20x80; Anna S. Allen to Josephine Lester.. nom.

1253d-st., s. s., 142 ft. e. of 2d-av., 81x100.11x irregular; Cornelia B. Dreno and husband to P. J. Hull.. 10,000

82d-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x96.9; R. A. Rowland, Executor, to Kate E. Howland.. 45,000

Lewis-st., w. s., 20.4 ft. s. of 8th-st., 28.7x71.8; Christian Mauer and wife to S. Epstein.. 6,625

Reference, No. 107; H. P. Oatman and wife to Patrick Carroll.. nom.

112th-st., s. s., 195 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100.11; Annie G. Stoller to Margaretta C. Mullin.. 5,150

122d-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 28x100.11; Elizabeth Bretell to Ann Eliza Westervelt.. 4,500

123d-st., west side, 133 ; Joseph L. Mayor to Elihu Root.. 10,000

11th-av., w. s., 75.3¼ ft. s. of 52d-st., 25.1x100; Michael McCaffrey and wife to M. McCoy.. 16,000

24th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 10th-av., 23x102.2; Jeanette Mayna and husband to Emma M. Robinson.. nom.

Broadway, s. w. corner 125th-st., 32x99.11; Mary C. Bassford.. 2,000

Broadway, s. w. corner 24th-st., 62x50; John Broadway, s. w. corner 24th-st., 62x50; John Broadway, s. w. corner 24th-st., 62x50; John

APRIL 1878

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

THE VANDERBILT WILL CASE.

ANOTHER POSTPONEMENT GRANTED—AN AFFIDAVIT BY MR. LORD CONTAINING GRAVE CHARGES—HOW CORNELIUS J. VANDERBILT WAS PERSONATED.

It was after 12 o'clock yesterday when the counsel in the Vanderbilt will case announced their readiness to go on. After the Surrogate had taken his seat, Mr. Lord asked the court to take a recess until 1:30 o'clock to enable him to complete the preparation of an important affidavit in support of an application for further postponement of the case. Mr. Clinton said that these frequent delays were becoming tiresome, and, as the counsel on the other side had not yet announced that they had exhausted the testimony of their witnesses, he thought that they could proceed with other witnesses. The Surrogate, after further argument, granted the recess asked for by Mr. Lord, and at 2 o'clock the court reassembled. Mr. Ethan Allen, of associate counsel for the contestants, read an affidavit made by Mr. Scott Lord, principal counsel for Mrs. La Bau. The deponent states that he received a telegram from Redburn on March 20, stating that William H. Clark had left Kansas on the previous day, and "would travel by easy stages." In a letter to deponent dated March 19, Redburn had stated that certain parties were looking for Clark. A "personal" which had appeared in a morning paper on March 23 read as follows: "If the tall gentleman who on the evening of 19th inst. left Chicago for New-York, accompanied by a physician, will address the advertiser immediately, he may find ample capital to put his Western project on a sound paying basis." The description given in the "personal" applied to Clark. Deponent, in reply to Lapoinent's ballet, inserted in the interest of contestants, On March 21 Redburn telegraphed deponent that Clark would leave Toledo "that morning"; on March 22 he telegraphed that he expected to overtake Clark at Buffalo. Deponent heard nothing further from Redburn until March 26, when he received a telegram signed "Agent," saying, "Redburn has been under arrest since Friday; is free now; a trap doubtless; may get proof; return instantly." Deponent immediately telegraphed to C. M. Hertig and H. L. Johnsou, lawyers, at Chicago, to render any assistance in their power to Redburn. In reply they stated that they could not trace the arrest, but that they found that Redburn had sent the dispatch signed "Agent." Deponent heard nothing further from Redburn until the evening of March 31, when he received a telegram from him at Buffalo, saying that what was left of him was safe, but that "C." had "left on Friday, leaving him no line." Deponent had no doubt Redburn was seriously ill, or was otherwise injured. Deponent further said that "an action for a conspiracy in having Cornelius J. Vanderbilt personated for the purpose of affecting the will of his father," was commenced by the service of a summons and complaint on the proponent and on others on Sept. 10, 1877, the action being based mainly upon the affidavits of Redburn, George A. Mason, and William M. Clark. Redburn, in an affidavit, had stated that on Oct. 21, 1874, he was at the head of a private detective force at Jersey City, when a gentleman called on him and asked if he knew Cornelius J. Vanderbilt. He replied, "No," and the person continued that Cornelius J. was deceiving his father by a pretended reformation, and that, as a friend of the family, he desired to have him followed and reported, and desired Redburn to furnish a man for the purpose, with instructions to meet him at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel the next day. George A. Mason was selected for the duty, and a person was pointed out to him as being Cornelius J. Vanderbilt. Mason followed this person and kept a diary of his movements, which he furnished to the person who engaged him. The report showed that Cornelius J. had "visited various disreputable houses, and had very vicious habits." Mason accompanied the individual who had engaged him to the Grand Central Depot, where the report was repeated to William H. Vanderbilt. The latter said he "was very sorry to hear such a report, because he supposed his brother had reformed." The person who had engaged Mason said that "Commodore Vanderbilt ought to know such facts," but William H. said "No; he will do better by and by." The unknown person then reminded William H. that he had "agreed to communicate to his brother the facts he should procure." William H. made no further objection, so the detective and his patron visited Commodore Vanderbilt, where Mason repeated his knowledge of Cornelius J.'s doings. Commodore Vanderbilt, on hearing the statement, grew very excited, and said, "among other bitter things, that he wished Cornelius had never been born." Mason, in obedience to instructions, continued to follow the supposed Cornelius J. for nearly a month longer, making another report during that time, which was likewise carried to William H. and then to the Commodore. Mason, in his affidavit, said that, after the Commodore's death, he discovered that the man he had "shadowed" was not Cornelius J. Vanderbilt. He reported that fact to Redburn, and the latter, in an affidavit, disclosed the steps subsequently taken "to ascertain the facts relating to the imposition practiced upon the Commodore." Additional letters and "personals" were cited in the affidavit of the deponent relating to the same case. In conclusion, deponent stated that there was another witness on the question, "whose statement he is familiar with," and whom he hoped to obtain as a witness, but, "with her husband, she had left her former residence at Saratoga."

Mr. Clinton said that there was no instruction in the affidavits that anybody connected with the proponent had anything to do with the detention of the witnesses desired by the contestants, and, in a long argument, he opposed any further postponement. He was heard at length, for the contestants, by Judge Black. The Surrogate said that there ought to be a desire on both sides to obtain all the testimony there was to be offered, particularly on the part of the proponents, as there were grave insinuations made which ought to be established or refuted, and he therefore granted an adjournment until Tuesday next at 10 A. M.

OPENING THE SHOOTING SEASON.

THREE MATCHES TO BE CONTESTED AT CREEDMOOR—THE CONDITIONS AND PREVIOUS WINNERS.

The shooting season at Creedmoor will commence on Saturday, April 13. There will be three matches on that day; one at long range in the morning, and two at short range in the afternoon. The long-range match will be for the "Sharps' Rifle Company" prize of $250 in gold, open to all comers, any rifles; distances 800, 900, and 1,000 yards; 15 shots at each distance. The winner must lead all competitors at each of the three distances in a single competition in order to secure the prize. The match was first contested in 1876, when there were two competitions. There were five competitions for the prize last year, making seven in all, but no one succeeded in winning it. Major H. S. Jewell has made "top" score three times, Mr. C. E. Shydenburgh twice, Major Henry Fulton once, and Mr. W. H. Farrow once. The short range matches are for the *Turf, Field, and Farm* and the *Spirit of the Times* badges. The conditions of the former are as follows: Open to all members of the National Rifle Association, excepting the winners of the two prizes previously offered by that journal; distance, 200 yards; position, standing; any breech-loading rifle; two sighting and 10 scoring shots. This prize must be won three times to secure absolute possession. There have been six competitions for the trophy, but no two riflemen have won twice, and it will probably afford sport during the entire season. Previous winners were Capt. W. R. Livermore, J. F. Rathyen, Capt. A. Anderson, Lewis Cass, A. F. Finlels, and W. M. Farrow. The conditions of the contest for the *Spirit of the Times* badge are appended: Open to all comers; distance, 300 yards; position, standing; any rifle; two sighting and 10 scoring shots. There were two competitions for this trophy last season, both of which were won by Mr. C. H. Johr upon the scores of 43 and 42 respectively. The troops will begin rifle practice under State orders early in June.

THE AMATEUR RIFLE CLUB.

The annual meeting of the Amateur Rifle Club was held at the armory of the Seventh Regiment last evening, Lieut.-Col. E. H. Sanford, the President, in the chair. The report of the Treasurer showed a deficiency of $12 45. The President, in his annual address, recommended the introduction of short-range matches for the benefit of those members who do not shoot at long range. Mr. Waters, of the Committee on Range, reported in favor of leasing a piece of ground at the rear of the firing point at 1,000 yards at Creedmoor for the purpose of extending the range to 1,200 yards. The annual rental of the land required would amount to $75. Major Fulton, of the same committee, said that a range of 1,200 yards could be secured of the New-Jersey Rifle Association free of charge. The two projects were referred to the Executive Committee, with power. The sum of $50 was appropriated for the purchase of a gold medal to form a prize in the "Leech Cup" match at the Autumn meeting at Creedmoor. An appropriation of $100 was made for the purchase of prizes to be given in a short-range and a mid-range match. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Lieut.-Col. E. H. Sanford, (re-elected;) Vice-President, Major Henry Fulton; Secretary, Major Joseph Holland; Treasurer, A. Alford; Executive Committee, Col. H. A. Gildersleeve, John B. Holland, E. P. Waters, L. C. Bruen, and Major H. S. Jewell. A vote of thanks was passed to Lieut.-Col. Seobel, of Toronto, for his courtesy to the club team during its visit to that city last year, and he was likewise elected an honorary member of the club. An adjournment was then taken.

WOMEN'S HOMEOPATHIC COLLEGE.

The fifteenth annual Commencement of the New-York Homeopathic Medical College for Women will take place to-morrow evening at Steinway Hall. The exercises will consist of an address by Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, the conferring of degrees on the graduating class by Mrs. Sackett, President of the Board of Trustees of the College, and the presentation of certificates of hospital attendance by C. S. Holden, M. D. The degree of M. D. will be conferred on the following members of the graduating class: Caroline Lesrelin Black, Frances Cunningham Barnes, Catharine Victoria Cochran, May Lenora Douglas, Ellen Dunbaee, Helen Campbell Grayson Douglas, Sally A. Harris, Martine May Howells, Ella Albertine Jennings, Emilie H. Jones, Elsie Dexter Lester, Adelaid E. Merritt, Mary Miller, Jennie De la Montagnie Lozier, Margaret A. Bostwick-Mount, Isadora L. Murray, Hannah Muchleston, Agnes Cecilia McCabey, Laura Maxwell Porter, Kate Sands Stanton, Annis Lavinia Snyder, Alice Artaimisa Stoddard, Kate E. Taylor, Harriet N. Watson, Alice Way, Cordelia Williams.

TROUBLE IN TALMAGE'S CHURCH.

ALL THE TRUSTEES RESIGN ON ACCOUNT OF MR. MORGAN'S RE-ENGAGEMENT AS ORGANIST—MR. TALMAGE CHARGED WITH FALSEHOOD.

The recent trouble in Mr. Talmage's Brooklyn Tabernacle in regard to the selection of an organist, which resulted in the re-engagement of Mr. George W. Morgan, has been followed by the resignation of the entire Board of Trustees, nine in number, and the publication by them of a statement explaining their action. The Trustees say that the announcement made last Sunday by the Pastor, that the Sessions had decided to retain Mr. Morgan as organist, left them only two alternatives—either to foment discord in the church by appealing to a congregational meeting, or to resign. They deemed the latter course the wiser. The Trustees claim that they have always been friendly to Mr. Talmage and also to Mr. Morgan, notwithstanding his "shortcomings." For the last 10 years they have had absolute control of the musical department of the Tabernacle, and their right in the premises has not been questioned until recently. In regard to the allegation that the board took advantage of the absence of Mr. Talmage to dispose of Mr. Morgan, they say that the Music Committee had a consultation with the Pastor only a month prior to his departure, in which they stated to him that, in view of the financial condition of the church, if Mr. Morgan was retained, it should be at a reduced salary. They also say that Mr. Talmage personally requested the board to refuse to give Mr. Morgan the use of the Tabernacle for a concert for his own benefit. When the subject of re-engaging Mr. Morgan at a reduced salary was presented to that gentleman, he at first declined the proposition, but afterward sought a reconsideration. The Trustees had ascertained, however, that they could secure the services of several well known organists at a smaller salary than that offered him, and they informed him that his services would be no longer required. When the Pastor returned they sought an interview with him, thinking that he would approve their action. They found the Board of Elders in session, and Mr. Talmage suggested that they meet with them and talk over the question. The result was the passage of a resolution dismissing Mr. Morgan. In view of these facts, they were much surprised on Monday evening, March 25, when the Music Committee submitted to them propositions to reverse all previous action and reinstate Mr. Morgan. They declined the proposition, but the Session decided, without consultation with them, that Mr. Morgan should be retained. The statement closes with the assurance that the late Trustees bear no ill-will toward Pastor or people, and will faithfully pay the amounts subscribed by them for the liquidation of the debt. The paper bears the signatures of Warren S. Silleocks, Robert S. Hobbs, John F. Talmage, H. S. Elmore, T. E. Pearsall, A. Pearson, H. L. Foote, B. F. Cogswell, W. J. Gelston.

As an appendix to the statement, Mr. Thomas E. Pearsall, one of the Trustees, publishes a letter addressed to Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, in which he sincerely regrets that the course pursued by Mr. Talmage has compelled him [Pearsall] to resign his position as Trustee, after having been a member of the board over eight years. After claiming that he has discharged his duty faithfully, Mr. Pearsall calls the attention of Mr. Talmage to the fact that, on the last Sunday in June, 1876, he demanded that Mr. Morgan should be discharged, because he came to the church drunk; that Mr. Morgan was charged and supposed to be organist, but was finally reinstated at Mr. Talmage's request. Mr. Pearsall, after referring to other acts of Mr. Talmage, in which he acted in a strange and insincere manner, closes as follows: "Having lost all faith in your verity, there is but one course left for me, and that is to sever my relations with you and the church. This I do in sorrow, not in anger; I can no longer sit under your preaching, without doing violence to my feelings. You have utterly destroyed my faith in you, a faith I had hoped would be lasting, and have led to more close and intimate relations between us. You have destroyed my faith in you, not my opinion of the church, which has my best wishes for its prosperity."

STEAM ON THE BELT RAILROAD.

THE PRIVILEGE GRANTED BY THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN—A STEP TOWARD TERMINAL FACILITIES.

The Aldermanic Committee on Law, which has held several sessions in relation to terminal facilities, presented a report to the board, yesterday, in favor of permitting steam freight cars to be run on the Belt Railroad. The report says that the issue presented is, "Shall the Metropolis of the Western Continent lag in the race for commercial supremacy, and will its people suffer her prestige to depart to a rival without a struggle?" and that the objections made to the measure by persons doing business in Washington Market, and by cartmen and others —whose views have been published in THE TIMES— are untenable. It also declares that individual, class, and local interests must yield to the requirements of the whole community, and that the opposition from the cartmen is short-sighted and will be demonstrated to be so after the privilege is granted. Reference is next made to the fact that the charter of the Belt line permits freight cars to be run on their tracks, and that the present project simply serves to effect an object evidently contemplated by the Legislature, and for which the river front of this City is well adapted. The report also refers to the correspondence between Mr. William H. Vanderbilt and the committee on the question, after which it says that the privilege sought to be conferred does not grant an irrevocable license, but that the Common Council reserves to itself the power to correct any abuses which might grow out of an improper or inequitable exercise of it. The report closed by recommending the passage of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to the several railroad companies whose lines terminate at the port of New-York, to draw or cause to be drawn their freight cars by the use of dummy engines furnished by the said railroads, or the Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company, as may be agreed upon, between the hours of 7 o'clock in the evening and 4:30 o'clock in the morning, between the 15th day of April and the 15th day of September, and between the hours of 9 o'clock in the evening and 5:30 o'clock in the morning, between the 15th day of September and the 15th day of April in each year, over the railroad tracks used by the said Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company on West-street, and from West-street to and on the East River side of the City as far as Grand-street, with the consent of said company, and also to lay down railroad tracks to and upon any of the bulkheads and piers and into warehouses on the North and East Rivers, to connect with any railroad tracks from West-street to Grand-street, on or near the East River, used by the said Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company, with the necessary branches, switches, and turnouts, and to run their freight cars thereon; provided the consent of the owners, lessor, or lessees of said bulkheads and piers, and warehouses for the construction of said branches, switches, and turnouts be first had and obtained. Every railroad company which shall avail itself of the permission hereby granted shall limit the number of loaded cars to be drawn by a dummy engine at any one time to 10, and the speed of said engine to six miles an hour, and shall pay to the City of New-York an annual license fee of $50 for each dummy engine run by said company. None of said cars shall be permitted to stand on said railroad tracks, nor shall they be loaded or unloaded, except on said bulkheads and piers or in said warehouses. Provided always, that said Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company shall extend equal privileges to said first mentioned companies in the use of its railroad track.

Resolved, That the permission hereby granted shall continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

The resolutions were adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Foster, Bennett, Gedney, Sheils, Carroll, Hall, Pinckney, Keenan, Biglin, Slevin, Lewis, Morris, Washner, Sauer, Ehrhart, Guntzer, Phillips, Roberts, Perley—19.

Negative—Aldermen Jacobus, Reilly, Klernan—3.

LOCAL BUSINESS TROUBLES.

The schedules in the matter of the assignment of Peter Hemmer to Maurice Hemmer show the liabilities of the assignor to be $13,892 74, the nominal assets $11,441 54, and the real assets $250.

Schedules were filed in the matter of the assignment of William A. Murray and Robert J. Murray, firm of W. A. Murray & Brother, grocers, of No. 135 Eighth-avenue, to William Beattie. The liabilities are $14,607 18, the nominal assets $6,244 83, and the real assets $4,817 34.

The following assignments for the benefit of creditors were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday: Welcome E. Sheldon to John F. Murrey; and George Deecken and Frederick Deecken, firm of Deecken & Co., dealers in military goods, of No. 160 Grand-street, to Charles Ecke.

At a recent meeting of the creditors of Henry Greenebaum & Co., in Chicago, it was resolved to accept a composition of 25 per cent.—5 per cent. cash, 10 per cent in one, and the remainder in two years. The vote stood as follows: For accepting, 114 creditors, representing $218,346; against, 14 creditors, representing $34,005.

The schedules were filed yesterday in the matter of the assignment of Julius Simon and Siegmund Stieglitz, firm of Simon & Stieglitz, dealers in furnishing goods, of No. 57 Walker-street, to Morris Steinhardt. The liabilities are $115,163 30, the nominal assets $71,824 37, and the real assets $45,744 67. Among the items of real assets, the outstanding accounts are set down as valued at $21,916, the stock at $22,528 67, and fixtures at $1,000. Among the more important creditors are L. Sinsheimer, $2,960 44; L. Stieglitz, $2,835 17; Hahlo, Stieglitz & Co., $15,819 27; L. Kaufman, $3,625; Max Blau, $3,050; A. Wolf, $3,480 25; M. Steinhart, $9,380 98; E. Marcus, $7,900 26; William Lottimer & Co., $2,500; Mrs. Carroll, $4,067 73; Alexander Simon, Germany, $11,895 95.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Controller's monthly statement shows that the City debt on March 31 was $119,792,986 48.

An attempt was made yesterday to poison one of the elephants belonging to the London Circus now at Gilmore's Garden.

Controller Kelly received $125 yesterday from an anonymous source with a request that it be added to the conscience fund.

Custom-house officers yesterday seized 2,800 cigars that were being smuggled on the Havana steam-ship Saratoga, and 1,000 on the steam-ship City of New-York.

Officer Gray, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, last night found an abandoned male infant about 3 months old, in the Battery Park, and took it to Matron Webb at the Central Office.

Mr. Thomas Henderson, of Glasgow, founder and managing owner of the Anchor Line of steamships, is, with his wife, on a visit to this country, and is at present sojourning with his son at the latter's residence in West Thirty-fifth street.

There is now on exhibition at A. S. Flandrau & Co.'s, No. 372 and 374 Broome-street, a carriage built for Gen. Tom Thumb and wife, to be used during their European tour. It is a Berlin style of landau, with leather top, and weighs only 310 pounds.

At the meeting of the Police Board yesterday it was resolved that on and after April 5 policemen making purchases at the Department of Clothing and Equipment be required to pay for the articles purchased in cash, instead of having them charged on the pay-rolls.

Inquiries at the Sixpenny Savings Bank yesterday elicited the fact that Receiver Russell had assumed charge of affairs. The outside doors were closed and locked, however, and it was said, when a reporter called, that Mr. Russell was not present, and that there was no one there who could give any information.

A new steam-ship is to be built on the Clyde by John Elder & Sons for the Williams & Guion Line, and will run between this port and Liverpool. She will probably be the largest steam-ship in the world with the exception of the Great Eastern. Her length will be about 550 feet, and she will register between 5,000 and 6,000 tons. She will be named the Arizona.

William Leonard, aged 37, of No. 123 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, met with a singular accident last evening at the cartridge manufactory of Leonard & Robinson, on One Hundred and Tenth-street, near the Harlem River. He was filling shells with giant powder, when by some accident one of the shells exploded and blew one entire side of his face off.

President Cole, of the Produce Exchange, has received a telegram from Albany stating that Superintendent Clark officially announces that the water will be let into the Erie and Oswego Canals on April 13, and that they will be fully open for navigation on Monday, the 15th of April. Also, that the Canal Board has adopted the toll sheet of 1877 for the season of 1878, with slight changes.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday a communication was received from the Department of Docks, setting forth that the southerly side of the wharf at the foot of Twenty-eighth-street, East River, had been set apart for the use of the Health Department for the erection of a reception house for contagious diseases. It is proposed by the Health Department to take possession of the pier on May 1, and to build an extension on the southerly side of the pier, and on this extension to erect the hospital. The contract for the erection of the building has already been given out.

A delegation of Brooklyn Aldermen, headed by President Fisher, waited on Mayor Ely yesterday and informed him that their board had rescinded the ordinance prohibiting any persons except residents of Kings County from driving public carts, and that Mayor Howell had signed it. They expressed the hope that Mayor Ely and the New-York Aldermen would act in the same spirit, and that the ordinance which prevented residents of Brooklyn from obtaining licenses as cartmen here would also be repealed. Mayor Ely said he would take the matter into consideration. The deputation subsequently had interviews with Aldermen Roberts, Keenan, and others on the subject,

BROOKLYN.

In the Supreme Court yesterday judgment was entered by the Mutual Benefit Insurance Company for $22,551 49, in foreclosure proceedings against D. J. Cooper.

M. H. Hennigsen, of Jersey City, who was found unconscious near the South Ferry on Saturday night, died last evening at the Long Island College Hospital of concussion of the brain.

In compliance with an order of the Supreme Court, Andrew Zeiser, Republican, who is contesting the election of Charity Commissioner Moses Kessell, Democrat, has furnished a bill of particulars to the latter.

At the regular meeting of the Republican General Committee last evening the contest in the Third Ward, to which some importance was attached, was decided by the admission of the delegation headed by Gen. Delacy and Jonathan Norton.

William Jackson, alias "Dr." Williams, the sneak thief arrested by Officer Moody, of the Third Precinct, yesterday pleaded guilty to charges of stealing surgical instruments from the offices of Dr. Benjamin West and Dr. Whackenhaus. Justice Ferry held the prisoner to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Henry F. Cordes, a German grocer, aged 39 years, committed suicide yesterday morning by hanging himself to a beam in the cellar under his store, at the corner of Gold and Concord streets. Deceased had been despondent for some time on account of the loss of $9,000 which he invested in a project that failed.

LONG ISLAND.

During the polling at the Long Island City election, yesterday afternoon, ex-Police Sergt. Louis Smith quarreled with some of the by-standers, and drawing a revolver, fired three shots into the crowd, wounding Patrick Coles, who was removed to his home by his friends. Officer Carroll arrested Smith and locked him up in one of the cells of the Second Precinct Police Station.

NEW-JERSEY.

Patrick O'Connor, the runner, who was shot during the affray on the vessel D. R. Eaton, at the Hoboken coal docks two weeks ago, was said to be dying last night.

The annual election held Monday in the Village of Irvington, Essex County, resulted in the choice of Charles W. Harrison, Republican, President, and James Nelson, Democrat, Clerk.

Officer Welsh, of the Elizabeth Police, attempted early yesterday morning to arrest a party of rowdies who were creating a disturbance on First-street, that city, when they set upon him and beat him severely. Seven of the assailants were arrested.

At the opening of the Essex County Court for the April term yesterday morning, Judge Depue charged the Grand Jurors specially as to the alleged cruelty of Warden Vermilyea, of the County Penitentiary, toward the convict Jones, which eventually drove that prisoner to suicide.

A boy named Frank Carniaugh, while playing with another lad named Frederick Brink, on Park-avenue, Hoboken, was fatally stabbed at 9 o'clock last night. Brink was sitting on the lower step of a stoop with an open knife in his hand, when Carniaugh ran by and, tripping, fell. In his fall, his body struck the blade of the knife and he was terribly cut. He was taken to the hospital.

THE MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The Spring meeting of the Manhattan Congregational Association, composed of Pastors of Congregational Churches in New-York and vicinity not in sympathy with Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, was held yesterday, in the Broadway Tabernacle. Among those present were Rev. Dr. Storrs, Rev. Dr. Scudder, Rev. Bishop Falkner, Rev. J. H. Lockwood, Rev. Dr. Taylor, Rev. Dr. Hepworth, Rev. Dr. Clapp, Rev. C. B. Ray, Rev. Ray Palmer, and Rev. A. C. Reed. Rev. Dr. Budington was absent on account of sickness. Rev. Dr. Clapp was chosen Moderator, and Rev. H. H. McFarland acted as Secretary. After the reading of the minutes, Dr. Taylor desired to remove a misapprehension which had been created by some remarks which he had made at the last meeting. In referring to a minister of questionable character, who, after having been deposed in England, had been accepted by a Congregational Church in Toronto, he [Dr. Taylor] had been reported as having said that the Young Men's Christian Association of Toronto had first brought the minister alluded to before the public on this side of the Atlantic. That was a mistake, as a letter from one of the Vice-Presidents had assured him such was not the case, though it corroborated all that he had said on the main subject. For the sake of the Young Men's Christian Association in Toronto he desired to make this correction. Rev. Washington Choate, of Brooklyn; Rev. Henry Harris, of Orient, Long Island, and Rev. A. F. Schauffler, of this City, were elected members of the association. A resolution offered by Prof. Martin, that a contribution be taken up in all the churches of the association at an early date for the relief of the starving people in Northern China, was adopted, and it was announced that subscriptions for this object could be forwarded to A. A. Low, of Brooklyn; Olyphant & Co., of this City, and to the American Board of Foreign Missions. The remainder of the session was taken up with the examination of six candidates for licenses to preach, five of whom came from the Union Theological Seminary, and one from Brooklyn. The examination in Greek and Hebrew was conducted by Rev. Dr. Ward, and in theology and ecclesiastical history by Rev. Dr. Storrs, and all the candidates received the coveted license to preach. The association then adjourned, after accepting an invitation to meet in Dr. Scudder's church, in Brooklyn, in October next.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Four steam-ships are sail for Europe to-day—and unusual number for Wednesday. These are the Canada, of the French Line, for Havre; the Greece, of the National, and the Utopia, of the Anchor Line, for London, and the Abyssinia, of the Cunard Line, for Liverpool. To-morrow the City of Brussels, of the Inman Line; the Frisia, of the Hamburg-American Line, and the Cornwall, of the Great Western Line, will sail respectively for Liverpool, Hamburg, and Bristol. Four more steam-ships will sail on Saturday. To-day's outgoing passenger lists, as far as received, are as follows:

In steam-ship Canada, for Havre.—E. Senbottis, George Gifford, Jesse Hoyt, Jr., William A. Brown, Chs. Colns, Mr. Reardon, Mr. Risbin, Mr. and Mrs. C. Vaillant, Mr. and Mrs. St. Marc and child, A. Lelong, Mr. and Mrs. A. Salmon, Miss A. Salmon, Miss E. Salmon, H. Bulac, E. Weill, Mrs. Tucker and two children, H. R. Curtiss, A. Dodin, L. Muzard, Miss B. Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Fenvey and child, M. Bestegui, Mrs. del Barrio and son, Miss Peon, Miss Cristina, Ch. Joseph, W. R. Miller, Miss W. B. Miller, William Dannat, A. Varaldi, F. Collins, Rev. Thomas Stefanini, Rev. V. Carunchio, Rev. Ch. Lang, Miss G. Tayac, K. Niahlo, C. Weill, G. Blum, J. Weill, H. Kahn, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cohen and child, Mrs. and Miss Mounier, Mr. and Mrs. G. Pa'mi, Mrs. Saunders, Miss J. Chrotiennot, Mrs. L. L. Heillier, H. Fesandie, Rev. Mr. Rivey, J. . . Davis, J. M. Chase, G. C. Thiebaut, J. Van Beurden, Mr. Chalon, Mr. W. C. Loop, Mr. David, P. Collins, Ch. Boosa, E. W. Norton, F. Mallet, P. Jean.

In steam-ship Greece, for London.—Mrs. M. Blanchard, Mrs. T. J. Carlisle, Miss Emily Carlisle, Mr. Petrman, Mrs. Moffat and son, Mr. and Mrs. Tilley and child, Miss Lellan M. Seidmore, Miss Florence Gilchrist, William Henry Smythe, Capt. John Smith, C. Augustus Arlington, J. Joy, Mrs. Joy and child, Thomas L. Style, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Bohen, Miss Hannah Garner, Mrs. Burney and child, Mrs. Goodlie, Miss Goodlie, Mr. and Mrs. Miles Gardner and three children, Capt. J. M. Taylor, N. T. Ripley.

In steam-ship Utopia, for London.—H. W. Groshan, Edward Schofield, Mi s Groshen, Mrs. Lieut. F. S. Bassett, Henry Oram.

HENRY C. VAN SCHAACK'S PROTEST.

At the meeting of the New-York Historical Society last evening, Mr. Henry C. Van Schaack read a paper of reminiscences respecting "Old Houses at Kinderhook, with Their Historical Associations," to a very large audience. Mr. Van Schaack, by way of an exordium, entered a formal protest against the omission from the *American Encyclopedia* of Peter Schaack. This protest he hedged leave to present and make public as the only surviving son of that Revolutionary celebrity, at whose mansion, erected in 1774, the most notable persons concerned in that struggle had been entertained, among them the brave but unfortunate Montgomery, Gen. Burgoyne on his way to Boston after the surrender at Saratoga, and others of similar celebrity. A shaving box presented to one of the Van Schaacks by Montgomery is still in the possession of Mr. Henry Sylvester, of Coxsackie; a leather letter-case and other relics were held by other members of the family; and the sofa upon which Montgomery had rested before setting out upon the Canadian expedition was still preserved. Reminiscences of Lindenwall, the Van Buren residence, and other old mansions, followed.

THE BOWERY OBSTRUCTED.

A truck belonging to D. J. Byrne, contractor, of No. 1,606 Third-avenue, containing two of the massive iron girders used in the construction of the New-York Elevated Railroad on the East Side, and which are intended to span the distance between the pillars, broke down last evening about 8 o'clock in the Bowery, between Canal and Hester streets. The girders which were suspended from the truck by chains fell directly across the street railroad tracks, impeding travel and causing a complete blockade. A large crowd was soon attracted to the scene, and the sidewalks on either side of the Bowery were blocked up for a considerable distance. The din and uproar became something fearful, and the interference of the drivers and conductors helped to increase the tumult. Cars going up town were enabled to make a little headway by jumping the track, a proceeding which was not at all agreeable to the passengers therein. Travel down town was entirely suspended, and the track on the west side of the Bowery, extending from Hester-street up almost to the Cooper Institute, was one continuous line of horse cars. It was fully half an hour before the cause of the obstruction was removed.

DIVERSION OF WESTERN FREIGHTS.

At a meeting of merchants interested in Western freights, held on Monday the 25th ult., a resolution was adopted calling a general meeting of Western shippers to discuss the question of the diversion of freights from routes of their own selection, which is in violation of the agreement made at the recent freight conference by certain of the Western railroads. In response to the resolution about a dozen merchants met in the customers' counting room of H. B. Claflin & Co.'s establishment yesterday. Their meeting lasted but about 10 minutes, however, and it could not be ascertained yesterday what action had been taken.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Bothnia, from Liverpool.—W. C. Allingham, Francis Berger, S. A. Binion, Theodore B. Bronson, H. F. Budge, Mr. Bursiall, A. J. Carver, Mr. and Mrs. John Cimalen, Frederick Cowen, Alfred Dobell, E. A. Dugdale, Miss M. Flaxman, Miss S. Flaxman, A. W. Tyson, William Gillies, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Goddard, F. P. Gosling, Col. C. E. Gouraud, Dr. R. Harrison, Dr. John B. How, Henry Howard, Mr. and Mrs. John Maitland Jones, Miss M. J. Jones, Miss Ada M. Jones, S. C. Joyce, J. Kreiger, Hon. C. N. Lawrence, C. Lindsay, Theodore Lingens, James Lugsden, Albert Meredith, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Osgood, H. Grey Otis, Mrs. Robertson, O. D. Rogers, William Rogers, Mr. Solomon, James Sherer, Henry Simpson, Mrs. F. Simpson and child, D. Sleeth, William Sleeth, Miss Emily Sleeth, Frank Turner, R. E. Walker, Mr. Welford, Miss Welford, Henry Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Stanton Whitney and child, Martin Williams, Francis G. Winton, William Wood.

In steam-ship City of Macon, from Savannah.—C. R. Mason, wife, and child; R. W. Rutherford, R. S. McDonald and wife, A. M. Marshall, F. Firth, J. Lesser, C. Peck, C. W. Ball and wife, Mrs. E. Brooks, J. Markstein, Miss K. Smith, B. A. Austin, A. F. Sterling, C. E. Sewall, George Hodges, H. Stetson, S. Masling, Mr. Spaulding and wife, Mrs. Sprague, Miss Eveland, G. M. Jacobs and wife, Mrs. William Eastwood and son, Mrs. N. Bingham, John Snediker, H. J. Faulkner, J. F. Williams, Ernest Staples, Andrew Low, Eugene Kelly, C. O. Pool and wife, J. Hammond, W. Gantes, C. M. Bruce, C. S. Marshall, John Sherlock, N. Ahearn, P. Ahearn, M. L. Reppard, Dr. C. A. Davendef and son, H. Yonge, Jr., C. Kelly, E. Doran, J. M. Bradshaw, Miss Josie Morton, Miss Josie Watson.

In steam-ship Anchoria, from Glasgow.—Rev. S. A. Martin, Rev. S. J. Shaw, T. Gothrope, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Fraser, Joseph Lockwood, Arthur Silver, John Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel McMath and infant, Miss Nisbet, Mrs. Arnott, T. E. Ryan, Lister Henry, Mrs. Haines, R. E. Elder, Miss Bessie Campbell, J. G. Anson, Andrew Horn, A. Walker, John Doyan, H. Lyon, J. Fenton, J. Walker, J. W. Murray.

In steam-ship Wyoming, for Liverpool.—Frank C. White, J. C. Reed, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Davison and child, John Davison, Miss M. E. Jones, J. C. Jackson, E. Wood, Thomas Miller, Francis White, Capt. E. Fletcher, Miss B. Cahill, F. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Frankenhall, A. Clougherty, J. C. Crofts, Hugh Cormack, Isaac Kaufmann, Mr. and Mrs. William Rawson, Edward Owens, William Turoup.

ARRIVALS FROM FOREIGN PORTS FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH.

We give below the number of arrivals of vessels from foreign countries at this port for the month of March, distinguishing their class and nationality. The table is compiled from the books of the Government kept at the Barge Office by Mr. Alfred Mabie, Boarding Officer:

	Steamers.	Ships.	Barks.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Total.
American	14	25	40	32	61	172
British	66	13	48	20	17	164
Norwegian	..	6	49	4	..	59
Italian	..	..	35	11	..	46
German	11	7	17	1	..	36
Austrian	..	..	15	1	..	16
Swedish	..	..	6	..	..	6
Danish	3	..	..	2	..	5
French	2	3	..	..	..	5
Belgian	3	..	1	..	..	4
Dutch	2	..	..	..	..	2
Haytian	..	..	..	2	..	2
Portuguese	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	101	51	214	74	78	518

COASTWISE ARRIVALS.

The number of arrivals from domestic ports during the same period was as follows:

	Steamers.	Ships.	Barks.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Total.
Eastern ports	24	..	..	3	270	597
Southern ports	79	..	1	1	89	170
Total	103	..	1	4	659	767

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:40 | Sun sets.....6:27 | Moon sets.....7:27

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook...8:07	Gov. Island...8:56	Hell Gate...10:18

WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.

APRIL 2.—The time ball on the Broadway tower of the Western Union Telegraph Company's building, which is dropped at New-York mean (12h. 0m. 0s.) by the standard time of the United States Naval Observatory at Washington, was to-day dropped 2-10 second fast.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, APRIL 2

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Wyanoke, Conch, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; General Whitney, Hallett, Boston, H. P. Dimock; Utopia, (Br.,) Craig, London; Henderson Bros., Idaho, (Br.,) Holmes, Liverpool, via Queenstown, Williams & Guion; Canada, (Fr.,) Fraagnel, Hav

The New-York Times.

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APRIL 1878

EFFECT OF ENGLAND'S NOTE

AUSTRIAN AND ENGLISH UNANIMITY

LORD SALISBURY'S CRITICISM OF THE TREATY OF SAN STEFANO SUSTAINED IN VIENNA AND BERLIN—RUSSIA NO CHOICE BETWEEN WAR OR GIVING UP THE TREATY—THE CIRCULAR NOT REGARDED IN ST. PETERSBURG AS AN ULTIMATUM—A REPLY NOT DECIDED ON.

LONDON, April 3.—The Vienna papers, commenting on Lord Salisbury's circular to the powers, says: "Austria and England are agreed regarding Lord Salisbury's criticism of the treaty of San Stefano and the steps necessary to protect the interests of both States, and express the conviction that only by deference of Russia to Lord Salisbury's views can war between England and Russia be avoided."

The *Times* in its leading editorial article says: "The main facts in the present posture of affairs is that Austria and England are at one in their view of the treaty of San Stefano, and of the only means by which, without war, it can be brought into harmony with the just claims of the other powers. The public opinion of Europe is with them, and, if they act together with firmness and loyalty, Russia may be induced to withdraw from her position, which would then be obviously untenable."

ST. PETERSBURG, April 3.—The *Agence Russe* says if Lord Salisbury's note is to decline a congress, its end is attained; but if it is intended to open discussion, discussion by written communications may last a year, particularly as the note contains criticisms, but no proposals.

VIENNA, April 3.—The *Political Correspondence*, reviewing Lord Salisbury's circular, considers that in the last resort the attitude of Austria and England will inevitably lead both to the same issue. If the congress does not meet, England will take measures for the protection of her interests, which, however, would by no means necessarily cause war.

LONDON, April 4.—The Berlin *Post* publishes an article which is believed to be "inspired," adopting Lord Salisbury's criticisms of the San Stefano Treaty. It says England will hardly remain alone in the opinion that the Treaty of Paris, until amended, is the law of Europe. Russia, therefore, has no choice between war or parting with the Treaty of San Stefano, as she would have to do if she entered a congress.

The *Times* has the following from Berlin: "We learn from St. Petersburg that the direction of the Foreign Affairs is practically passed into the hands of Gen. Ignatieff. Russia continues to purchase large quantities of war material in Germany. Lord Salisbury's note has put an end to the plan for a revival of the congress scheme which Russia momentarily considered."

The correspondent of the *Times* at St. Petersburg telegraphs as follows: "As the text of Lord Salisbury's circular is not yet received Russia has not decided upon an answer, but there is reason to believe she will not regard the circular as having anything of the nature of an ultimatum. As the British Government confines itself to merely negative criticism, it may possibly be asked to suggest some solution of its own. It is argued that if the English Cabinet really desires to avoid war some pacific solution may still be found. The public regard the circular, however, as a new proof that England has decided upon war, while in the official world, although the circular is not pleasant reading for those who desire peace, it has the advantage of intelligibility."

A special to the *Times* from Athens says the circular has aroused enthusiasm there.

The *Times'* Rome dispatch says the *Fanfulla* believes that the English Ambassador is actively urging the Italian Government to assume an attitude favorable to England.

The *Daily Telegraph's* Vienna correspondent hears that Count Andrassy, recognizing the difficulty of assembling the congress, is preparing for common action with England. The consequences of Gen. Ignatieff's report at St. Petersburg on the result of his mission, however, yet remain to be seen.

The *Times'* Vienna correspondent says: "Even the unanimous approval of the Austrian papers of Lord Salisbury's circular is but a faint reflex of its effect on public opinion."

The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent at Vienna hears from an official source that M. Tisza, Premier of the Hungarian Ministry, has informed the Emperor and Count Andrassy that he could not answer for the consequences in Hungary if Austria took a decision hostile to or independent of England.

A special to the Vienna *Tagblatt* from Berlin says Russia's answer will contest Lord Salisbury's dispatch point by point, and will declare that the aim of England's policy is plain.

TALK OF REVIVING THE CONGRESS.

SIMULTANEOUS STATEMENTS FROM BERLIN AND ST. PETERSBURG OF A CONGRESS TO REVISE THE TREATIES OF 1856 AND 1871—AN EASY WAY FOR RUSSIA TO SUBMIT THE SAN STEFANO TREATY TO EUROPE.

LONDON, April 3.—This morning's news shows little change in the position of the Eastern question. As Gen. Ignatieff only arrived at St. Petersburg from Vienna yesterday evening, the effect of his communication is as yet unknown, but a special dispatch to the Vienna *Fremdenblatt* from Berlin, and a dispatch from St. Petersburg to the London *Times*, state simultaneously that there are some grounds for expecting a renewal of the congress negotiations on the basis of the proposal made by Prince Bismarck—that the powers be invited to meet to revise the treaties of 1856 and 1871. The identity of this news in time and character from the two capitals, where it would certainly be known first, has given more hope of its correctness than the form in which the statements are made public. The *Times'* St. Petersburg dispatch gives the news very vaguely, and the *Fremdenblatt's* telegram merely says that such a idea is being ventilated at Berlin. The matter in itself is not improbable. Such an overture from Germany would spare Russian susceptibilities, and the congress, instead of examining the successive articles of the treaty of San Stefano, might take the clauses of the Paris instrument as a starting point of discussion, and determine how much thereof may have become obsolete by events, and what should be put in its place. Such a course would enable Russia, on the discussion on each article of the Treaty of Paris, to bring forward the stipulations of the San Stefano Treaty, and defend them as the most suitable substitutions for the corresponding clauses of the act of 1856. There is no authentic information of such a proposal having yet been made from any side, however, and the *Agence Russe* yesterday, it must be remembered, after stating that Gen. Ignatieff's mission has not failed, as he was simply instructed to give and receive friendly explanation—said, relative to the attitude of England, "Russia cannot do more to facilitate the meeting of the congress and her means of persuasion cease at the point where care for her dignity commences." It is improbable that Russia will take any step or come to any decision until Gen. Ignatieff has reported.

THE BOSPHORUS AND THE PROVINCES

THE REPORTED RUSSIAN ADVANCE TOWARD GALLIPOLIS CONSIDERED DOUBTFUL—ROUMANIAN HOSTILITY TO RUSSIA—AN AMERICAN MAN-OF-WAR ORDERED TO VALO—STRENGTHENING THE BRITISH SQUADRON IN THE SEA OF MARMORA.

LONDON, April 3.—The stories in a Constantinople dispatch to the Vienna *Political Correspondence* that the Russians have commenced a fresh movement toward Gallipoli, and that the troops to the north of the Balkans are being moved across the Danube, and in a Constantinople dispatch to the London *Standard* of the demands for the abandonment to the Russians of a number of Turkish positions, including the fortifications on both sides of the upper Bosphorus and Gallipoli and Boulair are highly improbable. Such action on the part of Russia would not merely precipitate a war, but be wanton and unnecessary. There is said to be in Constantinople a regular manufactory of these irritating statements for the purpose of provoking England and Austria against Russia.

The *Pall Mall Gazette's* Berlin special says: "The Russian newspapers complain of the increasing hostility of the Roumanians. The latter are said to be hindering the passage of Russian provision columns through their territory, and to have threatened to forbid it altogether."

A special from Bucharest to the Vienna *Political Correspondence* reports that two Russian army corps stationed in Bulgaria have been ordered to return to Roumania and take up positions between Giurgevo and Bucharest. It is feared that the Russians may impose a state of siege throughout Roumania. At a secret sitting of the Chambers to-day MM. Ghika and Stourdza reported the result of their recent missions to London and Vienna respectively. The former said the English Cabinet had encouraged Roumania to hold out in regard to Bessarabia. The latter said Austria laid stress upon the necessity of the Bessarabian question being settled by the decision of Europe.

A Reuter dispatch from Constantinople says the Russians have occupied parts of Macedonia included in new Bulgaria. The Russian military authorities and transport officials to-day held a council upon measures for the ultimate evacuation of Turkey.

Reuter's dispatch from Belgrade says a portion of the Servian Army is advancing from Negotin to garrison Widdin, which the Russians are evacuating. It is stated that the Servians will also occupy Belgradschik, and probably the line from there to Plevna.

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Athens states that the Admiral commanding the United States squadron cruising in Greek waters has ordered a man-of-war from Smyrna to proceed to Volo, near which place, according to the latest accounts, massacres and pillaging by the Turks still continue. The Turkish squadron has left Volo. Its destination is unknown.

LONDON, April 4.—The *Standard* announces, as a proof that there is no intention of complying with the reported demand for the withdrawal of the British fleet from the Sea of Marmora, that the iron-clad ram Rupert and iron-clad turret-ship Devastation have been ordered to join the squadron there to replace the Sultan, which will return to England to refit.

LONDON, April 4.—The *Times'* dispatch from Athens says the American man-of-war ordered to Volo is the Marion. She will aid as she can render the suffering Greeks, however, is quite inadequate and perhaps too late. The French and Austrian Consols at Volo have telegraphed for men-of-war, as the Turks are quite demoralized, and have threatened a French officer. An English man-of-war is expected. The Italian Government has ordered Italian vessels to receive refugees.

The *Times'* dispatch from Belgrade says: "The Cabinet Council have resolved that Servian troops shall occupy Belgradschik and Bulgaria as far as Plevna in accordance with Russian commands, but only withdraw after a definitive settlement of the Eastern question. Prince Milan declared that Servia would co-operate with Russia until Turkey was completely dismembered, Servia's policy being the formation of a kingdom comprising her present and former territory.

The *Daily Telegraph's* Pera dispatch says that 20,000 refugees have been sent to Asia within the last few days.

A special to the *Times* from Bucharest says: "Despite a strong popular feeling against the cession of Bessarabia to Russia, many doubt whether the Roumanian Cabinet is opposed to it."

POSITION OF ENGLISH LIBERALS.

CONFERENCE OF A DEPUTATION OF THE NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION WITH LORDS GRANVILLE AND HARTINGTON—CONFESSION OF INABILITY TO PREVENT THE ADMINISTRATION FROM MAKING WAR.

LONDON, April 3.—A deputation of the National Liberal Federation "to protest against the attitude of the Government, express disapproval of the calling out of the reserves, and to proclaim the desire of the Liberal Party to save Great Britain from the shame and misery of an unjust war," were met at the Westminster Palace Hotel this afternoon by Lords Granville and Hartington. The deputation numbered about 500 representatives from all parts of the Kingdom. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, member of the House of Commons from Birmingham, presided. Mr. John Bright introduced the deputation to Lords Granville and Hartington.

Lord Granville, addressing the deputation, said he required no stimulus to adopt a course likely to prevent the country from being dragged into a war which neither its honorable engagements nor national interests demanded; but it would be deceiving themselves and Russia to conceive that the opposition could prevent the Government from going to war if the Government was bent on a warlike policy.

Lord Hartington said the present duty of the Opposition was to interpose by every means in its power obstacles to any rash and ill-considered action of the Government, the result of which might be war.

NOTES OF THE CONTROVERSY.

LONDON, April 3.—Stocks are flat, particularly Russian securities.

The report printed in yesterday afternoon's *Pall Mall Gazette*, that Count Von Beust, the Austro-Hungarian Abassador here, had suddenly left for Vienna, is untrue.

The Manchester *Guardian* has a dispatch from Salonica, saying: "The English Consul is engaging interpreters knowing the Greek, Turkish, and English languages at a salary of $150 per month, commencing immediately."

BERLIN, April 3.—The *North German Gazette* states that Count Stolberg-Wernigerode will not at present assume his duties as Vice-President of the Prussian Ministry, as the Eastern negotiations require his presence at Vienna, and will probably oblige Prince Bismarck to remain in Berlin for some time to come.

LONDON, April 4.—The *Daily Telegraph's* Vienna special says official returns show that last week the Russians had 53,000 sick in Europe alone.

EXHIBITION AT HAMILTON COLLEGE.

CLOSING SESSION OF THE JUNIOR EXHIBITION—THE PROGRAMME.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLINTON, N. Y., April 3.—The following is the programme of the closing session of the Junior Exhibition at Hamilton College, as held this evening: "The Hudson River in American History," Frank Wallace Jennings, of Lairdville; "Modern British Orators," Reuben Robie Lyon, of Bath; "The Power of Enthusiasm," Charles Lewis Morgan, of New-Berlin; "The Dreams of Shakespeare's Plays," James Walter Morey, of Forestville; "The Eugene Aram of Bulwer and Hood," Walter Ogden, of King's Ferry; "Thomas Hood and Charles Lamb," Charles Prentiss Orr, of Pittsburg, Penn.; "Elezzi, the Tribune," Clarence Steuben Palmer, of Steadman; "Education in the Empire and Republic," Fayette Hamilton Peck, of Mexico; "Sheridan's Ride to Winchester," Gilbert Reid, of Youngstown; "Mare Antony's Oration over Cæsar," Robert Schell Rudd, of New-York; "The Electoral College," McNeil A. V. Seymour, of Mount Morris; "The Partisan and Patriot," James Lowrey Skillin, of Mount Morris; "Theodore Winthrop, the Author and Soldier," Lotus Niles Southworth, of West Exeter; "The Puritan as Seen in 'The Scarlet Letter,'" James Seymour Spencer, of Utica, "Tennyson's 'King Arthur,'" George Robert Stephens, of Detroit, Michigan; "American Art," Delevan Edward Walker, of Hion; "Oliver P. Morton," Robert Roscoe Watkins, of Remsen; "The Fall of Islam," Frank Gaylord Wicks, of Mount Morris; "Homer's 'Ulysses' and Dickens' 'Mr. Pickwick,'" Edward Welsh White, of Mount Morris.

The class closed the exhibition with a supper at Beggs' Hotel, in Utica. The officers are as follows: President, F. H. Peck; Orator, J. W. Morey; Poet, E. S. Burgess; Historian, S. Palmer; Prophet, G. Reid; Committee of Arrangements, G. E. Dunham, J. W. Morey, R. S. Redd, C. L. Morgan, C. S. Hastings.

ARREST OF A NOTORIOUS THIEF.

"DUTCH" HARMON, THE LEADER OF THE TENTH-AVENUE GANG IN JAIL—HIS EXPLOITS AS A THIEF—HOW HE WAS CAPTURED—HIS DESPERATE RESISTANCE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 3.—A desperate fight occurred with car thieves on the Hudson River Railroad, at Cold Spring, about 1 o'clock this morning, resulting in the capture of the most desperate fellow known to the New-York Police, the leader of a gang of thieves who have their head-quarters and rendezvous on Tenth-avenue, New-York, and are known as the "Tenth-Avenue Gang." For years this gang has been the terror of the Hudson River Railroad authorities, and of Summer residents on the Hudson as far north as Cold Spring. They are, in fact, the Highland Brigands, and they do not hesitate to kill, if necessary, to carry out their plans. The desperado captured this morning is none other than Harmon Littendorffe, alias "Dutch Harmon." It is believed that it was he who murdered the watchman of the Hudson River Railroad Company at Thirtieth-Street Station several years ago. He has led masked burglars into elegantly-furnished residences time and again, and bucked and gagged the inmates, and emptied the houses of their treasures. He is known as a river pirate, and has robbed vessels of every description at the docks or while lying at anchor in the stream. Since the death of Tracey, the notorious burglar who was killed a month ago at Inwood while trying to escape from the officers, the railroad detectives have made it their special duty to watch "Harmon." They followed him night and day for weeks, and he never escaped their vigilance. Finally, they heard that last night he and his gang were to rob a freight train while it was under way. The officers left Thirtieth-Street Depot at 9 o'clock and rode to Break-neck Tunnel, at the northern end of the Highlands, a water station being located there. While waiting, another freight train came along from the south, and the officers discovered men on top of the cars putting on the brakes and saw them jump from the train. This was at o'clock this morning. They "shadowed" the fellows to Cold Spring, and saw them enter a house formerly occupied by Isaac Levy. The officers surrounded the house and forced the front door just as a man was coming down stairs barefooted. The hall was dark, and the man clinched the forward officer, Detective Scanlan, and a struggle ensued. Just then Officers Pike and Laurence, and Detective Gillespie came up, and in a second "Dutch Harmon" was his prisoner. He had to be clubbed before he would yield, and to-day one eye is almost closed, and his head is fearfully swollen. The officers found household goods and wearing apparel in his possession. They then followed the train, and overhauling it in Rensselaer County, found a car had been broken open and robbed of the goods found on Harmon.

Another burglar was with Harmon, but he managed to get away. Harmon was taken to Troy and to-day underwent examination and was sent back to await the action of the Grand Jury. His criminal record is among the worst in the country. In 1870 he was arrested in New-York by Capt. McCullagh after a desperate struggle and was taken to the Twentieth Precinct Station. While his pedigree was being taken he escaped through a window, taking sash and all with him, and falling a distance of 30 feet. He was afterward arrested by Officer Gillespie and sent on the Island, where he headed a revolt and again made an escape. In March, 1871, he escaped from Officers Scanlan and Gillespie at Dobb's Ferry, in a car robbery, after having exchanged shots with the officers. It was then that Bryan Cavanagh, a burglar, lost his life. In 1873 Harmon was captured in the Fourth Ward in New-York for a silk robbery in New-Jersey. While riding in a hack which contained the stolen goods, he had a desperate struggle in Centre-street with several officers, but managed to elude their grasp and ran into Baxter-street where he slipped and fell, breaking his leg. This was taken to Bellevue, when a plot was laid to rescue him. The Jersey officers hearing of it, took him away the same day, and he was tried and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. He escaped, and soon after a watchman was killed at Thirtieth-street Station on the Hudson River Railroad. The Police in New-York went to capture him at a house in Thirtieth-street, and while doing so one officer fired through the door and killed the man who held it, but Harmon escaped. He was afterward arrested in Tenth-avenue by an officer from the Twenty-ninth Precinct, but while walking along he slipped the officer, threw him down, and taking his revolver shot at the prostrate man, but did not hit him. The report of the pistol brought other officers to the spot, and he was again captured and sent to Blackwell's Island. Here he secured false keys and let a large number of prisoners out, himself among the number, but while he was swimming the river, the guard shot at him, and he surrendered. He then served his time, and was taken back to Trenton to serve an unexpired time there. He was released in August last. Since then he has been "working" the North River and docks about New-York as a river pirate. He was last seen with Tracy when the latter was killed at Inwood, and now he is again in jail, and the Grand Jury will consider his case on Monday next. He looks very shabby, having a dilapidated and destitute appearance. His resistance in last night's encounter brought blows upon him of such a character as to take all the fight out of him. He had broken the seal on the car door and threw the goods off as the train passed Cold Spring Station, and the evidence against him is conclusive.

THE SPRING ELECTIONS.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 3.—The State election was held to-day. The candidates for Governor were Charles C. Van Zandt, Republican, the present incumbent; Isaac Lawrence, Democrat, and William Foster, Greenback. The Prohibitionists supported the Republicans. Returns from the whole State except one town and one district give Van Zandt, Republican, 11,118; Lawrence, Democrat, 7,195; Foster, Greenback, 583; scattering, 31. Van Zandt's majority 3,309. His majority last year was 441. The Legislature is very largely Republican, usual; the prohibitory strength is probably somewhat diminished. The following is the vote of the chief towns:

Town.	Van Zandt.	Lawrence.	Foster.
Providence	3,498	2,318*	260
Pawtucket	789	473	4
Woonsocket	789	274	66
Lincoln	368	89	....
Johnston	311	252	34
Burrillville	245	355	....
Bristol	350	122	....
Warren	283	227	....
Newport	812	406	....

The falling off in the Republican vote is 1,340 and in the Democratic 4,582.

*Falling off of 1,400.

MINNESOTA AND OHIO.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 3.—There was a light vote at the charter election here yesterday. Rand, Republican, was elected Mayor, over the candidates of the combined Democrats and Working Men by about 300 majority, and Hill, Republican, Controller, by over 1,000 majority. The new Council stands 11 Republicans and 7 Democrats. The vote was 1,000 less than last year.

CINCINNATI, April 3.—Full returns elect one Republican on the city ticket. The city boards will stand: Councilmen, 29 Republicans, 21 Democrats; Aldermen, 12 Republicans, 18 Democrats.

MISSOURI AND WISCONSIN.

ST. JOSEPH, April 3.—The Democrats elect the entire city ticket by good majorities. All the Councilmen are Democrats.

KANSAS CITY, April 3.—The Democratic ticket has been elected by majorities from 50 to 400, except for Treasurer. The Democrats elect three Aldermen and the Republicans three.

MILWAUKEE, April 3.—The entire Democratic city ticket is carried by majorities of 300 to 900. The Republicans have gained largely in Aldermen and Supervisors. John Black, Democrat, was elected Mayor by a majority of 363 votes; James S. White was elected Controller; G. C. Trumpf, Treasurer; and D. H. Johnson, Attorney. The Honest Money League claims that it has a decided majority on the financial issue.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, April 3.—In the Aldermanic and town elections yesterday the total vote, approximated as follows: Republican, 18,000; Democratic, 15,000; Independent (boiling Republicans and Democrats), 6,900; Communist, 6,200, and National 1,200. Seven Republican, 6 Democratic, 2 Democratic and National, 2 Independent, and 1 Communist Aldermen were elected. In South Town the Republicans elect ed the Collector, the Supervisor, and Town Clerk, and the Democrats and Nationals the Assessor. In West Town the Democrats elected their entire ticket. In North Town the Republicans elected the Collector and Assessor, and the Democrats the Supervisor and Town Clerk.

WASHINGTON.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD LOBBY.

THE STRUGGLE IN THE SENATE TO PROTECT THE INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY—SPEECHES OF MESSRS. BOOTH AND DAWES — ILLNESS OF THE FORMER—GOULD'S SHAMELESS LOBBY FORCED TO HIDE ITS FACE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The speeches were continued in the Senate to-day on the subject of railroad legislation. Mr. Booth, of California, made an able and effective argument in favor of the Judiciary Committee's bill. He warned certain of the Senators that they would not be able to serve two masters. They could not serve the people and these corporations, but must choose one or the other. He was attacked with vertigo as he was closing his speech and was assisted from the Senate chamber to his committee-room, and in a short time afterward was carried home. It is hoped the attack is not very severe, and that he will be able to attend the Senate as usual to-morrow. Mr. Dawes followed Mr. Booth, speaking against both bills in effect. It seems to be his opinion that the Government will only secure something from the railroad companies by dealing mildly with them, and that he is not in favor of surrendering all the rights of the Government, as the bill of the Railroad Committee provides. It has become very clearly established that the bill of the railroads cannot pass. It does not look from the outside as though it would obtain a dozen votes; still it must be conceded a great deal of strength, unless its interested advocates are tremendously deceived. The time for taking the vote is still quite indefinite, but the debate is probably drawing to an end. The struggle at last will be, on the part of the roads, not to secure the passage of the Railroad Committee bill, but to obtain the next best terms that are possible. The attack made on the railroad lobby, during the discussion yesterday in the Senate, has produced a very salutary effect. It was observed to-day that numerous lobbyists, who have been standing about the corridors and ante-rooms of the Senate Chamber since this measure has been under consideration, were not so bold in their operations as they have been heretofore. The remarks of Senator Thurman, yesterday, upon the operations of the lobby, were even more pointed than those of Senator Edmunds, to which attention has been already directed. During his remarks yesterday Senator Thurman said: "For two years this subject has been before the Senate; for more than two years it has been before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, and in all that time I have never seen or heard of one man hostile to the railroad companies lobbying Congress—not one. I have seen this Senate Chamber filled with the railroad lobby; I have seen the galleries filled; I have seen the corridors filled; I have seen the committee-room besieged; I have seen Senators besieged at their own houses by the railroad lobby, but never did I see one man or hear of one man here urging legislation hostile to these companies."

THE ARID PUBLIC LANDS.

RAIN-FALL INSUFFICIENT FOR AGRICULTURE—THE TIMBER LANDS—PERCENTAGE OF IRRIGABLE LANDS IN THE ARID REGIONS—REPORT OF MAJOR POWELL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—To-day the President transmitted to Congress a long and elaborate report by Major J. W. Powell, the explorer, upon the condition of the public lands of the United States situated in what is known as the Arid or Rocky Mountain region, comprising nearly all the lands lying west of the one hundredth meridian. Major Powell enters at length upon a statement of the condition of these lands, and the necessary distinctions that must be made in their settlement, and consequent necessity of changing the present Land laws and methods of survey so as to suit the new conditions which are so vastly different from those to which the present methods of sale and settlement were applied. The question of amending the Land laws is under discussion by the Public Lands Committee, and is attracting large attention, particularly from the West. It is certain that the existing law is wholly inadequate to provide for the settlement of the arid lands of the United States, and their capacity and usefulness to support the population can only be developed by considerable changes in legislation.

Major Powell says that the arid region begins about midway in the Great Plains, extending across the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific, but excluding Western Washington and Oregon and the north-west corner of California. This region embraces more than four-tenths of the whole country, exclusive of Alaska. In all of it the mean annual rain-fall is insufficient for agriculture. Within the arid region only a small part of the country is irrigable, consisting of low tracts lying along the streams, on the mountains, and high plateaus are the natural timber lands. Between the low irrigable lands and the elevated forest tracts are valleys, mesas, hills, and mountain slopes, having grasses of greater or less value for pasturage. The limit of the timber lands should be clearly defined to prevent fraudulent acquirement as pasturage. The irrigable and timber lands are of small extent, and their boundaries can be easily fixed. All outside should be designated as pasturage lands. Utah is taken as a type in describing the characteristics of these lands, and the conditions under which they can be most profitably settled. Only a small part of the Territory can be redeemed by irrigation—perhaps 1,448,960 acres, and that does not lie in a continuous body. Utah has an area of 80,000 square miles, of which 2,264 are irrigable by utilizing the available streams. The percentage of irrigable lands in the arid region is probably greater than it is in Utah. Co-operative or colony labor is considered the best way of reclaiming irrigable lands. It is suggested that title to lands should not be given until they are actually irrigated. The timber lands are valuable, but are exposed to devastation by fire. The region of timber in Utah is 16,500 square miles, or 23 per cent of the entire area, while the general area of standing timber is 10,000 square miles, and that of milling timber is 2,500 square miles. In general the timber region is adequate to the growth of all the forests required by the industrial interests of the country if they can be protected from fire.

The defects of the laws permitting the stripping of timber lands by holders of imperfect titles are alluded to. The pasturage lands are described fully, and suggestions made for their economical irrigation. Surveys should be made about water supplies, so as to give the largest possible number of water fronts to the sections. Major Powell thinks a general law should be enacted to provide for the organization of pasturage districts of sufficient size, in which settlers should make their own regulations for the division of the lands, the use of the water for irrigation, watering of stock, and for the pasturage of the lands in common or severally; but each division should be owned by an individual who should acquire title thereto by the homestead methods. The colony system, as one that has been tried successfully, is urged upon settlers of irrigable lands. With this system, if the lands are taken in quantities to suit purchasers, the timber lands opened to legitimate enterprise, and the pasturage land offered to settlement under a colony plan, a land system would, Major Powell thinks, be provided for the arid region adapted to the wants of all desiring to become actual settlers.

DISCUSSING THE WAYS AND MEANS.

NO PROGRESS IN REVISING THE INTERNAL REVENUE LAWS—THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE DIVIDED BETWEEN AN INCOME TAX AND SUSPENDING THE SINKING FUND.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The Committee on Ways and Means did not do anything to-day with the revision of the internal revenue. The proposition now before the committee is to revive the income tax, and this seems to be antagonized with a proposition to suspend the operations of the Sinking Fund law for a term of years. Mr. Wood is reported as being opposed to reviving the income tax, and as being undecided about the sinking fund proposition. Members of the committee are of opinion that one of these propositions will be incorporated in the bill, and that the committee will be pretty equally divided as between the two. It is believed that Messrs. Wood of New-York, Sayler of Ohio, Phelps of Connecticut, Kelly of Pennsylvania, Garfield of Ohio, and Banks of Massachusetts will oppose the revival of the income tax, and that Messrs. Tucker of Virginia, Robbins of North Carlinia, Harris of Georgia, Gibson of Louisiana, and Burchard of Illinois will advocate it. If the committee should divide as above indicated, the income tax would be defeated by one vote. Mr. Burchard is believed to be the only Republican on the committee who favors the revival of this tax. No matter what may be the decision of the committee touching the income tax, it is believed a majority can be obtained to report in favor of suspending the sinking fund for a period of five years at least. Those who are regarded as favorable to the latter proposition are Messrs. Tucker, Sayler, Robbins, Harris, Kelly, Burchard, and possibly Gibson. Should the income tax be defeated, no doubts are entertained that the sinking fund proposition will be favored by a majority of the committee.

COMING DEBATE ON THE TARIFF BILL.

FERNANDO WOOD TO MAKE THE OPENING SPEECH TO-DAY—GEN. BANKS TO FOLLOW AGAINST THE BILL—TWO WEEKS' GENERAL DEBATE PROBABLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The House will to-morrow begin the consideration of the Tariff bill. Mr. Wood will open the debate with a carefully prepared speech, in which he will explain the bill and argue for its adoption. Mr. Wood has devoted a great deal of time and attention to the consideration of the Tariff, and his speech has been prepared with unusual care. Its delivery will occupy about two hours. Gen. Banks will probably follow Mr. Wood, in opposition to many features of the bill. These two speeches will consume the day's session. Mr. Wood was anxious that Judge Kelley follow him in opposition to the bill, in order that both sides might be fully stated, but Judge Kelley would not consent to this arrangement, as he desires to hear all that may be said in favor of the bill before he begins his attack upon it. The general debate may occupy a couple of weeks, and until all the general speeches that have been prepared are delivered, the consideration of the bill will not begin.

RIVER AND HARBOR APPROPRIATIONS.

ITEMS FROM BILL REPORTED TO THE HOUSE YESTERDAY—NEW-JERSEY IMPROVEMENTS—WESTERN AND SOUTHERN APPROPRIATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The House Committee on Commerce to-day completed the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, and ordered the same to be reported to the House at the first opportunity. The following appropriations, which were in charge of Hon. Miles Ross, of New-Jersey, have been agreed upon: For improving the navigation of the Raritan River, $200,000; for Staten Island Sound, between New-Jersey and Staten Island, $25,000; for Passaic River, $10,000; for Delaware River, between Whitehill and Newton, $10,000; for Salem River, $8,000. The following surveys were agreed to: Manasquan River, Monmouth County, $5,000; Rahway River, Union County, $5,000; Elizabeth River, Union County, $5,000; Woodbridge Creek, Middlesex County, $3,000. Representative Ross endeavored, without success, to have the appropriation for Hell Gate increased to $400,000.

Among the other items in the bill are the following: For improving the harbor at Savannah, Ga., $70,000; for improving the ship channel in Galveston Bay, $75,000; for the survey of the Missouri River from its mouth to Sioux City, and estimates for improvement and maintenance of its navigation, $50,000; for the improvement of the Missouri River, and the removal of snags, wrecks, &c., $70,000; for improving the entrance to Galveston Harbor, $125,000; for improving the White and St. Francis Rivers, $75,000; for improving the Missouri River opposite or near St. Joseph, $50,000; for improving Rock Island Rapids, Mississippi River, $30,000; for the improvement of the Mississippi River and removal of snags between the mouths of the Ohio and Illinois Rivers, $240,000, of which sum $20,000 shall be expended between the mouths of the Illinois and Missouri Rivers, $40,000 in the improvement of Cahokia Chute opposite St. Louis; $40,000 between the foot of Dukey's Island and the mouth of the Ohio River, and $10,000 between Islands Nos. 14 and 15, near Kaskaskia, Ill.; for the improvement of the Missouri River above the mouth of the Yellowstone, $100,000; for widening and deepening the channel of the Mississippi River between St. Paul and Des Moines Rapids, $250,000; for widening and deepening the channel of the Mississippi River from Des Moines Rapids to the mouth of the Ohio River, $100,000; for the improvement and deepening of the channel of the Ohio River, including the removal of snags, wrecks, &c., from Pittsburg to its mouth, $300,000, of which sum $50,000 shall be expended at Grand Chain for the removal of obstructions and deepening the channel at that point, and $25,000 for the improvement of the Monongahela River, to be expended in completing the lock and dam at Hourd's Rocks; for the improvement of the harbor at Michigan City, Ind., $75,000; for the improvement of the St. Mary's River and St. Mary's Falls Canal, $175,000; for the improvement of the Delaware River below Bridesburg, Penn., $100,000; for the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids, and operating the canal, $95,000; for the improvement of the Upper Mississippi River from the mouth of the Illinois, $45,000.

MAIL CONTRACT INVESTIGATION.

STATEMENT OF SENATOR DORSEY BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICES AND POST ROADS—DENIAL OF ALL PECUNIARY INTEREST, NEAR OR REMOTE, IN CONTRACTS.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Senator Dorsey appeared before the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads this morning, and asked the privilege of making a statement in regard to evidence that had been elicited by that committee in the pending investigation of mail contracts in which his name has been used. The Senator stated that ever since he has been in Congress he has, in every legitimate way, assisted his constituents in obtaining contracts for transporting mails when he knew them to be honest men and competent to perform the service required of them. He considered this a legitimate duty of a member of Congress. In the cases of Peck, Miner, and others, now being investigated by the committee, Senator Dorsey says that they were bidders for the contracts, and that he knew that were good men, and that their bids were considerably lower than the amounts now being paid by the Government for the same service. They were, however, embarrassed in procuring bonds, and requested his assistance, which he cheerfully rendered. He asked his friends to become their bondsmen, and his friends complied as a personal favor to him. He indorsed their notes. He wrote to Postmaster Hadley at Little Rock, asking his aid in procuring Peck's, Miner's, and others' bon is there and he was glad to know that Hadley had been of service to them. These bidders in a great many cases were the lowest, and in giving them the contract the Government saved in one instance $160,000, and in another instance $130,000. In thus encouraging competition and aiding competent bidders to perform the necessary legal action in connection with their bids, Senator Dorsey said he supposed he was performing the Government a service which should be commended instead of condemned, and it never occurred to him that he was deserving of criticism for the interest he had taken until the newspapers began to attack him about it; but he had done nothing that was not perfectly lawful and proper, and he should do it again whenever occasion offered. He denied that he had any pecuniary interest, near or remote, contingent or possible, in any mail contracts or any other contracts under the Government, or that the service he had performed for these contractors was done for any reward, or with expectation of any reward. He pronounced all newspaper reports to the contrary malicious falsehoods, circulated for the purpose of injuring him for revenge. His only motive of action has been to assist his constituents and friends, and to secure for them proper consideration by the departments.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, April 3, 1878.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $204,456 40, and from Customs $482,869 29.

The President has approved the joint resolution constituting a commission to consider and report a plan for providing enlarged accommodations for the Library of Congress.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Charles H. Eddy, to be Postmaster at Toledo, Ohio; Edward C. Dean, to be Commissioner of Police for the District of Columbia.

The joint resolutions of the State of New-Jersey with regard to the late Centennial Exposition, presented by Representative Hardenbergh, were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. They instruct the Senators and request the Representatives of that State to ascertain the balance due to the subscribers to the Board of Finance, and to prepare and support an act appropriating the same from the United States Treasury. The resolutions also request the Governors of the other original States to send a copy of the above-named resolutions to the Senators and Representatives of their respective States, requesting them to "use their influence to have the Centennial anniversary of our nation's independence closed up consistently with the honor and dignity of a nation holding so high a position in the estimation of the civilized world."

The Naval Appropriation bill as reported from the Senate Committee on Appropriations to-day, is amended by the addition of the following amounts: For pay of Ensigns, Cadet Midshipmen, Cadet Engineers, &c., $80,840; for equipment of vessels, $70,000; for contingent expenses of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, $15,000; for repairs of Naval Laboratory, Hospitals, &c., $10,000; for civil establishment at Annapolis, $15,000; for Secretary of Naval Academy, $1,800; for preparation of Nautical Almanac, $1,000, together with a few thousand dollars for the restoration of pay to watchmen and mechanics at the Naval Academy. The committee strike out the clause which provides that no more promotions to the grade of Captain in the Marine Corps shall be made until the number is reduced below 20.

A circular has been issued by the Supervising Surgeon-General of the Treasury Department, providing that sick and disabled seamen entitled under the regulations to the benefits of the Marine Hospital Service whose diseases or injuries are of such a nature that they can properly be relieved by medicine, or a dressing, or advice without admission to the hospital or without being provided for in a boarding-house, as an equivalent to admission to hospital where no hospital exists, will be treated as out patients. One dollar will be allowed physicians not medical officers of the service for the examination of each out patient who is referred by a Customs officer for such examination, whether accompanied by a prescription or not. This allowance does not, however, apply to the examination of applicants who are furnished hospital relief or its equivalent. The necessary surgical appliances or medicines furnished out patients will be paid for at the lowest current and just prices charged the public at the time and place, bills to be rendered in due form by the apothecary, and certified by the physician and Custom-officer.

*THE CONTEST IN

METHODISTS IN COUNCIL.

THE NEW-YORK CONFERENCES.

OPENING OF THE ANNUAL SESSIONS OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-YORK EAST CONFERENCES—REPORTS OF PRESIDING ELDERS—THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL AND CONFERENCE SERMONS — ANNIVERSARY OF THE WOMAN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The eighty-eighth session of the New-York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church was begun yesterday morning at St. Luke's Church, in West Forty-first-street, Bishop Andrews presiding. The preliminary devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Drs. A. M. Osbon and C. H. Ferguson. The Conference then organized for business, electing Rev. A. McLean, of Sing Sing, Secretary. There were present 159 members, and the gallery and a portion of the body of the church were filled with lay spectators. Rev. Dr. M. D'C. Crawford, Presiding Elder of the New-York District, reported that the debts of the churches in his district were in the aggregate less than last year. In nearly every church the current expenses were met by the collections and contributions. Four poor churches in the district were compelled to mortgage the property owned by them. Efforts had been made in some to introduce ritualistic services, but they had signally failed. In conclusion, he stated that the contributions for benevolent purposes had fallen off somewhat. Rev. Dr. Delos Lull, Presiding Elder of the Poughkeepsie District, reported that the efforts to reduce the indebtedness of the churches there had resulted in gratifying success.

Rev. J. E. Gorse, D. D., Presiding Elder of the Prattsville District, said that during the past year there had been in that district an advance in the estimate of the support of Pastors and in the Conference collections. The report of the year's spiritual work was favorable. Rev. Dr. Goodman, President of the Methodist Episcopal Colored Orphans' Home of Louisiana, informed the Conference that the institution in question was in great need of money. He announced that, with the view of meeting the emergency, a troupe of colored singers had been organized and were here to give concerts in the churches, which he hoped would give them a good reception. In the afternoon, at 2:30, Rev. Paul R. Brown, who has completed his fiftieth year in the ministry, delivered a semi-centennial sermon. Rev. Mr. Brown, in 1838 or 1839, was censured by the New-York Conference for participating in an anti-slavery meeting at Utica. Rev. Drs. Floy and True were also involved in the same censure. Five years ago the vote of censure was unanimously rescinded by the New-York Conference, and Rev. Mr. Brown then received unmeasured praise for that for which he was blamed in the anti-slavery days. As a prelude to his sermon, Mr. Brown gave some reminiscences of his career as a minister. After the singing of a hymn the preacher delivered his sermon, taking his text from First Kings, viii.: 57; Psalm lxxii.: 18, and Psalm lxxiii.: 28, which treated on the omnipresence of God. God with the Church was its power, its joy, and its strength, and without Him it could do nothing. A cannon could be loaded with powder and ball, but if that was all that were done a child might slumber at its muzzle with safety. Touch it with a lighted match and its contents would crash through 20 inches of armor; send so in the ministry, let a man be as gifted as can be, if the Holy Ghost does not set the proper organization he will be able to do nothing for God. He [the preacher] believed there was too much talk about making the churches more attractive. He had heard this in one church and in another in the City the advisability of establishing a shooting-gallery for the amusement of the young people had been considered. He believed that for the same reason every church might be provided with a "bowling-saloon" or a drinking saloon. There would be no difficulty in procuring a license, as it would be for the accommodation of travelers. With all these attractions the churches would have to do is to keep open. The theological schools seemed to be afraid of following the grooves made by the Holy Ghost, and were so afraid of old paths that they were refusing to follow a clear path of duty. In the evening a conference sermon was delivered at 7:45 P. M. by Rev. Mr. Jilley.

The thirtieth annual session of the New-York Methodist Conference, East, was begun 9 o'clock yesterday morning in the Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Henry-street and First-place, Brooklyn. Delegates were present from the Long Island District, the Bridgeport District, and the New-Haven District. Bishop Foster presided. A brief hour of devotional exercises preceded the opening of the Conference. Rev. D. A. Goodsell was reappointed Secretary, and Rev. W. H. Simonson, Rev. D. D. Ferris, and Rev. Charles Tuckney, assistant Secretaries. The standing committees were appointed, after which Bishop Foster delivered a brief address of consultation. He was followed by Rev. Dr. A. S. Hunt, the newly-elected Secretary of the Missionary Society. At the conclusion of Dr. Hunt's address a committee of seven was appointed, to whom are to be referred all applications for admission to the Conference. Bishop Foster said that it was the customary in some of the Conferences to appoint Committees on Conference Relations, and he would leave it to the Conference to decide whether such a committee should be appointed. A long debate followed, in which a number of the members participated. Bishop Foster explained the object of the committee, if appointed, which would be to look after the interests of supernumerated and supernumerary preachers. Rev. Dr. Curry opposed the appointment of the committee. The matter had been before the Conference for a number of years, and had always been rejected, because they thought the old way the best way. Besides, the members of the Conference were all so well known to each other that a committee was not necessary. Dr. Buckley thought the committee ought to be appointed for the purpose of discussing such questions regarding the disposition to be made of superannuated and supernumerary preachers. He had such a case to bring before the Conference. Rev. Dr. Woodruff and Rev. Dr. Ketchell spoke at length in favor of the appointment of the committee, and Rev. Dr. Roche and Rev. Dr. Henson in opposition. Without arriving at any conclusion, the Conference adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.

At 3 o'clock P. M. the anniversary of the Women's Missionary Society was held. There was a large audience composed mostly of ladies. Mrs. J. W. Hart presided, and the meeting was opened with appropriate devotional exercises, including a prayer by Mrs. Gracely. Addresses were made by Mrs. Dr. Gauze, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Skidmore, of New-York. Mrs. Skidmore is Corresponding Secretary of the New-York Branch of the Society, and told briefly what the society is trying to do among the millions of women in China, Japan, India, and Turkey, who are sitting in heathen darkness. The society was organized in 1869 in response to a call from missionaries in India. Its organizers were a small band of heroic women. The men could be reached by the missionaries already in the field, but the women could not, and never would have been, had not the present society been formed. Mrs. Skidmore closed with an earnest appeal for aid. Two cents a week from every woman in the Church would give them $800,000, and they had now had $400,000 in the whole nine years of their existence.

In the evening the Conference sermon was preached by Rev. B. M. Adams, of the Central Methodist Church, Williamsburg.

THE NEWARK CONFERENCE.

ITS CLOSING SESSION — THE LIST OF APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED BY BISHOP SIMPSON.

The Newark Methodist Episcopal Conference closed yesterday, after a long morning session. Bishop Simpson presided. Rev. James R. Bryan led in the devotional exercises. The following missionaries were announced by the Bishop: Revs. Messrs. Bartine, Bentley, Faulks, Sterling, Day, Hand, Landon, and Dickerson. Rev. S. Parsons introduced a preamble and resolution declaring that it had been decided to hold services at the Mount Tabor Camp-meeting Grounds, and requesting the managers to prevent, as far as possible, the sale of liquors on the grounds. After some debate the resolutions were withdrawn and milder ones substituted. Rev. Mr. Dunn submitted a report denouncing colored Methodist camp-meetings as injurious to religion and tending to immoral influences. The report was adopted.

After complimentary resolutions had been passed to Bishop Simpson, Rev. W. E. Searles, and others, the following appointments were announced by the Bishop:

Newark District.—Richard Vanhorne, Presiding Elder—Newark—Halsey-Street, J. H. Dalley, late of Rossville; Franklin-Street, C. Larow; Clinton-Street, G. W. Smith; Union-Street, R. B. Collins; Central Church, W. Kelly; Eighth-Avenue, W. B. Wiggins; St. Paul's, A. D. Vail; St. Luke's, A. Brinson; Trinity, J. S. McDride; Trinity, J. S. Gilbert; Centenary, G. S. Coit; Roseville, J. L. G. McKown; St. John's, W. F. Butler; South Market-Street, J. Kranz, Jr.; Bergen-Street, J. Hall; Blatterberger; Strawbridge, supplied by F. R. Hayes; Chapel-Street and Houston Street, supplied by S. O. Garretson. East Orange—Davis' Memorial Church, S. P. Lacey; Irvington, W. R. Kiefer; Middleville, supplied by D. Tasker. Orange—First Church, J. R. Knowles; Calvary, D. W. Bartine; South Orange, G. G. Saville; Maplewood, E. Hall; supplied; Springfield, W. H. Dickson; Summit, M. Ellison. New-Providence, J. B. Heward; Basking-ridge, J. W. Dally; Bernardsville, J. W. Adams; Pleasant Plains, to be supplied; Chatham, to be supplied; Livingston, to be supplied; Madison, C. supplied; Morristown, S. Van Benschoten; Mendham, E. Barnes; Morristown, 2d, T. T. Campfield; Anderson, Jr., P. Masonhay; Peapack and Chester, G. Thomas; Green Village, to be supplied; New-Vernon, to be supplied; Hibernia, to be supplied; Dover, Danville and Rockwood, Wesley Hiberia, to be supplied; Parsippany and Whippany, E. F. Hiscoe; Jay, J. L. Hays; Parsippany and Whippany, E. F. Hiscoe; Clinton and Pine Brook, I. N. Vanzant; Verona, H. J. Heyser; Montclair, J. H. Barr; Bloomfield, W. S. Hoag; Montclair, 2d, J. Barr; Bloomfield, W. S. Hoag; Belleville—First Land; Watsessing, E. F. Burrows. Belleville—First Church, J. O. Rogers; St. Paul's, to be supplied; Arlington, John Crawford.

Jersey City District.—W. Tunison, Presiding Elder—Jersey City—Trinity, R. Brunt; Hedding, A. Mead-Dickinson; Simpson, D. Pullman; Hedding, A. Mead-Dickinson; Simpson, D. Pullman; Bayonne, Emory, A. B. Faulks; Lafayette, E.W. Burr; Centenary, Emory, A. B. Faulks; Lafayette, E.W. Burr; West End, J. Cowins; Waverly, T. H. Stockton; Jane's Church, F. Leuanis; Palisade, S. N. Bebout; West Side-Avenue, J. S. Brady; Communipaw, to be supplied; Lexington-Avenue, J. S. Brady; Communipaw, to be supplied; Lexington-Avenue and West View-Avenue, A. C. Palmer; Van-Avenue and Bergen Point, to be supplied. Bobo-Bayonne and Bergen Point, to be supplied. Fort Johnson-First Church, J. L. Hughes; Fort Johnson, to be supplied; Hoboken, Hoboken—Grace Church, J. Buckley; Hoboken, to be supplied; Hoboken, to be supplied; Hoboken, to be supplied

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SESSION CLERK—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos. 711, 1040, 1351, 1900, 2084, 239, 1422, 594, 840, 736, 1445, 1446, 1447, 1448.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Sheridan, J.

Nos. 2368, 2778, 2610, 2611, 2915, 2547, 2040½, 2743, 2754, 2757, 2271, 2714, 2723, 2873, 2382.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Monell, J.

Nos. 3530, 2598, 3265, 4277, 3172, 3446, 5023, 4165, 3774, 3373, 4240, 3675, 3576, 3579, 3580, 3581, 3585, 3587, 3307, 3589, 3590, 3592, 3597, 3600, 3602, 3603, 3607, 3608, 3613, 3614, 3615, 3618, 3624, 3626, 3627, 3631, 3632, 3634, 3637, 3640, 3643, 3645, 3646, 3648, 3652, 3654, 3655, 3658.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Shea, J.

Nos. 3542, 2310½, 3763, 3418, 2246, 3540, 3470, 1542, 4317, 2918, 1890½, 3560, 4778, 1186, 4348.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Henry Bernstein, felonious assault and battery.
Edward Schmidt, felonious entering poison.
John Nagan, forgery.
Frederick Felio, assault and battery.
Thomas McKeever, John Newell, and Nicholas Brannan, burglary.

John Hartel and Otto Dewald, burglary.
George Ward, larceny from the person.
John Baker and Arthur Hirsch, receiving stolen goods.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

Timothy Murphy, felonious assault and battery.
Thomas Barclay, bigamy.
Edward White, felonious assault and battery.
William Clark, larceny from the person.
George Moulton, larceny from the person.

Michael Ryan, larceny from the person.
Sarah Harris, larceny from the person.
Bernard Donnelly, larceny from the person.
Hyman Wien, receiving stolen goods.
Michael Long, misdemeanor

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Daniels, J.

Valentine Brunbauer, manslaughter.
Thomas Connor, manslaughter.

Martin Diskin, manslaughter.
Edward McGuire and D. K. Bannon, manslaughter.

LITERARY NOTES.

—The title of Christian Reid's new volume is *Bonny Kate.*

—The next work by the author of *That Husband of Mine* will be *Rothmell.*

—Miss May Laffen, the author of *The Honorable Miss Ferrard*, is writing a new Irish novel.

—Robert Buchanan has not, as was reported, given up his connection with the *Contemporary Review.*

—Chapman & Hall, London, will soon issue a new volume of *Sea Songs for Sailors*, by Dr. Bennett.

—Matthew Arnold's poems are soon to appear in the "Golden Treasury Series," a sure test of abiding popularity.

—Macmillan & Co. will shortly publish a new volume of essays by Alfred Russell Wallace, entitled *Tropical Nature and Other Essays.*

—Rev. Henry Lewis will shortly publish, through William Collins, Sons & Co., *Bacon's Essays*, with life, introduction and notes.

—Mr. J. A. Symonds, whose Italian historical and literary works have given him a high reputation, is engaged upon a volume of original verse.

—In D. Appleton & Co.'s[1] Collection of Foreign Authors" are soon to be included *In Paradise*, by Paul Heyse, and a new novel by Cherbuliez.

—It is now settled that Harper & Brothers will republish the volumes on *English Men of Letters*, which are in the editorial charge of John Morley.

—A new thing under the sun, and one much needed, is a book of physiological advice as to *What Our Girls Ought to Know*, in preparation by Mary J. Studley.

—The new volumes of Henry W. Longfellow's selections will include *Poems of Places* in Russia, Syria, Persia, and other parts of Asia, Africa, and America.

—*Dosia*, the latest novel translated for the American market, and just published by Estes & Lauriat, is expected to receive the honors of the French Academy.

—Fords, Howard & Hulbert will publish Mrs. Stowe's novel of *Pogunuk People*, now running through the *Christian Union*, as soon as its serial issue is completed.

—The *Sermons on Future Retribution*, recently delivered by Rev. Charles H. Hall, D. D., in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, are to be published in book form.

—Rev. Robert Collyer, of Unity Church, Chicago, has written another little book, called *The Simple Truth; a Home Book.* It is published by Lee & Shepard, of Boston.

—E. J. Hale & Sons are about to issue a new edition of *Light on the Cloud*, a book of consolation for mourners, and a volume of poems by Rev. Dr. A. Means, of Amery College, Georgia.

—Max Müller will give seven lectures in the Chapter House, Westminster Abbey, in April, May, and June, on "The Origin and Growth of Religion," as illustrated by the religions of India.

—Very much is expected of Gen. F. W. Palfrey in his forthcoming *Life of General W. F. Bartlett.* Gen. Palfrey was one of his most intimate friends. Houghton, Osgood & Co. have the book in press.

—In the April number of the *University Magazine* John Ruskin will compare the old school of literature with the new, and will give many pleasant details as to his own literary beginnings and his first editor.

—An anonymous writer publishes through Samuel Deacon & Co., No. 21 Paternoster Row, London, *A General Sketch of the History of Pantheism.* The first volume begins with the earliest times and goes down to the age of Spinoza.

—The real name of Saxe Holm has not yet been discovered, but Scribner, Armstrong & Co. know enough about her to have her latest stories just ready for publication. She is one of the few American women who can write a good short story.

—Mr. Edwin J. Stanley, who signs his preface from Whitehall, Montana Territory, has published through D. Appleton & Co. an account of a trip up the Yellowstone and among the geysers and other natural curiosities in the National Park. His little book is called *Rambles in Wonderland.*

—Two Boston clergymen have just written novels. Rev. M. J. Savage in *Bluffton* tells a story of love and of radical theology, the love being very good and pure, and the theology frank and manly, but not orthodox. Rev. William M. Baker describes, in his sensible and interesting way, *A Year Worth Living.*

—Lee & Shepard publish a *Historical Student's Manual*, intended to show, at a glance, the duration of the reign of all the English monarchs and their contemporaries of France, Germany, and the Papal States. Paragraphs on "Celebrated Persons and Events" are printed into the pages with red ink. The volume is a slim quarto.

—Mr. M. F. Sweetser is making a decided success of his "Artist Biographies." He has prepared Titian, Raphael, Albert Dürer, Murillo, Rembrandt, and Claude Lorraine. His new volumes are to include Sir Joshua Reynolds, Michael Angelo, and Washington Allston, the first of which will be issued by Houghton, Osgood & Co. in a few days.

—The exhaustive work of Albert Jacquemart on the history of furniture has been translated by Mrs. Bury Palliser, the authority on lace. The translation is published in handsome octavo (quarto size) by Chapman & Hall, of London, and Scribner, Welford & Armstrong, of New-York. Many woodcuts of curious and beautiful pieces of furniture illustrate the volume.

—W. T. Washburn prints, with Jesse Haney & Co., of New-York, a volume of poems, among which at least one cannot be called weak. It is entitled "A Cotillion," and reads as follows:

"Unwholesome ocean, ocean of noisome breath!
Laughing to be saved from death,
And lodged within revengeful verse,
Stink immortal as God's curse."

—Roberts Brothers will publish during the Spring *Selections from the Life and Sermons of Rev. John Tauler, Aspirations of the World—a Choice of Opals*, by Lydia Maria Child, who is now one of our most venerable writers, and *How is Force*, an attempt to apply the principles of scholarship to English grammar, by Dr. Edwin A. Abbott, the author of *How to Write Clearly* and of *Through Nature to Christ.*

—The last will and testament of John Morin, parish priest in Champagne in the former part of the last century has been translated into English by Anna Knopp, and is for sale with the New-York Publishing Company. Voltaire was a great admirer of this assailant of the Christian religion, and wrote a notice of his life. In 1793 the National Convention issued a decree upon a proposition to erect a statue to him as "the first priest who had the courage and honesty to abjure religious errors." John Morin's body still lies dead before lasting the world know of applied till he died before lasting the world know of applied till he died before lasting the world know of applied till he died

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN—Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Howard.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—DIPLOMACY—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. E. J. Montague, Miss Rose Coghlan.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—MANFRED—Miss C. L. Kellogg, Miss A. L. Cary, Mr. Tom Keene.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—A CELEBRATED CASE—Mr. G. F. Coghlan, Mr. Parselle.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—LONDON SHOW, PARISIAN CIRCUS, AND RAINER'S MENAGERIE.

PARK THEATRE.—OUR BACHELORS—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Miss Maude Granger.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—THE EXILES—Mr. A. Dampier, Mr. F. B. Warde, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis.

FIFTH-AVENUE HALL.—PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATION AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Hollen.

STANDARD THEATRE.—FANCHON—Miss Maggie Mitchell, Mr. William Harris.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE CRANES DROLL.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE, AND CONCALTING.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—FARCE, MINSTRELSY AND VARIETY—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

THE AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH—BRONCHO HORSES—EDUCATED DOGS. Day and Evening.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS AND SCULPTURE.

CHICKERING HALL.—CONCERT OF ENGLISH GLEES.

UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is at No.* 1,258 *Broadway, south-east corner of Thirty-second-street. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.* ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Spanish-American Supplement of THE TIMES *can be had at the publication office; price 5 cents a copy or $5 per 100.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, for the Middle Atlantic States, cloudy, rainy weather, variable winds, mostly from colder north-east to north-west, and falling barometer.

APRIL 1878

According to our dispatches this morning from Washington, the Ways and Means Committee of the House may be regarded as sure to propose either the revival of the income tax or the suspension of the Sinking Fund law, with the probabilities in favor of the latter. Either is a natural corollary to the Tariff bill, and may be supposed to to be intended to furnish the revenue necessary to carry out that measure. But there is only one purpose for which the operation of the sinking fund can be fairly and honorably suspended, and that is to release the revenue which would otherwise be devoted to the sinking fund to the purposes of resumption. If more money is needed than we can now command in order to make changes in the tariff, it can very properly be obtained from the taxation of tea and coffee.

The circular, or rather ultimatum, recently put forth by England has been answered by Russia with another ultimatum of her own, addressed to the Porte. This latter is, in substance, a demand for the surrender of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, the forts on either side of the former and the towns of Gallipoli and Boulair, which command the latter, being among the points which Russia proposes to occupy. The reported advance of Russian troops upon Gallipoli in support of these demands has been contradicted, and certainly appears both improbable and unintelligible in the present position of affairs; but the rumor of a leaning toward England manifested by the ever-vacillating Cabinet of Vienna is, to some extent, borne out by the movement of the Army of Bulgaria toward the Danube, and by the orders sent to Servia to occupy the Danubian stronghold of Widdin and the fortified islet of Ada-Kaleh. Servia's prompt obedience to this command is somewhat strange after her late show of discontent; but the conduct of Austria is intelligible enough. It is to her interest that England and Russia should come to blows, as she can then make her own terms with the latter; but any open demonstration of this theory would be imprudent under the eyes of Prince BISMARCK, who is still laboring to translate the visionary congress into fact.

Should the understanding between the Tammany and Republican members of the Senate permit the latter to have any opinions of their own in regard to legislation affecting this City, it is to be hoped that they will so amend the Municipal Salaries bill as to make it something better than the delusive sham which has been adopted by the Assembly. If JOHN KELLY is to be made autocrat of New-York, he should at least be held to the offer made by him to reduce the tax rate of *this* year from $2 55 to $2 35, instead of leaving the proposed reduction to take effect in 1879. He should, moreover, be compelled to make the saving of $2,000,000 required by the bill out of salaries alone, instead of looking for 25 per cent. of it to the reduction in the State tax, and for most of the remainder to his success in "bridging over" bonds or cutting down the necessary appropriations of departments which do not surrender to him the control of their patronage. If the Republicans in the Assembly have not fairly made up their minds that Tammany Hall may safely be allowed to do its worst in the City, they will not reduce the Aldermanic majority needed to authorize an expenditure of public money to two-thirds. The charter already requires three-fourths, and that is at least a safe compromise between the four-fifths originally proposed by the Financial bill and the two-thirds limit which has been rashly substituted.

Mr. H. F. SPAULDING is a respectable and honorable member of the legal profession who is apt to lose his temper when he alludes to the methods of doing business in the Surrogate's Court. We have heard of lawyers who had the same infirmity, though they were careful to exhibit it only in private. When Mr. SPAULDING stated at the meeting of the Municipal Society that "lawyers divide with the Surrogate and with each other," he desires it to be understood that he had in his mind a merely impersonal Surrogate—a kind of Platonic essence of the species of which Mr. CALVIN is merely an individual specimen, with possibly accidental peculiarities of differentiation. If the reader fails to catch the precise meaning of Mr. SPAULDING when thus philosophically expressed, we recommend him to Mr. SPAULDING'S personal explanation, which may, according to circumstances, be found more or less lucid. Mr. SPAULDING also desires it to be understood that when he said in his letter to Mr. CALVIN "for yourself, I have nothing but personal respect," he ought to have added, "because I never had any business in your court since you took charge of it as Surrogate." If he had, it might, of course, have altered the case.

Some interesting items of information are being brought out in the Fish investigation. Mr. DAVID L. BAKER, a Democratic Assemblyman from the Nineteenth City District, testified to having had an interview with the Tammany Senators, HOGAN and ECCLESINE, on the night before the vote on the Smyth trial, in the course of which these Senators assured him that they were going to sustain the Governor. Strictly speaking, the time of this "interview" was between 12 and 1 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and the place was a room in Congress Hall. Considering the probable concomitants of the interview, it is not surprising to find that Senators ECCLESINE and HOGAN give rather a misty version of their talk with BAKER, and insist that their determination to sustain the Governor was announced merely as a "joke," and was intended to be taken in a purely ironical sense. Mr. EDWARD CURRAN, Democratic Assemblyman from the Fourth Albany District, had, in conversation with Mr. FISH on the Monday preceding the vote on the Smyth case, elicited an opinion from that person to the effect that SMYTH ought not to be removed and would not be. Mr. FISH added that the Republicans would have the next Legislature, and that Senator PIERCE and others would put up enough money to secure the re-election of Mr. CONKLING to the United States Senate. The witness declined to admit that he thought Mr. FISH was "joking," and emphatically stated that he, at least, was not. It will be observed that our correspondent's testimony gives a very clear statement of the origin of the charges against FISH, and that a lengthy cross-examination by the adroit GEORGE BLISS, Jr., failed to shake his evidence in any particular.

TILDEN AND THE PRESIDENCY.

While Mr. MONTGOMERY BLAIR and a handful of malignants of either party are talking of ousting Mr. HAYES and installing Mr. TILDEN in the Presidency, more practical Democrats are discussing the means employed by the latter to obtain his nomination, and congratulating themselves upon deliverance from his pretensions. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* prints with tolerable detail a free and easy conversation upon these points between Mr. HENDRICKS and Mr. EATON, of Kansas, a member of the National Democratic Committee and one of the veterans of the party. Mr. EATON is the more communicative of the two, and his testimony shows how thoroughly the Tilden tactics are understood, and with how much contempt their author is regarded by straightforward Democrats. TILDEN, Mr. EATON tells us, began by circulating throughout the West fabulous statements as to his wealth and the proportion he was ready to spend to secure his election. "A big fellow named FINLEY" was the agent employed for the purpose, and he gave the Democrats of Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and other States the idea that his master was worth seven millions and would pay out two of them to gain his end. People were poor and the bait took. The financial prospect in the campaign was not brilliant, and the promise of two millions in a lump was more potent than all other pretenses. In fact, TILDEN'S "big fellow," journeying before the St. Louis Convention, spoke of nothing but money and of the lavish use of it that would follow the desired nomination. FINLEY seems to have been particularly successful with "impecunious Democratic editors," who, according to our Kansas authority, worked zealously for TILDEN, "hoping to be remunerated for their work after the nomination." We are further told that "St. Louis was filled with these claequers when the convention met," and Messrs. HENDRICKS and EATON concur in the opinion that TILDEN'S success in that body was due to the free use of promises, and the pressure employed by those who really had some of TILDEN'S money in their pockets.

The promises, it is needless to add, were not redeemed. Instead of expending two millions, TILDEN'S total direct expenditure, as estimated in the talk we are epitomizing, was "about $250,000," "though HEWITT told me," remarks Mr. EATON, "that he and ED. COOPER, his brother-in-law, had spent about $120,000 additional." They expected to be repaid, of course, and really have been paid the larger part. As these figures came from a member of the National Committee, we take it that the price which Mr. TILDEN really did pay toward the acquisition of the Presidency was, in round figures, $370,000, exclusive of the cost of working up the feeling which effected his nomination. As the "big fellow named FINLEY" dealt more freely with promises than cash, there is a good deal of outstanding bitterness in the North-west, and not one of the "impecunious Democratic editors" of whom Mr. EATON speaks now refers respectfully to poor Mr. TILDEN. Messrs. HENDRICKS and EATON, moreover, rub their hands with satisfaction, and thank their stars that TILDEN no longer burdens their party. Inquiries at Washington have satisfied them that TILDEN is not even mentioned for the next race.

The gossip is seasonable because it brings into contrast with the stuff which the Maryland Legislature has been induced to sanction the common-sense conception of TILDEN and his ways which prevails among the great body of his party. So far are they from desiring to strengthen his chance for a renomination that they speak of him as one virtually dead. They are half ashamed of his memory. His selection at St. Louis they consider a mistake, and the better acquaintance which they have since acquired with his character and methods, precludes the thought of further favor toward him. Indeed, the wisest feature of Mr. HEWITT'S management of the campaign was his refusal to parade his chief as a means of strengthening the canvass. Even the Mr. JOHN EATON whose remarks are before us actually thought at one time that there might be some "magnetism in Mr. TILDEN'S presence," and with that view urged that he be taken to Washington. Mr. HEWITT, aware that TILDEN has about as much magnetism as a small iceberg, resisted the suggestion, and Mr. EATON now knows that he was right.

If the Cincinnati *Enquirer* will go on in its good work, and place a reporter wherever two or three leading Democrats are gathered together, it will show how utterly hopeless is MONTGOMERY BLAIR'S attempt to establish Mr. TILDEN'S claim upon the gratitude and admiration of the Democracy. Had he scattered the promised two millions like a man, his friends among "impecunious Democratic editors" might have been more numerous. As things are, he is of no more account than a worn-out car-horse. Never popular with the rank and file of the party, he has now few adherents among its leaders. Of the Democratic Senators, Mr. EATON declares, not one is in his favor. The fact that they ignore him as a candidate for 1880 may not be proof that they are averse to the scheme for testing judicially his title to the position occupied by Mr. HAYES. But the tone of the Senators is in harmony with the spirit and purposes of the party, and these take no cognizance either of BLAIR'S absurd project or of TILDEN'S insane ambition. Enough is known with regard to influential Democrats in the House to exclude hope for Mr. BLAIR in that quarter. The supporters of the Electoral Commission are not disposed, for the sake of a disappointed man, to retouch work which the Congress of the time accepted; and even the opponents of the commission are too familiar with the feeling out of doors to dream of making party capital out of a reopening of the Presidential question. The struggle of 1880 will come quite soon enough.

As for the supposition that Mr. BLAIR will receive help from anti-Administration Republicans, we shall believe it when the help is actually rendered. That from some of these sources he has received certain kinds of encouragement, we are not disposed to doubt. Mr. TILDEN is not the only ambitious man in the world nor Mr. BLAIR the only foolish one. And it is not improbable that prominent Republicans having these characteristics have indirectly fostered the plan, not with any idea of reducing it to practice, but in order that Mr. HAYES might be scared and so brought to terms. It is not the first trick of this sort that has been tried. The Republicans referred to have long been anxious to convince the President that he cannot exist without their friendship, and they may not be unwilling now to have him frightened by Mr. BLAIR'S mimic thunder. Mr. HAYES has seen too much real fighting to be alarmed at the Maryland resolution, which, as he well knows, will in any event end in smoke. We suspect, too, that the malcontent Republicans on whose aid Mr. BLAIR relies, are sufficiently conscious of the futility of the whole scheme to realize the risks which any open sanction of it would entail upon themselves. They rather like the mischief, undoubtedly, and they would be happy if they found that it spoiled the slumbers of the President. But there is not one among them reckless enough to vote for a proposition that would plunge the country into turmoil for the sake of SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

KEEPING THE DOOR.

The session of the House of Representatives yesterday was almost wholly taken up with a discussion of the case of Door-keeper POLK. It may be said that this is a trivial matter. But it is nevertheless true that the present majority in the House of Representatives is never occupied with anything more serious. Nothing is more serious to the average Democratic politician than any matter which concerns the disposition of public patronage. When the Democratic Party was last in power in the nation, it divided on that issue. BUCHANAN only followed in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor when he made a split in his party inevitable by disappointing one hungry faction of place-hunters and rewarding another hungry faction. "Office before country," is the motto of the gentlemen who now control the House of Representatives. Therefore, let no man murmur because one branch of Congress finds its most engrossing public employment in putting a delinquent Door-keeper on the rack and keeping him there day after day while his pay, emoluments, appointments, shortcomings, and general fitness or unfitness, are exhaustively discussed.

There is a grotesque side to this pitiful case which cannot escape the observant reader. The Door-keeper, humble though his title may be, has an enormous patronage. He should be known as Superintendent of the House of Representatives. He employs a small army of clerks, door-keepers, pages, laborers, and runners. That is to say, he nominally employs them. In reality, the members of the majority in the House employ them through the Door-keeper. But the law cruelly puts a limit to the number of men paid by the Door-keeper's vouchers. There is no limit to the demands of the Democratic members. Hence, Door-keeper POLK broke down while attempting to do all that was required of him. Then the members derided and despitefully used him. It is as if a man should curse a quart pot because it could not hold three pints. Door-keeper POLK is on trial at the bar of the House. Really, the Democratic members are there in his person. Is it any wonder, then, that the House continues the case from day to day, without coming to a vote? Yesterday, after hammering away at the matter during the precious hours of one afternoon, the House refused to come to any conclusion, and precipitately adjourned with a deep sigh of relief.

The discussion brought out a few new facts which throw additional lustre on the Democratic method of keeping the door. The report made by the committee which, with grim satire, is called the Committee on Civil Service Reform, was suggestive. There was DUFFY, for example, who was put upon POLK as "an influential young Irishman among the Mollie Maguires," and who sat in a member's seat in the House and snored so loud, in his drunken sleep, that Mr. S. S. Cox was annoyed. Then there was the "electrician to the House," who acted as stoker in the engine-room, there being no electric apparatus for him to keep. And there were numberless other unheard-of appendages and hangers-on, whose pay poor POLK had so much trouble in procuring that one of his friends on the investigating committee testily declared that the Committee on Accounts was "the meanest committee in the House." Mr. FRYE, of Maine, told the House yesterday that he found on the roll of "disabled soldiers" several shining examples of maimed patriots. One man had served three years in a Boston Militia company. He had never smelled gunpowder, unless on a picnic; but he was a good Democrat. Probably he was a friend of that other gallant and battle-scarred hero, Gen. B. F. BUTLER, who, in his turn, is POLK'S friend in this his hour of trial. Another veteran was once an apothecary in the Navy, disabled, doubtless, by a premature discharge of one of his own boluses. A third disabled soldier had had his ankle sprained, and another had had a fever. Still another hero, one FLAHERTY, was once mustered into the Pennsylvania Home Guards to repel invasion. He served ninety days, had never been wounded, but had had a disease for several years. FLAHERTY'S claim upon the generosity of his country was that he had this "disease," and he swore that he had suffered with it for several years. That is the kind of disabled soldier he is. And that is the kind of military service which the Democratic House of Representatives rewards at the rate of $60 per month, with the privilege of hiring a substitute at $10 per month.

But Col. POLK still keeps the door. The debate yesterday showed that the abuses which brought the Door-keeper to the bar of the House have not been abolished. True, DUFFY snores no more in Mr. S. S. COX'S chair. He was discharged, and went off in a cloud of curiously picturesque profanity. But the disabled apothecary, the harmless Militiaman, the unfortunate Democrat with a "disease for several years," and an infinite variety of loafers and needy persons continue as pensioners upon the bounty of a generous Government. This is the result of an experiment in Democratic door-keeping. It reminds us of the story of a skipper of a little schooner, whose craft was yawing wildly in a five-knot breeze, knocking about as if she had no rudder or helmsman. Hailed by the astonished master of a passing craft with, "Who commands that schooner?" the skipper replied, "Wal, I undertook her, but I've got a thundering big job on my hands."

THE MURDER OF LORD LEITRIM.

One evening in the year 1827, two years before Catholic emancipation, and when Ireland was wound up to a pitch of excitement such as she had not known since 1798, four gentlemen sat around a sumptuous dinner-table in Dublin. They were a remarkable quartet. The host was by no means the least so. He was Sir PHILIP CRAMPTON, a man worthy to rank with a PARE or a HUNTER, who by sheer of force of genius had raised himself to the highest pinnacle of professional fame as a surgeon. The guests were Mr. BLAKE, Chief Remembrancer, the brilliant and eloquent RICHARD LALOR SHEIL, and WILLIAM LAMB, Chief Secretary for Ireland, better known as Lord Melbourne. There was a political object in this party. Melbourne had confided to Sir PHILIP his desire to meet some of the leaders of Irish agitation. He wanted to hear "the other side," and his biographer tells us that, "while combating stoutly for the indispensability of maintaining order at any cost, as the first condition of legal liberty, Melbourne was involuntarily moved by the touching recitals of wrong and oppression which daily drove the peasantry to madness, and disdained to hide his disgust at the manner in which criminal justice was administered by exclusive juries and a partisan Bench. He began to understand for the first time whence arose the sympathy with agrarian outrage which was not shown to mean or mercenary crime, and after listening to details of the vengeance wreaked on agents and underlings, he very characteristically exclaimed, 'Why don't they go at the big 'uns?' Absenteeism answered the question in part, and for the rest the habit of going armed after nightfall. For many men then always carried pistols when going out hunting, for safety when returning at dusk. Again, some had had a hundred hair-breadth escapes—one landlord in Tipperary earning the sobriquet of 'The Woodcock,' because so hard to hit." But Melbourne's question, and his way of putting it made a great impression on SHEIL, and when, twelve years later, his English fellow-guest, who had meanwhile become Prime Minister, summoned him to ask what in the world could be done for Ireland, SHEIL said: "Do you remember your question to me at CRAMPTON'S table twelve years ago, 'How is it they don't shoot one of the big 'uns?' You see they have come to that way of thinking at last." "Yes, I remember," said the Prime Minister. "It is terrible; and no one can tell me what is to be done. As one of the severest Judges said to me when in Ireland, 'If hanging would do it, it ought to have been done long ago.'"

The immediate cause of this remarkable conversation was the murder of the Earl of Norbury, in the demesne of his seat, Durrow Abbey. Lord Norbury, the descendant of one of CROMWELL'S soldiers who settled in Ireland, was the son of an executed man, the Judge who sentenced EMMET; but personally he was not only inoffensive, but excellent. The crime to this hour remains a mystery, and no other peer in Ireland has fallen by an assassin's hand until Lord Leitrim met his fate on Monday. His is a widely different case.

The descendant of a grantee of land at the plantation of Ulster by JAMES I., Lord Leitrim added largely to his extensive possessions in various parts of the country, and had become a very wealthy man. But as he rose in riches he fell in reputation, and there was not in the whole country a man more despised by those of his own rank, more loathed by those below it. His arbitrariness and want of kindly consideration were by no means the worst of his offenses in the eyes of his dependents. He further took advantage of their helplessness to make it subservient to his own gross immorality, and [illegible] and brothers knew that the [illegible] dearest to them was the price which must be paid for a roof over their heads. The Irish, whatever their faults, are the most moral of people; and many a so-called "agrarian outrage" really has its origin in a widely-different cause.

Such, then, was the hoary-headed reprobate who has just been sent to his account. For years he had been almost a social pariah, living on his wild remote properties, on which he scarcely dared to move unless guarded by two fully armed constables; and there are thousands of men in Ireland to-day who, although they would ordinarily strain every muscle to seize an assassin, would not go a yard out of their way to convict the killers of the Earl of Leitrim. It is now many years since an incident revealed to society the pitiful meanness of this miserable man. The late Earl of Carlisle, then Viceroy, a man whose only fault was an excess of kindliness, while traveling in the West, bespoke rooms at a certain hotel. The landlord expressed his great regret that he was compelled to refuse his Excellency. When pressed, he admitted that Lord Leitrim, his landlord, had given stringent orders to that effect, because the Irish Government had felt compelled to refuse some unreasonable request which Lord Leitrim had made. Had the insult been to Lord Carlisle merely as Lord Carlisle, no one would have been more sublimely indifferent to it, as, one of the most popular men among those of all parties and creeds, he could well afford to be; but as representative of the very person of the sovereign it could not be passed over, and a stroke of the Viceregal pen erased his insulter's name from all public employments. We have adverted to these points to show that while it is, of course, greatly to be deplored that Lynch law should be in vogue in Ireland, or anywhere else, there has been in the present instance a degree of provocation that removes the case from the ordinary category of agrarian offenses, which have happily been, of late, extremely infrequent. Lord Leitrim has for forty years been provoking vengeance. He has had ample warning, and has only met his death by persisting in running in the very teeth of danger.

THE TROUBLES OF A ROYAL DUKE.

The announcement that the Duke of Edinburgh is about to be relieved from duty with the Mediterranean fleet and recalled to England will be received with much satisfaction by his numerous friends in the various newspaper offices of this country. Hitherto his situation has been a difficult and painful one, and it is to be earnestly hoped that the order for his recall will at least partially restore to him that peace of mind which he has not known for many months. When the Duke of Edinburgh determined to marry a Russian Princess his family were by no means pleased. They did not, however, venture to make any decided opposition to the match, lest the Duke, who is an amateur violinist, should become melancholy, and should relieve his mind by constantly playing the violin in the precincts of the palace. Mr. DISRAELI, with his usual accuteness, reminded the Queen that the surest way to put an end to violin practice in the palace would be to consent to the Duke's marriage. "You see, Ma'am," he remarked, "if the Princess is a Tartar, either she will not let him look at a violin in her presence, or else she will make things so lively for him that he will insist upon being sent to sea." This counsel was so obviously sound that the Queen gave her consent to the marriage, and contented herself with requesting the Duke to take notice that if he should get into trouble by his marriage he would have nobody but himself to blame.

In due time the marriage was celebrated, and the young people took up their residence in the Tower—the two-pair back rooms, with the adjoining hall-bedroom, being assigned to them by the Queen, who occupied the front rooms. The Russian Princess was handsome, but it soon appeared that her temper was not all that could be desired. She was not violent and demonstrative, but she was inflexibly determined to have her own way, and when things did not please her she would put on a cold, calm air of utter contempt for everything English, which was in the highest degree exasperating to the royal family. She declined to have anything to do with her husband's sisters, on the ground that an Emperor's daughter could not be expected to associate with the daughters of a mere Queen, and she coolly gave the Duke's valuable violin to a tramp, and subsequently informed her husband that she never allowed musical instruments in her house. At first the Duke attempted to exercise marital authority over his wife, but he soon found that unconditional surrender was the price of peace. Thenceforth he was ruled as despotically as a Russian *moujik*. He was scarcely allowed to speak to his mother and sisters in the presence of the Duchess, and that high-spirited woman having once caught him in the act of walking on the front piazza with the Princess ALEXANDRA, made him instantly come in the house, and warned him that if he ever spoke to that Danish person again she would complain to her father and demand a legal separation. The Duke obtained no sympathy from his mother. "I told you," that excellent woman was accustomed to remark, "I told you she would make it 'ot for you, but you would marry your Russian Princesses." So miserable did the unhappy ALFRED become that he finally asked the Queen to send him to sea on a three years' cruise.

It so happened that the Duke was appointed to a ship forming part of the Mediterranean Squadron. This was all very nice until the present war-cloud made its appearance. No sooner, however, was there a prospect of war between England and Russia than the unfortunate Duke was made to perceive more clearly than ever his enormous mistake in marrying the daughter of the Czar. He began to receive daily letters from his relatives that utterly destroyed his peace of mind. His wife would write that he must come home directly, and that if he ventured to fire so much as a pistol at his father-in-law's troops he would be an unnatural monster, whom it would be mockery to call a son-in-law. The Czar would write to his "dear son," expressing his hope that he would prevent the Queen's Government from going to war, and remarking that [illegible] it was impossible to imagine that he would ever be guilty of joining in a war against his wife's father and brothers. On the other hand, the Queen never let a day pass without informing the Duke, either by letter or post-card, that he owed his first duty to his country, and that she had such confidence in his loyalty that she should send him to the front at the first outbreak of hostilities. Not content with thus harrowing up her son's feelings, she frequently mentioned on her postal cards the alleged delinquencies of the Duchess, and thus informed the Postmasters and the letter-carriers that "she"—meaning the Duchess of Edinburgh—"is going on worse than ever, and that her language to the dear girls is simply h'awful, though, thank goodness, she always speaks that nasty Russian, which nobody can understand it." Conscious not only of his embarrassing situation, but that everybody was perfectly aware of it, the Duke became so nervous that he was on the point of being invalided when his brother, the Prince of Wales, took pity on him and obtained his recall.

Thus the Duke is relieved from the prospect of taking part in an attack on his father-in-law's dominions. His path, however, is by no means strewn with roses. When he returns to the Tower he will find himself over head and ears in domestic hot water. As an English Prince married to a Russian Princess, he must expect to be the target of the opposing patriotism of his wife and of his mother, and unless he boldly sends his wife back to her father, and emigrates to the colonies, he will soon wish that he were dead. His melancholy situation should warn us against the danger of marrying Russian Princesses, and lead us to reflect that the gorgeous two-pair back rooms of a royal palace may inclose as much domestic misery as could be crowded into a tenement-house bedroom.

GENERAL NOTES.

Gen. H. W. Slocum was serenaded in Atlanta, Ga., a few evenings ago.

Boston pays about $640,000 yearly in assisting poor families, an average of about $35 to each family assisted.

Mr. Abbott Lawrence, of Boston, has now nothing to do with the Massachusetts Children's Protective Society.

The Nationalists of Pennsylvania are to hold their State Convention in Philadelphia on Wednesday, May 8.

Some of the restaurants in St. Louis serve sassafras tea, which is considered a mildly stimulating drink by the red-ribbon men.

Nobody in Boston could be found willing to guarantee the necessary funds to carry out a project to invite Francis Murphy to labor there this Spring.

George Cornish, Raphael Semmes' steward on the Alabama, has been sent to the Maryland Penitentiary for three years for stealing a gold watch from a house in Baltimore.

A New-Orleans man wrote Gov. McEnery a few days ago that he was a Christian and a boxmaker, and as he could not get any work to do he wished the Governor to have him sent to the workhouse.

J. M. Turrentine, a mail agent, has sued the Richmond and Danville Railroad for $10,000 damages for the loss of his voice on account of exposure to cold, through neglect of the company to keep his car properly heated.

The Boston *Post* says that Mrs. E. Thompson is spending a few days in that city, seeking to obtain information as to the best method of establishing industrial schools, intending to appropriate a part of her fortune to such institutions.

Judge Hastings paid to the State Treasurer of California on the 26th of March $60,000 of his subscription of $100,000 to the Hastings College of Law. The State has agreed to pay 7 per cent. interest on the same amount annually to the institution.

One Virginia paper has made one "conciliatory" suggestion. It is that, as "the Yankees don't like to be called Yankees," the Southern press discontinue the use of "the obnoxious and reproachful term" for the present. After all Mr. Hayes has not been President in vain.

Hon. Thomas Fletcher and Hon. S. P. Hughes are to canvass the western and northern portions of Arkansas as candidates for the Democratic nomination for Governor. Gov. W. R. Miller has been invited to join them, and says he will meet them at such times as he can without neglecting his official duties.

The Utica *Herald* of yesterday says: "Superintendent Clark has postponed the opening of the Erie Canal until April 15. If the Superintendent had been an energetic man, and had secured experienced assistants, he could easily have been ready on Monday last. There has not been a more favorable season in the whole history of the canals for an early opening."

A Georgia paper tells of a most unfortunate man in that State who has accidentally killed five men since the war. One was slain by an axe, that slipped from his hand; the second was drowned by the upsetting of a boat, which he was managing; the third he shot through the head, mistaking him for a turkey; the fourth he killed by a tree that he was felling, and the fifth he killed at a log-rolling. The sixth man ought to be spry with his weapons.

The Vicksburg *Commercial* repeats the story that, after the Legislature of Mississippi had instructed Senator Lamar how to vote on the Silver bill, a majority of the members of the Senate, who had voted in favor of those instructions, united in writing a letter to the Senator, congratulating him upon his honesty, manliness, and statesman-like independence in disregarding the instructions and voting against this bill. The *Commercial* promises to print the letter.

Another negro man was "accidentally" killed in Georgia on Sunday week. The story is thus told by one of the State papers: "Last Sunday, in Stewart County, a white man named Harris killed a negro named Williams. Harris and a friend were riding in a buggy when they met the negro. They stopped, and Harris talked to Williams in a friendly manner, at the same time flourishing his pistol 'in a very extravagant style.' He was drunk, and shot Williams in the forehead, killing him instantly."

The questions propounded to editors by "constant readers" and "old subscribers" are always easy. The Chicago *Tribune* was lately asked to tell "which of the two countries, England or Russia, has done more for the advancement of civilization and Christianity; or, would there have been any United States of America had the Pilgrim Fathers come from Russia instead of England?" That second "or" would have been a staggerer to ordinary mortals, but the editor of the *Tribune* gives a learned, exhaustive, and satisfying reply to both branches of the question.

SELF-EVIDENT POLITICAL COMBINATIONS

From the Utica Herald, April 3.

Mr. Fish, who undertook to investigate THE NEW-YORK TIMES' correspondent at Albany, to himself to be investigated by the correspondent. The pluck of Mr. Snow and the journal he represents may yet result to the advantage of the public. If he can shed any light upon the terms of the bargain with Tammany by which Smyth was retained in office, the consummation of that bargain may yet be defeated. At the same time, nothing is more difficult to prove than one of these political combinations, the existence of which is self-evident in everything but a legal sense. When the Republican Party, or any portion of it, makes an alliance with Tammany Hall, the usefulness of that party for the purposes of good government is destroyed.

LIABILITY OF SAVINGS BANK TRUSTEES.

NYACK, N. Y., April 3.—The Receiver of the Rockland Savings Bank has brought suit against the Trustees of the bank, as Trustees and as individuals, for $33,000, the amount embezzled by the President, Secretary, Vice-President, and other officers of the institution, claiming that the Trustees are liable for their negligence in allowing the money of the bank to be [illegible] by them.

STATE AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN NEW-YORK.

DR. HAYES' BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE—THE PROTECTION OF INSURANCE POLICY HOLDERS—THE "SKIMMED-MILK" BILL PASSED BY THE HOUSE—MR. ESSEKS' MORTGAGE BILL PASSED BY THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 3.—The House was engaged all the morning in work of a routine character, which was not interrupted by any incident worth special mention. The following resolution was offered by Mr. Brooks and adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Insurance examine and report to the House whether any amendment is required to the law of 1873 for the protection of the policy-holders in life or fire insurance companies, or to secure a more efficient, economical, and honest administration of the Insurance Department and of the companies chartered by the State or doing business in the State and now under the supervision of the Insurance Department.

Mr. Brooks introduced on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce a bill empowering that corporation to take and receive from the United States or from other parties real estate for the purposes of such corporation, the net annual income of which shall not exceed $100,000. The bill also provides that the control of the real estate of the Chamber shall be vested in a board of six Trustees, one-third to be elected every year.

The "skimmed-milk" bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. St. John, and passed by that body, was passed by the House this morning, but not without some difficulty. It provides that all skimmed milk shall be sold from a can or other vessel upon which has been distinctly marked in large letters the words "skimmed milk." The name of the county from which the milk comes is also to be marked on the can. Violation of the act is punishable as a misdemeanor, and in addition thereto a fine of $50. The act will in practice bear mainly on the retail dealers.

In the afternoon the House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to secure a better administration of local government for the City of New York, introduced by I. I. Hayes, and known as the "Finance bill," which passed both Houses last year, and was vetoed by the Governor. It is understood that it will pass this year with the assent of the Tammany Democrats, it having been modified somewhat to meet their views. Dr. Hayes moved to amend by requiring a two-thirds instead of four-fifths vote of the Common Council to make valid a resolution involving any liability or expenditure. He briefly explained the object of the bill, which is mainly to secure uniformity of action in the matter of contracting indebtedness and the expenditure of public moneys. He said the bill had the approval of the City authorities of New-York. Mr. Fish said he would rather see the bill killed outright than to see this amendment incorporated in it. If adopted, the bill would not be in the interests of economy, but would open the floodgates for extravagance and wastefulness. Mr. Daly said the gentleman from Putnam [Mr. Fish] had stolen his thunder. He did not think this amendment in the interests of economy and the tax-payers. It proposed to break down the only safeguard the people had. Mr. Alvord argued that a two-thirds vote was sufficient, there being other concurrent checks and guards. The amendment was adopted by a vote of 57 to 16. Dr. Hayes then moved an amendment which, in effect, changed the payment of the claims of the Charities and Correction Department from the tax to the sinking fund. Mr. Brooks said that this proposition covered as much ground, and was so very important and also in view of the fact that the authorities had not asked for it, he would suggest that the gentleman withdraw the motion. Dr. Hayes withdrew the amendment and moved another, requiring the Controller to publish annually a financial statement in the City Record. Mr. Brooks suggested that it should be published in pamphlet form also. Mr. Hayes accepted the suggestion, and the amendment was adopted. Mr. Hayes then moved a new section providing that all balances of appropriations made in and prior to 1876 shall lapse except such amounts as shall be required to pay proper claims. Adopted. Mr. Alvord moved an additional section, providing that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment shall appoint three Commissioners to revise and codify all laws relating to the City of New-York, the Commissioners to report to the next Legislature, and to be paid such sum as the Board of Estimate and Apportionment may allow in the manner other expenses of the City are paid. Mr. Fish moved to give the appointment to the Mayor as being altogether more appropriate. Mr. Alvord insisted that the board named was the most appropriate. The Mayor was a member of the board, and there were three other good men with him. Mr. Daly opposed as an amendment that the Mayor be directed to request the Corporation Counsel to appoint these Commissioners. Without taking any action on the question the committee rose and reported progress.

Mr. Charles H. Duell was sworn in as a member of the House from the Thirteenth New-York Assembly District, he having been declared, yesterday, entitled to the seat occupied by J. Clark.

Tuesday next has been set down for a hearing upon Mr. Moller's Moffet Bell Register bill for New-York by the Committee on Cities. Mr. Moller will make the argument upon it, and intends going to Richmond, Va., on Friday, to examine the practical operation of the system, particularly to see whether it has been found necessary to amend the original law, of which his bill is a copy; and, if so, what the amendments are.

The Committee on Cities held an executive session this morning, when a vote was taken upon reporting back the Elective Controller bill. Mr. Brooks and Mr. Holahan voted against it, the other members for it. The bill was subsequently reported, and takes its place on general orders.

The bill that Senator Simons has advocated with so much ability and persistency, exempting the amount of mortgages on real estate from assessment for taxation, passed the Senate this morning by a vote of 18 to 9, and was sent to the Assembly for concurrence. If this bill should become a law it will be very important to tax-payers, and, in order that they may become acquainted with its provisions, it is given in full below. Several amendments were made to the bill as originally introduced, and as finally passed by the Senate it reads as follows:

AN ACT for the relief of tax-payers owning mortgaged real estate.

SECTION 1. Any person owning real estate on which there is a lien by mortgage, which the owner of said real estate is liable to pay, shall have the amount of said lien deducted from the actual value of said real estate whenever any assessment is made on said real estate.

SEC. 2. In case any person owning such real estate shall overstate the amount of said lien, with intent to deceive the person assessing the same, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be liable to fine or imprisonment, or both.

SEC. 3. The Assessors at the time of making their assessment shall ascertain the value and assess all mortgages on real estate in a separate column, provided for that purpose, to the person owning the same, and if the tax on the same shall not be paid within 30 days after the tax-roll shall have been put into the Collector's hands, the Collector shall collect the same from the real estate, and the said tax so collected or paid shall be deducted from the interest or principal of said mortgage when the same shall become due and payable.

SEC. 4. Any person owning said mortgage thus assessed, and residing in this State, shall have the said mortgage so assessed deducted from the amount of his personal property assessed at his place of residence, upon furnishing to the Assessor or Assessors

THE INSURANCE BARGAIN.

FISH AND HIS SHARE IN SMYTH'S ACQUITTAL.

THE PERSON FROM PUTNAM DECLARES MONEY IS TO BE PUT UP TO RE-ELECT SENATOR CONKLING—A NUMBER OF EMINENT MEN SWEAR THAT THEY NEVER HEARD ANYTHING OF WHAT WAS GOING ON—MR. GEORGE BLISS "OF COUNSEL"—MR. HOLAHAN EXPOSES FISH'S COMMITTEE CAPERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 3.—The Committee on Privileges and Elections met this afternoon in the Assembly Chamber, for further hearing in the case of Hamilton Fish, Jr., against the correspondents of THE NEW-YORK TIMES. There was quite a large attendance, and much interest was manifested. Two witnesses were examined, viz., Postmaster James and Naval Officer Cornell.

Mr. James, being examined by Hon. Matthew Hale, counsel for the correspondents, stated that he had no knowledge of any of the facts contained in the paragraph which was the subject of investigation, further than what he saw in the newspapers; that he had no knowledge of any arrangements affecting the trial of the latter, or affecting legislation, nor had he any conversation with Mr. Cornell, or with any Senator, upon the subject of the trial, or of legislation this Winter.

Mr. Alonzo B. Cornell was the next witness. He made a general denial of having any knowledge of any bargain between Mr. Kelly or Mr. Smyth, or other persons, to secure the acquittal of the latter, or affecting legislation this Winter. He had no conversation with any Democratic Senator upon the subject, and with only one Republican Senator—Mr. Rockwell. He had seen Mr. Smyth once during the pending of the trial; was in New-York; the visit and the conversation were quite incidental; it had no reference to the possible votes of the Democratic Senators nor as to anything he [the witness] was expected to do in regard to the trial. Both Mr. James and Mr. Cornell testified in answer to questions by Mr. Fish that they had no communication with him upon the Elective Controller bill or the Smyth trial.

The committee reassembled at 8 o'clock. The feeling in the matter had become so great that the Assembly Chamber was filled with a crowd of deeply interested spectators, who, during the examination of the witnesses, displayed their excitement by applause and other manifestations, so that the Chairman of the committee had to insist on order being kept. A large number of witnesses were examined, and Senators Hogan and Ecclesine at their own request. Before the examination, commenced Mr. Hale asked if Mr. Fish admitted that the committee met and the bill was reported the same morning. Mr. Fish admitted these facts.

David L. Baker, member of the Assembly for the Nineteenth District of New-York, was sworn, and testified: I had an interview with two Senators the night before the vote on the Smyth case; it was at Room No. 8, Congress Hall, and took place after 12 o'clock; the Senators were Messrs. Hogan and Ecclesine; I had heard it rumored during the day that some of the Democratic Senators were going to cast their vote for the acquittal of Smyth; I hardly believed it; they said they were going to sustain the Governor; it must have been about 1 o'clock Wednesday morning; I was a little uncertain whether they were joking or not; I told reporters that morning that two of the Democratic Senators would not vote to acquit.

Edward Curran, member of Assembly from Albany, was sworn. Had a conversation with Mr. Fish before the vote on the Smyth case, but did not think he ought to be compelled to relate it. Mr. Fish said that he did not object to the witness telling all that was said. The witness said: I would prefer not to be removed; Mr. Fish said he thought he ought not to be and that he would not be removed.

Mr. Hale—Did he say anything in regard to money to be used in affecting the next election?

Witness—I don't know as that has anything to do with this case.

The Chairman sustained the objection, but after some conversation the witness said Mr. Fish told him Republicans would have the new Legislature; that Senator Pierce and others would put up money enough to carry the Legislature so as to elect Conkling United States Senator.

Mr. Fish asked the witness if he was positive that he [Mr. Fish] mentioned any Senator as a person who would put up money.

Witness—You said Mr. Pierce.

Mr. Fish—Didn't you know I was joking?

Witness—No: I know I was not joking.

Controller John Kelly, of New-York, affirmed and testified: I have had no communication, directly or indirectly, with the Tammany Senators as to how they should vote on the Smyth case; I have called the attention of Republican members of the Legislature to measures affecting the interests of New-York, but never asked them to vote for them; never knew how Senators would vote on the Smyth trial; I told Senator Ecclesine that if I was in his place I would sit there, hear the testimony, and discharge my duty to the best of my judgment; I knew Edward Kearney; never learned though him what would be the result of the Smyth trial; Fish, or any of his friends, never said anything to me relative to measures relating to New-York; do not know John F. Smyth; never saw him to my knowledge.

To Mr. Fish—My communications with you concerning measures relating to New-York were always in writing; none of those communications had reference to the Controller bill.

John F. Smyth affirmed: During the trial I had no communication with the Tammany Senators; nor, to my knowledge, did my friends; I had no knowledge the night before how it would result; do not know, and have not heard of any arrangement concerning that vote. To Mr. Fish the witness said he had no conversation with him concerning the trial, the vote, or the Controller bill. He said he had never heard of the bill till to-night.

Mr. Augustin Snow, the correspondent of THE TIMES, affirmed—I wrote the letter referred to in Mr. Fish's resolution; there was a rumor current for a week that a bargain had been made by which the Tammany Senators were to vote for the acquittal of Smyth, and when the Controller bill was reported and then called back, I became convinced that the report of a bargain was true. I was not moved by malice or enmity to Mr. Fish; never had any instructions whatever how to write or do my work from the office; I think I must have spent an hour and a half looking up the facts to verify the statements made; I found that the committee had met in the morning early; that the bill had been reported, and that it had then been recommitted; I saw Mr. Fish come hastily into the Senate after the vote had been given on Smyth, and coming up to Senator Pomeroy, congratulate him on the brilliant speech he had made; it was plainly only a few feet away at the time. The witness said that previous to his writing the paragraph he had never even written so much as Mr. Fish's name but once, and that was simply mentioning him, with others, as being at a ceremony in Washington. The witness was cross-examined at considerable length by Mr. George Bliss, but nothing new was elicited. Mr. Bliss endeavored to show that Mr. Fish did not come hastily into the Chamber and rush up to Senator Pomeroy, but was in the Senate while the trial went on. The witness said that he saw Mr. Fish come through the Library door into the chamber at a very rapid gait, and go up to the Senator; witness had heard that Mr. Fish had been present in the chamber during part of the trial; in fact, had heard he sat up beside the Lieutenant-Governor, and had been mistaken by the ladies for the President of the Senate. (Great laughter.)

Louis F. Payn, United States Marshal, of New-York, was sworn, and testified that he had no knowledge whatever concerning any bargain or arrangement as to the vote in the Smyth case.

Senator Ecclesine asked permission to make a statement, and he was sworn. He pronounced the statements in the correspondence, so far as they related to him, as entirely false; also, that he never knew of the existence of the Controller bill until the article appeared. As to the statement by Mr. Baker, he said he jokingly told Baker that he and Hogan were going to sustain the Governor, as they had sustained him all Winter.

To Mr. Hale—When I told Baker we were going to sustain the Governor I meant that we would sustain the Governor in his wisdom in selecting so good a Superintendent of Insurance.

To Mr. Bliss—I was in doubt as to how I would vote to the fourth ballot until I heard the summing-up address by the counsel for the prosecution; then I determined to vote for Smyth's acquittal.

Senator Hogan took the stand, and after denying any knowledge of any bargain, related the interview with Baker, confirming the statement made by Mr. Ecclesine.

When Senator Hogan had given his statement, Mr. Fish seemed to think things had got to such a pass that he must do something in his own defense, though his resolution, adopted by the House, put THE TIMES correspondents on the defensive, demanding that they substantiate the statements in the paragraph or suffer pains and penalties. He therefore called Mr. Holahan, member of the Assembly, and one of the Cities Committee, who made it decidedly warm for Mr. Fish. He testified that when he got to the committee-room at a little after 9:30 he found the committee had already adjourned. He was told by the clerk that they had agreed to report favorably the Elective Controller bill. He was indignant, thinking the action unfair, as he [Holahan] had not had a chance to see the bill. He came into the House, and threatened to rise to a question of privilege on the matter, owing to the action of the committee. He found that Mr. Brooks had not been present at the meeting of the committee, and he was also indignant at the matter. Mr. Brooks asked Mr. Skinner's assent to the recommittal of the bill, and then made a motion to that effect, Mr. Fish consenting to do it. Mr. Holahan had no idea of the Smyth trial in connection with the bill. Mr. Skinner, member from Jefferson, confirmed the statements of the preceding witness. The committee then adjourned till Monday afternoon next at 4 o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA AT BOOTH'S.

"Aïda" was sung at Booth's Theatre, last evening, in presence of a very large audience. The representation, as a whole, was decidedly effective. It differed materially from the previous performances of the same opera, for Mme. Marie Rôze personated *Aïda*, and Mr. Graf *Radames*. Mme. Rôze's *Aïda*, while the character is scarcely as well suited to the prima donna as the other rôles she has sustained, is nevertheless a symmetrical and dramatic portrayal. The great excellence of this artist's work lies in the fact that none of its details are slighted in an endeavor to make her efforts memorable by "points," and that, even in the most tuneful numbers of an opera, something more than vocal charm is thrown into her delivery of text and tones. When this very marked characteristic of Mme. Rôze's talent is kept in mind, it will be understood that her performance yesterday was full of significance as well as purely lyric merit. Her scenes with *Amneris* were exceedingly good, and the whole of the third act, which was followed by an enthusiastic recall, was capitally rendered, the impassioned duet with the tenor eliciting, of course, hearty applause. Mr. Graf's *Radames* was considerably above mediocrity, but the tenor's voice is so nasal that real enjoyment of his labors—and conscientious and well-directed labors they certainly are—will only be secured in due season and through an acquired taste. Miss Cary's *Amneris* is an effort which has long had favorable countenance from the public, and Mr. Verdi's *Amonasro*, on the occasion we allude to, was uncommonly, not to say alarmingly, satisfactory. Messrs. Conly and Gottschalk, we need but add, were quite equal to their respective tasks, and the orchestra, under Mr. Behrens, left nothing to be wished for in the matter of precision. "Marta" is to be sung to-night.

A JEWEL ROBBERY REVIVED.

THE STOLEN TRUNK WHICH CONTAINED $9,000 WORTH OF JEWELRY—ARREST OF ONE OF THE SUPPOSED THIEVES.

Inspector Murray and Roundsman Meakin yesterday arrested Augustus Raymond, alias Arthur L. Barry, an alleged bond robber and accomplice of Charley Adams, alias Langdon W. Moore, and Charles Briggs, alias "Leary the Kid," for the robbery of a trunk containing $9,000 worth of jewelry, belonging to Alling Brothers & Co., of Worcester, Mass., and No. 170 Broadway, this City, on the 11th of last May, the particulars of which were published then in THE TIMES. The prisoner belongs to the well-known "Canada Mack's Gang," and the Inspector has been looking for him for some time. On the 11th of last May Mr. William B. Kerr, traveling salesman for Alling Brothers & Co., jewelry manufacturers of Worcester, Mass., started for New-York. He took his trunk, containing $9,000 worth of samples, to the Worcester Depot, and had it checked to New-York. He had been watched and followed. Before the train started, and while Mr. Kerr was absent, a gentlemen went into the same depot and got Mr. Samuel Knowlton, the depot agent, to check his valise to New-York. Soon afterward this same man returned to Mr. Knowlton and requested the privilege of getting some things out of his valise. He produced his check, and was accorded the privilege he asked. He took his valise, and with a careless air placed it on Mr. Kerr's trunk. While apparently engaged in getting the things out of the valise, he exchanged the check-strap on his valise to Mr. Kerr's trunk, and put Kerr's check-strap on his valise, thus securing a "dead sure" call on the trunk. Having done this, he closed the valise and left. Mr. Kerr arrived safely in this City Kerr secured hotel quarters, and then went after his trunk. When he presented his check he was given the satchel that had the corresponding check. The ruse was consummated, and prevented a check for the trunk, got it, and had it removed.

When Kerr discovered the robbery he reported the fact at Police Head-quarters, and Inspector Murray set to work on the matter. He tracked the trunk from the depot to the Putnam House, on the corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, and learned that Joseph Renville, of No. 741 Second-avenue, was the hackman who brought it there. The Inspector subsequently tracked the trunk from the Putnam House to Baltimore and, learned that Rudolph Schmidt, standing on Madison-square, had carried it from the hotel to the depot. When Mr. Kerr went to Baltimore and found his trunk, with the aid of the Police, in the depot there, but also found that it had been rifled of its contents. Inspector Murray found grounds to suspect that Briggs, Elizabeth Hill, and Adams, who were living at No. 123 East Twenty-ninth-street, were implicated in the trunk robbery, and accordingly, on the 23d of October he arrested the following some of the stolen jewelry on Miss Hill's person. The prisoners were taken before Justice Smith, at the Essex Market Police Court. Miss Hill was discharged, Adams was not proved guilty of the charge, but being suspected of complicity in the robbery of $8,000 of United States bonds from Charles Garey, wigmaker, of No. 493 Washington-street, Boston, on the 16th of April, 1877, was sent there for trial, but managed to get off. Briggs was held, and on Nov. 21 was convicted at General Sessions, before Judge Sutherland, of grand larceny, and was sentenced to five years at Sing Sing, and is now serving his term.

Inspector Murray believes that he can prove that Raymond was an accomplice of Briggs in the trunk robbery, either having been the one who cashed the checks or who rifled the trunk. At Briggs' trial Knowlton identified him positively as the man who had got the valise checked. Renville identified him as the man who had helped him to haul the trunk from the Grand Central Depot to the Putnam House, but Schmidt could not identify Briggs as the man who had hired him to haul it from the Putnam House to the Adams Express Company, to be shipped to Baltimore. Mr. George F. Baker, of the Putnam House, swore that Briggs was the man who had the trunk at the hotel. Inspector Murray yesterday afternoon took Raymond to the Essex Market Police Court, and had him remanded until to-day. The interested parties have been telegraphed to, and application has been made to Gov. Robinson for a requisition to take the prisoner to Massachusetts, if necessary.

SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY.

Frank Schebach, living on Fulton-avenue, between One Hundred and Sixty-ninth and One Hundred and Seventieth streets, and Gottlieb Hildebrandt, of Third-avenue, between One Hundred and Sixty-seventh and One Hundred and Sixty-eighth streets, became engaged in a quarrel last night in the latter's saloon, during which Schebach drew a knife and stabbed Hildebrandt in the back and side. Dr. Ruhl attended the injured man, and Schebach was arrested and locked up in the Thirty-third Precinct Station-house.

OBITUARY NOTE.

Mr. L. R. Chesbrough died yesterday, of consumption, at his residence, in Elizabeth, N. J., in the sixtieth year of his age. He was a well-known cotton buyer, doing business at No. 190 Pearl-street, in this City. He was once a member of the Board of Managers of the Cotton Exchange, and until he was taken sick was a member of its Classification Committee. Mr. Chesbrough has been unable to attend to business since December last. He was a member of the Episcopal Church, and prominent in religious circles in Elizabeth. He leaves a wife and one child.

NEW-ORLEANS PACIFIC RAILROAD.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 3.—In the case of the State on rel. the New-Orleans Pacific Railway against Francis T. Nicholls, Governor, et al., Judge Rogers refused a mandamus to compel the issuance of State bonds to the railway company to the extent of $6,000,000 under an act of the Legislature of 1874.

MR. POLK'S SOLDIERS' ROLL.

THE DEMOCRATS IN HOUSE OFFICES.

DOOR-KEEPER POLK'S SUGGESTIONS EXPOSED IN A SATIRICAL SPEECH BY MR. FRYE, OF MAINE—MEN APPOINTED TO OFFICE WHO NEVER SERVED IN THE ARMY—THE SOLDIERS' ROLL LIKENED TO FALSTAFF'S ARMY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The consideration of the case of Door-keeper Polk was resumed in the House to-day. Several Democrats made labored efforts to explain away the shortcomings of their Door-keeper, but they made little impression upon the House. Whatever favorable impressions were made by Mr. Polk's defenders were entirely effaced by the able speeches made by Messrs. Frye, of Maine, and Cox, of Ohio. The speech of Mr. Frye was the event of the day, and annoyed the Democrats more than any speech that has been made in Congress since Blaine's celebrated reply to Ben. Hill during the amnesty debate. Mr. Frye had little to say about the Door-keeper directly, but devoted himself to an analysis of what is known as the soldiers' roll, and succeeded in showing that of the 14 men on that list, only two or three had any legitimate claims to be there by reason of having been crippled in the military service of the United States. Mr. Frye referred to the declarations of the Democrats, publicly made in debate during the last session, and their promises to keep up the crippled and disabled soldiers' roll by turning out Republicans and substituting crippled and disabled Democratic soldiers in their places. He made no objection to that, and complimented those Democrats who went into the Army, and who, in spite of their party, buckled on their armor and went forth to battle for their country. Mr. Frye called over the names on the soldiers' roll. The first name called was Mr. Holt, of Massachusetts, who had been placed upon the roll at the request of the Democratic members from New-England. Holt swore before the committee that he had been three years in the service as a soldier from Massachusetts, but, upon cross-examination, admitted that he had not been in active service, but belonged to an independent company in Boston. Commenting on this, Mr. Frye said:

"Holt, to-day, is in the employ of the Democratic Party of this House, notwithstanding that he committed, in spirit at any rate, perjury; and every man of that committee and every man in this House knows that in spirit he committed perjury. When he was put upon that roll either deceived the members from Connecticut and New-Hampshire, or else he deceived Mr. Polk, and thus got himself put on the soldiers' roll. Is it worthy of the Democratic Party to keep that man from that time to this in the employ of the House? Is it New-England Democracy to do so? Oh, you New-England statesmen, standing on a rock, lifting all over the land the names of soldiers in all New-England, find a single crippled and disabled Democratic soldier, and were you compelled to take this man Holt, who served three years in an independent company in the South? What had become of your promises? Were they ropes of sand? Polk informed the statesmen from New-England that Mr. Holt must go off the roll, and they did. They went home, and Holt was dismissed. They consulted as to what should be done upon this quota to which New-England was entitled. What was the quota? One laborer, one fireman, one glorious old New-England, stick for your quota! To be sure, you have not a single Chairmanship, but you have a quota. Meet together and consult about your quota. To be sure, each of you represents 150,000 people, but each of you represents millions of capital; you are interested more than any other part of the country in great financial questions. The tariff is a matter of life or death to the industries of your district. For God's sake, gentlemen, forget finance, forget the tariff, and stick to your quota of three employes. Oh, one-legged Democrats, marching up to the polls to vote for my friend from Connecticut, [Mr. Landers;] oh, one-armed Democratic soldiers, fighting all day long in the beautiful old city of Portsmouth for my friend from New-Hampshire, [Mr. Jones]—the next time you bobble up to the polls and the Congressman you vote for how their rabbit hunt for a crippled soldier ended thus tamely. So much for New-England.

"What comes next? I will not take delegation by delegation now—I shall not have time—but when a vacancy on the soldiers' roll, and a gallant horse-marine stepped for the place—William S. Dulin. Crippled! No. Disabled? No. Democrat? Yes, served, I suppose, in the Union Army. No, Sir, in the Navy. You look quite young; when did you enlist in the Navy? In 1869, as apothecary's clerk. Oh, you Democrats, to see how you have filled your soldiers' roll with crippled and disabled soldiers, where did you find Dulin, who was almost a babe at his mother's breast when the war broke out? Couldn't you find one wounded Democratic soldier? Were you reduced to this necessity, my druggist? William M. Patton—Crippled? No. Disabled? No. Democrat? Yes. Confederate? Yes. Ah, then you Democrats could find a crippled and disabled Union Democratic soldier, and you resorted to the Confederacy. Well, gentlemen, if you cannot succeed any better than you did in your grand hunt through old New-England for crippled and disabled Democratic soldiers, thank God you turned your eyes to the Confederacy, where you can find thousands and hundreds of thousands of poor, broken, crippled soldiers of the Confederacy. I blame you not for going. Face about, after such luck as that. James G. Knight was a soldier in 1861; sprained his ankle while drilling; served until 1864, when he had sprained his ankle; crippled and disabled soldier. T. J. Larry, never a soldier, always a Democrat, put on the crippled and disabled soldiers' roll. Jacob Foulke—oh, what a terrible necessity there was upon my Democratic friend who now has control of the soldiers of the Union—Jacob Foulke was in the war of 1812. They could not find a crippled and disabled soldier of the late war against the Union, but were actually driven to the extreme necessity of going back to the war of 1812, and bringing here a venerable old gentleman, 80, 90, or 100 years of age, to help fill up the crippled and disabled soldiers' roll."

Mr. Butler—He may have served in the Mexican war.

Mr. Frye—Oh, no, he was not in the Mexican war; too old for that. They got one Mexican soldier. That was the first one I ever heard of. Every war this country ever had to get disabled soldiers. They took the Revolutionary roll, but could not find a man who was able to travel to Washington. They got the roll of 1812, examined that, and they hit a man who was in that war. They took the roll of the Mexican War, and hit a man in that roll, and yet they were not happy, and yet the roll was not full, and yet the hunt continued.

Mr. Frye continued his roll-call of Democratic crippled soldiers, quoting from the testimony taken by the committee: "'Hermon J. Scheallice, were you in any way crippled?' 'No, not by wounds received. I had a fever and was discharged.' 'Since the war, have you been in tolerably good health?' 'Well, I have suffered ever since, particularly from a rheumatism.' 'Was it sustained while you followed?' 'I have been in the General Land Office.' 'The Doctor in Wisconsin told me I ought to go to a warmer climate to cure the ailment.' 'Was it while in capacity were you in the Land Office?' 'First class clerk—I went there in 1866, and was discharged in 1867.' 'Were you a soldier in the United States Army during the war of the rebellion?' 'Yes, Sir; I was sworn in for 90 days in the Thirty-ninth Pennsylvania State Militia, Company G, Capt. Samuel Harrison. We were sworn in for 90 days' service when Lee came into Pennsylvania. I am sure we were sworn in and mustered, and I have got a copy of the muster-roll.' 'But you didn't go out of the State?' 'No, Sir.' 'Where were you during the 90 days?' 'Around Chambersburg.' 'Were you ever in Greencastle.' 'Your command, then, did not meet the enemy?' 'No, Sir.' 'You were not disabled?' 'No, Sir, I was not wounded, but I have had a disease for some years.' 'Now, Sir, I have no doubt there are 100,000 Democrats who have been diseased for a good many years. Who can blame Polk for overrunning in his appointments if every diseased Democrat is to go on the soldiers' roll? I shall not have time to go into the case of John H. Bennett, a soldier of the Mexican war, who received a flesh wound in Chapultepec, and who, I have no doubt, but having no more right on the soldiers' roll than I have; neither crippled, nor disabled, nor pretending to be. Another man on the soldier's roll was Isaac T. Moore, never in the Army at all, only a Democrat. Another man on this roll is James P. Alcock, a first-class soldier no doubt, disabled, never asking for a pension. Rogers, also, was on the roll. He never was disabled, never crippled, was not in the Army at all, but was a Democrat. Remember, I am taking this from the sworn testimony before the committee. I have not got up to the evidence. Another man on this roll was C. B. Faulkener, an old man, with nothing to show that he was crippled or a soldier, and nobody knew he was crippled. Swint was put on in lieu of Holtman, a crippled soldier, who had been here for years. There was nothing in the evidence to show that Swint was ever crippled. Now, with men like these on the soldiers' roll, that roll Mr. Polk says in his testimony that he appointed Fitzhugh. On looking at Pittsburgh every member of the committee knew he was not born when the war broke out. He could not have been a soldier. How he ever got on the soldiers' roll I do not know, unless on the same principle that pension children of dead soldiers. Fitzhugh's colleague, Dalzell, the Deputy-Keeper, that 'bigger man than old Grant,' was a dead Democrat. There is no doubt about that. It may be that he was put on the soldiers' roll because his father was a dead Democrat. But Polk does not say so. He says: 'I yielded to the Democrats of the House—the various delegations—this soldiers' roll, to keep it full,' and he says: 'There was almost always a vacancy on it.' Only think of that. Only 14 positions on this roll and the whole United States to draw from; yet you gentlemen who proclaimed to tread me fairly could not keep the soldiers' roll full to save your lives. You went to the Revolutionary war, the war of 1812, the Mexican war, the Confederate Army, the United States Army, the Navy. You went

up everybody you pleased. You went to the volunteer companies, you went to the independent companies, you visited the muster-field, you searched high and low, broad and deep, yet Polk says that you could not keep your soldiers' roll full, and hereafter you could not keep it full he put on Fitzhugh. Oh, spirit of the immortal Falstaff, give us one hour of thy time, and at tap of drum and squeak of fife, drill this glorious battalion of Democratic crippled and disabled soldiers. See them fall into line. Here comes the venerable gentleman of the war of 1812; then the Mexican war contributes its share, then the Navy sends in its boy, then the son of the dead Pittsburgh comes into view; then comes the Irish Brigade, with Michael J. Flannagan, 'diseased for many years.' Then the man that sprained his ankle while drilling in 1861, and then that sash-maker fellow. So they march up to drill one after another, and the spirit of Falstaff, disgusted with the display, takes himself to the right, admitting back as it goes. 'If I be not ashamed of my soldiers I am a soused gurnet. I have misused the King's press damnably. My whole charge consists of Ancients, Corporals, Lieutenants, gentlemen, &c., and such as were indeed never soldiers. I'll not march through Coventry with them, that is flat.'"

Mr. Frye's remarks were delivered in his happiest vein, and were frequently interrupted by laughter and applause. The Democrats are terribly annoyed at the exposition, and if Polk had a single chance of escape, that chance has been completely destroyed by Mr. Frye's speech.

A PASTOR'S RESIGNATION.

MEETING OF THE CONGREGATIONAL COUNCIL AT FLUSHING—FINANCIAL EMBARRASSMENT OF THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, OF THAT VILLAGE.

In obedience to the call of the Congregational Church of Flushing, Long Island, a council was held in the chapel of that church yesterday afternoon to take action upon the resignation of the Pastor, Rev. Albert C. Reed. The several churches were represented as follows: Broadway Tabernacle, Rev. Dr. William M. Taylor and Dr. Henry D. Reynolds; Harlem Congregational Church, Rev. S. H. Virgin and J. J. Braden; Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, W. T. B. Millikin; Central Congregational Church, Brooklyn, W. C. Hiekok; Church of the Mediator, Brooklyn, Rev. Bishop Fallner and M. F. Cook; New-England Church, Williamsburg, John P. Conklin; Reformed Dutch Church, Flushing, Rev. O. E. Cobb and A. P. Northrup. Rev. Dr. Taylor was appointed Moderator, and Rev. Mr. Virgin acted as Scribe. After prayer by the Moderator, the letter-missive was read, and then the letter of resignation of the Pastor. Dr. Gillman, of the Trustees' Committee, then made a statement on behalf of the church. He said the resignation of the Pastor was accepted in view of the financial condition of the church. The Trustees had found that they would require $2,500 for expenses, including the salary of the Pastor—$1,500—during the present year, and after collecting all the pledges they could, they found it impossible to raise more than $1,750. There was an incumbrance of $5,000 on the church property, and they had a note at the bank calling for interest annually amounting to $300. The premiums for insurance amounted to $150, and the coal and gas bill would be $100. There were also minor items which would bring the necessary expenses of the church up to $950, outside of the Pastor's salary.

The Pastor stated that he had received a set of very complimentary resolutions, which were passed by the Board of Trustees on Tuesday evening, in which he was asked to recall his resignation and remain at a salary of $1,700. This they guaranteed to pay, and which they promised to make every effort to increase. He thought, however, that it was a sudden step for the Trustees to take after his resignation had been practically "forced upon him," and he did not see how he could withdraw it. He thought that while there were many good people in the church who were doing all in their power to keep the finances of the church in a proper condition, there were many others who might make greater sacrifices if they tried.

The council retired to deliberate, and subsequently announced that in view of the painfully embarrassed condition of the church they approved of the resignation of its Pastor, and recommended that the church should adopt new methods of meeting its obligations.

Dr. Taylor suggested that when the church should again decide to call another Pastor it should be sure of its ability to meet its obligations to him. He said he made the suggestion with kindness and did not desire to dictate arrogantly.

District Attorney Downing, who is a member of the congregation, subsequently stated to the reporter that while Rev. Mr. Reed was a good man and a sincere Christian, he was in poor health, and had not sufficient energy to take charge of the church. A younger man, he thought, would be preferred by the majority of the congregation.

Other members stated that there were no truth in the rumored consolidation of the Congregational and Reformed Dutch Churches.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 4—1 A. M.—The barometer is lowest from the Ohio Valley to the South Atlantic States; a storm of considerable energy is central on the Carolina coast; the pressure is in general below the mean, but is rising in the West Gulf States. Rain has generally fallen in the Southern States. The temperature has fallen slightly in the Gulf and South Atlantic States; elsewhere it has remained nearly stationary. Westerly winds prevail in the Gulf States, variable in the South Atlantic and Middle States; elsewhere they are northerly. The Ohio River has risen one foot at Cincinnati.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England, partly cloudy weather, followed by increasing cloudiness, possibly rain areas, variable winds, mostly from the north-east, falling barometer and stationary temperature.

For the Middle Atlantic States cloudy, rainy weather, variable winds, mostly from colder northeast to north-west, and falling barometer.

For the South Atlantic States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, cloudy and rainy, followed by clearing weather, stationary or lower temperature, followed by rising barometer, variable winds, mostly from north-east to south-west.

For the Gulf States, clear or partly cloudy weather, light northerly winds, stationary temperature, and higher pressure.

For the Lake region, clear or partly cloudy weather, variable winds, mostly from the North, stationary temperature, and, in the lower lakes, falling followed by rising barometer, and in the upper lakes, stationary or lower temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, clear or partly cloudy weather, light northerly winds, stationary temperature, and stationary or lower pressure, followed by winds veering to south-easterly.

The Lower Mississippi River will slowly fall.

Cautionary signals continue at Cape Lookout, Cape Hatteras, and Cape Henry. One signal now ordered for Norfolk, Cape May, Baltimore, Lewes, Atlantic City, Barnegat, and Sandy Hook.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hadnut's pharmacy:

	1877.	1878.		1877.	1878.
3 A. M.	32°	43°	3:30 P. M.	51°	66°
6 A. M.	31°	44°	6 P. M.	50°	57°
9 A. M.	37°	49°	9 P. M.	45°	50°
12 M.	44°	58°	12 P. M.	42°	49°

Average temperature yesterday.....51½°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....41½°

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Three barns on William Strunk's farm, near Fishkill, N. Y., were destroyed by fire yesterday, together with a large quantity of hay, grain, potatoes, farming utensils, 10,000 feet of lumber, and four cows. The loss is $4,000; no insurance.

Dr. Zinke's drug store at Winfield, Long Island, was burned yesterday morning. The loss is $1,800; insurance, $1,250.

ILLICIT STILLS IN RHODE ISLAND.

BOSTON, April 3.—James Mackey, of Providence, will be brought before United States Commissioner Hallett to-morrow morning, charged with defrauding the Government by being concerned in the distillation of whisky upon which the Government tax was not paid. Some time last Summer a partnership was formed for the manufacture and sale of liquor between Mackey, Louis Benway, Owen McEnany, of Providence, and an East Mansfield farmer. McEnany was to furnish and operate the still, Benway to provide the accommodations, and Mackey to dispose of the whisky. A quarrel led to an exposure, and an unsuccessful attempt was made to criminate them before United States Commissioner Douglass, of Fall River. Lately the case was taken in hand by Deputy Collector Hayes, who arrested Mackey and Holden, and brought them to this city. The latter, it is said, has confessed his guilt, and will be used as a Government witness.

BANK CAPITAL IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, April 3.—The stockholders of the Union National Bank, with the view of strengthening its credit and consolidating its business, to-day reduced the capital stock from $1,000,000 to $500,000. Nothing was drawn out, but the stock was placed at the same amount with which the bank started. Pollansbee & Son, private bankers, have notified their creditors that they desire to pay all liabilities immediately, as they intend to go into other business and to close up their bank.

AFFAIRS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3.—A Victoria, British Columbia, dispatch states that the gun-boat Rocket has returned from the scene of the Indian disturbance with 13 prisoners. The disturbance was caused by whisky, which is systematically supplied to the British Indians at Fort Townsend from the American side. Parliament met again to-day, and, after a short sitting, adjourned until 2 o'clock to-morrow. The dead-lock seems to be insurmountable, and a dissolution is rumored as inevitable.

POLICE JUSTICE PITCHER.

HE IS REMOVED FROM OFFICE.

CONCLUSION OF HIS TRIAL BEFORE THE LONG BRANCH BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS—THE CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION AND THE EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENSE—WHAT WAS PROVED AGAINST HIM.

LONG BRANCH, April 3.—The examination into the charges preferred against Police Justice Pitcher was resumed yesterday before the Long Branch Commissioners. The accused having delivered up his books, Officer John Lane testified that Justice Pitcher took no steps to arrest parties who had been charged with keeping disorderly houses. Mr. John Hoey, the General Manager of Adams Express Company, who was instrumental in bringing these charges against Justice Pitcher, was next called, and testified that Pitcher refused to give him a list of witnesses against the liquor-dealers, although Pitcher promised to do so.

Mr. Hoey's counsel next testified that Officers Lane and West had told him that Justice Pitcher was holding back the list of witnesses from him as Prosecutor of the State; was positive that Justice Pitcher held from the State evidence and names of witnesses in the Kavanagh incendiary case. Officer Theodore West was called, and testified that he was present in Justice Pitcher's court when parties came to make complaints against New-York banco men; the complainants were informed by Justice Pitcher that the banco men could not be punished, and that if they [the complainants] had them arrested, they would have to give heavy security to insure their presence as witnesses; this deterred the complainants, and they refused to make the charge.

On the charge that Pitcher visited Kavanagh, the alleged fire-bug, and imparted to him information that was in the hands of the prosecution, George W. Brown, the Sheriff of Monmouth County, was called, and testified that Justice Pitcher had visited Kavanagh in jail. Prosecutor Lanning stated on oath that Pitcher, in the presence of one Disbrow and others, scouted the idea that Kavanagh was guilty of firing Commissioner Chamberlain's barns; that it was a put up job on Kavanagh, and that Mr. Hoey and Mr. Chamberlain were prosecuting Kavanagh to drive him out of Long Branch. Mr. Lanning also stated that at the time Kavanagh was brought before Judge Scudder on an application for bail, another warrant was issued by Justice Pitcher to arrest Kavanagh in case bail was fixed; that Pitcher purposely absented himself, keeping the warrant and other important papers from the prosecution.

C. H. Potter, of Brooklyn, testified that Pitcher had refused to entertain a complaint made by him against a disorderly house. John Matthews, a defendant in a larceny case, testified that he gave Pitcher $100 to "bail him," and that he had not received the money back. Mr. Hoey next gave testimony in support of the charge that the accused protected gamblers. He said: "I went to the magistrate for co-operation in the matter, and he seemed willing to assist me; I found, however, that he was acting in collusion with the incendiaries; I found that he was shielding houses of ill-fame; I found out that Long Branch's magistrate was a boon companion of low policy-gamblers; that he connived with them, and protected them from prosecution." Continuing, Mr. Hoey said: "I am not only satisfied that Pitcher is guilty of each and all of these charges, but have evidence that will send him to State Prison." Mr. Hoey supported his charges by reading correspondence which took place between himself and Pitcher.

The case for the way for Justice Lane, who testified that Pitcher had expressed to him his belief in Kavanagh's innocence. Mary McGrath testified that Justice Pitcher had made improper proposals to her.

The case for the prosecution having closed, Mr. Nevins opened for the defense and said he should confine himself to the charges made by Mr. Hoey. The defendant was called and testified in reference to the $100 received from Matthews. He said that he had returned the money to Matthews' lawyer, who had applied to him for it. He denied having shown Mr. Hoey's affidavits or any warrants before the warrants were issued. He admitted having seen Kavanagh in jail, when he told him that an examination would have been useless in his [Kavanagh's] case, as he [the Justice] would have held Kavanagh in the case without bail. He told a man named Hamilton not to go bail for Kavanagh, and prevented other persons from going bail for him, in the banco case an Englishman had made a complaint, and Justice Pitcher said he would have to give bail for his appearance in court without the charge. Other witnesses were examined, but nothing of an important character was elicited.

The State's Attorney, in closing for the State, simply referred Pitcher's official records to the attention of the commission.

Mr. Nevins then summed up for the defense. He claimed that there was no case against his client. If Pitcher, he said, was guilty of permitting Hall, the alleged incendiary, to escape justice, Prosecutor Lanning, who was present during the examination, was equally guilty. There was no evidence to show that Pitcher informed Kavanagh of any testimony in the hands of the prosecution. In reference to the banco men, counsel claimed there was no evidence that Pitcher was guilty of conspiring with and protecting them. Mr. Hoey had only sworn to what he had heard others say. Mr. Nevins closed with an appeal to the Commissioners asking them to acquit the accused.

Mr. Allen for the prosecution claimed that the evidence was sufficient to justify conviction.

The board then went into executive session, and at 9:30 o'clock last night returned to court with the following verdict:

"That in the judgment of this board, there has been sufficient evidence shown in the charges made against Edward I. Pitcher, Police Justice, to justify his removal from office, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the said Edward I. Pitcher be and he is hereby removed from the office of Police Justice, and that the District Clerk be directed to serve upon the said

DRY GOODS.

James McCreery & Co.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

RICH BLACK DRESS SILKS

A FRESH IMPORTATION OF

Rich Dress Silks,

FROM ONE DOLLAR TO TWO DOLLARS PER YARD.

The above goods are manufactured to our special order BY THE BEST HAND-LOOMS OF LYONS, FRANCE. A positive assurance on our part regarding the intrinsic merit and wear-resisting qualities of our "Standard Makes" BLACK SILK, together with the indorsement of our many patrons for a quarter of a century, insures the most inexperienced purchaser from any risk whatever.

WOOLENS.

LONDON SPRING STYLES,
TROUSERINGS,
WORSTED COATINGS,
CAMB'S MELTONS,
OVERCOATINGS.
PLAIN AND FANCY COLORINGS IN
SCOTCH HOMESPUNS,
TWEEDS,
LIVERY CLOTHS,
STRIPED VESTINGS,
SILK SERGES, ITALIANS,
CANVAS, &c., &c.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Broadway, corner 19th-st.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

SPRING and SUMMER OUTFITS.
SUITS and SINGLE GARMENTS
For BOYS of ALL AGES, READY MADE and
To ORDER. OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.
DESIGNS STYLISH and EXCLUSIVE.
Also, a LARGE ASSORTMENT of

Hats and Caps,

IMPORTED and DOMESTIC,
EVERY VARIETY and SHAPE,

At Very Moderate Prices.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH and 10TH STS.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—GENTLEMAN'S COMPLETE AND elegant turnout; a pair of closely-matched, finely-formed bay mares, nine years old, 15½ hands; can trot together in 2:40; fine double harness; side-bar buggy by Carley, (new,) with blankets, robes, &c.; also, clearance by Brewster; perfect order; a stylish young, three-minute mare for road or carriage use, with two other fine horses for ordinary use; the property of a gentleman about going to Europe. Apply to JAMES, No. 119 West 50th-st. Private stable to let.

A GENTLEMAN, JUST SOLD HIS HORSES, offers for sale very low, handsome extension-top phaeton, and shafted cart; perfect order; a stylish three-quarter-top phaeton, by Wood Brothers, in perfect order; single and double harness, as good as new; black bear and buffalo robes; all a great sacrifice; also, handsome top pony phaeton, new two months ago. Apply to COACHMAN, private stable, No. 144 West 18th-st.

A GENTLEMAN'S HORSES, BREWSTER stanhope, park phaeton, and harness: horses 6 years old, 16 hands, sound, kind, and stylish, all for sale cheap, together or separate. Private stable, 142 West 50th-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS SILVER-MOUNTED coach harness, made for private use and English style; will be sold at a sacrifice. Apply at No. 100 West 51st-st.

LARGE STABLE TO LET.
NO. 109 WEST 51ST-ST.

PRINTING.

THE MODEL PRINTING-HOUSE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JOHN POLHEMUS,
No. 102 Nassau-st.,
Corner of Ann, NEW-YORK.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING, of every variety,
At Shorter Notice,
At More Satisfactory Prices,
And in Better Style
Than by any other establishment in the country.

A practical experience of over thirty years enables the proprietor to make this statement with the utmost confidence, and to demonstrate its truth whenever occasion offers. ALL THE PRESSES, TYPE, AND MACHINERY ARE NEW, (the old office having been destroyed by fire Nov. 23, 1875,) and every invention and improvement that helps to make a PERFECT PRINTING OFFICE has been introduced.

The Largest Books,
Pamphlets, Newspapers, Magazines,
Law Cases, Law Blanks of all kinds,
Business Cards, Circulars, Bill-heads,
Posters, Handbills, Programmes, &c.,
Printed in a style that cannot be surpassed.
Samples of work and estimates furnished.
Orders by mail will be promptly attended to.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT
OF MEAT. "FINEST AND CHEAPEST
MEAT FLAVOURING STOCK FOR
SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT
OF MEAT. "Is a success and a boon for which nations should feel grateful."—See "Medical Press," in "Lancet." "British Medical Journal," &c.
CAUTION.—Genuine only with the fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.
"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT
OF MEAT. To be had of all Storekeepers, Grocers and Chemists. Sole Agents for the United States (wholesale only), C. David & Co., 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING: "cocoa [package 5 labled] JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, No. 48 Threadneedle-st. and No. 170 Piccadilly, London, England. New-York Depot, SMITH & VANDERBECK, Park-place.

INSTRUCTION.

A GENTLEMAN, AGED 36 YEARS, LINguist, devoted to sciences and fond of fine arts, perfectly acquainted with European countries, would like to travel for his pension agreeable and profitable, as guide and companion to a party going abroad for three or four months; highest references here and abroad. Address CULTURE, Box No. 319 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A boarding school for 10 boys under 14. Pleasant location. Send for circular. L. Wilson, A.M., Principal.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK, N. Y.—Fall term opens Sept. 4. Open during Summer; 260 per quarter; no extras; cadets at any time. W. H. BANNISTER, Prin.

TEACHERS.

MRS. MITCHELL, HAVING RETURNED FROM Europe, has resumed her nursery; families and schools supplied with competent foreign and American gentlewomen and lady teachers; governesses and tutors ready for engagement; experienced teachers to travel with families; information given of good schools and pensions in Europe. TEACHERS' BUREAU, No. 67 West 30th-st.; office hours from 10 to 4.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN TEACHERS' Agency, No. 23 Union-square, supplies schools and families with thoroughly competent teachers; families intending to visit the Paris Exposition can be accompanied by French ladies or gentlemen who will act as guides and interpreters. Apply to MISS K. J. YOUNG.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of "WALKER & CO.," in this day dissolved by limitation. Either party will be found at the old place of business. FRANCIS T. WALKER,
JOSIAH B. GREENMAN.
New-York, March 30, 1878.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm name of "FRASER & CO.," in this day dissolved by limitation. Either party will be found at the old place of business. FRANCIS T. FRASER,
JOSIAH B. GREENMAN.
New-York, March 30, 1878.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

Buy and sell on Commission, for cash or on margin, all securities dealt in at New-York Stock Exchange. Allow interest on deposits, subject to check at sight, and make advances on approved collaterals. Government, State, City, and County Bonds and Gold for sale, and immediate delivery.

JAMES A. TROWBRIDGE. DONALD MACKAY.
LATHAM A. FISH.

ST. LOUIS CITY.
PROPOSALS FOR GOLD AND STERLING RENEWAL BONDS.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, St. Louis, March 30, 1878.

By virtue of ordinance No. 10,655, authorizing the issue and sale of bonds of the City of St. Louis sufficient to pay

$463,000 of bonds of the CITY; and
$965,000 of bonds of the late COUNTY of St. Louis, for which the CITY is liable, all maturing during the fiscal year commencing April 9, 1878, sealed proposals for the purchase of St. Louis City bonds, hereinafter described, to the amount of one million three hundred and twenty-eight thousand dollars, ($1,328,000,) or two hundred and sixty-five thousand, etc. hundred pounds sterling, (£265,600,) or any portion thereof over fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) or ten thousand pounds sterling, (£10,000,) will be received, at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, until 12 o'clock noon of the twentieth day of April, 1878, and publicly opened by one of the undersigned officers of the city at said place and hour.

The awards, which will be subject to the approval of the Committee on Ways and Means of each branch of the Municipal Assembly, will be finally acted upon on or before the twenty-second day of April, 1878.

Said bonds will be dated May 1, 1878, and will each be of the denomination of $1,000 U. S. GOLD COIN, or 200 pounds sterling, payable TWENTY YEARS after their date, and will bear interest from their date at the rate of five (5) per cent. per annum. Semi-annual interest coupons of the denomination or $25 U. S. gold coin, or £5 sterling, payable on the first day of November and May, respectively, will be attached to each bond; and both bonds and coupons will be payable to bearer either at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York, in U. S. gold coin; or at the office of J. S. Morgan & Co., London, England, in pounds sterling, at the option of the holder.

Bonds must be paid for in current funds, and will be delivered at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York, or at the office of the Controller of the City of St. Louis, viz., either the entire amount bid for, on May 1, 1878, or in installments, as follows: 40 per cent. thereof on the 1st day of May, 1878; 40 per cent. on the 1st day of June; and the remainder on the 1st day of July, 1878, as the purchaser may elect. In all cases of deferred payments the accrued interest on the bonds to be paid to the city.

Proposals must state the price offered, in current funds, per bond, and the place and date or dates when delivery is desired, and must also be accompanied by a deposit, in current funds, at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York, equal to five (5) per cent. of the amount of bonds bid for; said deposit to be returned if proposal is not accepted, otherwise to be held as part purchase money, or forfeited to the city in event of failure or refusal on the part of the bidder to comply with his proposal.

All proposals must refer to this advertisement as a portion of the agreement on the part of the bidder; must be addressed to the undersigned, in care of the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York, and be indorsed "PROPOSAL FOR PURCHASE OF ST. LOUIS CITY BONDS."

The undersigned reserve the right to reject any and all proposals, and also the right, in the event of a premium being offered, to limit the number of bonds to be issued accordingly.

A sample bond can be seen and further information obtained at the office of the Controller of the City of St. Louis; or at the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York; or the National Bank of the Republic, in New-York City.

HENRY OVERSTOLZ, Mayor.
E. L. ADDISON, Controller.

NOTICE.

This is to certify that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Ontario Silver Mining Company, held on this 14th day of March, 1878, at the office of the company in the City of San Francisco, California, the following resolution was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That hereafter, and until otherwise ordered by the Board of Directors of this company, all dividends declared by this company shall be paid in currency, instead of in gold as at present.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the corporate seal of the company, this 14th day of March, 1878.

H. B. MINOR,
[Seal.] Secretary Ontario Silver Mining Company.

PEORIA CITY BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the City Clerk until the 1st day of May next for $20,000 of School bonds, in bonds of $1,000 each, 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in New-York City or in Peoria, and running 20 years from the 1st day of June next.

These bonds were ordered reissued by a vote of the people Nov. 6, 1877.

By order of the City Council,
H. H. FORSYTH, City Clerk.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 69 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1878.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE bonds of this company, known as "Equipment and Bridge Bonds," will be paid, principal and accrued interest, on the 1st day of June next, on their presentation at this office, in accordance with the conditions of said bonds. Interest on said bonds will cease on June 1, 1878.

JULIUS WADSWORTH, Vice-President.

NEW-YORK STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE.—Our senior partner is a member of both the Exchanges, and executes all orders carefully himself; stocks and bonds carried as long as required on a 5-per cent. margin; banking in all branches transacted. HENRY CLEWS & CO., bankers, No. 26 New-st., New-York.

THE COMMISSIONER OF STREETS AND Sewers of the City of New-Brunswick, N. J., will receive proposals up to noon of April 6, for $10,000 7 per cent. improvement Bonds, due 1898. For particulars apply to T. ROBINSON WARREN & CO., No. 106 Broadway.

WEST WISCONSIN AND ALL OTHER RAILWAY BONDS and STOCK bought and sold by F. T. TROWBRIDGE,
No. 5 Broad-st., City.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE ONTARIO SILVER MINING COMPANY,
No. 31 BROAD-STREET, NEW-YORK, April 3, 1878.

DIVIDEND NO. 23.

The regular monthly dividend of FIFTY CENTS per share has been declared for March, payable at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 65 Broadway, on the 15th inst. Also an

EXTRA DIVIDEND, NO. 24,

of same amount, has been declared, payable at the same time and place.

Transfer-books close on the 10th inst.

H. B. PARSONS,
Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PLUMAS NATIONAL QUARTZ MINING COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA, No. 54 BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1878.

A DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) CENTS PER A share on the capital stock of this company has this day been declared for the month of March, payable in gold coin, on and after the 10th inst., at the office of the Transfer Secretary, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York, Room No. 15.

Transfer-books will close on the 5th, and reopen on the 12th inst.

By order of the Board.
A. P. MARSHALL, Transfer Secretary.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 2, 1878.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF this company held this day, a dividend of TWO (2) DOLLARS PER SHARE was declared, payable on June 1, 1878, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 15th of May proximo. The transfer-books will be closed on the 15th of May at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 20th of June.

E. G. ROLSTON, Secretary.

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 36 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 29, 1878.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of Three and one-half (3½) per cent, free of all taxes, payable on and after April 10 prox.

The transfer-books will remain closed until April 8 prox.

A. H. STEVENS, Cashier.

WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY.—A dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has been declared on the capital stock of $500,000, payable April 20, 1878, at the office of the company, No. 658 Broadway, New-York City. Stock transfer-books will be closed April 5 to April 20, inclusive.

J. PARMLY, JR., Treasurer.

THE COUPONS DUE APRIL 1, 1878, ON the First Mortgage (pink) Bonds of the Southern Minnesota Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of the company, No. 92 Broadway.

CORNELIUS B. GOLD, President.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—FOR AN INSTITUTION IN THIS City, a thoroughly competent and reliable engineer, to take care of the engine and boilers; reference of the establishment; he must be a Protestant and reside on the premises. Address, with reference, Box No. 469 Post Office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE TO TAKE care of a child 15 months old: Protestant and German preferred. Inquire at No. 13 West 57th-st., to-day, between 10 and 12, and at no other time.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS LAUNdress and assist with chamber-work. Call before 10 A. M. or after 5 P. M. at No. 147 Madison-av.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—THE OFFICES OF THE AMERICAN Wood and Iron Pipe Companies are removed to No. 110 Broadway, Room No. 5, over the Metropolitan Bank.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

MONEY, DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, and silverware bought and sold back at a very small advance. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 2,190 Broadway, near 79th-st.

COAL AND WOOD.

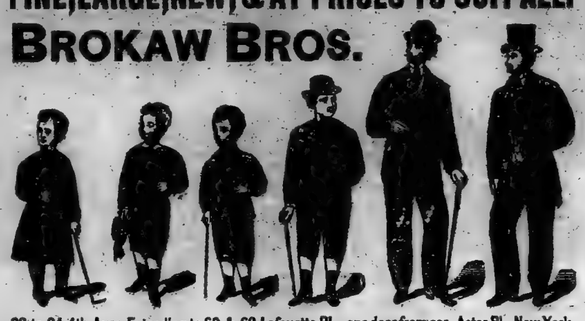
THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING COMPANY'S LOCUST MOUNTAIN COAL—Nut, $5.50; egg and furnace, $5.75; stove, $6; delivered. Yard, 2,240 to the ton. Orders by mail or telegraph promptly attended to. $6 per load. THOMAS THEDFORD, 271st-st. and 9th-av.

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Send for Fashion Plate of Styles, together with Measurement System.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,238 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COMPANION.—A REFINED MIDDLE-AGED Parisian lady, accustomed to the ways and manners of the best society, having spent several years in the country, consequently master of both languages, wishes to meet persons going to Europe in need of a companion; she is highly educated and very fine musician—piano, singing. Address Mme. A., No. 564 Lexington-av., second flat, from 5 to 6 or 7 to 9.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman as chamber-maid in a private family: would do sewing; or as chamber-maid in a hotel; would wish to go as nurse or stewardess; can be highly recommended. Call, for two days, at No. 90 Lexington-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant girl, or chamber-maid and do fine washing; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 742 3d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH Protestant as chamber-maid and sewing, or chamber-maid and fine washing in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 10 West 44th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid and waitress in a private family, or would do general house-work; country preferred; City reference. Call at No. 330 East 36th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do chamber-work and sewing, or to take care of children; no objection to go to the country; 12 years' City reference. Call at No. 40 West 20th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as chamber-maid and assist with washing or chamber-maid and waitress: eight years' City references. Call at No. 308 West 39th-st., top floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND FINE WASHING (or Plain Sewing).—By a Protestant girl; best City reference. Address E. D., Box No. 324 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a girl; or wait on lady: City references: could sleep in if required. Address M., Box No. 288 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a lady for a girl, who has lived with her some time, and whom she can highly recommend. Apply, for two days, between 2 and 5 o'clock, at No. 11 West 40th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a respectable young woman to do chamber-work and sewing; seven years' reference. Call, from 10 to 1, at No. 138 East 36th-st., employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEdish girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; is fully capable; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 236 West 19th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A first-class Welsh girl; best of reference. Call at No. 349 East 18th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GIRL TO DO CHAMber-work; no objection to country; best City reference. Call at No. 161 East 81st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT CHAMber-maid; can be highly recommended; best of City reference. Call at No. 116 West 17th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent young woman; unexceptionable references; country preferred. Call at 216 West 37th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR NURSE.—BY A RESpectable Protestant young woman; has first-class reference. Call at No. 148 West 39th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Swedish girl. Address H. H., Box No. 289 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl; small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 341 6th-av., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO do chamber-work, waiting, and assist in the kitchen; City reference. Call at No. 337 East 30th-st.

CHAMBER-WORK AND PLAIN SEWING.—By a respectable girl; has the best City reference from her last place. Call or address No. 65 2d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid and nurse; six years' reference. Call at No. 2 East 42d-st., present employer's.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands English and American cooking; good baker; makes creams and jellies; has lived with the best families in this City; City or country; best City reference. Apply at No. 856 6th-av., china store.

COOK.—LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO GIRLS; would like to live together in a private family, and as good cook, chamber and second laundress, or would do the work of a small family; first-class City reference from last employer. Call at No. 22 West 40th-st., near 6th-av.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as excellent cook and laundress in a small private family; is fully competent to be left at home during the Summer months; best City references. Call at No. 130 West 25th-st., in the store.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH WOMAN AS first-class cook; would like to go to Newport with a good family; can get up her own bill of fare; highest testimonials. Address Cuisine, Box No. 294 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK.—AS GOOD FAMILY COOK; WILL ASSIST with washing or do the work of a small family; is a good smart young woman; not afraid of work. Address M. N., Box No. 287 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; WILL ASSIST with washing and ironing in a private family; City reference. Address L. W., Box No. 316 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS COOK; THOROughly understands her business: no objections to the country. Call at No. 326 West 46th-st., present employer's.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED SCOTCH WOMan; is a good baker; willing to assist with washing; will be highly recommended. Address E. R., Box No. 318 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS EXCELLENT cook in a private family; no objection to assist with washing; City or bonntry City reference. Call at No. 128 West 19th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands all kinds of cooking; good City reference. Call, two days, at No. 26 East 40th-st., between Park and Madison-avs.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, BY DAY; CAN do French and Jewish cooking; all kinds of housework. Call, two days, at No. 227 West 27th-st., first floor, back.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as cook; no objections to do coarse washing in a private family; five years' City reference. Call at No. 506 Lexington-av., present employer's.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; PERFECTLY Understands her business; assists in coarse washing; twenty years' City reference from last place; City or country. Call at No. 510 2d-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; UNDERStands her business thoroughly; can give entire satisfaction; would like to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 337 East 32d-st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTant girl as first-class cook and laundress; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 217 East 38th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN; DO WASHing in small family; City or country; best City reference from last place. Address D., Box No. 267 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK AND BAKER; assist with washing; City or country; first-class City references. Call at No. 446 3d-av. near 31st-st., one night, for two days.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS LAUNdress and assist with chamber-work. Call before 10 A. M. or after 5 P. M. at No. 147 Madison-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; no objection to the country; best City reference. Apply at No. 205 West 36th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands English and American cooking; bread and biscuit; good reference. Call or address, for two days, No. 241 West 27th-st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS GOOD COOK IN A private family; willing to assist with coarse washing; good reference from last employer. Call at No. 149 West 40th-st., near 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS PLAIN COOK, washer and ironer, or general house-work, in a small family; no objection to the country; four years' City reference. Call at No. 6 Spring-st., top floor, front.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXPERienced Heidelberg City or country; good City reference; no objections to Saratoga. Call at No. 152 West 23d-st., first floor, rear.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as good cook and assist with the washing; City or country; best City reference. Call at south-east corner Broadway and 24th-st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTable woman; no objection to country or Brooklyn; good City reference. Call at No. 154 West 29th-st., rear basement.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook and assist with washing and ironing in a private family; good City reference. Call at 157 East 52d-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A BOARDing-house; would assist with washing; City or country; best references given. Call at No. 20 West 13th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS Cook and do the coarse washing; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 560 7th-av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and Iron. Call at No. 1,576 3d-av., first floor.

DRESS AND CLOAK MAKER.—A FIRSTclass dress and cloak maker would like a few more engagements by the day; can cut and fit; is a good French style; has no objections to the country. Call or address E. C., No. 623 3d-av.

DRESS-MAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a competent woman; will go out by the day or week; good City reference; terms moderate. Call at No. 124 West 33d-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FEW MORE ENGAGEments by the day; understands all kinds of family sewing; operates Wheeler & Wilson machine. Call at No. 240 East 41st-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FEW MORE SPRING engagements by the day; artistic and best work done only. Call at No. 217 East 45th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED Protestant; has been many years a working housekeeper: understands cooking and marketing; two years' City reference. Call at No. 314 East 31st-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman; good cook, washer, and ironer; understands her business to perfection; will guarantee satisfaction to any one requiring his services; excellent City reference from last place. Call or address D. D., care of J. B. Brewster, East 25th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTant English girl; would go out by the day; good shirt ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 11 Elvingston-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman, or cook, wash, and iron in small private family; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 457 3d-av., top floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL to do general house-work in small family; references. Call at present employer's, No. 52 Charles-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; excellent City reference. Call at No. 223 West 27th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK; excellent washer and ironer; City reference. Call at No. 608 2d-av., near 36th-st., basement.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH LADY IN A rich family; she has good experience in dress-making, and can cut and fit for children and ladies; has good recommendation from last place she worked for being a good worker and honest. Address Miss V. P., No. 33 West 21st-st.

LADY'S MAID.—IS AN EXCELLENT HAIRdresser and good dress-maker; good City reference. Address M. R., Box No. 298 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID OR NURSE.—AN EXPERIenced and well-educated French person (speaks English) wishes position going to Europe; not sea-sick. Call at present employer's, No. 444 Madison-av.

LADY'S MAID OR NURSE.—BY A WELL-recommended German girl as maid or nurse in a family going to Europe; is not sea-sick; can speak French. Address S. W., 670 6th-av., Fleetwood Market.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN WOMAN to travel to Europe as lady's or childrens' maid; references from present employer. Address U. S., Box No. 320 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A young woman; competent hair-dresser and dress-maker; best of City reference given. Seen at No. 115 West 41st-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERson; can give the best of references as to character and capability. Address, for two days, 206 West 32d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress; willing to assist with chamber-work; best City reference. Seen at present employer's, No. 102 East 30th-st.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A Protestant as excellent laundress and chamber-maid; best City references. Call, for two days, at No. 425 9th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS laundress in a private family; no objection to the country; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 22 West 40th-st., near 5th-av.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; will assist with chamber-work; City or country; recommended in City. Address A., Box No. 252 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS and assist in chamber-work; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 132 West 19th-st., one flight.

LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A Protestant young woman in a private family; first-class City reference. Call at No. 109 West 39d-st.

NURSE OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESpectable young girl as nurse or chamber-maid; has no objection to the country; three years' reference. Call at No. 248 West 33d-st.

NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A SITUation for a nurse who has been long in her family. Address B. R., Box No. 362 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG woman who never lived out; can be recommended by her lady. Address M. C., Box No. 271 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS nurse; competent to take entire charge of an infant; would like to go to Newport; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 345 7th-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPEtent person; can take full charge of a baby; good City reference. Address G., Box No. 318 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON; CAN take entire charge of an infant from birth, and give excellent City reference. Seen at No. 362 8th-av.; family move.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPEtent woman; can take entire charge of an infant from birth; can cut and fit children's dresses; will recommended. Call at No. 117 West 24th-st.

NURSE.—AS FIRST-CLASS NURSE; WILLING to assist with other work. Call at No. 14 East 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., present employer's.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; CAN undertake the entire charge of infant from birth; excellent reference. Seen at No. 863 6th-av., southeast corner 53d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN TO WAIT on an invalid, or as companion to person living alone; makes herself generally useful in house-work; best City reference. Address M. G., Box No. 280 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE of a child; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's and Domestic machines; has two years' best City reference. Call at No. 237 East 45th-st.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman as infant's nurse; no objection to travel; good City reference. Call at No. 361 Lexington-av., present employer's.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH GIRL (PROTESTANT) as nurse to growing children; good reference. Address, for two days, No. 831 3d-av., first floor, back, over store.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN AS COMPEtent infant's nurse; capable of taking entire charge from its birth; best City reference. Call at No. 519 West 29th-st.

NURSE.—BY TWO FRENCH SWISS GIRLS, Protestant, from Geneva, newly arrived, as nurses. Apply Thursday, at Christian Moms, 133 Macdougal-st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT NURSE AND SEAMstress; would like to go in the country; six years' reference from last place. Call at No. 234 East 36th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS nurse; fully capable of taking entire charge of a baby; best City reference. Call at No. 119 West 50th-st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young Protestant woman, formerly a teacher; no objection to the country; reference. Call at No. 314 East 81st-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—AS COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS and chamber-maid; will wait on elderly or invalid lady; first-class City reference; City or country. Call at No. 1,294 Broadway, second floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress and dress-maker by the day or week; best reference; is a thorough operator. Address C. D., Box No. 260 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS. and waiter; will do chamber-work, or wait on ladies, on travel; five years' City reference. Call at No. 341 East 24th-st.

WAITRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS: UNderstands making all kinds of salads, care of silver, serving of wines; can fill a man's place; best City reference. Call at No. 13 West 44th-st.

WAITRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; NO objection to the country; can give best City reference. Call or address No. 31 East 32d-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress in private family: City or country; three years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 2,239 West 35th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS thoroughly understands her business in all branches; will go in the country; best City reference. Call at No. 58 East 39th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class waitress; understands waiting in all its branches; good reference; City or country. Call at No. 213 East 25th-st., in store.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS first-class waitress and chamber-maid in small private family; good City reference. Address J., Box No. 303 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITRESS OR LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESpectable girl as waitress or laundress; well recommended from her last place. Call at 250 West 41st-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; UNDERstands her business thoroughly; best of City reference. Call at No. 246 West 33d-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITress and chamber-maid; or cook; capable of either; good reference. Call or address A. C., 209 West 57th-st.

WASHING.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS to go out by the day; will do house-cleaning, &c.; can be well recommended. Call at No. 159 West 27th-st., Room No. 13.

WASHING.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, at her home; clothes done first-class on reasonable terms. Call or address Mrs. A. Carr, 343 East 30th-st.

WET-NURSE.—BY A YOUNG HEALTHY WOMan with milk 4 months old. Apply, for two days, at present employer's, No. 110 East 59th-st.

MALES.

BUTLER—LADY'S MAID.—BY A MAN AND wife (French) an engagement with a family going to Europe; five years with present employer. Address C. C., Box No. 320 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISH Protestant; has the best references; will be disengaged in a few days; is sober; will take a job. Address C. H., Box 262 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPEtent and reliable married man; small family; understands horses thoroughly; careful, City driver; excellent City testimonials from late and former employer as to sobriety and honesty; is civil and obliging. Address Robert, Box. No. 307 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN HAVING THE best City references for honesty and sobriety, understands care of horses and carriages; obliging and glad to study his employer's interests; recommended as careful driver. Address William, care J. B. Brewster & Co., 5th-av., corner 27th-st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO find a situation for his first-class coachman and groom; has lived in his employment for over six years; very careful City driver; good groom; City thoroughly best references. Address, for two days, Thomas, Box No. 319 Times Up-town Office No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; understands his business in all its branches; is willing and obliging, temperate and honest, with seven years' best City reference, as former or last employer will certify. Call or

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, April 3:

John T. Boyd, at public auction, sold the three-story and basement brick house, with lot 20 by 60 by 30 by 5.10 by 14.3 by 56, No. 13 Sullivan-st., east side between Grand and Canal sts., for $6,300, to A. Clark. The same auctioneer, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Joseph H. Toone, Esq., Referee, disposed of the five-story brick tenement-house and store, with lot 24 by 60, No. 102 Ridge-st., east side, 19 feet south of Stanton-st., for $5,846, to Theresa Dorner, as special guardian and plaintiff in the legal proceedings.

William Kennelly, at public auction, sold the two four-story and basement brick houses, with lot 24 by 105, No. 246 2d-st., north side, between Avenues B and C, for $9,600, to G. Nagle.

Richard V. Harnett, at public auction, disposed of the five-story brick French flat house, with lot 25 by 98.9, No. 338 East 23d-st., south side, 200 feet west of 1st-av., for $12,500 to L. C. Hildreth; also, two five-story brick tenement-houses and stores, with lot 25 by 94, No. 381 Avenue A, south-west corner of 23d-st., sold for $23,000, to Mark Hoygan.

Bernard Smyth, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, William A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 90.9 by 20.1 by 88, No. 146 West 53d-st., south side, 225 feet east of 7th-av., for $13,500, to Germania Life Insurance Company, plaintiff in the legal action.

C. J. Lyon, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, George W. Dillaway, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story building, with lease of lot 20 by 100, on East 54th-st., north side, 80 feet west of 3d-av., for $8,000, to E. D. Brown, as President of the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank, and plaintiff; leased May 1, 1868; term, 21 years; ground rent, $200 per annum.

A. H. Muller & Son, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, John E. Ward, Esq., Referee, sold the two four-story brick tenement-houses and stores, with lease of lots, together in size 40.5 by 83.6, Nos. 1112 and 1114 3d-av., east side, 20 feet north of 65th-st., for $11,000, to Robert J. Livingston, plaintiff in the legal action; leased April 1, 1868; term, 21 years; ground rent, $536 per annum.

E. R. Hadley & Son, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Charles F. Welles, Esq., Referee, sold the two-story brick dwelling and store and two-story frame dwelling-house, with plot of land 112 by 78.4 by 89.5 by 25 by 50, on Boulevard, south-east corner of 75th-st., for $17,750, to Sheppard F. Knapp, as Receiver of the Bowling Green Savings Bank and plaintiff.

Louis Mesier, under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Frank Storrs, Esq., Referee, disposed of two lots, each 25 by 100, on West 78th-st., south side, 175 feet west of 10th-av., for $1,000, to M. W. Borland, plaintiff in the legal action.

Van Tassell & Kearney, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, sold two two-story frame dwelling-houses, with plot of land 100.8 by 88.3, Nos. 128 and 130 East 91st-st., south-west corner of Lexington-av., for $15,000, to Janet E. Hutchinson, plaintiff.

Blackwell & Elker, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, William A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 16 by 100.11, No. 43 East 111th-st., north side, 219 feet east of 5th-av., for $6,000 to Samuel Riker, plaintiff; also, a similar house, with lot 16 by 100.11, No. 44 East 112th-st., south side, 281.6 feet west of 4th-av., for $5,800 to Jordan L. Mott, one of the defendants in the legal proceedings.

A. J. Bleecker & Son, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick tenement-house, with lot 18.7 by 100.11, No. 412 East 116th-st., south side, 443.6 feet west of Avenue A, for about $8,000 to M. A. J. Lynch; also, similar house, with lot 18.7 by 100.11, No. 416 East 116th-st., south side, 406.3 feet west of Avenue A, sold for $8,000, to John B. Stevens, plaintiff in the legal action.

The foreclosure sale by Hugh N. Camp of the house, with lot, in Lewis-st., south of Delancey-st., was adjourned to Saturday next. The public auction by Richard V. Harnett of the houses, with lots, Nos. 419, 421, and 423 East 22d-st., east of 1st-av., was withdrawn.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By James M. Miller, public auction, to close the estate of Henry Nell, deceased, of two buildings, with lots each 17.4 by 105.6, Nos. 14 and 16 Hamilton-st., south side, between Catharine and Market sts.

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale of the three-story and basement brown-stone-front dwelling-house, with lot 19.7 by 98.9, No. 520 West 42d-st., south side, near 10th-av. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Henry R. Beekman, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick tenement-house and store, with lot 25 by 100.5, No. 532 West 53d-st., south side, 400 feet west of 10th-av.

By Richard V. Harnett, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Alfred Erbe, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25.9 by 37.6 by 27.11 by 37.6, on Water-st., south-east corner of Whitehall-st. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James P. Ledwith, Esq., Referee, of the two four-story and basement brick dwelling-houses, with lots each 20 by 102.2, Nos. 68 and 70 East 81st-st., south side, 120 feet west of 4th-av.

By C. J. Lyon, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James P. Ledwith, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brown-stone-front dwelling-house, with lot 22 by 96.5, No. 100 East 71st-st., south-east corner of 4th-av.

By L. J. & I. Phillips, foreclosure sale by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Frederick W. Loew, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick tenement-house and store, and two-story brick stable, with lot 25 by 93, No. 1,434 3d-av., west side, 51.10 feet north of 81st-st.

By John T. Boyd, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John E. Risley, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 99.10 by 90, on 4th-av., south-west corner of 130th-st.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Andrew Blake, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.3, on Morris-av., south-east corner of Elton-st., 24th Ward.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Administratrix sale of two houses, with out-buildings and five acres of land on Clove road, north-east corner Bard-av., West New-Brighton, Staten Island.

EXCHANGE SALES—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3.

NEW-YORK.

By John T. Boyd.

1 three-story and basement house, with lot, No. 13 Sullivan-st., s. s., between Grand and Canal sts., lot 20x60x30.5x16x14.3x56..... $6,300

1 five-story brick tenement-house, with lot, No. 102 Ridge-st., e. s., 19 ft. s. of Stanton-st., lot 24x60..... 5,846

By William Kennelly.

2 four-story and basement brick houses, with lot, No. 246 2d-st., n. s., between Avenues B and C, lot 24x105..... $9,600

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 five-story brick French flat house, with lot, No. 338 East 23d-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 1st-av., lot 25x98.9..... $12,500

2 five-story brick tenement-houses and stores, with lot, No. 381 Avenue A., s. w. corner of 23d-st., lot 24.8x94..... 23,000

By Bernard Smyth.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot, No. 146 West 53d-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 7th-av., lot 20x90.9x20.1x88..... $13,500

By C. J. Lyon.

1 three-story building, with lease of lot, East 54th-st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of 3d-av., lot 20x100; leased May 1, 1868, term 21 years; ground rent $200 per annum..... $8,000

By A. H. Muller & Son.

2 four-story brick tenement-houses and stores, with lease of lots Nos. 1,112 and 1,114 3d-av., w. s., 40.5 ft. s. of 65th-st., lots together in size 40.5x83.6; leased April 1, 1868, term 21 years; ground rent $536 each per annum..... $11,000

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 two-story brick dwelling and store, and two-story frame dwelling-house, with plot of land, Boulevard, s. s. corner of 75th-st., plot 112x78.4x89.5x50..... $17,750

By Louis Mesier.

2 lots, West 78th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 10th-av., each 25x100..... $1,000

By Van Tassell & Kearney.

2 two-story frame dwelling-houses, with plot of land, Nos. 128 and 130 East 91st-st., s. w. corner of Lexington-av., plot 100.8x88.3..... $15,000

By Blackwell & Elker.

1 three-story brown-stone-front house, with lot, No. 43 East 111th-st., n. s., 219 ft. w. of 4th-av., lot 16x100.11..... $6,000

1 similar house, with lot, No. 44 East 112th-st., s. s., 281.6 ft. w. of 4th-av., lot 16x100.11..... 5,800

By A. J. Bleecker & Son.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot, No. 412 East 116th-st., s. s., 443.6 ft. w. of Avenue A, lot 18.7x100.11; 1 similar house, with lot, No. 416 East 116th-st., s. s., 406.3 ft. w. of Avenue A, lot 18.7x100.11. $8,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, April 2.

Madison-av., s. s., corner Washington-av., 24th Ward; Hourie Lewin, Receiver of D. P. Crow... $500

Washington-av., e. s., 215 ft. s. of 8th-av., 20x100.5; William Eagle and wife to Thomas J. Cohen.... 24,875

Greene-st., Nos. 98, 97 Bayard, 101, 103, 105, 105½, 107, and 107½; Aaron Hershfield and wife to David L. Einstein..... 125,000

3d-st., s. s., 167 ft. w. of 2d-av., 17.1x28.1; 33d-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x100.5; Frances A. Cohen and husband to William Earle..... 15,000

68th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x100.5; George H. Williams and wife to H. Hildebrandhauser et al., Nos. 150; James McAneney to Mary Mulberry-st., No. 130; James McAneney to Mary Lynch..... nom.

Same property; William Lynch to James McAneney..... nom.

175th-st., 324 ft. e. of King's Bridge Road, 208x100.10 to 10th-av. x irregular; John A. Haven and wife to Joseph W. Haven..... nom.

24th-st., s. s., 24.11 ft. e. of 127th-st., 75x100.10; Josiah Jex and wife to Emily R. Jex... 50,000

17th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Union-place, 25x94; Y. M. Francis and wife to Harriet L. Biddle..... 15,000

30th-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x98.9; Frederick Crozier and wife to George Passet.... 7,000

Mercer-st., s. e. cor. of 145th-st., 57x25; New-av., s. e., 98.11 ft. s. of 145th-st., 25.6x100; also, New-av., s. w., 147.5 ft. n. of 145th-st., 25.3x80; also, New-av., s. e., 199.10 ft. s. of 145th-st., 30x100; J. R. Browne and wife to H. T. Livingston..... 1,000

74th-st., n. s., 103.4 ft. e. of Madison-av., 16.8x102.2; Charles H. Styles to T. Vandewater.... nom.

96th-st., s. s., 454 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x98.11; Patrick Prince, Referee, to W. H. Neilson..... 19,000

5th-av., e. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 74th-st., 25.6x100; P. P. D. Sola, Referee, to John B. Stevens.... 1,000

Rutgers estate, lots No. 585, 923, 782, 868, 781, 288, and 149; Hiseben B. Turner, Trustee, to Henry Sedlow..... $6,425

Lexington-av., s. e. corner of 69th-st., 100.6x110; 4th-av., n. w. corner of 65th-st., 50x100.6; also, Madison-av., s. e. corner of 65th-st., 50x100.6; Charles H. Styles to Lucy M. Sayles..... nom.

LEASES RECORDED.

West 50th-st., No. 411, 5 years; Hopper S. Mott to Jacob Schneider..... $275

9th-av., No. 767, 5 years; Hopper S. Mott to F. F. Justin..... 375

9th-av., No. 749, 5 years; Hopper S. Mott to John S. Foster..... 375

51st-st., s. s. w. of 9th-av., 75x100.5; Hopper S. Mott to A. Busch..... 675

51st-st., s. s., w. of 9th-av., 20x100.5; Hopper S. Mott to John R. G. Hildebrand..... 275

52d-st., n. s., w. of 9th-av.; 25x100.5; Hopper S. Mott to John Hayes..... 225

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Bellar, Jacob, and wife, to Alfred Marks; w. s. of Willett-st., n. of Stanton-st., 6 years..... $2,500

Everett, Daniel H., to T. H. Theal; s. s. of East Broadway, 1 year..... 5,000

Decker, Clara, to W. H. Colwell; s. e. corner of Cliff-st. and Avenue C, 23d Ward, 2 months... 1,464

Gordon, Esther, to Archibald C. Rhoades; w. s. of 3d-av., s. of 85th-st., 3 years..... 4,500

Gordon, Esther, to Clara A. Kennedy; w. s. of 3d-av., s. of 85th-st., 2 years..... 4,500

Herring, Silas C., to Greenwich Savings Bank; e. s. of 9th-av., corner of Hudson-st., 1 year.. 25,000

Murphy, John, and wife, to A. E. Lewis; e. s. of 1st-av., n. of 35th-st., 2 years..... 6,000

Oathelm, Albert, to R. C. Richmond; s. s. 34th-st., e. of 7th-av..... 7,250

Oathelm, Albert, to Emily Moss, Executrix; s. s. 34th-st., e. of 7th-av..... 7,100

Same to same, s. s. 34th-st., e. of 7th-av..... 2,000

Reilly, Francis, and wife, to Abraham Gun; s. s. 106th-st., w. of 1st-av.; 1 year..... 1,500

Sweeney, Jeremiah C., and wife, to A. Iselin; s. w. corner Lexington-av. and 61st-st., 5 years.. 12,000

Sayre, Henry D., and wife, to H. G. Gerry; s. w. corner 4th-av. and 57th-st., 3 years..... 12,000

Sayre, Henry D., and wife, to Peter Goelet; s. s. 97th-st., w. of 4th-av., 3 years..... 5,000

Sinclair, Hector, and wife, to Charles F. Sutherland; n. s. 13th-st., Nos. 144 and 146, 5 years. 15,000

Smith, Mary A., and others, to Emma Parkinson: No. 260 Washington-st., 3 years..... 6,000

Vilsmova, Eugenia G. R., and husband, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; s. s. 55th-st., w. of Broadway, 1 year..... 5,500

Wilmshurst, Zavara, to Margaret A. Collins; n. s. corner Hudson and West 12th-sts..... 1,100

Gong, Daniel, and others, to Nathan Yong; No. 149 Broome-st., 5 years..... 2,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Clarke, Benjamin G., to Thomas Iron Company. $8,000

Frost, William, to Hester Frost..... 7,000

Same to Same..... 3,000

Lott, Abram, to George Moore..... 5,140

Knickerbocker Savings Bank to John Townshend. 860

Parker, Thomas L., to E. M. Parker..... nom.

Union Dime Savings Institution to M. Josephthal. 6,000

Same to Neal Erith..... 7,000

Same to Phil Beasinger..... 5,000

Ebenezer Wilson to E. Bailey..... 2,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NO. 62 WEST 47TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Superb three-story finely-decorated dwelling.

ALSO,

No. 2 West 51st-st., adjoining 5th-av., magnificent four-story residence. Both for sale very low by order Julius Wahl, Esq., Assignee Messrs. Netter Brothers. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine, 33 East 17th st., and 661 5th-av.

FOR SALE—(TO CLOSE)—NO. 129 WEST 22D-st., three-story, high-stoop, brick-house, 21x50x98.9 feet; terms easy. Apply to WILLIAM BRUGIERE, Executor. No. 97 Pearl-st.

THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsomely-furnished house, occupied by owner, for sale or rent; also, French flats; immediate possession. A. DAILEY, No. 666 6th-av.

FIFTH-AV., ABOVE 42D-ST.—ELEGANT house, extremely cheap, exchange in part. Others on 5th-av., all sizes, fine corners, at very low prices. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

BROOKLYN, E. D.—STORE NO. 16 4TH-ST.; best location on the street for first-class trade. Apply to OWNER, No. 160 South 9th-st.

BROOKLYN, E. D.—STORE AND BASEMENT, No. 154 4th-st., corner South 2d-st., suitable for any business. Apply No. 160 South 9th-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE,
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTRIX OF CHARLES M. CONNOLLY, DECEASED, OF THE IMPROVED PROPERTY,
NO. 55 WATTS-ST., NO. 209 WEST 49TH-ST. UNIMPROVED PROPERTY,
5 lots south-east corner of BROADWAY AND 50TH-ST., opposite Central Park.
8 lots, with the improvements, on the easterly side of 11TH-AV. BOULEVARD, comprising the entire block between 129th and 130th sts. and lots on 9TH AND 10TH AVS. 211TH, 212TH, 213TH, 214TH, 215TH, AND 216TH STS., and water-fronts on HARLEM RIVER,
On TUESDAY, April 9,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
Title to all this property is perfect.
65 PER CENT. on bond and mortgage, at 6 per cent.
Book maps at office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers.

POSITIVE SALE OF IMPROVED REAL estate to close an estate, 129th-st., 5th and Madison avs.—Will be sold at public auction on FRIDAY, the 19th day of April, 1878, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer, all that three-story brown-stone high-stoop house and lot of ground known as No. 22 East 129th-st., of the City; lot 17 feet 9½ inches in width by 99 feet 11 inches deep; the house is in complete order and has all the modern improvements: title perfect; sale absolute for cash to the highest bidder.—Dated March 28, 1878.
THOMAS B. TAPPEN.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 316 EAST 13TH-ST., $900, and Croton; 11 rooms.
TO LET—House No. 326 East 13th-st., $900, and Croton; 11 rooms.
TO LET—House No. 305 East 12th-st., $1,000, and Croton: 14 rooms.
TO LET—House No. 303 East 20th-st., $1,000, and Croton: 14 rooms.
TO LET—House No. 424 West 22d-st., $1,000, and Croton; 14 rooms, stabling, and carp[et]
TO LET—House No. 122 East 10th-st., $1,200, and Croton; 14 rooms.
TO LET—House No. 319 East 14th-st., $1,200, and Croton: 18 rooms.
TO LET—House No. 77 2d-av., $1,300, and Croton; 18 rooms.
TO LET—House with store, No. 331 1st-av., $1,200, and Croton; tenements.
TO LET—House with store, No. 333 1st-av., $1,200, and Croton; tenements.
TO LET—House with store, No. 335 1st-av., $1,200, and Croton; tenements.
For permits and particulars apply to HIRAM MERRITT, No. 53 3d-av.

NO. 208 5TH-AV.,
Madison-square: apartments en suite; single rooms; all modern conveniences; rents very low. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

APARTMENTS IN THE ELEGANT NEW building south-west corner 5th-sq. and 25th-st. to rent; all modern improvements; hall heated by steam; no kitchens; steam elevator; low prices. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or 1,130 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs. and 42d and 50th sts.—To let to a small private family: board for four adults to be taken in exchange for rent; references. Address OWNER, Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

NO. 121 EAST 34TH-ST., MURRAY HILL.—Finely-decorated large high-stoop 23-foot dwelling to let, partially furnished, to a select tenant.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
661 5th-av., 4 Pine-st., and 33 East 17th-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—NO. 144 WEST 22D-ST., three-story high-stoop brick-house; to a private family only. Apply to WILLIAM BRUGIERE, No. 97 Pearl-st.

PLEASANT APARTMENTS, SIX AND TEN rooms, in French flats on East 79th-st.; all conveniences in good order; rents $20 to $35. Apply to JANITOR, in No. 318, or office, No. 5 *Tribune* Building.

NO. 145 WEST 43D-ST.—A FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house in perfect order, will be let to a private family for $1,500. Inquire of the OWNER, on the premises.

A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE ON PARK-AV., very handsomely-furnished, to rent to a small private family. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

LENOX, CORNER 57TH-AV. AND 113TH-ST.—Apartments for families at greatly reduced rents; parlor, bedroom, and dressing-room, for gentleman, at $400 per year.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 137 EAST 18TH-ST., BETWEEN 3d-av. and Irving-place, rent $1,100, and Croton. For permit apply to HIRAM MERRITT, No. 53 3d-av.

NICE FLAT APARTMENTS, FIVE OR SEVEN rooms; furnished or unfurnished; full-sized house; balance occupied by small family; rent very desirable family. Apply as No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.—CHOICE FLATS at reduced rentals: must be seen. JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

A GEM FOR SMALL FAMILY.—NEIGHBORhood good; cheap; will rent or sell furnished or unfurnished. No. 187 Broadway, Room No. 5.

TO LET.—THE FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE, No. 6 East 36th-st., within a few feet of the Central Park and 5th-av. Apply to E. N. TAILER, No. 75 Worth-st.

TO LET.—AN OLD-FASHIONED COUNTRY house, with a large garden, corner 5th-av. and 132d-st. For terms apply at No. 285 5th-av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—VERY LOW, TO A RESPONSIBLE TENant, three or four lofts of the Austin store, No. 27 Great Jones-st., 25x100. Apply to GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 287 Broadway.

TO LEASE FROM 1ST MAY.—A PIER ON THE North River, with covered shed, and depth of water sufficient for the largest vessels. Address Box No. 4,723 Post Office.

NOS. 1,237 AND 1,239 BROADWAY, 40x165, to rent or lease; one most promising location in City for dry goods, hardware, large grocery, &c.
EDWARD D. JAMES, No. 129 Fulton-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Oscawana, on Hudson; three minutes from depot and 35 miles from New-York. The house is nearly new; hot and cold water throughout; bath-rooms, &c.; wide piazzas front and rear; views unsurpassed; about six and a half acres laid out in lawn and garden; plenty of fruit; all necessary outbuildings; price, $30,000. Apply to Mrs. R. A. WATKINSON, Gramercy Park House.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, known as "Prospect," situated in the Borough of Princeton, N. J., adjoining the college grounds, consisting of a large brown-stone mansion-house and out-buildings, with ornamental grounds, and including about 40 acres of highly-cultivated land. Apply to or address Mr. Thomas F. Potter, deceased. For terms apply to HARKER GUMMERE,
Special Master in Chancery, Trenton, N. J.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL new two-story and Mansard-roof house, with extension and tower: 14 rooms; all modern improvements; eight lots laid out in lawns, with ornamental trees, walks, &c.; corner of 11 Clinton-av., Scott, Long Island—the best railroad accommodations in the State. GEO. SKIDMORE, owner, Jamaica, Long Island.

LONG BRANCH.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, A beautiful cottage residence within four miles of Long Branch; three minutes from Eatontown Depot; small lake; good boating; fully furnished; 18 rooms; stable and carriage-house; 11 acres; desirable location; convenient to Elizabethport Depot; possession before May if wanted; price $2,800; half cash. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, New-York, or No. 151 2d-st., Elizabethport.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE CHEAP.—A two-story and French roof house, containing 12 rooms, at Woodside, N. J., 10 miles from New-York via either Erie or Montclair Railroad; desirable location; 50x200. Address J. E. R., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A DESIRABLE residence on Strawberry Hill, Stamford, Conn. Apply at Room No. 9, No. 19 Nassau-st., or to HUBBARD, Town Hall, Stamford.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—ON HIGH GROUND, a brick two-story and French roof house on the bank of the Hudson River, two hours' ride from the City, furnished or unfurnished; all improvements, with gas-house, barn, gate-house, and ice-house; full supply of ice for the Summer; garden, with plenty of fruit and shade trees; 20 minutes' ride from depot; view cannot be surpassed on the Hudson river in first-class order; will rent to suit the times, or sell same.
C. B. WADE,
No. 29 Moore-st., between Front and South.

AT BELLEVILLE, N. J., ON THE HEIGHTS, a handsome house, built by owner, with special regard to healthfulness, and containing 16 rooms, all fully furnished, to rent at a very reasonable rent; 4 acres of land; garden, fruit trees, &c., in perfect order; there is no fever and ague or malaria in the place. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

BRUEN HOUSE.—AT PERTH AMBOY, TO lease at a low rent; the hotel is in good order and convenient for sea bathing and boating; the station of the Long Branch Railway is near the house. For further information apply to HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—ONE of the most desirable residences in Perth Amboy, N. J.; splendidly located, with fine view of the bay; 10 minutes' walk from depot. Apply on premises, or to B. MARSH, North-German Fire Insurance Company, No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

AT MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A VERY DESIRABLE dwelling-house; convenient to depot, churches, stores, &c.; 12 rooms; fruit and shade trees; moderate rent. Apply to MATTHIAS CR NE, Montclair, or R. M. BOYD, No. 96 Franklin-st., New-York.

MOUNT VERNON.—TO RENT, A NEWLY FURnished house on high ground, in complete order, five minutes from depot; a small family will find this very desirable: rent $50 per month. Address SEARLES, Box No. 258, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

FORDHAM.—TO RENT, WITHIN 8 MINUTES' walk of depot, a large house; 13 rooms, stable, and one acre ground; all in fine order; rent $400. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP.

TO LET—HOUSE ON BROADWAY, TARRYTOWN; rent $500. Apply to W. T. ELLIOTT, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A RESPONSIBLE AMERICAN family of three adults, a first-class house, between 5th and 6th avs., 20th and 40th sts. Address M. E., Box No. 254 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

A PART OF A PRIVATE HOUSE WANTED by a family of four (4) adults. Address, with full particulars, A. J. F., Box No. 1,258 Broadway.

A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES TO TAKE care of a private residence during the Summer; 10 years City reference. No. 884 6th-av.

AUCTION SALES.

ERIE RAILWAY.—FORECLOSURE SALE.—In Supreme Court of the State of New-York.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY AND OTHERS, defendants.—By virtue of and pursuant to a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale rendered and entered at a Special Term of the said Supreme Court, the above-entitled action given the seventh day of November, A. D. 1877, I, George Ticknor Curtis, Referee, appointed therein to sell all and singular, the mortgaged premises, franchises, and property, both real, personal, and mixed, mentioned in the complaint in this action and mentioned in the said judgment and decree, being the same mortgaged or intended so to be to the plaintiff, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, by a mortgage bearing date on the fourth day of February, A. D. 1874, do hereby give notice that on the twenty-fifth day of March, in the year 1878, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Sale-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by Bernard Smyth, Auctioneer, I shall proceed to sell and shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, the following-described property: All and singular the railways of the said company, from and including Piermont on the Hudson River, to and including the final terminus of the said railway at Lake Erie, and the railway, known as the Newburg Branch, from Newburg to the main line; and also all that part of the railway designated as the Buffalo Branch of the Erie Railway, extending from Hornellsville to Attica, in the State of New-York; and also all other railways belonging to the company in the State of New-York, Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, or any of them, together with all the lands, tracks, lines, rails, bridges, ways, buildings, piers, wharves, structures, erections, fences, walls, fixtures, franchises, privileges, and rights of the said company, and also all the tolls, incomes, issues, and profits arising out of said property, and all rights to receive or recover the same; and all the estate, right, title, and interest, terms and remainder of terms, franchises, privileges, and rights of action of whatsoever name or nature, in law or in equity, of the said party or assignee of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or unto the Erie Railway Company by the Union Railroad Company, by the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company, by the Buffalo, Bradford and Pittsburg Railroad Company, by the Rochester and Genesee Valley Railroad Company, and by the Long Dock Company or any of them, together with all choses in action, stocks, bonds, book accounts, bills receivable and other evidences of indebtedness, leasehold estates, contracts, and other property in the said judgment mentioned.
Given under my hand at the City of New-York, this twenty-first day of January, A. D. 1878.
GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS, Referee.
TURNER, LEE & MCCLURE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
20 Nassau-street, New-York.

The sale of the above described property heretofore advertised to take place on the twenty-first day of January, 1878, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, was then and there adjourned to the twenty-fifth day of March, 1878, at the same hour and place.
GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS, Referee.

The sale of the above described property is hereby adjourned to the twenty-fourth day of April, 1878, at the same hour and place.
TURNER, LEE & MCCLURE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS, Referee.

W. R. MITCHELL, Auctioneer.

THE ELEGANT FRENCH PLATE, &c., BYNNER & CO., No. 613 Broadway, consisting of WATCHES, DIAMONDS, FINE JEWELRY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, CUTLERY, &c., to be sold at auction this day, peremptorily, with view of REMOVAL AND CHANGE OF BUSINESS.
The sale commences THURSDAY, April 4, at 10 o'clock A. M., and to be continued daily.
The stock consists of
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, DIAMONDS, PEARL AND OPAL JEWELRY, and a general assortment of fine gold jewelry of every description, 14 and 18 K. fine.
RICH SILVER-PLATED WARD AND TABLE CUTLERY OF THE BEST KNOWN MANUFACTURERS.
Tea sets, 3 pieces; pitchers, cence pieces, fruit dishes, cake baskets, water sets, ice pitchers, butter dishes, vases, large assortment forks, spoons, and other goods too numerous to mention.
Every article warranted as represented.
Goods on exhibition every day previous to sale, and no trouble to show goods.
Ladies invited to attend this attractive sale of fine goods.

ICE CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE-CREAM
IS MADE FROM PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM.
To churches, festivals, hotels, and the trade, 25c. PER QUART.
To families, by the gallon, 80 cents per quart. Depots, No. 305 4th-av., No. 1,264 Broadway, and No. 75 Chatham-st.

FUSSELL'S ICE CREAM.
A successful record of 27 years has given FUSSELL'S ICE CREAM a world-wide reputation for purity, richness, and flavor unequaled. To church festivals and to the trade, 25 CENTS PER QUART.
To families, $1 50 per gallon.
No. 12 Bible House, and No. 623 6th-av.

EXCURSIONS.

A.—FOR EXCURSIONS—A1 SALOON STEAMER C. H. BORDNER, capacity, 2,000 passengers. The best and safest excursion boat in the business. Occidental Grove, on the Hudson, and others, with first-class bands. GEO. BANGS, MANUS & KEATING, 119 South-st.

TO LET OR CHEAP—LARGE NEW STORES ON Broadway, 30th-st. and 6th-av.
JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 43 N. R.:
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, April 9, 10 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, April 23, at 10 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, April 30, 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, April 13, 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, April 20, 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, April 25, noon.
From Pier No. 45 North River.
CABIN, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $26, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms amidships.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.
GEN. WERDER, Sat., April 6 | MOSEL.....Sat., April 20
HERMANN.....Sat., April 13 | ODER.....Sat., April 27
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30, currency, for freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
PERIERE, DANES.....Wednesday, April 17, 5 P. M.
VILLE DE PARIS, DUMAS.....Wednesday, May 1, 4:30 P. M.
SAINT LAURENT, LACHESNAYE.....Wed., May 8, 10 A. M.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.
For freight or passage at Philadelphia apply to
ALONZO SHOTWELL, No. 2 Chestnut-st.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Devonia...April 6, 7 A. M. | California...April 20, 8 A. M.
Anchoria...April 13, 2 P. M. | Bolivia...April 27, 2 P. M.
Australia...April 10, 11 A. M. | Alsatia.....April 24, noon.
Cabins, $65 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second cabin, $40. Steerage, $26.
Company's piers, Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

NATIONAL LINE.—PIERS 44 AND 39 N. R.
FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks):
Italy, Thurs., April 11, A. M. | Holland, April 24, 10 A. M.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN
Erin, Sat., April 6, 7 A. M. | Helvetia, Sat., April 13, 1 P. M.
Cabin, $50 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway, F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
FRISIA.....Thur., April 4 | LESSING

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

MR. SPAULDING AND SURROGATE CALVIN.

AN EXCHANGE OF COURTESIES BY LETTER—WHAT MR. SPAULDING SAID AND WHAT HE MEANT TO SAY.

The following correspondence was brought to THE TIMES office from the Surrogate's office yesterday afternoon for publication:

I.

SURROGATE'S OFFICE, April 2, 1878.

Mr. Henry F. Spaulding:

DEAR SIR: My attention has been called to what purports to be a report of the proceedings of the "Municipal Society" held last evening, in which you are reported as saying "Lawyers divide with the Surrogate, and with each other, and they dissipate the estate by taking from the Surrogate allowances to pay for their services in contesting." I desire to learn from you whether you are correctly reported, and whether you intended to make a charge against the present Surrogate. An early answer will oblige, yours, D. C. CALVIN.

II.

No. 14 NASSAU-STREET, CORNER OF FINE, NEW-YORK, April 2, 1878.

Hon. D. C. Calvin:

DEAR SIR: In reply to yours of this date I beg to say that in the article in THE TIMES of this morning my remarks are in several respects incorrectly reported, especially as to "lawyers dividing with the Surrogate," and that in what I said I had not yourself in my mind, but another. For yourself I have nothing but personal respect. Yours truly,

H. F. SPAULDING.

A reporter of THE TIMES, the same who attended and reported the proceedings of the Municipal Society, referred to in the above correspondence, called at Mr. Spaulding's office yesterday in regard to the matter, and asked that gentleman to specify in what respects he claimed the report in THE TIMES was erroneous or "incorrect." Mr. Spaulding said: "Well, I was not speaking of this Surrogate at all when I mentioned those matters, but of other administrations in that office, and it was the lawyers that I intended to speak of as 'dividing'—their 'dividing with each other,' I have never had any business in that office as an Executor, or in any other way, since Mr. Calvin went into it. I was somewhat excited. I felt warm on the subject at the time I was speaking of it, because I have seen so much of the doings of the lawyers in that court. I have known a man get $1,500 there for services that didn't occupy only a few minutes of time; it was given to him as an 'allowance' for services, out of the estate. It was a 'Gratz,' of course, that got it—one of those men who are pets of the court, like Barnard used to have, and this other Judge, what's his name?—Cardozo—yes, that's the name, Cardozo."

The reporter suggested that the report did not, as Mr. Spaulding seemed to express his understanding of it, say that it was this present Surrogate, or any particular Surrogate, but merely Surrogates in general—that the words used and the words reported were, "Lawyers divide with the Surrogate," &c. Mr. Spaulding replied that he did not know in regard to that, but the report was shown to him on Tuesday morning, and all there was to be said of it was that he didn't mean to refer to the present Surrogate. The reporter next asked Mr. Spaulding whether he denied using the words above quoted, and which Mr. Calvin deemed offensive, and stated that in the event of the publication of the two letters above, both of which were shown to Mr. Spaulding, the reporter's statement would be appended to it; also, that the reporter's notes showed very distinctly that he had used those exact words, and that the reporter's recollection was, if possible, still more distinct on the subject, his attention being fixed to the words by reason of the boldness of the assertion conveyed by them.

Mr. Spaulding said in reply: "As I say, I felt quite warm on the subject, and I did not mean to say that the lawyers divided with the Surrogate. I don't say that I did not say that, but if I did say it, what follows it was intended to correct it—the words 'with each other.' I may have said it. It is a subject that I know a good deal about, this passing of estates through the Surrogate's Court, and it warms me when I come to speak of it. I have had the lawyers offer me, and actually allow me, $1,500 over and above my proper fees as Executor, for services which were put down as 'extra services,' and which I had not performed. Of course, I did not take it. They make extra services out of almost everything that is done there. I got Mr. Calvin's note yesterday, and I sent him a reply written in a great hurry, and perhaps if I had thought of it I should have worded it a little differently. There [pointing to a copy of the letter] I say in it that 'I had not yourself in my mind, but another. For yourself I have nothing but personal respect.' I should have added these—*'and of late years, had any business in your court since you took charge of it as Surrogate.'* I don't know anything about him, you know.

"And your personal respect' for him is based on general principles—is that it?" asked the reporter.

"Yes; that's it. I never had anything to do with him," said Mr. Spaulding. "However, smooth the matter over as quietly as you can; for I don't think anybody is hurt by it yet, anyhow."

TRANSPORTATION INTERESTS.

MEETING OF THE IMPORTERS' AND GROCERS' BOARD OF TRADE—STEAM ON THE BELT ROAD—VANDERBILT'S RAILROAD PROJECTS.

The Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade met yesterday. Mr. Lawrence Turnure, a member of the Committee on Transportation, said that it appeared unnecessary for that committee to make a report concerning the use of steam on the Belt Railroad and terminal facilities generally, for the reason that several of its members belonged also to the committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce. This latter committee had made a full report, which, having been published, was well known to the members of the board. Mr. Turnure added that he was one of the minority, opposed to the conclusions of that report, as he did not believe such advantages would be derived from the use of steam on the Belt Road as most merchants anticipate. Mr. Harvey Farrington, also a member of the Committee on Transportation, said he was happy to announce that the Board of Aldermen had granted the privilege of using steam on the Belt Railroad. Mr. Farrington also stated that he had learned that Mr. William H. Vanderbilt had, within a few days, purchased an important link of the Grand Trunk Railway, the possession of which by him would obviate to a certain extent competition between the Grand Trunk Road and the New-York Central. It was reported in conversation among members of the board at the close of the meeting that Mr. Vanderbilt will soon have control of the Michigan Central Road, negotiations toward that end being in progress. In case Mr. Vanderbilt succeeds, competition between the New-York Central and Grand Trunk Railways will be done away with altogether, so it is said.

MR. TALMAGE AND THE EX-TRUSTEES.

Rev. Dr. Talmage, when questioned yesterday regarding the joint letter of the resigning Trustees of his church, and the appendix of Mr. Thomas E. Pearsall, said that he felt grateful, relieved, and like a man who had to have aching teeth pulled—glad when he got them out. He thought any Pastor would congratulate him on the fact that they were letters of resignation. Dr. Talmage denies that anything was said to him about reducing Mr. Morgan's salary previous to his Southern trip. On his return he found a letter from Mr. Morgan promising to consult with him [Dr. Talmage] before he decided, and Mr. Morgan, when he wrote to Mr. Elmore, supposed that the letter had reached its destination. He asked Mr. Elmore to subscribe to help pay the debt, and Mr. Elmore replied that he might think their expenses must be reduced, but if he did, it made no impression on his [Talmage's] mind. Mr. Morgan was not mentioned, and he neither asserted nor dissented to the remark, because that was not the subject under consideration. In regard to his responsibility for Mr. Morgan not getting the Tabernacle for a concert, Mr. Talmage said that he was opposed to allowing the Tabernacle to be used for any purpose whatever, except "tabernacle purposes," and in regard to his writing a letter saying that Mr. Morgan's habits were faultless, so far as he knew, he said they had been for the past 18 months, and that was long enough to test any man's reformation. The report was injuring Mr. Morgan, who had been true for over a year and a half, and he would write the letter 50 times over if it were necessary to do so.

MR. BARNUM'S SHOW.

P. T. Barnum's show will enter New-York in procession to-morrow afternoon, with bands playing, colors flying, wild and trained animals in cages, mounted knights in armor, athletes, gymnasts, clowns, and all the members of the company. The parade will start from the American Institute at noon, and pass down Second-avenue to Third-street, to Bowery, to Canal, to Broadway, to Fifth-avenue, to Forty-second-street, and back to the place of starting. The first performance will be given on Saturday afternoon.

THE OVERLAND HAVANA MAIL.

The first overland mail from New-York to Havana left this City at 6:30 o'clock last evening, under orders recently issued by the Postmaster-General, establishing such a service. The mails on this route will be dispatched from New-York and Philadelphia every evening, via Washington and Richmond, Va., to Cedar Keys, Fla., and thence by bi-weekly steamers of the New-Orleans, Florida and Havana Steam-ship Company. It is expected that the mail time between New-York and Havana, as soon as the connections are made and a schedule of time can be fixed, will be inside of three days. The new arrangement will present to merchants and others having occasion to use the Havana mails the advantages of saving from two to two and a half days in time and more frequent communication than has hitherto been enjoyed.

THE MANHATTAN CLUB.

HOW A DEFEATED CANDIDATE FEELS AFTER THE ELECTION—MR. HUGH L. COLE AS A REFORMER.

There is quite a crisis in the Manhattan Club over the announcement of a determination on the part of a Southern gentleman, Mr. Hugh L. Cole, one of the Assistant Counsel to the Corporation, and an ex-manager of the club, to investigate somebody. Mr. Cole has a predilection for investigations, having presided as chief inquisitor at the Aldermanic inquiry into the Ring frauds, with Tweed as the central figure. The cause of his aggressiveness is due to the narration, as he believes, by a member of the club to a TIMES reporter, and the subsequent publication in THE TIMES, of the issues involved in the late canvass and election of four members of the Board of Managers of the club. Mr. Cole was, at the time in question, a manager, but he became a candidate for re-election. There were four vacant places to be filled by a general election, but there were five candidates in the race, and on the largest vote ever polled on the present membership of the club Mr. Cole was defeated "by a large majority." The caution observed to in the canvass was very peculiar—peculiar to Tammany Hall and bodies of that ilk—and included the resignation from the Board of Managers of Mayor Ely, who had yet two years to serve, so as to make five vacant places in the board and thus save Mr. Cole from the mortification of defeat. It is further asserted that Mr. Cole made overtures to Mr. Cadwallader Evans, a candidate, suggesting to him that it was unnecessary for him to hazard an election, and that if he would withdraw from the contest, after nomination, Mr. Cole, on the new Board of Managers, would secure Mr. Evans' election to fill the vacancy caused by Mayor Ely's resignation. Mr. Evans remained in the race, however, and, instead of hazarding anything, was elected by the largest vote of any of the candidates, and by more than double the vote which Mr. Cole received. There were other strange doings also which have never yet been told in print, one of which includes the dragging of a member to a meeting of the board to accept Mayor Ely's resignation. This gentleman was notorious for his lack of interest in the managers' meetings, but on the occasion in question, when notices were issued at about 4 o'clock P. M. for a meeting to be held at 5 o'clock the same afternoon, he to the surprise of all, was present. It is said, perhaps unjustly and unkindly, that this gentleman, a part of whose handsome building is leased by the City for the use of a department of the City Government, thought it best, or had heard that it would be as well, not to imperil his lease. Mr. Cole is now seeking to investigate the means by which THE TIMES became aware of the fact printed in connection with the late election. He some time since stated that if he was re-elected he would make members pay for their seltzer, when they ordered seltzer and wh sky, so that the club might not be in the position of giving away its seltzer, which costs somewhere between 7½ and 10 cents per syphon. Now he says he means to have the rules amended in another important particular. He claims that on the night of the election he saw a number treat a TIMES reporter to a drink at the club bar, and he will introduce a resolution for a new rule prohibiting reporters from being invited into or drinking at the Manhattan Club bar or in its bar-room. Mr. Cole is a lawyer by profession, and undoubtedly is bent on reforming the whole system of practice at the bar.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE MAGENTA.

INVESTIGATION OF THE CAUSE OF THE EXPLOSION—AN UNCOMMONLY RAPID CORROSION OF IRON—THE LAST EXAMINATION BY THE BOILER INSPECTORS—A FIREMAN ACTING AS ENGINEER WITHOUT A LICENSE.

The investigation into the causes of the explosion of the steam-boat Magenta, which occurred at Sing Sing on March 23, causing the loss of five lives and the severe injury of 10 or 15 persons, was begun yesterday morning before the United States Local Inspectors of Steam Vessels, in their office in the Post Office Building. The examination was made by Mr. John K. Mathews, Local Inspector of Boilers, and Mr. Austin Jayne, Local Inspector of Hulls.

John McCurdy, a boiler-maker, testified that he found the iron of the steamer chimney at the place of explosion reduced to one-sixteenth of an inch; the outer shell was pretty evenly reduced by corrosion, but it was more reduced where the explosion occurred than elsewhere; he did not consider the other parts of the shell too much reduced to carry the strain allowed; it was the first case in his experience where he had found the wasting away to be so rapid; new lin ings were put in the chimneys about a year ago, and in taking out the old lining the general character of the outer shell would be ascertained by sounding with a hammer; when the linings were put in, the metal of the thickness of the piece shown to the witness it would have been discovered; the estimate on the boilers when they were built called for five-sixteenth inch thickness. Andrew F. Fletcher, of the North River Iron Works, testified that the boilers were built in 1872, and were not repaired until new linings were put in the chimneys in 1877; the iron put in the chimneys was of tensile strength of 50,000 pounds; it was unusual for the shell of steam chimneys to wear out so rapidly; in his experience he had found that occasionally the outside, and especially the inside, linings corroded rapidly where salt and fresh water were mixed in general use; the boilers foam more or less when the water is mixed; the constant wetting and drying causes corrosion, and it was his impression that this was the case with the Magenta; when fresh or salt water was used exclusively, the deterioration does not take place so rapidly as when the water is mixed. James H. Stephens, a boiler-maker, testified that he had charge of the repairs of the old linings; part of them were cut out and replaced by new; part new sockets and some of the old that were good were used; when the new linings were put in, part of the upper course and part of the bottom courses were good; the other parts were slightly oxidized; at that time he considered the chimneys safe to carry 50 pounds of steam; he thought that felt covers to chimneys prevented inspectors from sounding to find out whether the chimneys were worn or not, but they did not affect the metal. Francis Wilson, Superintending Engineer of the Stephens & Conklt Transportation Company, testified that when repairs were made in 1876 he sounded the chemineys with a hammer. In his experience he had never known the destruction of metal so great as in this case. When the boat ran to Rockaway, they used salt and fresh water. When the boilers were inspected the gauges registered 30 or 32 pounds from the hydrant, and they got the pressure in the boilers 78 pounds. The inspectors went around the boilers, examined them and the Government valve, and then left the boat; the pressure was marked by a borrowed gauge. Arthur T. Hun, a former engineer of the Magenta, testified that he had examined the chimneys when the repairs were made, and considered the boat in good condition when he left her last July. E. Hotaling, the engineer of the Magenta at the time of the explosion, testified to the manner of the accident, repeating his testimony given before Coroner Foshay. The man he left in charge had been licensed, but he thought his license had run out. William Flood, the fireman in charge of the engine when the chimneys exploded, testified that the gauge showed 42 pounds of steam immediately before the explosion, whereas they usually carried 35 to 40 pounds; it had gone up to 42 pounds because they were "shut down" a little longer than usual. The witness had held a license, but it had expired. The license was for first assistant of a 500-ton river steamer. Flood signed his testimony with a cross.

The investigation will be continued this morning.

Coroner Foshay's inquest in the case of the Magenta was resumed yesterday at Sing Sing. John W. Blake, United States Local Inspector, testified that he inspected the Magenta on June 5, 1877, at Newark, N. J., and found her in good condition. Continuing, he said: "I made no examination of the steam chimney with a hammer, knowing that she had a new lining to the chimney and that the boat had not been run since she had the new lining; I knew this by information from Mr. Frank Woolsey, the engineer, who told me he had examined the chimney with James Stevens, Superintendent of Fletcher & Harrison's boiler shop, and Mr. Fletcher had examined the outside and pronounced it good; it is optional with me to examine with a hammer, but I make it a common practice to do so; the original thickness of the iron of the steam-chimney of the Magenta was five-sixteenths of an inch; an official inspection of the Magenta's boiler this Spring would have shown the defect." The jury, which is composed of intelligent and earnest men, plied the witness with questions for at least two hours. Their aim was to learn as much as possible about steam, and in what practical manner such accidents can be guarded against. An adjournment was taken till Monday.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Board of Education met yesterday, President William Wood in the chair. The report of the Trusuey Department for the month of March was submitted, and was adopted. It showed that during the month 1,253 cases had been investigated by the Agents of Truancy, and of this number 83 were not classed as truants. There were 351 truants returned to, and 59 non attendants placed in school. In two cases the offenders were committed to the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents and in five cases to the New-York Protectory. Several communications were received from teachers asking that their salaries, which had been reduced, shall be increased, and all were referred to the Committee on Salaries and Economy. The resignation of Mr. John Mitchell as School Trustee for the Sixth Ward was accepted, and Mr. John Boyd was appointed his successor, and Dr. S. H. Wynkoop was appointed Trustee for the Fifteenth Ward, in place of Mr. Henry A. Taller, deceased. The Committee on Teachers was ordered to be discharged from the further consideration of certain informal charges affecting the character of one of the Principals of Grammar School No. 20. There was a long discussion in regard to the matter, and it was finally resolved that the Committee should be discharged, and that a special committee of three should be appointed, to consist of members other than the Committee on Teachers. The committee appointed by the President consists of Commissioners Dowd, Walker, and Manierre. The meeting soon after adjourned.

FIRST DAY OF THE WOMEN'S HOTEL.

ABOUT ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY GUESTS TO BEGIN WITH—ALL THE DEPARTMENTS IN OPERATION.

Mr. Clare, the manager of the Women's Hotel, set that institution in operation yesterday morning, and it became not only in name but in fact a hotel. The broad walk in front of the house was clean and bright, and passers-by who stopped to look up at the spacious vestibule saw that the door was attended by a large colored man in a faultless dress suit, white waistcoat and necktie, while within a number of little call-boys were scurrying about in answer to the annunciator. At the desks on each side of the grand staircase, the clerks were busy opening their books. Guests to the number of about 50 took up their quarters in the hotel before the breakfast hour, and when the hour arrived for that meal—the first to be served in the hotel—there were ladies enough in the house to make the bright and cheerful dining-room look very attractive. With its snowy linen, glittering silver, and complete service of china, not to forget the substantial breakfast that was supplied upon them, the room was not less sumptuous as a whole than the dining-room of any hotel in the country. The breakfast bill of fare was full and varied, the meats, fish and other provisions being fresh from market. The white jacketed and capped cooks in the basement began their work at daylight, the bakers were all at work in the bakery, the laundresses were arranging their mangles and other apparatus for work, the store-keeper was serving out his supplies, and while breakfast was in progress, the arrangements were going forward for the lunch and dinner. During the day more than 150 guests were received out of about 1,000 applications that had been received and considered. As these guests came in, they made selections of rooms according to the price they had stipulated to pay. The inner rooms, those facing the court, are found to be preferred, as they are away from the noise of the street, and a window in each commands a view of the pretty courtyard, with its graceful rose fountain. Most of the rooms taken so far have been occupied by single occupants. The dinner last night was partaken of by all the regular guests and about 20 transient visitors. The bill of fare was equal in every respect to that of any of the great hotels, and was served with extraordinary promptness. In the evening, the parlor and library were both brilliantly illuminated, the piano was heard in one, and the librarian had already opened the cases in the other, to furnish the guests with reading matter from the well-selected stock of books. Many visitors were shown through parts of the house yesterday, their inspection being limited, however, to the first floor and the court yard, as the working departments, as the privacy of the guests is to be taken into consideration, and none of them are to be allowed to feel that they are to be annoyed by too curious people. Mr. Clare said last night that he was not prepared to say what provision would be made for transient guests arriving in the City at the house when it would be difficult for them to find lodgings, but the clerk at the desk would undoubtedly be able to exercise some discretion in such cases, and when he was perfectly satisfied about the eligibility of an applicant he would no doubt receive her. The rooms will be filled up now as fast as applications are accepted, and the hotel will be carried on without further change from the order of yesterday than may be necessary in the kitchen and store-room to provide for a larger number of guests than were fed on the first day.

THE GREAT SIXTH-AVENUE BAZAAR.

OPENING DAY AT MACY & CO.'S—A PLACE WHERE ALMOST ANYTHING MAY BE BOUGHT.

During the past few days, on the occasion of the Spring opening at the vast establishment of R. H. Macy & Co., of Fourteenth-street and Sixth-avenue, the place has been unusually crowded with visitors. This house is so well known that it is almost unnecessary to say that unusually crowded means it was scarcely possible to move about the premises. The special attraction of the house consists in the universality of the stock, almost every article of dress and household furniture being for sale there, and at the most reasonable prices. A lady can do all her shopping, however extensive it may be, and however long it may occupy her, without even leaving to seek refreshment elsewhere, for there is a separate department devoted to this purpose. This week, attention has been especially directed to the suit department on the second floor, where there is a great variety of toilets, suitable for all occasions. The most noticeable characteristic of the stock is the perfect combination of color; there is not a suit to be seen in which the hues are not admirably blended and contrasted. In these times, when so many peculiar shades of green, red, and yellow are used, this is not easy to accomplish. Most elegant black faille suits are also exhibited; among them is a princess toilet, heavily worked with beads, with plaited scarfs in front, trimmed with fringe surmounted by beaded galloon. The skirt is trimmed with a plaited flounce. Down the front are two bands of beaded galloon. The lower part of the train runs over, forming revers; down the centre are narrow bands of galloon. On the side is a Normandy bow. Another black toilet, which combines faille and satin, has satin scarfs trimmed with jet and small drooping jet and small buttons. The long train has no flounce, and is plaited down the back with satin intermixed. Many beautiful combinations of navy blue and broche are also on view. A suit of plain faille with light blue cordings and fancy goods in three colors. On the long basque in the back are three blue plaited ruffles, with light blue cordings. The long coat front is ornamented with buttons and loops. The overdress is of the fancy goods. A great assortment of organdies and lawn suits may also be seen, made in various styles, and also organdie waists. The children's suits are also very prettily made.

A very good selection may be found among the bonnets and round hats, both trimmed and untrimmed. Those in the show-cases are trimmed with the fashionable trimmings, such as pearl beads combined with ostrich feathers, watered ribbons, and flowers.

ABSURD STORIES ABOUT MME. RESTELL.

The ridiculous sensation in regard to Mme. Restell's death did not die out yesterday, as might have been expected, but rather gained in number of believers. There is, however, not the slightest doubt that Ann Lohman was found dead on Monday morning, nor that she was buried in the Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, near Tarrytown. The body was seen not only by Coroner Woltman and his deputy, Dr. Cushman, but by Mr. Orlando L. Stewart, the members of the household, and the Coroner's jury. Mr. John H. Sherwood, who was one of the Coroner's jurors, is Vice-President of the Fifth-Avenue Bank. Mme. Restell kept an account there, and Mr. Sherwood frequently saw her in the bank and was well acquainted with her appearance. Mr. William S. Walt, another of the jurors, is in business at No. 521 Fifth-avenue and No. 151 West Fifty-first-street, within a block of Mme. Restell's house. Both of these gentlemen saw the body; the jurors all remarked upon the fact that the face to an oil-painting of the dead woman which hung upon one of the walls, and all are satisfied that the body was that of Ann Lohman. Superintendent Walling considers the story ridiculous, and says that it was doubtless started as a newspaper sensation. If any deception had been practiced, it could only have been done through collusion with Coroner Woltman, Deputy Coroner Cushman, and Mr. Orlando L. Stewart, Mme. Restell's counsel. The Superintendent said that this story was similar to the one which gained circulation immediately after the suicide of John C. Colt while in the Tombs awaiting execution for murder, and which occurred a few hours before the time appointed for the hanging. A fire occurred in the Tombs on the morning in question, and it was rumored that Colt had escaped during the excitement consequent upon the fire, and that a dead body had been smuggled into the prison and palmed off as the corpse of Colt. Although over 20 years ago, there are now plenty of people in this City to-day who believe that Colt is alive. Recently a story was published that he had been seen in Texas, notwithstanding the fact that his death certificate, signed by the physician who attended him saw the body in the Tombs and identified it.

Hon. Ambrose H. Purdy has written to THE TIMES to say that he was not a relative of Mme. Restell, and never was engaged as her counsel in any case. Also, that the family of Purdys with which Mme. Restell was connected are in no way related to him.

CITY HALL NOTES.

Mr. John T. Tully, a clerk in the Bureau of Arrears, has resigned his office.

Mayor Ely yesterday approved of the Aldermanic resolution requiring the Park Commissioners to prepare a detailed statement of all the money re-ceved by their departments since Jan. 1, 1875, and also the amounts expended for the improvement of the public parks and squares from that time until Jan. 1, 1878.

Many persons are complaining because dogs are allowed to run at large in the parks and squares of this City. An anonymous communication has been received by Alderman Morris which says that ladies and children are prevented from visiting these places on account of the annoyance to which they are subjected by the canines.

A TELEGRAPH WIRE OVER THE BRIDGE.

Telegraphic communication was established yesterday between the Police Central Office in this City and the head-quarters of the Police Department in the City of Brooklyn. A wire belonging to the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, running along the New-York side of the bridge, and which has been leased for the exclusive use of the two departments at an annual rental of $100, and it is agreed that each department shall pay one-half of the rent, and each to bear the expense of erecting and maintaining the connecting lines on its own side of the river. Besides the ordinary telegraphic communication a telephone is also connected with the wire, and messages were sent through the telephone during the day and replied to by Superintendent Flanley, of the Police Telegraph of Brooklyn.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Valentine Resman, of No. 80 Ridge-street, was found dead in his bed last evening.

Anne Fallon, an infant, was instantly killed yesterday by falling from the third-story window of her home, at No. 324 East Thirty-ninth-street.

The second annual entertainment and reception of the Dauntless Boat Club will be given at the Lexington Avenue Opera-house to-morrow evening.

The Dutch bark Krimpen aan de Lek was sold at auction yesterday afternoon, at the Erie Basin for $3,950. The bark put into this port on the 3d of March, having sprung a leak.

Officer Jepson, of the Thirteenth Precinct, yesterday afternoon found an unknown dead woman floating in the East River at Pier No. 57, and had the body removed to the Morgue. Deceased was apparently 35 years old, of dark complexion, brown hair and eyes, and was dressed in dark clothes.

The Twelfth Ward Equal Suffrage Association held a public meeting at Li coln Hall, One Hundred and Sixteenth-street and Third-avenue, last evening, at which Mr. Benzo Loewy delivered a lecture on "The Woman of To-day." The remainder of the programme consisted of vocal and instrumental music, recitations, and addresses.

The steam-ship Canada, of the French Line, which left for Havre yesterday morning, carried out 800 tons of exhibits for the Paris Exposition. These have been sent on from all portions of the country, some of them coming from Oregon. Some 300 or 400 tons of exhibits are now lying on the dock of the French Steam-ship Company awaiting transportation, and more goods are constantly arriving.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday, and decided not to admit the ticket agents of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad into the Castle Garden. They considered that the Baltimore and Ohio Road offered no advantages to immigrants desiring to go West, over the Erie, New-York Central, and Pennsylvania Roads, which now have admission to the Garden, and which accept one another's tickets and pro rate among themselves.

BROOKLYN.

The body of John Ryan, of No. 97 North Fourth-street, a milkman, who disappeared from his home Feb. 11, was found yesterday in the river at the foot of North Ninth-street.

Thomas Daily, of No. 29 Navy-street, who shot William McCartney, a well-known rough, on Tuesday night, was yesterday held to await the result of McCartney's injuries. It is believed McCartney will recover.

The examination in the case of George W. Martin, John Roberts, and William Bartlett, charged with knock ng down W. H. Lane, of the Planet Mills, and robbing him of $3,500, was continued yesterday, and, after some testimony had been taken as to the identity of the prisoners, adjourned until Tuesday.

Thomas Kilmurry, aged 4 years, of St. Mark's-place and Franklin-avenue, was buried, with Thomas Kely, also aged 4 years, by the caving in of an embankment near which they were playing, yesterday, at the back of the residence of Kilmurry's parents. Young Kilmurry was crushed to death, but the boy Kelly escaped with slight injuries.

Charles Lawrence was arrested last night at his brother's residence, No. 102 Flatbush-avenue, for entering George Harrison's apartments, at No. 61 Thompson-street, New-York yesterday, and robbing them of $132. He confessed the crime, and $130 68 was found on his person. James Schuyler, of No. 61 Thompson-street, was arrested as an accomplice.

At about 12:30 A. M. yesterday a large scow having on board nearly 2,000 empty oil barrels and lying at the side of the ship James, at the Prentiss Stores, suddenly fell over to one side, and several hundred of the barrels fell into the river. The crew of the ship were awakened and made several fruitless attempts to prevent the barrels from drifting out into the stream.

The following candidates were elected to seats in the Kings County Board of Supervisors at the Spring elections in the county towns on Tuesday: Peter L. Williamson, Democrat, (re-elected.) Flatbush; John L. Ryder, Republican, (re-elected.) Flatlands; John Y. McKane, Democrat, Gravesend; Charles C. Bennett, Democrat, New Utrecht; Aaron H. Van Sicklen, Democrat, (re-elected,) New-Lotts.

Michael Cochran, of No. 57 York-street, found a gold watch and chain yesterday morning in the possession of his son, John, aged 18 years. The father took the boy to the Second Precinct Station-house, and charged his son with stealing the watch. The accused at first denied the allegation, but subsequently admitted that he had stolen the watch from the bedroom of William Dunnigan, at No. 20 Main-street. The young thief was held to answer.

Benjamin Lewis, a Republican politician of the Third Ward, preferred charges against Fire Commissioner James Ryan yesterday. The charges set forth that Mr. Ryan allowed firemen to electioneer in the Second Ward in the interest of certain candidates last November, and that he excused firemen to testify before a committee of the Republican General Committee in reference to a primary held in the Third Ward. The Mayor promised to look into the charges. Mr. Lewis was the defeated candidate for the Chairmanship of the Third Ward Republican Association.

The five gentlemen appointed by Mayor Howell to lay out a route, and decide upon a plan for rapid transit, held their first meeting yesterday, at No. 213 Montague-street. The Rapid Transit Commission consists of the following gentlemen: Col. Julius W. Adams, Major John Y. Culyer, Felix Campbell, N. H. Clements, and Charles J. Lowery. After the election of Mr. Campbell as Chairman, Major Culyer as Secretary, and Mr. Clements as Treasurer, the commission adjourned until Friday. The Mayor has been invited to attend all the sessions of the commission.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The new Board of Aldermen of Yonkers organized on Tuesday evening, choosing Alderman Henry R. Hicks, Republican, as President.

The following corporation officers were chosen at Sing Sing on Tuesday: Mayor, H. C. Symonds; Collector, R. Terhune; Treasurer, Nathaniel Devese; Trustee, A. B. Murray, J. T. Adcock, and James Brown.

Mr. P. Esterbrook resigned his position as Trustee of the Village of Mount Vernon on Tuesday evening, closing his official connection with a section in which he has long been active and useful as Town Supervisor, School officer, and Village Trustee.

NEW-JERSEY.

Alderman Edwin Lester, of Newark, has resigned, owing to a change in his residence.

The Republicans of Hoboken have nominated E. V. S. Beason for Mayor, August Bente for City Treasurer, Andrew Krollman for City Collector, George J. Hucker for City Clerk, and Thomas Fields for Assessor.

William Demuth of East Orange, has been arrested for embezzlement on complaint of his employers, Gore, Scharrow & Co., of New-York. It is alleged that Demuth received $162 worth of hats to make up, and sold them, appropriating the money.

PROMINENT MEN AS PUGILISTS.

Particulars of a glove-fight which took place on Tuesday evening last, in University-place, between two prominent society men, leaked out yesterday in the neighborhood of Wall-street, affording a topic for considerable gossip among the friends and acquaintances of the contestants. These were Mr. Herman Oelrich, of the North German Lloyd Steam-ship Company, No. 2 Bowling Green, and Mr. Charles A. Robbins, of the firm of McKesson, Robbins & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 91 Fulton-street. The preliminaries of the fight were arranged several days prior to the evening on which the contest was held. With the view of avoiding publicity, each of the principals at first named private residences as the place of meeting, but that location becoming known to persons whose attendance was not desired, Charles Ottingdon's rooms, in University-place, near Thirteenth-street, were chosen. The place of meeting was kept secret, only a few personal friends of the principals being invited to witness the contest. Both men are reported as having been trained by professional pugilists, who, however, were not permitted to see how far their pupils had benefited by their instructions. The match took place at 7 P. M. on Tuesday, and lasted six minutes. Mr. Oelrich was declared the winner. Both men were badly punished, Mr. Robbins receiving cuts on the mouth and nose, while his antagonist's left eye was badly discolored. Mr. Oelrich, who was visited last night by a TIMES reporter, denied that the fight was for a stake, and said that the contest was merely one between friends. The victor is about 26 years of age, 5 feet 10½ inches in height, and weighs 178 pounds. Mr. Robbins is a much lighter man, weighing only 148 pounds. He is about 30 years of age, and is 5 feet 10 inches in height.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Three steam-ships leave for Europe to-day: the Frisia, of the Hamburg-American Line, for Hamburg; the City of Brussels, of the Inman Line, for Liverpool, and the Cornwall, of the Great Western Line, for Bristol. The National and the Anchor Lines will dispatch two vessels each this week. Saturday's outgoing fleet will comprise four passenger-carrying steamers, viz.: The Germanic, of the White Star Line, and the Erin, of the National Line, for Liverpool; the General Werder, of the North German Lloyd Line, for Bremen, and the Devonia, of the Anchor Line, for Glasgow. The passenger lists so far are larger than for the corresponding days of last week. Lists of the cabin passengers who sail in the Frisia and the City of Brussels are given below:

In steam-ship Frisia, for Hamburg.—Mr. and Mrs. Mark Howard, Miss Lee Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Louis F. Schreiber, Mr. and Mrs. R. Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Gardner, Louis Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Kormann, Marguerite Kormann, Mrs. C. F. Schramm, Mr. and Mrs. Schramm and child, Mr. J. S. Hyatt, Miss Viola Hyatt, Miss Amelia Hyatt, Miss Henrietta Hyatt, Mrs. Hyatt, Miss Mary Hyatt, C. Steinhauer, Ernst Berndt, August Bergmann, C. Mausel, Gustav Mahnke, Carl Schaeffer, Hugo Reinhold, Henry Rau, Henry Hirsch, G. Hirsch, Wilhelm Marks, Simon Meyer, E. Eichhold, Adolph Holtmann, C. Lewis, William Gifford, Otto Kuhn, L. Oppenheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Richter and infant, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Gesemann, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Burcha, Mr. and Mrs. William Vorrath, Mr. and Mrs. Jean Ansel, Mrs. Theodore Willick, Miss Friederica Merkle, Mr. and Mrs. Marcus.

In steam-ship City of Brussels, for Liverpool.—Thomas Ballantyne, Alfred W. Craven, C. L. Hauthaway, Mrs. Hauthaway, Mrs. Gorham B. Howard, Miss Lizzie S. Howard, Samuel P. Hirsh, W. P. Jenney, Mrs. Palmer, J. Van Beurden.

The Cunard steam-ship Abyssinia sailed yesterday with the following passengers:

J. A. Baker, Mrs. Arthur Bissell, Miss Bissell, Miss Blake, Capt. Price Blackwood, R. A.; Mr. and Mrs. H. Brentano, James Bruce, Nelson Borland, Rev. E. L. Cleaveland, William Court, H. R. Fielding, Rev. John Forrest, George Galbraith, T. Warren Gould, Mrs. Carlos Havens, H. D. Haven, Miss Haven, Miss Daisy Haven, H. L. Higginson, Mrs. Houston, Mrs. Gardiner G. Hubbard, Miss Hubbard, Capt. Irvine, Miss Jarvis, P. F. Kelcher, D. S. Kelcher, Mr. Lalanbee, Mrs. Fanny Leech, Eugene Lewis, W. D. Manley, T. J. Martin, Mrs. and Miss McDuff, Miss McLaren, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Newland, Miss Mary A. O'Sullivan, Columbus O'Donnell, Warren L. Pierce, Rev. John Reilly, Rev. R. V. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Robinson and child, Mrs. Rowlands, Mrs. E. L. Sanderson, W. F. Staunton, H. Seidel, W. L. Stevens, Louis A. Souvel, Mr. and Mrs. A. Souvel, George J. Theobald, B. Thompson, Miss Waite, M. Well, Mr. and Mrs. David Williams and child, Dr. D. W. Yandell.

BRAZIL COFFEE MARKETS.

RIO JANEIRO, April 3.—Coffee—Good Firsts, 6,000@6,100 reis ₱ 10 kilos. Exchange on London, 23. 27-32 pence sight, and for the Channel, 42s. 6d. Average daily receipts of Coffee during the past week, 4,400 bags; week's shipments to the Channel and the North of Europe, 16,000 bags; United states, 53,000 bags, and Mediterranean ports, 7,000 bags; week's sales for the Channel and North of Europe, 11,000 bags, and United States, 51,000 bags; stock on hand, 123,000 bags.

SANTOS, April 3.—Coffee quoted at 5,200@5,400 reis ₱ 10 kilos for superior Santos. Average daily receipts during the past week, 3,200 bags; week's shipments, 21,000 bags, including 13,000 bags to Europe; week's sales for Europe, 13,000 bags, and United States, 3,000 bags. Stock in port, 141,000 bags.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship City of Vera Cruz, for Havana.—A. E. Nichols, Juan Sanchez y Colera H. Editora, Mrs. D. Bramosia and three daughters, Mr. and Mrs. A. Fernandez, P. Martin Severo.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Columbus, from Havana.—A. Falk, G. Gessler, Edward S. Averil, Thomas Gonzalez, George Mason, Charles Hagnes, S. H. Baker, A. Nickerson, J. H. Murray, Simon Frau, Jacob Bengerheimer, Ethan Farrs, Marcia Gurzi, Tomas Stewart, A. Pizzie, M. J. Garcia, Miss Nellie Jackson, R. A. Fitzjohnson, E. F. Atkins, O. S. Arbuckle and wife, Bernard Grau, Ramon Culberta,

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APRIL 1878

WASHINGTON.

POLK MARCHING AFTER FITZHUGH.

ACTION OF THE HOUSE IN THE CASE OF THE SECOND VICTIM OF DEMOCRATIC "REFORM"—LOOKING OUT FOR THE THIRD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—After three days' wrangling the House to-day disposed of Doorkeeper Polk by declaring the office vacant. The friends of Polk made a determined struggle, but only 95 Democrats could be induced to record themselves in favor of Mr. Eden's substitute, which in effect said, "Continue to be Doorkeeper, but sin no more." The Democrats were terribly rasped to-day again during the debate. Mr. Baker, of Indiana, who presented the charges against Polk, thought the evidence would have justified the committee in pronouncing Polk guilty of corrupt practices. Mr. Hale annoyed the Democratic side by holding up their bad management of the affairs of the House as conclusive evidence of their inability to administer the Government. "Polk," he said, "is a creature of his party. He is what the Democratic Party made him, and should not be held responsible for the inevitable." He described the crowds that beleaguered the Capitol prior to the organization of Congress, begging for places, and said "every one of those mendicants had a Representative to break open the door when the Doorkeeper closed it upon them." The Democratic Party was to blame for all this trouble and scandal, and they were striving to make Polk their scape-goat. "If they cannot administer the business offices of the House, how can it be expected that they can administer the various departments of the Government, for the possession of which they are striving so earnestly?" Upon the conclusion of Mr. Hale's speech, Mr. Eden moved the previous question, which being sustained, all further debate was cut off. This was a surprise to the Door-keeper's friends, who expected an hour after the previous question in which to reply to the arguments made by the opponents of Polk. Considerable wrangling occurred over this misunderstanding. Some of the Republicans desired to give the Democratic side an additional hour, but Mr. Townsend, of New-York, objected. He said Mr. Eden had succeeded in tying himself up on the table, and should be kept there. Eden's substitute was rejected, and the report of the committee was adopted by 139 to 80. The proposition to place the office in charge of the Sergeant-at-Arms encountered opposition from a number of Democrats, and upon the completion of the roll-call the proposition was defeated; but before the result was announced sufficient changes were made to carry it by 7 majority. Mr. Hale tried to obtain the floor to move that the House proceed to elect a Doorkeeper, but the Speaker entertained a motion to adjourn, which was carried. Several Democrats who felt aggrieved with their party for punishing Polk, manifested a disposition to unite with the Republicans to proceed at once to an election for Door-keeper. They voted against placing the office in charge of Sergeant-at-Arms Thompson, and also against the motion to adjourn, but were finally driven back to the party fold and persuaded to change their votes. A caucus will be held shortly to determine upon another victim for the place from which Fitzhugh and Polk have been "bounced" because they were so weak as to disregard the law upon the demand of Democratic Congressmen.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

Messrs. Goodall, of Illinois; Patterson, of New-Jersey, (formerly Door-keeper;) McCoy, of Maryland; Field, of Virginia; Philip Pendleton, of West Virginia, and Walter H. French, of Massachusetts, are mentioned in connection with the Door-keepership of the House, a nomination for which will be made to-morrow afternoon by the Democrats in caucus. The last-named gentleman was formerly Tally Clerk of the present House of Representatives, and his friends present his name on the ground that the States east of the Alleghany Mountains have no officer of the House, though they cast nearly 1,000,000 votes for the Democratic ticket in the last Presidential election, and gave 50 electoral votes to Tilden and Hendricks. The employes of the House under the Door-keeper express much interest in the result of the election of Door-keeper, as continuance in their positions is involved in it. Every new Door-keeper always makes changes for the accommodation of friends.

PACIFIC RAILROAD SINKING FUND.

CHANGE OF TACTICS OF THE GOULDITES—WITHDRAWAL OF THE GOULD BILL BY STANLEY MATTHEWS—AN ATTEMPT TO SADDLE SENATOR CHAFFEE'S PRO RATA SCHEME ON THE SINKING FUND MEASURE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The debate on the Railway Funding bill was continued in the Senate to-day. Stanley Matthews was the principal speaker, and made an exceedingly strong and ingenious legal argument in favor of the bill reported from the Railroad Committee. At the close of his speech, however, he surprised most of those present by withdrawing his resolution to substitute the Railroad Committee bill for the one fathered by Senator Thurman and the Judiciary Committee. This action is generally regarded as an abandonment by the railway companies of the position which they have up to this time occupied. They saw, evidently, that it would be impossible for them to carry out their original purpose, and they are now willing to content themselves with something less than they at first demanded. The withdrawal of the Matthews resolution was the first act in the new programme. The second was the introduction by Senator Chaffee of a resolution to substitute his bill, presented yesterday, for the one which came from the Judiciary Committee. The Chaffee bill provides for the establishment of a sinking fund by the roads, and contains most of the provisions embodied in the Chalmers Pro Rata bill. Mr. Chaffee spoke to much purpose in favor of the measure proposed by him, and the day closed by a sharp parliamentary cross-fire, engaged in by several Senators. To-night it is understood that a strong effort will be made to pass what is called a compromise measure that will be satisfactory to the companies and not objectionable to those who oppose them. To-morrow, it is expected, Senator Howe will speak, and it is possible that no vote will be had until next week.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

The Pacific Railroad Funding bill, introduced by Senator Chaffee, of Colorado, as a substitute for the two bills recently reported to the Senate—one from the Judiciary Committee and the other from the Railroad Committee—combines certain salient features of both, and is intended as a measure to secure the payment of the bonded indebtedness of the companies to the Government, with as little embarrassment as possible to the corporations consistent with security to the Government. The amount which it requires to be paid every year into the sinking fund by the companies is 4 per cent. on the net earnings, and more called for by the Judiciary Committee's bill, and 10 per cent. by the other. It stipulates that the Government Directors shall vote the Government $1,200,000 each per annum, in lieu of all other payments, and that this arrangement shall form a final settlement so far as the funding question is concerned; but that in all other respects Congress shall have the power to alter, amend, or repeal the acts affecting these companies in any manner. The bill also provides for the appointment of a Commissioner to regulate the operation of the roads as one continuous line, as originally intended by Congress in authorizing their construction, and with power to seize the road of any company refusing to obey such regulations. Thus the pro rata question and the pending question are both included in this bill, instead of being divided as proposed by Mr. Thurman.

BLAIR'S BALM FOR TILDEN'S MALADY.

THE MARYLAND NOSTRUM RATHER NAUSEOUS EVEN FOR DEMOCRATS—BLAIR'S SELF-COMPLACENCY NOT DISTURBED THEREBY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—It is unfortunate for Montgomery Blair's attempt to try the title of the President that he is wholly dependent on Congress to provide the necessary machinery. He is so elated with his success in securing the Maryland Legislature, which seemed to be as much against the business as Congress itself, that he expects to carry his measures in Washington, and is said to promise that the trial of the President shall begin in a few weeks, and that Tilden shall be in the White House within a specified number of months. The project falls perfectly flat in Washington, and there are probably not a score of Democrats in the House who would really desire to co-operate in earnest with Blair's scheme. There is a show of supporting it among a certain class, but the opposition is quite decided and outspoken. Blair's scheme is to bring forward the bill reported at the end of last session from David Dudley Field's committee, which provides a complete system of judicial machinery for determining the title to the Presidential office. The bill was reported too late to be printed, but its substance is incorporated in the *Congressional Record*, and the bill itself is stored away in the manuscripts in the archives of the House. It will very probably be exhumed, introduced, and referred to the Judiciary Committee. It is barely possible that Mr. Blair may succeed in creating some excitement by and by, but just now it looks as though he would not succeed even in attracting ordinary attention to his remarkable project.

THE TARIFF DEBATE DELAYED.

THE BILL FORCED ASIDE BY OTHER MEASURES AND BUSINESS—PROBABLE DELAY OF A WEEK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Mr. Wood was prevented from getting up the Tariff bill to-day by reason of the House being engaged in disposing of the Door-keeper. There is no prospect now that the consideration of the bill will begin before Tuesday. To-morrow being private bill day, Mr. Wood will have no chance to get up the Tariff bill, and Monday being devoted to the call of States, it is not likely he will be able to get the floor until too late in the day to make his opening speech. The Tariff bill was made a special order subject to the regular Appropriation bills, and as the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial bill is now pending, that bill may be taken upon Tuesday. Its consideration has been delayed on account of the sickness of Mr. Atkins, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, who will have it in charge, and should he be present in the House on Tuesday, he will antagonize it with the Tariff bill. Should the House decide to consider this Appropriation bill, the tariff will go over for another week at least, as that period of time will be necessary to complete the consideration of the legislative appropriations.

JUDGE PECK'S RESIGNATION.

ACCEPTANCE BY THE PRESIDENT—PROMINENT CANDIDATES FOR THE SUCCESSION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Some days ago Judge Peck, through Congressman Hale, presented his resignation to the President. To-day it was announced that it had been accepted. The prominent candidates for the place thus made vacant are ex-Congressman Paine, of Wisconsin; Kenneth Raynor, the Solicitor of the Treasury, and Judge Hunt, of Louisiana, who was a candidate for Attorney-General on the Packard ticket. It is probable that Judge Hunt, who is an able lawyer and an honest man, will be appointed.

FOLLOWING STANLEY ON THE CONGO.

MISSIONARIES ESTABLISHING A STATION AT THE FIRST SERIES OF CATARACTS—THE SLAVE TRADE WITH THE PORTUGUESE WEST INDIES—CAPTURE OF A SLAVER.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The United States Commercial Agent at Gaboon reports to the Department of State that the knowledge of the Congo or Livingstone River, derived from Stanley's discoveries, is already bearing practical fruit. English missionaries have followed the course of the river as far as the first series of rapids, and are about to establish a missionary station at that point. There are reports that a modified form of slave traffic still exists between that region and the Portuguese islands of St. Thomas and Princes through the former agents of the slave trade between Gaboroi and St. Paul de Losanda. A British gun-boat recently captured a brig with over 100 men, women, and children on board, in a miserable condition, who had been captured and shipped near St. Paul as "free laborers." The spirit of the slave trade still exists, and, if not carefully watched, will find means to revive and increase.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

PRIVATE MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE AND THE OLD CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE—AN EARNEST STRUGGLE FOR THE NEXT CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—A private meeting of the Republican National Committee and the old Congressional Committee was held to-night at the room of Col. Gorham, Secretary of the Senate. John A. Logan presided. There were present Z. Chandler, of Michigan; E. Hale, of Maine; G. C. Gorham, of California; J. A. Hubbell, of Michigan; W. A. Phillips, of Kansas; H. F. Page, of California; J. T. Wait, of Connecticut; C. H. Sinnickson, of New-Jersey; H. B. Strait, of Minnesota; W. E. Chandler, of New-Hampshire; Charles Foster, of Ohio; West, of Louisiana; Dorsey, of Arkansas, and others. The object of the meeting was to consult informally about the organization of the party for the approaching Fall campaign. It was decided to ask the Republicans in Congress to reorganize the Congressional Committee, and to make arrangements for an earnest fight to carry the next Congress. There was a free interchange of views, but no other definite action was taken.

THE WORK IN THE MINTS.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The total amount of standard silver dollars coined to March 31 was $1,001,500; exchanged for gold at Washington, $6,847; at Baltimore, $4,106; at New-York, $91,500; at Philadelphia, $37,948; at Boston, $8,691; at Cincinnati, $8,758; at Chicago, $14,091; at St. Louis, $5,170; at New-Orleans, $613; at Mint at Philadelphia, $21,395; total, $199,517. Amount on hand, $31,983; total amount of fractional silver coin issued to March 31, $38,867,753, as follows; [illegible] currency denomination, $24,315,822 50; for currency obligations, $14,110,904 58; for fractional currency redeemed, $198,228 56; amount on hand, $5,559,061 06.

The following is the amount of coinage executed at the Mints during March:

	Number of Pieces.	Value.
Gold coin	245,220	$4,812,600
Trade dollars	1,308,200	1,308,200
Standard dollars	1,001,500	1,001,500
Fractional silver	152,000	56,010
Minor silver	600	18
Total	2,707,520	$7,178,328

BUSINESS IN THE COMMITTEES.

THE HOUSE CONTESTED ELECTION CASES—THE BANNING ARMY BILL TO BE REPORTED.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The House Committee on Elections to-day dismissed the Oregon contested election case against Williams.

The sub-committee to whom was referred the Mississippi contested case of Lynch against Chalmers, the sitting member, reported unanimously that the evidence submitted to them was insufficient to give the contestant the seat. The full committee, by a unanimous vote, adopted the report of the sub-committee, and decided that it was now too late to take additional evidence in the case, and it was, therefore, finally disposed of.

Monday, the 8th inst., was fixed for hearing the argument in the South Carolina contested case of O'Connor against Cain, the sitting member. The object of the contestant in this case is to secure a new election, claiming that the election was fraudulent.

Messrs. Hartis, Turney, and Thornburgh were appointed a sub-committee to consider the Alabama contested case of Harralson against Shelley.

The Senate Committee on Patents to-day heard argument from E. W. Pegg, of New-York, in opposition to the proposed extension of John C. Birdsell, of Indiana, for a clover-hulling machine. The House Committee on Military Affairs to-day agreed to report favorably Representative Banning's bill providing for the reorganization of the Army. Representative Bragg's bill fixing the pay of the Army, and Mr. Dibbell's bill proposing an increase of pay for certain non-commissioned officers. The outlines of these bills have been heretofore published.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1878.

The Blue Book just issued shows that there are 85,880 civil employs of the Government.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $296,132 68, and from Customs, $349,411 70.

Collector Beard, of Boston, announces to Secretary Sherman that he intends to retain three out of the four Deputy Collectors at that port, and asks the appointment of J. H. Danforth as deputy in place of H. W. Hagerty. The request will be granted.

The Post Office Department is running by proxy. It has an Acting Postmaster-General, an Acting Chief Clerk, an Acting First Assistant, an Acting Second Assistant, an Acting Assistant Attorney-General, and an Acting Sixth Auditor, the principals being on a Southern tour.

The amount of silver dollars of the new coinage exchanged at the Treasury is now very small. The daily exchanges for several days have not averaged beyond $100 a day, exclusive of the applications for banks. Only two shipments of silver dollars have thus far been made from the Mint to the Treasury, aggregating $20,000. There are still $12,000 of this in the cash-room vaults.

Rear-Admiral Rodgers, Superintendent of the United States Naval Observatory, has made proper arrangements for observing the transit of Mercury on the 6th of May, and the Western Union Telegraph Company has consented to transmit Washington time signals throughout the United States from the 1st to the 10th of May, for the use of astronomers and others engaged in observing the transit.

The vacancies in the Board of Visitors to the Government Insane Asylum, caused by the expiration of the terms of Walter S. Cox, William Gunton, and Moses Kelly were filled to-day by the Secretary of the Interior. The newly-appointed members are Charles Worthington, Anna M. Gangewer, and Amelia Rowland. As many of the patients at the Asylum are women, it is thought that both sexes should be represented on the Board of Visitors.

Information has been received at the Indian Office that 70 lodges of the Poncos have left their reservation against the orders of their agent. Congress delays appropriating money to remove the Indians to their promised reservation, and they are away in disgust from their present unsatisfactory quarters. Since no timely provision for their removal has been made, the Government must feed them for the whole year. It is believed that they have gone to the Kaw reservation.

In a letter to Secretary Sherman, Collector Tutton, of Philadelphia, asks that the salaries of three of his clerks be raised $200 each per annum, saying that clerks of the same class in the Custom-house at Baltimore receive $200 more than the Philadelphia clerks. The Secretary, in reply, says that he cannot, on account of the falling off in the revenue, consent to an increase of salaries, but if such a difference in the salaries of clerks in the Baltimore and Philadelphia Custom-houses as raised by Collector Tutton exists he will equalize the two.

The bill introduced to-day by Senator Grover for the protection of patent attorneys, &c., proposes to repeal section 487 of the Revised Statutes, and to require that all proceedings for the suspension or disbarment of any attorney or patent agent from practice before the bureau of the department of the Government shall be commenced and determined before the Attorney-General, according to the usual rules of law, &c., now observed before judicial tribunals. The bill also provides that of all persons who have been heretofore disbarred or suspended without charges having been made, without due notice given, or opportunity for defense before a competent tribunal, shall be restored to the roll of patent agents or attorneys. The bill proposes to punish officers making arbitrary suspensions or disbarments by a fine of $1,000 to $5,000, and imprisonment from six months to two years.

The Secretary of War has submitted to the Senate, for the consideration of the Committee on Military Affairs, a letter from Col. B. H. Grierson, of the Tenth Infantry, dated Fort Concho in January last, and addressed to the Adjutant-General of the Army, asking that he, together with the Secretary of War, use their influence to prevent the reinstatement or reappointment of certain officers dismissed from that regiment. This request was made on the alleged ground of the general good of the service. On the 19th of March Col. Grierson telegraphed to Gen. Sherman to "please prevent the reappointment of any officer dismissed from the Tenth Cavalry." According to the report of the Adjutant-General, the names of Capts. George A. Armes and William S. Foulk, and First-Lieut. Thomas J. Spencer. The last named was restored by special act of Congress. In the case of Capt. Armes a bill was passed last year restoring him to his former position in the Army, but failed to become a law for want of the President's signature. The military Committee of each House found that Capt. Armes had been dismissed through the conspiracy of three officers, who have since been convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary. Senator Maxey, in a recent report from the Committee on Military Affairs, says that Capt. Armes is shown to be a man of conspicuous gallantry, who had rendered his country much valuable service in the field, had been more than once handsomely mentioned in general orders, and appears to have had the entire confidence of his associates and commanding officers.

REDUCING CHICAGO BANK CAPITAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, April 4.—The depression in business circles, together with the difficulty of making profitable investments of surplus funds, has caused a feeling among some of the leading bankers in favor of a reduction of expenses wherever practicable. The Directors of the Union National Bank, who have been considering this subject for some time, have concluded to reduce the capital stock of the institution from $1,000,000 to $500,000. The latter sum represented the original capital stock, which was subsequently doubled. The condition of the bank is reported to be excellent, but the percentage of profit has not been what the stockholders thought it should be, and the conclusion was reached that the business could be carried on equally as well on a smaller capital. It is not the intention of the stockholders to withdraw the 50 per cent., and it is understood that most of it will remain as a surplus fund in the bank in addition to the stock. Whatever worthless paper has accumulated in the bank from commercial failures will be charged to profit and loss, and the officers will resume operations with clean books.

SENATOR CAMERON'S APPROACHING MARRIAGE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, April 4.—It is stated upon good authority that the Cameron-Sherman wedding will take place on the 9th of May. Miss Sherman, her mother, and Mrs. Hoyt, her sister, have gone to New-York to make purchases. The ceremony will be performed in this city, and it is expected will be a very brilliant affair.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A BANK TELLER.

DETROIT, April 4.—William B. C. Teller, Paying Teller of the American National Bank, of this city, has disappeared with $5,000 of the bank's money.

THE THREATENINGS OF WAR

DIPLOMACY AND PREPARATION.

RUSSIAN CRIMINATION OF ENGLAND—GERMAN AND RUSSIAN VIEWS OF THE SCOPE AND EFFICACY OF A CONGRESS—BRITISH TRANSPORTS UNDER ORDERS FOR SERVICE IN 48 HOURS—REPORTS OF RUSSIAN MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

ST PETERSBURG, April 4.—The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* says Lord Salisbury's circular shows an absence of conciliatory views by gratuitously attributing ambitious motives to the Russian proposals.

LONDON, April 5.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says Prince Gortschakoff is expected shortly to inform the powers that after Lord Salisbury's circular the congress, were it to meet immediately, would no longer be likely to solve the questions at issue.

Additional Eastern correspondence is published. Lord Odo Russell, the British Ambassador at Berlin, telegraphs on March 13 that Prince Bismarck has requested him to state that Germany would not participate in a conference without England, and that he [Bismarck] cannot understand how a congress for the revision of European rights could be held when England, one of the chief contractors, was absent.

A Portsmouth dispatch says: "The troopships Crocodile and Euphrates were yesterday ordered to be ready for sea in 48 hours."

A special dispatch to the *Standard* from Berlin reports that mobilization has been ordered in the four remaining Russian military districts.

Reuter's telegram from St. Petersburg denies that the Landwehr has been called out.

The *Daily Telegraph* has the following from Vienna: "Advices from Cettinje state that Russia has requested Montenegro to prepare for a renewal of hostilities. Prince Nikita is taking measures accordingly."

A Belgrade special to the *Times* announces that 15 battalions of Servian troops have been ordered to march to the Drina and Save.

ROUMANIA AND THE NEW TREATY.

THE PRINCE AND HIS CABINET DISPOSED TO SUBMIT TO ANNEXATION OF BESSARABIA BY RUSSIA—INDIGNATION OF THE PEOPLE—REVOLUTION FEARED—RUSSIAN POLICY ANNOUNCED WITH CRUSHING STERNNESS.

LONDON, April 4.—The unintelligible rumors recently current of a Cabinet crisis in Bucharest are explained by a letter from that city, dated April 1, telegraphed here from Vienna. It seems that while the people and Legislature are unanimously opposed to Russia, there is a strong suspicion that Prince Charles and his Cabinet are prepared to consent to the cession of Bessarabia, and had really agreed with Gen. Ignatieff in this sense, but found the feeling in opposition so strong that they feared a revolution if they proceeded with the scheme. The Pro-Russian Party, continues the letter, are, of course, anti-Austrian, and circumstances must determine whether the Cabinet will carry out the will of the nation or throw themselves into the arms of Russia. This explanation is partially confirmed by the fact that Bucharest telegrams are very undecided in tone. One published in London this morning says: "The Government is seeking to allay the unnecessary and impolitic excitement over the Bessarabian question."

M. Cogalnicsanu, the Roumanian Minister of Foreign Affairs, writes to the Roumanian Agent at Vienna, March 16, that Prince Gortschakoff had declared to Prince Ghika, the Roumanian Agent at St. Petersburg, that notwithstanding our clamoring Russia's decision in regard to Bessarabia was irrevocable. Russia would not bring the question before the congress nor consent to another power doing so, as it would be an offense to the Emperor. If she could not make us give in she would take Bessarabia by force, and armed resistance would be fatal for Roumania. The dispatch concludes: "Notwithstanding these threats we persist in our refusal to yield."

The Roumanian Agent at Vienna communicates to Sir H. G. Elliot, April 3, a dispatch from the agent at St. Petersburg, recounting a conversation with Prince Gortschakoff, who said: "Is it true that your Government intends to protest against the article of the treaty which provides for the communication of the army in Bulgaria with Russia through Roumania? The Emperor has ordered me to inform you that if you have such an intention he will order the occupation of Roumania and of the disarmament of the Roumanian Army."

The agent replied that Russia should have treated with Roumania, not with Turkey, concerning the passage of the army.

Prince Gortschakoff rejoined: "We did not choose to have anything more to do with you on account of your conduct. It is important that you should know that we insist upon a free passage through your country, and that you should inform your Government of the Emperor's declaration. Your Government must plainly state their decision."

LONDON, April 5.—The *Times'* dispatch from Bucharest says it is becoming extremely improbable that a protest of the Roumanian Chambers against the treaty will be sent to St. Petersburg.

The *Daily Telegraph's* Vienna special says: "I hear from first-rate authority that a rupture between the Russians and Roumanians is exceedingly probable. The latter, in spite of their numerical inferiority, are determined to resist any attack, believing that the excitement in Hungary would compel Austria to interfere."

THE BRITISH FINANCIAL BUDGET.

EXPLANATION BY THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER—SURPLUS OVER ORDINARY EXPENSES, BUT A DEFICIT CAUSED BY THE WAR EXPENDITURES—ESTIMATES—PROPOSED INCREASE OF THE INCOME TAX AND TOBACCO DUTY PASSED BY THE HOUSE.

LONDON, April 4.—Sir Stafford Northcote, in explaining the budget in the House of Commons to-night, stated that the revenue for 1877-88 had been £79,763,298, and expenditures £78,903,495. The surplus for the past year was consequently £859,803. Of the £6,000,0000 voted £3,500,000 had been actually expended, and some further liabilities incurred. The surplus was thus converted into a deficit of £2,640,000. To meet this deficit and further liabilities the Government had applied £750,000 of the surplus revenue and issued exchequer bonds for £2,750,000, running for one year only. They thus commenced the year with a temporary debt of £2,750,600. The estimated deficit for 1878-9 was £1,560,000. This does not include any provision for the redemption of treasury bonds or for further liabilities, £500,000 of which had been incurred for the Army and £200,000 for the Navy, which would have to be met by supplementary estimates. They further estimated the expense of calling out the reserves at £400,000, which allowed for their being under arms three months. They estimated the expense which would have to be incurred for new dock-yards and extra labor at £400,000, thus raising the supplementary estimates to £1,000,000 or £1,500,000. All of these expenses combined showed a total deficit of £5,300,000 or £5,800,000. They proposed to meet during the present year the deficit on ordinary expenditure, the supplementary estimates, and some portion of the outstanding debt for Treasury bonds. For this purpose they proposed to increase the income tax 2 pence on the pound, which they estimated would produce £3,000,000; to increase the proposed duty 4 pence per pound, which they estimated would produce £750,000, and to increase the dog tax in a manner estimated to produce £100,000. But they proposed to make some allowance in the assessment of the income tax for depreciation in the value of machinery, and to grant some exemptions from house tax in particular circumstances. These reductions would cause a loss of £80,000. Thus about £1,550,000 or a deficit would be left over to next year. The Chancellor trusted that the House and country would receive this statement in the same magnificent manner in which the late calls of the Government had been responded to. [Cheers.]

The House passed the resolution in favor of the increase of the tobacco duty and income tax.

LIBERAL TACTICS IN ENGLAND.

SHARP CRITICISM OF THE COURSE OF THE NATIONAL DEPUTATION AND OF THE SPEECHES OF LORDS GRANVILLE AND HARTINGTON—COMBINATION OF LIBERAL MEMBERS TO PREVENT TRAMMELING THE GOVERNMENT POLICY — QUESTIONS BY MR. GLADSTONE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, April 4.—Despite the speeches of Lords Granville and Hartington to the deputation of the National Liberal Federation at the Westminster Palace Hotel yesterday, it is not believed that the opposition will take any strong line against the Government's policy. Mr. Gladstone and his followers may endeavor to force the party leaders into active antagonism, and independent members may introduce resolutions disproving the calling out of the reserves, but there will be strong counter-influences which the party leaders are not likely to disregard. A movement has already received the adhesion of 60 or 70 Liberal members, having for its object to prevent the party from trammeling the Government's foreign policy.

The *Times*, in its leading editorial article, strongly condemns the objects of the deputation, and sharply criticises the speeches of Lords Granville and Hartington. It says: "The deputation themselves are bound to admit that they did not, in all cases, represent majorities in the constituencies, and there are no means of knowing how far their constituencies share the sentiments expressed. If the Government's views are fallacious, it is the duty of the Opposition to endeavor to restrain the Government and enlighten the country. If no such attempt is made, or if it fails, it can only be concluded that the deliberate judgment of the country is in favor of the general policy of the Government. Lord Granville is hardly fair, therefore, in assigning to the Government undivided responsibility in such a crisis. It cannot be too often reiterated that we only ask Russia to enter into the congress without reserve, and listen before she takes any final decision to what the other powers may have to say respecting the preliminary treaty she has made with Turkey. A more unreasonable request could hardly be made, and to designate it, as was done yesterday by the deputation, as a warlike policy, is unjust and misleading."

The Manchester *Guardian*, a Liberal journal, strongly condemns the sort of pressure this deputation intended to put on the Liberal leaders. It says that their assumption that the Government's policy is warlike. "The Ministers," it says, "are not to be held responsible if peace is threatened or broken, because they oppose aims which, though unavowed and illegitimate, are clearly within the scope of the Russian policy."

In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Gladstone asked, firstly, if it was the intention of the Government in the recent communications regarding the congress to reserve to itself liberty to withdraw from the congress upon the the proposal to discuss any matter, discussion of which it did not think admissible; and secondly, why England refused a preliminary conference.

Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, replied, firstly, that all England wanted at the congress was the discussion of every article of the treaty; and, secondly, that Lord Derby's dispatch gave the reason for declining the preliminary conference. Mr. Gladstone thereupon gave notice that he would raise discussion to-morrow because of Sir Stafford Northcote's unsatisfactory reply.

THE BRITISH VIEW OF THE TREATY.

OPINIONS ON THE SALISBURY CIRCULAR FROM VIENNA AND BERLIN—RUSSIA NOT YET PREPARED TO REPLY — ENGLAND REGARDED IN AUSTRIA AS CHAMPIONING INTERNATIONAL RIGHTS.

LONDON April, 4.—The full text of Lord Salisbury's circular had not reached St. Petersburg or Vienna yesterday evening, but judgments on telegraphic summaries thereof, show that its tenor is very well understood. At St. Petersburg it is regarded as proof that the congress could not have succeeded if it had met in the spirit of this circular. At Vienna the effect is so satisfactory as to almost compensate for the failure of the congress negotiations. This effect is said to be heightened by the fact that the public mind was wholly unprepared for such broad views on the part of England. Though the Cabinets may have understood each other, the Austrian people believed that England would only object to such specific articles of the treaty as affected the interests she reserved at the outset, leaving Austria to take care of her own. Lord Salisbury's objections to the treaty fully embrace those of Austria, and establish community of interest which has long been felt to exist, but which is only now brought clearly before the public. Austria now awaits the effect of the English and her own communications at St. Petersburg.

At Vienna, it is said, there is every disposition to facilitate the transformation of the treaty in a European sense, and to show every consideration for Russia. But the Government at St. Petersburg must know by this time that to satisfy Austria the transformation must be real, not apparent. From Berlin there are two voices. The Russian party foresee that the possibility of a bargain between Russia and Austria is still open, and that Gen. Ignatieff is not dissatisfied with the results of his mission to Vienna, though it is admitted from St. Petersburg that this satisfaction is not shared by his colleagues. On the other hand, the Berlin *Post's* sharp anti-Russian article yesterday adopting Lord Salisbury's criticisms of the treaty, and saying England will hardly remain alone in the opinion that the Treaty of Paris, until amended, is the law of Europe, &c., which cannot have been published without Prince Bismarck's consent, is regarded as another evidence of the latter's desire either to humiliate or embroil Russia.

The special correspondent of the *Daily News* at Berlin, however, expresses the opinion that the *Post's* article does not indicate any change in Germany's policy on the main question, but is only a rebuke of Russia for the indifference and neglect lately shown by the German Chancellery. "A similar reminder," says the correspondent, "produced reparation just before Prince Bismarck's speech in Parliament."

The Vienna *New Free Press* of to-day says: "A renewal of bloodshed will be Russia's fault. England is championing international rights."

The *Freemden Blatt* says: "If Russia mitigates the treaty stipulations in consideration of a Turkish alliance, she will thereby deprive the treaty of any binding force."

NOTES OF THE CONTROVERSY.

LONDON, April 4.—The stock market was firm on unauthentic reports of an Anglo-Russian compromise.

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Berlin says the German iron-clad fleet will proceed to the East in the beginning of May.

A special to the Vienna *Political Correspondence* from Constantinople says the conversion of the Sultan to pro-Russian ideas is imminent.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS' FEES.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 4.—United States District Judge Bullard has decided that the fees of Marshals on warrants issued and served in his district are not changed by the seventh section of the act of Congress approved March 22, 1875; that the object of the act of 1875 was to cut off the constructive mileage given by the act of 1853 on processes issued in another district and sent to the Marshal for execution.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

FURTHER ARRESTS ON SUSPICION OF COMPLICITY IN THE MURDER OF LORD LEITRIM—RUSSIA AND THE VATICAN—THE DIRECT CABLE.

LONDON, April 4.—Four more persons have been arrested for complicity in the murder of Lord Leitrim. McTaggart has been released for lack of evidence.

A special dispatch to the *Pall Mall Gazette* from Rome, dated yesterday, says: "Russia offers to send an ambassador to the Vatican at once on the Pope's accepting the present condition of the Church in the Russian Empire."

The Chairman of the Direct Cable in his remarks at the meeting of that company here on the 22d of March said: "Were a cable worked to its very utmost extent and fullest carrying capacity, and only a moderate expense of working allowed for, at 1 shilling tariff it would only give a return of about 2 per cent. per annum not '20 per cent.,' as erroneously printed in the United States."

STEEPLE-CHASING IN ENGLAND.

THE GRAND NATIONAL HUNT STEEPLE-CHASE AT HEREFORD—FILBERT THE WINNER.

LONDON, April 4.—The Grand National Hunt Steeple-chase was run at Hereford to-day, and brought out eight starters. Mr. C. R. Friend's b. g. Filbert was the winner, with Mr. W. E. H. Powell's ch. g. Songster second, and Mr. G. Brown's The Maze third. The last betting was seven to two against Filbert, ten to one against Songster, and eight to one against The Maze.

SUMMARY.

GRAND NATIONAL HUNT STEEPLE-CHASE of 10 sovereigns each, 5 forfeit, and 3 only for subscribers who do not name, to go to the Grand National Hunt Fund, with 250 sovereigns added for bona fide hunters that at the time of starting have never won any steeple-chase, hurdle-race, or flat-race, valued 20 sovereigns, not including the winner's own stake, and that have never started in a handicap steeple-chase or hurdle-race up to the time of starting; 4 years old, 10 stone 10 pounds; 5, 12 stone 1 pound; 6 and aged, 12 stone 10 pounds; to be ridden by qualified gentlemen farmers or farmers' sons, who have never ridden for hire; the second to receive 50 sovereigns, and the third 20 sovereigns, out of the stakes; about four miles; (20 subscribers.)

Mr. C. R. Friend's b. g. Filbert, by Nutbourne, dam Mademoiselle, by Student, aged.....1
Mr. W. E. H. Powell's ch. g. Songster, aged.....2
Mr. G. Brown's The Maze, by Y. Oulston, dam by Ninus, aged.....3

COL. VANCE'S DISAPPEARANCE.

THE BELIEF THAT HE HAS ELOPED WITH A WOMAN STRENGTHENED — FURTHER SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES CONNECTED WITH HIS DEPARTURE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, April 4.—Western Associated Press dispatches from Washington to-night contain a denial of the story of ex-Congressman Vance's elopement with a handsome music teacher. The denial is made upon the authority of Vance's personal friends in Washington, who claim to be advised of the woman's movements. However the case may look at Washington, circumstances which have developed at Col. Vance's home, point very strongly to the theory that there is a woman in the case. The Portsmouth *Tribune*, which is published in Vance's district, says that a close inquiry and comparing of notes have dissipated the theory of his murder, and left very little indicating suicide. It was found that Vance had been borrowing money right and left, and had adroitly managed every movement from the time he left home, so as to cover his tracks when he took the final jump into the dark on that Thursday evening at Cincinnati. So well satisfied was his cousin, Joe Aleshire, after a thorough investigation, that Vance had gone West that he followed on his trail as far as Kansas City, where he heard of him, but gave up the chase and returned to Gallipolis. The disappearance of a handsome and fascinating young music teacher from Gallipolis at the time of the Colonel's departure gave momentum to Mme. Rumor, and public opinion there had settled down in the belief that Vance had become so infatuated with the music teacher as to sacrifice everything for her, and that the twain had disappeared with the intention of meeting on some foreign shore, or in some remote and hidden bower. A difficulty occurred a year ago between Col. Vance and his wife about this same woman, but suspicion was allayed and peace temporarily restored. The *Tribune* says: "We make these announcements with regret, and still hope there may be some explanation of the mysterious facts that will relieve Col. Vance of all the dishonorable imputations. It is almost beyond our comprehension how an intelligent gentleman, honored in public and respected in private, as he has been, with such a brilliant career before him, could be so tempted as to sacrifice family, home, friends, and all self-respect and hope of the future for a mere sensual gratification."

PAYING A FINE WITH COUPONS.

RICHMOND, Va., April 4.—The Supreme Court of Appeals to-day decided that coupons were receivable for all fines due the State. The decision was rendered in the habeas corpus case of a prisoner who had tendered coupons in payment of a fine imposed by the Hustings Court, and which had been refused. Judge Christian, who delivered the opinion, held that decisions in former cases had established the constitutionality of the Funding bill, and that the language of that law that coupons should be received in payment of all taxes, debts, dues, and demands of the Commonwealth, was as broad and comprehensive as it could be. He met the question of the right of the Legislature to make a contract authorizing the money dedicated to the schools by the Constitution to be paid in coupons, and stated that the Constitution meant that such amount as should be realised from fines should be paid to schools. The support of the schools was a high duty, but the payment of the State debt was equally high, and the State had no right to dedicate money due her creditors to school purposes. She must be just before she is generous, and it could not be supposed that the Legislature would fail to perform the duties—pay the debt and support the schools. He

anything to do with it; what I wanted to know was whether any law of the Government, or any Secretary of the Treasury, had given a written opinion that the sinking fund was to be composed merely of surplus revenue in construction of that section of the Revised Statutes which says that the income from Customs shall be applied, first to the interest on the public debt, and second to the sinking fund.

Secretary Sherman—I can only say to you that established custom, as well as the theory of our Government, would seem to require that any sinking fund provided for the extinguishment of the debt cannot be applied until after all current demands upon our revenues are paid. Otherwise, the Treasury would be bankrupt whenever there was a temporary falling off in the revenue. For instance, the law which you read to me and which I helped to frame, (the law of 1862,) providing for the sinking fund, sets aside the receipts from Customs to pay 1 per cent. of the debt. Now, although that was the law, just as mandatory as you have read it, (requiring the sinking fund to be maintained at 1 per cent,) the sinking fund was never spared, nor would it be, during the war. The pledge was never carried out until the old floating debt was mainly refunded.

Mr. Ewing—That was covered by the blanket of war necessity.

Secretary Sherman—Not at all. That matter was presented to Congress frequently on the ground that it was impossible to maintain a sinking fund until there was an excess of revenue over all expenditures, and so it continued until I myself complained of it, after the war was over, insisting that while that was right during the war, it should not apply after peace, and we, therefore, carried through Congress a provision for the sinking fund, so that the money might be applied, so much every year, in pursuance of the old act of February, 1862, and so it continued to be carried on until the unnecessary fall below the expenditures, so as to make it impossible to pay the current expenses of the Government, and to pay the sinking fund at the same time. Thus, from the necessity of the case, any Secretary of the Treasury was compelled to pay the current demands on the revenue before he paid the sinking fund, just as the manager of a railroad would be bound to pay his hands and furnish the fuel to run his locomotives before he would pay the interest on the first bonded debt.

Mr. Ewing—was not the public debt being reduced all that time?

Secretary Sherman—Up to the panic of 1873 it was being reduced all the time, and we paid more during all those years than the law required on what we call the sinking fund—that is, the redemption of the debt.

Mr. Phillips—From what source did the payments come?

Secretary Sherman—From surplus revenues. And so it continued until 1873. Then all at once there was a deficiency of $16,000,000. Well, the Secretary of the Treasury, as a matter of course, would go on and pay the ordinary expenses first, and if there was any deficiency he would report that deficiency to Congress, and if there was any fault about it it was with Congress for Congress should either provide additional revenues to keep up the sinking fund, or else should reduce appropriations. Mr. Richardson was Secretary of the Treasury when the first trouble took place. The exact condition of the Treasury was given two months after the panic, and so on by every Secretary, and as Congress did not feel disposed (and I think rightfully—I was in Congress myself at the time, and take my share of the responsibility) to levy new taxes upon the people in a time of great distress, this deficiency in the sinking fund was allowed to continue from year to year until now, and I presume that it will be allowed to continue, although if Congress can see its way clear to levy a tax upon tea and coffee, to make good the sinking fund, I would like it very much. But I do not think Congress will do so.

Mr. Ewing—I guess not.

Secretary Sherman—Because I do not think that the people would sustain Congress in it. So I do not think there can be any just criticism in throwing on the sinking fund the actual deficiency in revenue, because any Secretary of the Treasury who would undertake to refuse to pay the current expenses of the Government, and who would at the same time pay the whole amount of this technical sinking fund in the payments and payment of the debt, would be overhanied very quickly.

HOW A DRAIN WOULD BE CHECKED.

After the exhaustion of this point, Mr. Ewing put the following question to the Secretary: In case of a drain of gold from the Treasury, what measure would you resort to in order to check it—I mean after resumption?

Secretary Sherman—The Treasury ought to be so strong that the thing would check itself. You can scarcely imagine, in the probabilities of business, that very much excess of foreign liabilities that are not covered by actual cash on hand, except the $300,000,000 of legal-tender notes, the drain upon the Government would be great as to exhaust the reserve of $100,000,000. My own opinion is all based, not upon the fact that $120,000,000 would pay $300,000,000—we all know that is not so—but upon the fact that it is impossible to gather together United States notes, and to present them in such a mass and in such a continuous stream, and that the very effort to do so would raise the value of United States notes. Their convenience is so great and the necessity for them so apparent that such an effort would at once bring them up to par in gold. I think that a drain of five, ten, fifteen, or twenty millions would at once tend to bring up the value of greenbacks until they were at par in gold, and then there would be no disposition to drain them out.

Mr. Ewing—After resumption, the greenback must remain at par in gold as long as the Treasury maintains resumption?

Secretary Sherman—Certainly; and while they are at par in gold they will not be presented to any considerable extent.

Mr. Ewing—Of course, if there was an established difference, say of 1 per cent., or 1-2, or 1 per cent. between gold and greenbacks, the Treasury would be broken pretty quick?

Secretary Sherman—Yes, Sir, or a quarter of 1 per cent. Gold and greenbacks would be about the same.

Mr. Ewing—Therefore, after resumption, greenbacks must necessarily be at par with gold so long as the Secretary is able to maintain resumption. Now, I am supposing a case of a drain of gold from the action of foreign creditors, or from any other cause, and want to know what means you would resort to to check it.

Secretary Sherman—I do not think that it would be necessary to resort to any means; but if it were necessary to devise some means, I would resort to such as have been adopted in other countries—the temporary suspension of specie payment. That is a question which I do not like to discuss, but which is so often quoted as the standard, makes no provision for suspension; there is no legal suspension of payment in England, nor does our law make any provision for it that the Government should meet such an adverse state of circumstances as to make suspension absolutely necessary, the Government would necessarily have to take the responsibility of its legislation and to determine whether the circumstances justified it. That has always been so.

Mr. Phillips—Then do you think that the Secretary of the Treasury has the power to suspend specie payment?

Secretary Sherman—No, Sir; but if demands were made upon the Treasury, which the Secretary could not pay unless he was to pay them out of his own pocket, he would have to stop paying. That is all there is about it.

Mr. Ewing—When, short of the point of your actual inability to go further, would you feel at liberty to stop?

Secretary Sherman—That I cannot state. That will not occur in my time if you give me now such a reserve as I mention, and it will not occur at all, in your time or in my time, in my judgment. But we cannot anticipate what the future will bring forth. We do not know but what we may be involved in war, which would compel a suspension of payment, and we do not know what might be the effect of war in Europe.

THE EFFECT OF A WAR IN EUROPE.

Mr. Phillips—I was going to ask you on that very point. Would not a general war in Europe result in raising the price of gold?

Secretary Sherman—Wise men differ very much upon that. I think that a general war in Europe would give such a demand for our agricultural products, and for everything that we produce and sell, that it would probably inspire confidence, and there would be less danger.

Mr. Phillips—Might it not raise the price of gold as compared with currency?

The Chairman—It might it not have the effect of sending our bonds here?

Secretary Sherman—We are not bound to pay for our bonds unless they are due.

Mr. Ewing—But banks and others that hold gold would be tempted to buy bonds, and the gold would go out.

Secretary Sherman—I do not think so. I have shown you now in these figures that, with such a reserve as I have mentioned, the Government of the United States is stronger for resumption than the Bank of England.

Mr. Ewing—Is now!

Secretary Sherman—No; I say will be, if you give us the reserve I mention. It will then be stronger than the Bank of England.

Mr. Ewing—You said on Monday that it is now stronger.

Secretary Sherman—I do not think that it is now, but I say that before the 1st of January, with an additional reserve of $50,000,000, and if you will provide enough means to carry on the current expenses of the Government, with or without regard to the sinking fund, we will be stronger than the Bank of England. If you make good the sinking fund, we would be better off; but if you do not make it good, it does not affect the question of resumption. With that $50,000,000 additional, (making our reserve $130,000,000 or $140,000,000,) with the fact that our notes are of universal credit and are distributed throughout this great extent of country and among 40,000,000 of people, with the fact that $70,000,000 of our notes are now in the Treasury not likely to be called upon, and with the fact that we have to take care of $70,000,000 more, which they have to take care of upon us without subjecting themselves to the violation of the law of their creation, with their notes absolutely secured by United States notes, if we cannot maintain specie payment, then is it impossible to maintain specie payment on a paper circulation.

The Chairman—That is on the theory all the time that paper and gold are equivalent?

Secretary Sherman—Certainly. Specie payment means the equivalency of gold and paper. It is on the theory that the 1 per cent. difference between gold and silver will disappear before the 1st of January that I propose to commence specie payments; but suppose that that is mistaken; suppose that your feast is overgrounded and that I am overmagine, as many people say I am, still Congress will meet in December, and then the question will be as apparent to every man then, if the resumption act cannot be carried out, I shall come to Congress and say that I have been unable to accumulate this reserve, or that an adverse state of circumstances has arisen, and I am unable to do what the Resumption act requires of me.

Mr. Ewing—But in the meantime the country is on the rack and instead of preparation for impending contraction—

Secretary Sherman—Do you not misinform. The

APRIL 1878

BAYARD TAYLOR HONORED.

A DOUBLE TRIBUTE TO BE PROUD OF.

A BANQUET IN DELMONICO'S, FOLLOWED BY A SERENADE—A NOTEWORTHY GATHERING OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS—SPEECHES BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, BAYARD TAYLOR, EDWARDS PIERREPONT, GEORGE H. BOKER, CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER, GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, AND OTHERS—PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS BY GERMAN CITIZENS.

Hon. Bayard Taylor, the newly-appointed Minister to Germany, was complimented last evening with a farewell dinner "by the citizens of New-York," which, in point both of attendance and of the character of those who took part in it, has seldom been equaled in brilliancy in this City. Delmonico's spacious dining hall was elaborately decorated for the occasion. Four treble streamers of red, white, and blue fretted muslin in pretty combinations hung from the central chandelier to the other four. The German and American flags were festooned together against three of the walls and also on the balcony over the entrance. Streamers of white fretted muslin in fantastic designs were carried from one pier mirror to the other all around the room. Over the principal table was a banner with a white frosted ground and a blue fretted border, on which was painted the American shield, eagle, and motto. Opposite was a large monogram—the B. in white and the T. in blue fretted muslin, with gilt edging. American and German shields and bannerets hung in every direction. Potted plants stood everywhere on brackets, which latter were hung with garlands of artificial leaves. On the principal table were two sugar shields—one of America and the other of Germany—upheld by silvered angels. On each of the other tables the central piece was a corded vanilla-work bearing the magical letters, "B. T.," conspicuously, in white on a pink ground. Immense baskets of cut flowers and potted plants completed the other table decorations. The company consisted of nearly 250 persons. At the principal table were seated, in order from left to right, J. J. Pinkerton, S. Bancroft, Jr., Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, Daniel Huntington, F.A.P. Barnard, George Ripley, Rev. Dr. Bellows, Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, the guest of the evening, Hon. William Cullen Bryant, G. H. Boker, ex-Consul to Constantinople and St. Petersburg; Elliot C. Cowdin, Mayor Ely, Rev. Dr. Adams, S. D. Babcock, President of the Chamber of Commerce; M. Leon Chotteau, French Delegate to this country to negotiate an international coin medal treaty; Peter Cooper, Judge C. P. Daly, and S. B. Ruggles. At the other five tables were: J. C. Cary, D. H. Chamberlin, Frank Leslie, C. C. Norvell, George H. Baker, H. W. Dometz, F. N. Goddard, J. W. Goddard, F. B. Hinsdale, Charles Tracy, W. C. Whitney, E. A. Potts, C. M. Depew, Horace Porter, J. A. Bostwick, J. H. Flagler, W. W. Polk, B. K. Phelps, Gustav Schwab, J. W. Simonson, A. S. Southworth, F. P. Fitts, F. B. Thurber, D. B. Eaton, Clark Bell, Fordyce Barker, J. B. Kiddoo, E. F. Sheppard, S. M. Blatchford, T. C. Acton, H. H. Swift, George H. Foster, J. K. Porter, T. T. Kinney, A. Q. Keasby, A. S. Sullivan, W. H. Appleton, George H. Potts, E. R. Holden, C. Belmont, Dr. Crawford Royal Phelps, A. Chisolm, Alexander Taylor, W. H. Herlbert, S. Ward, S. L. M. Barlow, J. B. Bouton, C. N. Potter, R. O'Gorman, E. A. Burk, R. Morford, T. McElrath, I. Chamberlain, W. Whitewright, T. B. Musgrave, S. L. Clemens, L. M. Lawson, W. G. Hunt, M. O. Roberts, F. J. Herron, J. Seligman, T. H. Porter, S. V. White, J. McGinnis, Jr., D. Expanner, J. Elderkin, George Bayliss, W. Tyng, Jr., and many others. A. Millikren, D. M. Stone, O. C. Marsh, E. Johnson, A. Wilkinsen, J. H. Bromley, C. D. Warner, Noah Brooks, H. Schumacher, A. Noale, H. Yoickmann, O. Ottendorfen, Edward Cooper, David Dows, Benjamin Brewster, B. G. Arnold, E. E. Merritt, S. B. H. Vance, John H. Sherwood, C. S. Smith, S. Tousey, S. H. Wales, I. H. Bailey, W. H. Lee, James M. Constable, Henry Hastings, J. Hyde Pierrepont, Watson, G. B. B. Hill, L. Watjen, G. Moale, C. De Thomsen, H. Oelrichs, T. L. Jarnes, F. Kuhne, E. Salomon, L. Aspinwall, S. E. Gifford, George B. Butler, Le Grand Cannon, George C. Magoun, Richard Irvin, James Otis, W. F. Shepherd, Richard Sharpe, B. H. Field, Noah Davis, H. G. Stebbins, Gus. Coombs, C. I. Shepard, Charles Watrous, J. Van Schaick, William Orton, Samuel Osgood, J. D. Darling, J. W. Brady, J. H. Bradley, Thomas Hicks, C. H. Thomas, L. P. Di Cesnola, Charles Fairchild, J. B. Scribner, H. H. Boyesen, D. G. Croly, H. W. Robbins, Brayton Ives, W. R. Garry, J. S. Osgood, E. Shaw Mack, Rev. Dr. Ewer, D. F. Appleton, W. H. Fogg, G. C. Ward, G. W. Curtis, E. L. Godkin, W. E. Dodge, Jr., J. W. Harper, B. H. Tiekuor, C. T. Dongdon, J. B. G. Finassd, B. S. Conant, W. H. Bishop, H. W. Gilfert, G. P. Lathrop, W. W. Phelps, Whitelaw Reid, W. D. Howells, E. C. Stedman, Capt. Schwenzen, A. Jacobi, Henry Draxler, W. S. Mayo, A. P. Stokes, E. H. Chapin, Howard Crosby, E. J. Washburn, A. C. Barrett, C. P. Randolph, C. H. Hutton, G. W. Carleton, W. A. Hammond, S. Elliot, A. B. Stone, E. S. Gifford, H. Villard, H. H. Morse, C. C. Lewis, Charles Holt, Charles Collins, W. L. Guion, J. W. Field, C. S. Reamer, Jr., H. Charlier, D. W. James, Roswell Smith, H. M. Field, Frank Taylor, S. P. Avery, Cyrus Butler, W. T. Lusk, W. Kessler, L. M. Yale, J. Lafarge, V. Botta, W. C. Church, J. J. Monell, R. Pumpelly, C. King, H. Holt, G. E. Waring, Jr., G. H. Putnam.

When the coffee and cigars had been served after a remarkably good dinner Mr. Bryant arose and opened the intellectual part of the entertainment with a happy speech, in which he spoke of the universal applause with which Mr. Taylor's appointment had been received throughout the country, and sketched various of the peculiar literary labors he had made a success in diplomacy. He was loudly applauded.

A FAREWELL SERENADE.

Just as the guests were about to depart, Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan announced that a large deputation of German citizens had assembled in the neighborhood, and would give Mr. Taylor a farewell serenade in the street on the north side of the building, and he asked that all should wait. Even while he spoke the street was lighted with the glare of a calcium burner, and it was found that a brass band and about 30 members of the Vertreter der Abt Schüler, together with a general assemblage that filled Twenty-sixth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Broadway, had gathered outside. The guests swarmed in the windows, and Mr. Taylor and a small party appeared upon the balcony as the band played one of Abt's compositions. The singers followed with a vocal composition by Abt, and Carl Lahm's "Waldesin am Keis," with instrumental accompaniment. As the music ceased Capt. Siebert, who stood beside Mr. Taylor in the balcony, turned to him and presented him with a congratulatory and farewell address, arranged by Mr. John M. Schmidt for the Vertreter Abt Schuler, and handsomely engrossed. Mr. Taylor received the address with a bow of thanks, and, turning to the assemblage in the street, delivered in German the address, of which the following is a translation:

MY GERMAN FELLOW-CITIZENS: How shall I thank you for coming to crown so beautifully this to me, ever-memorable evening! For Art is the true crown of civilisation; and your songs breathe upon me like a breeze from the German woods. I hold it as a particular honour that you have taken part in this festival; now all the elements are united which I must represent abroad, so far as I can do it. You have not only deavored, as I have, to comprehend the life, the genius, the importance in the world's history of the two great nations—I through repeated residences and the studies of years in your first home, you through the circumstance that you have found in mine a second home. I may assume that we have reached the same conviction, namely, that the races are most fortunately developed by the mutual knowledge, sympathy, and assimilation of the good which belongs to each. The German Empire and the American Republic have much to gain and nothing to lose by continued relations of friendship. One more my hearty thanks. Long live German song and German art!

The address was received with warm applause. At its conclusion three cheers were given for Mr. Taylor by the singers and crowd in the street, and the cheers were echoed from the windows of Delmonico's building. Bowing a farewell, Mr. Taylor withdrew, and soon after the dining party and serenaders dispersed.

SITTING BULL PREPARING FOR A RAID.

OTTAWA, April 4.—Lieut.-Col. Smith, Deputy Adjutant-General of Manitoba, has arrived here, and says there is no doubt that Sitting Bull has a large number of Indians with him, and as soon as his ponies are in proper condition he is likely to swoop down on the American territory for the purpose of raiding and of annoying the United States Government. The Mounted Police, although a very efficient body, are not numerous enough, and are too much scattered to prevent the intended movements of Sitting Bull and his followers. A few horses may be stolen from Canadians, but further annoyance to the Canadian authorities Col. Smith does not anticipate.

NEWBURG, N. Y., April 4.—Philip Phoenix's steam yacht Vidette was launched here to-day.

HELENA, Montana, April 3.—Thirty-five hundred ounces of retorted gold, valued at $50,000, were received here from Penobscot last night.

MONTREAL, April 4.—Nitro-glycerine has been successfully used in breaking up the ice in the harbours of the St. Lawrence opposite this city.

HELENA, Montana, April 3.—Thomas Conroy, foreman of the Penobscot Mine, fell down the shaft yesterday and received injuries from which he died during the night.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 4.—The residence of J. J. Wonnegardner, a farmer, at Rushville, Fairfield County, was entered by burglars on Tuesday night and $5,000 in currency stolen.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 4.—A special from Eatonton, Ga., states that last night the safe of the Treasurer of the Eatonton Branch Railroad was broken open and $6,000 taken; also $30,000 in notes and mortgages. There is no clue to the burglars.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., April 4.—A French Canadian named Edward Williams, while intoxicated, was run down by an express train on a bridge near Brownville last night, and instantly killed. His head was severed from the body, and the remains fell into a

ADDRESS OF MR. TAYLOR.

Mr. Taylor was received with three cheers, all standing, and the band playing "Hail to the Chief." Mr. Taylor spoke as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: You will pardon me for saying that the magnitude of the honor you confer upon me increases, in the same proportion, the task of my capacity to deserve it. I am confronted, before leaving home, by the most difficult of all diplomatic tasks. If I should try to express what I feel on being thus accepted as a member of that illustrious company, the guest of the evening, Hon. William Cullen Bryant, G. H. Boker, ex-Consul to Constantinople and St. Petersburg; Elliot C. Cowdin, Mayor Ely, Rev. Dr. Adams, S. D. Babcock, President of the Chamber of Commerce; M. Leon Chotteau, French Delegate to this country to negotiate an international coin medal treaty; Peter Cooper, Judge C. P. Daly, and S. B. Ruggles. At the other five tables were: J. C. Cary, D. H. Chamberlin, Frank Leslie, C. C. Norvell, George H. Baker, H. W. Dometz, F. N. Goddard, J. W. Goddard, F. B. Hinsdale, Charles Tracy, W. C. Whitney, E. A. Potts, C. M. Depew, Horace Porter, J. A. Bostwick, J. H. Flagler, W. W. Polk, B. K. Phelps, Gustav Schwab, J. W. Simonson, A. S. Southworth, F. P. Fitts, F. B. Thurber, D. B. Eaton, Clark Bell, Fordyce Barker, J. B. Kiddoo, E. F. Sheppard, S. M. Blatchford, T. C. Acton, H. H. Swift, George H. Foster, J. K. Porter, T. T. Kinney, A. Q. Keasby, A. S. Sullivan, W. H. Appleton, George H. Potts, E. R. Holden, C. Belmont, Dr. Crawford Royal Phelps, A. Chisolm, Alexander Taylor, W. H. Herlbert, S. Ward, S. L. M. Barlow, J. B. Bouton, C. N. Potter, R. O'Gorman, E. A. Burk, R. Morford, T. McElrath, I. Chamberlain, W. Whitewright, T. B. Musgrave, S. L. Clemens, L. M. Lawson, W. G. Hunt, M. O. Roberts, F. J. Herron, J. Seligman, T. H. Porter, S. V. White, J. McGinnis, Jr., D. Expanner, J. Elderkin, George Bayliss, W. Tyng, Jr., and many others. A. Millikren, D. M. Stone, O. C. Marsh, E. Johnson, A. Wilkinsen, J. H. Bromley, C. D. Warner, Noah Brooks, H. Schumacher, A. Noale, H. Yoickmann, O. Ottendorfen, Edward Cooper, David Dows, Benjamin Brewster, B. G. Arnold, E. E. Merritt, S. B. H. Vance, John H. Sherwood, C. S. Smith, S. Tousey, S. H. Wales, I. H. Bailey, W. H. Lee, James M. Constable, Henry Hastings, J. Hyde Pierrepont, Watson, G. B. B. Hill, L. Watjen, G. Moale, C. De Thomsen, H. Oelrichs, T. L. Jarnes, F. Kuhne, E. Salomon, L. Aspinwall, S. E. Gifford, George B. Butler, Le Grand Cannon, George C. Magoun, Richard Irvin, James Otis, W. F. Shepherd, Richard Sharpe, B. H. Field, Noah Davis, H. G. Stebbins, Gus. Coombs, C. I. Shepard, Charles Watrous, J. Van Schaick, William Orton, Samuel Osgood, J. D. Darling, J. W. Brady, J. H. Bradley, Thomas Hicks, C. H. Thomas, L. P. Di Cesnola, Charles Fairchild, J. B. Scribner, H. H. Boyesen, D. G. Croly, H. W. Robbins, Brayton Ives, W. R. Garry, J. S. Osgood, E. Shaw Mack, Rev. Dr. Ewer, D. F. Appleton, W. H. Fogg, G. C. Ward, G. W. Curtis, E. L. Godkin, W. E. Dodge, Jr., J. W. Harper, B. H. Tiekuor, C. T. Dongdon, J. B. G. Finassd, B. S. Conant, W. H. Bishop, H. W. Gilfert, G. P. Lathrop, W. W. Phelps, Whitelaw Reid, W. D. Howells, E. C. Stedman, Capt. Schwenzen, A. Jacobi, Henry Draxler, W. S. Mayo, A. P. Stokes, E. H. Chapin, Howard Crosby, E. J. Washburn, A. C. Barrett, C. P. Randolph, C. H. Hutton, G. W. Carleton, W. A. Hammond, S. Elliot, A. B. Stone, E. S. Gifford, H. Villard, H. H. Morse, C. C. Lewis, Charles Holt, Charles Collins, W. L. Guion, J. W. Field, C. S. Reamer, Jr., H. Charlier, D. W. James, Roswell Smith, H. M. Field, Frank Taylor, S. P. Avery, Cyrus Butler, W. T. Lusk, W. Kessler, L. M. Yale, J. Lafarge, V. Botta, W. C. Church, J. J. Monell, R. Pumpelly, C. King, H. Holt, G. E. Waring, Jr., G. H. Putnam.

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FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.....April 4.

SUMMARY.

In the Senate a resolution for a select committee on the propriety of taking the tenth census was adopted. The most of the session was devoted to debate on the Pacific Railroad Sinking Fund bill, but no action was reached.

In the House Mr. Butler introduced a bill to provide for issuing fractional currency, and directing the Secretary to pay out one-sixth of all payments from the Treasury in redemption of bank-notes in legal tender $1, $2, $3, and $5 notes. The door-keeper's case was again taken up, and after debate the resolution declaring the office vacant, and directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to perform the duties until a successor to Mr. Polk is chosen, was adopted.

SENATE.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, offered a resolution that a Select Committee be appointed to consider the propriety of taking the tenth census of the United States. Agreed to.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD SINKING FUND.

At the expiration of the morning hour, the Railroad Sinking Fund bill came up as the unfinished business, and Mr. MATTHEWS proceeded to answer the arguments brought against the Railroad Committee's bill. He differed with Mr. Thurman on the proposition that the bill should pass because it was unconstitutional, in order that there might be a judicial decision on this point. No Senator had a right to surrender his opinion, and if he believed a measure unconstitutional, he should vote according to his conviction. He had been pained to hear Mr. Edmunds refer to the friends of these great and powerful corporations being present on the floor, in the lobbies, and in the galleries. Whatever grain of reality there may be in all this, Senators should be careful how such insinuations are made unless they have specific charges to present. He next referred to the remarks of Mr. Christiancy, who said he had made what was not law appear most like law, and that he had, in citing authorities, stopped at the point where it suited his view, and omitted that which was against it. He had since carefully reviewed the citations and had no corrections to make. He argued that the fact the United States was a creditor and legislating for its own interests was wholly immaterial. The rights of the United States were precisely like the rights of any other creditor, and the situation is the same as if these railroad companies did not owe the United States a dollar. The United States has the same right to legislate for the first mortgage bondholders, or would have for the second mortgage bondholders, if they were in private hands, as they have with the second mortgage in the hands of the Government. In this discussion, the case should be triable as though some third party like the Hon. Mr. Polk held the United States now bonds, and there should be no further exertion of power or exercise of authority than if the debt rested in possession of the Senator from Kentucky or any other person. Mr. Matthews proceeded to examine the contracts and charter of the act of 1862, and said there was a solemn stipulation that the net earnings of the roads should not be touched until the bondholders had received a dividend of 10 per cent, and yet the bill of the Judiciary Committee proposed to violate that solemn compact to the extent of 25 per cent. of the net earnings. The Government, he held, could not sue the roads for money to go into a sinking fund, for there was existing no right to do so, and the roads had a defense that they owed the Government nothing under the contract. Now it was proposed to take away that defense; that is what the Senator from Vermont calls legislative jurisprudence; he called it legislative injustice. If Congress could enact a law providing against a possible future danger it could pass a law requiring every citizen to pay 25 per cent. of his income into the Treasury to be distributed to his creditors in the event of his future bankruptcy. It was said that it was not proposed to take any property, but only the income from the roads. Take away the profits, and of what value was the property. The bill proposed to take property for private purposes; for, as he had said before, the claim of the Government was a private claim, as much as if any person had been a party to the contract. At the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. Matthews said he would withdraw the bill of the Railroad Committee, which he had offered as a substitute, in order that there might be a direct vote on the Judiciary Committee's bill.

Mr. CHAFFEE followed in advocacy of the substitute for the pending bill submitted by him yesterday, a part of which proposes to compel the main roads to adopt pro rata charges with the branches.

Mr. THURMAN contended that the bill proposed by Mr. Chaffee and the Railroad Committee's bill provided that the money due from the roads for the 5 per cent. of the earnings and half the transportation should form a part of the sinking fund, and that the Government was required to pay interest on money that was its own.

Mr. CONKLING made issue with this proposition, and in the course of his remarks said he would not vote for a bill that he would not have voted for if the party had not been a corporation. He would not do a thing to-day to which these corporations that he would not do to-morrow with the greatest favorite of the Senate. He would never give a vote prompted or incited by the fact that the corporations had made, and not lost, money. He had heard statements here, over and over again, of the profits they had made and the dividends divided. Were they to withhold any modicum of justice because gains and not losses had followed them? He favored a proposition that would promote the interests of the corporations, if, at the same time, the interests of the Government were protected. It was, he said, quite time now to pass a new law after the two houses had agreed to submit it to the arbitration of the courts. Mr. Conkling said he had been drawn into the discussion against his injunction, but he could say that he would announce such sentiments and petrify them into law when it was ascertained that there was no milder means without departing so far from ancient ways to secure the Government against further possible loss.

Mr. THURMAN said he would, when he could obtain the floor without taking the time of the Senator from Colorado, try and explain so that even the Senator from New-York, who seemed to know nothing about it, could understand it.

Mr. CHAFFEE then concluded his remarks upon the pending portion of the bill.

Mr. THURMAN, in reply to questions by Messrs. Whyte and Blaine, proceeded to argue that the right to alter and amend reserved in the acts was valid and operative at this time; that the decision of the Supreme Court applied to the law as it stood at the time the decision was rendered, and that it had no bearing upon a law that might thereafter be enacted.

Mr. BLAINE asked at what point the power to amend stopped, in the opinion of the Senator.

Mr. THURMAN said he would not stand here to answer hypothetical questions. Life was too short to stand up here and be catechized like the ancient dialecticians, ready to answer all and any questions that might be presented. He was a plain, practical man to deal with plain, practical questions. He would put a question to the Senator from Maine, and he could take until to-morrow to answer it. Did he deny the right of Congress to require these corporations to provide a sinking fund to meet their obligations to the Government? The Supreme Court had, said, at this session, and while they had been talking about it, decided that this reserved right to amend formed no part of the contract. Look at his own State had, under this reserved right, reduced the rates on a railroad one-third.

Mr. HILL said the distinction which he insisted upon was the contract of the corporation and the subsequent contract on which there was a consideration, and this principle, he claimed, had been settled in the Supreme Court, in the case of Miller against the State of New-York.

In answer to a question from Mr. Kernan, he said there was no legislative power to compel a railroad to pay its debts. The railroad was not incorporated to pay its debts, but to carry freight and passengers. The courts were the proper authorities to compel it. to pay its debts.

At 5 o'clock P. M., on motion of Mr. HILL, the Senate adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to supply a convenient currency with which the minor business transactions of the people may be done. Referred. It provides for issuing 25 cents and 50 cents fractional currency, and that any person possessing less than twenty dollars in bank notes or coin shall receive such amount of fractional currency as he may desire, and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay out one-sixth of all payments made from the Treasury in redemption of national bank-notes in United States legal-tender notes of the denominations of $1, $2, $3, and $5.

THE DOOR-KEEPER'S CASE.

The House then resumed the consideration of Door-keeper Polk's case, and was addressed by Mr. COOK, of Georgia, in favor of retaining the Door-keeper.

At the conclusion of Mr. Cook's speech Mr. HARRISON, of Illinois, demanded the previous question, but the demand was not seconded.

Mr. EDEN, of Illinois, offered as a substitute for the resolution of the majority a resolution censuring Mr. Polk for employing persons in excess of the number authorized by law, directing him to revise the soldiers' roll and remove therefrom all persons not disabled soldiers, and recommitting to the Committee on Accounts the report, with instructions to ascertain what changes may be necessary for the more economic administration of the business of the Door-keeper's department.

Mr. BAKER, of Indiana, who had first brought the charges against Mr. Polk to the attention of the House, spoke in favor of the majority resolution. He called attention to the fact that the last 30 years every Door-keeper elected by the Democratic party had been investigated. He believed that the charges against Mr. Polk were true in every particular; that he had been interested in legislation before Congress, and that he had violated and set at defiance the rules of the House.

Mr. HALE, of Maine, said that Mr. Polk was a creature of the Democratic Party, and now the spectacle was presented of that party pleading some excuse as a reason on which to visit the sins of the party. He pictured the throng of hungry applicants for positions backed by these Representatives. Was it much of a wonder that Mr. Polk had lost his head? He found fault with the report of the Committee on Civil Service Reform. Nothing he said in that report about the influence which induced the Door-keeper to do as he had done. The case of the door-keeper sank into insignificance compared with the radical incompetency of the Democratic Party to administer any branch of the Government. The Committee on Civil Service Reform had labored in Committee on Civil Service Reform had labored in the cause, and would report, and had reported a single resolution, declaring the office of Door-keeper vacant. Had civil service reform exhausted itself so that all that could be done was to turn out an officer? He (Mr. Hale) declined to accept the conclusion of the report. He remembered the fable of the fox and flies, and he did not want another Door-keeper bringing with him a new swarm of flies to feast upon the House. *Voiceof* as a soldier; *Bottom* as a lover: *Dundreary* as a philosopher, and *Mulberry Sellers* as a capitalist cut no such figure as the Democratic Party cut masquerading before the country as civil service reformers, and as capable of administering any branch of the Government, no matter how small.

The main question having been ordered, the vote was taken on the resolution offered by Mr. EDEN, of Illinois, as a substitute for the report of the committee, and it was rejected by a vote of 95 to 135.

The question recurred on the resolutions reported by the committee, as follows:

Resolved, That the position of Door-keeper of the House of Representatives be, and hereby is, declared vacant; and further

Resolved, That, until the appointment of a new Door-keeper, the duties of the office be, and hereby are, devolved on the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. CONGER, of Michigan, demanded a division of the question.

The vote was therefore taken on the first resolution, and it was adopted—yeas 139, nays 80. The following is the vote in the negative, (Republicans in roman, Democrats in italic:]

NAYS.

Aiken,	*Gause,*	*Muldrow,*
Banning,	*Gibson,*	*Quinn,*
Blackburn,	*Giddings,*	*Rainey,*
Bliss,	*Goode,*	*Riddle,*
Boone,	*Guenter,*	*Robbins,*
Bright,	*Harris of Va.,*	*Sayler,*
Cabell,	*Harris of Ga.,*	*Sessa,*
Caldwell of Ky.,	*Herndon,*	*Shelley,*
Carlisle,	*Hatcher,*	*Singleton,*
Chalmers,	*Henry,*	*Stenson,*
Clark of Mo.,	*Hewitt of Ala.,*	*Smith of Ga.,*
Cook,	*Herbert,*	*Sparks,*
Crossey,	*Hooker,*	*Swann,*
Crittenden,	*House,*	*Throckmorton,*
Culberson,	*Hunton,*	*Townsend of Ill.,*
Davidson,	*Jones of Ala.,*	*Tucker,*
Davis of N. C.,	*Jorgensen,*	*Vance,*
Darrell,	*Kenna,*	*Waddell,*
Dickey,	*Kimmel,*	*Welch,*
Durham,	*Knapp,*	*Whitthorne,*
Eden,	*Knott,*	*Wigginton,*
Elam,	*Lipon,*	*Williams of Ala.,*
Ellis,	*Luttrell,*	*Willis of Ky.,*
Errett,	*Manning,*	*Wilson,*
Forney,	*Martin,*	*Yeates,*
Franklin,	*Money,*	*Young*—80.
Gartl,	*Morrison,*	

The next vote was on the second resolution, devolving temporarily the duties of Door-keeper on the Sergeant-at-Arms. It was adopted—yeas 122, nays 115.

Immediately on the announcement of the vote, Mr. HALE, of Maine, rose to move that the House proceed to the election of a Door-keeper.

Mr. EDEN, of Illinois, moved that the House adjourn. Agreed to—yeas 121, nays 113. And the House accordingly, at 4.40 P. M., adjourned.

A FATAL FOOT-BALL MATCH.

THE RESULT OF DRIBBLING—WAS IT A FAIR OR A FOUL BLOW?—RECOMMENDATION OF THE JURY AND REMARKS OF THE JUDGE.

In a foot-ball match at Ashby-de-la-Zouch on on the 28th of February last, a game of foot-ball was in progress in which William Bradshaw, Jr., was on one side and Herbert Dockerty on the other. At one part of the game Dockerty caught the ball and began what is known as "dribbling"—that is, kicking the ball short distances and following it up. While dribbling, Bradshaw ran toward Dockerty to charge him. Seeing Bradshaw approaching Dockerty kicked the ball past Bradshaw, but notwithstanding this the latter continued his charge, and leaped upon Dockerty with his knee protruding very much, his knee catching Dockerty in the stomach, and thereby inflicting injuries to the ground. Dockerty was taken home, and when he knew he was dying he said, "Forgive Bradshaw, as I have done; he has done you a great wrong." Dockerty expired the next day from the effects of the charge.

Subsequently, Bradshaw was tried at the Leicester Assizes with "feloniously killing and slaying" Dockerty. There was a good deal of conflict in the evidence as to whether the charge was fair or not. The judge, in summing up, said he had some doubt that the deceased was killed by the defendant; but on the other hand, it was said he was killed, so to speak, in accordance with the laws of foot-ball, while, on the other hand, it was said it was a foul blow. Persons certainly could not be allowed to make laws whereby it should be allowable for one man to strike another in a way to imperil his life. In the present case they had to decide whether the act of the defendant was malicious or merely a misfortune. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and the defendant was discharged. Commenting on the acquittal of the prisoner, the *Ball and Ball Gazette* of March 21 says: "This, perhaps, was to have been expected; especially after Lord Justice Bramwell's having, no doubt very properly, told the jury that it would be safer to consider, in spite of some evidence to the contrary, that the prisoner was playing in accordance with the rules of the game. For although, as his Lordship observed, 'no rules of practice of any game could make that lawful which was unlawful by the law of the land,' yet, on the other hand, 'if a player is observing the laws of a game and not going beyond them, it may be reasonable to infer that he is not actuated with an intention to injure the person her which he knows will be likely to be productive of death or injury.' Acting on the spirit of these directions, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and at the same time suggested a recommendation that the laws of foot-ball should be altered. Lord Justice Bramwell, however, showed some diffidence about recommending the alteration. 'I hardly think,' he said, 'that I am the person from whom such a recommendation should come. I have never played foot-ball, and am not now likely to do so.' But surely the very impartiality of the position which he thus occupies pre-eminently fits him for an arbiter; and he might safely, perhaps, have made a less guarded suggestion that 'it would be as well even for young men to try to make these accidents as little likely to occur as possible.' In short, the acquittal of the slayer and the acquittal of a player upon a charge of this kind is the condemnation of the game. If he played, as the jury find that he did, according to the association rules, so much the worse for those rules. It appears from this case that under those regulations a player, in order to 'charge down' another player's kick, may leap into the air and descend upon the other player with such force as to cause mortal internal injury."

SHERMAN AND BOUTWELL.

WHAT THEY THOUGHT OF RESUMPTION NEARLY TEN YEARS AGO.

From the Philadelphia Press, April 4.

The two letters subjoined were written, one of them nearly nine and the other nearly 10 years ago, to J. H. Puleston, Esq., member of the British Parliament from the borough of Devon, by Hon. George S. Boutwell, late Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and Hon. John Sherman, his successor. Mr. Puleston consented to their publication, when asked by our European correspondent, because they reflect much credit upon Messrs. Boutwell and Sherman, and because they read like prophetic warnings in the light of recent events:

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1868.

DEAR SIR: I would frankly answer your inquiries if I could do so, but there is no more reason now than what either Senate or House will do. I know what I would do, and that is resolutely to force the question of specie payments. It is the first primary step to regular business and prosperity. The people profess it with me is plain. I would allow the greenbacks to be converted into a 5 per cent. bond, set apart in sums of 140 mills in gold, to reduce the debt; then authorize and encourage contracts in gold, and allow old and new banks to start freely on a gold basis, and issue gold notes. With them and other aids we would get back to specie payments without a crash. It will grind a while, but that is unavoidable. I do not think it a good time to go into debt. Very truly yours, JOHN SHERMAN.

To J. H. PULESTON, Esq.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 21, 1869.

DEAR SIR: I shall be glad to hear from you, and especially with reference to the prospect of a new loan at 4½ per cent., say 20 years to run, interest payable in London or Frankfort, and principal payable in this country, to be issued in exchange for 5-20 bonds. Of course I cannot see what the policy of Congress may be, but it is reasonable to expect that they will be anxious to secure an exchange of the existing loan for one at a lower rate of interest. With the improvement of our credit and the certainty that the public debt is to be paid within a reasonable period of time, there can be no doubt of the advantage which such a loan will offer to the holders of our present securities. Yours, &c.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
J. H. PULESTON, Esq., New-York.

THE DANGER OF HIGH-HEELED BOOTS.

The danger as well as the inconvenience of the fashion which it has pleased woman in her wisdom to adopt of wearing high-heeled boots is illustrated by the evidence given at an inquest recently held at a hospital in London touching the death of a patient of that institution who met with her death under the following circumstances. The deceased, a married woman, left her home in good health on the 29th of January, and the same night was brought home in a cab with a fractured leg. The driver of the vehicle made no remark as to how the injury had been received, but, after asking for his fare, drove off. The deceased, however, after removal to the hospital, stated that she was just stepping from the curb into the carriage-road when, owing to her boots having excessively high heels, she slipped and fell. It is supposed she was run over, as the injury she had received was of so serious a nature that amputation had to be performed, and she died later from exhaustion. The jury returned a verdict of "accidental death." The only wonder is that such accidents are not of more frequent occurrence.

A POISONOUS STOCKING.

The Montreal *Gazette* of the 3d inst. says: "A little over a month ago a young man, 19 years of age, named Stewart Smith, boarding at No. 104 Prince-street, inflicted a slight wound on his foot while paring a corn. For several days he felt no inconvenience and went to work as usual, but afterward his foot began to swell, and got so painful that he was induced to go to the General Hospital, which he did on the 20th of March. Despite the efforts he got worse, and died on Monday evening at 10 o'clock. It appears that, after his foot began to bleed, he put on a fine stocking, and it is supposed his blood was poisoned through the stocking. Dr. Fenwick, the coroner, was notified, and held an inquest on the body yesterday afternoon, when a verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts."

LAW REPORTS.

COURT NOTES.

The hearing in the matter of the probate and contest of the will of the late Samuel Wood, has been adjourned until May 21.

In the suit of Gordon against Hartman, Judge Shea, in the Marine Court, yesterday, held that a hotel proprietor's lien for board, &c., does not attach to the piano and other furniture, as it does to the baggage, of a guest.

Jacob Schiff, a cigar-maker, who was arrested recently on a charge of failing to make the proper entries in his books of his purchases of leaf tobacco, as required by the internal revenue regulations, was honorably discharged yesterday by United States Commissioner Shields, there being an entire absence of any wrong intent.

Mrs. Tom Ri-jon was committed in default of $300 bail at the Tombs Police Court yesterday to answer a charge of assault made against her by Frederick H. Lyon, of No. 31 Liberty-street. The defendant stated that the complainant had insulted her, and a Police Officer not being present, she struck him on the back with her cane.

The injunction proceeding against James C. Duff, to prevent overcrowding at Booth's Theatre, was yesterday adjourned by Judge Daniels, in Supreme Court, Chambers, to Monday next, Mr. Duff's counsel stipulating that the law should not be violated in the meantime. This really ends the proceeding, as Mr. Duff's lease expires on Saturday.

Dominick Bannion, Edward McGuire, and Martin Diskan, who were jointly indicted for manslaughter, were acquitted by Judge Daniels, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday. The men were accused of kicking Jeremiah Lane to death, at No. 41 Washington-street, on Oct. 4, 1876. There was virtually no evidence against the accused.

The jury in the case Hirshfeld & Stein against Barney, Collector, in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Wallace, yesterday rendered a verdict for the defendant. This was an action in which plaintiffs sought to recover back duties claimed to have been paid in excess on an importation of plush, which they claimed was liable as velvet.

Judge Daniels, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday granted an order requiring the Police Commissioners to show cause to-day why they should not be punished for their contempt in refusing, as alleged, to make supplemental return to the writ of certiorari obtained by Mark Haggerty. The latter was a roundsman, and was removed by the Commissioners. He is now seeking to be reinstated.

The sisters of the late Hirsh L. Hynes, against whom judgment was had in an ejectment suit brought by Mary Eliza Hynes, Mr. Hynes' wife, have appealed from the judgment to the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas. In this action the jury found that Mrs. Hynes was legally married to Mr. Hynes, and that the children of the former are legitimate. Chief Justice Daly yesterday fixed the amount of the bond on appeal at $25,000.

The trial of the suit of Joseph and William C. Spears against the City, John Mathews, and Ezekiel R. Thompson was begun before Judge Van Vorst, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday. The plaintiffs are seeking to recover $12,262 and interest on an award in the first Broadway widening proceedings, and the details of the case are very intricate. The City claims it has paid the award, in accordance with the decision of the second set of Commissioners. The case is still on.

The trial of the case of Benjamin P. Fairchild against Teresa Lynch was begun before Judge Speir, in Part II. of the Superior Court, yesterday. The suit is brought to recover $5,000 on a bond given to secure the performance of a contract for the sale of mortgaged premises under foreclosure. In answer, the defendant says she was deceived by the plaintiff's agents into buying a house of bad repute for $73 at a higher price than she had agreed to pay for it; that the deed was never shown to her until after it had been recorded, and that she never agreed to assume the payment of the mortgage on it, which was foreclosed. The case is still on trial.

VARIANCE IN JUDICIAL DECISIONS.

A direct variance of judicial opinion seems to have arisen on a very material and important question in regard to the new Code. It was held by Judge Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, some time since, in the case of the Bowery National Bank against Duryee, that where the cause of arrest is extrinsic to the cause of action, it must be stated in the complaint in order to uphold an order of arrest. Judge Lawrence put his decision on the broad ground that a man was as much entitled to a jury trial when his liberty was at stake as when only a claim for damages is at issue. Judge McAdam, in the Marine Court, and a Judge of the Supreme Court in the second department held the contrary. The question was again argued before the latter in the case of David Thomson and another, as Executors, against Lesser Friedberg, a decision in which was given by Judge Daniels, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. The case is briefly stated in the opinion: "The affidavits, taken together, support the conclusion on which the order of arrest was made, that the defendant had removed or secreted his property with the intent to defraud his creditors. When the arrest proceeds upon that fact, it is extrinsic of the cause of action, and not to be stated in the complaint. That rule of practice has become perfectly well settled, and the order granting the warrant of arrest should have been subscribed by the plaintiff's attorney. (Code, sections 561 and 562.) The statute upon this subject is imperative, and it has not been complied with in this case. The error in the undertaking should also have sworn that he was worth the amount specified in the affidavit exclusive of property exempt from levy and sale under an execution." The order of arrest was therefore set aside, unless the order of arrest is subscribed by the plaintiff's attorney within five days, and a copy delivered to the defendant or his attorney, and a proper affidavit attached to the undertaking.

HIRING SMALL BOYS TO PICK POCKETS.

As Miss Ella B. Rutter, of No. 809 Madison-avenue, was walking through Sixtieth-street with her two sisters, on March 22, a youth snatched her pocket-book, containing $106, and ran off. The lady asked a young man who was walking behind her to pursue the thief, and he did so, but instead of catching the fugitive assisted him over the wall into Central Park. Miss Rutter immediately went to the Twenty-eighth Precinct Station-house and gave a description of the thief, which resulted in the arrest of John Hartel, a boy of 13, living at One Hundred and Eleventh-street, near Third-avenue. The prisoner was recognised by Miss Rutter as the boy who had snatched her pocket-book. He freely admitted the fact, stating in addition that he had divided the money with Otto Oswald, of No. 18 Stanton-street, the young man who had aided him to escape. The latter, it was subsequently learned, had just served a term in the State Prison, and made a practice of engaging small boys to pick ladies' pockets. When the pickpockets were called up for trial by Assistant District Attorney Bell, in General Sessions yesterday, both pleaded guilty. Judge Sutherland sent Oswald to the State Prison for two years and six months, and committed Hartel to the House of Refuge.

THE UNIVERSITY BUILDING BURGLAR.

John Newell, the burglar, who was captured by Mrs. Henrietta A. Mathews, janitress of the University Building, in the act of carrying off a bundle of clothing valued at $114, which he had stolen from the room of Frederick S. Comstock, a law student, was arraigned by Assistant District Attorney Bell, in General Sessions, yesterday. A tenant named Soven saw Newell acting suspiciously, and pointed him out to Mrs. Mathews, who seized the intruder and held him until he was taken in charge by an officer. The prisoner pleaded guilty to burglary, and Judge Sutherland sentenced him to four years in the State Prison.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, April 4.—No. 181—Eleventh Ward Savings Bank vs. Hay; argument resumed and concluded. No. 186—Gildersleeve vs. Landon; argued by R. E. Anderson for appellant, and John Cadman for respondent. No. 151—Guest vs. City of Brooklyn; argued by John C. Townsend for appellant; respondent to submit. No. 186—Odell vs. Hoyt; argued by R. W. Vanpelt for appellant; respondent to submit. No. 189—Goodwin vs. Massachusetts Mutual Insurance Company; argued by George Bliss for appellants and George J. Danforth and P. M. Crandrall for respondent. No. 153—Lynch vs. McNally; argued by Malcolm Campbell for appellant, and Frank J. Dupignac for respondent.

The following is the day calendar for Friday: Nos. 138, 145, 179, 180, 190, 192, 195, 197.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Daniels.

Opinions.—Thomson, &c., vs. Friedberg; Commercial Union Insurance Company vs. Mase.

Sent to Referee.—Bennett vs. Gray. As the papers now stand, the defendant's application has been fully met by the cashier's affidavit. For that reason it is unnecessary to consider the merits of the motion. The application must be denied, but without prejudice to its renewal on further proofs and payment of costs of opposing the motion.

By Judge Lawrence.

Orders Granted.—Teller vs. Teller; Strouffer vs. Bennett; Bellheimer vs. Rodenbeck; Rowe vs. Guillemane.

First National Bank vs. Becker.—Give notice.

Miller vs. Smith.—Order granting payment of costs of motion and costs before notice of trial.

By Judge Donohue.

Abenante vs. Long Island Rubber Company.—Motion denied, with costs. Memorandum in Burdett vs. Long Island Rubber Company.

Burdett vs. Long Island Rubber Company.—Motion denied, with costs. After consultation with Judge Lawrence, who had heard the various motions, I fully agree that the plaintiff should have the right to enter his judgment, inasmuch as the defendant has failed to comply with the statute of limitation by suing on any claim he may have against stockholders. When it reaches that point, on proper security, plaintiff's pending suit may then be staid, but the present motion is denied, with costs.

By Judge Barrett.

Livingston vs. White.—Order settled.

Baker vs. Mackie.—Motion for reference denied, with $10 costs to abide event.

Kahn vs. Kaufman.—A part of the matter complained of is irrelevant, and it is all matter of evidence, not of fact, so far as it is proper to be proved at all. The proper averments of fact contained in the complaint. Motion granted with $10 costs.

Hall vs. Hall.—Motion for reference denied, with $10 costs. The opinion of the Chancellor in the House of Lords, case of the present plaintiff vs. Wilson, is quite conclusive on the law, and I may refer also to my own opinion in the Anderson Manufacturing Company vs. Garner, filed at Special Term [equity] in July, 1876, as to the right of protection against the unlawful use of a trade-mark.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Hirkes vs. Bradberg et al.—Findings signed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sanford.

Silverstein vs. Vultz et al.—Judgment in favor of plaintiff and against defendant Veltz for $750 damages, and for costs. Also in favor of defendant Cohen and against plaintiff, that complaint be dismissed, with costs. Memorandum.

Millhank vs. The National Bank of Norwalk.—Judgment signed.

By Judge Freedman.

Nichols vs. Flanders.—Order denying motion for a Referee denied, with $10 costs to abide the event of the action.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Scott vs. Sanford.—It is ordered that the order directing examination, &c., be dismissed, without costs, &c.

Tuthill vs. McGovern et al.—Motion denied.

Mack vs. Lyman et al.—Action discontinued.

Abelson vs. Frank et al.—Undertaking approved.

Shaw vs. Brady.—Order restoring cause to calendar.

Walker vs. McDonald et al.—Order staying proceedings pending appeal.

Thomas vs. Solinger.—Action discontinued.

Duell vs. Lamer et al.—Referee's report confirmed, and judgment of foreclosure and sale ordered.

Frasier vs. Frasier—Order appointing George W. Venable, Esq., Receiver of the property of defendant.

Van Rock vs. Thomas.—The weight of precedent is against stating in the complaint the matter objected to. Motion granted, without costs.

Sohn vs. Heisinger.—An issue of fact was tried. The costs for the trial have been $30.

Chedsey vs. Derret et al.—Motion for Receiver granted.

Orders Granted.—Williams vs. Marotzki; Anker vs. Shoenberg; McMillen vs. Crosby; Babbitt vs. Shinn; Sniffen vs. Koechberg; Walker vs. McDonald; Meyer vs. Farleigh; Cornwallis vs. Desajer; Jaffroy vs. Roberts; Heyenga vs. Knapp; Arnold vs. Goodwin.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief-Judge C. P. Daly.

Application Granted.—Moller vs. Briggs, three actions; in the matter of the assignment of Hennan; Frothingham vs. Cuthbert; Candee vs. Arnold; Schuyler vs. Palmer; in the matter of the assignment of Fleming vs. Crawford vs. O'Conner; Pease vs. Till; Seebald vs. Burchill.

Angomar vs. Brunck.—Bond approved.

In the matter of the assignment of Ofenheimer.—Order discharging Assignee and releasing sureties.

In the matter of the assignment of Da Cunha.—Counsel must explain matters more fully.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Goepp.

Cocks vs. Falconer.—Motion to overrule demurrer granted.

Goodale vs. De Vico.—Referred to Frederick B. Jennings.

Meigle vs. Myers.—Order declaring answer abandoned.

Laidlaw vs. Ullman.—Sureties approved.

Pearlyn State Company vs. Allen.—Motion granted.

Orders Granted.—Bell vs. New-York Orthopedic Dispensary; Rock vs. Campbell, Jr.; Beverly vs. Lichtenstine; Constant vs. Clark; Solomon vs. McNab.

By Judge McAdam.

Herman vs. Goldberg.—Motion to open default granted on terms.

By Judge Shea.

Pierce vs. Young.—Motion on minutes for new trial denied.

Holly vs. McElroy.—Memoranda for attorneys.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Daniels, J.

Nos. 25, 48, 53, 68, 88, 89, 102, 121, 125, 126, 128, 149, 162, 166, 194, 198, 204, 209, 250, 262, 271, 275, 276, 277, 278, 281, 282, 283.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until April 23.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Demurrer—No. 8. Law and Fact—Nos. 439, 315, 139, 209, 308, 323, 353, 356, 357, 359, 360, 361, 370, 376, 378, 67.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Short Causes—Nos. 172, 332, 3221, 2538, 3125, 2974, 3329, 3311, 3260, 3269, 3002, 3222, 2784, 3326, 1068, 3280, 2246, 3122, 3265.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Donohue, J.

Short Causes—Nos. 2777, 2790, 2920, 2524, 3070, 3037, 3036, 2837, 2282, 3113, 3181, 2849, 2707, 3251, 3262, 3308, 3268, 2009.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Short Causes—Nos. 1063, 2325, 2826, 2527, 2870, 2917, 2144, 3146, 2531, 3059, 2181, 3033, 3046, 3140, 3299, 3271.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos. 8, 45, 50, 63.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos. 499, 252, 678, 646, 647, 648, 317, 1235, 819, 821, 822, 886, 651, 652, 753.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos. 512, 663, 1092, 1093, 680, 675, 849, 858, 621, 781, 864, 868, 870, 871.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Curtis, C. J.

Case on—No. 451. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Held by C. P. Daly, C. J.

Nos. 4, 6.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos. 19, 23, 2, 33, 14.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Case on—No. 1059. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos. 1040, 1351, 1200, 2064, 1422, 596, 840, 730, 1446, 1448, 1320, 1143, 1450, 1451, 1452.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Shea, J.

Short Causes—Nos. 2773, 4173, 4087, 3254, 4209, 3433, 3994, 6726, 4376, 4382, 4414, 4390, 4164, 4037, 3617.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by McAdam, J.

Short Causes—Nos. 4277, 3172, 4155, 4240, 4095, 4287, 4103, 4084, 4346, 4353, 4396, 4426, 4324, 4307, 4076, 4158, 4383.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Shea, J.

Short Causes—Nos. 4271, 4306, 4328, 4099, 4326, 3867, 4161, 4162, 4291, 4362, 4363, 4303, 4332, 4347, 4360.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Henry Bernstein, felonious assault and battery.
Henry Schebe, petit larceny.
Edward Murray, concealed weapons.
Henry Williams, Reuben Johnson, John Loftus, Frank Jackson, and Charles Dreyfuss, burglary.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

John Walsh, robbery.
James Gallagher, robbery.
Thomas Taylor, felonious assault and battery.
Thomas Madden and James Hudson, burglary.
Joseph Waters and John Nagle, burglary.
Hugh McNulty, burglary.
John Murray, Peter Fallon, and James Murray, burglary.
Charles Landers, grand larceny.
William Ackerson, larceny from the person.
Bernard Donnelly, larceny from the person.
Robert Burnes, larceny from the person.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Daniels, J.

Philip Engle, manslaughter.

HOW REPUBLICAN RULE PAYS.

The Philadelphia *Press* of the 3d inst. says: "When Gov. Bigler retired from the Gubernatorial chair—the last of an unbroken line of Democratic Governors reaching from 1823, the Administration of William F. Johnston only excepted—he left to the State a debt of $41,000,000. Before the time of Gov. Pollock Pennsylvania had elected but two Governors who were not Democrats—Gov. Johnston, first mentioned, and in 1820, Gov. Hiester, a Federalist. We may safely charge our burden of State debt to Democratic administration. Since the advent of Whig and Republican administrations the debt has been reduced steadily on the decrease, so that after having borne the terrible strain of war, it has been brought down to within $23,000,000. Our extraordinary war expenses alone amounted to $6,000,000, and these have been taken into this account. In the face of all this the personal taxes have been reduced and the tax on real estate removed entirely. The farmer and small owner now pays not one cent land-tax in Pennsylvania. This is one plank in our platform for the coming campaign, and a strong one purely State issue ever presented to the people. Curtin, Geary, and Hartranft, this line of Republican Governors have done this, and the safe course is to continue the succession."

GENERALS IN HIGH COMMAND.

The *Deutsche Heeres-Zeitung* is by no means inclined to agree with Sir Garnet Wolseley in praising the "five years' rule" in force in the English Army. Sir Garnet, (the German paper remarks,) in his article on the military power of France, points out that the regulation that every command, from that of a division down to that of a battalion, shall be held for five years only is a very advantageous one for the service, since it insures that if by chance an inefficient or incapable officer should succeed to a command, he will, at all events, be got rid of at the end of five years, and the result must be that both in bodily and intellectual qualifications the English officer will be superior to those of other nations. The *Heeres-Zeitung*, however, will not allow that this is the case. In the first place it maintains very great care is taken in the German Army that no unfit, or in anyway inefficient, officer shall ever succeed to a high command, and should an officer, after succeeding to a higher

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—OPERATIC SELECTIONS.—Miss Kellogg, Miss Cary, Mme. Marie Rôse, Mr. Tom Karl.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN—Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Howard.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—DIPLOMACY—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Rose Coghlan.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—A CELEBRATED CASE—Mr. G. F. Coghlan, Mr. Parselle.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—LONDON SHOW, PARISIAN CIRCUS, AND SANGER'S MENAGERIE.

PARK THEATRE.—OUR BACHELORS—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Miss Maude Granger.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—THE EXILES—Mr. A. Dampier, Mr. F. B. Wards, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis.

FIFTH-AVENUE HALL.—PRESTIDIGITATION AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

STANDARD THEATRE.—FASCHON—Miss Maggie Mitchell, Mr. William Harris.

BIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE CRAIGA DHOUL.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE, AND COMICALITIES.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—FACE, MINSTRELSY AND VARIETY—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

THE AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH—BRONCHO HORSES—EDUCATED DOGS. Day and Evening.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS AND SCULPTURE.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in the Middle Atlantic States, clearing weather, preceded near the coast by rain areas, north-westerly winds, stationary temperature, and rising, preceded in north-east portions, by falling barometer.

Three days of debate have been necessary to prepare the minds of the Democrats of the House for the final sacrifice of Doorkeeper POLK. Yesterday, after a long and acrimonious discussion, the office was declared vacant, and the places that knew POLK will know him no more. The oversight of the patronage heretofore lodged in the office of Door-keeper is temporarily transferred to that of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House. This is a lame and impotent conclusion of the whole matter. The majority in the House have put two men, one after another, into the Door-keeper's office. Now, as if in sheer despair, they turn out the latest incumbent and sit down and wonder what they shall do next. POLK is out, but nobody else is in; and it is a question whether the office will be abolished or whether the party will try again to manage it so that there shall be no more pegs than holes. Since Col. POLK, (who has been more sinned against than sinning,) is fairly out of office, he can afford to cleanse his stuffed bosom of the perilous secrets which relate to the inner management of the House of Democratic Representatives. Doubtless, it would be a diverting exposition of the incapacity of the Democratic Party to administer one of the minor branches of the public service.

The British people are just having a slight foretaste of the cost of protecting their "interests" in the Orient against Russian aggression. Instead of going into the next fiscal year with a surplus of $4,300,000, as they would have done but for the war excitement, they have a deficit of $11,300,000 at the present moment, and the prospect at the close of the year of one of $29,000,000. This will be raised by an increase of two pence in the pound on the income tax, four pence the pound on tobacco, and of $500,000 in the dog tax. This is not a formidable burden of taxation, but it comes at a moment of intense commercial stagnation, when the country is adjusting painfully the losses incident to great over-trading, and to the extraordinary conversion of available capital into fixed or unavailable forms. Nor will this be the only sacrifice which the British people will be compelled to make, should war ensue. Entirely apart from their direct expenses, they would be likely to lose something of the commanding position which they now hold, both as to trade and manufactures and as carriers of freights.

An interesting meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, at which the two subjects of most importance were the railroad combination and the French commercial treaty. The chamber was informed by Mr. CHARLES S. SMITH that he had the assurance that the Mayor would sign the ordinance permitting the steam railroads to use the Belt Railway tracks at night. On the strength of this, a resolution was adopted declaring that the New-York Central and Erie Roads should now withdraw from the combination which requires higher rates to and from New-York than are asked of competing cities—a position which it would be hard to dispute. M. LEON CHOTTEAU addressed the chamber in a very clear and sensible speech regarding the movement for a reciprocity treaty with France. He declared that the concessions which America might demand of France need not seriously disturb any one; that they would be gladly granted. He had come simply to ask us to a public discussion at Paris. This is certainly a very temperate demand, and there will be very exceptional advantages at Paris this year for an intelligent and mutually profitable discussion.

During an interval of reckless honesty, yesterday, the House Committee on Elections dismissed the case of MCDONNELL (Democrat) against WILLIAMS, the Republican member from Oregon, Mr. WILLIAMS keeps his seat, and the Democrats have actually given up one vote which they might have had if they had been as bold as they were in the Dean case. But, as if in a spasm of repentance over this concession to justice, it was next decided that the Republican contestant for the seat of CHALMERS, Democratic Representative from Mississippi, had no case. Altogether, eleven of the seventeen contests in the House have been disposed of. There is yet chance enough for the Democrats to recover from their unexpected and quite unprecedented extravagance in the matter of fairness.

The return of the two Roumanian envoys sent to London and Vienna, with the news that both England and Austria are opposed to Russia's projected annexation of Bessarabia, has given an unmistakable stimulus to the growing anti-Russian feeling of the Principality; but even this open support does not fully account for the recent acts of the Cabinet of Bucharest. The objection of a small and embarrassed State to have the lines of communication upon which her most lucrative traffic depends blocked for an indefinite time by the passage of a foreign Army is intelligible enough; but when we find her actually refusing stores and material to a Government able and willing to pay a high price for both, we cannot but suspect that a secret influence from Berlin is impelling the lesser Hohenzollern to do the will of the greater. Should this be so, it proves that Germany's friendship for her "ally" has a limit, and that beyond that limit the latter must not attempt to pass. The reported movement of Russian troops in the direction of Giurgevo is probably a *canard*, as any present attempt to coerce a State which commands all Russia's lines of communication would be sheer insanity, especially now that Austria's approval of the English circular is an established fact. The *Daily Telegraph's* statement that M. TISZA has declared himself unable to answer for the Hungarian Parliament in the event of Austria's opposing the British policy, savors strongly of invention, when contrasted with the same statesman's pacific utterances two days ago; but the speedy return of Gen. IGNATIEFF to the scene of his supposed "failure" sufficiently shows that, whatever Austria's intentions may be, Russia is far from considering them as perfectly friendly.

The New-Jersey House of Representatives yesterday passed a bill to prohibit the manufacture of boots and shoes in the State Prison at Trenton. This is a yielding to a demand similar to that made upon the New-York Legislature, but which was summarily refused. The communistic theory is that the classes of men permitted to work should be reduced in number as far as possible. The odious phrase, "convict labor," has been used in more than one instance to prejudice sober-minded people against the employment of the inmates of prisons in any productive industry. The Trenton Prison usually contains about 800 men and boys. Those who are not employed in the work needed for the administration of the internal economy of the institution can be kept at work in the shoe shops, the only manufacturing branch of the prison. These abolished, the blatant friends of the working man can exult over the abolition of "convict labor." But the result upon the vast body of prisoners, depraved and idle, will certainly be calamitous.

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS IN THE SENATE.

If character, capacity, and intelligence still retain weight in the Senate, there can be little doubt as to its final action in regard to the indebtedness of the Pacific Railroads. All these qualities are arrayed in support of the Judiciary Committee's bill. The special pleading of Mr. MATTHEWS and the eccentric utterances of Mr. HILL are literally buried beneath the judgments of the best constitutional lawyers. Party differences are forgotten in the discussion of the principles which underlie the propositions of the Thurman bill. The Republican EDMUNDS and the Democratic THURMAN, the judicial DAVIS and the Independent BOOTH, are types of the varying shades of opinion which are for once in unison. The right of Congress to enact a measure compelling the companies to provide for the discharge of fast-accumulating obligations is as manifest as the Treasury's need of the protection sought. The masterly argument of Mr. DAVIS would be conclusive as to the right which it is proposed to exercise, if there were no other foundation for it than the broad grounds of equity and public interest. But as he and Mr. EDMUNDS have both plainly shown, the right inheres in the acts on which the companies rest,—under the first act conditionally, under the second unconditionally; and Messrs. MATTHEWS and HILL simply play the parts of the companies' attorneys when they assail as an invasion of vested privileges the exercise of the power thus clearly reserved. So far as debate is concerned, the legal aspects of the subject are disposed of. The strong men of the Senate are all on one side.

The expediency of the creation of a sinking fund is not in dispute. Upon this point the companies concede all that is required. Their practice has not harmonized with their professions or the action of Congress would have been anticipated long ago. The controverted point relates to their financial ability. Are they able to carry the burden which the Judiciary Committee proposes to fasten upon them? On their own showing, yes. There may be some reason for objecting to the exaction of a relatively heavier contribution from the Central than from the Union Pacific; but, with no other information than that supplied in their own statements, it is fair to conclude that the two corporations may be made to pay two millions annually—one million each—without detriment to their efficiency, without injustice to other creditors, and without entailing the slightest hardship upon the stockholders. It is childish, then, to speak of this feature of the measure as unjust. Not one of its supporters has said aught that can be construed into a disposition to injure the properties, to impair their other obligations, or to look too closely into the extent to which the stock represents invested capital.

A creditable spirit of fair play is also manifest in the consideration accorded to objections not intended to frustrate the whole plan. The amendment announced by Mr. THURMAN, making the first mortgage bonds of the companies available as securities for the sinking fund, tends to an enhancement of their credit. The criticism of Mr. DAWES, directed against sinking funds generally, is not undeserved. Such funds are always a temptation, and their sanctity has not commended itself to modern financiers. Obviously, however, the fund is safer in the custody of the Government than in the hands of railroad managers; and Mr. DAWES has the opportunity of perfecting the method devised by the Judiciary Committee for the attainment of this end. Mr. BLAINE'S suggestion, pointing to the finality of any measure that may be now enacted, it is not unreasonable, and we are glad that Mr. EDMUNDS responds to it with an amendment designed to render the pending bill a final exercise of Congressional authority so long as the companies faithfully comply with its requirements. The companies are entitled to some guarantee against perpetual interference. They might well consent to terms at first unpalatable if they could be assured that the agreement arrived at would be allowed to stand. Mr. EDMUNDS' amendment will secure to them so much. More than this could not be safely granted. For though the companies and their affairs have year after year occupied the attention of Congress, we must remember that the fault has been mainly with themselves. Had they employed in behalf of a just settlement a tithe of the energy which has been expended in resistance to any settlement not of their own making, Mr. BLAINE would have had no cause of complaint. And the influences which have kept the controversy open render inexpedient any but the conditional guarantee which Mr. EDMUNDS' amendment affords. The companies may by good faith avert further trouble.

It is marvelous that even now their sagacity is completely at fault. The signs of the times have been read to little purpose if they imagine that an opposition engineered by Mr. JAY GOULD can withstand the demand for an equitable adjustment of their debt to the Government. The solid business men who direct the affairs of the Central Pacific might have been expected to pursue a wiser course. There is no disposition to press harshly upon them, as the tone of the supporters of the Thurman bill has proved; and instead of resisting the measure in its entirety they should have sought its modification in particulars, without lessening its general effect. Mr. BLAINE offers a suggestion and it is accepted. Mr. DAWES, to be practical, should have supplemented his criticism of the bill with hints for its improvement. Through channels like these, the Central Pacific, if it really desire to be absolved from the responsibility which participation in Mr. JAY GOULD'S tactics involves, should have submitted proposals for changes on their merits. As the case stands, the issue is between the Treasury and the notorious stock-gambler who administers the concerns of the Union Pacific. And whatever room might exist for difference of opinion on other points, there can be none as to the shameless means he employs to prevent satisfactory legislation.

Mr. EDMUNDS has alluded to the possibility of an inquiry that shall drag to view the secrets of the lobby which under Mr. GOULD'S guidance outrages the proprieties of the Senate chamber and uses corruptly money that should be applied to the payment of debts. We hope that the investigation, if undertaken at all, will have a wider range than that indicated by Mr. EDMUNDS. Newspapers that sell editorial space are small game. The mysteries of the lobby will be incomplete without the mysteries of that Railroad Committee room where Senators sit to do Mr. JAY GOULD'S bidding, and where other Senators, under the pretense of courtesy, indirectly aid his plans. If Mr. EDMUNDS will carry out the search he proposes to institute with the rigor and tenacity of which he is capable, the information acquired will shed light upon much more than Mr. GOULD and his lobby. It will expose the secrets of the Railroad Ring that exists within the Senate, and is the source of schemes which disgrace that body.

IMMIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

The arrival of a large party of German emigrants some weeks in advance of the regular season can scarcely be accepted as an indication of a renewal of that vast industrial stream which for four years has ceased to flow in this direction. That the tide which during that period has flowed from this country will in due season return, few are prepared to dispute. The "returned emigrant" rarely settles down permanently in the Old World unless he take the wealth that reconciles him to the invidious social distinctions which he has learned to regard as intolerable. The effort to reconcile himself to an order of things so different from that to which he had become accustomed is more than he can maintain; and he once more turns his face westward whenever the opportunity occurs. If there were no other reason to explain the coming back of foreign-born people who left these shores under the stress of business panic, this would be enough. But in the present instance other causes will slowly but surely operate. The great majority of those who went with the expectation of finding ready and remunerative employment, have been disappointed. The depression they hoped to escape from followed them quickly, and, except in the particular branches of industry to which war preparations have imparted activity, the struggle of labor for bread is as severe and dispiriting in England or Germany as it was in our large cities during the dark days from which we are emerging. There is, moreover, one difference in our favor, which the workman who has lived here is not likely to overlook: this country has the essential conditions of recovery in a degree unknown in Europe. It is certain, therefore, that an old process will be repeated as soon as improvement on this side of the Atlantic becomes apparent. Thousands who hurried to the land of their birth with hopes that have proved delusive will return hither; and with this incident will begin the renewal of the general immigration on a scale, probably, not much inferior to that which prevailed during the Spring and Summer of 1873.

There is a certain kind of immigration, however, which never should have been suspended, and which might be stimulated now with decided advantage to all concerned. We refer to those who come with the view of working or purchasing farms, as distinguished from those who come simply as wage-earners. Large additions to the latter class are at present undesirable. Of the former class we cannot have too many, provided the representations used to bring them are within the truth. The fact is unquestionable, that as a result of the agencies employed by land-grant corporations, organized immigration was in progress, in 1873, on a scale previously unknown. The emigrants were of a better sort,—speaking, of course, with reference to their capacity for cultivating land in remote districts, where mere laborers would not be able to live. For the stoppage of this kind of immigration there was never any other reason than that arising from general distrust and the sudden cessation of efforts to promote the movement. Indeed, emigrants possessed of money have had, and still have, the strongest possible inducements. The relatively low prices of cultivated farms, the exceptionally favorable terms upon which land may be acquired from Western railroad corporations, the cheapness of labor and of everything that enters into the working of a farm, are so many attractions to foreigners who have thought at all of emigration as a means of bettering their condition. Their money would buy for them now more than double that which it would have procured prior to the dismal September of 1873, and more than it will buy when better times make themselves felt throughout the country. But the machinery which set systematic emigration in motion has been abandoned; the companies that supplied it have been more or less discredited; and there is meanwhile a want of confidence, not inexcusable on the part of persons on the other side of the Atlantic, that will prevent their timely use of the opportunities now afforded.

It is satisfactory to know that this timidity is not shared by numbers of our own people. Of immigration we have very little. The migration that has gone on during the last two or three years has been conducted quietly—so quietly that in many instances it has been unobserved—but to an extent that is without precedent. Reports from States and Territories west of the Mississippi are conclusive upon this point. One railroad company, running in high latitudes, has in five months sold nearly 500,000 acres, the greater portion for actual cultivation. The wheat farms that have been opened in the Red River Valley are among the agricultural marvels of the time, whether considered with reference to their magnitude or the profitableness of their crops. The general work of settlement is scarcely less surprising. What is true of North-western Minnesota and North-eastern Dakota is hardly less true of lands adjacent to other land-grant railroads. The current of population into Southern Kansas is as suggestive as that into Dakota. Now these changes have been wrought by persons moving from other parts of the United States. Canada has contributed slightly to the settlement of the new North-west, but the rule has been as we have stated it. The Eastern States have sent multitudes of men who, finding their substance wasting in a vain struggle to keep up appearances, have realized as well as they could and gone West to found new homes. The stream has received large accessions in its passage through the Middle States. Even from the West we hear of migration beyond the Missouri. Tax-ridden farmers of Illinois are seeking fairer fields of labor in Nebraska. The wisdom of the change in the last of these instances is not apparent. The spirit of unrest is at work, and men sell their farms when they can, with a vague idea of doing more with the money in a newer region. The more noteworthy of the developments we have referred to are of a more wholesome character. They are signs of the self-reliance which leads men to turn to account the little they have left, regardless of the hardships which the change involves. Eastern energy is thus enlarging the available resources of the remote West, and setting examples that deserve a more careful study than they have yet received.

A VILLAGE WITHOUT DEBT.

In our returns recently of local elections, from the towns and villages of this State, it was mentioned incidentally that one village of Westchester County—Dobb's Ferry—had not a dollar of debt, either funded or floating, and boasted a considerable balance in its Treasury. This is the more striking, as the "city" nearest to it—Yonkers—is reported to be burdened by one of the largest debts, in proportion to population, which weigh upon any of our cities. This contrast is, of course, due in part to the necessarily larger expenditures, *pro rata* to population, of a city over a village. What attracts people to such a suburban town as Yonkers, is that it offers good sidewalks, well-paved roads, an ample water supply, lighted streets, and a Police guard. Then come other conveniences, such as a handsome railroad station, a safe access to the river side, decent court-rooms, and the like, all of which must be paid for. People get more in a "city," and therefore pay more, than in a small town. Still, that does not account for all the difference in relative taxation and public expenditure between a city and a village in our State. Dobb's Ferry, for instance, has good roads, sidewalks, a fair supply of gas, safe access to the river, and sufficient Police; while Troy, another "city," shows much neglect in her public ways, and enjoys no especial advantages, and yet, if we remember correctly, is weighed down by a debt that eats away a great deal of the savings of labor.

The contrast we believe to be due in large part to that feature in our municipal constitutions which has attracted thus far so little attention among economists; that is, the property-holders in villages control the expenditure of public moneys—excepting a limited tax for roads and bridges—while in cities the whole voting population in effect govern the annual outlays. This is, in fact, the very feature which the Municipal Commission attempted to introduce into the amendments of the Constitution now before the Legislature, and which have aroused such indignation among the demagogues. Indeed, so far as we know, no Democratic politician in good and regular standing has ventured to favor the limiting the control by popular suffrage over the expenditure of the money of tax-payers. Even Gov. TILDEN, who appointed the commission, has never openly expressed his approval of this most reasonable reform. The wonder is that the communistic tendencies of the Democratic Party have permitted this feature to remain so long in our village administration. But there it has given rise to no difficulties. The masses of Irish laborers in each of our villages have not felt themselves robbed of their "natural rights," by not being permitted to vote when a question came up, as to voting the property of the tax-payers away for some "improvement" of the village. In fact, each industrious working man was rather stirred by this privilege to seek to own land, and when he became a land-owner the Irish peasant was found to be as conservative about new taxes as the most penurious Dutch or Yankee farmer. The masses in our villages have, of course, the same general political power as in the cities. They elect the President, the Federal, the State, and Judiciary officers. But the Trustees who dispense the moneys of the tax-payers are chosen by tax-payers.

Political experience and the democratic sense of equality are thus preserved, with all that is best in republican institutions. The simple, common-sense principle is followed that those who pay the money will be most apt to spend it economically, and that a crowd of voters, without permanent interest in land or property, are not the best managers of so complicated a thing as the public expenditure. Naturally, inasmuch as the ignorant masses determine the political future of even village officers, they will sometimes force them into extravagant expenditure. But the more the constituency own real estate, and the more tax-payers control, the more likely will public outlays be reasonable and moderate. Not all our villages can present the record of the Westchester village to which we have referred. It may have enjoyed, too, exceptionally good officers. But in such a small city as Yonkers, for instance, the Ring could not have succeeded in creating jobs for contractors and workmen on the costly boulevards, if the tax-payers alone had been in control. The same is true of Troy, Brooklyn, and numerous other cities. The present arrangement offers a temptation to a continual communistic division of the property of the tax-payers among the poor, by creating public works not needed. It has gone so far that property-owners in some of our cities were almost stripped of their possessions. Nothing will save this City from bankruptcy but the reassuming by the intelligent and well-to-do classes of the control of its public expenditures.

A SPANISH SMUGGLER.

Here is another of those occasions which cause the conscientious journalist to wish that he had never been born. The cold world little thinks of the terrible cost at which it is sometimes furnished with the news of the day. There are events of which the public must be apprised, but which cannot be told without lacerating the feelings of the earnest and sensitive narrator. An event of this nature has just happened in Madrid. It would be cowardly and dishonest to suppress it. Moreover, the story comes directly from the State Department at Washington, and it is by no means certain that its suppression would not be an act of rebellion. Let us, then, go forward boldly and discharge a painful duty without murmuring.

The Spaniard is not usually thought to possess inventive genius. Among all the important inventions which have been made since the union of Castile and Arragon, the art of "walking Spanish" is the only one which has been attributed to the Spanish intellect. But there has at last appeared a Spaniard who is clearly entitled to be ranked as one of the ablest of living inventors, and it is the history of his invention which must now be laid before the public.

The City of Madrid is, as every one knows, a walled city. It is not, however, generally known that nearly all merchandise which is brought into the city has to pay a special duty, no matter if it is an imported article which has been already taxed at a Spanish Custom-house. This is the case with petroleum. It is heavily taxed when it enters Spanish territory and is again taxed still more heavily when it enters Madrid. Hence a great temptation to smuggle is offered to those who supply petroleum to the inhabitants of Madrid, and were the Spaniards an ingenious people, they would devote so much attention to smuggling that they would have no time left to celebrate their annual revolutions.

In the outskirts of Madrid Don JOSE DE ANTIQUEDAD Y VUELTA-ABAJO possesses a charming villa with extensive grounds and numerous outbuildings. He has long been known as an extremely benevolent man, always ready to approve of any act of charity, and eager to point out fields of philanthropic usefulness to other people. About six months ago he announced that the condition of the babies of Madrid filled him with grief, and that he was determined to alleviate their sufferings. In the course of an elaborate essay, which he published in pamphlet form, he demonstrated that infants could not be reared without artificial aid in a crowded city. He claimed that no matter how excellent might be the intentions of the mothers of Madrid, they could not furnish their infants with desirable board because their systems were affected in a deleterious manner by the unwholesome atmosphere of the city. As for the auxiliary bottle, he condemned it with much fierceness. "Never with my consent," said this excellent man, "shall the youth of Madrid undergo the humiliation of the unsympathetic and unsatisfactory bottle." The true solution of the problem how to feed the babies of Madrid was, however, a simple one in his estimation. He announced that he would keep constantly on hand a large supply of unexceptionable nurses on his suburban estate. There is some difficulty in translating his exact descriptive phrase into English, but perhaps it will suffice to say that his nurses were warranted to be able to supply the wants of the Madrid infants without the aid of bottles. In short, they were to be self-acting, perennial, and inexhaustible, and with their assistance Don JOSE DE ANTIQUEDAD Y VUELTA-ABAJO undertook to supply Madrid with pure Naranjos County—well! at all events the Madrid infants were to be fed.

A few weeks later and Don JOSE advertised that his establishment was in complete order, and that his nurses would enter the city daily to wait upon their customers. Apparently, he had a great many patrons, for a few days later a procession of at least a dozen extremely plump Spanish women, whose very appearance was sufficient to awaken the hunger of the most dainty infant, made their appearance at the city gate. The Custom-house officers gazed at them with respect and admiration, and warmly congratulated the Madrid infants upon their good fortune. The praises of the benevolent Don JOSE were in every mouth. The local press published frequent leading editorials asserting that the local infants were thriving to an extent hitherto unknown, and hinting that the grand regalia of the Order of St. Intrinidad had been given to many men who deserved it less than did the beneficent Don JOSE. For three months the procession of nurses entered the city at morning, noon, and night, and grew in numbers, until it was no unusual thing for sixty women to present themselves at the gate at one and the same time.

On the 4th day of March last, it happened that a new Custom-house officer, Lieut. COLORADO MADURO, was on duty at the Zarzuela gate when the noon procession of nurses made its appearance. He was a thoughtful, intelligent man, but he was not popular with the small-boys of Madrid. Just as the leading nurse entered the city a stone, thrown at the officer, missed its mark and smote the nurse in the region of the lungs. To the officer's great astonishment, the blow produced a hollow metallic sound which at once awakened his suspicions. Without a moment's delay, Lieut. MADURO called out a file of solders, and arresting every nurse, sent for two female searchers and ordered them to do their duty. Twenty minutes later sixty exceptionally thin and sad-looking women were marched to the City Prison, and one hundred and twenty tin cans, of a curious hemispheric shape, filled with petroleum, were lying heaped together where the female searchers had thrown them.

Don JOSE DE ANTIQUEDAD Y VUELTA-ABAJO was thus discovered to be an impostor. He had not furnished a single Madrid infant with pure Naranjos County—well, food. He was not a philanthropist, and he cared neither for nurses nor children. He was, however, an audacious and ingenious smuggler, and the long success of his artifices has so overthrown Spanish faith in woman, that none but the thinnest and most level of the sex can pass a Spanish Custom-house without undergoing the most rigid scrutiny.

THE SAVINGS BANKS.

The January report of the Banking Department concerning the savings banks of the entire State is not yet transmitted to the Legislature, and was not last year until the second week in May; but meanwhile it may be of interest to make some examination, by comparison of aggregates in the chief particulars, of the figures already obtained concerning the banks of this City, which hold about 60 per cent. of the total savings deposits in the State:

	Jan. 1, 1878.	July 1, 1877.	Jan. 1, 1877.
Mortgages held	$54,126,814	$55,921,328	$58,951,362
U.S. bonds	60,384,900	60,360,873	48,819,790
All stocks & bonds	117,804,209	121,897,710	114,914,209
Realestate	5,556,980	5,457,727	4,988,365
Total assets	196,033,763	202,666,681	200,452,901
Total liabilities	176,986,894	181,478,247	179,690,584
Deposits	176,261,335	181,267,019	179,116,255
Surplus	19,006,849	21,088,400	20,762,285
No. of accounts	457,775	466,684	459,055
Average account	363	388	383

In examining these figures it must be borne in mind that the banks covered by the three dates are not quite the same, the older table omitting a few small ones, together with the German and the Union Dime, and several banks having failed during each half-yearly period. Of course, these failures account in part for the reduction in the totals, although not fully; the general movement has been a declining one, with, however, several important exceptions to be noted. Inasmuch as the totals in the comparison are affected both by the failure of some banks and by changes in the rule of valuing securities, a more exact conclusion can be drawn from a comparison as follows of the ratio of several items of assets to the total assets, and of surplus to deposits:

	Jan. 1, 1878.	July 1, 1877.	Jan. 1, 1877.
Mortgages	27.6	27.6	29.4
United States bonds	30.8	29.8	24.3
Real estate	2.8	2.7	2.4
Surplus	10.9	11.7	11.6

It is noticeable that all but three of the items given in the first table were at the highest point in July last. The absolute increase in real estate, notwithstanding the decline in assets both from failures and from the excess of deposits withdrawn over deposits made, can be accounted for only in one way—an increase in the property taken on foreclosure. The absolute decrease in mortgages—which, as shown just above, was relative also during the first half of the year but not during the second—is not greater than would be expected on account of the shrinkage in the total assets. The increase in the holding of Government bonds, both absolute and relative, notwithstanding the declining totals, is one of the two gratifying features noticeable. This increase during the first half of the year was between eleven and twelve millions, and, although only nominal during the second half, it still continues; and the relative increase is that the proportion of assets invested in Governments on July 1 was 5½ per cent. in advance of that of Jan. 1, and is now 1 per cent. in advance of that of July 1. Of course, it is an elementary rule in finance that Government bonds are peculiarly suited to the requirements and the legitimate purposes of savings banks; and the proportionate holding of them is not yet what it ought to be, although it is on the increase. Taking the ten largest banks, having total assets of over $161,000,000, we find that five of them have so declined in deposits that the whole ten have declined a million and a half in assets, yet, although three of the five were compelled to sell largely of their Government bonds, the whole ten together increased their holding $3,085,000 during the year: seven banks of the ten added $5,788,000, and three parted with $2,703,000. In this comparison we use round numbers, and make it solely as an evidence of the high appreciation placed upon Governments as a savings bank asset by the strongest and best managed banks. Following the same investigation further, we find that, while the percentage of Governments to assets in all the banks combined is 30, it runs as follows in the ten largest banks, naming them in order of their size: Bowery, 47; Bank for Savings, 43; Seamen's, 39; Emigrant Industrial, 12; Greenwich, 26; German, 38; Dry Dock, 18; Manhattan, 20; East River, 30; Union Dime, 8; although it is only fair to say that the last-named began the year with 16 per cent. in Governments, but was obliged by a "run" to part with about three-fourths of them. It is not merely a coincidence that the banks which hold absolutely and relatively, the most Government bonds, and have bought them most largely during the year—the Seamen's, Bowery, German, and Greenwich standing at the head as to this last particular—are also the largest, most solid, and best managed.

The following table, giving several leading particulars of the condition of the City banks at the end of each year, beginning with 1866, and ending with 1877, may be interesting:

Assets.	Deposits.	Surplus.	No. of Accounts.	Average account.
$93,413,947	$86,574,343	$6,844,592	307,592	$281
104,416,385	96,983,110	7,372,700	328,133	295
113,304,407	105,878,472	8,109,135	355,978	296
129,327,537	119,870,595	9,330,648	387,118	309
149,770,428	140,394,715	9,354,470	416,180	338
170,797,854	161,106,592	9,613,302	446,824	339
181,923,486	169,503,273	12,332,208	470,417	360
184,416,555	174,996,786	13,026,576	479,103	365
195,335,164	180,000,703	15,059,270	494,086	363
205,414,447	184,184,214	20,867,722	468,652	393
200,452,491	179,116,255	20,762,285	459,055	390
196,033,763	176,261,335	19,006,849	457,775	383

The chief point of this comparison at present is that the movement of average account has not been a healthy one, having risen steadily up to the end of 1876, the explanation being that an increasing use has been made of the savings banks by persons of the "capitalist" class; hard times may thus produce simultaneously these apparently inconsistent phenomena—increased deposits, increased withdrawals, increased surplus, increased average account, and decreased number of accounts. A year ago the single account ran as high as $5,000 in the Manhattan, $10,000 in the Dry Dock, $18,277 in the Irving, $40,000 in the Seamen's, and $89,779 in the Metropolitan. The following comparison shows the average account in each of the ten largest banks, named in order of size, and the change in that average during the year:

	Average Account. Jan. 1, 1878.	Average Account. Jan. 1, 1877.
Bowery	$477	$492
Bank for Savings	330	328
Seamen's	454	456
Emigrant Industrial	500	494
Greenwich	374	372
German	430	485
Dry Dock	473	490
Manhattan	466	500
East River	591	670
Union Dime	277	373

The average account in general being $363, it appears that the large accounts, as naturally would be the case, seek the large banks; in the North River and Franklin, which may be taken as examples of the moderate-sized bank, the average is $149 and $160, against $150 and $179 a year ago. Nearly all the above have gained during the year in deposits and number of accounts, and yet the encouraging fact is that the average account with them, as well as with all the banks aggregated, shows a decline. A curious fact which may be noted incidentally is that the Union Dime, which during the year has suffered a withdrawal of more than double the amount deposited, causing the closing of 3,842 accounts out of 28,581, and the sale of three-fourths of its Government bonds, shows a decline of $96 in the average account, this suggesting that the pressure of "runs" may not be so exclusively on the part of the ignorant and small depositors as is supposed. In this connection it is well to remember that the general act of May 17, 1875, forbids allowing any account to rise above $5,000, unless made in pursuance of an order of court or prior to the passage of the act; hence it is fair to infer that the heavy accounts which raise the average balance are in many cases several years old. The most encouraging features are, the decline in the interest rate paid or sought; the relative increase in the holding of Government bonds, and the decline in the average account. The first two mean a change in the direction of safety, which should be the prime aim of savings-bank management: the last indicates that the banks are slowly changing toward becoming, as they ought to be, depositories for the small hoards of the many. On the whole, it is gratifying to note that the mushroom and cheating concerns which were the natural product of a State supervision that was destructive rather than conservative, are now nearly weeded out. Supervision has not been quite so complete a failure as respects savings banks as it has with life insurance, but the best to be said for it is, that concerning the former, the bitter lesson has been put to use in effecting statutory changes which are both corrective and preventive.

GENERAL NOTES.

Lager is down to the old price, 3 cents a glass, in Rochester.

The Alpha Delta Phi fraternity at Cornell University is to build an $8,000 hall for its use.

Ex-Gov. Throckmorton and Gov. Hubbard now seem to be the leading candidates for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Texas.

Hon. James N. Tyner will sail on Saturday, 13th inst., for Paris, to attend the International Postal Congress, which is to meet in that city on the 1st of May.

The Chinese residents of the Hawaiian Islands have contributed $2,000 for the relief of their starving countrymen at home. This is not illiberal for the "Heathen."

Democratic papers are suddenly manifesting an eager disposition to speak of Ben Butler with his old title of "Gen." This evidence of respect is one of the curious manifestations of the day.

Rev. Dr. R. F. Storrs, of Brooklyn, is to repeat in Boston, on the 23d and 25th of this month, by request of Gov. Rice and many others, the interesting lectures upon Russia and Turkey, lately given in this City.

The Indianapolis *Journal* tells the Republicans of Indiana that the results of the local elections on Monday last show the entire feasibility of their carrying the State next October, with a good ticket, manly platform, and a courageous fight.

The Cincinnatus (Cortland County) *Register* says that the town of Solon is to make a fight against the payment of the interest on the town bonds issued for the Utica, Chenango and Cortland Railroad, and other towns are investigating the matter.

Who is it that starts so frequently the story that recent letters from ex-President Grant express great admiration for the Southern policy of his successor? And why is it that not even one sentence from these alleged letters is ever printed to give color to the assertion?

William E. Baker, son of the late Adjt.-Gen. Nathaniel B. Baker, of Iowa, was acquitted on his trial at Cheyenne, Wyoming, for the murder of Thomas Murray, a private in the United States Cavalry, last December. He stabbed him with a knife, while intoxicated.

Assemblyman Graham writes to the editor of the Newburg *Journal* that he regards the proposed modification of the Divorce law, to allow persons divorced for adultery to remarry under certain conditions, as indecent and outrageous. As is already known, Messrs. Gilbert and Abbott also disapprove of it.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* argues that the life of Alexander H. Stephens is being providentially spared, that he may fill the chair of President of the United States during the next term. "Fill" seems to be hardly the proper word in this connection; perhaps Oliver Wendell Holmes' phrase, "to rattle around in it," would be preferable.

An Alabama paper thus commends its candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of the State: "For several years past he has been Chairman of the Executive Committee of Barbour County, and under his management, in the face of a Republican majority of 1,800, that county gave Tilden and Hendricks 3,500 majority."

Gov. Prescott, of New-Hampshire, has suggested to the town and city authorities that a careful census of the inhabitants be taken this month, that the new apportionment of Representatives may be intelligently made under the amendments to the State Constitution. The expense must be borne by the local authorities, as there is no law authorizing the State to pay it.

The Charleston (S. C.) *News* of Tuesday says: "Mr. Charles A. Larendon, with his bride, the daughter of Gen. Beauregard, have arrived in the city and are staying at the Charleston Hotel. They will remain for some days amid the scenes with which the fame of the General is so indissolubly linked, and will leave next week for New-York to take steamer for Europe."

The Utica *Observer* says: "Doubtless it is true that Mr. Kelly promised to release him, [Tweed,] and while Mr. Kelly assumed to act for the Attorney-General, he could not comprehend, nor can he now, why the Attorney-General should act for himself. If Mr. Schoonmaker does not straightway consent to Tweed's release he will be made to feel the power of Mr. Kelly's wrath, and the dictatorial Controller of New-York will accuse him of bad faith, as he has already falsely accused Fairchild. But Mr. Schoonmaker does not seem to scare easily."

The Titusville (Penn.) *Herald* tells this pleasant little story: "About a year ago P. B. Cassiday, of this city, bought a young woodchuck from a farmer, and fed and petted it so much that it became quite tame, would answer to its name, eat from its master's hand, and perform sundry cunning tricks. It was allowed entire freedom, and never manifested any disposition to shift for itself. Last Fall it was missed, and Mr. Cassiday gave it up as dead. But it was only hibernating, and on Monday it returned, looking as slick as a mole. It had not forgotten its master, its own name, or the tricks it had been taught to do."

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STATE AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

RAPID WORK ON THE SUPPLY BILL.

ITS CONSIDERATION IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE FINISHED AT ONE SITTING—ONLY TWO AMENDMENTS MADE—A VOTE IN THE SENATE SHOWING A LACK OF CONFIDENCE IN SUPERINTENDENT SMITH—THE BLOOMINGDALE ASYLUM AND ITS USES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 4.—The annual Supply bill went through the Committee of the Whole this morning, and was ordered to a third reading. Under the amended Constitution, private claims are removed from the control of the Legislature, and, therefore, the bill which has always carried them through is relieved of their burden and the greedy disputes to which they gave rise; yet enough remains in the way of appropriations for local institutions, and other things which can be made to take the form of favors from the State, to afford opportunity for and provoke endless debate. The success of Mr. Alvord in getting his bill through as readily as he did this morning must be regarded as remarkable, as it is certainly unprecedented. For not only did he finish his bill at one sitting, but he ordered it to a third reading with only two amendments, inserted by the House against his opposition, and nothing he had in the bill was stricken out. The two Chautauqua members persuaded the House to put in a $2,000 appropriation for the clearing out of a creek in their county; and Mr. Halliday got in a $3,000 law library for Binghamton; and with that began and ended successful interference with the bill against the wishes of the Ways and Means Committee. Mr. Prescott, of Oneida, made a strong appeal for an appropriation for the New-York Institution for Deaf Mutes at Rome, but Messrs. Brooks and Alvord defeated it; Mr. Graham, of Orange, made a like appeal for an increase of the appropriation for the Insane Asylum at Middletown, but that was beaten; Mr. Fish made an attempt to strike out the appropriation for the Catholic Protectory in Westchester, but was beaten worse than the others, which seemed to mortify him extremely. A little before this incident the gentleman had attempted a mild joke by moving to strike out the name of one John Kelley, who was named to superintend the construction of a road in the Onondaga Indian reservation. Mr. Fish said that this must refer to the "Big Injun" of New-York, and he was opposed to him. Mr. Alvord immediately moved to amend by substituting for John Kelley a commission consisting of Messrs. Fish and Snow. Mr. Fish withdrew his amendment. The bill was ordered to a third reading, the Governor promising that full opportunity should be given to call the yeas and nays upon any amendment which had been offered in Committee of the Whole. The debate upon the bill was singularly quiet, as it was not easy to stand against the cross-fire of two such heavy guns as Alvord and Brooks, and there being one of the Assembly's best Chairmen in the chair—no other than Jacob Worth, of Kings—there was no entanglement on parliamentary points.

Before the House took a recess, Mr. Terry, Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, moved, and the House adopted, a resolution empowering that committee to employ a stenographer and to send for persons and papers in the case of the question of privilege raised by Mr. Fish. It appears that all the subpœnas so far issued have had no legal force, as the House had not authorized their issue. The committee has changed its time for holding the next meeting, which will be held at the Ashland House, in New-York, on Saturday morning next, at 11 o'clock.

The afternoon session of the House was one which, perhaps, had better not have been held. Members were tired with the long and hard session of the morning, and all experience shows that when the House meets under these circumstances, it is very apt to go to pieces. Scenes of confusion and disorder are always likely to occur at afternoon and evening sessions, springing out of pure weariness and irritation. Mr. Astor's Iron Telegraph Pole bill, Mr. Skinner's amendment to the Constitution providing for biennial sessions, and a bill providing for the appointment of Marshals by Civil Justices in New-York, were under discussion in Committee of the Whole, and each was the subject of acrimonious dispute and confusion. Mr. Astor's bill was beheaded—that is to say, it had its first section struck out in committee, after much bitter talking; but afterward, in the House, Mr. Purdy made a short and graceful speech asking parliamentary courtesy for Mr. Astor, and the bill, in its original shape, was ordered to a third reading, beyond which it will not go. Mr. Skinner managed to get his proposed amendments progressed after some scenes of wild, and were not the cause so obvious, what might be characterized as disgraceful confusion, and speedily there followed a lamentable scene upon the Marshals bill between two New-York members. Mr. Alvord rose, and with a gravity which produced stillness everywhere, said that after what had occurred it was clear that the House had better adjourn with the least possible delay. The Speaker then resumed the chair and with some difficulty brought the disorganized Assembly into sufficient order to go through the necessary proceedings for adjournment. This is the first occasion on which the proceedings of a house distinguished by its decorum and business-like procedure has been so interrupted, but others may be expected between this and the end of the session.

Mr. Prescott, from the Railroad Committee, to which was referred the communication offered by Mr. Thain to inquire what, if any, legislation is necessary to compel the New-York Elevated Railroad Company and the Gilbert Elevated Railroad Company to extend their roads above Fifty-ninth-street, New-York, submitted a written report, which concludes with expressing the belief that the companies being composed of public-spirited citizens, having the interests of the City at heart, intend to do everything in their power to complete the system of rapid transit for that City. The committee say that as soon as the double track is completed, accommodation for night travel will be provided, and they recommend that commutation cars at half-fare, running from 5:30 A. M. to 7:30 A. M., and from 5 P. M. to 7 P. M. be provided. The committee say the whole subject of rapid transit should be referred back to the commission which located the two lines. The committee submitted also a bill which amends the act under which the roads were incorporated, so as to require the running of passenger trains between the hours of 5:30 A. M. and 12 o'clock midnight. It also continues the commission under the original act in existence, until the completion of the railways and connections provided for. It also prohibits the construction of a road on St. Nicholas-avenue and the Seventh-avenue boulevard in the City of New-York, except to cross the same.

Senator Harris' bill to enable the Atlantic Insurance Company, of Albany, now in the hands of a Receiver, to resume business by the issue of $250,000 of preferred stock received its quietus to-day. It was earnestly opposed by Senators Pomeroy, Marvin, Turner, St. John, and others, as a cunningly devised scheme to get money in the pockets of stockholders, with the smallest possible chance of benefiting the policy-holders. The enacting clause was stricken out after a long discussion in Committee of the Whole, the petitioning interests declining to discuss the report of the committee and order the bill to a third reading was defeated by a vote of 15 to 10. In the discussion in committee Senator Robertson declared that the bill was a gross fraud, and, provided the Superintendent of Insurance did his duty under it, so that the vote to kill it, which included the names of Pomeroy, Marvin, Turner, Hogan, Robertson, and others, was based on comic-opera evidence that these Senators, all of whom voted to acquit Smyth, have no confidence in him as Insurance Superintendent.

Senator J. F. Pierce presented a report from Dr. Ordronaux, State Commissioner in Lunacy, on the Bloomingdale Insane Asylum and its relations to the City and County of New-York. The report states that an examination of the above shows that the asylum was built by the City of New-York for the care and treatment of the indigent insane of the County; that the original purpose of the institution had been overlooked or disregarded, and the asylum had been evanverted into a private, self-supporting institution for the treatment of the insane. In the meantime the City of New-York has run in debt to build other asylums for the indigent insane, and was still without the necessary accommodations for this class. Dr. Ordronaux therefore recommends that the City reassert its rights in the Bloomingdale Asylum. If it has any, and close the asylum against private patients, or else that it be referred to the Attorney-General to examine and report upon the following questions: First, what duty the corporation of the New-York Hospital owes to the State in respect to the supervision for the paper issues of the County of New-York; second, what legislation is necessary to enforce such duty; and, third, whether the State has power to appoint, as founder of the Bloomingdale Asylum, a Board of Governors for its management.

Senator Hogan introduced a bill sent to him from New-York, creating a commission for repairing Fifth-avenue from Waverley-place to Nineteenth-street. The commission is to consist of the Mayor and Controller and F. Agnew, George Van Nort, and Fordyce Barker, who are to select the best known pavement, and contract with the lowest responsible bidder for laying it down. The cost of the pavement shall not exceed $4 per square yard, and the contractor shall give bonds to keep the same in repair for three years without expense to the City. The Controller is authorized to issue bonds for the cost of the pavement at an interest not exceeding 4½ per cent.

Senator Jacobs introduced a bill to exempt from assessment for taxation all real property owned and possessed for charitable associations in the City of [illegible]

Senator Cookell introduced a bill to authorize the incorporation known as the "Jew's Orphan and Indigent Asylum," in New-York, and for an equal division of its property between the "Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society" and "The Home for Aged and Indigent Hebrews in the City of New-York."

Senator Eccleston introduced a bill making it a misdemeanor for any person to remove from any grave in any cemetery of this State any flowers or other tokens of affection placed thereon, or any wire or fence or frame-work connected with such memorials; and also making it a misdemeanor for any person to have in his possession any of these articles so removed from graves.

The bill introduced yesterday amending the charter of the Chamber of Commerce so as to enable the Chamber to purchase real estate was passed by unanimous consent. Its object is to enable the Chamber to complete its contract for the purchase of the Old Post Office in Nassau-street from the United States Government.

Among other bills passed was the act to prevent the throwing of carrion and offal into the waters of the North and East Rivers and the waters of New-York Bay.

The Senate Committee on Cities this afternoon agreed to report adversely the Assembly bill relative to the Police pension fund; also, the Assembly bill relative to truant officers. The Assembly Funding bill, recommended from the Finance Department of New-York, will be reported favorably. It hearing will be had on the New-York Salary bill that passed the Assembly on Tuesday before the Senate Committee on Tuesday next.

THE CANAL BOARD.

REPORTS ON CLAIMS—AN OPINION BY THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL REGARDING THE AUTHORITY TO MAKE CERTAIN APPOINTMENTS.

ALBANY, April 4.—At the meeting of the Canal Board to-day, Mr. Dorshеimer presented a petition of the Buffalo City Railway Company, asking permission to construct certain bridges over the canal and a single track on the berme bank of the canal from Church-street to Potter-avenue. The matter was referred to the State Engineer, Mr. E. W. Peckham appeared and asked the board to fix a day for the hearing of the Barton claims. The matter was set down for Friday, the 12th inst., at 11 A. M. Superintendent of Public Works Clark reported adversely to the claim of D. C. Frederick to be reimbursed for certain expenses incurred in defending suits, on the ground that the matter should properly go before the Board of Audit. The report was agreed to. Mr. Beach reported in favor of transferring certain canal lands at Rochester to the Commissioners of the Land Office. Agreed to. Attorney-General Schoonmaker reported as follows with reference to canal matters referred to him at the last meeting:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL, ALBANY, April 3, 1878.

To the Honorable the Canal Board:

The Attorney-General, to whom was referred certain inquiries submitted by the Auditor of the Canal Department, on the 2d of April, inst., respectfully reports: That he has not had sufficient time to examine the questions submitted with the care required for final opinion. He, therefore, only makes a provisional report, reserving the privilege to modify his conclusions upon more mature consideration and further examination. His present conclusions are as follows:

First—The Canal Board shall determine the number of Superintendents to be employed and also fix the compensation of such Superintendents.

Second—The clerks of collectors of tolls are to be appointed by the collectors as heretofore and now provided by law, and the number of such clerks is to be designated and the salaries fixed by the Canal Board. The general reason for this is that the constitutional amendment relating to the Superintendent of Public Works evidently contemplates the separation of the collection of the revenues of the canals from their care and management by the Superintendent.

Third—The power to appoint weighmasters and their assistants, and the inspectors, who, though not strictly connected with the management of the canal, but more properly with the collection of the revenues, seems by the constitutional amendment, to be given to the Superintendent of Public Works, by the clause requiring that officer to appoint all persons employed in the care and management of the canals, except collectors of tolls, and those in the department of the State Engineer and Surveyor. The exceptions expressed define the general scope of the power conferred, and indicate what is intended by the phrase, "the care and management of the canals." They must be held to exclude all the appointments that were not intended to be made by the Superintendent, at any rate, until provision be made by law. This is the safer construction to be applied. Respectfully submitted,

A. SCHOONMAKER, Jr., Attorney-General.

The report was accepted.

Mr. Dorsheimer presented a petition signed by all the Democrats and Democratic officials of Monroe County, asking for the appointment of Nathaniel Thompson as Collector of Tolls at Rochester, with William W. Kelly as First Clerk, and P. C. Free as Second Clerk. Mr. Dorsheimer moved the reconsideration of the vote at the last meeting, appointing P. C. Free Collector, at the same time expressing his intention of voting against the motion. The matter was discussed at some length by Messrs. Dorsheimer, Beach, Schoonmaker, and Olcott, and Senator Raines was heard in favor of the new appointment. He represented that he was asked for by the Democratic organization of the County of Monroe and the City of Rochester. The motion to reconsider was eventually carried by a vote of 5 to 3. The conversation was had regarding the toll-sheet for 1878, but no action was taken, the understanding being that it had been adopted and was now in force.

The board adjourned to the 12th inst.

OBITUARY.

GEN. THOMAS C. DEVIN.

Gen. Thomas C. Devin, Colonel commanding the Third Regiment of Cavalry, died at his residence, No. 219 East Forty-ninth-street yesterday morning. His death was due to a complication of disorders caused by exposure and improper food during a long period of hard service in Arizona Territory, while holding the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eighth Cavalry. About eight months ago he was promoted to the command of the Third Regiment, and was granted five months' leave of absence. He left this City to return to his post at Fort Laramie on Nov. 28 last, and on Feb. 21 he was compelled to ask a "sick leave of absence." After returning home, he was confined to his bed and never recovered. Gen. Devin was born in this City on Dec. 10, 1822, and received his education in the public schools. He learned the painter's trade, and followed that avocation until the breaking out of the rebellion in 1861. He had always had an admiration for a soldier's life, and held a commission as Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Cavalry, National Guard of this State, at that time. He went to the field at the head of a detachment of 900 men. On June 26, 1862, his regiment joined the Army of the Potomac, and performed picket duty along the Rappahannock and in the Shenandoah Valley for several months. In the Fall of 1862, when the cavalry corps was formed, Gen. Devin was placed in command of the Second Brigade, First Division. Shortly after the battle of Cedar Creek, in the autumn of 1864, he was promoted Brigadier-General. In the Spring of 1865 he was placed in command of the First Division, and at the Battle of Five Forks his division was foremost. His cavalry, dismounted, charged upon the enemy, and captured their guns. For this brave service Gen. Sheridan presented a handsome silk flag to the division, upon which were arranged representations of five forks, with five prongs each, in the form of a star. During the war Gen. Devin participated in 72 battles. Soon after the close of the war, Gen. Devin, Gen. Merritt, and Gen. Custer were commissioned Lieutenant-Colonels in the regular army, and the former was assigned to duty with the Eighth Cavalry, which was then stationed in Arizona Territory. Although there was considerable jealousy engendered in some quarters immediately after the war through the acts of the Government in promoting volunteer officers to the regular service, no such feeling was ever manifested toward Gen. Devin, from the fact that it was generally conceded that he had nobly earned his promotion. He leaves a wife and one child—a daughter. His funeral will take place to-morrow at St. Francis Xavier's Church, West Sixteenth-street, at 10 A. M. The military order, Loyal Legion of the United States, of which he was a member, will attend the funeral as a body. At a meeting of this organization at Delmonico's on Wednesday night, a committee of three, comprising Col. H. M. Porter, Commander Ransom and Chaplain Ferris, was appointed to visit Gen. Devin, yesterday; but it was not expected that his death was so near at hand. Chaplain Ferris called in the morning just before the death of his old comrade. The other members of the committee visited the residence of the deceased officer last evening.

OBITUARY NOTE.

Hon. William O. Heffernan, a member of the Nova Scotia Legislative Council, died on Wednesday night, aged 82 years.

A DENIAL FROM JOHN T. RAYMOND.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A story is being circulated through the press to the effect that Ada Wernell, "the divorced wife of John T. Raymond," was recently married to a doctor in Philadelphia. Please state in THE TIMES that I am not the Raymond referred to. It is a mistake in names or a willful calumny.

JOHN T. RAYMOND.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Thursday, April 4, 1878.

MEETING OF WORKING MEN.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 4.—A largely-attended meeting of unemployed working men was held to-night at Maryland Institute. Addresses were made by R. T. Joyce, State Senator; Joseph Thompson, late working man's candidate for Mayor, and others, advocating the prosecution of canal improvements by the city in order to give employment to the suffering unemployed. Resolutions were adopted requesting the City Council to act immediately. The meeting was very orderly.

GREAT FORGERIES EXPOSED

A BOSTON LUMBER FIRM RUINED.

HOLT & BUGBEE FORCED TO SUSPEND ON ACCOUNT OF THE DISHONESTY OF THEIR WESTERN AGENT—FORGED NOTES TO THE AMOUNT OF $150,000 DISCOVERED—HOW THE FRAUDS WERE PERPETRATED—THE FORGER A PROMINENT CITIZEN OF INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, April 4.—Rumors of a painful nature, which have been current on State-street for a day or two, were to-day proved to be true, when it was discovered that the firm of Holt & Bugbee, lumber-dealers, had been obliged to suspend by reason of extensive forgeries perpetrated by its Western representative, Joseph W. Bugbee, who is a brother of one of the firm. Mr. Bugbee has been the Indianapolis agent of the house, and has successfully controlled the firm's large business in that city. Bugbee's irregularities were first suspected about a week ago, when the firm received a letter from Davis, Moody & Co., of Louisville, Ky., informing them that they had received notice of a note coming due, which note purported to have been signed by them. It is supposed that Mr. Bugbee, of this city, forwarded the letter to his brother and demanded an explanation. The latter, upon the receipt of the letter, sent for Mr. A. I. Lyon, to whom he made a full confession. The notes with forged signatures which have been sent to Boston by Bugbee number 110, and the following are some of the heaviest: M. Clostmann, Cincinnati, $12,000; G. Renshaw & Son, Cincinnati, $10,000; Hatch, Holbrook & Co., Chicago, $8,000; Hanshaw & Sons, Cincinnati, $10,000; Joseph Griffith & Son, Cincinnati, $6,000 Marel Brothers & Co., Philadelphia, $10,000; T. W. Harvey, Chicago, $20,000; Holmes & Co., Chicago, $10,000. The whole amount of the forgeries is upward of $150,000, and in addition to this Bugbee has drawn largely on the firm, keeping it up as late as March 30, the draft of that date having been presented to the firm this afternoon for acceptance.

At the present time it is impossible to give the exact amount for which the firm is liable, but it is sufficiently large to ruin them. Many of the notes have been discounted by Boston banks, and all are payable at Indianapolis. The object of this seems to have been to cover the criminal transactions, for by making them payable at Indianapolis Bugbee could take them up as soon as they became due, the funds for this purpose coming from the drafts on the Boston firm. His mode of operation seems to have been to forge the names of the prominent lumber-dealers with whom he, as agent of the Boston firm, had business transactions, and send these forged notes, together with genuine ones of the same parties, to Holt & Bugbee. Then he would draw on the Boston firm for whatever amounts he might require.

Joseph W. Bugbee, the forger, is about 30 years of age, and has been in the employ of Mr. Holt since boyhood. He has held a highly respectable position in Indianapolis, being a member of the Board of Aldermen and of the Police Board. He has been in the habit of ordering lumber from this city and buying in the West for the firm, drawing notes in favor of and against the house, as his necessities required. His speculations were largely in real estate in Indianapolis, to meet the losses on which he drew notes against the firm on fictitious purchases and sent forward notes of parties whom he represented to be purchasers of lumber, which bore signatures now confessed to be forgeries.

Immediately after hearing Bugbee's confession, Mr. Lyon started for Boston, arriving on Tuesday. He laid the whole matter before the firm and Mr. Bugbee, the brother of the forger, left at once for Indianapolis. Up to this time the firm has been of the highest standing, its assets being rated at about $100,000. To-day, as said above, they are bankrupt.

Boston banks hold notes given on account of Holt & Bugbee to the amount of $229,063 54, which is divided about as follows: Exchange Bank, $63,698 87; Bank of Commerce, $34,711 68; Blackstone Bank, $73,285 78; Metropolitan Bank, $38,178 71; Richardson, Hill & Co., $19,208 30. Of this aggregate it is known, that $134,739 92 is represented by notes forged by J. W. Bugbee.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 4.—Mr. John B. Bugbee, of Boston, of the firm of Holt & Bugbee, arrived here to-day, and was seen to-night. His brother, Joseph W. Bugbee, came to this city about eight years ago, and soon became known as one of the most enterprising and prosperous business men in Indianapolis. He managed a large lumber business, and, in company with another lumber-dealer, named Maxwell, entered largely into real estate transactions, buying land and building residences and two large business blocks. His credit has always been excellent, and he has stood very high. He is now a member of the City Council. He began drawing heavily on the Boston firm some time ago, and they sent an agent here to look after affairs. Joseph had represented that he was buying largely of walnut lumber, but when the agent investigated there was little to show for the money. His powers were then curtailed, and he was not allowed to use the name of the firm of Holt & Bugbee to make commercial paper, but only to sign such checks as he might require to pay his current expenditures. This seems to have been the reason for his making duplicate copies of notes, and sending them to the Boston firm, besides sending large quantities of other additions paper. On Monday last a messenger from here arrived in Boston with the information that a crisis had come, and John Bugbee started for Indianapolis that night, arriving in time to prevent payment upon all paper held by the banks in Boston as a measure of protection. Mr. Bugbee arrived, as has been said, to-day, but has been too tired and prostrated to commence the examination. He says the amount of the fictitious paper is largely exaggerated. There is no other complication in the business of Holt & Bugbee save this, and he says the news of his brother's conduct came to him like a thunder clap.

Two years ago Joseph W. Bugbee married the daughter of Rev. Mr. Hay, a Presbyterian clergyman, and it was ascertained from him to-night that Bugbee had no intimation of any of his business troubles. He always represented himself to be in a good condition, and in his real estate speculations, and in no complications. For the past three or four days Bugbee has been complaining of illness, and last night Mr. Hay called at his house, and found him with a bad headache and symptoms of fever. He took him out riding and returned to his home with him at one time. That was the last he had seen of him up to a late hour this evening. The employes of the lumber office say he was about the yard this morning. Last Sunday Joseph sent for a friend named Lyons, and in his presence and in the presence of his wife and father and mother acknowledged all, giving details regarding the forged paper he had made, which amounts to $132,000. This confession is now in the hands of Mr. Holt. Bugbee says his illicit transactions have been going on for years, he renewing notes from time to time, paying them off and uttering others, so that the first forged names he wrote would not know of his crimes. The blotter in his office has been looked over to-day, and is full of false entries of sales with memoranda saying, "Paid for by note," meaning probably that the notes he covering them by those alleged sales. Lyons thinks that Bugbee has done a legitimate business of $200,000 a year, but admits he led Holt & Bugbee to believe that it was nearly $1,000,000. So far as is known, he used the names of no Indianapolis firms, and no Indianapolis bank loses anything by his transactions. He has not been seen here since Monday, and his wife is closed to everybody, even his brother and father-in-law being obliged to take up their quarters across the street.

COAL EXHIBITS FOR PARIS.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 4.—The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company's steam-collier Pottsville left here to-day for Havre with the company's exhibits for the Paris Exposition. She was accompanied as far as Chester by the officers of the road. The Pottsville is commanded by Capt. S. S. Colburn, and her crew consists of 24 persons. C. G. Steffee, L. D. Blackman, W. F. Wooten, and George Fields go out in her to put together the locomotive which she has on board. The main object of the Pottsville's trip is to open up a market for the supply of anthracite coal to the various European ports, and to demonstrate the uses to which waste anthracite coal can be put. The locomotive she carries out is to be tendered to some foreign railroad company after its exhibition. Its chief feature is that it burns waste anthracite, and is valuable for fast freight. It was commenced at the Reading shops on the 14th of February and finished in 21 working days. The Pottsville takes out 900 tons of coal for its own use; 400 tons as fuel for the exhibition engine; 50 tons to be exhibited in an ignited condition in stoves; nine casks containing samples of coal of all sizes, and a special lump weighing 15,000 pounds. She also carries 23 stoves in which to show the burning coal.

ERIE RAILROAD LITIGATION.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.—To-day Messrs. Dougherty and Storm applied for an injunction in the Supreme Court, in behalf of James McHenry and other bondholders of the Erie Railway, under the first consolidated mortgage, to restrain the execution of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Pike County by the Erie Railroad and Pennsylvania Lands Trustees ordering the foreclosure of certain delinquent tax sales of lands and the sale of the same. The application was refused.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA AT BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Last evening's performance of "Marta," at Booth's Theatre, was enjoyed by an audience of unusually large proportions. Flotow's well-known work, like "Il Trovatore," can be depended upon to attract a numerous assemblage at least once during a series of operatic representations, and yesterday's experience but added cumulative evidence in behalf of the hitherto invariable rule. The general interpretation of the opera was marked by precision and spirit, and the effect pronounced was of the most satisfactory nature. The honors of the night were, of course, for Miss Kellogg, who sang *Lady Henrietta*, while Miss Cary resumed her old-time rôle of *Nancy*. Messrs. Karl and Gottschalk personating, respectively, *Lionello* and *Plunkett*. The finest and brilliant music assigned to the principal character in "Marta" is admirably suited to Miss Kellogg's voice and style. Its *tessiture* lies well within the artist's range, its ornateness is thoroughly suited to her natural facility and skill in the execution of the most florid measures, and while her share of the score is particularly fitted to her gifts and lyric methods, the *demi caractère* traits of the part are in equally happy accord with the prima donna's temperament and art as an actress. It would be wasting space, however, to enter into details on so familiar a theme, and we shall not proceed with the task further than to say that the sparkling passages in the first act, the tuneful and highly expressive duet in the second, the inevitable "Last Rose of Summer" at the same stage of events, the pretty *scena* in the hunting scene, in act the third, and the soprano's portion of the vigorous finale which follows, were all capitally sung. "The Last Rose of Summer" did not escape its wonted encore, and the finale of the third act was also redemanded, the artists being summoned before the curtain several times, and Miss Kellogg's labors being rewarded by tributes of flowers of exceptional fragrance and beauty. Miss Cary's *Nancy* was all that could be wished; Mr. Karl, who has distinguished himself from the outset of the season, was an efficient *Lionello*, and Mr. Gottschalk's earnestness of purpose and ever-increasing experience were conspicuous in a clever portrayal of *Plunkett*. The representation this evening is for the benefit of Miss Kellogg, and the programme for the occasion is to include one act of "La Traviata," one act of "Mignon," the fourth act of "Gli Ugonotti," and the "mad scene" from Thomas' "Hamlet." Miss Kellogg, Mme. Rôse, Miss Cary, Signor Frapolli, and all the performers are to be concerned in this interesting affair.

GENERAL MENTION.

We have reason to believe that Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer have signed a lease of Booth's Theatre for the ensuing Fall and Winter season.

Signor De Castiglione, a prestidigitateur of remarkable skill, gave an entertainment preparatory to a series of public performances, at the Union League Theatre last night. Signor Del Castiglione's achievements gave promise of some representations of unusual attractiveness.

The public rehearsal preparatory to to-morrow evening's Philharmonic concert takes place this afternoon, at the Academy. The programme will include Beethoven's music to "Egmont," with Mme. Pappenheim as the vocalist, Rubinstein's "Ocean" symphony, and Siegfried's death scene from the finale to "Götterdämmerung."

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 5—1 A. M.—The barometer is lowest in the Middle States and New-England. It is highest in the West Gulf States and rising in Manitoba. Rain has generally fallen in the Southern States and in New-England. The temperature has risen in the North-west and upper lake region, and elsewhere remained nearly stationary. Light north-east to north-west winds generally prevail. The rivers have remained nearly stationary.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England, cloudy weather, with rain or snow, colder north-east to north-west winds, and falling, followed by stationary or rising barometer.

For the Middle Atlantic states, clearing weather, preceded near the coast by rain areas, north-westerly winds, stationary temperature, and rising, preceded to north-east portions by falling, barometer.

For Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, South Atlantic and East Gulf States, clear or partly cloudy weather, light north-west winds, stationary or higher pressure and temperature.

For the West Gulf States, warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather, variable winds shifting to southerly, and rising, followed by stationary or falling, barometer.

For the lower lake region, clear or partly cloudy weather, variable winds mostly from the north, stationary temperature, and stationary or falling barometer.

For the upper lake region, partly cloudy weather, possibly snow, warmer, from south-easterly, veering to colder north-west, winds, and falling, followed by rising, barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, clear or partly cloudy weather, possibly occasional light rain, winds mostly from the north-west, stationary or lower temperature with higher pressure.

The rivers will slowly fall.

Cautionary signals continue at Cape Lookout, Cape Hatteras, Kitty Hawk, Cape Henry, Norfolk, Baltimore, Lewes, Cape May, Atlantic City, Barnegat, Sandy Hook, New-York, New-Haven, New-London, Newport, Wood's Holl, Boston, Thatcher's Island, Portland, and Eastport.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1877.	1878.		1877.	1878.
3 A. M.	41°	48°	3:30 P. M.	46°	50°
6 A. M.	40°	45°	6 P. M.	43°	49°
9 A. M.	47°	47°	9 P. M.	40°	43°
12 M.	48°	50°	12 P. M.	38°	44°

Average temperature yesterday ..... 46½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year ..... 42°

PASSENGER AND TICKET AGENTS' MEETING.

CINCINNATI, April 4.—The General Passenger and Ticket Agents of the United States met in convention at the Grand Hotel to-day. W. B. Shattuc of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, was elected President, and H. C. Townsend, of the Wabash Road, Secretary. The session was devoted to the subject of emigrant tickets to Kansas and other land-grant territory. A rate was adopted for this class of travel on a basis of 5 cents a mile one way for the round trip, or 2½ cents for the distance traveled. Colony tickets, one way only, were fixed at a basis of 2½ cents for the distance, to be computed on mileage by the shortest line. To-morrow the east-bound rates will be considered.

THE RHODE ISLAND ELECTIONS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 4.—The complete returns of yesterday's State election give, for Governor, Van Zandt, Republican, 11,436; Lawrence, Democrat, 7,631; Foster, Greenback, 583: scattering, 31. The Senate stands 26 Republicans, 8 Democrats, 2 no choice; and the House, 56 Republicans, 16 Democrats, 2 no choice.

FAILURE OF COTTON DEALERS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 4.—A special dispatch from Vicksburg, Miss., announces the failure of Moss & Martin, cotton buyers. Their liabilities are $100,000, and they have no assets. The failure was caused by the suspension of the St. Louis branch of the house.

THE CHICAGO HOMŒOPATHS.

CHICAGO, April 4.—The Chicago Academy of Homœopathic Physicians and Surgeons to-night considered a resolution affirming the doctrine "*Similia similibus curentur.*" It met with unexpected opposition, and was finally referred to a committee for report.

CHICAGO, April 4.—At a meeting of prominent merchants and bankers to-night, a memorial to Congress urging the location of a branch mint at Chicago was adopted.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.—Anton Gies, a German cigar-dealer of this city, died to-day, having been poisoned by drinking soap which had been standing in a copper kettle. His wife, who also partook of the soup, recovered under medical treatment.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 4.—Collector Woodcock to-day received a report from Deputy Collector Phillips, saying that he had made a raid through White and Van Buren Counties, destroying seven illicit distilleries, with a large amount of beer, [illegible] and whisky.

FACTS FOR OUR LAWMAKERS

THE MOFFETT REGISTER SYSTEM.

RAISING A REVENUE IN BAR-ROOMS—HOW THE PLAN WORKS IN VIRGINIA—PROMISE AND FULFILLMENT—"HOW TO BEAT THE PUNCH"—WEAK POINTS IN THE LAW.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, April 3, 1878.

There seems to be a disposition to have the Moffett register system of taxation tested in your State. The best opinion approves this plan of raising revenue; the machine does the work promised, yet such are the defects in the law and the laxity in enforcing it that, after five or six months of experiment, there are fears that it cannot be relied upon to replenish the Treasury, as expected. It is fair to assume that your legislators desire to know the truth in regard to the register. They will find it equally distant from the extravagant claims of the enamored advocates of the system, on the one hand, and from the embittered denunciations of its opponents on the other. It may be said fairly, if somewhat paradoxically, that the register is a success, but that the money which was expected to come from it has not been raised. If New-York should conclude to adopt it, it would be wise for her Representatives to study and correct the defects that are so patent in the Virginia law.

Previous to the introduction of the register—or bell-punch, as it is popularly called—we were realizing about $138,000 per annum from specific liquor licenses. It was contended that the register and the reduced licenses would not at least $600,000 per annum. That was a far too liberal estimate. If it secures us $400,000 the present public expectation will be satisfied. In the cities and towns generally the law has been moderately well executed. In the counties it has not worked so well; in some localities it has been almost disregarded. Saloons and barrooms of the better class, kept by men who cannot afford the risk of being reported, have made honest returns. Low "groggeries" and "dram-shops" are evidently violating the law, without the slightest compunction on the part of the proprietors' consciences, and with little apprehension of detection and punishment. To too great an extent it is a tax on honest dealers and none on the others. To "beat the bell-punch" is not a difficult matter. Some ingenious men have gained access to the mechanism and turned the hands back. But with the registers of the latest make this is difficult, if not impossible, to do. But there are other ways which are available. For instance, the tax here on a drink of alcoholic spirits is 2½ cents, on malt liquors ½ cent. If the customer is not watchful the dishonest barkeeper will turn the crank of the malt register, sound the bell, and record one. He thus saves 2 cents, and the practice is frequently resorted to. The two registers are of the same size, their bells sound alike, and their labels, "Malt" and "Alcoholic," are small and not attractive. How much the State has lost by people registering alcoholic drinks on the malt register no one can tell. At first the customers were curious to see the operation of the machines, and they watched the registration of drinks. The thing has long ceased to be a novelty, and now if the customer, as he takes up his change and starts for the door, hears a gong strike, he is satisfied. In some instances common table-gongs, or gongs on patent money-drawers, are struck. The inventors, aware of these frauds, now propose to use bells (or gongs, rather) with a peculiar sound. They hope to ward off the evil; maybe they will succeed. Where five or six men are served at the counter at the same time, it is very easy for the barkeeper to cheat, either by turning the malt register for alcoholic drinks, or by omitting one of the drinks. There are now plenty of dishonest drinkers, who, to save the tax, (which is commonly added to the old price of drinks) willingly wink at the fraud.

The law against violations is stringent enough provided a dealer is once caught, reported and convicted. But here is where a notable weakness in the law appears: The State has no detectives to enforce the law; the people are indeed promised a share of the fine imposed upon violators whom they report, but the provision is wholly inoperative. People will not do the work for the sake of the reward, nor through purely patriotic motives. Unless the State has competent detectives, or the United States Internal Revenue Department does, the system will not fulfill just expectations. There was such a bill before the General Assembly at its late session, but the "real politicians" of both parties were afraid it would be repealed at once by sweeping out the heads of the departments. Naturally, they do not care to impair their popularity with liquor-dealers, and the consequence is that some of them seem to be disregarding the law altogether; others, however, are using their duties. There are some counties that have not been heard from by the Auditor, and he cannot tell whether the registers are in operation or not. From such returns as have come in—each county and city should report monthly—it is clear that the registrations in the aggregate are steadily growing smaller and smaller, showing that the law is not being enforced. The Auditor admits this fact, and has just made it the basis of a circular to the Commissioners of the Revenue. There are many people who desire to see the State utterly bankrupt and hope thereby to force the bondholders to surrender their tax receivable certificates. Instead of the bonds, the issue of the Moffett law being always condemned by public opinion, in some localities it is approved. At least the result would indicate as much.

There is nothing in the claim that the register is a salutary check upon the depredations of the barkeeper. A man who is determined to steal can do it under this system as well as any other. If the proprietor has an additional incentive for swindling the State, for by so doing the price of the drinks (and the tax) not recorded will be put into his own pocket. Perhaps the registers which are made at Culpeper would be more secure if sent to Richmond to be repaired." Here each Commissioner of the Revenue has extra registers. If one gets out of order he puts a new one in its place. Those out of order in New-York State would be repaired in New-York. The system of taxation is capable of great things, but is has not yet had a fair trial in Virginia. It has not raised us out of our financial difficulties, probably because the law is weak and ineffective, and such as it is the officers have not cared to enforce it rigorously. The liquor-dealers who were once violent and open in their denunciations of it are now rather quiet.

THE LONG BRANCH SCANDALS.

KAVANAUGH'S WIFE ARRESTED ON A CHARGE OF PERJURY—A CONSTABLE AND A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE TO BE TRIED FOR MALFEASANCE IN OFFICE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONG BRANCH, April 4.—During the examination of Police Justice Pitcher yesterday, the defense offered Mrs. Julia Kavanaugh, the wife of the alleged incendiary, as a witness, to prove that some of the information which it was charged Pitcher had given to Kavanaugh, had been given by Mr. Hoey's servants. Mrs. Kavanaugh swore that one of Mr. Hoey's painters, named Foster, visited her saloon and told her that on the Sunday on which she and her husband were arrested, Justice Pitcher was holding court at Mr. Hoey's residence, at Hollywood Park, and taking affidavits against her and her husband, and that af

APRIL 5 1878

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 4.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, 81, C. 107⅛ | 14,000 U. S. 6s '81, R. ... | 1,000 E. T., V. & G. R. 2nd mtg. ... 90 | 1,000 L. S. & M. S. R. 1st consv. ... 97 | 2,000 do. ... 97⅛ | 1,000 Chic. Rock Island & Pac. ... 107⅛ | 1,000 Chic. Pac. gold ... 105 | 2,000 do. ... 106 | 1,000 Un. Pac. 1st ... 103⅛ | 7,000 So. Pac. 1st ... 77⅛ | 200 Western Union ... 91⅛ | 1700 do. ... 91¼ | 100 do. ... 91⅜ | 1000 do. ... 91 | 100 do. ... 91⅝ | 100 do. ... 91¾ | 100 do. ... 91⅞ | 100 do. ... 92 | 100 do. ... 92⅛ | 100 do. ... 92¼ | 100 do. ... 92⅜ | 100 do. ... 92½ | 100 do. ... 92⅝ | 100 do. ... 92¾ | 10 do. ... 92⅞ | 100 do. ... 93 | 100 do. ... 93⅛ | 200 do. ... 93¼ | 200 do. ... 93⅜ | 100 do. ... 93½ | 100 do. ... 93⅝ | 100 do. ... 93¾ | 100 do. ... 93⅞ | 100 do. ... 94 | 100 do. ... 94⅛ | 100 do. ... 94¼ | 100 do. ... 94⅜ | 100 do. ... 94½ | 100 do. ... 94⅝ | 100 do. ... 94¾ | 100 do. ... 94⅞ | 100 do. ... 95 | 100 do. ... 95⅛ | 100 do. ... 95¼ | 100 do. ... 95⅜ | 100 do. ... 95½ | 100 do. ... 95⅝ | 100 do. ... 95¾ | 100 do. ... 95⅞ | 100 do. ... 96 | 100 do. ... 96⅛ | 100 do. ... 96¼ | 100 do. ... 96⅜ | 100 do. ... 96½ | 100 do. ... 96⅝ | 100 do. ... 96¾ | 100 do. ... 96⅞ | 100 do. ... 97 | 100 do. ... 97⅛ | 100 do. ... 97¼ | 100 do. ... 97⅜ | 100 do. ... 97½ | 100 do. ... 97⅝ | 100 do. ... 97¾ | 100 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100 do. ... 164¼ | 100 do. ... 164⅜ | 100 do. ... 164½ | 100 do. ... 164⅝ | 100 do. ... 164¾ | 100 do. ... 164⅞ | 100 do. ... 165 | 100 do. ... 165⅛ | 100 do. ... 165¼ | 100 do. ... 165⅜ | 100 do. ... 165½ | 100 do. ... 165⅝ | 100 do. ... 165¾ | 100 do. ... 165⅞ | 100 do. ... 166 | 100 do. ... 166⅛ | 100 do. ... 166¼ | 100 do. ... 166⅜ | 100 do. ... 166½ | 100 do. ... 166⅝ | 100 do. ... 166¾ | 100 do. ... 166⅞ | 100 do. ... 167 | 100 do. ... 167⅛ | 100 do. ... 167¼ | 100 do. ... 167⅜ | 100 do. ... 167½ | 100 do. ... 167⅝ | 100 do. ... 167¾ | 100 do. ... 167⅞ | 100 do. ... 168 | 100 do. ... 168⅛ | 100 do. ... 168¼ | 100 do. ... 168⅜ | 100 do. ... 168½ | 100 do. ... 168⅝ | 100 do. ... 168¾ | 100 do. ... 168⅞ | 100 do. ... 169 | 100 do. ... 169⅛ | 100 do. ... 169¼ | 100 do. ... 169⅜ | 100 do. ... 169½ | 100 do. ... 169⅝ | 100 do. ... 169¾ | 100 do. ... 169⅞ | 100 do. ... 170 | 100 do. ... 170⅛ | 100 do. ... 170¼ | 100 do. ... 170⅜ | 100 do. ... 170½ | 100 do. ... 170⅝ | 100 do. ... 170¾ | 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APRIL 1878

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, April 4:

James M. Miller, at public auction, sold the two buildings, with lots each 17.4 by 103.6, Nos. 14 and 16 Hamilton-st., south side, between Catharine and Market sts., for $8,550, to W. H. McKinney.

A. H. Muller & Son, at public auction, sold the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 19.7 by 98.9, No. 520 West 42d-st., south side, near 10th-av., for $6,900, to N. J. Griffith. The same firm, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Henry B. Beekman, Esq., Referee, disposed of the five-story brick tenement-house and store, with lot 25 by 100.5, No. 692 West 58th-st., south side, 400 feet west of 10th-av., for $10,000, to S. C. Hinman.

Richard V. Harnett, by order of the Superior Court, in foreclosure, Alfred Ebbs, Esq., Referee, sold the five-story brick tenement-house and store, with lot 25.9 by 37.6 by 27.11 by 37.6, on Water-st., south-east corner of Whitehall-st., for $21,472. The same auctioneer, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, James F. Ledwith, Esq., Referee, sold the two four-story and basement brick dwelling-houses, with lots each 20 by 102.2, Nos. 68 and 70 East 81st-st., south side, 120 feet west of 5th-av., for $19,000, to Manhattan Life Insurance Company, plaintiff in the legal action.

C. J. Lyon, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, James F. Ledwith, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story and basement brick dwelling-house, with lot 22 by 96.5, No. 100 East 71st-st., south-east corner of 4th-av., for $23,488, to Edwin A. Bradley and others, plaintiffs in the legal action.

L. J. & J. Phillips, under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Circuit Court, Southern District, Frederick W. Loew, Esq., Referee, sold the five-story brick tenement-house and store, and two-story brick stable, with lot 25 by 93, No. 1,434 3d-av., west side, 51.10 feet north of 81st-st., for $3,900, to Charles J. Fagan, plaintiff in the legal action.

John T. Boyd, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, John C. Risley, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land 99.10 by 96, on 4th-av., south-west corner of 130th-st., for $11,000, to Edward Oppenheimer, plaintiff in the legal action.

William Kennelly, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Andrew Blake, Esq., Referee, sold one lot, 25 by 100.3, on Morris-av., south-east corner of Elton-st., 24th Ward, for $900, to Hannorah Murphy, plaintiff in the legal action.

The Administrator's sale announced for yesterday by A. J. Bleecker & Son, of two houses and five acres of land at West Brighton, Staten Island, was withdrawn.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows: By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale of the four-story brick dwelling-house, with lot 24.7 by 88.9, No. 133 Macdougal-st., west side, 78.4 feet north of 3d-st.; also, the two-story brick dwelling-house and store, with lot 23 by 78.4, No. 121 West 3d-st., north side, 65.9 feet west of Macdougal-st.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Henry J. C. Cullen, Jr., Esq., Referee, of the two-story brick store, with lot 25 by 137.6, No. 709 Broadway, east side, 123.4 feet north of 4th-st.; also, similar sale, George W. Wingate, Esq., Referee, of one four-story brown-stone-front building, with lot 20 by 50, 5th-av., east side, 80 feet south of 62d-st.; also, similar sale, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of two four-story brown-stone-front dwelling-houses, with lots each 21.1 by 70, Nos. 1,307 and 1,309 Lexington-av., north-east corner of 85th-st.; also, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Sturges & Morehouse, Esq., Referee, of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front dwelling-house, with lot 25 by 100.5, No. 44 West 54th-st., south side, 460 feet west of 5th-av.; also, a plot of land, 316 by 108.10 by 20 by 41, on Boston road, adjoining the lands of Joseph Pollock, Morrisania.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Maurice Dayne, Esq., Referee, of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front dwelling-house, with lot 20 by 75, No. 482 Lexington-av., west side, 60.5 feet north of 46th-st.; also, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Bernard Reilly, Esq., Referee, of the slaughter-house, with three lots, each 25 by 40, Nos. 843, 810, and 822 1st-av., east side, 25 feet south of 46th-st.; also, similar buildings, with three lots 20 by 100, Nos. 402 and 404 East 46th-st., south side, 40 feet east of 1st-av.

By Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale by order of the Court of Common Pleas, John J. McGurk, Esq., Referee, of the two four-story and basement brick dwellings, comprising two lots, each 20 by 100.10, Nos. 208 and 210 East 117th-st., south side, 100 feet east of 3d-av. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Morris A. Tyng, Esq., Referee, of two two-story brown-stone-front houses, with lots each 16.9 by 100.11, Nos. 442 and 444 East 120th-st., south side, 125 feet west of Avenue A.

EXCHANGE SALES—THURSDAY, APRIL 4.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

2 buildings, with lots, Nos. 14 and 16 Hamilton-st., s. s., between Catharine and Market sts., each lot 17.4x103.6 ..... $8,550

By A. H. Muller & Son.

3 three-story and basement brown-stone-front 2 dwelling-houses, with lot, No. 520 West 42d-st., s. s., near 10th-av., lot 19.7x98.9 ..... $6,900

3 five-story brick tenement-house and store, with lot, No. 692 West 58th-st., s. s., 400 feet west of 10th-av., lot 25x100.5 10,000

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 five-story brick tenement-house, with lot, Water-st., s. s. corner of Whitehall-st., lot 25.9x37.6x27.11x37.6 ..... $21,472

9 four-story and basement brick dwelling-houses, with lots, Nos. 68 and 70 East 81st-st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of 4th-av., each lot 20x102.2 13,000

By C. J. Lyon.

1 four-story brown-stone-front dwelling-house, with lot, No. 100 East 71st-st., s. s. corner of 4th-av., lot 22x96.5 ..... $23,488

By L. J. & J. Phillips.

1 five-story brick tenement-house and store and two-story brick stable, with lot, No. 1,434 3d-av., w. s., 51.10 ft. n. of 81st-st., lot 25x93 ....$13,900

By John T. Boyd.

1 plot of land, 4th-av., s. w. corner of 130th-st., 99.10x99 ..... $11,000

By William Kennelly.

1 lot, Morris-av., s. e. corner of Elton-st., 24th Ward, 25x100.3 ..... $900

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, April 3.

Agring-st., n. s., lot No. 1,163, 20x73; John J. Jenkins, Executor, to Henry Thote $8,000

5th-av., n. w. corner of 124th-st., 42.5x80; Christian Brand and wife to I. H. Lange 5,000

Oak-st., w. s., 106.6 ft. s. of New-Chambers-st., 16.8x72; also, Oak-st., n. s., 88.3 ft. e. of New-Chambers-st., 16.8x72; Benjamin W. Bonney to Kimble Dusenbury 15,000

7th-av., e. s., 25.3 ft. s. of 31st-st., 21x75; Magdalena Berger to Magdalena Graff ..... nom.

85th-st., n. s., 102.6 ft. e. of 2d-av., 43x71; Christian Blum to St. Paul's German M. E. Church ..... nom.

13th-st., s. s., 158 ft. w. of Avenue C, 25x 103.3; John Hermes to H. C. Mittnacht ..... nom.

54th-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 6th-av., 22.6x100.5; Robert B. Roosevelt to Daniel W. Power $7,500

2d-st., s. s., lot No. 80, map of Wilton; 25x 100, 23d-Ward; John Madigan and wife to Thomas Farrell 750

30th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x98.9; Harriet C. Smith and husband to A. B. Dupuy.

Forsyth-st., 150 ft. s. of Houston-st., 25x 100; F. Schmidt and wife to L. Heck ..... nom.

Albany-av., (plots Nos. 240 and 245, map of Oloff Paulding's 24th Ward); Van Cortlandt, Jr., to James Z. Woodworth $66

83d-st., s. s., 229 ft. e. of 6th-av., 21x100.5; Jacob B. Tallman and wife to Jesse Baldwin.. $2,000

83d-st., s. s., 229 ft. e. of 6th-av., 21x100.5; Jacob B. Tallman and wife to Jesse Baldwin.. $2,000

Wheeler to Mary H. Smith 8,250

23d-st., s. s., 194 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18.5x100; George W. Wicker to George W. Wicker ..... nom.

Same property; George W. Wicker, Executor, to same 7,050

113th-st., s. s., 140 ft. e. of 3d-av., 15x100.10; William R. Bell and wife to John F. Bell 4,725

51st-st., s. s., 91 ft. e. of 1st-av., 18x100.5; G. G. Brinkerhoff and wife to L. Minnesheimer 5,500

113th-st., s. s., 140 ft. e. of 3d-av., 17.10x 100.10; Daniel Daly to John F. Bell 5,000

Spring-st., No. 208; Catherine Firman to R. Goodstein 11,000

82d-st., n. s., 198.6 ft. w. of 3d-av., 16x98; M. A. Merritt and husband to L. Denison, Jr. 11,000

114th-st., 196 ft. e. of 3d-av., 24x100.5; Elizabeth Lahr to Francis Steuerwald 1,600

Avenue A, n. s. corner 75th-st., 25.6x93; W. A. Boyd to Referee, to Francis Grumpler 400

Madison-st., No. 370; S. Lorz, Referee, to H. Hanschild 6,175

3d-av., s. e. corner 19th-st., 60.8x100; M. V. Leary, Referee, to James Saxton 4,800

47th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 20x 100.5; Joseph McIntire, Referee, to Union Dime Savings Bank 12,750

111th-st., n. s., 219 ft. w. of 4th-av., 16x100.11; W. A. Boyd, Referee, to S. Elkan 6,000

3d-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x96.2; William H. Woglom and others to B. Schmeising. 8,100

LEASES RECORDED.

92d-av., No. 188, 5 years; William Thompson to John A. Oxley $8,500

Whitehall-st., north of No. 45, 5 years; I. M. Seckel, Jr., to A. Boyce 1,500

Lewis-st., No. 54, 7 years; William Fanning to William Bouchaud 500

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Brien, Timothy, and wife to Home Insurance Company; s. s. of Charles-st., e. of Waverley-place, 1 year $5,000

Hilton, Christian, and wife, to Catharina Visel; s. s. of 52d-st., w. of 8th-av., 5 years 7,000

Bieber, Jacob, and wife, to Mary Manningham; w. s. of Willett-st., n. of Stanton-st., 5 years.. 500

Daly, James, and wife, to John McManus; n. s. of Desman-st., part of lot No. 230 map of Morrose, 5 years 500

Daly, James, and wife, to Caroline Kunth; n. s. of Desman-st., part of lot No. 230, map of Morrose, 5 years 500

Dougherty, Hugh E., and wife, to John Leonard; s. s. of 3d-av., w. of Hudson-st 1,061

Green, Hannah C., to Andrew J. Austin, s. w. corner Mercer-st. and Clinton-place, 1 year.... 4,500

Brempler, Francis, and wife, to F. Weckerlin, s. s. corner Avenue A and 75th-st., 1 year 2,000

Gray, Nancy, and others to Jennie Brewer, s. w. corner 4th-av. and 92d-st., 2 years 1,500

Grace Church, of Harlem, to Association for Relief of Females, s. s. 116th-st. c. of 3d-av., 3 years 21,000

Sanschild, Heinrich, and wife to D. E. Hascall, No. 414 Madison-av., 5 years 3,000

Hecker, John V., and wife to Gershom B. Weed, s. s. Monroe-st., of Jefferson-st., demand 8,000

Lorie, John W., and wife to George G. DeWitt, Trustee, s. w. corner Washington and Leroy sts., 3 years 40,000

Lehmaier, Leopold, and wife to Mutual Life Insurance Company; s. s. of 52d-st., w. of 6th-av., 1 year 7,000

Mackey, William L., and wife to John G. Feyrer; s. s. of Lexington-av., s. of 75th-st., 18 years 4,000

O'Connor, Thomas, to Peter A. H. Jackson; s. s. 24th-st., w. of 1st-av., 2 years 3,000

Schmeising, Bernard, and husband to C. W. Woglom; s. s. of 84th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., 5 years 5,000

ASSIGNMENT OF MORTGAGES.

Quiroga, Louis, Executor, to Augusta Morlone.. $10,000

Same to same 9,000

Same to same 850

Thompson, Isaac, to Mary J. Collins 3,000

Union Dime Savings Institution to Samuel V. Hoffman 30,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE SEVEN FIRST-CLASS NEW brown-stone houses, pleasantly located, north side 77th-st., near Madison-av., each 18.2x50 feet; lots 102 feet; three full stories, high-stoop, basement, and subcellar; most conveniently arranged throughout; parlors, first story and basement "cabinet finished;" well built, plumbed, sewered, and ventilated; brick furnaces, improved ranges, together with every modern improvement. To close the sale of them without delay, they are now offered at a low price and on easy terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., or WM. L. JAQUES, owner, on the premises.

APRIL 4, 1878.

NO. 63 WEST 47TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Superb four-story finely-decorated dwelling.

ALSO,

No. 2 West 51st-st., adjoining 5th-av., magnificent four-story residence. Both for sale very low to settle estate of Miss Walt. Esq., Assignee Messrs. Netter & Co. Apply to W. E. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine, 33 East 17th st., and 961 5th-av.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—TEN FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone houses, situate on Lexington-av. and 47th-st.; different sizes, new, well built; complete in every respect, with brick furnace in cellars; price low; terms easy. Apply on the premises to DAVID DE VENNY.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, FURNISHED—three-story brown-stone-front, No. 317 West 51st-st., handsomely furnished, and in the best order; to be seen any time; would entertain an offer to exchange for a home on the Hudson, south of Peekskill, not less than four acres. RANDELL, owner, Nos. 554 and 556 9th-av.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—EIGHT lots on Madison-av., between 110th and 112th sts. Terms easy. Apply at No. 12 Cortlandt-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF CHARLES M. CONNOLLY, DECEASED, OF THE IMPROVED PROPERTY

NO. 55 WATER-ST., NO. 129 WEST 49TH-ST. UNIMPROVED PROPERTY,

5 lots south-east corner of BROADWAY AND 59TH-ST., opposite Central Park.

8 lots, with the improvements, on the easterly side of 11TH-AV. BOULEVARD,

comprising the entire front between 129th and 130th sts., and lots on

9TH AND 10TH AVS.

211TH, 212TH, 213TH, 214TH, 215TH, AND 216TH STS., and water-fronts on HARLEM RIVER,

On TUESDAY, April 9,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

Title to all this property is perfect.

$5 PER CENT. on bond and mortgage, at 6 per cent.

Book maps at office of

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers. No. 7 Pine-st.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of the MARKET SAVINGS BANK; bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 47 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, on the 12th day of April, 1878, at 2 o'clock P. M., by John M. Gibson, auctioneer, all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land and premises situate, lying, and being in the Second Ward of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, and which on a map of tract part of the town of Jersey commonly called Paulus Hook, made by Joseph F. Mickle for the Associates of the Jersey Company, duly filed in the Clerk's Office of the County of Hudson, is designated and known as lot numbered fifty-eight (58) York-street, being twenty-five feet wide in front and rear by one hundred feet deep, on each side, and now known and designated by the number 110 York-street. For further description inquire of the auctioneer, at No. 47 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, New-Jersey, or of the undersigned.

Dated March 29, 1878. JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee.

WILLIAM F. SCOTT, Attorney, 40 Wall-street, New-York. mh22-14w3w*

AUCTION SALE OF HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY.—The subscriber will sell at public auction, at the Court-house, in the City of Poughkeepsie, on MONDAY, April 8, at 11 o'clock A. M., the country seat lately occupied by Theodore R. Westmore, at Clinton Point, consisting of about 57 acres. For particulars inquire of J. S. VAN CLEEF, Plaintiff's Attorney, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

R. E. TAYLOR, Referee.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE ON PARK-AV., very handsomely furnished, to rent to a small private family. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

APARTMENT IN THE KENSINGTON—TO let from May 1; 57th-st. and 4th-av.; frescoed and freshly painted; rooms all light; rent moderate. Apply to JANITOR.

PLEASANT APARTMENTS, SIX AND TEN rooms, in French flats on East 79th-st.; all conveniences; in good order; rents $20 to $35. Apply to JANITOR, No. 318, or office, No. 320 Third-av.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—EXTRA LARGE MAGnificently furnished or unfurnished private dwelling; low rent.

V. E. STEVENSON, Jr.

TWO CHOICE APARTMENTS—TENTERDEN, No. 365 West 25th-st.; fine location, ornel windows; for refined families; janitor, luxuriant garden, rear playground, Summer-house; elegant, moderate.

LENOX, CORNER 5TH-AV. AND 13TH-ST.—Apartments for families at greatly reduced rents; parlor, bedroom, and dressing-room, for gentleman, at $400 per year.

NO. 112 EAST 78TH-ST.—TO A SMALL American family, fully or partially furnished house, near Central Park; owner would board in lieu of rent, if agreeable to the parties.

TO LET—HARLEM—TO LET—FOUR-STORY brown-stone houses; hard-wood finish; all improvements; 123d-st., 6th and 7th avs., at $800. FOSTER & CO., No. 173 East 125th-st.

BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.—CHOICE FLATS at reduced rentals; must be seen. JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

TO LET.—THE FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE, No. 6 East 36th-st., within a few feet of the Central Park and 5th-av. Apply to E. N. DALY, No. 75 Worth-st.

TO LET—AN OLD-FASHIONED COUNTRY house, with a large garden, corner 57th-st. and 193d-st. For terms apply at No. 285 5th-av.

NO. 17 WEST 38TH-ST.—FOUR-STORY HIGHstoop, to let. Apply to Dr. HOYT, 19 West 39th-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

LOFTS TO LET.

With steam power: two lofts, 35x175 each; light on both sides and ends, with elevator, yard, and stable room; desirable location; all conveniences; adapted to any manufacturing purposes where good light is required. Apply on the premises.

G. W. READ & CO.,

No. 200 Lewis-st., foot 5th and 6th sts., East River, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET, LEASE, OR FOR SALE—A VERY desirable three-story and basement brick and stone, with the good will of an established business thrown in. Inquire at Room No. 7, No. 150 Broadway.

TO LET—VERY LOW, TO A RESPONSIBLE TENant, three or four lofts of the marble store, No. 27 Great Jones-st., 25x100. Apply to GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 287 Broadway.

TO LEASE FROM 1ST MAY—A PIER ON THE North River, with covered shed, and depth of water sufficient for the largest vessels. Address Box No. 4,723 Post Office.

TO LET—THE BANKING-ROOM OF BULL'S Head Bank, with fixtures complete; desks, fire and burglar proof vaults, &c.; also, basement office. Apply at the bank. Property for sale.

TO LET—NO. 86 FRONT-ST., BETWEEN OLDslip and Wall-st., four-story warehouse, 22x85; rent low, and immediate possession if desired.

H. H. CAMMANN, No. 113 Broadway.

TO LET CHEAP—LARGE NEW STORES ON Broadway, 30th-st., and 6th-av. JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VERY BEAUtiful place on the Ridge, overlooking Harlem River, within 25 minutes drive of Forty-second-st. ferry by steam, and half hour's drive from Central Park, containing nine acres ground; large, first-class mansion, (32 rooms;) gas and water throughout; fine carriage-house and stable, gardener's house, greenhouse, &c., all in perfect order. Will be sold at a bargain or exchanged for improved City property only.

HUGH N. CAMP, No. 152 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—Nice house, seven rooms; perfect order; good cellar; one to four full lots; grape vines, &c.; nice location; convenient to Elizabethport Depot; possession before May if wanted; price $2,800; half cash. KELLOGG, No. 33 Broadway, New-York, or No. 151 2d-st., Elizabethport.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE CHEAP.—A two-story and French roof house, containing 12 rooms, at Woodside, N. J., 14 miles from New-York via either Erie or Montclair Railroad; desirable location; lot 50x200. Address J. E. R., Box No. 110 Times Office.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

AT MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A VERY DESIRABLE dwelling-house; convenient to depot, churches, stores, &c.; 12 rooms; fruit and shade trees; moderate rent. Apply to MATTHIAS CE.RE, Montclair, or E. M. BOYD, No. 96 Franklin-st., New-York.

AT GREAT NECK, LONG ISLAND—TO LET for one or more years, a first-class residence; 11 rooms, fully furnished, with stable and five acres of land; five minutes from depot, and ten from steam-boat landing. W. E. WELLS, No. 56 Liberty-st.

HOMES IN THE COUNTRY.—THE CENTRAL New-Jersey Land Improvement Company have desirable houses to let at various places on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st., New-York.

LONG ISLAND SOUND.—AT GREECE FARMS Lemuel, New-York and New-Haven Railroad, to let, furnished, a new and elegant house, large barn and stable; the lawn, orchard, and garden in full bearing. Call or address OWNER, No. [illegible], Wall-st., Insurance.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—ON HIGH GROUND, a brick two-story and French roof house on the bank of the Hudson River, two hours' ride from the City, furnished or unfurnished; all improvements, with gas, hot-house, barn, gate-house, and ice-house; full supply of ice for the summer; garden, with plenty of fruit and shade trees; 20 minutes' ride from depot; view cannot be surpassed on the Hudson; house in first-class order; will rent to suit the times, or sell cheap.

C. H. WADE, No. 29 Moore-st., between Front and South.

MOUNT VERNON.—TO RENT, A NEWLY FURnished house on high ground; in complete order, five minutes from depot; a small family will find this very desirable; rent $30 per month. Address SEARLES, Box No. 256, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

A SMALL BRICK HOUSE—THREE STORY, basement, cellar, 10 rooms; modern improvements; pleasant location on Jersey City Heights; rent $30 per month. Inquire at 71 Belmont-av., Jersey City Heights.

TO LET, RIVERDALE, ON HUDSON.—ENGlish cottage; view 2 miles; 25 minutes' walk from depot; rent $400.

CHARLES SUYDAM, No. 16 Wall-st.

TO RENT—AT LENOX, MASS., A HOUSE WELL located; price, $500 for the season. Inquire of Mrs. THOMSON, No. 298 Madison-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—AT LONG BRANCH OR FAR ROCKaway, on or before May 1, a furnished cottage, with from six to eight rooms, or a single pleasant room and board, where there will be few other boarders. Address Box No. 5,471 Post Office.

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN wishes to take charge of a private house for the Summer; would do the cleaning; best reference. Mrs. Graham, No. 104 West 18th-st.

SHIPPING.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, April 13, 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, April 20, 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, April 25, noon.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia Office, No. 109 South 4th-st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's pier foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

GEN. WERDER.....Sat., April 13 | MOSEL.....Sat., April 20
HERMANN...Sat., April 13 | ODER.....Sat., April 27

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin ..... $100 gold
Second cabin ..... 60 gold
Steerage ..... 30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY between New-York and Havre.

Company's Piers, 42 North River, foot of Morton-st: PERIERE, Dantzic.....Wednesday, April 17, 5 P. M.
VILLE DE PARIS, Durand.....Wednesday, May 1, 4:30 P. M.
SAINT LAURENT, Lachesnez.....Wed., May 8, 10 A. M.

For freight and passage apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway. For freight and passage at Philadelphia apply to ALONZO SHOTWELL, No. 2 Chestnut-st.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Devonia.....April 13, 2 P. M. | Anchoria.....April 20, 8 A. M.
Anchoria.....April 13, 2 P. M. | Bolivia.....April 27, 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

Australia.....April 6, 7 A. M. | Victoria.....April 24, noon.
Cabins, $65 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

Second Cabin, $40; Steerage, $28.

Company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

NATIONAL LINE—PIERS 44 AND 45 N. R. FOOT OF CHRISTOPHER-ST.

FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks):
Italy, Thurs., April 11, 11 A. M. | Holland, April 24, 10 A. M.
Erin, Sat., April 6, 7 A. M. | Helvetia, Sat., April 13, 7 A. M.

Cabin, $50 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. P. W. J. HURST, Manager.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

GERMANIC, Capt. Kennedy.....Saturday, April 6, 7 A. M.
BALTIC, Capt. Parsell.....Thursday, April 11, noon
ADRIATIC, Capt. Brown.....Thursday, April 18, 9 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the motion is slightest and are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

BOTHNIA, WED., April 10 | RUSSIA.....WED., April 24
ALGERIA, WED., April 17 | SCYTHIA.....WED., May 1

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage offices, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, AND THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

From Pier 47 North River, foot of Canal-st., as follows:

STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, April 11
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, April 18
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, April 25

First cabin, $55 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $40. Steerage, $26.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway; and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

Steam-ship COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, April 10
Steam-ship GEO. W. CLYDE.....SATURDAY, April 20

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers. Sailing THURSDAYS from Pier 17 E. R., at 2 P. M.

NIAGARA, (new,) 2,900 tons, Curtis, Thursday, April 18
SARATOGA, (new,) 2,295 tons, Sundberg, Th., April 25

JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., DIRECT—STEAM-SHIP CABONDELET, 1,000 tons, April 9, at 3 P. M. RETURNING, SAILING FROM HAVANA, APRIL 16. GA.—TO NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA, CUBA, calling at St. Augustine, Fla., on the return trip. MURRAY, DELAFIELD & CO., No. 62 South-st., or GUSTAVE LEVY, Secretary, 271 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA VANCOUVER TERRITORY, AND OREGON.

Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For the ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, connecting for Central and South America:

Steamship CITY OF PANAMA.....Tuesday, April 9
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship COLON.....Friday, April 19

Passengers will be forwarded from San Francisco to Portland, Oregon, and Victoria, Vancouver Island, by the Company's new steamers.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Wednesday, May 1

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New Zealand:
Steam-ship AUSTRALIA.....Monday, April 15

For freight and passage apply at Company's Office, No. 8 Bowling Green, New-York.

SAVANNAH,

FLORIDA, NASSAU, HAVANA, AND SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CITY OF MACON, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, April 6, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.

GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. Crenshaw, WEDNESDAY, April 10, Pier 31 E. R., foot Catherine-st., 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 52 South-st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company.

GEO. C. D. OWENS, Agent.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

No. 315 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers issued by J. B. NORRIS, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

On and after Nov. 12, 1877,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:20 A. M., 1, 6:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 6:30 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 8 A. M., 4, 5, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Morrisville, Tullytown, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M. daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 and 9:40 A. M., 4:10, 5:15, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 and 9:40 A. M., 4:10, 5:15, and 10:10 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:15, 6:40, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 4:10, 8:40, and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.: No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 3 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent. General Manager.

TO PHILADELPHIA via PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily. 2 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after Nov. 12, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30,

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

COMMERCIAL MATTERS DISCUSSED.

IMPORTANT SUBJECTS BEFORE THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—HON. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS' METRIC SYSTEM—THE NEW-YORK RAILROADS ASKED TO QUIT THE POOL—THE FRENCH TARIFF.

The Chamber of Commerce held its regular monthly meeting yesterday. Mr. Elliot C. Cowdin reported that the attention of the Executive Committee had been called to a certain newspaper recently started in this City under the title of the *Board of Trade Gazette and Chamber of Commerce Journal*, and they had thought it proper to offer, for the approval of the chamber, a resolution warning the public that the newspaper is in no wise connected with the chamber, and the use of its name is wholly unauthorized. The resolution was adopted, as was also another from the same committee appointing Josiah M. Fiske, E. W. Corlies, and James Talcott a committee to nominate officers of the chamber for election at the annual meeting on May 2. Mr. Gustav Schwab, from the Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws, to whom was referred at the last meeting of the chamber the resolution approving the transfer of the Life-saving Service to the control of the Navy Department, reported that after giving the subject careful consideration the committee are unanimous in their opinion that the service in its present condition is neither so inefficient nor so incapable of improvement as to demand the radical change which would result from the passage of Mr. Sargent's bill. Mr. Schwab offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Chamber the transfer of the United States Life-saving Service from the control of the Treasury Department to the Navy Department, as is proposed in Senator Sargent's bill and its amendments, would be inexpedient, as such a change would destroy the present Life-saving Service, but also the general interests of our Government, justify and demand its subordination to the Treasury Department and its connection with the Revenue Marine Service.

Resolved, That this Chamber recommend the passage of the bill introduced into the House by Hon. Mr. Roberts, and recommended by the Committee on Commerce to that body, as the provisions of that bill are well calculated to increase the efficiency of the Life-saving Service under its present control.

There was some opposition to these resolutions, but they were finally adopted by a majority vote. The Executive Committee also offered the following:

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York concur in the recommendations contained in the report of the Boston Board of Trade on the subject of "Penalties in the Laws of Commerce and Navigation," and will unite with that body in urging upon Congress early action upon the measures therein proposed.

Mr. Schwab stated that the principal reform asked for relate to the employment and discharge of seamen aboard. Mr. Snow added that a bill has been prepared by the Boston men and is now before Congress, embodying the recommendations alluded to. The resolution was adopted. Mr. S. B. Ruggles, from the Finance Committee, presented to the chamber an authenticated copy of Hon. Alexander H. Stephens' new Metric System bill. Mr. Ruggles said that the committee had sent for the copy believing that the reports published in the newspapers were a burlesque. He read some of the provisions amid great laughter. He said that, while he would not pronounce the system wrong, he would say that it was full of instructive novelties at least, and made a request that the Secretary send for additional copies for the use of the members, in order that the latter might have an opportunity of getting the subject "through their hair," before taking any action in regard to it. Mr. Charles S. Smith, from the Special Committee on Railroad Transportation, made a report announcing the result of their application to the Board of Aldermen for permission to run freight cars by steam on the Belt Railroad at night, and stating that he had caused to be presented to the Legislature a memorial strongly urging and recommending for the appointment of a Joint Legislative Committee, with all the necessary powers to take testimony in this City, and inquire into the alleged abuses on the part of railroads chartered in this State, and report what, if any, legislation is necessary to protect and extend the commerce of this City and State. They express the opinion "that our railroads are now left without excuse for the freight discriminations against the commerce of this City, which were fully set forth in the report made by your committee on the 28th of February last, and many of which, we regret to say, have not yet been remedied." In conclusion, they offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, the President of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad and the Receiver of the Erie Railroad should withdraw from any combination which has established and maintains higher rates of freight for New-York shippers to and from the West than are given either to Boston, Philadelphia, or Baltimore.

Mr. Smith said he had the assurance that Mayor Ely would sign the Belt Railroad ordinance. Mr. Leon Chotteau, delegate member of the French committee for the Franco-American Treaty, was then introduced. He briefly addressed the chamber on the subject of his mission, which he said might be summed up thus: to discard ill-understood or ill-digested theories, and to draw from actualities a new Customs duties adjustment, profitable to both the United States and France. His hearers were aware that American manufactures are subject in France to the rather hard régime of the Tarif Général. That Tarif Général has not been framed in any spirit of hostility toward this country; still it includes absolute prohibition on some manufactures of those nations who have so far declined to make arrangements for a Conventional Tariff. An immense outlet is closed to this way for the American cotton and woolen goods, cast iron, wrought iron, hardware, refined sugar, leather goods, &c. He did not think this a normal state of things. France was willing to remove the prohibition. All the wished was to settle the agreement in the form of a treaty of commerce. The speaker did not come as an advocate of either free trade or protection. He was looking for an immediate junction, and he hoped to have a chance of finding it in an appeal to the patriotism of both Free Traders and Protectionists. He trusted the National American Committee that may be organized, would accept the invitation of the Paris Committee, and would warrant the co-operation of such good will as the future welfare of the States demand. As to the concessions which Americans may desire to obtain from France, he assured his hearers that they might feel easy on the matter. He had come to pray that they would accept a public discussion in Paris. His mission has no further object. But he had no doubt of the favorable result of such a meeting on the welfare of the two nations. At the conclusion, he was applauded. The subject was referred to the Executive Committee for action. The Chairman appointed Messrs. William M. Evarts and George A. Jarvis a committee to audit the accounts of the Treasurer for the past year. The chamber then adjourned.

BOOKS SOLD BY AUCTION.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL TRADE SALE AT CLINTON HALL—THE STOCK OF HOUGHTON, OSGOOD & CO. DISPOSED OF.

The semi-annual trade sale of books by auction was commenced by Messrs. George A. Leavitt & Co., at Clinton Hall, yesterday. The trade was well represented, and bidding was quite spirited. Among the firms represented were the following: J. B. Lippincott & Co., Claxton, Remsen and Haffelfinger, and Porter & Co., Philadelphia; H. A. Young & Co. and Estes and Lauriat, Boston; S. H. Le Roy, Poughkeepsie; J. R. Pigman, Lafayette, Ind.; W. A. & C. B. Houghton, Sacramento, Cal.; John O. Shaw, Bath, Me.; E. J. Goodrich, Oberlin, Ohio; Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago; J. M. Arnold & Co., Detroit; Robert Clark & Co., Cincinnati; J. M. Murphy & Co., Baltimore; Maxwell & Co., Bloomington, Ill.; Leggat Brothers and M. J. Hynes, of this City. The stock sold was that of Messrs. Houghton, Osgood & Co., Boston, and the first books disposed of were the lectures of Rev. Joseph Cook. They were entitled *Orthodoxy, Transcendentalism*, and *Biology*, and sold for 25 cents each, the trade price being $1 50. *The Scarlet Letter*, by Nathaniel Hawthorne, illustrated by Mary Hallock Foote, and bound in black and gold, brought $1 75, the trade price being $5. The new Library Edition of Holmes' poems sold at $2 30. *Christmastide*, the title given to a collection of poems, including "Excelsior," by Longfellow; "The River Tyne," by Whittier; "The Rose," by Lowell, and "Sicily Bell," by Alrich, brought $1 50; 1,000 copies of Tennyson's poems, 12mo, illustrated, brought 75 cents each; the *Illustrated Library Poets* sold for $2 25; 10 quarto volumes of Lossing's engravings brought $4 each, the trade price being $10; a similar number of quarto volumes of Raphael's works brought $3 12½ each. The Little Classic Edition of Hawthorne's works sold for 83 cents each, and $1 47½ in half-calf binding. The Household Edition of Longfellow's poems brought from $1 to $1 20; Diamond Edition, 50 cents; Illustrated Blue Line, $1 60, and Imperial Classic, $2. *Forest Hymns*, by Bryant, Longfellow, Halleck, and Street, a quarto volume, sold for $2 65; *Art Forms for Carpets and Decoration*, by James C. Colling, F. R. I. B. A., brought $6 25; *Elements of Modern Architecture* sold for $5 75; Viollet-le-Duc's *Discourses*, a substantial volume, brought $3 50; a pair volumes of poems by Aldrich, called *Flower and Thorn*, 16mo, sold for 50 cents; Baker's *Origin and Antiquity of Engraving* sold for $1 50—the trade price being $5; the Riverside Edition of *The British Poets* sold at $1. The Globe Edition of Dickens' works, half calf, brought $2 05; Longfellow's works sold at from 93 cents to $1 23; Dr. Dio Lewis' *New Gymnastics*, a pocket only 40 cents; Longfellow's translation of Dante, 2 volumes, 16mo, brought $3 45; Lowell's Works, Blue and Gold Edition, sold for 77½ cents—the trade price being $2 50; Emerson's Poems of Humanity's works $2 55; the same, bound in half calf, sold for $7 15; the same, bound in full calf, sold for $12 15. During the evening were disposed of a

APRIL 1878

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

County Clerk Gambleton paid into the City Treasury yesterday $1,536 23 as fees for the month of March.

Among the payments from the City Treasury yesterday was one of $3,532 62 to the Roman Catholic House of the Good Shepherd.

A child named John Dunn, was killed yesterday morning by falling to the ground from the fourth-story window of his residence at No. 117 Monroe-street.

The Twenty-second Regiment will give a concert, reception, dress-parade, and review at its armory, Fourteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue, to-morrow evening.

A meeting has been called on the Cotton Exchange for Monday next to decide as to the advisability of observing Good Friday, the 19th inst., and Saturday, the 20th, as holidays.

The news from Europe yesterday was regarded on the Produce Exchange as more peaceable, and there was less disposition to operate pending developments. The markets closed dull.

In the New-York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute, No. 46 East Twelfth-street, during the last three months, 980 new patients were treated for eye diseases, 276 for ear diseases, and 98 operations were performed.

Chamberlain Tappan has collected $3,411 95 for interest on City deposits during the month of March. During the same period the Department of Public Works received $18,644 98 for water used for shipping purposes.

A Baltimore (Md.) lady has sent THE TIMES $5 for Mrs. Clarisse Jacotot, whose two children were sent to the Sisters of the order of St. Dominic by Justice Morgan a few days since, their mother being unable to support them.

The Superintendent of Public Works has issued a circular announcing the opening of the Erie and Oswego Canals on Monday, April 15. The Champlain Canal will probably be opened on May 1, and the others at the discretion of the Superintendent.

The work of issuing licenses to Keep dogs commenced yesterday in the Permit Bureau. Mr. Theodore F. W. Taylor, of No. 414 Madison-avenue, obtained, through Alderman Jacobs, licenses to keep two Japanese spaniels, two English pugs, and one Scotch terrier.

Among the passengers of the steam-ship Carondelet, which arrived from Nassau, N. P., on Wednesday night, was Capt. David Morgan, late master of the British brig Dominica, which was wrecked in the harbor of Fortune Island, Long Key, on the 3d of March.

The toll trade of the Produce Exchange have abandoned their recently-established standard for Summer yellow cotton-seed-oil and have concluded to adhere to the rule of "straw color, not reddish." The new rules thus amended were approved by the Board of Managers of the Exchange yesterday, and will go into effect after having been posted 10 days.

The Gilbert Elevated Railroad Company have applied to the Department of Public Works for permission to construct an inclined plane on the east side of the New Church-street, in the rear of Trinity Church, and also to lay a surface road through Rector-street, from West to New Church-street, for the purpose of using them to transfer their rolling stock to the elevated road.

Officer Connor, of the Eastern Steam-boat Squad, yesterday afternoon found the dead body of an unknown man floating in the East River between Thirty-Ninth and Forty-first. He sent the remains to the Morgue for identification. Deceased was apparently 44 years old, 5 feet 10 inches in height, had black hair and brown side whiskers; wore dark clothes, and evidently had been in the water for a long time.

The members of the Cotton Exchange yesterday passed suitable resolutions respecting the death of Mr. Louis B. Chesebrough. The following committee were appointed to attend his funeral, which takes place at Elizabeth, N. J., at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon: James F. Wenman, Thomas Scott, George Blagden, William Birnie, W. C. Rex, P. Gunard, C. D. Frothingham, J. A. Bergen, W. H. Brodie, W. H. Price, W. T. Miller, and J. R. Dayton.

The iron bark Maxima, of Swansea, Wales, which left this port for Newry on Wednesday morning, put back the same day, her crew having refused duty in consequence of the disorderly conduct of John Williams, the second mate, who assaulted the Captain and several of the men. The disorderly officer was arrested before the British Consul yesterday, who consented to his discharge from the vessel, after which the crew returned to their duty, and the Maxima again started on her voyage.

The Norwegian bark Ocean Home left Savannah for Leith with a cargo of lumber on the 23d of March. On the 25th, while in the Gulf Stream, she was struck by a hurricane which lasted 24 hours. One of the sails was blown away, the cabin lost, her sails torn to shreds, and her bulworks stove in. The Captain put into this port in distress. Messrs. Benhan & Boyesen, of No. 88 Wall-street, her agents, say that the cargo will have to be discharged before it can be ascertained whether she will have to go on the dry dock for repairs.

A meeting of the Directors of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was held yesterday, at No. 50 Union-square, Hon. Thomas C. Acton presiding. The Secretary reported that during March 120 complaints were received, 115 cases investigated, and 64 of defendants convicted. Ninety children were placed in homes and institutions, or restored to their parents and guardians. Several of these were rescued from vile and degraded surroundings, and are now being educated to become professional beggars or thieves.

The ordinance adopted by the Board of Aldermen on Tuesday last, authorizing steam freight cars to be run on the Belt Railroad still awaits the signature of Mayor Ely. The Mayor stated yesterday that several delegations of cartmen and others had requested him not to approve of the measure, and added that Mr. George W. Quintard, the President of one of the steam-ship companies, had informed him that the privilege, if granted, might interfere with the use of the docks. The Mayor further said that he would not take action on the ordinance until he had given a hearing to its advocates and opponents.

BROOKLYN.

It is proposed to connect the Greenpoint ferries with the depot of the Manhattan Beach Railroad Company by a line of stages.

Ernest Kohl, a butcher doing business at No. 619 Pacific-street, bled to death yesterday from a wound in the leg accidentally received while dressing meat.

The Oceanus Club-house and its contents were sold yesterday at auction. The club was composed of Democratic politicians, and the club-house was situated at Rockaway Beach.

A decree of absolute divorce was granted yesterday by Judge Reynolds, in the City Court, in the case of Clarence E. Smith against Mary Smith. The parties were married six years ago.

Charles H. Bender, convicted of breaking into the grocery store of Henry Gerkel, on Feb. 5 last, was yesterday sentenced to the Penitentiary, by Judge Moore, for two and a half years.

It is rumored that the Saturday afternoon concerts in Prospect Park, which afforded so much enjoyment last Summer, will be discontinued during the present Summer, owing to the lack of funds.

Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimer will review the Thirteenth Regiment and Gatling Battery at the armory, corner of Flatbush-avenue and Hanson-place, this evening. There will be a grand promenade concert and street-firing drill by both regiment and battery.

Justice Gilbert has issued an order of arrest for Bernard King, a dealer in white goods, at No. 261 Canal-street, New-York, on a suit for seduction under promise of marriage, by Amelia Weiserhold, of No. 286 Lawrence-street, E. D. The plaintiff lays her damages at $10,000.

The Police Commissioners yesterday dismissed Patrolman James Hogan from the force for intoxication and disorderly conduct, and Patrolman A. Alfred Freeland, for neglect of duty. Patrolman McLaughlin, of the Second Precinct, was fined 10 days' pay for refusing, at the request of a citizen, to arrest a disorderly character.

Justice Gilbert yesterday signed the act of incorporation of the Foreign Sunday-school Union of the United States. The principal incorporators are Messrs. A. Woodruff, A. C. Woodruff, C. B. Davenport, and J. P. Wallace. The object of the society, whose head-quarters will be located in this city, is to circulate the Bible in foreign lands.

Daniel O'Reilly, an old and respected citizen of Brooklyn, and father of the Alderman of the Twelfth Ward, died on Wednesday night at the advanced age of 77 years. The deceased, who was a native of County Clare, Ireland, took an active part in the Young Ireland movement of 1848, soon after which he emigrated with his family to this country.

John W. Moore, a stockholder of the Kendall Biscuit Company, has begun an action in the Supreme Court against Francis W. Hartt, J. S. Kendall, and E. K. Kendall to set aside a mortgage for $119,000 on the company's property, which he declares, on information and belief, was given by the defendants fraudulently and corruptly, with a view of defrauding the stockholders of their rights. The company was organized some years ago with a capital of $100,000 for the manufacture of biscuits, crackers, &c.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday a resolution was passed approving a bill, at present pending before the Legislature, prohibiting the transmission of lead in the Croton Pipes. A committee of five was appointed to go to Albany and oppose the passage of a bill which has been recently reported in the Assembly, providing for the purchase of the turnpike franchises of the county at a cost of $100,000. A committee of five was also appointed to oppose the passage of a bill providing for the purchase of the Kingsbridge Road.

Samuel Barnett was fined $5 yesterday by Justice Dowling, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, for the crime of riding on a railroad car without paying his fare. The clerk informed the board that although Mr. Nanstiehl had been drawing the salary of this office he had not yet taken the oath.

The Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court to take evidence in the Sheepshead Bay and Coney Island Railroad matter, have heard several witnesses. Hon. J. S. T. Stranahan was before the commissioners and stated that the proposed railroad would be a benefit to the property in which he was interested, and to the interests of the island. Mr. Gunther, of the Bath and Coney Island Railroad, expressed similar views. A conversation in spoken of on the basis of the consolidation of the railroads.

LONG ISLAND.

In some of the towns of Suffolk County the votes of the town elections were not counted until Wednesday. In Brookhaven the vote for Supervisor was very close. John S. Havens, Democrat, was declared elected by 16 majority over George F. Canman, Republican, but in consequence of an alleged irregularity in the count the ballots were sealed in a box, and will be recounted to-day. The Supervisors elected in the other towns are as follows: Southold, Henry A. Reeves, Democrat; Smithtown, Lyman B. Smith, Union; Huntington, Stephen C. Rogers, Democrat; Islip, John Wood, Union; Southampton, James H. Pierson, Republican; Babylon, Charles T. Duryea, Democrat; Riverhead, John R. Perkins, Republican.

NEW-JERSEY.

David Cowan, a well-known Jersey City merchant, died yesterday.

An unknown man, supposed to be a tramp, was accidentally killed at Menlo Park, Thursday.

John P. Sheldon, of Newark, has been arrested in Boston for the theft of a horse and buggy from J. P. Lydecker, of Elizabeth.

August Chambers, 10 years of age, found a pistol in the street, in Jersey City, yesterday, and while playing with it shot himself in the hand.

Thomas McComb was arrested at his home on Grand-street, Jersey City, at midnight of Thursday, for having made a most brutal assault on his mother, an aged woman, and his sister, a girl of 12 years.

Mrs. Ayres, of Elm-street, Newark, was thrown from a Newark and New-York Railroad train at the depot, in Newark, by the sudden starting of the train, Thursday night, and very seriously injured.

Alexander Meyer was arrested in Newark yesterday on a charge of having received stolen property. It is alleged that his children had stolen a quantity of bones from Lister's fertilizing establishment, and that Meyer sold them back again to Mr. Lister.

At the meeting of the Newark Presbytery, Rev. Drs. Craven and Smith and Elders William Bankes and E. F. Dorrance were elected Commissioners to the General Assembly, with Rev. Drs. Stearn and M. F. Hollister and Elders Lorenzo Boyden and E. A. Smith as alternates.

Michael Brogan was passing down Ferry-street, Newark, yesterday morning early, when two men seized and attempted to rob him. James Lynch, a notorious thief, was subsequently arrested on a charge of having been implicated in the robbery, and committed in default of $1,000 bail.

Louisa Dougherty, a sister in the family of County Physician Ward, of Newark, attempted suicide Thursday night. She went at 11 o'clock to Littel's drug store, and purchased a quantity of oxalic acid, which she took. She then left the house, and a search made for her resulted in her discovery on Orchard-street. She said that she had vomited part of the dose. She was taken home, and is thought to be out of danger.

THE MAGENTA EXPLOSION.

TESTIMONY OF INSPECTOR BLAKE AND JOSEPH BELKNAP—THE INJURIOUS EFFECTS OF FELT COVERINGS ON BOILERS AND STEAM CHIMNEYS.

The inquiry into the cause of the Magenta explosion was continued yesterday by United States Local Inspectors Jayne and Matthews, and the testimony developed was highly important. John W. Blake, United States Assistant Inspector of Boilers, testified regarding his examination of the Magenta on June 5, 1877, substantially as he had testified before the Coroner at Sing Sing. He could not account for the rapid corrosion of the iron of the steam chimney, but supposed it was owing to some peculiarity of the water used; it would not have been possible, he said, to put in new linings without discovering the defect; he had never known such rapid oxidization; he had tested the chimneys with a hammer, and found them all right; the boilers were covered with felt, and could not be seen without taking off or cutting the felt; in such cases he usually cut out pieces of the felt, for the purpose of sounding the iron; did not do so in this case, because he knew that the boilers were comparatively new and had new linings, and had been recently repaired. Joseph Belknap, consulting engineer, testified that he had been engaged in the construction of steam engines and vessels since 1835, during which time he had constructed and superintended the construction of 140 steamers; had also been actively engaged in running steamers as an engineer at sea; witness built two steamers some time ago for service between Charleston and Savannah; they were of the same dimensions and build, having engines of the same size and power; the iron was from the same place; in building the boilers, the iron was taken without selection from the pile; the boilers were of the same form and in every known respect equal; witness found that within the space of 10 months the outside shell of the steam chimney of one of the vessels was so deteriorated as to require renewal, while the other was comparatively good; after close investigation, witness came to the conclusion that this result could only have been produced by the action of the felting upon the outside casing of the chimney, the fact being that the chimney that gave out was felted on the outside while the other was not felted; the water in which these vessels ran (they did not have any surface condensers) was ordinarily very destructive to iron boilers, for the reason that the rivers emptying into the Charleston and Savannah harbors contained large quantities of vegetable matter and acids; witness had noticed that a boiler, after being blown down as soon as it was safe to do so, where the boiler was filled, that the whole interior of the steam-space was covered with small globules of water, which upon being touched exhibited only a slight moisture, but a large amount of oxide of iron, and that the space occupied by the globule was found to have been corroded or pitted, while in boilers that were not felted, under the same conditions, the iron was comparatively dry, though a small trace of oxide could be detected; the rapid corrosion of iron in the shells of steam boilers, in witness' opinion, was traceable to the felt coatings; witness had examined the steam chimneys of the Magenta since the explosion, and found the outside casing of the chimney very much corroded; he was of opinion that this corrosion was caused by the action of the felt.

The inquiry will be continued to-day.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Samuel L. Clemens, of Hartford, is at the Gilsey House.

Ex-Mayor D. M. Halbert, of Binghamton, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Acting Bank Superintendent Henry L. Lamb, of Albany, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Prof. O. C. Marsh, of Yale College, and Col. E. S. Otis, United States Army, are at the Buckingham Hotel.

Albert Keep, President of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Prof. Edward H. Griffin, of Williams College; Henry R. Pierson, of Albany, and Andrew Allan, of Montreal, are at the Everett House.

Judge William F. Allen, of the New-York Court of Appeals; ex-Gov. Marcellus L. Stearns, of Florida; Walbridge A. Field, of Boston; Judge R. D. Rice, of Maine; J. B. Barnaby, of Providence, and William J. Florence, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A JEWELRY THIEF IDENTIFIED.

Augustus Raymond, alias Arthur L. Barry, who was arrested on Wednesday by Inspector Murray and Roundsman Meakin for complicity in the theft of a trunk containing $6,000 worth of jewelry, the property of Alling Brothers & Co., of No. 170 Broadway, was identified yesterday by George F. Stickney, the baggage master at the railroad depot at Worcester, Mass. Raymond's picture was taken for the Rogue's Gallery, and he was locked up to await the arrival of a requisition for his rendition to the authorities at Massachusetts for trial.

MURDER CONFESSED AFTER FIFTY YEARS.

The Portland (Me.) *Press* of March 30 says: "About 50 years ago Mr. Isaac Blake, brother of George Blake, Esq., now living in Atkinson, Me., was returning from a trip to New-Brunswick, where he had been engaged in buying and selling cattle and other matters, and brought with him about $1,500, mostly in gold. He stopped in Bangor a day or two, and then started on foot for Atkinson, stopping the first night at a tavern about nine miles north, in what is now Glenburn, near the foot of the Jameson Hill, so called. He was never seen or heard from afterward; but it was the general opinion that he was murdered, and two persons were suspected, but whether a legal investigation was had is is not remembered; at any rate, no clue was found to the perpetrators of the crime. And so it has remained until about the 1st of March, 1878. On that day a man near 75 years old, who had lived in Idaho and about that section 40 years or more, was taken sick, and feeling that he could live but a few days longer, called in a neighbor and made a confession of having committed, with two others, the murder of Mr. Blake at Glenburn. He mentioned also committing

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PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Saratoga for Havana.—Joaquin Rincon, Manuel F. Mora, Edward Montes, Mrs. Montes and child, Silvia Hernandez, Miss Hernandez, Louis De Arbeteguita, Jose P. Segarra, Thomas Mendez, Cipriano Rodriguez, Faustina Pagan and three children, Salvadore Jiminez, Manuel Delisi, Serapio Pastres, William Collins, Jr., Robert Bliss, Manuel Gu Alvarez, R. P. and Joaquin D. Amieva, Jose G. Govantes, Ricardo C. Tessanos, Carlos Dayne Estrada, Arthur Redfern, Miguel Andaz, Manuel R. Freire, Silvia, Isidoro F. Caballo, Jr., Mademoiselle Francisca Dorado, Augusto Diaz, Miss Amelia Chaf, Miss Ida Rustay.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:37 | Sun sets.....6:29 | Moon sets.....9:37

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook...8:17	8:37	Gov. Island...10:06	10:26

Hell Gate...11:57

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....THURSDAY, APRIL 4.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Isaac Bell, Lawrason, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Powhatan, Bragg, Richmond, J. R. Ames; Cornwell, (Br.,) Williams, Bristol, W. D. Morgan; Shenandoah, Reese, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Priada, (Ger.,) Meyer, Hamburg, Wyncote, Kenney, Savannah, Keller & Co.; Hekla, (Nor.,) Sandberg, Havana, James E. Ward & Co.; Othello, (Br.,) Mitchell, Hull, via Southampton, Charles L. Wright & Co.; E. C. Biddle, Dever, Liverpool, James Ward; Ship Ballochmyle, (Br.,) Lendrum, Liverpool, James Ward, Elwell & Co.

Barks Vesta, (Br.,) Ritchie, Richmond, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Svithiod, (Swed.,) Wichmann, Rhinevre for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Zeldina, (Norw.,) Arentsen, Riga, Funch, Edye & Co.; Varvaria, (Neapol.,) Palmieri, Cork for orders, Benham & Boyesen; C. T. Tobias, (Br.,) Marlborough, (Ind.,) Cornelius, Cork for orders, Benham & Boyesen & Co.; Balder, (Swed.,) Wulff, Ardmonta, Funch, Edye & Co.; Morning Star, (Br.,) Bacon, Rio Janeiro, Lago and Guadeloupe, Funch, Edye & Co.; Artica, (Austr.,) Tuckian, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Slocovich & Co.

Brig Mary C. Mather, Prince, Newark, J. H. Winchester & Co.

Schrs Thomas G. Benton, Miller, Richmond, via City Point, Evans, Ball & Co.; Harry Rowland, Allen, Providence, H. W. Jackson; Harvest, Corwin, Uncasville, Charles Twing; Harold, (Br.,) Hanson, St. John; W. F. P. I. Nevins & Son; Victor, Shubert, Port Maria, for a market, Moses & Cohen; Ella Matthews, Reed, Jacksonville, George H. Squire; Hattie E. Smith, Lee, Wareham, N. P., R. J. Wenberg & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship J. R. Walker, (Br.,) Dumsconbie, Bristol, in ballast to Arkell, Tufts & Co.

Steam-ship Prior, (Br.,) Brown, Newcastle 19 da., with coal to G. A. & E. Mayer—vessel to Barclay & Livingston.

Steam-ship Alhambra, (Br.,) McKibbery, St. John, N. F., and Halifax, N. S., 3 da., with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Bacon.

Steam-ship Neponset, Berry, Boston, to H. P. Dimock.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Ne Plus Ultra, Borden, London Feb 12, and 45 da. from Isle of Wight, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship Lucy A. Nickels, Nickels, Liverpool 45 da., with salt to order—vessel to consignee.

Ship Great Western, Simmons, Liverpool 43 da., with mdse. to Charles H. Marshall & Co.

Ship Ida, (Nor.,) Sorensville, Dublin 43 da., in ballast to Lauro, Storey & Scarpati.

Ship Favorita, (Ger.,) Peters, Bremen 55 da., in ballast to Theodore Ungar.

Bark Norsen, (Norw.,) Olsen, Bordeaux 42 da., in ballast to order.

Bark Henry, (Ger.,) Haeslcop, Bremen 63 da., with mdse. to Herrmann Koop & Co.

Bark Marianuina Galocola, (Ital.,) Mocciul, Alicante 33 da., with mdse. to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Robert A. Chapman, Rutherford, London Feb. 16, in ballast to P. L. Nevins & Son. Anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Ida Gertrude Orlando, (of Charlottetown, P. E. I.,) Thome, Pernambuco 32 da., with sugar to order—vessel to master.

Bark Argonaut, (Ger.,) Gramsen, Bremen 63 da., with mdse. to Herrmann Koop & Co.

Bark Kaiser, Petersen, Zanzibar Dec. 14, via Port Elizabeth Feb. 4, with mdse. to Arnold, Haines & Co.

Brig Solicito, (Ital.,) Longoberdo, Lisbon 40 da., with cork wood, &c., to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

WIND—Steam-ship Lehigh Hook, Light, E.; clear, afternoon, N.E.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Priada, for Hamburg; Moselle, for Aspinwall; City of Brussels, for Liverpool; Rhea, for Aspinwall; Saratoga, for Havana; Cornwall, for Bristol; Albemarle, for Lewes; Isaac Bell, for Richmond.

Also, ship Lord Lansdowne, steam-ships Franconia, for Portland; Glaucus, for Boston.

RETURNED.

Bark V. E. Hopkins, for Havre, 44 d. and anchored at Hoffman Island; ship Neptune, for Cowes, and Brunswick, for Lisbon, and brig Johanna, for Cadiz, anchored in Hempstead Bay.

SPOKEN.

By bark Essex, Feb. 19, lat. 17 53, lon. 30 16 W., ship Lord Kent, from Calcutta, for Dundee, 67 da. out.

By the same, March 5, lat. 3 05 S., lon. 28 50, bark Yorkshire, (Br.,) from London, for Melbourne.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, April 4.—Sld. 1st inst., Star Bird, for New-York; 4th inst., Massimo, for Philadelphia.

Art. 4th inst., Simoon, Livingston, Silverdow, Alma, Lohmeyer, Aurora, Light Brigade, Anna, Candida.

The steam-ships Lurline, (Br.,) Capt. Greig, from Baltimore March 17, for Altona, and Scandia, Capt. Adams, from New-Orleans March 16, for Bremen, have reached their destination.

LIVERPOOL, April 4.—The steam-ships Allen, Capt. George, from New-Orleans March 18; Spain, Capt. Pitm, from New-Orleans March 18, and Lake Nepigon, Capt. Scott, from Portland March 24, have arr. here.

The steam-ship Iberian, Capt. Horne, sld. for Boston to-day.

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APRIL 6, 1878

THE ASPECT MORE WARLIKE

THE CIRCULAR IN ST. PETERSBURG.

DOORS TO CONCESSION CLOSED—A PACIFIC SOLUTION DIFFICULT TO IMAGINE—LITTLE FAITH IN THE PROPOSAL TO MODIFY THE TREATIES OF 1856 AND 1871—WAR CONSIDERED INEVITABLE IN THE RUSSIAN CAPITAL.

LONDON, April 6.—The *Times'* St. Petersburg dispatch, dated yesterday evening, says: "Lord Salisbury's circular was communicated to Prince Gortschakoff this morning. It is said in official circles that many of the British objections might have been removed in the congress, but now the door is closed against concessions. It is difficult therefore to imagine any pacific solution. The most plausible proposal, perhaps, is that a congress should be called to consider the modifications necessary in the treaties of 1856 and 1871. Little faith, however, is placed in such ingenious proposals. The majority of the official world and of the public regard war as inevitable, and show no disposition to shrink from the grave consequences of a long struggle which they pretty clearly foresee.

"Yesterday, in Moscow, at a meeting of the society to aid Russian maritime commerce, it was unanimously resolved to open subscriptions throughout Russia to organize a volunteer fleet of light vessels for destroying the enemy's commerce, and to request the Czarewitch to accept the Honorary Presidency of the Central Committee."

The *Times'* correspondent at Vienna telegraphs as follows: "It is the impression to-day that Russia is not likely to go out of her way to break off *pourparlers* but will probably use the communications of England and Austria as a means of recommending negotiations. She is, however, meanwhile strenuously endeavoring to strengthen both her political and military situation in Turkey. Some think that perhaps the Turks have already concluded an alliance, the execution of which is merely delayed so as not to cause a premature outbreak of war. Those having access to the Sultan say, however, that he is much depressed, and still hopes to escape the necessity of deciding between Russia and England.

"In accordance with Russia's advice to prepare for a renewal of war the Prince of Montenegro will raise his forces to 25,600 men, to be armed with Martini rifles captured from the Turks."

A special to the Cologne *Gazette* from Vienna says England has informed Russia that she intends to occupy certain strategical points unless Russia immediately proposes a frank modification of the treaty. This report is not credited.

The Vienna dispatch of the *Daily News* states that Count Andrassy has replied to Lord Salisbury, declaring that he also regards acceptance of the treaty as impossible, and asking for specific stipulations from England.

The *Daily Telegraph's* Vienna correspondent hears that Prince Gortschakoff will make a similar request. Russia is secretly negotiating for a large loan.

QUIETER SEMI-OFFICIAL TONES.

ENGLAND NOT UNWILLING TO CONSIDER SUGGESTIONS FROM VIENNA—GERMAN CONCLUSIONS AS TO THE TREATY AND THE DUTY OF THE MOST ACTIVELY INTERESTED POWERS.

LONDON, April 6.—The *Post* publishes the following in semi-official form: "There is no doubt that our Government, while determined to vindicate every line of Lord Salisbury's dispatch, is not unwilling to take into consideration views suggested by Viennese statesmen. To-day the prospect is more peaceful but the Government should guard against a surprise at Constantinople, and Mr. Layard ought to be empowered to assure the Porte of England's support against any sudden advance of the Russians."

The *North German Gazette* of Berlin says, although the treaty does not affect Germany's interests, the entrance of Russia into antagonism with other neighbors and friends of Germany cannot be a matter of indifference to her. The negotiators of the treaty seem not to have kept the interests of other powers sufficiently in mind. Russia could only purchase the complete fulfilment of the treaty by another war. The principal obstacle to a settlement is Russia having bound herself by the terms of the treaty. Both England and Austria admit that great changes are necessary in the East. It is, therefore, to be hoped that, in view of the agreement of Russia, Austria, and England on this main point, the common desire for peace may ultimately gain the upper hand.

The *Times* has a special dispatch from St. Petersburg, dated yesterday, saying: "An 'inspired' article in the *Journal de St. Petersburg* says: 'The conviction that England's demands are incompatible with the interests of Russia and Europe will find firm support in the public opinion of this Empire.' Notwithstanding this decided language, all hope of a peaceful solution is not yet abandoned."

The *Agence Russe* of St. Petersburg yesterday published an article repeating the statement that the mission of Gen. Ignatieff to Vienna was successful, inasmuch as its sole object was to learn in a friendly manner Austria's objections to the treaty of San Stefano. The *Agence* regrets that England has not followed the same amicable course, since she would then have made known her proposals side by side with her objections. The article continues as follows: "If England should state what she proposed, then her proposals and those of the Cabinet at Vienna might pave the way for a common understanding."

A Berlin special to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "Germany is also busily mediating between Austria and Russia, with a view to adjusting their differences."

THE MILITARY ASPECT IN BULGARIA

INDICATIONS OF A RUSSIAN CONCENTRATION SOUTH OF THE BALKANS—STRENGTH OF THEIR ARMY BEFORE CONSTANTINOPLE—HURRYING UP RESERVES.

LONDON, April 5.—The military situation is beginning to attract attention. The Servian occupation of Bulgaria as far as Plevna is believed to be intended to cover the Russian line of communication and relieve the Russian troops, which will be concentrated South of the Balkans. At the same time there are indications that the Russian troops lately at Sophia and north of Adrianople are moving toward the south-east, perhaps because it is considered advisable to strengthen as much as possible the Army of the Grand Duke Nicholas; or it may be the intention to abandon the lines of land communication and rely almost exclusively for their conveyance of reserves and supplies on marine transport over the Black Sea in consequence of the attitude of the Roumanians. From the latter point of view it is very natural to infer that the Russians will do everything possible to keep the British fleet out of the Black Sea, though it is not believed here that even the occupation of the north and south shore of the Bosphorus by the Russians would prevent Admiral Hornby from forcing a passage. Some Russian divisions are now embolomed on the road to Buyukdere, and a total force of about 30,000 troops collected within easy striking distance. Between those and Buyukdere there are some Turkish brigades which could probably hold the place till assistance arrived, if energetically employed and loyally commanded, in co-operation with the British; but they must in time be overwhelmed, for the Russians, even allowing for all deductions, should still muster at least 75,000 combatants in front of Constantinople. On the Peninsula of Gallipoli, or the neighboring mainland in front of the position of Bonlair, there there are probably about 50,000 Russians, while at Salonica and on the lines of communication there may be scattered some 50,000 more. The War Office at St. Petersburg is stated to be dissatisfied with the condition of the muster-rolls, and is making strenuous exertions to hurry up the reserves. All the recruits stationed in the capital were three days ago inspected by the Emperor, probably previous to their dispatch to the front.

A Berlin dispatch to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "The papers say that Russia has ordered 1,500 torpedoes here, with directions that they be forwarded to the part of the Turkish coast occupied by Russia."

BUCHAREST, April 5.—The Russians are rapidly building a large and apparently permanent bridge over the Pruth at Sculeni. Russian troops continue to arrive at Jassy.

THE SITUATION ON THE BOSPHORUS.

THE BRITISH SQUADRON—TURKISH FINAL PROTEST AGAINST RUSSIAN EMBARKATION AT BUYUKDERE—RUSSIANS BUILDING BARRACKS AT SAN STEFANO.

LONDON, April 5.—Reuter's Telegram Company has received the following dispatch from Constantinople: "The British iron-clad Devastation has arrived in the Gulf of Ismid. No more iron-clads are expected in the Sea of Marmora, but the fleet in Besika Bay will be strengthened.

"At the last interview between the Sultan and Grand Duke Nicholas the former reiterated his protest against any attempt to embark Russian troops at Buyukdere.

"The Turks at Maslak and Buyukdere are constructing an intrenched camp. They have received artillery and a quantity of munitions.

"The Russians are constructing barracks and accumulating provisions at San Stefano."

Other dispatches from Constantinople foreshadow the fall of Ahmed Vefik Pasha, President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of the Interior, and the reconstruction of the Ministry in a pro-Russian sense.

A *Times* dispatch from San Stefano states that 3,000 Russians embarked for home yesterday and to-day.

A special to the *Times* from Bucharest says the Russians have renewed contracts for supplies and transportation, which were canceled after the signature of the treaty.

THE DISMEMBERMENT OF ROUMANIA

COOLER VIEWS IN BUCHAREST—A DISPOSITION TO ACCEPT THE INEVITABLE—THE PROTEST OF THE CHAMBERS AND HOW IT WAS MADE—ABSENCE OF THE PREMIER IN VIENNA.

LONDON, April 5.—The official dispatches about the Russo-Roumanian imbroglio, published here this morning, and a summary of which was telegraphed to the United States, do not throw new light on the reported disposition of the Roumanian Cabinet to consent to the cession of Bessarabia to Russia, because the Roumanian agents at St. Petersburg and Vienna belong to the National Party, and oppose the cession of Bessarabia. The Cabinet would, therefore, be unlikely to hold other than patriotic language in communicating with them. But the fact is pointed to as significant that M. Bratiano, the Roumanian Premier, made a special mission to Vienna during Gen. Ignatieff's presence there, and that during his absence no sessions of the Chambers were intended to be held, probably with the purpose of preventing irritating speeches and action on the part of members toward Russia. Mollifying statements also begin to come from Bucharest, such as that the more sober-minded Roumanians and foreigners living in Bucharest think there has been unnecessary and impolitic excitement over the Bessarabian question, the decision of which cannot be practically affected by the feverishly patriotic speeches and newspaper articles which have been directed against the proposed exchange of territory. In the light of the suspicions thrown on the attitude and wishes of Prince Charles of Roumania and his Cabinet, Prince Gortschakoff's undiplomatic language to the Roumanian agent at St. Petersburg may have been intended to help the Government to bring the country round to their view.

If the attitude of the Roumanian Government is real, not feigned, it is difficult to see how a rupture can be avoided when Russia proceeds to enforce the treaty of San Stefano, and a collision between Russia and England and Austria might be brought about in this way.

The protest referred to by Prince Gortschakoff in his conversation with the Roumanian agent in the early part of this week was brought before a secret sitting of the Roumanian Chambers last Sunday by members hostile to Russia. The meeting of the Chambers was convened by the President of the Senate at the request of Prince John Ghika and M. Stourdza, who had just returned from missions to London and Vienna respectively. After the Senate was called to order and the object of the meeting stated, M. Cogalniceano, Minister of Foreign Affairs, strongly urged the members to postpone action for 48 hours, until he could communicate with the Prime Minister, then on a special mission to Vienna. In spite of this request, five of the most influential members of each chamber were appointed as a committee to draw up the protest. Now, however, it is regarded in Bucharest extremely improbable that the protest will be sent to St. Petersburg. At any rate, no action will be taken until the result of M. Bratiano's mission to Vienna is officially communicated to the Chambers. M. Bratiano will return to-day. He holds the portfolios of both War and the Interior. He devotes himself principally to the latter and foreign affairs, and there is much dissatisfaction in the War Department on account of the neglect of business in that bureau.

LONDON, April 6.—The *Times'* correspondent at Vienna reports that M. Bratiano, the Roumanian Premier, has started for Berlin. Though Austria may not oppose the cession of Bessarabia, singlehanded, M. Bratiano may have positive assurance that she will not permit the continuance of the passage of Russian troops through Roumanian territory for two years.

RUSSIA AND THE FRENCH PRESS.

PRINCE ORLOFF'S COMPLAINT AGAINST CERTAIN PARIS PAPERS—M. SAY'S REPLY UNSATISFACTORY.

LONDON, April 5.—This afternoon's *Pall Mall Gazette* has the following special dispatch from Paris: "Prince Orloff, the Russian Ambassador here, has complained against the tone of the French press, particularly the *Journal des Débats*, which belongs to M. Léon Say, French Minister of Finance, and the *République Française*, (M. Leon Gambetta's organ.) Prince Orloff contends that for these papers the Government is responsible. M. Waddington, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, in reply to the Prince's complaint, said that the Government have no control over the papers in question, but the press have been invited to be less aggressive. Prince Orloff was much dissatisfied with the reply."

THE ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN.

A LIBERAL ADDITION PROPOSED ASKING THE QUEEN TO ACCEPT THE CONFERENCE PROPOSITION OF GERMANY.

LONDON, April 5.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, Sir George Campbell, (Liberal,) member for Kirkcaldy District, announced that he will propose on Monday an addition to the address to the Queen, to wit: "Praying her Majesty to accept the preliminary conference proposed by Germany, and abstain from isolated action in a matter in which England has little direct interest, while intimating to the other powers that England is prepared to support them in any concerted action they may take to oppose the act of undisguised spoliation with which Russia threatens Roumania."

LONDON, April 6.—The *Standard* publishes the following: "It is understood that the front Opposition bench in the House of Commons will not propose any amendment on Monday to the address to the Queen in answer to the proclamation calling out the reserves. Sir Wilfrid Lawson, on behalf of the Radicals, however, has resolved to offer a motion declaring the measure unwarranted and imprudent."

THE EGYPTIAN REVENUES.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH INTEREST—AN INVESTIGATION WHICH IS EXPECTED TO SETTLE THE DANGEROUS QUESTION.

LONDON, April 5.—The *Times'* Paris correspondent says: "Mr. Rivers Wilson, one of the members of the commission appointed by the Khédive to inquire into the condition of the Egyptian revenues, &c., had an interview with M. Waddington, Foreign Minister, on Thursday, and leaves for Egypt on Friday. The task of the commission, which will begin its labors immediately after his arrival, is no longer regarded, either in England or France, as a private one, but as an official investigation, bound to involve resolutions to which the Viceroy will have to give or refuse his approval with the consciousness of the responsibility attached to his decision. It is beyond doubt that the settlement of this everlasting and dangerous Egyptian question is in one way or the other nearing its end."

NOTES OF THE CONTROVERSY.

BERLIN, April 5.—One of the minor journals of this city to-day published an extra edition stating that preparations are making for mobilising the German Army, and also containing other alarming statements. In the German Parliament, the Minister of War declared that the statements were absolutely untrue.

CALCUTTA, April 5.—In connection with the European political crisis the Indian Government is considering certain precautionary measures.

LONDON, April 5.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* hinted yesterday that if the Opposition endeavored to hinder the Government's measures, Parliament will be dissolved, insuring, in the present state of public feeling, an overwelming Conservative majority.

BELGRADE, April 5.—Typhus is prevalent throughout Servia, and very virulent among the Turkish prisoners at Belgrade.

LONDON, April 6.—The *Standard* publishes the following in a similar form: "We understand that the present intention is to keep the Channel Squadron near Malta, available for the transport of troops therefrom. Every arrangement has been made so that 3,000 or 4,000 troops could be embarked in a few hours."

THE INSURRECTION OF THE GREEKS.

THE MURDER OF THE LONDON TIMES CORRESPONDENT BY THE TURKS—BRITISH DEMAND FOR THE SURRENDER OF HIS MURDERERS—REPULSE OF TURKS IN CRETE.

LONDON, April 5.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from Volo says: "The mutilated body of Mr. Ogle, the *Times'* correspondent, whose assassination was before reported, has been found near Portaria. Ten thousand Turkish troops are in and near Volo. Insubordination among them is increasing. It is feared that their desire for plunder, stimulated by the unpunished outrages in the neighboring villages, may lead them to sack this town, where thousands of women and children are seeking refuge, unless more foreign men-of-war are sent."

Reuter's dispatch from Athens reports that the British Consul at Larissa has arrived at Volo and demanded the delivery of the murderers of Mr. Ogle to justice.

The same dispatch says the Turks attempted to dislodge the Cretans from their positions near Cydonia, and, after three days' fighting, the insurgents were victorious.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

THE VATICAN AND THE EUROPEAN POWERS—RESTORATION OF RELATIONS WITH GERMANY SOUGHT—THE SHAH ON A EUROPEAN TOUR—THE COMMUNIST GARCINS TO BE EXECUTED.

ROME, April 5.—It is stated that England will raise no obstacles to the establishment of relations with the Vatican, but reserves the right to indicate the bases thereof. The Vatican has instructed the German Bishops to do nothing to prejudice negotiations for re-establishing relations between Berlin and the Vatican.

LONDON, April 5.—The Shah of Persia left Teheran for Europe, by way of Tiflis, on Wednesday last.

PARIS, April 5.—The appeal of the communist Garcins against the sentence of death passed upon him has been rejected.

LAUNCH OF THE CITY OF PARA.

THE EVENT TO TAKE PLACE AT CHESTER TO-DAY—A DISTINGUISHED PARTY TO BE PRESENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHESTER, Penn., April 6.—The new steamship City of Para, intended as a sister ship to the Rio Janeiro, set afloat some weeks ago, will be launched at John Roach & Sons' ship-yard here, at 2:30 o'clock promptly to-morrow afternoon. President Hayes and members of his Cabinet will be present. They will arrive from Washington at 1:30 o'clock. Several Senators, nearly 100 Congressmen, 11 foreign Ministers, including the one from Brazil; the General and Lieutenant-General of the Army, Gov. Hartranft, and other dignitaries, will be present. An excursion train of eight cars will leave Jersey City on the Pennsylvania Railroad about 10:30 o'clock, conveying distinguished citizens and shipping men. The City of Para is intended for the new line from New-York to Rio Janeiro. The steamer Rio Janeiro, at the Morgan Iron Works, New-York City, will have steam up on Saturday and be opened to public inspection.

BOSTON AND THE TRUNK RAILROAD LINES.

BOSTON, April 5.—The Board of Trade today, in considering the action of the trunk railroad lines in notifying shippers of freight of such a discrimination in rates as will absolve the companies from the usual accountability for goods in transit, adopted the following: "That the proposed change in regard to freights, to take place on the 15th inst., as published in the circular issued by the trunk railway lines, is an evasion of the long-established custom and law binding common carriers, is in opposition to public interest, and a dangerous innovation."

SINGULAR EXPLOSION AT ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 5.—An oven for baking japanned tin cases in the thermometer factory on the fourth floor of Graves & Co.'s candy manufactory exploded shortly before 6 o'clock this evening. The roof of the building was completely blown off. A workman named John Prescott, who was shaking the fire in the oven at the time, was carried to the floor below by the débris, where he slowly burned to death before the eyes of those who were endeavoring to rescue him. Frank McDonald, while carrying out goods on the floor below, was carried by the falling débris to the cellar, where he remained three hours covered by timbers. He was finally rescued unhurt. He says two others were carried down with him; but as yet they have not been found. The loss on the building and adjacent edifices is estimated at over $50,000; insurance about $13,000.

OREGON GREENBACK CONVENTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—A dispatch from Portland, Oregon, says the Greenback State Convention nominated the following ticket yesterday: Governor, M. Wilkins; Congressman, Prof. J. F. Campbell; Secretary of State, W. A. Cates; State Treasurer, F. Sutherland; State Printer, D. W. Craig; Superintendent of Public Instruction, W. W. Parker. N. L. Butler was nominated for Prosecuting Attorney for the Third Judicial District, and J. M. Swarts for the Fourth District. No nominations were made for the First, Second, and Fifth Districts.

WASHINGTON.

GEN. BUTLER AND THE DOOR-KEEPER

SPRIGHTLY PERSONAL CONTEST BETWEEN BUTLER AND COX, OF NEW-YORK—BOLD PROPOSITION OF BUTLER TO ELECT GEN. SHIELDS, AND WHAT CAME OF IT.

Special Dispatch to The New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—In the House today Gen. Butler created a flutter among the Democrats by introducing a resolution to proceed to the election of a Door-keeper, and naming Gen. Shields as a maimed soldier, who had fought in two wars, and whom Butler desired to have declared elected. Mr. Cox, of New-York, and others claimed this was not a question of privilege, and during the discussion that followed some sharp repartee occurred between Butler and Cox. Generally Butler carries off the honors in the personal wrangles of this kind in which he frequently becomes involved, but to-day he was not successful. Mr. Cox said Butler did not show much appreciation for Shields when he assisted in ejecting him from the House several years ago, when Shields came with a large majority at his back as a member. Butler's conduct now was like giving Shields the crumbs from the table from which he had been driven. He taunted Butler with making an effort to return to the Democratic Party, and gave poignancy to the dart by referring to Butler's vote to seat Dean, and his vote yesterday to retain Polk. This was a keen thrust at Butler, and his discomfiture was enjoyed by the Republicans even more than by the Democrats. Butler in replying to Cox referred to the "shoo fly" controversy with that gentleman during the Forty-second Congress, and said he would be merciful upon this occasion, to which Cox responded that he asked no mercy. Upon this Butler brought in his "shoo fly, don't bodder me" retort of several years ago, but it sounded like an old joke and failed to produce any effect whatever. During the controversy members crowded about the antagonists and grinned their encouragements to each in turn. The scenes resembled those which may be witnessed almost any day in the yard of a public school during the recess hour, when two bullies are contending for the mastery. After spending two hours in this hilarious fashion, the House tired of the fun and voted to postpone the matter until Monday. Butler was more annoyed at Cox's taunt about his effort to return to the Democratic Party than he cares to acknowledge, and for the reason that it contains a charge which borders very close upon the truth. If not striving to return to the Democracy, he is at least preparing to leave the Republican Party and start an independent movement in politics, planting himself upon his financial heresies. He is now engaged in perfecting arrangements to stump every county in Massachusetts in behalf of his financial hetorodoxy, and hopes to draw sufficient votes from both parties to achieve a genuine success, or to fight himself into such a position that he may be able to dictate terms to one party, or accept terms from the other, according as his personal interests dictate. His vote for Dean was to give him some standing among the Democrats in Massachusetts, and his vote for Polk was to improve his opportunities to further his interests with the Southern members, because he has a lurking hope that the party which he expects to build up will become national in its proportions, and, of course, Gen. Butler expects that he will grow in stature with it.

THE SOUTHERN PROSECUTIONS.

WADE HAMPTON'S PROPOSITION TO THE PRESIDENT TO STOP ALL PROCEEDINGS ON BOTH SIDES, EXCEPT THOSE AGAINST PATTERSON AND KEMPER—OFFSETTING FEDERAL PROSECUTIONS WITH POLITICAL CASES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—It is understood that the President has received a letter from Wade Hampton, containing a proposition to exchange prisoners, as it were, or, in other words, to drop political litigation in South Carolina in the cases pending on both sides. There are a good many indictments pending before the United States Courts for violations of the Reconstruction and other Federal laws affecting the rights of citizens in the South, which have remained untried for a long time for various reasons—some, because the persons indicted could not be found; others, because of the disappearance of witnesses, or the general indifference that has arisen since the finding of the indictments. The statement in regard to Hampton's letter is that it proposes that if the Federal Government will enter a nolle prosequi in all these pending Federal cases that come under the Civil Rights and Reconstruction laws, the State Government shall dismiss all the cases pending which have any political character whatever, except the indictments against Patterson and Kempton, the latter having been a former State Treasurer. There is no indication what the President's views of such a proposition may be, but it is fair to say it will not meet the approbation of Senator Patterson. Nor does it seem quite fair to make any exclusions from the exchange proposed on one side and not on the other. Leaving out of all controversy the question of the guilt or innocence of Senator Patterson under the indictment, it is very evident that the only purpose of his prosecution was political. Probably the better way would be to try all the cases on both sides, speedily and honestly, without regard to politics, and let the verdict rest upon the evidence of guilt or innocence. A political trial, so called, can do very little harm, if law and justice make the decision without the interference of political influences. There is very little doubt that the proposition would be obstructed as much as possible in the interest of a class of fresh criminals who come before the Federal courts for defrauding the Government of its revenues, and who would insist that they too should be included in the list of those who are to be sent out free from the courts. There is, indeed, a story afloat that indictments are preparing against the revenue officers who made recent arrests for illegal distilling, with the purpose of balancing them against the criminals.

PRINTING NOTES AND SECURITIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The question of removing the printing of Government securities and money to the bank-note companies was placed before Congress again, in the present session, and has attracted much attention from parties interested, though it has ceased to be a subject of much public excitement. To-day the Committee on Banking and Currency took up Mr. Potter's bill, and ordered an adverse report. This bill provided for transferring a large portion of the work to the bank-note companies in New-York. The committee will report to the House that it is inexpedient to make any change in the present method of printing the bonds and notes and other securities of the Government.

PACIFIC RAILROAD SINKING FUND.

PROGRESS OF DEBATE IN THE SENATE—AN EFFORT TO TEST THE STRENGTH OF THE THURMAN BILL—INDISPOSITION OF THE OPPONENTS TO COME TO A DIRECT VOTE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The debate in the Senate was continued to-day by Senator Bayard in a speech in favor of the Judiciary Committee's bill to establish a sinking fund for the Pacific railroads. Mr. Sargent followed, speaking against the bill. Mr. Conkling interrupted Mr. Sargent to inquire of Senator Thurman whether he intended to press the bill to a vote to-night, or would allow it to go over till next week for two or three days more of debate. Mr. Conkling deprecated night sessions, and said, moreover, that several Senators desired to be absent to-morrow, referring, of course, to the excursion to Chester to see the Brazilian steam-ship launched. Mr. Eaton, of Connecticut, agreed with Mr. Conkling, but Mr. Thurman insisted that the bill would not be voted on at all unless in a night session, and he desired to press the bill to a vote before adjournment. Mr. Conkling, to test the sense of the Senate on that point, moved that when the Senate adjourn to-day it adjourn till Monday, and on the yeas and nays being called it was found that the motion was carried by 32 to 31, being only 1 majority. Every Senator who opposed the Judiciary Committee bill is believed to have voted in favor of adjournment, and, besides, there were several Senators who voted on the same side that are in favor of the Judiciary bill. The vote, while not a test of much value, indicates that the railroad men lack by considerable a majority of votes. Of course, it makes no certainty of the passage of the bill, but the indication is favorable. The attempt will be made to load the bill down with amendments, and absolutely destroy its chances of passage in that way, or to force the compromise that has been talked of. The outlook grows much brighter in favor of the passage of the Judiciary bill, without extensive modification, the chances being still doubtful whether a majority of the Senate will come squarely up to that high standard.

MODE OF ELECTING THE PRESIDENT.

REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE SUBJECT ADOPTED BY THE FULL COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The report of the sub-committee of the House committee charged with the consideration of the method of electing a President and Vice-President was submitted to the full committee last night, and agreed to by one majority. The most important feature in their proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States is that the electoral votes and fraction thereof of each person voted for as President in any State shall be ascertained by multiplying his entire popular vote therein by the whole number of the Electoral votes of the State, and dividing the product by the aggregate popular vote of the State for all persons voted for as President, and the quotient shall be the number of electoral votes and fraction thereof to which such person shall be entitled, using for such fraction three decimals and no more.

The amendment is designed to preserve the relative power of the smaller States. The committee say on this subject:

"The small States are now overslaughed by the present Electoral system. It has happened already that the vote of New-York, cast solid by general ticket, has decided the election by a few thousand majority, and has not only settled the question for a million voters of the State of New-York, but against a majority the other way of the 8,000,000 who are voters of the United States. The practical effect of the Electoral system has been to increase the relative importance and power of the large States, and the practice of voting by general ticket was introduced by the large States for that purpose, and when introduced all were compelled to follow it."

Representative Hunton, of the committee, proposed an amendment in substance that in case of dispute in any State as to the Electoral vote, the election shall be decided by the highest judicial tribunal of such State, and the vote shall be counted unless both houses shall exclude it. Although no serious objection was interposed by the committee to this amendment, the committee did not vote on it. It is the opinion of members of the committee that the proposed amendment to the Constitution will not receive the approbation of Congress, two thirds of both branches being required to propose it to the States for adoption.

BUSINESS BEFORE THE COMMITTEES.

THE LIFE-SAVING SERVICE—THE INCOME TAX—THE SEWARD INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The Sub-committee of the House Committee on Commerce to-day reported adversely on the several bills proposing the transfer of the life-saving service from the Treasury to the Navy Department. The report recommends a general increase of strength in the service.

The Committee on Ways and Means will have a meeting on Monday morning, when they will decide whether the income tax shall be revived.

Secretary Evarts was before the Committee on Expenditures, in the State Department, to-day, for an hour and a half. He was invited to appear by the request of the counsel of Mr. Myers, who had preferred the charges against Minister Seward in connection with his former office of Consul-General at Shanghai, which the committee are now examining. He submitted what he had in charge of all the correspondence between the department and Minister Seward. The object of Mr. Myers' counsel was to make it appear that Mr. Seward had been conducting private correspondence with the department in order to shield himself from the effect of the charges against him. Secretary Evarts replied to the questions that he had either written or approved correspondence with Mr. Seward, as nearly everything comes before him for his consideration, but he has seen nothing of the character intimated, and those other communications, however, relating to business, that were properly within the discretion of the diplomatic bureau which would not necessarily be submitted to him.

The Union Pacific Railroad Committee to-day agreed to report favorably Representative Blair's bill "to facilitate the sale and settlement of the public lands granted to aid in the construction of railroads and lines of telegraph." The bill provides that the public lands hitherto or hereafter granted to any railroad or telegraph corporation with intent to aid the same in the construction or equipment of its road or line, which have not been sold or disposed of by such corporation, with the exception of its right of way and land appurtenant thereto necessary to be used in the construction and operation of such road or line, shall be sold and alienated from time to time by such corporation, under the direction and control of the Secretary of the Interior, at public auction, to the highest bidder, within five years next after the completion and acceptance by the President, as provided in the charter of the corporation of each several section of not less than 20 nor more than 40 miles of such road opposite to and coterminous with which such lands are situated; but until, and for three years after the acceptance of each section of the road as prescribed in its charter, the lands along the whole line of railroad not built and accepted shall be subject to pre-emption and sale only to actual settlers thereon, under the regulation of the General Land laws of the United States, which shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior in connection with other like business of the Land Office at a minimum price of not less than $1 25 per acre, which shall be paid to the corporation, unless hereafter otherwise provided, after deducting all expenses of survey, entry, sale, and conveyance, and all other charges incurred by the Government, and until patents are issued to the corporation they shall issue directly from the United States to the settler who shall have become entitled thereto.

The House Committee on Commerce to-day heard the argument of Capt. Codman, of New-York, in advocacy of the appointment of the Registry law so far as to permit Americans to purchase ships of not less than 3,000 tons on the same terms that foreigners can obtain vessels of any class in the cheapest markets of the world.

INDIAN TERRITORY INVESTIGATION.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON TERRITORIES AND ITS JURISDICTION—TESTIMONY AS TO THE SCHOOL FUND EXPENDITURES.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The Senate Committee on Territories, investigating affairs in the Indian Territory, met this morning to pass upon the question of the committee's jurisdiction to inquire into the disbursements of the general funds of the five Indian nations in the Indian Territory. Col. W. P. Adair and D. H. Ross, the Cherokee delegation, presented an official tabular statement of the condition of the funds of the Cherokee Nation. The delegates stated that temporary loans from the school to the general fund had been effected by authority of the Council. These loans were from the surplus of the school fund, but were invariably refunded in a month or so from the general fund. The school fund had never been embarrassed by these loans, and the money was used solely to meet the current expenses of the Councilors of the Indian Territory.

Mr. John R. Moore, one of the delegates from the Creeks, in his argument stated that the expenses of delegates to Washington did not exceed $5,000 a year, and if one-half the time spent by the committees of Congress in considering Territorial bills and other measures destructive to their very existence would cease, settlement could be effected which would remove the necessity of his nation sending any delegations here.

The committee went into secret session upon the question of jurisdiction, and, after some time spent therein, decided to consider the protests from the Indians against the inquiry into the disbursement of the general funds, and vote upon the matter at the meeting next Friday.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, April 5, 1878.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $352,391 75, and from Customs $378,044 78.

Ex-Gov. Wells, of Louisiana, arrived here today, and had an interview with the President this afternoon.

An impromptu reception was tendered to Gen. John C. Robinson, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, by the Department of the Potomac, G. A. R., last night, at which 200 members of the order and his late companions in arms attended.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Vincent W. Bayless to be Receiver of public moneys at Eau Claire, Wis. Army Promotions—Second Lieut. John McE. Hyde, Eighth Infantry, to be First Lieutenant. First Lieut. Sumner H. Lincoln, Tenth Infantry, to be Captain. Second Lieut. Clayton D. Burbank, Tenth Infantry, to be First Lieutenant.

The Treasury Department has been requested to permit importers to swear to entries at the time of their presentation to the Collector of Customs, and before the examination thereof in his office, and by the Naval Officer, as prescribed by the Treasury regulations. Collectors of Customs are authorized to permit the oath to be so taken whenever desired by the proper party, and the regulations are modified accordingly.

At the request of the Indian Office, the Secretary of War has ordered the release of the Cheyennes and other Indians imprisoned at St. Augustine, Fla. These Indians have been confined for several years and during that time three of their chiefs have died. It was held that their long imprisonment was sufficient punishment for their crimes. They will be sent to Fort Sill, Idaho Territory.

Lieut.-Col. Ebenezer Swift, Assistant Medical Purveyor, is ordered to proceed to Cincinnati to give his deposition in a suit now pending, when he will return to his proper station. Leave of absence for six months is granted First Lieut. Cyrus N. Gray, Twenty-fifth Infantry. Second Lieut. E. W. Maxwell, Twentieth Infantry, is ordered to conduct a detachment of recruits to the Department of Texas.

Lieut. A. J. Iverson is ordered to the Powhatan at Norfolk, Va.; Ensign Charles H. Amsden to duty on the Coast Survey; Assistant Engineer Henry Herrig to temporary duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering. Lieut. C. M. Anthony is detached from the Powhatan, and granted leave, with permission to leave the United States. Cadet Engineer W. P. Rogers has reported his return home, having been detached from the Adams, and has been placed on waiting orders.

The case in the Supreme Court of the United States against ex-Assistant Secretary Sawyer, ex-Commissioner of Customs Haines, and F. W. Brooks, in which the defendants were charged with conspiracy to defraud the Government of $57,000, resulted to-day in a verdict of not guilty. The court said the money belonged to Parkman, Brooks & Co., or their representative, and that there had been no fraud practiced. He instructed the jury to bring in the verdict which they did without leaving their seats. The defendants offered no evidence whatever, but were acquitted on the Government's own case.

The Cabinet session to-day was of no extraordinary importance. The Secretary of the Treasury reported that instructions would be issued to the commanders of United States men-of-war in the North Pacific Ocean to seize all United States merchantmen engaged in the coolie trade, and such vessels will be taken to the most convenient port and delivered to the proper United States officers, to be dealt with according to law. The text of these instructions has been prepared, and the naval order will be regularly issued on Monday. The Cabinet engaged in the discussion of other matters, but with no results of actual public importance. No appointments of more than ordinary consequence were agreed upon, and very little business of a routine character was transacted.

AN EX-CONFEDERATE FOR DOOR-KEEPER.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The Democratic members of the House of Representatives met in caucus this evening for the purpose of nominating a Door-keeper, which position was made vacant by the removal of Mr. Polk. Gen. Charles W. Field, of Georgia, was nominated on the first ballot. The vote stood as follows: Gen. Field, 69; Gen. Shields, of Missouri, 20; Harry McCoy, of Maryland, 18; Walter H. French, of Massachusetts, 7; W. K. Pendleton, of West Virginia, 2. Total vote polled, 116. Gen. Field is a native of Kentucky. He was graduated at West Point in 1849; served in the Confederate Army under Gen. Lee, and soon after the close of the war entered the Army of the Khédive of Egypt, where he remained until 1877, when he returned to the United States. His political disabilities were removed about two months ago.

PINCHBACK ON LOUISIANA MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Ex-Gov. Pinchback, of Louisiana, had an interview with the President last night, in which he took occasion to express his views concerning the needs of that State. He represents the interview to have been of a pleasant and satisfactory character. Mr. Pinchback says that the State has now the best Governor of any within his recollection, and that the people generally are better satisfied than heretofore with the condition of public affairs, although the people there, as elsewhere, complain of hard times. The only thing of which Mr. Pinchback complains is that the few children nearly white in the public schools in New-Orleans have been required to leave them. They should, he says, have been permitted to remain until faded out by the increase of years. His own children were included in the number removed by the school authorities.

LETTER FROM THE AUSTRALIAN OARSMAN.

TORONTO, April 5.—To-day Edward Hanlon received the following letter:

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Feb. 28, 1878.

To Mr. Edward Hanlon, Toronto, Canada:

I am in receipt of yours of Nov. 24 last, inclosing articles for a sculling match. In reply I have to state that the challenge you have seen or heard of, as mentioned in your letter, did not emanate from me either directly or indirectly; neither have I seen it; so I do not suppose it ever appeared in any English sporting paper. My challenge was to row any one who might come to or come here for that purpose for £500, or £1,000 a side allowing for expenses, win or lose, £150 or £300 in case we pulled for £1,000; and these terms I am still willing to carry out. Should you decide on visiting us I promise you a hearty welcome, the best of treatment, and all sorts of fair play. Yours, &c. NED. E. TRICKETT.

SITTING BULL FIRED UPON.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 5.—A special to the *Pioneer-Press*, dated Winnepeg, April 5, says: "A telegram from Battleford to-day reports that a party has just arrived from Big Bear's Camp, and say everything is quiet. The party whose arrival was reported yesterday

CURRENT FRENCH TOPICS.

THE APPROACHING EXHIBITION.

PROGRESS OF THE BUILDINGS — NEARLY EVERYTHING BEHINDHAND—SEASON TICKETS OF ADMISSION—FREE ADMISSIONS ON SUNDAYS—IMPROVEMENTS IN PARIS—THE STATUE OF THE REPUBLIC—STRIKES IN FRANCE—DUMAS' NEW PLAY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, March 25, 1878.

On Friday last I paid a visit to the Exposition in company with several Commissioners newly arrived, and had an opportunity for seeing how far the works have advanced. I found that things were greatly behindhand. It seems impossible to complete the buildings by the 1st of May, and, although the greatest activity reigns in every direction, the time is much too short for the amount of work yet to be done. The grand palace upon the Trocadero has been nearly completed, and the interior has just been given up to the decorative painters. The central tower, which can now be seen from all parts of Paris, is not yet finished, but it will be ready in three or four weeks. In front of it the pavilions of the different nations are going up rapidly. The Chinese are the furthest advanced, perhaps, and a group of workmen from the Celestial Empire is now working upon the interior with an assiduity that astonishes the French. One of the English houses is nearly done, and the other was raised while I was on the grounds. The Egyptian and Persian houses are nearly complete, and the Swiss châlet has been finished so far as the outside is concerned. Already we have a dozen cottages, pavilions, or châlets, and begin to form some idea of how the grounds will look some two months hence. When I say that things will not be finished by the 1st of May, I do not mean to be understood that the opening will not take place. On the contrary, the grounds and buildings will be in a far more advanced state than those of Vienna, and there will be no obstacles to the ceremony of inauguration. But after that some three weeks will be required to clean up the grounds, and get everything in order, so that visitors arriving about the 1st of June will be early enough at the Exposition. The exhibitors or their agents must arrive by the 1st of May, but they will require at least three weeks to get their goods properly placed and all the sections in order. The grand buildings upon the Champ de Mars are very far advanced, and hundreds of workmen are now engaged in opening the cases that have arrived. Holland is about the furthest advanced of any country, and next come Sweden and Norway.

While upon this subject I may put in a word of advice to those who intend to take season tickets, and that is to bring photographs with them. The Directors intend to demand that the photograph of the person shall accompany the permanent cards. The price of the season tickets is too high. The sum of 100 francs is demanded, and only a limited number of persons will go in 100 times. A hundred days means three months, and not many foreigners will remain for that time, or if they do, they will not be apt to enter the Exposition grounds 100 times. Since the price of entry is only one franc, it will be an economy to pay each day. It is very probable, also, that Sunday will be a free day. The subject is now under discussion. M. Krantz and the members of the commission propose to open the doors to the public two Sundays in each month, but certain members of the Municipal Council of Paris demand that every Sunday shall be a free day. The argument is that the people pay for the sums voted for the Exposition, and are, therefore, entitled to certain privileges. Up to 1849 the principle of the gratuity of Sunday always existed, and in 1855 the public paid only 4 sous entry on that day. During that Exposition there were 26 Sundays. There were 2,196,000 entries on those days, and the total number of entries was only 4,431,489. In 1867 no difference was made in the price, and the number of entries on Sundays was only 1,541,141, the total number of visitors being 8,076,458. This shows how large a number of persons there are in France who are prevented by the price from entering the Exposition. All the citizens of the country contribute indirectly to the sum of 30,000,000 francs voted, and hence there is some reason in giving those who are unable to pay a chance to see the great enterprise. It is estimated that this would cost 1,500,000 francs, but since the Republic votes that sum for the Marshal to give public fêtes, it might vote a similar sum for the poor.

The appearance of the City of Paris has changed very materially during the past few weeks, and all the streets are being dressed up for the Exposition. The new Avenue de l'Opera has been completed, and is magnificent throughfare it is. It will soon become one of the most fashionable streets of the city, taking the place, when the asphaltum sidewalks have been laid, of the old Boulevard des Italiens. All the streets have been thoroughly cleaned; trees have been planted along the boulevards; all the roads in the Bois de Boulogne have been newly macadamized, or are now undergoing that operation. We are to have one innovation; the tramway lines have made their way across the avenue of the Champs Elysées, much to the disgust of the persons who drive out to the Bois in their carriages, and the lines now run to the Exposition from all parts of the city. I may write, one of the large bronze statues that are to adorn the palace is passing along the boulevards, drawn by twenty horses and followed by a crowd. On Saturday I saw also the grand equestrian statue of Charlemagne, which weighs 50,000 pounds. The catalogue of this Exposition will be extremely interesting, and the first edition will be ready for the opening.

It will be sold for one franc in all parts of the city, and in all the hotels.

Speaking of statues reminds me that the Municipal Council of Paris has resolved to place Soitoux's statue of the Republic upon the Champ de Mars during the Exposition. This has given rise to some speculations regarding the different statues of the Republic and the proper way of symbolizing that form of government. The ancients do not seem to have had any allegorical figure representing the Republic, but some of the renaissance artists began to give shape to the different attributes of the Government of Venice. It was only after the French Revolution that an attempt was made to symbolize it as a whole. The first who tried it was Debucourt, who represented the Republic as a woman seated, surrounded by sheaves of grain, holding the rays of lightning in one hand, and an olive branch in the other. Then came Boizot, who symbolized "Republican France." In the salon there was a statue entitled "The Triumph of the Republic," and two years later Regnault exposed his "Liberty or Death." The Republic of 1848 was more rich in allegorical figures, and the Government offered prizes for the best designs, but the works presented were little better than satires upon the subject. The majority of the artists represented the Republic as a virago on a fury—a woman with severe menacing features and disordered hair, brandishing a broken sword or an extinguished lance. In 1849 Charles Landelle exposed a serene figure, with a crown of oak leaves and an olive branch in the hand. In the Salon of 1850 one saw the bronze statues made after the models accepted by the jury of 1848. Afterward we had the statue of the Republic executed by M. Barre for the National Assembly. The artist represented it as a female figure with one hand upon a bee-hive and holding a laurel wreath in the other. At her feet is a wounded Gallic cock. Several other artists tried their hands at this work in 1850, but the Republic of 1870 has not yet inspired the hand of genius. The only thing that we have is the bust of Francia, which is too severe, and looks like "France Lamenting for Alsace-Lorraine," if I may improvise a title. On the whole, it may be said that there is no really good symbol of the Republic.

I made a brief mention the other day of the strikes in the different sections of France, and since then the movement has assumed alarming proportions. At Decazeville and the mining districts adjoining all work has been stopped. In several of the interior towns the mechanics have struck also, and here in Paris we have a printer's strike. Nearly all the large printing establishments have had to suspend operations, and at a moment when there are numbers of fine works in press. This is the work of the society man, who notified the proprietors sometime ago that they could not accept the prices paid them. Last week they knocked off work completely, giving the proprietors up to Thursday last to accept the rates fixed by the union. Those rates were not accepted, but there was no quarrel about the matter, the proprietors offering to do what was right if convinced of the necessity of changing the rates. The men said that they asked nothing but the fair thing, and hence were disposed to discuss the question in an amicable way. No decision has been arrived at up to-day, and all the large establishments are closed.

The artistic world is greatly disturbed at this moment by "Joseph Balsamo," the new drama by Alexander Dumas, now being represented at the Odéon. This is a case of great expectations that were very far from being realized. For months past we have heard about Dumas' new piece, based upon the romance of his father, and those who heard portions of it read declared that it was the masterpiece of the dramatic author. Finally it came out, and a more complete deception could scarcely be imagined. The piece is superbly mounted, and Mme. Leblanc comes upon the stage in a costume covered with diamonds, said to be worth 500,000 francs. But when that is said one has a desire to quit the subject. The piece is simply abominable. The audience generally found at the Odéon is not very select, and it is the last theatre in Paris where one would expect to encounter any serious objections to license of language; but "Joseph Balsamo" was a little too much for the Quartier Latin. The first evening there were cries of disgust at the replies of *Mme. Dubarry*, (Leocadie Leblanc,) and the second night there was a storm of hisses. The Police was sent for to prevent a row. Some of the phrases in the dialogue are outrageous. The public would not stand them, and Dumas was forced to cut them out. The piece has been materially changed since the first night, a great deal of the immorality having been taken out, but it is bad enough yet. The representation begins at 7 o'clock; the curtain falls at 12 or later. One has to dine at 6 o'clock, and then cross the river. And, on the whole, the public has come to the conclusion that such trash is not worth the cost. That "Joseph Balsamo" is well written is true; but fine writing does not excuse flagrant immorality and sarcasm upon virtue, the family, and other things that the men and women of our time have been taught to hold sacred.

GEN. GRANT IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE EX-PRESIDENT IN THE TURKISH CAPITAL —HIS VISIT TO THE SULTAN—A PRESENT OF AN ARAB STEED—AN INVITATION FROM GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS DECLINED.

A correspondent writes from Constantinople, March 10, to the London *Times* as follows:

"An incident of a pleasing nature in these troubled times was the visit here of Gen. Grant, the ex-President of the United States. On his arrival at Smyrna on the 22d of February, he received a firman from the Porte giving the Vandalia permission to visit Constantinople. An officer went as far as Gallipoli to meet the General. He arrived here accompanied by his wife and youngest son. One of the Sultan's aides de camp immediately conveyed the congratulations of his Majesty upon the General's arrival in Turkey, and his regret that the sad condition of affairs prevented the General's receiving such honors as Turkey would only be too glad to accord to one who, as President of the United States, had always been a friend of the Ottoman Government. Had the General come in time of peace, the Sultan would have given him a palace; but now he came to a house of mourning, and the welcome would have to be the welcome of sorrow. The General sent his compliments to the Sultan, not only for this attention, but for the attentions he had received through the Turkish Empire. He said he perfectly understood the situation, and would rather not be any trouble to the Sultan at a time when the greatest of troubles rested upon his throne and his house. This was followed by an audience with the Sultan. The interview was strictly private, and was marked by the absence of all ceremony. The Sultan repeated his regret that the condition of Turkey prevented his making Gen. Grant his guest and giving him a dinner at one of the troops and a palace. Beyond this and the General's expression of courteous regret at the calamity which had fallen upon Turkey, there was no allusion to politics. The Sultan, however, asked the General to accept as a souvenir of the visit one of his best Arab horses. This the General would have declined; but an intimation that the refusal might be misunderstood led to an acceptance, and an Arab steed of dapple-grey will soon be on its way to America to do service under one who, in addition to other attributes, is one of the finest horsemen in a nation famous for horsemanship, and who rejoices in nothing so much as in the grace and the majesty of a true-blooded charger.

"In addition to this, there was further honor to the General in the shape of a dinner in the War Office, attended by all the Cabinet, the Grand Vizier, and the military attachés of foreign Embassies and Legations, and the General's own party. The General had a long conversation with the Premier about the war, which caused him this time to look somewhat be dark now, there were days when the sun shone; that Turkey had had her day before, and would have it again, just as France had within this very century. I am told, also, on good authority, that his Highness thought that the downfall of France in 1870 was the severest blow dealt to Turkey, and that if France had been in the fullness of her ancient strength the war would not have been. Gen. Grant had also an interesting conversation with Mehemet Ali Pasha, who declared that if he had shown as much firmness in the resistance of evil and injudicious counsels and orders as Gen. Grant had shown in resisting the interference of the Lincoln Cabinet, the magnificent he might have thrown the Russians into the Danube. To this suggestion the General responded by one of the brilliant flashes of silence for which he is renowned. Another incident of the General's visit was a cordial invitation from the Commander of the Russian Army to pay him a visit at San Stefano. This was a sore temptation, as it came in the most flattering manner, and the prospect of a visit to the greatest interest to a soldier who had commanded at one time 1,100,000 men. But the General felt that he was in a certain sense the guest of the Turks; that they had done him all the honor in their power, and that it would be a poor return of their courtesy to go as a guest to the army which was at the gates of their capital; so he sent a courteous reply to the Russian commander, and did not visit the Russian lines. The General is in excellent health, and has passed through the ancient and storied lands of the East with quite an American rapidity. He used to be an earnest, pushing traveler, peaceless in his journeys, and ready for any trip, no matter what fatigue it involves. The General left this on the 8th for Athens, where he will be the guest of the King of Greece, and remain four days. Thence he goes to Naples, and will join his daughter, Mrs. Sartoris, in Rome, where he will remain for some weeks.

"Throughout this journey Gen. Grant has received royal honors. On board the Vandalia, whenever he leaves on official visits, the yards are manned and 21 guns are fired. Of course, this is by the order of the American Government, and I only mention it to show the respect in which the ex-President is held by the United States. The General himself has endeavored, as far as possible, to avoid these special honors, and has only accepted them when their rejection would have been unpracticous; but, of course, when every official of the American Government is under orders to He in wait for the General and do honor to him, these compliments become a part, and it is to be feared an exacting part, of his journey. The General's many friends in England will be glad to know that, although his reception here was far from royal, he has been simply such honor as is paid to men of eminence—he considers his memories of England as the pleasantest of his trip. 'If I were not an American, he is reported to have said, 'I would be an Englishman. And if I did not live in America, I would live in England.' I have no doubt that our homely, hearty English way of receiving Gen. Grant made a better impression upon his mind, and was more in consonance with the extreme simplicity of his tastes, than the pomp and show which has followed him everywhere else. An incident came to my knowledge the other day of the politeness of the Sultan to the ex-President. He was offended at the way in which he had been treated by the Prince of Wales. Some mischievous paper printed a story that the General was grieved, because at Marlborough House at dinner he was not permitted to sit next to the Emperor of Brazil, but was degraded down the table into the society of mere peers like Lord Salisbury and Lord Beaconsfield. The General promptly denied the story, and said that no one could have shown him more attention than the Prince of Wales, and that he had carried away the best possible feelings toward the Prince. His trip to Scotland interested him deeply, more especially his visit to Dunrobin and Inveraray. 'There is no man living,' he said, 'for whom I have a higher esteem than for the Duke of Argyll.' He looks forward to his visit to Ireland with great pleasure, and will make that tour as he goes home. At a time like this, when the good relations between nations are the subject of anxiety, it is pleasant to note the emphatic and cordial friendliness of a man so illustrious as Gen. Grant, who for 16 years swayed so vast an influence in America, and who, unless every indication would fail—is still destined to be a most powerful, if not again a dominant, force in the politics of the country."

NORWICH, Conn., April 5.—William Kirby, a valued laborer in the factory at Norwich Falls, was instantly killed to-day by his falling upon him of a bale of cotton weighing 570 pounds, which was stored eight feet from the floor. His body was crushed and skull broken. The unfortunate man was 46 years of age, and leaves a wife and seven children, who depended largely upon him for support.

POTTSTOWN, Penn., April 5.—The body of George Richards, (colored,) who has been missing since March 2, and for the murder of whom John Redheffer (a white) is now under arrest, has been found in a creek near Shamonville. Richards was last seen on March 2, in company with Redheffer, whose contradictory statements in regard to their parting led to his arrest. An inquest will be held this afternoon.

BOSTON, April 5.—The Legislative Committee on Railroads made their report to-day on the question of a further State loan of $6,000,000 to the New-York and New-England Railroad. The majority of the committee report in favor of the loan, and two minority reports were made, one favoring consolidation of the New-York and New-England and Boston and Providence Railroads, the other opposing any further aid. It is evident certain that a large majority of the Finance Committee will report against the loan. The bill passes through their hands

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT AT MIDNIGHT.

THE FIGHT OVER THE INCIDENTALS BILL—LIBERAL ALLOWANCES TO ALL CONCERNED—PUTTING THROUGH A PARTY MEASURE—JERSEY CITY ALDERMEN—BILLS PASSED—NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED —THE COAL COMBINATION REDUCT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., April 5.—The Legislature today was busy preparing for the final adjournment. The hour fixed for that event was 10 o'clock, but half of the day was spent in each house discussing the Incidentals bill, upon which the hottest fight of the session occurred. It reaches a total of $16,586 92, and quite half of this the cost of the contested election cases. The allowances to members successful and defeated, and to the counsel who presented their cases, are very liberal. Besides this, are bills of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House for $300 and $500 for the entertainment of the statesmen from Albany who visited our Capitol a week or two ago. This bill of $800 is principally for wines and a big dinner at the Trenton House on the night of their arrival, and for their subsequent visit to Philadelphia. The items of the bill were somewhat reduced, and the House being unable to agree on the bill, it was referred to a Conference Committee. They reported at midnight, the hour for final adjournment having been further postponed till 12:30.

In the Senate, the member from Burlington offered a resolution changing the time for final adjournment till midnight. It went readily enough through the House, but when it reached the Senate Mr. Rebe wanted it amended so as to make 1 o'clock to-morrow morning the hour for final adjournment. He wanted another legislative day to be ushered in so that he could put through a party measure, as he called it. The measure referred to is that conferring on the Jersey City Aldermen the right to change the Aldermanic boundary lines of the city. The bill could not be passed to a final reading today without unanimous consent, and Senator Hobart objected to the needful suspension of the rules. Mr. Sewall said that if the Senate sat in continuous session for three days it would be the same legislative day. Mr. Rebe's amendment was lost, and the Senate concurred in the House resolution. Late to-night, however, Mr. Rebe succeeded in compelling Mr. Hobart, under a threat of keeping the Senate in session a day longer, to withdraw his point of order, and the bill was passed. It was placed at once in the Governor's hands.

The day and night were spent in considering a large number of bills. Most of these are of limited application, and worthy of no special notice. A number have been lost, some laid over, on Senator Hobart's motion, till Monday, and some passed. Among those defeated by one way or another was the Jersey City Bridge bill, the bill regulating car fares in Jersey City, Senator Hendrickson's bill for a Reformatory Prison, the Newark Market bill, that little party scheme for the vesting of the Janitor of the State-house, the Newark and New-York Free Road bill, and the act for the punishment of pool-selling. Among the bills passed in the Senate are those reducing the number of Lay Judges in Passaic to one, the Newark Freeholders' bill, and the one establishing the Hudson County Park Commission.

The Senate confirmed the nominations of John Curtin and William C. Scudder, as Port Wardens, and of Alfred T. Munn, as Brevet Brigadier General, for meritorious service in the field as Major-General of Guard. The resolutions passed in the Senate condemning the Wood tariff bill were passed in the House.

The Special Committee of the House appointed to make an investigation into the coal combination reported this evening. The committee say they had been unable to find proof that any railroad company in the State owns any coal lands or are interested in them, except as carrier, and that these are all ready and willing to transport as much coal as is offered them for transportation. They report that the combination of certain Pennsylvania anthracite coal companies as to the proportion which they shall respectively contribute during the present year to supply the coal market will take effect, and that there is nothing unlawful in this. If the arrangement be abused the courts can act. There is no limitation as to the amount which is to be put on the market, the carriers being willing to send forward all offered to them. For years the price of coal has been at tide-water has been too small to pay for the mining, the transportation, and the marketing of the coal. While the miner does not subsist, the transportation companies pay no dividends, and are running out their road and rolling stock without earning money to renew it. The report was spread on the minutes.

A bill was introduced into the Senate, providing for the appointment by the Mayor of Newark of a Board for the Assessment and Revision of Taxes, of four members, two of each party, at a salary of $2,000 per year each. The bill was rushed through both houses under suspension of the rules, and is now in the Governor's hands.

THE HARRISBURG INVESTIGATION.

THE "BIG FEE" CASE—EXAMINATION OF AN INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, April 5.—The Big Fee Investigating Committee resumed its labors to-day, the principal witness examined being Mr. Forster, the Insurance Commissioner, who has had eight years' experience as Corporation Clerk in the Auditor-General's office. Mr. Forster gave it as his opinion that no improvement could be made in the manner of keeping the books of the Auditor-General's office; that there is no law requiring a company in process of liquidation to report the amount of assets returned to stockholders, but that such a report would have been proper in the Auditor-General's office for the purpose of determine whether taxes were due or not; that it was frequently a matter of no little difficulty to decide the amount of taxes due when the department was in full possession of facts; that the decisions of the courts were very conflicting on the subject; in several cases decisions had been given against the State, and no such question as that presented by the Union Line could have arisen during his eight years' occupancy of the position of Corporation Clerk; it might have been possible to collect the tax by process of law, but there were good reasons for doubt, which are in substance as follows: First, that the company, after paying taxes to July 1, 1873, applied to the court for dissolution, and given notice to the Auditor-General to present the State's claim, the latter would have been compelled to say that the State had no claim. Had then the court decreed a dissolution and directed the distribution of assets, as liability to taxation would have been incurred. Second—This was a tax on capital stock, and since the 1st of July 1, 1873, the company has had no capital stock. Third—In the Credit Mobilier case the Supreme Court decided against the State because the dividends were paid by Trustees and not by the company. In the case of the Union Line the distributions were made in the same manner, and the Credit Mobilier decision would cover the Union Line case.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 6—1 A. M.—The pressure is everywhere below the normal; it is lowest in Nova Scotia and highest in the West Gulf States. Rain has followed in New-England. The temperature has fallen in Minnesota and Dakota; remained nearly stationary in New-England and the lower lake region; elsewhere it has risen. Souta-westerly winds prevail in the South and South-west, northwest in the Middle States, New-England, and the North-west.

The Mississippi River has fallen one foot at Vicksburg.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England, cloudy and rainy weather, colder, north-east to north-west winds, and rising barometer.

For the Middle Atlantic States, partly cloudy weather in the northern portion, rain areas, stationary temperature, north-easterly winds and rising barometer.

For the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, clear or partly cloudy weather, light, south-westerly winds, stationary or higher pressure and temperature.

For the West Gulf States, warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather, southerly winds, stationary or falling barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, clear or partly cloudy weather, north-west to south-west winds, stationary temperature, and stationary or higher pressure.

For the lower lake region, cloudy and rainy weather, colder north-westerly winds, and rising barometer.

For the upper lake region and Upper Mississippi Valley, clear or partly cloudy weather, light northwesterly winds, stationary temperature, stationary or rising barometer.

For the Lower Mississippi River will fall.

Cautionary signals continue at New-Haven, New-London, Newport, Wood's Hole, Boston, Thatcher's Island, Portland, and Eastport.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

1877.	1878.		1877.	1878.
3 A. M.	42°	42°	3:30 P. M.	48°	48°
6 A. M.	39°	42°	6 P. M.	44°	44°
9 A. M.	39°	44°	9 P. M.	43°	43°
12 M.	39°	46°	12 P. M.	41°	44°

Average temperature yesterday ..... 43°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year ..... 41½°

ERIE RAILWAY LITIGATION.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—In the matter of the injunction asked for on Tuesday by James McHenry and others against the Pennsylvania Loan Company and the Erie Railway to restrain certain proceedings in connection with A modification of a former decree of the Common Pleas Court of Pike County could be had, the Supreme Court to-day refused to act in the matter, saying it came too late for them to give it proper consideration now.

The court adjourned to-day, after a session of 13 weeks, to reassemble at Harrisburg on the first Monday in May.

THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC.

CHANGES IN THE DIAZ CABINET—OPPOSITION TO ENTER INTO TREATIES WITH THE UNITED STATES, BUT NOT TO PERMIT INVASION BY UNITED STATES TROOPS—POLITICAL INTRIGUES.

HAVANA, April 5.—The English mail steamer arrived here to-day from Vera Cruz, and brings the following intelligence from the City of Mexico to March 30: Gen. Ogazon has resigned the portfolio of the War Department, and Gen. Manuel Gonzales has been appointed his successor. Complications are reported as existing in the Cabinet, but President Diaz is considered able to keep the discordant elements together. Señor Vallarte, Minister of Foreign Relations, is much annoyed at the Cabinet change. Gen. Ogazon favored the Presidential aspirations of Vallarte, while Gen. Gonzales opposes them. Señor Romero, Minister of the Treasury, dislikes Gonzales. The latter, being the favorite of President Diaz, will have a ruling influence in the Government. The Government expresses a willingness to make very favorable treaties with the United States, but will refuse to concede the right to American troops to invade Mexican soil under any pretext. Several conspiracies have been discovered and suppressed before they became serious. Jefferson Davis and wife called upon President Diaz on the 29th of March. The scarcity of water in the City of Mexico is increasing. Rich and extensive gold placers have been discovered in Durango.

CHARGES AGAINST A JUDGE.

TWENTY-EIGHT CHARGES AGAINST JUDGE A. P. SMITH—THE ACCUSED ANXIOUS FOR AN INVESTIGATION.

KINGSTON, N. Y., April 5.—The *Republican Times* this morning publishes a full list of 28 charges preferred against Hon. A. P. Smith, County Judge of Cortland, now before the Governor. It is charged that in several cases he acted as attorney in matters over which he had control as Surrogate; that he permitted his several clerks, while acting as such, to practice before him as attorneys; that while Surrogate he bought interests in estates while in process of settlement before him; that he brought an action against an Administrator over whom he had jurisdiction, and had his clerk, now member of the Assembly for Cortland, appointed Referee while he [Kellogg,] was attorney for the defendant Administrator; that he appointed Mr. Kellogg guardian *ad litem*, and special guardian in matters pending before him, when Kellogg was attorney for the adverse party; that he refused to perform his duties as Judge and Surrogate, and that his clerks performed such work and received pay therefor illegally. He is also charged with bribery of voters and with attempting to bribe voters at the election last Fall, and with having received bribes and illegal fees. There is also a general charge of inattention. Judge Smith is chief of staff on the Governor on the 9th inst. It is reported that he is anxious for an investigation of the charges.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock on Thursday night two large barns on the farm of the late John Hallum, in Garden City, Long Island, were destroyed by fire, with their contents, consisting of two valuable horses, hay, grain, and agricultural implements. The Hempstead Fire Department turned out, but were able only to render assistance in saving the magnificent dwelling on the estate. The property was in charge of the coachman. The loss is about $6,000, insured in the Glen Cove, Mutual, and other companies. Mr. Kellum was the architect of Garden City, and, while he lived, of the Women's Hotel in this City.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning an incendiary fire destroyed a barn in the rear of the United States Hotel at Newport. The locality is dangerous, and in case of a serious conflagration were excited. Loss $1,300.

Jallis' planing mill at Milwaukee, Wis., was burned yesterday morning. The loss on machinery, stock, and building is $20,000.

NEW-YORK STATE REFORM CLUB.

UTICA, N. Y., April 5.—The New-York State Reform Club Association organized here on Thursday and to-day. Twenty-two clubs were represented. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, S. S. Morgan, of West Winfield; Vice Presidents, Charles H. Wickham of Gloversville, F. T. Hunt of Auburn, I. A. Seamans of Naples, J. C. Lawler of Schenectady, and John Piper of Utica; Secretaries, J. G. Heath, of Amsterdam, and C. Clay Hall, of Little Falls; Chairman, S. A. Bigelow, of Canandaigua. The following resolution was adopted;

Resolved, That the usefulness of the reform clubs depends largely upon frequent public meetings; the employment of the purest and truthful workers, and the co-operation of Christian men and women; and to that end we earnestly recommend the local reform clubs the discontinuance the employment of itinerant so-called temperance workers, and the correspondence with the State Association and the several local clubs to secure such men for the temperance work as will be best suited to the locality in which they labor; and that we will use every effort to enroll among their members all men willing to sign the total abstinence pledge, without regard to nationality, color, creed, or political belief.

STRIKERS DESTROYING PROPERTY.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 5.—The reduction of wages in the Spragues Mills in Kent County went into effect on Monday, and there has been some manifestation of uneasiness in some of the villages since, but nothing serious occurred until to-day. The help at the Arctic were paid to-day, when a crowd of strikers, principally boys, started for Natick, where some of the help had gone on strike, but had returned to work. The mob broke open the doors of one mill, went in, and drove the operatives out, one man being badly hurt. They also broke some machinery, cut the belts, and did other damage. The Police from Providence arrived in time to check an assault on the next mill, and the mob started for Quidnick. The Police followed, and several arrests have made some arrests. Probably the mills at Natick, Arctic, and Quidnick will not be able to run for a day or two.

THE DUTIES ON IRON AND STEEL.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—The Secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association authorizes a contradiction of the statement telegraphed from Washington, that the association had submitted to Mr. Wood a schedule of duties on iron and steel. No such schedule has been prepared or contemplated at any time, and the only suggestions which the association has made to Mr. Wood were that he should let the tariff and the industries of the country alone. The only basis for the report is that a few manufacturers, acting for themselves alone, and driven by the fear that a revision of the tariff might be forced through Congress, submitted to Mr. Wood specific rates upon commodities competing with their own products, which rates they hoped would not be utterly destructive to their industries. On the 19th of February, and again on the 3d of April, the association formally announced its opposition to Mr. Wood's bill. The iron and steel manufacturers of Pennsylvania desire no revision of the tariff at the present session of Congress.

RAILROAD STRIKE IN KANSAS.

TOPEKA, April 5.—At noon yesterday it was announced that the engineers and firemen on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad had struck all along the line from Atchison and Kansas City to Pueblo. As a rule the trains were run to the end of the division, and there abandoned. There was but little disturbance among the men. Trains were sent out east and south manned by employes of the machine shops, and others. Sheriff Denbrow, of Shawnee County, and Sheriff Granor, of Lyon County, accompanied the trains. Much effort was made to prevent the substituted men from working, but no absolute violence offered. The officers of the company are resolute, and declare that they will find men to run the trains, and will not employ the strikers again. Up to 2 P. M. no further news received, and all suspended. On the western division trains are moving as usual. The strikers complain of insufficient wages and ill treatment.

ROAD AGENTS ON THE TEXAS-PACIFIC.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 5.—A special dispatch from Dallas, Texas, to the Galveston *News*, says the through express train on the Texas-Pacific Railroad was stopped and and robbed last night at Eagle Ford Station. The express messenger and mail agent surrendered without resistance. The passengers were not molested. The amount stolen is not known. The robbery is supposed to have been committed by the same party that recently robbed a train at Hutchins and Allen Station, on the Central Railroad.

CHESTER, Penn., April 5.—Clemens Lloyd, 40 years of age, in a fit of jealousy this morning, shot and fatally injured his wife and then fired three shots at himself, from the effects of which he died shortly after.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—The domestic exports from the port of Philadelphia to foreign countries during the month of March, 1878, amount in value to $4,134,128. This is a large increase over the exports for March, 1877, and with a single exception the largest for any month since 1866.

THE METHODIST COUNCILS.

TWO CONFERENCES IN SESSION.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS OF THE NEW-YORK BODY—MINISTERS ADMITTED AND ELDERS ORDAINED—CHURCHES IN NEED OF ASSISTANCE—THE CASE OF REV. J. L. HALL BEFORE THE NEW-YORK EAST CONFERENCE.

The New-York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church reassembled at St. Luke's Church at 9 A. M. yesterday, and after holding brief religious services, resumed the regular order of business, Bishop Andrews in the chair. Rev. Dr. L. H. King, Treasurer of the Conference Parsonage Fund, reported that the amount received for purchase of a second Conference parsonage was $1,385; amount loaned to Middletown house, $454 95; balance in hands of the Treasurer, $383 84; unpaid subscriptions, $665. In answer to the disciplinary question "Who have been elected and ordained Elders this year?" the Examining Committees reported the following: Revs. Stephen S. White, Charles H. Travis, Uriah Simons, Charles Rare, and John T. Hargrave. The committee to which was assigned the case of the embarrassed Highland Church reported that the church and parsonage cost $33,000, upon which there was still a mortgage of $10,000, and a small floating debt. The congregation were unable to meet this indebtedness, and the church would, the committee reported, inevitably be lost if $1,500 was not raised at once. Dr. Hare, the spokesman of the committee, thought that the amount ought to be raised in the Conference. Dr. Wheatley said that the case of the Naponoch Church should be considered in the same light. It was in greater need of assistance than the Highland Church. Naponoch Church had cost $13,000, but owing to the shrinkage of prices its present value was only $9,000. There was still a debt on it of about $2,800, of which $1,700 had been pledged. After some discussion it was resolved to unite the debts of both churches and divide the amount into $5 shares, those present being invited to take as many shares as they desired. Although the resolution was almost unanimously adopted, yet when the roll had been partially called, only a very few had agreed to take shares. Seeing that this system of collection was a failure, a member moved that the Conference rescind its action.

Dr. Osborn—I understand a brother to say that if this Conference does not help Naponoch Church it will go down. Well, let it go down, and let all these churches that are built without real backing understand that hereafter they are to take care of themselves. It is time that this building of churches and then asking us for money to pay for them were gone by. This asking us to carry along body as well as soul is too much.

The question was reconsidered, and the resolution before it was withdrawn. The two Pastors to collect among the churches was carried as a substitute.

The sixth disciplinary question, "Who are the Deacons of the second class?" was next taken up, and the following were qualified: Edward H. Roys, Hugh Miller, Joseph O. Kern, Louis C. Hall, Adams, Frank L. Wilson, Platt N. Chase, and E. P. Crane.

The ceremony of admitting the following into full connection was very impressive: George H. Smith, James P. Buxton, Orville A. Merchant, William H. Peters, James M. Cornish, Edwin Hunt, and Albert Stephens. The candidates, as their names were called, left the pulpit, walked up the aisle, and remained standing. An appropriate hymn was sung and an invocation was made by Rev. Mr. Wardell. Bishop Andrews then addressed the young men. He said that their mission was to preach. Ministers of the Church was to arrest the current of depravity and to lift men out of low tendencies until they aspire to God. This work required all the force of the mind, the heart, the soul, and the body. Standing there in the presence of God, it was necessary that they should take their ministerial vows honestly, and in that act renounce forever the habits of life which would have affected their work as ministers of Christ. The Bishop, after making some further remarks, proceeded to put the usual questions to the candidates, who answered them satisfactorily. A member of the Conference gave it that the candidates chewed no tobacco. The question was answered by the candidates in the negative. A suggestion to ask the question whether they knelt while praying was voted down.

The Conference then adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning, after hearing an address from Dr. E. O. Haven, of the Syracuse University.

The annual meeting of the Foreign Missionary Society was celebrated at 3 P. M. Bishop Andrews, who presided, delivered an address on the condition of the people of India and the operations of the Missionary Society's agents among them. It had, he said, established two orphan asylums, and a third was being contemplated. Efforts were also being made to reclaim the degraded classes of the Indian women inmates of the Indian Empire. Rev. Dr. C. D. Foss, President of the Wesleyan University, also delivered an address on the same subject.

A large congregation attended the celebration of the fifteenth anniversary of the Church Extension Society, which was held last evening at the Eighteenth-Street Methodist Episcopal Church. Rev. Dr. Cyrus D. Foss presided. Rev. Dr. C. D. Foss delivered the opening invocation. Rev. Dr. C. C. McCabe spoke on the subject of the practical workings of the society, which, he said, in the 15 years of its existence, had extended aid to the building and sustaining of 2,132 churches. Of these, 900 were owned by colored congregations. The number aided during the past year was 280. The collections and payments during the 15 years amounted to $1,350,000, the sum of $300,000 being reserved as a permanent fund for church extension loans. Dr. McCabe refuted the statement of a morning paper that Methodism was on the decline, and showed a steady gain for the Methodist Church in comparison with the progress of other evangelical denominations. He spoke hopefully of the condition of the Church in this City, and concluded with an appeal in behalf of a debt-burdened church in Utah, which he feared would fall into the hands of the Mormons unless financial aid were extended to it. Addresses were promised to raise subscriptions of $10 each for the relief of the Utah church. Other addresses were made by Rev. Dr. William H. Ferris and Rev. Mason North, and Miss Bertha Wyatt, the pupil of Rev. Dr. Carey's Thanksgiving poem, "The Chopper's Little Daughter."

The New-York East Conference of the Methodist Church resumed its business yesterday morning. There was a full attendance of members, including the interim of the Conference for refusing to accept the work assigned him last year by the Bishop, was called up.

Rev. Dr. Woodruff offered a preamble and resolution, setting forth that Rev. Mr. Hall had refused to go to the work assigned to him, because he thought it did not offer an adequate support for his family, and in view of the fact that he had been suspended, which was, in his opinion, a sufficient punishment, and that, as Mr. Hall was sorry for what he had done, and was convinced that he ought to have gone to his appointment, he moved that his character be passed upon by the Conference.

Rev. Mr. Weed, of New-Haven, moved to lay the resolutions on the table, which motion was lost.

Dr. Woodruff moved for a court of trial, and after a long debate the motion prevailed, and then, on motion of Dr. Taylor, the court was made a court of inquiry as well as of trial, and the Bishop appointed the following members: Messrs. Joseph Cox, Jr., Merwin, B. E. Pillsbury, C. N. Sims, G. Westgate, T. H. Bush, G. Cook, R. M. Adams, W. L. McAllister, George Kitfall, George Taylor, J. W. Horne, J. A. Roche, J. Smith, T. Stephenson, C. Glover, W. W. Clarke.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Weed, of New-Haven, the First Methodist Church of that city was selected as the place for holding the next session of the Conference.

Rev. Dr. Peck, Presiding Elder of the New-York District, called up the case of Rev. J. L. Alexander, of his district, whose character had been passed upon the Conference had by the Church. Peck had learned that there were rumors in circulation regarding the character of Mr. Alexander, and that gentleman desired to have a committee appointed to inqu

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[illegible] from Massachusetts intend to injure Gen. Shields? The Democratic caucus might select that distinguished soldier. He, for one, would be glad to give him his vote according to the rules and regulations of his party; but he would not reproach the gentleman from Massachusetts when that gentleman, at this late day, with his hair growing silvery, was sitting on the stool of repentance and reaching out for his first and early love again. [Laughter.]

Mr. BUTLER said that when he left the Democratic Party it was an honorable association of brave men, who never put their sins upon a scapegoat and destroyed a poor man in order to save themselves. If they got back their prestige, he did not know but he would return. [Laughter.] He denied that he sought any clap-trap popularity by offering the resolution; he simply desired to provide for an old soldier. He was surprised that he should be reproached by the other side of the House because by voting for a Democrat in a contested election case he had followed the dictates of his conscience, and he had no thought that he should live to hear again in the House an attack upon him by the gentleman from New-York [Mr. Cox.] He thought that on a former occasion that gentleman had learned enough to not do it again; but he [Mr. Butler] would be merciful now. [Laughter.]

Mr. COX—I don't want any mercy.

Mr. BUTLER—Shoo fly, don't bodder me. [Great laughter.]

Mr. BUTLER—It is said by the gentleman from New-York [Mr. Cox] that we did not take care of Gen. Shields before. To that I answer that the Democrats have had two Congresses—this one and another one. They have had caucuses where we did not interfere with them, and I do not consider it for them to take that gentleman for Door-keeper instead of the gentleman whom they deserted yesterday! Again, why need any caucus seen on this question? Why say we will do something for him some other time? "Now is the accepted time [laughter;] now is the day of salvation" on this question of Door-keeper. [Laughter.] It may never come again. It is only "while the lamp holds out to burn the vilest sinners may return." [Shouts of laughter.] The flame is flickering now, and lo! it may go out between this and 7 o'clock, and no space left for repentance, and then the utmost shall go up to heaven, and I lost again forever! [Laughter.] Why do we debate this question? Is there a man who says that Gen. Shields is unfit for this position? No! What, then, is the objection? That he is too old? Too old, too noble, to hold it; and that the Door-keeper's place is not fit for him. The only reason I have to believe that it is not fit for him, is because its last two incumbents were not fit for it. I would think the place might fairly be fit for him, because his case seems to have been answered by the text, "Better be a door-keeper in the house of the Lord than dwell in the tents of the wicked." [Shouts of laughter.] The gentleman from New-York [Mr. Cox] says that he shall vote according to the orders of his party. I never vote according to the orders of anybody under God. If I believe my party to be wrong whether I am a Democrat opposing the extension of slavery, or whether I am a Republican opposing any wrong, I stand with those who stand by me, and see the light as God gives me to see it, and not as otherwise and party may say it is the place where most parties—jugging from what I see on the other side—will go. I will not alter my course one jot or tittle. Vote the old man down if you like; vote a caucus; but when you come out of caucus, if you do not bring the old man in, then I say bring us in some honorable Confederate soldier with his leg off, who once showed his loyalty to the country by fighting for it on the wrong side, and I will vote for him against any civilian that you can name. Now, Mr. Speaker, on the question of order. It has been decided that, when the House has not a Speaker, it must call him. It has been decided that, when the House has not a Clerk it must elect him, even although somebody may be acting as Clerk. It has been decided that anything that pertains to the organization of the House is first in order. Therefore it is that we first examine the credentials of a full corps of officers. That being so, what I claim is, that it is always within the competency of the House to say whether it will consider the question, and if so, upon what principle it will act; that the House will consider, and whether the fiat of the Speaker shall stand between a maimed, disabled soldier of two wars and the House.

Mr. COX, of New-York—A word of a personal nature in reply to the gentleman from Massachusetts, [Mr. Butler.] That gentleman is always known to be rich in intrigues of a political nature, and this is, perhaps, one of them. But I never knew him before to have any poverty of wit, or to repeat his old wit again. So far as the independence of party is concerned, I have never known it to be shown to him since he was beaten in the Salem district. Now he is becoming independent. He did not vote with his party yesterday, and I did not vote with most of the friends on my side, so there is a parity between us there. So far as independence is concerned in voting for the extension of slavery, I am not too old to remember that he was a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention. [Voices—"You mean Charleston."] Yes. He committed himself twice on the slavery question, so that he ought to be very lenient to other people.

Mr. BUTLER, (who had approached near where Mr. Cox was speaking.)—I am.

Mr. COX—Then, Mr. Butler directly!—And when growing older you ought to grow in grace day by day. [Laughter.] I will bring you up here to the anxious bench and pray over you. There is not a man anywhere whom I should so rejoice to lift by kindly prayer than the distinguished intellectual gentleman from Massachusetts. I do not say that he needs it more than other members. I know the good points of his character; I know his friends; I know his shining traits about him which the world does not know. [laughter.] and which count to his honor and integrity [laughter]—it is no laughing matter—but I beg the gentleman never hereafter to repeat little, old, stale wit.

Mr. BUTLER (returning to his seat)—Certainly not.

Mr. COX (as if in the act of benediction)—Then I will send you to your seat pardoned. Go, sit down, and may the Lord have mercy on your soul. [Laughter.]

Mr. BUTLER, (sitting down)—I see nothing to reply to.

After a long discussion of the point of order whether it was a matter of privilege, the Speaker decided that it was a question which should be submitted to the House, pending which, on motion of Mr. BURR, of New-York, the whole subject was postponed until Monday by a vote of 125 to 112.

The SPEAKER then called on committees for private reports, and at the conclusion of the morning hour the House went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar, Mr. Thompson, of Pennsylvania, in the chair. At 4:15 o'clock the committee rose and reported several private bills, which were passed.

The House then adjourned to meet next Monday.

DROWNED AT NIAGARA FALLS.

DETAILS OF THE ACCIDENT BY WHICH TWO YOUNG MEN LOST THEIR LIVES.

From the Niagara Falls Gazette, April 3.

Two brothers, John and Patrick Reilley, residing at Chippawa, Ontario, visited this place Monday, crossing the river in ordinary row-boats, one brother arriving some time later in the day than the other. After the business which they came over to transact had been dispatched, the two men started to return, about 6:30 o'clock in the evening. One of the two boats having been taken back to Chippawa, the two brothers started to cross the stream together in the remaining craft. It is known that both the fated men partook more or less liberally of intoxicating drink while in the village, and in this fact lies the only explanation of their suicidal folly in choosing the route they did when they left Port Day for their Canadian home. For, instead of rowing up the river the usual distance before attempting to cross, the men pulled directly for Chippawa village. Two or three parties who were at Port Day when the two men started out noted the dangerous route which they had taken, but as both the Reilley brothers were known to be well acquainted with the river, they naturally supposed that what they knew they could not cross so low down the stream they would pull up and cross in one of the usual tracks. In apparently utter ignorance of the rapidity with which the treacherous current down the river draws the stream, the two brothers pulled steadily on their way. As the boat swept lower and lower, the attention of others on the bank of the river became attracted to the impending catastrophe. When the boat, as seen from this shore, had apparently gotten well over into the strong Canadian current, it had drifted far down the river, and at last, when too late, the brothers appeared to realize their position. The boat was headed up the stream, and the men bent to their oars with desperate energy. Finding that they were powerless to stem the current, and having drifted into close proximity to the first of the terrible reefs at the head of the Canadian rapids, the two men were seen to deliberately turn their boat around and with steady strokes pull their course down the river. Two or three watchers on this side of the river then lost sight of both men and boat, but others on Street's Island and in the Loretto Convent, on the Canada shore, say that the boat safely jumped the third reef, that the boat and men disappeared in the boiling rapids, and were never seen again.

The supposition is that when the men determined to attempt shooting the reefs they had a faint hope that they might reach shore by taking advantage of the comparatively quiet water below the reefs—a desperate struggle for life, which proved to be futile. Pieces of the lost boat were found the next day in the river below the falls, but as yet nothing has been seen of the bodies of the unfortunate men.

Patrick Reilley was about 45 years of age, and was unmarried. John was about 40 years old, and leaves a wife, but no children. A mother and two sisters mourn a double loss.

CROP PROSPECTS IN IOWA.

The Dubuque (Iowa) *Times* of the 3d inst. says: "Last week we passed over 500 miles of Iowa railroad, and very carefully observed the condition of the Spring work and seeding. An unusual acreage has been sown with wheat, and wheat, oats, and rye are three weeks to a month earlier than in the average of seasons. A large proportion of the wheat was in and looking strong before the rains came. The condition of the soil for seeding and for early sprouting we judge to have been never better. A few—about the same proportion that are always behind no matter what the circumstances—are not yet sowed. Their breach in town drifts had improved the favorable weather of March, and are now rewarded by seeing the splendid promise of a bounteous crop. Many were plowing for corn, and all the early planting in order to escape the possible Autumn frosts. We are led to believe, both from personal observation and from representations made by others, that the area of last year's wheat crop was the crop of this year, according to present promise, will be not less than 5,000,000 bushels greater in Iowa. There is this to encourage us to look for an excellent as well as large crop, the fact that it was sown so early. The seed germinated generally over fully in this State, and especially that sown in early March, and more than half the present crop was in before the 15th of

LAW REPORTS.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Daniels settled and filed with the Clerk of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, a bill of exceptions in the case of Henry C. Genet.

Judge Sedgwick yesterday entered an order denying a motion for alimony made in the suit of Emma Elisabeth Arnott for a divorce from Edward J. Arnott, the actor.

The trial of Philip Engel for the alleged killing of Minnie Thiebes, a girl 15 years old, took place yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer before Judge Daniels, and resulted in a verdict of acquittal.

Judge Donohue yesterday granted an order authorizing the Department of Buildings to widen the stairway of the building No. 204 Chatham-street, in the upper part of which is a Jewish synagogue, the cost of the improvement to be defrayed by the owner of the building, who has failed to provide proper means of egress for the large number of people who visit it.

George H. Mallory was arrested yesterday by United States Deputy Marshal Homes, on a warrant issued to enforce a judgment rendered against him in 1874. Mallory was found guilty of contempt of court for violation of an injunction restraining him from infringement of a patent on paper bag-making. The fine and assessment of damages, incurred by the alleged violation, amount to $3,902 90. He was admitted to bail by Commissioner Shields.

Mrs. Tom-Ri-Jon was arrested on Broadway on Thursday for striking Frederick H. Lyon, of No. 31 Liberty-street, with a cane. Yesterday, in the Court of Special Sessions, she was tried on a charge of assault and battery, when she said in her defense that she had been insulted by Lyon, that he had struck her in the face, and that when she attempted to chastise him she was arrested. Lyon admitted that he had cackled at Mrs. Tom-Ri-Jon, but that he did not strike her. The court fined her $10.

Mr. Barrows, a former clerk in the Department of Buildings, applied to Judge Donohue, yesterday, for a peremptory mandamus to compel his restoration to a place in the department from which he declared he had been removed without proper cause. The motion was opposed on the ground that application for a mandamus was not the proper proceeding in the case; that a writ of certiorari to the General Term of the Supreme Court ought to be applied for. The papers were taken and decision reserved.

A LAWYER'S RUNNER REBUKED.

Officer Hugh Casey, doorman at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday saw James Sands, employed as solicitor of business for James D. McClelland, talking to some women in the court-room, and being convinced that he was urging them to employ counsel, Casey ordered him to desist. Sands became abusive, and Casey put him out of the court. Sands then threatened Casey, who finally arrested Sands, and made a charge of disorderly conduct against him. When the case was called up McClelland appeared to defend Sands and was prevented from passing the bar. This made him angry, and when he was admitted by Justice Kilbreth's order, he showered a flood of abuse upon the Police in general and the officers of the Jefferson Market Police Court in particular. Justice Kilbreth compelled Mr. McClelland to apologize. He then told Mr. McClelland that the greatest abuse of prisoners was not so much their wrongs and accusers by the Police as the exaggerated misrepresentations of danger from shysters, and for this reason rules had recently been made wisely adopted preventing these lawyers from soliciting prisoners in cells and forbidding them within the bar without the permission of the Justice. He declared that the officers who had interfered with Sands were perfectly right and should be upheld. Sands was discharged with a warning not to repeat his offense.

A VERY MUCH TANGLED CASE.

Messrs. A. M. and John H. Sloan, who formerly constituted a firm doing business in the City of Savannah, Ga., were made the Assignees of a policy issued by the Equitable Life Insurance Company of this City. The second member of the firm died. A. M. Sloan was afterward sued by John Wood and others, of Savannah, who procured a judgment against him. The judgment not being satisfied, suit was begun in this City against Sloan, judgment was obtained, and the policy of insurance in the Equitable Company was attached. To effect a return from the attachment, a suit was begun under a provision of the policy, in which suit A. M. Sloan, but also the Sheriff and the Equitable Life Insurance Company were included as defendants. The corporation admits the possession of the policy indicated in the legal papers, and declares its willingness to make an accounting of its value in compliance with an order from the court. A new phase was given to the already complicated suit by appearance of the Executors of the late John H. Sloan, in the Supreme Court, Circuit yesterday, with a statement that they were the holders of a half interest in the policy, and a request to be admitted as parties to the suit. Judge Van Brunt granted the application.

MORE ERIE RAILWAY LITIGATIONS.

An order was procured some time ago from Judge Davis, in the Supreme Court, for an inspection of the books and accounts of the Erie Railway by Isaac S. Fowler, the owner of 11 shares of the preferred stock of the railway company. The books had been partly examined by Fowler, when the order was revoked, on the ground that the law under which it was granted had been misprinted. A new application was then made for an order to continue the examination of the books on the ground that they were in the custody of the court. The motion was opposed, and papers were prepared by the attorneys for the Erie Railway setting forth that Fowler was not acting in good faith, but in the interest of the McHenry party. Argument was to have taken place on the motion yesterday, before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, but both parties agreed that an order, similar in character and limitations to that made in the petition of De Betz and others, should be prepared and entered before Judge Brady, and that an examination should be made at the same time that the examination in the De Betz case takes place. Justice Donohue adjourned the case for a week to allow the other arrangement to go into effect.

RIVAL FACTIONS.

At the opening of Part I. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, the court-room was thronged with Hebrews from the East Side, who were witnesses in the case of Henry Bernstein, a florist, living at Broome and Allen streets, on trial for shooting Louis F. Davis, a shoemaker, of No. 30 Ludlow-street. The shooting took place in the synagogue, at No. 76 East Broadway, while the congregation Tiferes Israel were at their devotions on Jan. 13. The congregation of which both the complainant and defendant are members is afflicted with rival factions, who, in addition to their dissensions in the synagogue, have taken sides in the Davis-Bernstein prosecutions, the friends of the prisoner claiming that the shooting was entirely accidental, while the supporters of Davis are positive that the pistol was discharged with the intention of injuring the complainant. The testimony in the case was very conflicting, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty on a minor count of the indictment, that charging assault and battery, and recommended the prisoner to mercy. Judge Sutherland sentenced him to the mitigated penalty of six months in the Penitentiary.

HIGHWAY ROBBERS SENTENCED.

Two cases of highway robbery were disposed of in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. In Part I. Assistant District Attorney Bell took a plea of guilty from Thomas Harriman, an express driver, of No. 28 Beach-street, and Crawford Lynn, of No. 529 Greenwich-street, who, on the night of March 22, assaulted, beat, and robbed William H. Robertson, in Watts-street. A lawyer who volunteered to look after Lynn's case, handed to the court a number of letters from Dr. Isaacs, Dr. John Hall, and the Superintendents of the Alexandra Mission and King-Street Presbyterian Sunday-school, stating that Lynn was a member of their respective offices, and had always become an irreproachable character. In being his first offense, Judge Sutherland sent him to the State Reformatory; to Elmira. Harriman, the other prisoner, was sentenced to five years in State Prison. In Part II. Assistant District Attorney Russell called up John Walsh, a youth of 18, residing at No. 18 Roosevelt-street, who was charged with having assaulted and robbed Cody, of No. 124 Greenwich-street. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and Judge Gildersleeve sent him to State Prison for six years.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS DAMAGES.

Judge Sanford, in the Superior Court, yesterday rendered a decision in the suit of John C. Anderson against Julius Melzer, which was tried before him in the Special Term. The circumstances of the suit are these: Anderson was in need of money, and borrowed about $1,500 from Melzer, pledging to him as security jewelry, valued at $2,500. When he applied to redeem his property by repaying the borrowed money, with interest at 10 per cent., Melzer declared he had absolutely purchased the jewelry, and had sold it. He refused to give Anderson the difference between the borrowed money and the real value of the property. The suit was therefore begun. Judge Sanford decided that Melzer had converted the property, but only made a loan upon it. He ordered the defendant to pay $1,000 damages to the plaintiff.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, April 5.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following business was transacted: No. 153—Lynch vs. McNally; argument resumed and concluded. No. 131—Hill vs. The Syracuse and C. Railroad; argued by George R. Kennedy for appellant, and E. A. Stanton for respondent. No. 145—Jenkins vs. Fahey; argued by John M. Sterns for appellant, and Theodore F. Jackson for respondent. No. 179—Feyne vs. The Troy and C. Railroad Company; dismissed on argument. [Note.—In this case the General Term ordered a new trial upon a question of law without setting aside the finding. The court, after dismissed the appeal upon the ground that the parties have an absolute right to have the facts passed upon at the General Term. If this is not done, and a new trial is ordered, that course must be followed, as this court is unable to say what would have been the action at the General Term had the facts been reviewed.] B. A. Parmenter for appellant, and Rank Cowen for respondent. No. 190—Griffith vs. Mangan; argued by William F. McRae for appellant, and J. R. Arnold for respondents; case still on.

Following is the calendar for Monday, April 8, 1878: Nos. 195, 197, 201, 202½, 203, 205, 206, 207.

MR. CLEWS INDICTMENT ILLEGAL.

An interesting and important decision was rendered at Jamestown, N. Y., on Thursday by T. P. Grosvenor, the County Judge of Chautauqua County, on a demurrer to a plea in abatement in the criminal proceeding against the banker Henry Clews. He was indicted by a Grand Jury of what was supposed to be a regular term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and in his plea set forth that both the court and the jury sat illegally. It seems that a regular term of the court was appointed to be held at Mayville on Jan. 7, 1878, and that Judge George Barker, of the Supreme Court, was appointed to preside thereat. The Judge, being sick, sent a letter to the Sheriff directing him to adjourn the court for a week, and to make the proper entry on the minutes. On the adjourned day Judge Barker being still sick gave the Sheriff a similar order of adjournment until Jan. 16. On this latter day Judge Haight, also of the Supreme Court, appeared and opened the term of the Oyer and Terminer. The County Judge, with a statement that they were the holders of a half interest in the policy, and a request to be admitted as parties to the suit. Judge Van Brunt granted the application.

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Two cases of highway robbery were disposed of in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. In Part I. Assistant District Attorney Bell took a plea of guilty from Thomas Harriman, an express driver, of No. 28 Beach-street, and Crawford Lynn, of No. 529 Greenwich-street, who, on the night of March 22, assaulted, beat, and robbed William H. Robertson, in Watts-street. A lawyer who volunteered to look after Lynn's case, handed to the court a number of letters from Dr. Isaacs, Dr. John Hall, and the Superintendents of the Alexandra Mission and King-Street Presbyterian Sunday-school, stating that Lynn was a member of their respective offices, and had always become an irreproachable character. It being his first offense, Judge Sutherland sent him to the State Reformatory, to Elmira. Harriman, the other prisoner, was sentenced to five years in State Prison. In Part II. Assistant District Attorney Russell called up John Walsh, a youth of 18, residing at No. 18 Roosevelt-street, who was charged with having assaulted and robbed Cody, of No. 124 Greenwich-street. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and Judge Gildersleeve sent him to State Prison for six years.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS DAMAGES.

Judge Sanford, in the Superior Court, yesterday rendered a decision in the suit of John C. Anderson against Julius Melzer, which was tried before him in the Special Term. The circumstances of the suit are these: Anderson was in need of money, and borrowed about $1,500 from Melzer, pledging to him as security jewelry, valued at $2,500. When he applied to redeem his property by repaying the borrowed money, with interest at 10 per cent., Melzer declared he had absolutely purchased the jewelry, and had sold it. He refused to give Anderson the difference between the borrowed money and the real value of the property. The suit was therefore begun. Judge Sanford decided that Melzer had converted the property, but only made a loan upon it. He ordered the defendant to pay $1,000 damages to the plaintiff.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, April 5.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following business was transacted: No. 153—Lynch vs. McNally; argument resumed and concluded. No. 131—Hill vs. The Syracuse and C. Railroad; argued by George R. Kennedy for appellant, and E. A. Stanton for respondent. No. 145—Jenkins vs. Fahey; argued by John M. Sterns for appellant, and Theodore F. Jackson for respondent. No. 179—Feyne vs. The Troy and C. Railroad Company; dismissed on argument. [Note.—In this case the General Term ordered a new trial upon a question of law without setting aside the finding. The court, after

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 5.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$3,000 M. & St. P. 1st, I. & M. D.	99⅛	200 North-west	48¼
8,000 L. S. R. 1st	100	400 do	48⅝
1,000 D. & R. G., '94	96½	100 do	48⅝
25 Gen.-Amer. Bank	90	100 do	48⅝
200 Mil. Coal	10	200 do	48⅝
100 Del. & Hud	54⅜	400 do	48⅝
100 do	54⅜	300 do	48⅝
100 do	54⅜	300 do	48⅝
100 Pacific Mail	21	600 do	48⅝
500 Western Union	83⅛	2300 do	48⅝
300 do	81⅞	600 do	48⅝
700 do	82	300 do	49
300 do	82	400 North-w. pf	73⅞
200 do	82¼	1300 do	73⅞
200 do	82¼	600 do	73⅞
100 N. Y. C. & H.	107⅞	100 St. Paul	73⅞
$1 do	107	2100 do	47½
300 do	107¼	100 do	47⅝
50 do	107⅜	200 do	47⅝
200 Erie Railway	10⅞	200 do	47⅝
100 do	10⅝	200 St. Paul pf	73⅞
100 Lake Shore	68⅝	300 do	73⅞
600 do	68¾	200 do	73⅞
1200 do	68¾	1300 Wabash	20
100 do	68¾	1000 do	20¼
300 do	68¾	1000 do	20¼
100 Un. Pacific	68⅛	100 do	20¼
100 do	68⅜	300 do	20¼
100 do	68⅜	300 do	20¼
100 Lake Shore	68⅝	300 do	20¼
600 do	68¾	37 do	20
1400 do	68¾	200 do	20⅛
500 do	68	200 do	20¼
300 do	68⅛	800 D., L. & W	53
2000 do	68⅝	100 do	55
1100 do	68⅛	600 Ohio & Miss	9⅞
100 Rock Island	103⅞	600 do	10
100 do	103⅛	800 do	9¾
100 do	103⅜	200 do	9¾
300 Mor. & Es	77½		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

$25,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67	107⅝
3,000 do	107⅝
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	107⅝
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	107⅝
10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur., '67	117⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—11:15 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cur	117⅝
30,000 do	107⅜
35,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65 N	104⅞
15,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67	107⅜
253,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	107⅝
1,000 U. S. 5s, 81, C.	104⅛

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000 Georgia 6s	100	200 Cen. of N. J	77½
1,000 Mo. 6s, H. & S. J.		110 do	78
1,000 do '86	100½	200 L. S. & M. S	66¾
1,000 D. C. 3.65	74⅞	1400 do	66¾
500 La. 7s, con. bds	75¾	200 do	66⅞
5,000 Tenn. 6s, n. bds	39⅛	200 do	66⅞
500 B., C. R. & N. 1st	68¾	600 do	66⅞
1,000 do	68⅛	300 do	66⅞
1,000 do	68⅜	200 do	66¾
1,000 C., R. & Q. 7s, con	110¼	800 do	66¾
3,000 M. & St. P. 7s gold	104⅞	200 do	66¾
4,000 Mil. & St. P. L. C. Div.	93	1000 do	66¾
2,000 L. S. & Mich. S. 8s	107⅝	1000 do	66¾
1,000 Chic. & N. W. con	98⅛	1000 do	66¾
2,000 Cen. P. gold	105⅞	700 do	66¾
1,000 Cen. Pac. 1st	107	100 do	66¾
3,000 C. P. & A., old	103	3500 do	66¾
8,000 U. P. 7s, g	102⅛	500 do	66¾
1,000 Un. Pac. s. f	102	1300 Chic. & N. W. pf	73⅞
12,000 So. Pac. 1st, s. f	77¼	600 do	73⅞
1,000 C. C. & I. 1st	36½	200 do	73⅞
2,000 L. & N. 1st	93⅛	300 do	73⅞
1,000 R., W. & Og., 1st con	37	200 do	73⅞
4,000 T., P. & W., St. L. Div., 1st mort. sp	87½	400 do	73⅞
2,000 T. & W. 2d	57	300 do	73⅞
25 Cent. Nat. Bk	96	100 C. & R.	b.c.o. 102½
100 Amer. Ex.	88⅝	1400 do	102⅜
15 Pat. Pal. Car	73	1200 do	102⅜
400 Del. & H.	b.c.b3. 54⅜	2300 do	102⅜
10 do	54⅜	100 C., M. & St. Paul pf	73⅞
100 do	54⅜	100 do	b.c. 73⅞
300 do	54⅜	100 do	73⅛
210 Erie Rail	b.c. 10¾	400 do	73⅛
57 do	10¾	1700 Wabash	b.c. 20
25 Cent. Nat.	b.c. 96	300 do	20⅛
200 At. & P. T.	b.c. 20½	600 do	20⅛
100 Gen. of N. J.	b.c. 77½	200 do	20⅜
2400 West. Un.	b.c. 82¼	300 do	19¾
1000 do	82⅜	100 Un. Pacific	b.c. 68¼
1000 do	82⅜	100 D., L. & W.	b.c.s. 53½
700 do	82⅜	800 do	54⅜
1500 do	82⅜	1800 do	54⅜
1200 do	82⅜	200 do	54⅜
900 do	82⅜	200 do	b.3. 54⅜
100 do	82⅜	200 Mor. & Es	b.c.c. 77½
100 do	b.3. 82⅜	200 do	s.3. 77½
100 do	82⅜	200 do	77½
100 do	82⅜	200 do	77½
200 Pacific Mail	b.c. 20⅞	19 Chi. & Alt.	73
200 do	21	50 N. Y., N. H. & H.	158½
400 do	20⅝	100 St. L., K. C. & N.	48
100 Mich. Cen.	b.c. 88¼	300 Ohio & M.	b.c.s. 9⅞
100 do	s.3. 88¼	100 do	b.3. 10
300 do	88⅜	300 do	9⅞
200 do	88⅛	1000 do	9⅞
100 do	88⅛	1000 do	9⅞
200 Pac. Mail	b.c. 21	500 do	9⅞
100 N. Y. C. & H.	b.c.b3. 107⅛	1000 do	9⅞
400 C. & N. W.	b.c.s. 82¾	300 North-w. pf	s.3. 72¾
800 do	82¾	400 do	72¾
300 do	82¾	100 do	72¾
200 do	82¼	100 do	b.3. 72¾
600 do	82¾	1700 St. Paul	47⅝
1000 do	82⅞	100 do	47⅞
1400 do	82⅞	1100 do	47⅞
300 Pac. Mail	20⅞	1500 do	s.3. 48
100 do	20⅞	2200 do	47⅞
400 Erie Railway	10⅜	400 St. Paul pf	72¾
300 Lake Shore	68¼	100 do	73
100 do	68¼	100 do	73¼
100 do	b.3. 68¼	100 Wabash	b.3. 20
100 do	68⅜	100 do	20¼
300 do	68⅜	100 do	20¼
100 do	68⅜	100 do	20¼
2200 do	68⅝	600 D., L. & W.	54⅜
200 do	b.3. 68⅝	100 do	54⅜
100 Union Pacific	68¾	200 do	54⅞
100 Mich. Cen.	88⅛	100 Mor. & Essex	76¾
100 do	b.3. 88⅛	100 do	76¾
400 do	88⅜	300 Ohio & M.	9¾
200 do	88⅞	200 do	b.3. 9¾
200 do	89	200 do	9¾
100 Pittsburg	76¼	300 do	b.3. 9¾
10 Rock Island	103	200 do	b.3. 9¾
100 do	102⅞	100 Ohio & M. pf	15½
100 do	s.102⅜	100 St. L. & I. M	27
100 do	b.3. 103	300 Kansas Pacific	7⅛
100 C., C. & I.	30	400 do	8

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:30 P. M.

$11,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R	b.c. 107⅜
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 N	104⅝
$2,500 U. S. 6s, '81, R	b.c. 107⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	107⅝
50,000 do	b.c. 107⅝
150,000 U. S. C. 6s	b.c. 117⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:30 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	107⅝
20,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	105⅜

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 D. C. 3.65s	74⅞	100 Del. & H.	b.c.b3. 54⅜
4,000 Mil. & St. P. I. & M. D.	99⅛	100 do	b.3. 54⅜
1,000 L. S. 1st	105⅜	100 L. S. & M. S.	b.c. 66¾
5,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s, con	86½	3800 do	66¾
6,000 Cent. Pac. 1st	87	200 do	66⅞
9,000 O. & M. 2d b.c.	62½	500 do	66⅞
10,000 Tol. & W. 2d	87¼	2300 do	66⅞
7,000 Tol. & W. 2d, 1 per cent	77	100 Un. Pac.	b.c. 68¼
25 Cent. Nat.	b.c. 96	300 Ill. Cen.	97
200 At. & P. T.	b.c. 20½	10 C. & P. pf	b.c. 79
100 Gen. of N. J.	b.c. 77½	100 C., C. & I.	b.c. 30
2400 West. Un.	b.c. 82¼	100 Gen. of N. J.	b.c. 78½
1000 do	82⅜	206 Chi. & R. I.	b.c. 103½
1000 do	82⅜	100 do	103⅝
1,000 Gt. W. 1st, '88, 1 per cent	92½	100 Wabash	b.c. 20¼
2,000 do	100	400 do	20¼
2,000 do	100	100 do	20¼
2,000 Gt. West. 2d, 1 per cent	77½	300 do	20¼
40 Ont. Silver	b.c. 54½	100 do	20¼
40 American	48¾	100 do	20¼
400 West. Union	b.c. 82⅞	100 St. L., I. M. & S.	b.c. 17½
1500 do	s. 83	100 do	17⅝
600 do	83⅛	600 Kansas Pacific	b.c. 8
1000 do	83	1000 Chic., R. & St. Paul	b.c.b3. 48
300 do	82⅞	100 do	47⅞
1200 do	82⅞	2100 do	48⅛
1000 do	s.3. 82⅞	100 do	48⅛
200 Pac. Mail	b.c. 21	900 do	48⅛
100 N. Y. C. & H.	b.c.b3. 107⅛	100 do	47⅞
900 West. Un.	b.3. 82⅜	300 North-w. pf	s.3. 72¾
500 do	82⅜	400 do	72¾
800 do	82⅜	100 do	72¾
200 do	82⅛	100 do	b.3. 72¾
600 do	82⅜	1700 St. Paul	47⅞
1000 do	82⅜	100 do	47⅞
1400 do	82⅞	1100 do	47⅞
300 Pac. Mail	20⅞	1500 do	s.3. 48
100 do	20⅞	2200 do	47⅞
400 Erie Railway	10⅜	400 St. Paul pf	72¾
300 Lake Shore	68¼	100 do	73
100 do	68¼

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—At 1:30 P. M.—IL TROVATORE—Mme. Marie Röse, Mme. Guidetti, Mr. Graff.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN—Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Howard. Matinée.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—DIPLOMACY—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Rose Coghlan. Matinée.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—A CELEBRATED CASE—Mr. G. F. Cochlan, Mr. Parselle. Matinée.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—LONDON SHOW, PARISIAN CIRCUS, AND SANGER'S MENAGERIE. Matinée.

PARK THEATRE.—OUR BACHELORS—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Miss Maude Granger. Matinée.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—THE EXILES—Mr. A. Dampier, Mr. F. B. Warde, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis. Matinée.

FIFTH-AVENUE HALL.—PRESTIDIGITATION AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller. Matinée.

STANDARD THEATRE.—FANCHON—Miss Maggie Mitchell, Mr. William Harris. Matinée.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE CRAIGS DEBUT. Matinée.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE, AND CONCEALTIES. Matinée.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—FANCY, MINSTRELSY AND VARIETY—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart. Matinée.

THE AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH—BRONCHO HORSES—EDUCATED DOGS. Day and Evening.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS AND SCULPTURE.

STEINWAY HALL.—At 2 P. M.—PIANO RECITAL—Mr. Max Pinner, Miss Anna Dreadil.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—At 11 A. M.—READINGS AND RECITATIONS—Mr. K. Smyth.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, for the Middle Atlantic States, partly cloudy weather in the northern portion, rain areas, stationary temperature, northwesterly winds, and rising barometer.

The House Committee charged with the duty of preparing an amendment to the Constitution providing a better method than the existing one of voting for President and Vice-President of the United States have agreed upon a plan which aims at restoring the rights of minorities and preserving from extinction the influence of the smaller States. Under this plan the full Electoral vote of a State would not be cast for the majority candidate, but all the candidates voted for as President in any State would be entitled to a share of the Electoral vote, ascertained as follows: The entire popular vote of the candidate is to be multiplied by the whole number of Electoral votes of the State, and the product is to be divided by the aggregate vote cast for all persons voted for as President, the quotient will be the number of Electoral votes and fraction thereof—embracing not more than three decimals—to which such candidate shall be entitled. The plan has so much to recommend it that it is not surprising to hear that the two-thirds vote required for submitting it to the States for adoption is not likely to be obtained from this Congress.

Judging by the Senate vote on adjournment yesterday, the prospects of the Thurman bill in regard to the indebtedness of the Pacific Railroads are decidedly promising. In spite of the fact that certain Senators who favored the bill agreed with Mr. CONKLING in "deprecating" night sessions and wanted to be off to-day to the launch at Chester, adjournment was carried by a majority of but one. The thirty-one Senators who voted against adjournment can, doubtless, be reckoned on to sustain the bill, and adroit persons like the Senator from New-York, who like "to test the sense of the Senate" before voting on delicate questions, may be expected to join the side likely to win. Should Senator CONKLING cast his vote against the interests of JAY GOULD, it may be interesting to note what kind of treatment he will get from JAY GOULD'S newspaper.

The "Working Men's" representatives in the Assembly continue their crusade against the profitable employment of convict labor in prisons. The Attorney-General having declared that under existing law the Superintendent may employ convicts in any way he may consider most advantageous, the Labor Reformers propose to change the law so as to compel the employment of convicts in ways least likely to "conflict with the mechanics and working men of the State." Articles that are or may be imported from foreign countries are named as coming under this category, and the somewhat needless provision is added that the earnings of the convicts shall constitute a separate fund in the State Treasury. Under any such legislation the function of the prisons as reformatory institutions would be as completely at an end as the possibility of making their inmates contribute to their support.

In an interview with Mr. MORRISSEY, quoted from yesterday's *Sun*, the Senator asks: "I wonder if Mr. FISH thinks he is fooling anybody by reporting the Elective Controller bill. He was against that bill last Winter. I passed it through the Senate, and when he got it in his committee he sat on it for weeks, though professing to me all the time that he was in favor of it. Finally I got mad and threatened to have the bill jerked away from the committee, and then he openly opposed it in the committee." Mr. FISH may be able to give the Investigating Committee to-day some reasons for his surprising change of opinion in regard to the expediency of making the Controller's office elective. It happens, too, that Mr. DALY'S bill is a much more radical measure than that proposed by Mr. MORRISSEY, since it not only provides that the Controller shall be an elective officer, but divides his power with a Receiver of City Revenue and reduces him pretty nearly to the position of City Auditor. It is quite probable that Mr. FISH is fooling nobody by his latest report of this bill, but it still rests with him to explain whether his own course in regard to it is the outcome of foolishness or knavery.

The magnifying of Gen. TCHERNAIEFF'S exploring expedition through Central Asia into an armed reconnoissance directed against the East Indian frontier, merely shows what extraordinary mirages the troubled atmosphere of an international crisis may reflect; but the alleged attempt of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF to coerce Roumania, if truly reported, is a much more serious matter. The pacific Chancellor must either feel his position very secure, or have unusual faith in the efficacy of a little diplomatic bullying, to venture upon utterances which recall those of Prince BISMARCK to prostrate France in the Spring of 1871. It is possible that his secret knowledge of the pro-Russian leanings of the Roumanian Cabinet may have influenced his policy to some extent; but the opposition of the nation at large has been so strongly manifested that nothing short of armed force could overcome it, and any attempt of the kind would probably kindle the smoldering indignation of the Hungarian Parliament into decisive action. The prevalent confusion is not a little heightened by the enigmatical utterances of Germany, each of which in turn flatly contradicts its predecessor. The conciliatory observation of the *Agence Russe*, that "if England would plainly state her demands as well as her objections, it might pave the way for a good understanding," is palpably a mere device to gain time, for Russia's real intentions are sufficiently indicated by the mobilization of her remaining reserves, the concentration of 50,000 men around the Galipoli peninsula, and of 30,000 more between Buyukdereh and Constantinople, and by the orders sent to the Montenegrins to hold themselves in readiness for active service. This, however, renders her alleged harshness to Roumania doubly inexplicable; for should the Principality persist in refusing passage to the Russian troops, and should the English fleet succeed in passing the Bosphorus, the whole Army will be cut off from its base and placed in a very critical position.

MR. SHERMAN ON GOVERNMENT BANKING.

Secretary SHERMAN made it very plain on Thursday, in his conference with the House Committee on Banking and Currency, that in his opinion the Treasury can manage its affairs in much the same way as a large bank. He alluded again to what he calls the "reserve" of the Bank of England, and he repeated that if he had one hundred and twenty or one hundred and forty millions of coin in his vaults, he could just as easily maintain redemption of the legal tenders as the Bank of England maintains its own solvency. It cannot too frequently or too clearly be pointed out that this notion of the functions, powers, and limitations of the Treasury is radically mistaken, and that it may very easily lead to the gravest danger.

There are numerous and important differences between the Treasury and the Bank of England. In the first place, as far as the question of redemption is concerned, the sole liabilities of the Treasury are its notes, and its sole assets consist of its coin in hand. The notes, after redemption is once announced, become payable on demand, and they admit of no postponement or offset. Whenever they are brought to the Treasury they must be exchanged for coin, and this must be kept up as long as there is coin to give and it is wanted. But the liabilities of the bank are paid first to its note-holders, second to its depositors. It is only with reference to its notes that it is in the same position as our Treasury would be. These, like the legal tenders after resumption, are payable on presentation. But their payment is provided for in a very different manner from that in which Mr. SHERMAN contemplates providing for the Government notes. The bank holds, in the first instance, £15,000,000 of the public debt and securities, and beyond that amount, for every pound of its circulation it holds either a gold sovereign, or its equivalent, within a minute fraction, in gold bullion. It is allowed, by law, to hold 25 per cent. of its bullion reserve in silver, but, as a matter of fact, it does not at the present moment hold anything but gold. The £15,000,000 of Government debt is supposed to represent the amount of notes which will never, under any circumstances, be presented, but it is plain that if the Bank Directors saw their reserve diminishing until it approached this minimum sum, they would, long before it had wholly disappeared, begin to sell their securities for notes, thus increasing the proportion of their reserve to notes outstanding. By such a process, failure to redeem the notes in coin would be practically rendered impossible under any circumstances short of absolute collapse of the entire credit system of the country, and the Government as well. It is easy to see that the Treasury occupies no such position as this, and cannot.

In the next place, if we take Mr. SHERMAN'S idea to be that the Treasury's strength may fairly be compared with the reserve of the Bank of England against its entire liabilities, then it is a mistake to estimate only the cash and bullion assets of the bank. We must take all the assets. In that case, we shall find that its assets are sufficient to pay all its notes, all its deposits, all its proprietors' capital at par, and to leave £3,727,712 surplus to be divided among shareholders. In other words, its assets, over and above its debts to others than its own shareholders, are actually 35 per cent. A similar statement for the Bank of France would show assets 113 per cent. of liabilities, and for the Imperial Bank of Germany 115 per cent. Obviously, it is a very unsafe thing to calculate that the strength of the United States Treasury bears any, even remote, comparison to such strength as these banks possess.

There is another element in the case which must not be forgotten. The Bank of England is managed by a Board of Trustees, who are under a triple responsibility. They are responsible to the Government for obedience to the law, to their shareholders for the safety and profitableness of the capital, and to the depositors for the safety of the deposits. In each case the responsibility is immediate and weighty, and is felt as such; and to this must be added the responsibility to the business community for the proper management of a concern which practically holds the coin reserve of the whole country. No man trained to affairs and of sufficient reputation to be appointed to the Board of Directors of the bank could trifle with such responsibilities as these. Is there any corresponding sense of responsibility on the part of the management of the United States Treasury? The question answers itself. There is not, and there cannot be. The Secretary is responsible solely to the law and to public opinion. The law gives him wide discretion, and imposes scarcely any obligation upon him beyond that of good faith and common honesty. Public opinion is in itself vague. Any course which the Secretary should pursue would find both defenders and opponents equally zealous and equally ineffective to produce any practical consequences. We do not by this mean that Secretary SHERMAN is not inclined to fulfill the duties of his office with a scrupulous fidelity and according to the best of his judgment. We have no doubt that he is so inclined. But, however anxious he may be to manage the Treasury as well as the Bank of England is managed, he could not do so. He has not the impetus or the support of public opinion to aid him, and the Treasury is indefinitely weaker and more exposed than the bank. His task is far more difficult, and his capacity is far less. It follows, therefore, that it is quite unsafe to venture on any policy which assimilates the Treasury to the bank.

We must again call attention to the fact that Mr. SHERMAN is treading on very ticklish ground when he assumes, as he does, that the presence of depreciated silver in the Treasury as a part of his reserve does not add to his difficulties. It does add to them greatly, and the more because no one can tell exactly how it is going to work. He assumes to keep three kinds of legal tender at an equal value, which now possess three different values, and he assumes that he can do this by the simple process of paying out the legal tenders at his discretion. We do not pretend to understand the reasoning by which he sustains this astonishing doctrine. But we are compelled to say that to us he appears to have a very inadequate conception of the magnitude and difficulty of the duty he has undertaken, as of the means to perform it.

AN UNSATISFACTORY PROSPECT.

"How not to do it" seems to be the question most carefully considered by the Albany legislators when the reform of life insurance is concerned. Bills without number are introduced,—some reasonable and just, others that are neither, and yet others which under a semblance of comprehensiveness involve the whole subject in a hopeless muddle. The present session is worse than its predecessors as regards both the number of bills and the crude and mischievous character of those which are general in their scope. Some of the special bills are flagrant jobs. Notable in this class is Senator HARRIS' scheme for transferring to doubtful hands the wreck of the Atlantic Mutual Life. The measure is worthy of its reputed author and of the Smyth-Platt-Cornell clique who are at the bottom of it. Another bill still more impudent is that which Senator ROBERTSON was induced to introduce, but which he quickly disowned when its purpose was made known. It is in effect a bill to supersede the law of 1873,—to enable the Superintendent to do lawfully what SMYTH has done in spite of law. We cannot suppose that there is the slightest chance of its enactment, but its presentation under false colors shows SMYTH'S consciousness of the need of legal sanction for the system he has pursued, and the fate that would be in store for the companies if the law-making power were in his hands. The third bill before the Senate relates to Tontine policies, and is designed to exact information now withheld by the few companies that invite this class of business. No one who has had occasion to observe the stupidity and ignorance of Senators as to the matters really deserving of attention in connection with life insurance, will wonder at the shape in which Senator MCCARTHY'S little bill now stands.

In the Assembly the bills are a strange jumble of good things and bad, and things that are indifferent. Mr. GRAHAM,—the head of the Insurance Committee last session, whom the Speaker deposed this session because, we suppose, he really does know something about life insurance,—is the father of several measures. One, referring to Receivers, provides for the closing of the affairs of insolvent and embarrassed companies; another relates to the examination of life companies and the regulation of their investments; a third provides for the appointment of additional officers in the Insurance Department, to perform the duties which under the Smyth régime have been sources of plunder for the benefit of personal friends. Mr. GRAHAM is also responsible for a measure that is duplicated in its essence by Mr. SESSIONS in the Senate, to prevent the removal of actions to the Circuit Courts of the United States by foreign companies—meaning companies organized under the laws of other States, as well as those of strictly foreign origin. Both the equity and the constitutionality of the proposition are open to doubt. Mr. HEPBURN, Mr. GRAHAM'S successor in the Chairmanship of the committee, has equaled him in industry at least. His principal bill "to provide for maintaining the solvency of life insurance companies and protecting the rights of policy-holders" takes the place of the bill presented by Mr. KEEGAN at the opening of the session. Mr. KEEGAN attempted too much and failed. His bill had some excellent features, with a multitude of provisions that were either undesirable or impracticable. As a means of protecting policy-holders, however, it was preferable to the bill prepared by Mr. HEPBURN. The latter measure, as we recently endeavored to show, virtually strips policy-holders of the few rights they possess, and hands them over to the tender mercies of the Jack in office at the Insurance Department and the law courts. Mr. HEPBURN'S purposes are unquestionable, but his attempt to carry them out is in this instance a conspicuous failure. He has three other bills. The first breaks down the proxy power behind which officials are intrenched, by limiting the validity of the proxy to six months. The second amends the existing law in regard to the statements of the companies,—requiring details of matters now "lumped" and hidden, and compelling the Superintendent to exact information which, at his discretion, may now be omitted. The company that clings to the abuse of proxies virtually declares that salaried managers may with impunity make a mockery of the policy-holders' right to control. And the company that refuses the particulars which Mr. HEPBURN proposes to exact practically confesses that it is afraid of the light. Another of that gentleman's bills covers the winding-up process in the hands of Receivers. Finally, Mr. BERGEN has a bill of one short section affirming that the relation of Trustee and *cestui que trust* shall be held to exist between life companies and their policy-holders.

Here, then, is an amount of business that would tax to the utmost the capacity of an insurance committee selected with special reference to a knowledge of the subject and an honest desire to deal satisfactorily with it. Unfortunately, these qualifications seem to have been of secondary importance in the appointment of the present committees. The Senate committee is, as for years it has been, constituted in the interests of the companies opposed to reform. It looks kindly upon jobs, sustains officials who are unworthy of confidence, and brands as an enemy any man who pleads for the rights of policy-holders and would throw around their interests the protection required. The committee this session is no worse than the Senate itself. The majority that sustained a Superintendent who confessed his violations of the law, and that regards funds belonging to policy-holders fair spoils for the lawyers and appraisers who charge what they like,—cannot be expected to pass any measure not in harmony with the Superintendent's game, or with the convenience of mismanaged companies. The Assembly is ahead of its committee, but the inefficiency of the latter body precludes the hope of wise or energetic action. If the object of the Speaker was to prevent legislation that would be unpalatable to managers and beneficial to policy-holders, he displayed skill in his method when he organized the present committee. With the best intentions, the Chairman is powerless. He fails to comprehend the essential requirements of the time, and approaches the general question rather as a lawyer than as one familiar with the business of life insurance. When he would advance in the right direction, the committee blocks the way. It were idle in these circumstances to look for any good result. The session will pass, and life insurance reform will be as far off as at the beginning. The only change will be in the degree of public confidence, which grows less and less.

We submit, therefore, that Mr. BROOKS wastes words when he calls upon the Assembly Committee on Insurance to examine and report in regard to legislation needed to protect policy-holders and secure "a more efficient, economical, and honest administration" of the department. The committee has already more work before it than it can accomplish. It has shown itself incapable of doing the very things which Mr. BROOKS asks it to do. Besides, recent events have widened the question to be considered. Improvement of the law administered by the Insurance Department is no longer enough. The pertinent inquiry now is, whether the system of State supervision is not a fraud and a snare, and whether the interests of the policy-holders and the public do not demand the abolition of the department. Of what avail is law when a man like SMYTH may trample on it with impunity? Of what use is supervision when a gang of jobbers are the supervisors? Of what value is a department which plunders those whom it should protect, and winks at the mismanagement which it was created to prevent? Messrs. BROOKS, HEPBURN, and GRAHAM must make a fresh start. Amending the law might have sufficed before the department had been proved unworthy of trust. The simplest reform now would be to sweep away the department and enable the policy-holders to protect themselves.

A PALTRY DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

Some of the meaner methods of Congressional politicians were brought out in the long debate in the House, yesterday. This was the fourth day which the House has frittered away in discussing the Door-keeper scandal. Yesterday's debate was precipitated by Gen. BUTLER, who offered a resolution that the House proceed to the election of a successor to POLK, and that Gen. JAMES SHIELDS, of Missouri, be put in nomination for the office. Gen. BUTLER eulogized his nominee in the warmest terms, referring to his services in the Mexican war, in which he was wounded. Of course, this was a work of supererogation. Whoever has heard of Gen. SHIELDS has heard of the Mexican war, and of the wound which he received in it. But, to sum up all his recommendations to office, it was added that he is old and poor. It is not at all likely that BUTLER was moved to make this peculiar nomination by any of the reasons which he alleges in favor of Gen. SHIELDS. And Mr. COX was cunning enough to see that a member who has been as fertile in intrigues as BUTLER, might justly be suspected of being engaged in a fresh intrigue now. Nobody would believe for a moment that Gen. BUTLER bursts upon the House with a volunteer nomination for Door-keeper with any such motives as those which he pretends to have.

The nomination, under the circumstances, was a dramatic surprise. In this respect it was characteristic of BUTLER. Naturally enough, it was resisted by the Democrats. They had not held any caucus on the matter. It was as impossible for the rank and file of the party to elect a new Door-keeper without first holding a party caucus as it would be for a majority in a State Legislature to elect a United States Senator without first invoking the aid of similar machinery. It need not for a moment be supposed that Gen. BUTLER, with his long experience in politics, did not know this before he sprung his nomination on the House. Precisely what he proposed to accomplish by his sudden move does not appear, though Mr. COX was evidently very anxious to find it out. It is characteristic of the Butler school of politicians that the General should urge in SHIELDS' favor that he was aged and in reduced circumstances. BUTLER, whether he is sincere or not in his advocacy of the veteran soldier, knows very well that the average Congressman is more likely to be moved by a tale of poverty and infirmity than by any considerations of the fitness of the candidate. The House has just turned out a Door-keeper because he was weak and liable to be imposed upon. Yet while the hapless POLK lingers on the threshold, BUTLER proposes as his successor a man whose weightiest recommendation is that he is old and infirm.

Mr. S. S. COX was the chief opponent of BUTLER'S proposition to proceed to an election of Door-keeper. The debate between these two men was characteristic of both. It was in the low, vulgar vein of Congressional discussion. Both men seemed to think that frequent allusions to the Deity and quotations from the Holy Scriptures and WATTS' hymns constitute an elevated type of wit. BUTLER was constantly invoking the name of the Creator, and COX, having peddled out his flippant travesties of things which many people consider sacred, pronounced a mock benediction over the head of his old adversary. COX having expressed his surprise that BUTLER should have made the nomination without having taken counsel with the Republicans in the House, BUTLER could do no less than assume a high moral ground, and declare that he was independent of party. This assertion was more grotesquely untrue than were his implied reasons for nominating SHIELDS. Whatever else BUTLER has left undone, he has never failed to make the most of the rigor of party machinery for his own benefit. If he voted with the Democrats in the Dean case the other day, it was from purely selfish considerations. BUTLER is first and always for BUTLER. In this little dispute it was comical to see the Massachusetts Representative posing as a disinterested, nonpartisan statesman. COX was in his natural position as unwilling to do anything until his party had arrived at a caucus agreement.

The debate was characteristic, too, because some of the members thought it a sharp thing to reproach BUTLER with having voted for a pro-slavery candidate in the Democratic Convention at Charleston in 1860; and because other Democratic members professed to believe that he was coming back to their party. It was this view of the case which gave Mr. COX an opportunity to make a novel and always exquisitely witty use of the quotation, "While the lamp holds out to burn," &c. Some of these days, the House will enact a new rule to the effect that a speaker who makes this quotation in debate shall be adjudged an idiot. As for the reference to BUTLER'S services in the Charleston Convention, one might suppose that a House which has a brigade of ex-rebel officers, and at least two of JEFF DAVIS' Cabinet Ministers in it, could afford to let BUTLER'S bygones be bygones. But small politicians like Mr. COX, though never so much "conciliated," will never forget to twit. Finally, the whole matter of the election of Door-keeper was allowed to go over until next week. And thus another day of wrangling over this contemptible business was provided for by the Democratic majority. Whatever may have been said in jest or earnest about independence of party, it was certain that no Democrat would vote to do anything until he had his orders from a caucus. We need not quarrel with this. It is common enough in Congress and out of it. But it was a fitting finale to a debate which illustrates some of the meanest traits of the present weak and mean majority in the House of Representatives.

MR. TALMAGE'S VERACITY.

Rev. Mr. TALMAGE is well known as the leading gymnastic preacher of the day. It is a sad commentary upon human nature that certain irreverent journalists, envious of the transcendent ability of his arms and legs, have repeatedly written of him in a strain that there is too much reason to believe was intended to bring him into ridicule. Just now Mr. TALMAGE is engaged in a little controversy with his Trustees, and, of course, his unscrupulous detractors have seized the opportunity to say unpleasant things concerning him. This naturally fills the tender breast with grief and stirs the indignation of the chivalrous. Let us, therefore, come up to the help of TALMAGE against the wicked, and extricate him from their snares.

A few days ago all the Trustees of Mr. TALMAGE'S gymnasium,—that is to say, Tabernacle, resigned, and published their reasons in a letter written by one of their number. Of course, when there is a question of veracity between Mr. TALMAGE and nine Trustees, it is obvious that the latter must be in the wrong. Still, in order to show them complete justice, they should be given a hearing, and permitted to tell their story, which is, briefly, as follows:

It is alleged that the organist of Mr. TALMAGE'S bear-yard—we should say Tabernacle—has been for some time addicted to intoxication. Whether this is true or not the public has no means of knowing, but the Trustees assert that it is true. It might easily be imagined that a delicate and sensitive organist, compelled to listen to Mr. TALMAGE'S sermons, would seek to sustain himself by alcoholic stimulants, and if the organist of the Tabernacle has been addicted to this practice, there will be many who will sympathize with him. Be this as it may, the Trustees allege that Mr. TALMAGE demanded the removal of the organist on the ground of his drunkenness; that after the Trustees had removed him, he was reinstated through Mr. TALMAGE'S influence, and that the latter wrote a letter certifying that the organist's "habits are faultless," and that he is "as complete a gentleman" as the writer ever knew. In consequence of these things the Trustees resigned, and the one of their number who undertook to state their reasons for resigning announced that he had lost all faith in Mr. TALMAGE'S veracity.

Now, even if we grant the truth of everything the Trustees have said, it by no means follows that they should lose all faith in Mr. TALMAGE'S veracity, or that, in other words, they should assume that he cannot tell the truth. How do they know that his certificate of the faultlessness of the habits of the man whom he had accused of drunkenness was not intended as a joke? Mr. TALMAGE in that very certificate asserts that the organist is as complete a gentleman as he ever knew. Obviously, this is not meant to be understood seriously. What does Mr. TALMAGE know about gentlemen, or is it to be supposed that he for a moment fancied that his certificate that the organist was a gentleman would be accepted as evidence? If, then, this part of the certificate was a joke, we may rightfully assume that all of it was a joke, and, hence, that when he characterized the habits of the person whom he had charged with drunkenness as "faultless" he was not guilty of deliberate falsehood.

Moreover, if Mr. TALMAGE has told what was not true in regard to his organist, it does not follow that all faith in his veracity should be lost. Not very long ago he asserted, in defense of his surreptitious use of the columns of the *Christian at Work* to puff a rival paper in which he had become interested, that he had some time previously resigned his connection with the former paper. It was, however, found that, although his letter of resignation bore the date which he said was the date of his resignation, the letter was not mailed until the night when he tampered with the columns of the *Christian at Work*. His wicked detractor thereupon claimed that his pretense that he had resigned a week before he mailed his letter of resignation was false, or that, in other words, Mr. TALMAGE had told what was not true. His Trustees did not then lose all faith in his veracity, and it is difficult to see why their faith should have been disturbed in consequence of a more recent alleged falsehood. A lie is a lie no matter when it is told, and if Mr. TALMAGE has told a lie about the habits of his organist, it is no worse than the falsehood which he is charged with having told concerning his resignation from the *Christian at Work*.

But let us concede, if the Trustees so desire, that Mr. TALMAGE has told two distinct falsehoods. Nevertheless, it does not follow that he cannot tell the truth, and it is not only unjust but absurd to claim that he cannot. There is no reason to doubt that very many cases might arise in which Mr. TALMAGE would have no hesitation in speaking the truth. If, for example, one of the Trustees were to ask him if he had ever waded across the East River, he would, in all probability, say "No," and would thereby tell the truth. Where there is nothing to be gained and much to be lost by lying, we may unhesitatingly assert that he will adhere to the truth, and it is cruel and wicked to assert the contrary. If Mr. TALMAGE told what was not true in connection with the *Christian at Work*, it should be remembered that he was trying to escape from the charge of dishonorable conduct; and if he told a falsehood about his organist, it is probable that he had some reason for so doing. Merely because he may, on one or two occasions, have told what was not true, nine distinct and separate Trustees are not justified in assuming that he is totally incapable of telling the truth. Such an assumption is an outrage which may well cause the blood to boil in the veins of fair-minded men. It is probably susceptible of proof that Mr. TALMAGE has repeatedly told the literal and exact truth concerning matters of no particular importance, and hence it follows that he is quite capable of doing in the future what he has done in the past.

A man may be a mountebank; he may be both silly and vulgar; he may be utterly ignorant of the way in which honorable men deal with their fellows, and he may occasionally try to extricate himself from an uncomfortable situation at the sacrifice of veracity. In spite of all this he may still be able to tell the truth. Mr. TALMAGE'S letter-writing Trustee has done him a flagrant injustice in professing to have lost all faith in his veracity. That sweeping declaration needs to be qualified. Let the Trustees acknowledge that in their opinion he is fully capable of telling the truth when it will serve his purpose better than a falsehood. By so doing they will do justice to an injured man, and relieve their own consciences.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Georgians say that their fences cost them $54,000 per year.

It is estimated that over 100,000 persons in New-England have signed the total abstinence pledge since Dec. 1.

The hull of the rebel gun-boat Florida has just been burned in Boston Harbor for the sake of the metal in it.

Alexander H. Stephens' home paper, the Washington (Ga.) *Gazette*, also nominates him for the Presidency on the Democratic ticket in 1880.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* remarks: "If the solid South is satisfied with Mr. Hayes' Southern policy, the divided North has no right to complain."

A wealthy citizen of Boonville, Mo., has married a schoolmate of his daughter, to the delight of all concerned, and has started on a bridal trip to Europe.

Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, has been invited to deliver the address at the laying of the corner-stone of a monument to the Confederate dead in Macon, Ga., on the 26th inst.

The Jonesboro (Ga.) *News* wants the whipping post re-established for the punishment of the idle. The negroes, it says, won't work, and the white folks are worse than the negroes.

The new Democratic Mayor of Nashua, N. H., is represented to be a "pronounced Prohibitionist, even to the point of rigorously enforcing the law." But it is doubtful if he proves stronger than his party.

Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., has 175 students. There has been a revival in the college, and two-thirds of the students are professing Christians, one-fourth being also licensed preachers. Of the Alumni, 530, or two-fifths, are preachers, and four have become Bishops.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph's* correspondent reports Hon. A. W. Mackey as saying, in Washington, that the Republicans will carry Pennsylvania this Fall with a sweep, and that they are going to do it on an anti-Hayes platform. It would be better to do it on a Republican platform.

The Bristol (Conn.) correspondence of the Hartford *Courant* contains this astounding intelligence: "A species of dances have been inaugurated here of late, distinguished from the ordinary kind by the wearing of white kid gloves. They are largely attended, very popular, and highly enjoyed."

The Dansville (Livingston County) *Advertiser* says: "The most effective speech in favor of Smyth was made by Senator Pomeroy, but we fail to see in the reasons given sufficient justification of the Superintendent's course, and fear that partisanship was more powerful in influencing votes than it should have been."

The Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer* says that the Council of that city has instructed the Finance Committee to correspond with its bondholders to ascertain their views regarding the scaling of the debt, "suitable to the ability of the people." A full statement is to be made to each one, and immediate consideration asked.

The Toronto *Mail* of Thursday expresses the opinion that the low prices received for last year's crop of barley will determine many farmers in Ontario to sow less of that grain and more of Spring wheat this season—that there is a certain danger, indeed, that too much wheat will be sown for the permanent good of the land, and that too extensive wheat-cropping may bring about a failure of this grain.

AMUSEMENTS.

ITALIAN OPERA AT BOOTH'S.

The representation at Booth's Theatre, last evening, was for the benefit of Miss Kellogg. The programme included one act from "La Traviata," one act from "Mignon," one from "Gli Ugonotti," and the "mad scene" from Thomas' "Hamlet," and its interpretation enlisted the labors of all the artists of the company. Performances of this sort usually call for a record of their occurrence rather than for detailed criticism. The principal participants, in this instance as in many others, might indeed be dealt with in accordance with the custom adhered to on ordinary occasions. Yet it must be said that even the effect of their exertions was somewhat interfered with by the painful consequences of incomplete "casts" and hurried rehearsals. We cannot recall in the history of opera in New-York anything worse than yesterday's rendering of the "benediction of the swords," and the work done in "La Traviata," with the exception of Miss Kellogg's and Mr. Karl's personations, was almost as bad. Monster entertainments, as managers—who might better use the word monstrous—are pleased to call them, are generally, however, comparatively worthless in an artistic sense, and last evening's experience did not depart widely from the rule. The good points of the affair, happily, were numerous. Miss Kellogg, whose reception was of the most flattering nature, and whose compulsory reappearance after each of the three acts in which she figured was simultaneous with the dispatch to the footlights of tributes of flowers which have certainly never been surpassed in beauty or cost, supplied an admirable performance of the "mad scene" in "Hamlet." Although this number was the last upon the programme, it was unquestionably the first in respect of importance. The "mad scene" will be remembered as a piece of writing of great delicacy and technical difficulty, and of more significance than impressiveness. Miss Kellogg sang through its measures with surprising brilliancy and accuracy, and expressed the varying emotions of *Ophelia* by acting of uncommon subtlety and refinement. There was loud applause when the curtain fell upon the picture of the maiden's death, and the prima donna had to reappear twice or thrice before the spectators dispersed, though it is doubtful if the majority of the audience quite realized the positive excellence of the artist's representation. An equally agreeable and probably still more decisive impression was produced by Miss Kellogg early in the evening, when she sang "Ah! fors' è lui," and especially the sparkling allegro "Sempre libera," with much spirit and vocal power, and won a second encore in the ever-popular strain in "Mignon." Another notable incident of the night was the interpretation of the grand duet in "Gli Ugonotti," by Mme. Röze and Signor Frapolli. The lady was ill, and in spite of her skill as a singer, there were indications that, vocally, she was not at her best. But her superb acting made amends for the adverse influence of indisposition. Throughout the act—and, *malgré* the misdeeds of an atrocious chorus, the act was begun and ended without overt rebellion on the part of the spectators—Mme. Röze literally filled the stage by eloquence of look and gesture, and, with the co-operation of Signor Frapolli, the duet ended amid a hurricane of plaudits. The tenor had never before been heard to equal advantage. His clear and fibrous high tones, the "staying quality" of which, to borrow an expression from the language of the turf, appears to be uncommonly trustworthy, moved the numerous admirers of effects wrought by gifts of this order to real enthusiasm, while the elegance of Signor Frapolli's phrasing, his rare knowledge and taste in the use of a varied timbre, according as the emotions to be portrayed differed from each other, his earnestness and passion, and his consummate ease as an actor, were promptly recognized by the more thoughtful dilettante. The duo was broken in upon two or three times, thanks to as many vigorous Bis which the performer took from the chest with unerring certainty and dwelt upon with a surety which left no room for the sense of discomfort often felt during the exhibition of a *tour de force*, and, at the close of the act, Mme. Röze and he were summoned before the footlights five or six times and applauded to the echo, the lady receiving, as did the *bénéficiaire*, a very parterre of flowers. In the foregoing review of events we need but add that in "Mignon" Mr. Tom Karl sang *Guglielmo* very tastefully, Miss Cary resuming her rôle of *Federico*, and Miss Montague supplying a very creditable portrayal of *Filina*; that Mr. Ka laid delivered his share of the *brindisi* in "La Traviata" with abundant vim; that Mr. Göttschalk impersonated both *Laerte* and *Saint Bris* with his wonted conscientiousness, and that Mr. Verdi was *De Nevers* in "Gli Ugonotti." The fourth act of Meyerbeer's immortal work, as given last evening at Booth, did duty for the fifth act of the opera; aside from the duet, it was a lyric massacre of unparalleled completeness. This afternoon "Il Trovatore," with Mme. Röze as *Leonora*, will be performed, the representation being the last of the season.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS.

The New-York Philharmonic Society gave its public rehearsal preparatory to this evening's concert, at the Academy of Music, yesterday afternoon, in presence of a numerous assemblage. The programme included the music to "Egmont," the "Ocean" symphony, and the final scenes from "Götterdämmerung." From the fact that all these numbers are familiar, a reference to their preliminary performance, good as it was, need not be made. The concert to-night will claim attention by even more finished work, doubtless, than was done yesterday afternoon under Mr. Thomas' direction, and such allusion as may be necessary to the well-known elements of the programme will then suggest itself with more decision. The vocal part of the Wagnerian finale was sung, at the rehearsal, by Mme. Eugenie Pappenheim, who will again be the vocalist to-night.

MR. PINNER'S PIANO RECITAL.

Mr. Max Pinner is to give a piano recital at Steinway Hall, this afternoon. He will play an organ toccata and fugue, by Bach; a mazurka, a nocturne and a polonaise, by Chopin; an étude de concert and a tarantella, by Liszt, and a fantasia on Hungarian gypsy airs, by Tausig.

TO-DAY'S MATINEES.

"Diplomacy" is to have its first afternoon performance at Wallack's, to-day. At the Fifth Avenue Theatre, "Uncle Tom's Cabin" may be witnessed. "A Celebrated Case" will be performed at the Union-Square Theatre. At the Park Theatre, "Our Bachelors" will have its last performance but one. "The Exiles" will be acted at the Broadway Theatre. Miss Maggie Mitchell will appear in "Fanchon" at the Standard. Mr. Heller will give one of his delightful entertainments at Fifth-Avenue Hall. There will be matinée representations at Niblo's, and at the Theatre Comique, and also at the San Francisco Minstrels' Opera-house. The New-York Aquarium invites inspection as heretofore. And, finally, "The Great London Circus" will supply an *après-midi* entertainment at Gilmore's Garden.

LIABILITY OF BANK STOCKHOLDERS.

HARTFORD, April 5.—Judge Shipman, of the United States Court, has decided for the plaintiff in several cases brought against the Connecticut stockholders, by Theodore M. Davis, Receiver

STATE AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

BUSINESS IN BOTH HOUSES.

A CROTCHETY RESOLUTIONER—THE CONVICT LABOR QUESTION—A DISPUTE ABOUT A SALARY—THE ONE CENT FERRIAGE BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 5.—The session of the House this morning was not especially eventful, but it was fruitful of resolutions. Mr. Brooks offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, If the Senate concur, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested, in view of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States adverse to the right of the State to pass laws imposing any per capita tax upon immigrants to provide for their support in cases of poverty or sickness, to urge upon Congress the necessity of some provision by Federal law to release this State from the burdens of a tax which, it has been declared, this State cannot pass in its own right without a violation of the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Berrigan, of the First City District, offered the following, which went over under the rule:

Resolved, That the Police Commissioners of the City of New-York be directed to report within five days from the passage of this resolution: First, the number of places in the City at or on which what are commonly known as lottery or policy tickets are sold or offered for sale; second, the location or situation of the said places, giving street or number, where practicable; third, the names of the proprietors or persons having charge of said places; fourth, the number of arrests made within the last two years by the Police force for violations of the Lottery law; fifth, the number of convictions for such violations.

Resolved, That the District Attorney of New-York be requested to report within five days from the passage of this resolution: First, the number of indictments and prosecutions within the last two years for violations of the Lottery laws; second, on whose complaint such prosecutions or indictments were had; third, the names of the persons prosecuted or indicted; fourth, what in each case has become of such indictments or prosecutions.

Mr. Hayes' concurrent resolutions asking Congress to grant an appropriation to improve Spuyten Duyvil Creek and the Harlem River were called up and passed. The resolution emanating from the Chamber of Commerce directing an investigation as to the freight discriminations by railroad companies was called up by Mr. Brooks, and, on motion of Mr. Alvord, referred to the Railroad Committee. Mr. Halliday offered resolutions, which were adopted, reciting that the Apportionment bill had not been reported by the Committee on Engrossed Bills for three weeks, and that this had an extremely suspicious look; therefore, that committee should report the bill before the close of the session Monday evening.

The convict labor question seems getting into definite shape in the Legislature. The Attorney-General having given his opinion that the present laws authorize the Superintendent of Prisons to make contracts for prison labor, Mr. Browning this morning introduced a bill for "The better protection of the mechanics of the State," by prohibiting contracts. It provides that hereafter such labor shall not be let or hired out by contract. The labor shall be upon such articles as are or may be imported from foreign countries, or such as may least conflict with the mechanics and working men of the State. What is manufactured shall not be sold in the markets, or elsewhere, at a less rate than their market value. The earnings of the convicts shall be paid into the Treasury of the State, constituting a separate fund to be called "The Prison and Home of Refuge Fund." A violation of the act by the Superintendent or other prison officers shall be made a misdemeanor, for which the Governor may remove. It also provides for the removal of managers of reformatories.

Mr. Crowley, one of the Buffalo members, offered a petition upon the same subject, signed by 12,000 citizens of that city, against convict prison labor, and made a short speech upon it.

The bill giving the appointment of Marshals in the City of New-York to the Civil Justices there, was considered in Committee of the Whole and ordered to a third reading. The bill to incorporate the New-York and Western Pipe-line Company was the subject of much debate, and finally upon motion of Dr. Hayes, was progressed. The bill to permit the local authorities of New-York to enter into contracts for lighting the street lamps at any time, instead of having to make them at the beginning of the year as now required by law, was passed.

Mr. Astor introduced a bill relative to the publication of foreclosure sales, which provides that hereafter notices of all such sales, and, in particular cases, where the premises are situated in New-York City, shall be prin ed in two daily newspapers published therein for the period prescribed by law, one of which paper shall be the paper designated for the publication of legal adverti-ements by the General Term of the Supreme Court, in pursuance of law.

The Senate occupied most of the session to-day discussing the bill to postpone the closing up and sale of the Genesee Valley Canal until Jan. 1, 1880. The bill was finally ordered to a third reading, so amended as to require the Canal Board to fix such rates of toll as will pay the running expenses of the canal.

The persistent attempts made by the Corporation Counsel of Brooklyn to override the amended charter of last year and keep his salary at $10,000, instead of $6,000, as provided in that charter, all come to grief. The stumbling-block appears to be Senator Jacobs, who thinks $6,000 per annum is enough, or ought to be enough, to supply the reasonable wants of a lawyer of the calibre of Mr. De Witt. Mr. Jacobs' colleague, Senator Pierce, tried to-day to get the last of the bills introduced by him for the benefit of the Corporation Counsel taken out of the Committee on Cities, of which Mr. Jacobs is a member, and transferred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Jacobs objected, and was supported by Senator Harris, also a member of the Cities Committee, who said that no hearing had been had on the bill, and the committee had not been asked to report it. He moved that the bill be referred to a special committee consisting of the two Brooklyn Senators—Pierce and Jacobs—and that they be authorized to have a hearing on it in Brooklyn, take the sense of the tax-payers and citizens generally, and report to the Senate. Mr. Jacobs moved to amend Mr. Harris' motion so as not to require them to report until they could agree. Mr. Harris said he would so far modify his motion as to provide, in case they could not agree, that Mr. Oakley, the Senator from the First District, should be called in as an arbitrator to decide between them. In this shape the motion was carried, and the fate of Mr. De Witt's salary rests with Mr. Oakley.

The bill amending the law organizing the Bank Department came up in Committee of the Whole, and after a short discussion was progressed. One section of the bill provides that whenever an examination of a bank shall be made by the Bank Superintendent or his deputies the charges for such examination shall be certified by the Bank Superintendent and paid to the bank to him directly. Mr. Jacobs said he could not see how any Senator who voted to convict Smyth could vote for this provision, and Mr. Raines and Mr. Goodwin said they should vote against the bill with such a provision in it.

Among the bills favorably reported was one from the Committee on Cities providing for the election of a Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Kings County every two years. Also, a bill authorizing the County Clerk of Kings County to employ a clerk at $4 per day to assort and arrange all the judgments, decrees, orders and other papers in his office; also to give the County Clerk 10 cents a folio to record in a book all the mutilated records of his office affecting titles to property. The Senate Committee on Commerce and Navigation have unanimously agreed to report favorably the bill limiting fares for foot passengers on the boats of the Union Ferry Company to 1 cent.

HON. JOHN MORRISSEY ON BARGAINS.

From Yesterday's Sun.

Mr. Morrissey takes great interest in what is going on about the Legislature, and either reads or has read to him all the daily papers. He was quite outspoken as to the action of the Senate in acquitting Smyth, and declared that the leaders might protest until doomsday, but they never would be able to make the people believe that a bargain had not been made between Tammany Hall and certain Republicans.

"I see they passed the Salary bill in the Assembly yesterday," he said. "That bill puts the City completely in Kelly's hands, and, together with some others that I hear are to be put through, will make him more than ever the autocrat of New-York. But he will cheat the men who have made the deal with him in the end. All he wants is to keep control of the City. He cheated the Governor after he had got him to vote my bills last Winter, and he will cheat the men who are relying upon him to take care of certain matters in the future. Besides, in my judgment, he is contracting for goods that he won't be able to deliver.

"I wonder," he continued, "if Fish thinks he is fooling anybody by reporting the Elective Controller bill. He was against that bill last Winter. I passed it through the Senate, and when he got it in his committee it sat on it for weeks, though professing to me all the time that he was in favor of it. Finally, I got mad and threatened to have the bill jerked away from the committee, and then he openly opposed it in the committee. No, you can depend upon it that Fish won't fool any one by reporting that bill."

HEALTH IN NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of the 2d inst. says: "The number of cases of small-pox reported to the Board of Health for March was 31. In striking contrast is the record of New-York, a city where one would look for the prevalence of a cold climate disease. Until a few days ago no case of small-pox had been reported in New-York for eight months, that is since July 15, 1877. This immunity from the scourge is attributed to the vigilance of the health officers, who are liberally supplied with the means to carry out hygienic measures, and endowed by law with full authority to act. Vaccination is almost universal, the cost being only about 25 cents a head. The greatest care is taken to secure the purest vaccine virus, and it is used without stint. The Board of Health of this city has made every endeavor to carry out similar measures, but the Legislature gave them neither money nor increased authority, and ignored the carefully prepared documents urging the passage of a law making vaccination compulsory. These considerations, together with the fact that a large portion of the population of this city have an almost superstitious dread of vaccination, are assigned as the causes which have led to the comparatively wide spread of the small-pox at this season."

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT

BURNING OF A TRAIN OF OIL CARS.

COLLISION OF AN OIL WITH A FREIGHT TRAIN—EXPLOSION OF AN ENGINE—A DISASTROUS FIRE—TWO PERSONS KILLED AND SEVERAL SERIOUSLY BURNED—LIST OF THE INJURED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., April 5.—A catastrophe of a very serious nature occurred at Slatington, 13 miles below here, on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, this morning, by which two persons were killed and 50 persons were injured, and seven may lose their lives. At 5 o'clock an oil train going east ran into a freight train which was standing a few yards south of the depot. The engine was thrown from the track and exploded, setting fire to the forward oil tanks, which in a few minutes were burning briskly. The foundry of Wallace & Custard, on the east side of the track, caught fire, and the depot, a bridge, and a row of houses were for some time in great danger; a large crowd soon assembled and the last mentioned buildings were saved. The oil burned briskly, and large clouds of black wavy smoke gave notice to the people of the surrounding country that a fire was in progress. Fortunately, about 8 o'clock a number of persons left to get breakfast; 15 minutes later one of the oil-tanks burst and scattered the fire in all directions. The shower of fire came so suddenly—the explosion made very little noise—that it covered the mass of people before they had a chance to escape. There was a mighty rush for safety, and, choked by blinding smoke and maddened by pain, each man struggled to save himself. The heat formed a current more powerful than the wind, which was blowing from the crowd, and the flames followed the people closely in waves as the breakers beat upon the sea-shore, the thick black smoke rolling on before, blinding every one and adding to the terrible confusion. A few persons flung themselves into the Lehigh River, and were soon out of danger. It was but an instant until the flames receded and joined the blazing tanks. The few spectators who stood out of danger, appalled at what they had seen, were struck dumb and powerless.

When the smoke rolled back, here and there were men dying like madmen with their clothes aflame. On the ground lay the more seriously burned, writhing in agony. William Shoemaker, an old man of 77 years, was not strong enough to get away, and he was roasted to death where he stood. Arthur Williams was caught in the main street with his clothing burned off. Irvin Clark and several others ran in as many different directions with their clothing all on fire, and were with difficulty checked by the spectators, who had regained their senses. On all sides were men and women charred and burned, crying for help. Mrs. Queen, who had dropped her baby in the wild flight of the crowd, screamed with terror and pain until a brave young man, who had stopped in his flight and grabbed up the child, returned it to her uninjured. The horrid smell of burned human flesh filled the air, and a thousand cries greeted the ear. Several physicians soon arrived, and the badly hurt were taken into the houses near by. A large number of the more fortunate, those slightly injured, went to their homes, and for this reason it is impossible to get a full list of the casualties, but the following comprises the names of the killed and injured so far as can be ascertained:

Killed—William Shoemaker, of Lockport; David Reber, who lived near Slatington.

Fatally Injured—Arthur Williams, of Slatington, aged 19, burned all over the body, except on the breast; Irvin Clark, of South Easton; Irvin Beer, of Slatington, and John George.

Seriously Injured—John Goldberg, brakeman, of Westport; Charles Bartholomew, of Lehighton; Edward Seibert, of Laury's Station; George Ives, John Roehrer, of Slatington; Aaron Snyder, of Slatington; William Kane, of Slatington; Levi Hughes, of Slatington; Samuel S. Marshall, of Slatington; William Zane, of South Easton; Thomas W. Jones, of Slatington; Matthew Jones, of Slatington.

Slightly Injured—Gregor Harter, of Lehighton; Mrs. Queen, of Slatington; Ella Kern, Edward Rudy, Ben. Dieffenderfer, Mrs. Daniel Jones and child, William Williams, Charles Hunt, of Slatington; Lewis Hankey, of Williamstown; John Queen, Jr., of Walnutport; Eli Weyhenmeyer, of Mauch Chunk, and at least 20 others. Willoughby Zillner was hurt in the head, and several boys in the crowd were more or less burned. Almost all the injured are burned in the face and on the hands, and many suffer from inhaling the flames. Further accidents were prevented by firing musket balls into the burning tanks. Wallace & Custard's losses, $14,000, and that of the railroad company about $10,000. Trains on Lehigh Valley ran over the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. The Mauch Chunk Fire Department, and those of other places, were present. Late in the afternoon the oil was still burning. Fortunately, the wind was in the right direction, or the town would have been burned.

THE BLAKE MONEY.

ANOTHER ENGLISH FORTUNE WAITING FOR ITS AMERICAN HEIRS, AND THE HEIRS LOOKING FOR IT—THE OLD STORY REPEATED.

From the Baltimore Bulletin, April 4.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Dennis Donohue, the British Consul at Baltimore, we have obtained the following facts relative to a search now being prosecuted in this city for heirs to the property of the widow of Gen. Robert Blake, of Suffolk, England, who died at Kensington, London, in 1876. The property in question is valued at £220,000, or, in round numbers, $1,100,000. "To begin at the beginning," William Le Fanu Sheridan, of Galway, Ireland, emigrated to Baltimore in 1811, leaving one daughter, Helen, in England. Sheridan was a distant relation of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, the author and dram-tist. Helen Sheridan, the daughter, was married in 1819 to Colonel, afterwards General, Robert Blake. Gen. Blake died in Suffolk England, in 1850, leaving his whole real and personal property to his wife, Helen. The latter lived a retired life and died intestate, leaving a fortune of £220,000, as stated. Her death occurred in the Fall of 1876, since which time the property has been held awaiting owners.

In the Philadelphia *Telegraph* of last week an article was printed referring to the efforts of a family of Blakes of that city to establish their relationship to the original Blakes of England, in which event they would succeed as heirs at law to the vast estates of the deceased wife of their progenitor, Gen. Robert Blake. The Philadelphia Blakes are tracing the subject up to this date.

During the middle of March last, a gentleman, who is a distant relative of one branch of the Sheridan family, applied to Mr. Donohue for information concerning William Le Fanu Sheridan and wife, the parents of Mrs. Gen. Blake, [Helen Sheridan,] who, as stated, emigrated to Baltimore. Robert Blake Sheridan is known to have died here, presumably about 1817, two years previous to the marriage of his daughter Helen. The whereabouts of Mrs. Sheridan, if any, is not known.

Mr. Donohue has been actively engaged of late in searching the old Directories of this city for the early part of the present century in order to trace the Baltimore Sheridan family. The only one of the name found is in the Directory for the year 1817, when the names of Sheridan & Weaver, grocers, are given, the address being at the corner of Second and Frederick streets. It will be fatal for the flowed up, and if Sheridan of this firm proves to be William Le Fanu Sheridan, descendants of the family may be discovered who can throw some light on the past history and fate of his widow and her children by the second marriage, if any.

The family of Blakes, of Philadelphia, make their claim to the estate on the ground of their supposed relationship to Gen. Blake, who, according to their theory, died leaving a will which was declared void, thus throwing the property into the courts, where it would be divided according to the laws of inheritance, and they would be the heirs at law.

The Sheridan story of the case inclines to the theory of a will by the General leaving the property unconditionally to his wife, who certainly had undisputed possession of it for a period of 26 years—from 1850, the time of the General's death, to 1876, the time of her own death. If a will was made by the General bequeathing the property to his wife personally, as a matter of course the property would in law revert to the relatives of the wife on her death. The nearest relatives of that lady, as has been shown, were her mother, Mrs. William Le Fanu Sheridan, and her children.

From this it will be seen that there may be living in this city at this moment descendants of Mrs. Sheridan by her second marriage. Mr. Donohue intends investigating the relationships of all the Sheridans of the city with a view of tracing Mrs. Sheridan and discovering the name of her second husband. This done, the name of her children, and the legal heirs, will be discovered.

THE PINE PLAINS SCANDAL.

A SUIT FOR A FARM DECIDED IN FAVOR OF THE PLAINTIFF—ANOTHER SUIT TO FOLLOW—SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST A WIFE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 5.—The contest over the Thompson farm in Pine Plains, which resulted on Saturday last in the shooting of Farmer Thompson, is now in the courts. Mr. Thompson's condition is more serious, and at times he is delirious. Col. P. G. Fraleigh, on application to Judge Barnard, had an order issued against the Thompsons under the "Forcible Entry and Detainer" act to show cause why the former should not be given possession of the farm. It was tried to-day before a jury of 13, who, after five minutes' deliberation, decided that Col. Fraleigh was the rightful possessor of the property. This is the first time in the history of the county that a case has been tried under the act referred to. When the shooting affray was reported, it was mentioned as a significant fact that Col. Fraleigh's wife was in Thompson's house at the time, and with Mrs. Thompson was looking out of the window at the combatants. The shooting and clubbing occurred on Saturday last. Col. Fraleigh says that on Sunday evening Mrs. Fraleigh, who had refused to leave her husband, commenced to pack up all wearing apparel, &c., belonging to her, telling the inmates of the house that she was going away, but not to acquaint anybody with the fact until she got 24 hours' start. After packing her things, she took a key from her pocket, and, opening the safe, found Col. Fraleigh a bank-book, in which were $400 in greenbacks. She put the money in her pocket, and Monday morning early started for Attlebury, on the Newburg, Dutchess and Connecticut Railroad. There she expressed a trunk to Troy, and checked another to Dutchess Junction, where she went herself. From there she came to Poughkeepsie on the train due here at 10:30 A. M., and left again on the 12:50 P. M. train for Troy, and it is thought she is now at No. 18 Fourth-street in that city. Col. Fraleigh did not know of her departure until late on Tuesday, when he remarked, "I have been expecting it." Her maiden name was Ada L. Weeks. He first saw her at Attlebury three years ago, where she was teaching music. When the Cora Pearl Husted divorce case was tried she was mentioned as one of the persons who were at the Fowler House in Hyde Park one night when an alleged criminal intimacy occurred. She had a companion named Hattie Smith, who was also one of the party on the evening in question.

Col. Fraleigh will, as soon as his present case is settled, institute proceedings for divorce on the grounds of desertion and adultery. He has stated that she confessed to him that she was unchaste previous to their marriage; that he has given her money at the rate of $2,000 per annum for herself, and that there was no end to her demands for funds. The first he knew about her was through a letter she sent him asking for the loan of some money. He says she no doubt thought there were $7,000 in the safe when she took the $400, as he was to have received a portion of the purchase money for the farm.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY ON SMYTH.

The Jamestown *Journal*, the leading Republican paper in Chautauqua County, says: "The refusal of the Senate to remove the Superintendent of the Insurance Department will prove discouraging news to policy-holders. We have closely followed the case in the Senate, and come to the conclusion that the large claims allowed by the Superintendent were put-up jobs, and were little better than downright robbery of confiding and innocent policy-holders. We are glad that in two sessions more the Senate and Smith the friends of another gentleman are preparing to run off with the bone. An organization is said to exist in this city who are in favor of Thomas S. Ashe, of Anson County, for Justice. They are holding Mr. Ashe back with the confident expectation that Smith and Schenck will cut each other's throats, and that Ashe will receive the nomination. Thomas J. Jarvis, Lieutenant-Governor, is for Vance for Senator. He has donned his old war clothes, and is making things lively for Merrimon, Schenck, and Fowle in Eastern Carolina.

THE QUARREL IN NORTH CAROLINA.

FRESH DISCLOSURES—THE STRUGGLE FOR OFFICE—RECORD OF A PROMINENT CANDIDATE—GOV. VANCE FIGHTING FOR THE SENATORSHIP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 5.—The developments arising from the political quarrel now going on between the various persons who are candidates for Chief-Justice and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court are now and surprising. The friends of Judge Smith have unearthed the fact that David Schenck was an original Secessionist, and that he made a blood-and-thunder war speech at Goldsboro, in 1861, before this State seceded. Moses, of South Carolina, father of F. J. Moses, the colossal thief of South Carolina, and now the chief Democratic witness as to rascality in the Palmetto State, was present at the convention begging North Carolina to secede and place herself in line with her sister State. Moses heard Schenck's fire-eating speech, and remarked that he was the only man in North Carolina who had nerve and backbone sufficient to lead the people. The sequel to this harangue at Goldsboro is what might have been expected. Schenck dodged the war. For a while he was a vender of meat in the Subsistence Department in this city, and afterward managed to secure a "bomb-proof," which enabled him to stay at home with his family in Lincolnton. These facts are hugely enjoyed by the friends of Smith, and they roll the names of Moses and Schenck as sweet morsels under their tongues. Randolph Shotwell has announced that he will thoroughly ventilate Schenck in an exhaustive card on Thursday of next week.

The friends of Chief-Justice Smith denounce the attack on that gentleman as an attack upon Gov. Vance, and have demanded that the Governor come to their assistance. Vance desires to be elected to the United States Senate. This is the height of his ambition. He has subordinated his administration as Governor to the attainment of this object. He knows that any interference on his part in the pending contest for Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court can only serve to weaken his chances for election to the Senate; therefore he did not desire to be drawn into the contest, and would not have done so but for the fact that the opposition to Smith has crystallized the opposition to Vance. Under these circumstances it is well understood in this city that the Governor has taken off his coat in favor of Smith, and is dealing destruction to the followers of Schenck, Fowle, and Senator Merrimon. While the fight rages between Schenck and Smith the friends of another gentleman are preparing to run off with the bone. An organization is said to exist in this city who are in favor of Thomas S. Ashe, of Anson County, for Justice. They are holding Mr. Ashe back with the confident expectation that Smith and Schenck will cut each other's throats, and that Ashe will receive the nomination. Thomas J. Jarvis, Lieutenant-Governor, is for Vance for Senator. He has donned his old war clothes, and is making things lively for Merrimon, Schenck, and Fowle in Eastern Carolina.

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THE FEELING IN JEFFERSON COUNTY.

The Watertown *Times* prints Senator Turner's opinion in the Smyth case, and says: "After admitting the substantial correctness of the charges of the Governor, that Smyth violated the statute of 1873, and that some of the bills he paid to lawyers —$24,000 to one and $12,000 to another—were excessive, we are rather surprised that the Senator should have voted for his acquittal. But that is his business, not ours. We cheerfully concede that the Judge is an upright man, and that in this matter he has acted conscientiously; but if the opinion he delivers is any benefit to him we fail to see it. Among the Republicans of Jefferson there are hardly two opinions as to the importance of having clean men in office, men who have regard for law, and will see that insurance companies (and, of course, the people they insure) are not robbed by greedy lawyers. They disapprove of the doings of Smyth, and no amount of pettifogging will make them do it. If Smyth was Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, there isn't a Republican journal in the State that would fail to hold him up to public reprobation, not one that would not denounce him and try to make political capital out of his questionable transactions. Does the fact that he is Chairman of the Republican State Committee help the matter?"

MR. FISH'S OPPORTUNITY.

The Owego (Tioga County) *Times* of the 4th inst. says: "Hon. Hamilton Fish had a bill put on its passage removing the present Commissioner of Jurors and reducing the salary for the next incumbent to $5,000. On examination it was ascertained that the bill had been changed by retaining the Commissioner and fixing his salary at $7,500. Of course, this tampering was done by somebody, and that somebody can be traced. Mr. Fish was quite indignant on being charged with aiding in securing the acquittal of John F. Smyth by recommitting a bill to reduce salaries of the officials of New-York City, and thus securing the votes of four Tammany Senators. We think his righteous indignation should show itself in relation to this bill."

A STRANGE AFFLICTION.

The Kingston *Freeman* says: "A few days since, while Mr. George Winters, of Westkill, was working in his shop, feeling as well as usual, he made an effort to whistle, when he found he could not. He placed his hand to his mouth and found that his under jaw was moved considerably to the left. On further examination he found he could not close his right eye, and could but slightly move the eyelids. He could open his mouth, but could not place his under jaw in its proper position. The physicians differ in opinion as to the trouble. Some say he had an apoplectic fit, others that it is a contraction of the muscles."

Letter from a Sage.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR—Believing the following facts will be of interest to many of your readers, I crave a place for them in the columns of your morning family vehicle. On the 29th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, I discovered a horrid re sumptive which cured nasal catarrh. At the time above stated Mr. C. Hinkley, of Boston, who was burdened with nasal catarrh, chronic bronchitis, and spasmodic asthma, was the first happy patient upon whom I tested the virtues of my heroic resumptive. *It cured him of the three complicated diseases in thirty minutes.* Five minutes after I applied my heroic resumptive to Mr. C. Hinkley's nostrils I was truly astounded to behold the immense numbers of sordes which came gushing from his nose, and the amount of poisonous secretion from his bronchial tubes. It was the first time that I ever knew, or any one else, that sordes existed in the nose of any human being.

The certificate of Mr. Hinkley can be seen at my parlors. It bears the signature of Hon. Wm. Claflin, the Governor of Massachusetts, with the great seal of the State, the signature of Oliver Warner, Secretary of State, and the signature of Mayor Shurtleff of Boston, with the seal of the City. To confirm all that I have said concerning Mr. C. Hinkley's case I will call your attention to references in New-York City: Mrs. T. P. Middleton, of No. 153 West 13th-st., who had suffered 30 years with nasal catarrh, chronic bronchitis, and spasmodic asthma, *was completely cured of the three complicated diseases in 30 minutes.*

The Rev. W. B. Wisner, Jun., Mr. C. Wigg, of Bellevue Medical College, who had suffered for 14 *years* with nasal catarrh, chronic bronchitis, and spasmodic asthma, *was completely cured of the three complicated diseases in 30 minutes.*

More than 100 certificates have been published on this paper, testifying to great cures wrought by me of nasal catarrh and its congenates.

I condemn all quack nasal catarrh as a constitutional disease. Sadience treats it as a local disease. Sordes in the nasal passages are constantly nourishing nasal catarrh. Sordes must be extirpated before a cure of nasal catarrh can be effected. When the sordes are extirpated, the patient is well. Since I made this important discovery, my heroic resumptive administrative to vast numbers of catarrhous patients, and in none of those cases has it failed to cure. My heroic resumptive has a thorough foundation, the logic of which is, that it extirpates the sordes.

Previous to treatment every person receives from me a thorough scientific examination, and I explain to the patient the nature of nasal catarrh, the causes which produce it, the several stages and forms it assumes, the ages, classes, and callings most predisposed to it, and, lastly, the cure. The cure, which, if adopted at once by my office, will lead to its effectual cure. I will propound a few rational questions to those who are nasal catarrh's victims.

First—Have you ever been treated for nasal catarrh? If so, did the treatment produce a discharge of sordes from your nostrils? I wait your answer. "No—indeed! I ask you then, how in the name of reason and common sense do you think you have received even the slightest temporary relief when tons of thousands of sordes are still remaining in your nasal cavities?

Every patient who is treated by me sees an amazing mass of sordes from the avenues of the nose, and all go forth expressing their heartfelt gratitude for their deliverance from a consumptive's or an a-thmatic's grave.

Nasal catarrh is the most common source of weak eyes, loss of memory and deafness, from causing the closure of the eustachian tubes, and it frequently extends itself down the pal-te to the stomach, causing the most inveterate form of dyspepsia.

Fully two-thirds of the people are actually suffering from this malignant nasal catarrh, yet not one in twenty know it until the symptoms are plainly told them. Nasal catarrh, when allowed to go on, soon involves the throat in its machinations, causes the voice to become husky in singing or reading aloud, and ends in consumption or asthma.

There is no greater enjoyment of nature's triumphs and no greater safeguard against noxious things or ail ments than a healthy nose. My heroic resumptive is victorious in the annihilation, cure and prevention of all the weakness of all previous theories and methods of treatment. It has once established itself with glory. Yes, it has made itself a household word, and posterity will stand amazed. It is supreme in power; superior to all others; highest; independent of, and unlimited by, any other; possessing or entitled to original authority or jurisdiction; efficacious, controlling, and predominant," and it is known to only one man on the globe—R. P. DEWEY.

The writer knows that advertising to cure the sick is stigmatized as unprofessional by those who never advance. This medical advancement should never lie obscured, for it is the only friend of the catarrhal sufferer. Those who are called "quacks" in the different departments of medicine, are immensely helping the great cause of the materia medica. The truths, as they rather said unpent them, if only but fragmentary, are useful, and cannot be repudiated on well-considered grounds. I have in my possession proofs from the utmost from those whom I have cured, including the gold medal of the American University of Philadelphia, and Eclectic College of Pennsylvania.

MR. EDITOR: I would rather give up my specialty and rest my body on the sunny Campo Santo of Lucca, or in the solemn shades of the cypresses of the cemetery of Livorno than have your readers look upon this letter as intended to mislead and deceive. For if they have faithfully followed me through his journey, which is the world's enlightenment, I trust that if any of them are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with nasal catarrh, they will say:

"I have seen his Star on the East, I will go and have him cure me."

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
R. P. DEWEY, A. M., M. D., LL. D., Ph. D.,
No. 819 Broadway, New-York City.

To Dr. Dewey, of No. 819 Broadway.

DEAR SIR: I have invariably found your remedy safe and certain for the cure of catarrhal complaints. It has effectually cured me of nasal catarrh, with which I have been afflicted for some time, and which has caused me a great deal of suffering, and given rise to many different and perplexing symptoms. Dr. DEWEY, if by the publication of this, my experience with your Catarrh Remedy, others suffering from similar disease can be induced to avail themselves of its happy effects, you have full liberty to do with this as may seem best to you.

WILLIAM C. DELANOY,
Metropolitan National Bank, No. 108 Broadway, New-York.

Letter from Miss A. Sims.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I, who from my youth have been such a victim to chronic nasal catarrh that I had commenced to look upon life as a burden, was most positively cured in a single sitting by Dr. R. P. DEWEY, of No. 819 Broadway. I myself saw the sordes expelled from my nose by the tens of thousands, and I am now thoroughly convinced that my system has been purified by this scientist in his cure of nasal catarrh second only in merit to that unriddled by Columbus. Miss ANNIE SIMS,
No. 17 East 46th-st.; New-York City.

Everdell removed, No. 338 Broadway.—Elegant WEDDING CARDS, ORIGIN NOTE PAPER, MONOGRAMS, finest engraving and printing.

MARRIED.

NIXON—DEVINS—April 4, by the Reformed Episcopal Church, Greenpoint, by Rev. Jas. M. Gray, THOMAS NIXON to MARY FRANCES DEVINS, daughter of Wm. H. Devins, No. 120 Javast. No cards.

DIED.

AINSLIE.—On April 5, MARY V. AINSLIE, in the 84th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence, No. 27 South 9th-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, 3 P. M.

BROWN.—Suddenly, at Fernandina, Fla., April 4, 1878, JOHN S. BROWN, of Brooklyn, N. Y., in the 48th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CARTER.—In Cleveland, Ohio, on the morning of Sunday, March 31, in the 7-3d year of her age, MARY ANN STEBBACK, widow of the late Rev. Lawson Carter, and daughter of the late Col. Seth C. Reed, of New-York City.

Funeral from Grace Church, Cleveland, on Tuesday, the 9th inst., at 2 P. M.

DEVIN.—April 4, at his residence, No. 219 East 49th-st., Gen. THOMAS C. DEVIN, United States Army.

Funeral services will be held at St. Francis Xavier's Church, 16th-st., on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. Members of the Sixth New-York Cavalry, officers of the Army and Navy, members of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, United States, and officers of the National Guard are respectfully invited to attend. Friends are requested not to send flowers.

ELDER.—On Friday, April 5, infant daughter of Dr. J. F. and Martha K. Elder.

Remains taken East for interment on Monday evening.

FINK.—On Friday, April 5, OSCAR FINK.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GLEDHILL.—PRISCILLA B. JENKS, wife of Henry Gledhill.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Sunday, 7th inst., at her late residence, No. 93 10th-st., South Brooklyn, 2 P. M.

HAVILAND.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 3, HENRY T. HAVILAND, aged 71 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from Christ Church, Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

KING.—Suddenly, Wednesday evening, April 3, of hemorrhage of the lungs, EDWARD AUGUSTUS KING, eldest son of Mary Augusta and the late Edward King.

Funeral services on Sunday at Trinity Church, Newport, R. I.

LELAND.—In this City, April 4, EUPHEMIA AGUILAR, wife of Francis Le and, in the 62d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the Church of the Ascension, corner 5th av. and 10th-st., on Sunday, 7th inst., at 1:30 o'clock.

MANCHESTER.—At Pawtucket, R. I., on Friday, 5th inst., CHARLES P. MANCHESTER, M. D., aged 73 years.

Funeral on Monday, 8th inst.

MILLER.—At Sea Cliff, Long Island, April 4, 1878, Dr. WILLIAM MILLER, formerly of New-York City, aged 72 years.

Funeral at Second-Avenue M. E. Church, corner of 119th-st., Sunday, 1:30 P. M.

SMALL.—On Friday morning, April 4, ANNA SMALL, wife of John H. Small.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 1305 Carroll-av., Brooklyn, at 10:30 o'clock Monday morning, April 8.

New-Orleans and Hamilton (Canada) papers please copy.

STEWART.—On the 5th inst., WILLIAM HERBERT, the only remaining child of John McGregor and Charlotte Berdia Stewart, aged 3 years and 9

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Friday, April 5, 1878.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkls.	20	Hides, bales	305
Beans, bbls.	50	Hops, bales	3
Boss-wax, pkls.	5	Leather, sides	14,768
Cotton, bales	3,025	Spirits Turp., bbls.	17
Cotton-seed-oil, bbls	50	Resin, bbls.	70
Copper, bbls.	16	Tar, bbls.	7
Copper, cakes	8	Oil-cake, pkls.	20,083
Eggs, pkls.	2,353	Oil, Lard, bbls.	50
Flour, bbls.	8,551	Tin-slab, pkls.	743
Corn-meal, bbls.	493	Pork, pkls.	367
Corn-meal, bags	400	Beef, pkls.	380
Wheat, bushels	138,050	Cheese, pkls.	3,736
Corn, bushels	118,850	Lard, tes.	2,343
Oats, bushels	20,600	Butter, pkls.	1,672
Rye, bushels	17,100	Cheese, pkls.	229
Barley, bushels	1,100	Spelter, pcs.	611
Peas, bushels	2,400	Starch, pkls.	160
Oat-meal, bags	4,697	Starch, bbls.	351
Grease, pkls.	90	Tallow, pkls.	354
Grass-seed, bags	148	Tobacco, hhds.	366
Hemp, bales	11	Tobacco, pkls.	954
Hides, No.	177	Whisky, bbls.	1,062

COTTON—Has been in rather more demand, partly for shipment, at previous prices.....Sales were reported this morning (inclusive of 2,367 bales, of which 712 bales were on speculation, 1,655 bales for export, 500 bales to spinners, 500) bales to exporters, and 676 bales to speculators.....And for forward delivery business has been rather quiet.....Opening weaker, and closing at higher prices.....Sales have been reported since our last of 51,400 bales, (of which 7,100 bales were taken for speculation and 44,300 bales to-day) with 8,200 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, April closing at 10.74c.@ 10.76c.; May, 10.88c.@10.90c.; June, 11.01c.@11.01c.; July, 11.08c.@11.10c.; August, 11.14c.; September, 10.95c.@ 10.96c.; October, 10.75c.@10.76c.; November, 10.68c. @10.67c.; December, 10.67c.@10.68c.; January, 10.75c. @10.77c., showing an advance of 5@10 points, closing firm.....The receipts at this port to-day were 3,025 bales, and at the same time last year 2,589 bales, and 77,569 bales same day last week, and for the whole week 83,465 bales, against 66,499 bales same time last week. The receipts at the ports since September 1 are 2,981,127 bales, against 3,737,574 bales in the corresponding time in 1876-77, showing a decrease since September 1, 1877, 574 bales in the preceding Cotton year.....Consolidated exports for the day, for Great Britain, 1,670; on all the shipping ports, 44,258 bales: to the Continent, 21,605 bales; to France, 15,890 bales; to the Channel, 1,270 bales; consisted stock at this port, 277,569 bales.

.....Stock in New-York to-day, 151,235 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Strict Ordinary	8⅛	8⅛	7¾	7¾
Good Ordinary	8 15-16	8 15-16	7 9-16	9 1-16
Strict Good Ord.	9 7-16	9 7-16	9 9-16	9 9-16
Low Middling	9¾	9¾	10	10
Strict Low Mid.	10¼	10¼	10⅜	10⅜
Middling	10 9-16	10 9-16	10 11-16	10 11-16
Good Middling	10 15-16	10 15-16	11	11 1-16
Strict Good Mid.	11¼	11¼	11⅜	11⅜
Middling Fair	11¾	11¾	11⅞	11⅞
Fair	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾

Stained.

Good Ordinary	7⅞	Low Middling	9
Strict Good Ord.	8½	Middling	9⅝

FLOUR AND MEAL—A moderate business was reported in Southern and Western Flour, the offerings of most kinds of which were rather more liberal and urgent, giving buyers the advantage as to prices, though the actual changes were not important. Less demand noted on export account. Superfine and No. 2 Flour again in fair request, and the better qualities firm.....Sales have been reported since our last of 15,900 bbls. all grades, including unsound Flour of all classes, very poor to choice, at $2 50@$5 50; very inferior to very fancy No. 2, at $2 50@$3 50; mainly at $3 10@$4 for ordinary to fancy Winter, (100 bbls. very fancy inter west at $4 10,) and $3@$4 for Spring: inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 15@$5, mostly at $4 45@$4 90; inferior to very good Extra State, at $3@$3 25; $3 25, chiefly at $3 10@$3 20: very good to very choice do. at $3 25@$5 65: City Mills Extra, shipping grades at the low to fair range, at $6 10@$6 50, and higher, mostly at $6 10@$6 20: do., for South America, $6 33 @$7 25 for fair to fancy; do., for English markets, quoted at $5 15@$5 20; do., Family Extra, $6 50@ $7 50, the latter for fancy; very inferior to very good shipping Extra Western, $4 90@$5 25 for odd lots and brass, chiefly at $5 10@$5 20: very good to very choice do. at $5 25@$5 65, mostly at $5 30@$5 45; other grades at proportionate rates.....Included in the reported sales were 2,230 bbls. low Extras, for shipment, mostly at $5 10@$5 85; 1,350 bbls. City Mill Extras, nearly all for the West Indies; 2,300 bbls. Minnesota clear, of which 900 bbls. for export at $5 35@ $5 75; 2,100 bbls. do. straight Extras, these mainly at $5 85@$6 60; 1,400 bbls. Patent, chiefly to the home trade, and 1,000 bbls. do. from spring wheat, at $6 75@$7 75; 2,900 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (of which 800 bbls. for export at $6 20@$6 50) 450 bbls. Patent Extras, 1,150 bbls. Superfine and 1,500 bbls. No. 2, and odd lots of sour and unsound Flour, in lots, at $2@$4 90, and 44,300 bales to-day,

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Friday, April 5:

Richard V. Harnett, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, Henry J. Cullen, Esq., Referee, sold the two-story brick store, with lot 25 by 137.6, No. 708 Broadway, east side, 123.4 feet north of 4th-st., for $31,000; to William Moser. The same auctioneer, under a similar court decree, George W. Wingate, Esq., Referee, disposed of a four-story brown-stone-front building, with lot 20 by 80, on 4th-av., east side, 80.5 feet south of 62d-st., for $5,000, to the Independent Liberal Church, plaintiff in the legal action. Also, under a similar court order, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, sold the two four-story and basement brown-stone-front houses, with lots together in size 42.2 by 70, Nos. 1,307 and 1,309 4th-av., north-west corner of 85th-st., for $17,500, to Equitable Life Assurance Company, plaintiff. And also, under a similar order, L. Bradford Prince, Esq., Referee, disposed of a two-story frame house, with a plot of land 72 by 316 by 198.10 by 200 by 41, on Boston road, west side, running through to Franklin-av., and adjoining the lands of Joseph Pollock, at Morrisania, for $6,950, to same purchaser.

William Kennelly, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, Maurice Leyne, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story and basement brown-stone-front dwelling-houses, with lot 20 by 75, No. 432 Lexington-av., west side, 60.5 feet north of 46th-st., for $16,500 to T. W. Burd.

Hugh N. Camp, also under a similar court order, Morris Ellis, Esq., Referee, sold the two two-story and basement brick houses, with lots each 16.8 by 100.11, Nos. 442 and 444 East 120th-st., south side, 125 feet west of Avenue A, for $5,000, to Lucius Bradley, as Executor and plaintiff in the legal action.

The remaining sales were adjourned as follows: Sale by Hugh N. Camp of the two houses, with lots, Nos. 2008 and 2010 East 67th-st., east of 3d-av., to April 8. Sale by William Kennelly of the three lots, Nos. 810, 822, and 848 1st-av., south of 46th-st., and similar houses, with lots, Nos. 202 and 204 East 46th-st., east of 1st-av., to April 19, and sale by Richard V. Harnett of the house, with lot, No. 44 West 54th-st., west of 5th-av., to April 12.

The sale of the house and lot No. 133 Macdougal-st., north of 3d-st., and the house, with lot, No. 121 West 3d-st., announced by E. H. Ludlow & Co. for yesterday, was withdrawn.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

Saturday, April 6.

By Bernard Smyth, Supreme Court partition sale, N. H. Clement, Esq., Referee, of the following City real estate: Two three-story brick buildings, with lot 20 by 100, No. 460 Washington-st., west side, 50 feet north of Watts-st.; also, two-story, attic, and basement brick house, with lot 20 by 50, No. 96 Watts-st., 80 feet west of Washington-st., and the two-story and basement brick house, with lot 22 by 69.6, No. 581 Broome-st., south side, 156 feet east of Hudson-st.

By Blackwell & Biker, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James P. Keese, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick warehouse, with lot 27 by 87 by 25 by 87, No. 18 Mulberry-st., east side, between Worth and Park sts.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. Grant Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of a five-story brick tenement-house and store, with lot 25 by 75, on Lewis-st., west side, 175 feet south of Delancey-st.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Elliot Sandford, Esq., Referee, of the two four-story brick dwelling-houses, with lots each 16.8 by 80, Nos. 691 and 693 2d-av., west side, 49.5 feet north of 37th-st.

By C. J. Lyon, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Scott Lord, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 64, No. 625 Lexington-av., east side, 80.5 feet north of 53d-st.

EXCHANGE SALES—FRIDAY, APRIL 5.

NEW-YORK.

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 two-story brick store, with lot, No. 708 Broadway, s. s., 123.4 ft. n. of 4th-st., lot 25x137.6 ..... $31,000
2 four-story and basement brown-stone-front building, with lot, 4th-av., e. s., 80.5 ft. s. of 62d-st., lot 20x80 5,000
3 four-story and basement brown-stone-front dwelling-houses, with lots, Nos. 1,307 and 1,309 4th-av., n. w. corner of 85th-st., lots together in size 42x70 17,500
1 two-story frame house, with plot of land, Boston road, w. s., running through to Franklin-av., and adjoining the lands of Joseph Pollock, at Morrisania, 72x316x198.10x200x41 6,950

By William Kennelly.

1 four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot, No. 432 Lexington-av., w. s., 60.5 ft.) n. of 46th-st., lot 20x75 ..... $16,500

By Hugh N. Camp.

2 two-story brick houses, with lots, Nos. 442 and 444 East 120th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Avenue A, each lot 16.8x100.11 5,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, April 4.

53d-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 8th-av., 18.9x100.5; Frank T. Etheridge to Michael W. Divine..... $15,000
Avenue D, n. w. corner 9th-st., 46.6x93; John F. Wyld to George S. Wright..... nom.
76th-st., s. s., 205 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x102.2; Joseph A. Schwab to Jacob Hoffman..... 1,500
27th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., lot No. 20; also, 10th-av., w. s., 73.9 ft. s. of 27th-st., 50x100; also, 11th-st., s. s., 160 ft. w. of 4th-av., 50x100; all Block 3, S. W. Courtlandt..... 3,600
74th-st., n. s., 280 ft. e. of 5th-av., 20x102.2; Jacob F. Wyckoff and wife to G. A. Goldsmith..... nom.
Lawrence-st., s. s., e. of Broadway, 25x 100; John Ruger to C. Frank..... 11,800
Bedford-st., w. s., 28 ft. n. of Christopher-st., 12.4x75; D. Goldsmith, wife to Jacob Greenhouse; also, Wallabout, bet. 119th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100; James Agnew to M. A. Wellinghoff..... nom.
Suffolk-st., e. s., 75 ft. n. of C. H. Bogardus and wife to Henry Ritzberg..... 14,200
Downing-st., n. s., 224.4 ft. w. of Bleecker-st., 15.9x75; Peter D. Elmendorf and wife to Charles B. Sonfield..... 10,000
74th-st., n. s., 260 ft. e. of 5th-av., 20x102.2; G. A. Goldsmith and wife to J. P. Wyckoff..... nom.
Bleecker-st., s. e. corner of Thompson-st., 25x 125; John L. Sutherland, Executor, to A. Van Sinderen..... nom.
Clarement-av., s. s., 700 ft. n. of 122d-st., irregular; A. Livermore and husband to W. E. Post. 131st-st., n. s., 235 ft. w. of 5th-av., 100x198.10; Abijah Curtiss and wife to Frank Curtiss..... 38,000
Lexington-av., n. w. corner of 53d-st., 21x68; Z. Staab and wife to A. Staab..... nom.
Avenue B, e. s., 19 ft. s. of 8th-st., 18x70; David J. Patten and wife to J. Nichols..... nom.
10th-st., s. s., 63 ft. e. of 2d-av., 26.7x irregular; T. Nichols to D. J. Patten..... nom.
53d-st., s. s., 362.6 ft. e. of 8th-av., 18.9x irregular; W. H. Ferris to Mary M. Valentine..... nom.
Same property, 18.9x100.5; M. M. Valentine and husband to James H. Laridon..... 10,500
47th-st., s. s., 115.9 ft. e. of Madison-av., 18.6x 74; A. Livermore and husband to W. E. Post. 87th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 3d-av., 50x100.8; Samuel Carter and husband to E. C. Benedict. 57th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 3d-av.; same to same. Governeur-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Jefferson-st., lot Brady..... 10,000
45th-st., s. s., 79 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x100.5; S. Ryder and husband to A. D. Campbell..... nom.
3d-av., n. e. corner of 44th-st., 20x100.5; same to same..... 16,000
Bleecker-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Thompson-st., 25x 75; J. L. Sutherland to J. Van Sinderen..... nom.
85th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25x102.2; S. B. Cobb, Executor, to V. Brush..... 2,858
Charles-st., n. s., 46 ft. w. of Bleecker-st., 20x94.5; A. Schumacher and wife to John H. Seaman..... 1,000
31st-st., n. s., 160 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x98.9; also, 112th-st., s. s., 241.3 ft. w. of 3d-av., 18.9x100.11; John Shearer and wife to Q. McAdam..... nom.
Pitch-st., e. s., 160 ft. w. of Washington-av., 60.6x72x25x23, 34th Ward; P. Elmendorf and wife to Susan A. Turner..... 1,600
Fairmount-av., e. s., lot No. 21 map Fairmount; A. M. Benedict to Anna M. Benedict..... 500
Charl.-on-st., No. 62, leasehold; C. Kittridge to John Forshay..... 1,000
41st-st., s. s., lots Nos. 1,126, 1,127, and 1,128; R. F. Farrell, Referee, to E. Z. Ward..... 7,000
112th-st., s. s., 281.6 ft. w. of 4th-av., 16x100.11; W. A. Boyd, Referee, to Jordan L. Mott..... 5,500
68th-st., s. s., 323 ft. e. of Avenue A, 75x100.4; also, 68th-st. and East River; J. G. Sinclair, Referee, to H. Langdon..... 8,000
41st-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x98.9; B. C. Chestwood, Referee, to E. F. Jones..... 2,200
Bidgood-st., s. s., 19 ft. s. of Stanton-st., 24x60; J. H. Toone, Referee, to P. Dorner..... 5,700
9th-av., s. e. corner of 55th-st.; William S. Kelley, Receiver, to B. W. Bonney..... nom.

LEASES RECORDED.

Pell-st., Nos. 12 and 14, part of, 3 years; Manhattan Life Insurance Company to A. Gopsill..... $800
6th-av., No. 472, 5 years; W. Britton to E. J. Lemon..... 1,700
122d-st., s. s., e. of 2d-av., 7 years; K. F. Ingraham to Isaac Canfield..... 500
42d-st., West, No. 110, 1 year; M. C. Wolton to Young Men's Hebrew Association..... 2,200

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Bogert, Charles P., to John W. Young; West 45th-st., w. of 3d-av.; 4 years..... $2,000
Baker, Henry C., to Anna Ottendorfer; n. s. 87th-st., w. of 3d-av., 3 years..... 7,500
Same to same; s. s. 87th-st., w. of 3d-av., 3 years..... 7,500
Baker, Henry C., to John Rell, Trustee; n. s. 87th-st., w. of 3d-av., 6 months..... 466
Burgess, H. V., and husband to Annie F. Shardlow; n. s. 46th-st., w. of 6th-av., 3 years..... 5,000
Grace, Charles, Jacksen, to B. Rapp; n. s. 163th-st., e. of 3d-av., 1 year..... 5,000
Gregorius, Jacob, and wife to Louis Ott; 175 Livingston-st., 3 years..... 2,000
Laird, James H., and wife, to Peter Reiss, s. s. of 53d-st., e. of 8th-av., 5 years..... 3,000
Lorleau, Henry, and wife to Veizans' Savings Institution; n. s. of 25th-st., e. of 1st-av., 1 year..... 4,000
Same to same, n. s. of 25th-st., e. of 1st-av., 1 year..... 4,000
Same to same, n. s. of 25th-st., e. of 1st-av., 1 year..... 4,000
Martin, Moses J., and wife, to Annie W. Gould, n. s. of 70th-st., e. of 4th-av., 5 years..... 7,000
O'Keefe, James, and wife, to C. E. Tvelin, n. s. of 51st., e. of 7th-av., 3 years..... 10,000
Overpick, Samuel W. and wife, to Rachel A. Overpick, w. s. of 10th-av., n. of 27th-st., 5 years..... 4,000
Renault, Francs, and wife, to V. Fichet, w. s. of Macdougal-st., n. of Minetta-lane, 3 years..... 3,000
Reilly, Patrick, and wife, to A. Simm, s. e. corner of Avenue B and 10th-st., 1 year..... 2,000
Smith, Zadoc, and wife, to William Demuth, n. w. corner of Lexington-av. and 53d-st., 3 years..... 15,000
Tracy, Miles, and husband, to William Hagan, n. s. of 62d-st., w. of 4th-av., 3 years..... 1,000
Woo', Samuel, to Edward T. Schenck, w. s. of Broadway, n. of Franklin-st., 1 year..... 10,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Bostwick, John A., to William H. Earle..... $15,000
Brush, Alfred E., Executor, to James A. Platt, Trustee..... 5,000
Runnen, Fred., to Abr. C. Schermerhorn..... 5,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE SEVEN FIRST-CLASS NEW brown-stone houses, pleasantly located, north side 77th-st., near Madison-av. each 18.9x250 feet; lots 102 feet; three full stories, high-stoop, basement, and sub-cellar; most conveniently arranged throughout; each first story and basement cabinet finished; well built, plumbed, sewered, and ventilated; brick furnaces, improved ranges, together with every modern improvement. To close the sale of them without delay, they are now offered at a low price and on easy terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st, or WM. L. JAQUES, owner, on the premises.
April 4, 1878.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT A BARGAIN—67TH-AV., NORTH-WEST CORNER 130TH-ST. One of the most magnificent and complete double gentleman's residences in the City, with well-appointed stable adjoining. The dwelling contains every known convenience throughout, finished in cabinet-work by Messrs. Pottier & Stymus, and substantially built by day's work. The elegant mirrors, &c., go with the property. Permits and full particulars at 4 Pine, 33 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av. Y. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

NO. 62 WEST 47TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Superb four-story finely-decorated dwelling.

ALSO,

No. 2 West 51st-st., adjoining 5th-av., magnificent four-story residence. Both for sale very low, by order of Julius Wohl, Esq., Assignee of Messrs. Netter & Co. Apply to Y. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine, 33 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av.

A SUPERB FOUR-STORY EXTRA SIZE brown-stone dwelling on Madison-av., near 60th-st., for sale at great sacrifice, or trade for smaller house and cash. JACOB V. D. WYCKOFF, No. 30 Pine-st., Nos. 252 and 1,267 Broadway.

N.B.—Three hundred others, reduced prices and rentals, New-York, Brooklyn, and country.

AT LOW PRICES FOR FIRST-CLASS WORK—New houses, different sizes; superb 30-feet house, No. 22 West 40th-st., constructed in the most substantial manner, cabinet finish, elegant artistic designs, sideboards, mirrors, cornices; must be seen to be appreciated. O'REILLY BROTHERS, Builders and Architects, No. 115 East 43d-st.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—TEN FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone houses, situate on Lexington-av. and 47th-st.; different sizes, new, well built; complete in every respect, with brick furnaces in cellars; price low; terms easy. Apply on the premises to DAVID DE VENNY.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, FURNISHED—Three-story brown-stone front, No. 317 West 51st-st., handsomely furnished, and in the best order; to be seen any time; would entertain an offer to exchange for a home on the Hudson, south of Peekskill, not less than four acres. RANDELL, owner, Nos. 54 and 56 8th-av.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—NO. 2 WASHington-place, near Broadway. Apply to GENIO C. SCOTT, No. 615 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE MORLOT, JACOB STETTHEIMER, and SOLOMON NORDLINGER, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—The undersigned will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the 27th day of April, 1878, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the Fulton Hotel, situate on Main-street, in the City of Paterson, State of New-Jersey, all the right, title, and interest which said George Morlot, or the said bankrupts, or the undersigned, as Assignee of his, or them, have in bankruptcy had on the 20th day of June, A. D. 1877, in and to all that certain tract, lot, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of Paterson, County of Passaic, and State of New-Jersey, beginning in the northerly line of Fifth-avenue, at a point in the same three hundred and twenty-three feet westerly from the corner on the easterly line of land heretofore conveyed to George Christie by Riverside proprietors, and running thence (1) westerly along the northerly line of Fifth-avenue 200 feet to the land formerly subject to the easterly edge of the Passaic River; thence (2) north-easterly along the same 250 feet; thence (3) easterly parallel with Fifth-avenue 200 feet, and thence (4) south-westerly 250 feet in a straight line to the place of beginning; being the same premises which were conveyed to the said George Morlot by George Christie and wife, by deed dated July 14, 1868, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Passaic County in Book No. 3 of Deeds, page 175, July 7, 1868. Said property will be sold subject to unpaid taxes and assessments.—Dated New-York, April 5, 1878. ETHELBERT M. LOW, Assignee, 31 Broadway.

WM. G. LOW, Att'y for Assignee, 59 and 61 Wall-st., New-York. ap6-law3wS*

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE,

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF CHARLES M. CONNOLLY, DECEASED, OF THE IMPROVED PROPERTY,

NO. 55 WATTS-ST. NO. 129 WEST 49TH-ST. UNIMPROVED PROPERTY,

5 lots south-east corner of BROADWAY AND 59TH-ST., opposite Central Park.

8 lots, with the improvements, on the easterly side of 11TH-AV., BOULEVARD OF HARLEM, comprising the entire front between 129th and 130th sts., and lots on 9TH AND 10TH AVS., 211TH, 212TH, 213TH, 214TH, 215TH, AND 216TH STS., and water-fronts on HARLEM RIVER, On TUESDAY, April 9, At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

Title to all this property is perfect.
$5 PER CENT. on bond and mortgage, at 6 per cent.
Book maps at office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALE OF HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY.—The subscriber will sell at public auction, at the Court-house, in the City of Poughkeepsie, on MONDAY, April 8, at 11 o'clock A. M., the country seat lately occupied by Theodore R. Wetmore, at New-Hamburg, consisting of about 57 acres. For particulars inquire of J. S. VAN CLEEF, Plaintiff's Attorney, Poughkeepsie, N.Y. R. E. TAYLOR, Referee.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

APARTMENT BUILDING, NOS. 126 TO 130 East 44th-st. May 1: unfurnished apartment with 12 rooms, all light, plumbing and ventilation perfect, supplied with every convenience for first-class family desiring well-arranged and spacious accommodations Can be seen from 10 till 2.

TO LET—129TH-ST., MADISON AND 5TH AVS.—Large mansion; 16 rooms, perfect order; six lots ground; fine stable, greenhouses; also, Wallabout, bet. 124th and 125th sts., three-story brown-stone; perfect order; 22 feet wide.
PORTER & CO., No. 173 East 125th-st.

TO LET—HOUSES, WITH GARDENS; 140TH-ST. between Lenox and 7th-avs.; two modern three-story side brick houses, with all improvements, and in good order; each with handsome garden; splendid location; low rent. Inquire on premises of Mrs. HOGAN, or of HUME BROS., No. 127 Clinton-place.

APARTMENTS IN THE ELEGANT NEW Building south-west corner 5th-av. and 29th-st. to rent: all modern improvements; hall boys; steam; no kitchens; steam elevator: low prices. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or 1,130 Broadway.

SEVENTEENTH-ST., (STUYVESANT SQUARE.—Parlor flat, seven rooms; all the improvements; in perfect order; rent, $700.
L. J. CARPENTER.
No. 25 3d-av. Bible House.

LENOX, CORNER 5TH-AV. AND 13TH-ST.—Apartments for families at greatly reduced rents; parlor, bedroom, and dressing-room, for gentleman, at $400 per year.

APARTMENT IN THE KENSINGTON—TO Let from May 1: 57th-st. and 4th-av.; frescoed and freshly painted; rooms all light; rent moderate. Apply to JANITOR.

TO LET—RECENTLY AND FULLY FURNISHED, and in complete order, a very desirable residence, below 59th-st., near 5th-av.; rent reasonable. Address Post Office Box No. 2,874, New-York.

TWO CHOICE APARTMENTS—TENTERDEN, No. 285 West 125th; fine location, oriel windows; for refined families; janitor, luxuriant garden, rear playground. Summer-house; elegant, romantic.

TO LET—A LARGE NUMBER OF HOUSES, FURnished, unfurnished, in all parts of the City. Full lists of City and country property to let can be had at my office. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

NO. 112 EAST 78TH-ST.—TO A SMALL American family, fully or partially furnished house, near Central Park. Owner would board in lieu of rent, if agreeable to the parties.

BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.—CHOICE FLATS at reduced rentals; must be seen.
JOSEPH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED DWELLING ON 38TH-st., between 5th and 6th avs. W. S. LATTING, No. 72 Wall-st.

TO LET—AN OLD-FASHIONED COUNTRY house, with a large garden, corner 5th-av. and 132d-st. For terms apply at No. 285 5th-av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET—VERY LOW, TO A RESPONSIBLE TENant, three or four lofts of the marble store, No. 27 Great Jones-st., 20x109. Apply to DESMARAIS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, 270. 257 Broadway.

TO LEASE FROM 1ST MAY—A PIER ON THE North River, with covered shed, and depth of water sufficient for the largest vessels. Address Box No. 4,723 Times Office.

TO LET CHEAP—LARGE NEW STORES ON Broadway, 30th-st., and 6th-av.
JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

OWNER OF ABOUT 500 UNINCUMBERED choice located lots, on which is a noble mansion, with elegant improvements, and adjacent to Brooklyn Prospect Park, will sell, or will exchange, in whole or in part, for city or country property, and balance time, on long dates; taxes only nominal; to an enterprising man there is a fortune in this. Address OWNER, Box No. 112 Times Office, with property proposed.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE, consisting of 10,000 acres of land, situate in the County of York, in the Province of New-Brunswick, on St. Johns River and Shogomoc Creek. Land heavily timbered with hemlock, spruce, and hard woods. In connection therewith is a first-class water-power saw-mill, seven dwellings, store-house, blacksmith and carpenter shops, and other improvements. Produce can be manufactured with equal facility in Europe or the States. To parties wishing to engage in the manufacture of lumber and bark extracts a rare opportunity is offered. For further particulars address FRANK L. JONES, Grove Three County, N. B.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT MANSION, AND SUPERIOR LARGE GRANITE MANSION and elegant furniture, (by Herter Brothers, as a cost or about $70,000;) large stone stables and coach-house of the first order; complete modern construction, and over 50 acres of lawn, pasture, &c. Mansion built about three years since, standing on a high point in a lawn of 30 acres, and is unsurpassed for style, elegance, comfort, and accommodations (about 53 rooms) on the continent.

The interior finish is cabinet work by the skilled workmen of Herter Brothers, and, all in all, wonderfully fine.

Fifteen miles from 42d-st., on the banks of the Hudson, reached by drive through Central Park or by rail in 40 minutes to depot.

The establishment as it stands, including furniture, has cost about $600,000, and it can be bought for less than one-third of that amount. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A MAGNIFICENT FARM AND COUNTRY seat at North Kingston, opposite the fine country seats of Mr. W. Astor and Mr. Delyseer at Barrytown, on the Hudson, comprising 200 acres choice land, with 1,000 feet river front; private dock; channel runs close to shore; large old-fashioned mansion and extensive and good farm buildings; the property is well adapted for stock-raising, or for a gentleman's farm; the property is unincumbered, and will be sold at a bargain or exchanged on a cash basis for house or good business property in New-York. S. W. CARRINGTON, care of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—IN ITHACA, NEAR CORNELL UNIVERSITY.—Three large houses with as many acres of land attached as shall be desired. All of these overlook the town of Ithaca, Cayuga Lake, and the Cornell University buildings. The house is nearly new; hot and cold water throughout; furnace, range, &c.; wide piazzas front and rear; views unsurpassed; about six and a half acres in lawn and garden; plenty of fruit; all necessary outbuildings; price, $20,000. Apply to Mrs. R. A. WATKINSON, Gramercy Park House.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—ON HIGH GROUND, a brick two-story and French roof house on the bank of the Hudson River, two hours' ride from the City, furnished or unfurnished; all improvements, with gas-house, barn, gate-house, and ice-house; full supply of ice for the Summer; garden, with plenty of fruit and shade trees; 20 minutes' ride from depot; view cannot be surpassed on the Hudson; house in first-class order; will rent to suit the times, or sell same.
C. H. WADE,
No. 29 Moore-st., between Front and South.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED, FOR A RESIDENCE or boarding-house, the elegant place called "LINWOOD," near Rhinebeck, on the Hudson, containing mansion-house, two cottages, gate lodge, stables, ice and boat houses, with some 85 acres of lawn and shade-trees. Rent, $1,000 per annum. Apply to WILLIAM H. DUNNING, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—HOUSE, FURNISHED, AT CORNWALL, on the Hudson, for the season of six or eight months, suitable for a boarding-house: a large three-story frame dwelling, containing 20 rooms, all in good order, situated on high ground, within three minutes' walk of the ice house, stabling and carriage room, fine garden, fruit in abundance; possession any time; rent $300; references exchanged. Address Box No. 113 Times Office.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—ONE of the most desirable residences in Perth Amboy, N. J.; splendidly located, with fine view of the bay; 10 minutes' walk from depot. Apply on premises, or to A. B. MARSH, North-German Fire Insurance Company, No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

TO LET—AT NEWTOWN, LONG ISLAND, A handsome French roof house; 13 rooms; all modern improvements; billiard-room, bath, two water-closets, stable; five minutes from station; also, adjoining the above, a furnished cottage, eight rooms. Inquire of owner, D. S. MORE, No. 165 Pearl-st.

A GENTEEL PARTY, NO BOARDING—A house-keeper, can find three floors, (nine rooms,) in handsome brown-stone house, (furnished or unfurnished,) in exchange for first-class board for two persons. Address H., *Herald* Box No. 112.

HOMES IN THE COUNTRY.—THE CENTRAL New-Jersey Land Improvement Company have desirable houses to let at various places on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st., New-York.

LONG ISLAND SOUND.—AT GREEN'S FARMS Station, New-York and New-Haven Railroad, to let, furnished, for season or year, large house and stable; fine lawn, orchard, and garden; rent low. Call or address OWNER, No. 34 Wall-st., basement.

FORDHAM.—TO RENT, WITHIN 8 MINUTES' walk of depot, a large house: 13 rooms, stable, and one acre ground; all in fine order; rent $40. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 152 Broadway.

TO LET, RIVERDALE, ON HUDSON—ENGlish cottage; fine view; four acres; five minutes' walk from depot; rent $100.
CHARLES SUYDAM, No. 16 Wall-st.

BEAUTIFUL PLACE IN STAMFORD; briefly furnished; low rent, or board for owner, wife, and child. JENKINS.

A LOW RENT—RESIDENCE, 1½ MILES FROM Passaic, close to depot. JONES, No. 134 William-st.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE—The steamers of this line take the Lane Rooms recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.
BALTIC, Capt. PASSELL.....Thursday, April 11, noon
ADRIATIC, Capt. PERKINS, Thursday, April 18, 6 A. M.
BRITANNIC, Capt. Parry.....Saturday, April 27, 2 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments, safety, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, April 20, 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, April 20, 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, April 25, noon.
From Pier No. 45 North River.
CABIN, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's pier foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.
GEN. WERDER, Sat., April 6 | MOSEL.....Sat., April 20
HERMANN, Sat., April 13 | ODER.....Sat., April 27
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
PEREIRE, Dazeau.....Wednesday, April 17, 5 P. M.
VILLE DE PARIS, Durand.....Wednesday, May 1, 4:30 P. M.
SAINT LAURENT, Lachesnez.....Wed., May 8, 10 A. M.
For freight or passage apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.
For freight and passage at Philadelphia to JOSEPH DORNELL, No. 1,225 Chestnut-st.
AUGUSTE BELIN, No. 2 Chestnut-st.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Devonia.....April 3, 7 A. M. | California.....April 20, 8 A. M.
Anchoria.....April 13, 2 P. M. | Bolivia.....April 27, 2 P. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
Australia.....April 10, 11 A. M. | Alsatia.....April 24, noon.
Cabins, $65 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $26 gold.
Company's piers, Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

NATIONAL LINE.—PIERS 44 AND 39 N. R.
FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks):
Italy, Thurs., April 11, 11 A. M. | Holland, April 24, 10 A. M.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Erin, Sat., April 6, 7 A. M. | Helvetia, Sat., April 13, 1 P. M.
Cabin passage with wine, $80 to $100. Steerage, $30 gold, from £21 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
BOTHNIA, WED., April 10 | *RUSSIA....WED., April 24
ALGERIA, WED., April 17 | SCYTHIA....WED., May 1
Cabin passage and berth, $80 to $100, gold.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, AND THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
From Pier 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, April 11
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, April 18
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, April 25
First cabin, $55 and $70, according to accommodations. Return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $40. Steerage, $26.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents.
73 Broadway, New-York.
STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave from Pier No. 3 North River.
HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Drakes...Tues., April 16, 3 P. M.
CITY OF Washington, Timmerman.....Tues., April 23, 3 P. M.
CITY OF HAVANA, Dearing.....Tues., April 30, 3 P. M.

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.
Via Havana. Progreso, Campeachy, Frontera.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Drakes, Tuesday, April 16.
CITY OF MERIDA, Reynolds, Tuesday, April 30.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans April 24 and May 18, for Vera Cruz via Matamoros, Tuxpan, and Tampico, making close connection with steamers for New-York; and all the above ports.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
HOLSATIA, Thur., April 11 | WIELAND, Thur., April 25
HAMMONIA, Thur., April 18 | SURVIA.....Thur., May 2
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., G. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents. General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 63 N. R.:
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, April 9, 10 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, April 23, at 10 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, April 30, 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, according to state room; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, AND OREGON.
Sailing from Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
For the ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, connecting for Central and South America:
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY.....Tuesday, April 9
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship COLON.....Friday, April 19
Connecting for Central and South America.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Wednesday, May 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand:
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Monday, April 15
For freight and passage apply at Company's Office, No. 8 Bowling Green, New-York.

SAVANNAH,

FLORIDA, NASSAU, HAVANA, AND SO

THE MONMOUTH PARK SALE

THE COURSE BOUGHT BY NEW-YORK CAPITALISTS.

PROPERTY THAT IS SAID TO HAVE COST $250,000, SOLD UNDER THE SHERIFF'S HAMMER FOR $9,655, SUBJECT TO A HEAVY MORTGAGE.

The Monmouth Park Race-course, at Long Branch, was sold yesterday by the Sheriff of Monmouth County, to satisfy two mortgages held by Dr. Benjamin Bailey, of No. 344 West Fourteenth-street, New-York. There were, in all, six mortgages upon the property. The first was for $40,000, held by Dr. Bailey. Thesecond and third were for $8,839 27, also held by Dr. Bailey. The fourth was for $5,000, supposed to have been held by personal friends of John Chamberlain. The fifth was for $9,000, held by President White, of the Grocer's Bank, of New-York. The sixth, for $2,000, was held by a trotting association that lost money on the track last Fall. Dr. Bailey's second and third mortgages were foreclosed, and it was to satisfy these that the property was sold, the purchaser assuming the first mortgage, which, it was announced, must be paid at once, to avoid foreclosure.

If the Sheriff of Monmouth County had desired to keep the sale a profound secret, he could not have gone about it more privately. A Sheriff's sale of "three bay mares" was advertised all over the county town by flaring posters, that were equaled only by the bills announcing the sale of "one fine black horse;" but the sale of the extensive Monmouth Park property had to be content with little proof-slips from some country newspaper office, which were altogether lost among the thousands of other slips of the same kind which ornament the Freehold bill-boards.

The attendance at the sale was remarkably small. Any number of Freeholders dropped into the Sheriff's office to see what was going on, but they did not bid, and interesting purchasers were few. Among those who were in the Court-house corridor at 2 o'clock were ex-Gov. Parker, who lives in Freehold; Arthur V. Conover, proprietor of the Brighton Hotel at Long Branch; Charles Lloyd, Gen. Anderson, Mr. D. D. Withers, Mr. Edward Q. Keasbey, of Newark, representing Dr. Bailey, and President White, of the Grocers' Bank.

A deputy Sheriff took his place in the hall and read the terms of sale: Twenty per cent. to be paid in cash and the remainder on or before the 3d of May, when the deed will be delivered; the property to be sold subject to a mortgage of $40,000, held by Dr. Bailey. The following statement of claims against the property was then read:

Second and third mortgages	$8,839 27
Interest to April 19, 1878	152 57
Costs	131 30
Interest	2 26
Total	$9,125 40
Property sold subject to first mortgage	$40,000 00
Interest to April 19, 1878	6,681 67
Insurance	249 00
Interest	79 44
Taxes	357 90
Taxes	176 00—47,534 45
Total of claims against the property	$56,659 85

Besides the Sheriff's fee, which will be about $125. The auctioneer had no sooner asked for a bid than Lawyer Keasbey, representing Dr. Bailey, offered $5,000. Mr. Withers, leaning luxuriously back in his chair, (he was one of the few who could capture a chair,) raised this, without hesitation, to $5,500, and Mr. Keasbey went up to $6,000. There was then a slight pause, which Mr. Withers broke by raising suddenly to $9,000. After another lull, in everything except the auctioneer's voice, Mr. Keasbey raised his bid to $9,270, very nearly the amount of the second and third mortgages and the Sheriff's fee. Some very small bidding then began. Mr. Withers raised the $9,270 bid to $9,275, and Mr. Keasbey raised this to $9,278. Mr. Withers went up to $9,279. Then came another pause, which was broken in a few minutes by a new bidder, who offered $9,500. This bidder proved to be Mr. B. L. Blackford, and it was said that he was bidding in the interest of John Chamberlain, to raise the price high enough to pay off the fourth mortgage. Mr. Withers raised this to $9,505, and Mr. Blackford, without hesitation, went up to $9,600. Mr. Withers again added $5, making it $9,605, and Mr. Blackford raised it to $9,650. Mr. Withers bid $9,655, and when Mr. Blackford went to $9,700 the former raised it to $9,705. But before Mr. Withers' bid was cold, another long pause began. Mr. Blackford and the auctioneer went into the Sheriff's office, followed by Mr. Withers, and Mr. Keasbey. Somebody had evidently questioned the genuineness of Mr. Blackford's bids, and when it was again announced that the gentleman that the $40,000 mortgage must be paid at once, and could not stand, he withdrew his last bid, leaving Mr. Withers' $9,655 bid standing. The auctioneer again cried the property, at this price, but there were no further offers, and the park was sold to Mr. Withers for $9,655.

Mr. Withers announced that he has bought the property for a number of gentlemen, most of whom are members of the Executive Committee of the American Jockey Club. They are Messrs. Pierre Lorillard, George L. Lorillard, George Peabody Wetmore, August Belmont, D. D. Withers, and any others that these gentlemen may associate with themselves.

The new company propose to give the first races at Monmouth Park on the Saturday preceding the Fourth of July, on the Fourth, and on the two days following.

John Chamberlain's club-house, near the West End Hotel, in Long Branch, is to be sold by the Sheriff on the 15th of April. It is said that two mortgages, one for $27,000 and the other for $15,000, are held, respectively, by Mr. John Hoey, of Adams Express, and by Mr. Morgan Jones. Mr. Chamberlain is sick in the Astor House.

By a peculiar New-Jersey law, anything movable on mortgaged real estate may be taken away by the mortgagee, and Mr. Withers, a short time ago, bought 1,700 feet of the Monmouth Park fence to save it from destruction.

THE DEBT OF ST. ANN'S CHURCH.

MEETING TO CONSIDER THE SUBJECT—A LARGE SUM YET TO BE RAISED—OUTSIDE HELP TO BE ASKED FOR.

After the evening service and lecture in St. Ann's Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, last night, Rev. Dr. Schenck, the Rector, requested the congregation to remain, in order that they might have a conference in regard to the efforts which are being made to pay off the debt on the church. There had been, he feared, a slight misunderstanding in regard to the meeting. It was not expected that any great thing would be done, or that anything of startling importance would be made known, but the meeting had been called for the purpose of ascertaining what had been done with the subscription-books before asking for help from outside. During the past week he had received many loving tokens of sympathy and several substantial proofs of individual interest in the work in which they were engaged. One gentleman had subscribed $1,000, while several smaller sums had been received, including $5 from a servant girl and $6 each from two others. One lady had given $250, another $100, and another had guaranteed the expenses of an entertainment, amounting to about $60, to be given by the ladies of the congregation after Lent. Besides, a lady had placed in his hands a large and magnificent diamond ring, which cost $850, and which she said might be sold for the benefit of the church. All these things indicated a generous feeling among the people. One gentleman outside the church had subscribed $500, and a vestryman of a sister church had asked him when he was going to call upon him for assistance.

At the conclusion of Dr. Schenck's address, Mr. Cutting, a son-in-law of the Rector, made a statement in regard to the present condition of the subscription-list. The amount raised by the congregation was about $44,000, and by outsiders, $4,538. The small subscription-books were then collected, and the amounts upon them footed up $1,309 77. Dr. Schenck said that, toward paying the debt of $138,000, they ought to raise $75,000 in the church, and that was all that he thought they would be able to accomplish. They expected to receive outside aid during the coming week. A concert by the choir of St. Thomas' Church, in New-York, will be given in St. Ann's Church on Tuesday evening, April 30, for the benefit of the fund.

KINGS COUNTY MILK EXCHANGE.

The annual meeting of the Kings County Milk Exchange was held yesterday afternoon at No. 398 Fulton-street, Brooklyn. Mr. Killmer, in behalf of the Railroad Committee, reported that the bill introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Henry to reduce the price of freight on milk had been in the hands of the Railroad Committee of the Assembly nearly four weeks, and the Legislative Committee were informed that the bill would positively come up in the Assembly on or before Wednesday next, and they had reason to believe it would be passed. A committee was appointed to confer with a committee representing the Orange County farmers, for the purpose of fixing the price of milk. The conference will be held in this City on the 16th instant. The following were then elected officers for the ensuing year: President, John Covert; Vice-Presidents, Edward Demings, A. Campbell, and J. P. Wiers; Secretary, N. S. Killmer; Assistant Secretary, William H. Pickney; Treasurer, John Cornell.

ALLEGED FRAUDS ON THE CUSTOMS.

David Anderson and Edward Connell, employed by Rufus Story, merchant, of Front-street, were arrested yesterday by United States Marshal Jeffreys on a charge of defrauding the United States of Customs duties. The complaint was sworn to by David H. Anderson, uncle of one of the prisoners, and charges that on Jan. 8 there were imported on the schooner Chillies 1,360 bags of pimento, from Montego Bay, as the property of D. Wessels; that the pimento in bags was duly weighed by the United States weighers, and a duty of 5 cents per pound imposed; that on the 17th of January the defendants returned to the weighers certain empty pimento bags, to have the tare allowance made and deducted from the gross weight, and that the bags so returned and weighed were made heavier than their true weight by a device of the defendants so as to induce a greater tare allowance than was actually due, and thus defraud the Government. United States Commissioner Osborn admitted the defendants to bail in $5,000 each. Mr. Story becoming their surety. George W. Kirk, of Clausen's Point, was rearrested on a bench warrant, yesterday, by United States Marshal Bernhard, and admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000. The prisoner is one of the many parties who are implicated in the famous Lawrence silk smuggling frauds, some five or six of whom have been lately rearrested.

THE JOSEPH D. LEWIS WILL CASE.

SOME FRESH AND INTERESTING DEVELOPMENTS—A NEW BATCH OF CLAIMANTS APPEAR—A PECULIAR FAMILY HISTORY.

Should the will of Joseph D. Lewis, the eccentric Hoboken millionaire, who died some time ago, leaving in part payment of the national debt a fortune estimated at $1,200,000, be broken by the contest now going on before Master in Chancery See, of Jersey City, there will be no lack of claimants for the undivided portion of the estate. Lewis was an engraver. He was a man of peculiar habits, lived all alone, and was generally supposed to be a bachelor. He was very neat in his person, had a remarkably dark complexion, and wore a brown wig to conceal his baldness. After the publication of his will a young woman, calling herself Jane R. Lewis, appeared, representing herself as his widow. She contested the probate of the will, her counsel being ex-Judge Fullerton, and Senator Charles Winfield, of New-Jersey. The suit is still undecided, but it is the general opinion that she has succeeded in making out a pretty good case. There are two questions involved in the contest—one as to the validity of the will itself, and the other as to the genuineness of her claim that she was married to the testator. Should she gain both points she will take one-third of the real estate, which is of trifling amount, and one-half of the personal property, of which the bulk of the sum at issue is composed, and which consists mainly of Government bonds. There will be left over $600,000 for the other heirs, provided they establish their relationship. Two have put in an appearance before the Master in Chancery. One is a man who represents himself to be an illegitimate son of the deceased, but who has done very little hitherto to establish his claim, and the other is a Mr. Cathcart, a gentleman of means, residing in Ireland, whose relationship is as good as conceded by all parties to the contest. The new batch call themselves nephews and nieces of Joseph D. Lewis. They say that their uncle was the illegitimate son of a man named Joseph Levy, residing in the Island of Jamaica. W. J. Levy lived with a mulatto woman named Jane Wright, and had by her five children—Joseph, Ezra, Abner, Lyman, and Flora. About the year 1800 Levy abandoned his mistress, and coming to this country, settled with his children in Pennsylvania. At the same time he changed his name to Gideon Lewis, in order that no one might be able to trace back to his offspring the illegitimacy of their birth. Jane Wright subsequently became the mistress of several different men, and bore to each a set of children, whom she named after their respective fathers. One of these daughters was known as Mary Elizabeth Listed. She, like her mother and sisters, was a remarkably beautiful woman. A surgeon in an English regiment stationed in Jamaica, Dr. Cathcart by name, lived with Miss Listed as her husband, and had from her two sons, whom he took to Ireland with him and educated. One of them is now a contestant of the will. All these assertions have been corroborated by testimony taken before the Master in Chancery.

The new claimants further say that when Gideon Lewis' children became of age they scattered. Ezra went to Michigan. Abner settled in Rensselaer County, N. Y. Flora married, and went to the town of Northumberland, Saratoga County, reside. Lyman is supposed to have gone to Delaware, and Joseph came to New-York. They were all in poor circumstances, and after a while lost track of each other, except Ezra and Abner, who kept up a sort of correspondence. All five are supposed to be dead. Abner left two sons and a daughter—William Lewis, who resides at Saratoga Springs; Adalia, the wife of Charles Saunders, who resides at the same place, and Nelson, at Troy. All these persons are well off and are highly respected. Ezra had a son and daughter—Joseph, whose whereabouts are unknown, and Amanda, who formerly lived at No. 152 North Pearl-street, Albany, and within three months has resided at No. 21 East Sixteenth-street, in this City. She has left the latter place, and cannot now be found. All trace has been lost of the descendants of Lyman and Flora Lewis. Abner's children have placed their claims in the hands of Sidney J. Cowen, an attorney of this City, who has advertised for the missing heirs. William Lewis declares that it has always been a tradition in the family that they had a rich uncle in Hoboken, who was known among them as "Stingy Ingin." He says he has seen letters from the deceased to his father, Abner, inviting the latter to visit him. He also asserts that many years ago he and his cousin Joseph had a long and pleasant interview on the New-York pier of the old Troy steamboat Swallow, which was afterward burned, with Joseph D. Lewis, who recognized them as his nephews. A point is made of the personal resemblance of Abner Lewis to the deceased. Abner is described as a man of dark complexion and very bald. Like his brother, he was also an engraver. Mr. Cowen says that he does not propose to put in an appearance for his clients in the present contest. He will content himself with procuring the necessary affidavits to entitle them to appear as the only bona fide relatives of the deceased, and will await the Chancellor's decision as to the validity of the will. If it should be broken, he will then make application for leave to prove the alleged relationship.

A LONG COACHING EXCURSION.

THE COACHING CLUB PREPARING FOR A DRIVE TO PHILADELPHIA AND BACK—ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE TRIP.

Upon the invitation of Mr. Fairman Rogers, of Philadelphia, the Coaching Club of this City will drive with him to Philadelphia on May 4, and the party accepting his invitation will probably make the journey across New-Jersey by coach. It has been arranged to have nine changes of horses, and Messrs. Delancey Kane, Frederic Bronson, S. R. Rives, G. P. Wetmore, G. E. Fearing, Fairman Rogers, T. A. Havemeyer, H. O. Pritsch, J. V. Parker, and Perry Belmont have each agreed to furnish a change, while it is expected that changes will also be offered by Messrs. Pierre Lorillard and F. Neilson. Should all these gentlemen volunteer to furnish changes, there will be three more than are required, and a drawing of lots will be made to decide who shall be dropped. It is probable that the start will be made at 7 o'clock on Saturday, May 4, from the Hotel Brunswick. Fifty-two miles out on the road, at Princeton, a halt will be made for luncheon. It is expected that the entire distance to Philadelphia will be traversed by 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and that Mr. Rogers' dinner of welcome will not be spoiled by any delay on the part of the travelers. The party will stay in Philadelphia on Sunday and start for New-York again on Monday morning, halting again at Princeton for lunch, and reaching this City in time for dinner. Fownes, the guard, will accompany the party, and wake the echoes with his merry horn. It is not improbable that this trip may be the beginning of a regular coaching line between this City and Philadelphia.

RAPID TRANSIT IN BROOKLYN.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS—THE NECESSITY OF RAPID TRANSIT CONCEDED—PROPOSITIONS FROM CAPITALISTS INVITED.

The Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners met yesterday afternoon at No. 113 Montague-street, Brooklyn, Mr. Felix Campbell in the chair. Messrs. Culyer, Adams, Lowery, and Clements, the other four Commissioners, were present. The Commissioners discussed in a desultory way the best means of calling the attention of the public to the fact that the commission was organized and ready to consider the business for which it was appointed. The following resolution was adopted on motion of Mr. Campbell:

Resolved, That this commission hereby determine that there is a necessity for the construction of a steam railway or steam railways in the City of Brooklyn for the transmission of passengers, mails, and freight.

The following resolution, presented by Mr. Culyer, was also adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Commissioners of Rapid Transit for the City of Brooklyn, being duly organized, is now ready to receive applications and propositions from capitalists and others interested in rapid transit. All matters relating thereto are to be submitted in writing to said Board of Commissioners on or before April 16.

It was furthermore resolved to advertise the fact of the Commissioners' readiness to receive proposals in THE NEW-YORK TIMES and also in the local papers. The meeting soon afterward adjourned.

THE EXPLOSION OF THE MAGENTA.

The United States Local Inspectors of Steam boats examined two additional witnesses yesterday in regard to the causes of the explosion on board the steamer Magenta. Owen McCabe, boiler-maker, of the firm of L. J. Lyons & Co., Newark, testified in respect to the gauge used to test the boilers of the Magenta at the time of her last inspection; the gauge was, he said, tested in comparison with another steam-gauge on the premises, and both indicated the same pressure. Nelson Donne, formerly engineer of the Magenta, testified that while on board her in 1877 two leaks, one in the starboard and one in the port boiler, were discovered; it was a crack in the starboard boiler, and a hard patch was put on, and a soft patch was put on the port boiler; he thought the corrosion of the steam-chimneys, which he had examined since the explosion, was due to moisture while the vessel was lying idle. This closed the testimony, and the Inspectors will make their report to the Supervising Inspector in a few days.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS.

FUNERAL OF MRS. ROBERT BONNER.

THE SERVICES BY REV. DR. HALL AND REV. DR. M'COSH—THE PALL-BEARERS.

The funeral rites over the remains of Mrs. Jane Bonner, wife of Mr. Robert Bonner, proprietor of the New-York *Ledger*, were solemnized yesterday morning at the Fifth-Avenue Presbyterian Church, Rev. John Hall, D. D., officiating, assisted by Rev. Alexander McCosh, D. D., President of Princeton College. There was a large attendance of sympathizing mourners and friends, and the simple service was made doubly impressive by the entire absence of ostentatious display from any part of the ceremony. No flowers were visible in the church, in accordance with a last request of the deceased lady that her friends should refrain from sending floral tributes. Shortly before the hour for the opening of the services, the casket, covered with black cloth, paneled with velvet, and neatly mounted with silver, was carried on the shoulders of four bearers, followed by the pall-bearers and mourners, to the communion dais, where it was rested on a bier covered with black, and festooned with a single entwined spray of smilax. A quartet of male and female voices rendered the hymns, two in number, with which the service was relieved. Rev. Dr. Hall, after the singing of the paraphrase of the psalm beginning with the words, "The Lord's my shepherd, I'll not want," offered a brief prayer, and read some appropriate selections of Scripture. He then delivered an address full of tender feeling, which he opened by referring to the fact that only a few short weeks ago most of those who were then present were assembled in that same place, under circumstances like those which brought them together at this time. There was this difference, however, that then it was the child that they were mourning, and now it was the parent. Then it was the daughter, passing away in early youth—now it was the mother, taken away, as it seemed, in the middle of life and usefulness. But the feeling was the same in their hearts to day as it was then—a feeling of sorrow, mingled with the assurance that she who was taken away would know sorrow and weeping no more. Continuing his address, the speaker dwelt at length on the beautiful appropriateness of their last contact with the loved dead being held in the sacred communion of God's house, and eulogized tenderly the exemplary virtues as wife, mother, woman, and Christian of the deceased lady. The closing prayer was offered and the benediction pronounced by Rev. Dr. McCosh, after which the casket was removed to the hearse, and, followed by the mourners and many friends, conveyed to the cemetery. The immediate relatives present were the husband, daughter, three sons, the father, and the sister of the deceased. The coffin-plate was inscribed with the following words: "Jane Bonner: Born Sept. 13, 1829; died April 2, 1878." The pall-bearers were James R. Wood, M. D.; Dr. Samuel Hall, John Stewart, Robert L. Stuart, John A. Stewart, William O. Bartlett, William Paton, and James Fraser. The interment took place in the family lot at Greenwood Cemetery.

CHALLENGED TO FIGHT A DUEL.

A QUARREL BETWEEN MERCHANTS—MR. FUCHS' OPINION OF MR. LEVY—THE PARTIES IN COURT.

The case of David Levy against Gustav Fuchs was called in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court yesterday. The prisoner was charged with sending the complainant a challenge to fight a duel. Levy is a member of the firm of Levy & Newgass, tobacco merchants, and Fuchs does business under the firm name of Deutsch & Fuchs, cigar manufacturers. The challenge, which was written in German, was dated April 3, 1878, and the envelope in which it was inclosed was addressed "David Levy, care of Levy & Newgass." The following is a translation:

MISERABLE FRAUD: I hear that you feel yourself insulted in consequence of a certain letter. You good for nothing rascal, that you have robbed, cheated, and lied to me, can prove by seven through impartial arbitrators and witnesses, who can prove your "dog mean" character; you cowardly mock fraud anctioneer, I can produce them at any moment. But if you are not a miserable coward and will dispose of this matter like a man, I challenge you herewith to fight a duel. You are at liberty to fix time, place, and weapons. I will be on hand. In conclusion, consider yourself now as kicked out.

GUSTAV FUCHS.

"What have you to say, Mr. Fuchs, is this document in your handwriting?" asked Justice Ottenbourg. "I did challenge him. I will not deny my writing. I had good reason for writing this letter," replied the prisoner in imperfect English. He then said he would like to consult a lawyer. The magistrate advised Fuchs that, as he had admitted the charge, he might as well waive an examination, and by this means save a good deal of time. The prisoner took this course and Mr. Adolph Kerbs, of the firm of Kerbs & Spiess, cigar manufacturers, gave bail for him in the sum of $2,500.

The TIMES reporter spoke to Mr. Fuchs, and asked him what induced him to send the challenge. He said that up to three years ago he had been in partnership with Levy & Newgass, having a one-third interest in the concern. During his connection with this house, Mr. Fuchs alleges that he was swindled out of large sums of money due him as his share in the profits, and asserts that Mr. Levy was mainly responsible for defrauding him. Mr. Levy denied that Fuchs was a partner in his business at any time, and added that the latter never occupied any other position in the house than that of agent.

LOCAL BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Register Dayton has received a warrant in bankruptcy against the firm of Rosenberg & Marks, shirt manufacturers, at No. 22 Walker-street, and has called a meeting of the creditors to be held on April 25.

The creditors of Samuel A. Magnus, dealer in glue, at No. 307 Pearl-street, met at the office of Kurzman & Yeaman, No. 294 Broadway, and accepted a composition of 30 cents on the dollar, 27½ cents cash and 2½ cents on notes at three months.

A meeting of the creditors of Cammeyer & Nason, wholesale dealers in boots and shoes, was held yesterday at the office of Register Ketchum. The firm proposed a composition at 40 cents on the dollar in indorsed notes at 10, 40, 70, and 100 days from the date of signing the order. Eighty-eight claims, aggregating $142,227, were died in favor of the composition, and it was unanimously accepted.

Sidney W. Cooper, lawyer, late of No. 176 Broadway, has been adjudicated a voluntary bankrupt by Register Dayton. His known liabilities amount to $31,500, in addition to which there are suits claims the amount of which are unknown. Among the claims against him are several for board at the Fifth-Avenue, Windsor, and Gramercy Park Hotels, aggregating nearly $1,000, and doctor's bills for $600. The principal creditors are James B. Martin, $20,000; S. Espen, $3,149; Judson Ely, $694; Darling, Griswold & Co., $232. His assets are merely nominal, consisting of a claim for $3,500 against the Delaware and Round Brook Railway Company, now pending in the Supreme Court.

EMIGRANTS SWINDLED.

There are now in Castle Garden 12 families, consisting of 44 persons, who arrived on Thursday from Puerto Cabello, per steamer Hadji, in a very destitute condition. They say that they are natives of Prussia and were comparatively well-to-do in their own country. In 1870 they and others similarly situated, to the number of 570, were persuaded by Maurice Strauss, agent of the Venezuelan Government, and Rev. Mr. Garousky, a minister of the Gospel, of Antwerp, to emigrate to South America. They were promised six months' provisions and several acres of land apiece, and were told that the climate was healthy and suitable for growing their home products. They paid their railway fare to Antwerp, whence they were furnished a free passage on the steamer Caraibe to Laguayra. On arriving in Venezuela they had been grossly deceived. The ground allotted to them was on a high mountain, where only coffee and sugar, of whose culture they were ignorant, could be grown. The climate was unhealthy, and 115 of them died. They struggled along as best they could, enduring all sorts of hardships and privations, until at length they reached the end of their purses, and those who were able to do so determined to leave. There are still remaining in Venezuela over 300 of the original emigrants, who are starving and unable to get away. These assertions have been drawn up in the form of a sworn statement, which has been signed by all the adult males in the party. They are utterly without means, and the Emigration Commissioners have been obliged to provide them with food and shelter. What is to be done with them perplexes the Commissioners. They do not speak English, and it will consequently be difficult to procure employment for so large a number. In consequence of lack of funds, it will be impossible to give them a passage to Prussia. Superintendent Jackson has served a formal notice on the owners of the Hadji, requiring them to execute bonds in $500 for each of the party to secure the State from any charge that may accrue from their support.

POLICE DEPARTMENT MATTERS.

At the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday, a pension of $300 per annum was granted to Mrs. Letitia Duffy, the widow of Patrolman Charles Duffy, of the Thirty-second Precinct, who was run over and killed by a Broadway car at Fourteenth-street and University-place during the passage of the St. Patrick's procession on the 18th ult. Superintendent Walling was also directed to transmit a report of the occurrence to Mr. August Belmont, Chairman of the Trustees of the Police Relief Fund, who will doubtless make a donation to the widow. It was resolved to present Roundsman Frank J. McCarthy, of the Twentieth Precinct, with resolutions engrossed on parchment complimenting him upon his bravery in rescuing from death Mrs. Laitita Kennedy, during a fire at No. 450 West Thirty-seventh-street, on the 2d of January last, at the imminent risk of his own life. Patrolman John B. Blake, Twentieth Precinct, was dismissed the department for being absent without leave. Sergt. Harry D. Hooker was transferred from the Twenty-sixth Precinct and placed in command of the Thirty-first Precinct. Sergt. Joseph H. Ely was transferred from the Ninth to the Twenty-sixth Precinct; Sergt. Frank B. Randall from the Eighth to the Thirty-fifth Precinct, and Sergt. Patrick McNally from the Fourteenth to the Eighth Precinct. Detective William Bainbow, of the Central Office, who was one of the principals in the disgraceful fight in front of the gymnasium of the Police Athletic Club, was remanded to patrol duty and transferred to the First Precinct.

A DESPERATE DRUNKEN SOLDIER.

MIDNIGHT ASSAULT UPON A SIXTH-AVENUE SALOON-KEEPER—A NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH.

William Jamieson, a Governor's Island soldier, entered the Grapevine Saloon, corner of Eleventh-street and Sixth-avenue, about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, in an intoxicated condition. He was accompanied by another soldier, also very drunk, and both ordered drinks. On account of their drunken condition, Alexander McClelland, the keeper of the saloon, refused to give them liquor. They then asked for seltzer, and after drinking it they retired to the back room. There Jamieson and his companion quarreled, and the former drew a large revolver, and, pointing it at his companion's head, ordered him to comply with a request that he made. The man fell to his knees in terror, but refused to comply. Thereupon Jamieson put up the pistol, fell upon his companion, who was a small man, and beat him most unmercifully. Jamieson then went out to the bar, and quarreled with McClelland. In the course of the quarrel Jamieson pulled out the pistol, cocked it, leaned over the bar, and putting the muzzle close to McClelland's head, ordered him to come out from the bar, and the terrified proprietor obeyed. When he had reached the centre of the floor Jamieson ordered him to do a degrading act, or he would blow his brains out. McClelland fell on his knees and tried to beg off. Jamieson placed the muzzle of the pistol to McClelland's head and ordered him to do as he had been told. In this way McClelland remained, as he says, fully 20 minutes. At last an opportunity offered and he seized the soldier's arm, and a desperate struggle began. During the fight the soldier fired two shots at McClelland without hitting him. The drunken soldier was at last overpowered, the pistol wrenched from him, and he was knocked down and pinned to the floor. Then for the first time it occurred to McClelland to scream for help, which he did lustily. Officer McGerry, of the Fifteenth Precinct, came to his assistance, and Jamieson was arrested. He was arraigned before Justice Kilbreth, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of felonious assault, and committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

A WOMAN'S TERRIBLE SUICIDE.

SHE DELIBERATELY CUTS HER THROAT WITH A RAZOR—AN IMITATOR OF MME. RESTELL.

Virginia Gould, colored, of No. 107 Thompson-street, was found dead by her husband, William Gould, yesterday morning, in a room adjoining her bedroom, with her throat cut, having committed suicide. No motive is known for Mrs. Gould's act. Until Thursday evening she had always appeared cheerful and contented. On that evening she seemed melancholy, but when asked what the trouble was, replied, only, "Nature." At 10 o'clock she knelt down to pray, and remained with her head bowed upon the side of the bed for 25 minutes. Her husband induced her to go to bed, after which he fell sound asleep, and did not awaken until 5 o'clock in the morning. In the meantime, the wife had arisen, and went deliberately about her work of self-destruction. She got her husband's razor and a bucket. She then cut her throat from the right ear clear across almost to the left ear, severing the carotid artery and the windpipe. She leaned over the pail so that her blood should flow into it. In her death struggles she upset the bucket and spilled its contents on the floor. When Gould awoke in the morning he missed his wife, and called her several times. Receiving no answer, he got up, and found her stretched upon the floor in the right rear door-room, dead and cold, her head lying beside the upturned bucket in a pool of blood, and beside her the bloody razor. The husband ran horrified into the street, and the Police were summoned. Coroner Woltman and Deputy Coroner Cushman were summoned, and after an investigation, it was concluded that deceased had been temporarily insane. Dr. Cushman said that there was good reason to believe that Mrs. Gould had been crazed by reading the particulars of Mme. Restell's suicide.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

To-day's outgoing steam-ship fleet will consist of the Germanic, of the White Star Line; the Erin, of the National Line; the General Werder, of the North German Lloyd, and the Devonia, of the Anchor Line. These vessels will carry over 300 cabin passengers, the largest number which has sailed on any one day for a number of months past. The list of the Germanic alone numbers 178. The passenger lists, together with the ports of destination of the steam-ships, are as follows:

In steam-ship Germanic for Liverpool—J. Buttoto, J. L. Cains, Robert Davidson, M. Felix, Don Ricardo Imines, E. G. Homans, John Hessing, J. Pierpont Morgan, Miss E. D. Penniman, A. Patterson, J. Roche, Capt. John R. Taber, D. Toffey, G. Ward, J. A. Whaley, John H. Anson, Edward Aronson, Miss Arnold, C. Bach, A. Blumenthal, Capt. George H. Bradbury, Louis Burckes, Mrs. Mary Brian, Louis Budell, George C. Bloomer, Joseph Broadhead, Miss Mary Broadhead, Edward C. Bell, George Brabrook, Mrs. Brabrook, Carleton Brabrook, E. T. Bell, Thomas Baring, Thomas Bartlett, R. W. Cooper, William Cummings, Mrs. Cummings, Mrs. Orville Cooley, M. Cooke, H. M. Cummings, A. Crosby, Mrs. Crosby, C. T. Christensen, Capt. C. A. Coolidge, Mr. Coolidge, M. Campbell, Francis H. Dykers, Mrs. Dykers, Mrs. Philip Dater, Miss Dater, A. T. Dickson, H. Dudin, F. H. M. Dougall, E. C. De Costa, Mark Finlay, Lieut. A. M. Fuller, Abbott Foster, Mrs. Foster, W. H. Gilders, Bert Gergan, Miss M. Gray, Mrs. S. H. Griffin, Rev. E. Griffin, Mrs. Griffin and child, Miss Mary Griffin, W. P. Gill, William J. Gill, Mrs. Julia Griffith, F. Gilbert, J. W. Greaves, Mrs. Dr. W. F. Holcombe, Mrs. Holloway, Centre Hitchcock, A. M. Hawes, Mrs. Hawes, C. H. Huchinson, Dr. L. M. Hickman, U. N. Hall, Frederick A. Homer, Mrs. Henry Hardiness, C. W. Horn, B. S. Hinsley, James Hoge, R. E. Hicks, Edwin Haviland, Christian Herter, Mrs. Herter, Master Archibald Herter, Miss Herter, W. H. Hobson, Charles F. Simmons, Frederick Iurges, Mrs. Sturges, J. Sturges, Arthur P. Sturges, B. B. Schneider and servant, W. E. Sillsbee, Mrs. A. M. Tucker, James P. Thomas, Mrs. D. H. Turner, Miss Turner, Miss Ellen Taylor, Frederick Townsend, P. Viterero, Horace Wall, A. Wallack, J. B. White, Henry A. Wilson, J. D. Wing, W. H. Wesson, John C. Weber, C. W. Watson, Dr. Wing, W. B. Wetmore, Miss Annie Jackson, Charles Knille, W. S. Kimball, Mrs. Kimball, H. C. Kimball, J. P. Knapp, Mark T. Knapp, Hon. M. S. Latham, Mrs. Latham, Miss Latham, C. Milner, E. S. Murray, Mrs. Murray, Mrs. A. A. Mudge, Mrs. E. B. Merritt, E. Meaks, R. Murray, Mrs. Murray, John Miller, Charles A. Miller, Miss Miller, E. McMurtrie, Mrs. McMurtrie and two children, Miss McGraw, Rev. Heber Newton, Mrs. H. V. B. Noble, Miss Noble, E. D. Nichols, Mrs. Ryan, three children and infant, Charles W. Ryan, W. F. Penniman, J. Hoyt

The New-York Times.

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APRIL 1878

THE THREATENING TEMPEST

ANOTHER DEMAND ON TURKEY.

PERMISSION TO EMBARK AT BOUKDERE AGAIN ASKED BY THE RUSSIAN AUTHORITIES—EMBARKATION AT SAN STEFANO HELD TO BE IMPOSSIBLE—THE TURKISH FORCE ON THE BOSPHORUS—SPIRIT OF THE RUSSIAN PRESS.

LONDON, April 6.—A dispatch from Constantinople to Reuter's Telegram Company says: "The Russian authorities have renewed their demand for permission to embark homeward bound troops at Buyukdere, representing that their embarkation at San Stefano is impossible, and all idea of dispatching them thence has been abandoned. The Turkish forces in the neighborhood of Gallipoli and Constantinople number 248 battalions, all on a war footing."

ST. PETERSBURG, April 6.—The *Agence Russe* says that Moscow and St. Petersburg newspapers unanimously assail its moderate language, and also that of the *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, declaring that the British Government, by involving Russia's dignity in the matter, has made it impossible for her to yield to England's demands.

RUSSIAN APPROACHES TO AUSTRIA.

GEN. IGNATIEFF AGAIN TO VISIT VIENNA—ASSUMPTION THAT AUSTRIA REGARDS A RUSSIAN ALLIANCE AS THE SAFEST—ANDRASSY LOOKING FOR THE HIGHEST PRICE HE CAN GET.

LONDON, April 6.—The rumor of Gen. Ignatieff's speedy return to Vienna is revived, indicating that at St. Petersburg hope exists that Austria is not beyond reach of a separate arrangement. In this respect the hope of St. Petersburg is the confident belief of Berlin, where Germany's chance of avoiding eventually being drawn into the struggle is said on good authority to be based on the conviction that the Emperor of Austria regards a Russian alliance as the safest he can get, while Count Andrassy is so averse from decided action that he will not consent to join England in advance of hostilities, and after England and Russia are engaged he may safely exact from the latter his own price for Austrian neutrality.

THE GRIEVANCE OF THE ROUMANIANS

M. BRATIANO GOING TO BERLIN FROM VIENNA—THE ROUMANIAN GOVERNMENT EARNESTLY OPPOSED TO RUSSIA—PRINCE CHARLES REFUSES TO DISARM, PREFERRING THAT THE ARMY SHOULD BE CRUSHED.

LONDON, April 6.—M. Bratiano, the Roumanian Premier, instead of returning to Bucharest, as was expected he would do, started from Vienna for Berlin last night. In Vienna, it is believed that the Roumanian Cabinet's opposition to Russia is real and determined. The publication of the Gortschakoff-Ghika interviews has aroused general sympathy for Roumania throughout Europe. The Roumanian protest against the Treaty of San Stefano was published in full in the Vienna *Politische Correspondenz* yesterday, but it is not yet known to have been officially communicated to the powers.

A special dispatch from Berlin to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "The question concerning the position of Roumania is becoming more and more embarrassing. It is said that Austria has intimated her desire that the authority of Russia should be limited as much as possible during the passage of troops through the principality, and that everything should be avoided which might give a character of Russian occupation to the temporary presence of the imperial troops."

VIENNA, April 6.—The *Political Correspondence* says that it learns from a good source at Bucharest, that Prince Charles will reply to Prince Gortschakoff's threats of the occupation of Roumania, and disarmament of the Roumanian Army, if the Roumanian Government protest against the article of the treaty providing for the communication of the Army in Bulgaria with Russia through Roumania, as follows: "Tell Prince Gortschakoff that the Roumanian Army may be utterly crushed, but so long as I live it shall not be disarmed."

HOPES OF REVIVING THE CONGRESS.

DANGER OF PRECIPITATING A CONFLICT IN THE SITUATION AT CONSTANTINOPLE—THE OVERTURES FROM VIENNA SAID TO HAVE COME FROM ST. PETERSBURG—THE PEACE PARTY THERE GAINING STRENGTH—THE SALISBURY CIRCULAR.

LONDON, April 6.—There seems to be some hope of a renewal of the congress negotiations unless a collision is precipitated by the necessity for counteracting the military measures which Russia is pushing forward on both sides of the Danube. The position at Constantinople, both military and political, is regarded so doubtful—even threatening—for England, that very slight modifications of the situation might be considered to warrant action which would amount to a breach of neutrality. As long, however, as Vefyk Pasha remains Turkish Premier a Russo-Turkish alliance is believed to be out of the question.

The overtures referred to by this morning's *Post*, as suggested by Visanoee statesman, are believed to have originated at St. Petersburg, in consequence of representations from Berlin, and to have taken the shape of an endeavor to induce England to enter into specifications of the modifications she is willing to make in the treaties of 1856 and 1871, so that Russia can judge, after comparing her own views with the English and Austrian, whether any common ground is attainable.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* this afternoon publishes the following dispatch from Berlin: "Intelligence from St. Petersburg seems to indicate that the peace party is acquiring greater influence in the counsels of the Czar. It is expected here that the Czar will solicit the good offices of the Emperor William, of Germany, as a mediator between himself and England.

"The Russian reply to Lord Salisbury's circular will, it is said, lay particular stress upon the absence of a definite counter-proposal, and will call upon England to make a counter-proposal. This will be the main point urged."

THE COMMERCIAL BAROMETER.

THE LONDON STOCK MARKET STRONG IN SPECULATION ACTIVE—THE MERCANTILE COMMUNITY DISTRUSTFUL—WAR RISKS EFFECTED BY SHIPPERS.

LONDON, April 6.—The London stock market opened this morning with indications of renewed confidence and with active speculation the consols and Russian securities at slightly higher prices. This confidence is not shared by the mercantile community generally. Insurances are daily effected at Lloyds against war risks. The vessels insured are mostly those in the China and Pacific trades. The premium is 5 shillings.

ENGLISH LIBERALS AND THE WAR.

SUPPORTERS OF THE ADDRESS ON THE MESSAGE CALLING OUT THE RESERVES INCREASING IN THE OPPOSITION RANKS.

LONDON, April 6.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that the movement with the object of separating the Liberal Party from trammeling the Government's foreign policy has received the support of 130 Liberal members of Parliament, of whom nearly one-half were returned to Parliament with the Government at the last election. The leaders proposed any amendment to the address to the Queen in answer to the proclamation calling out the reserves. About 70 members will probably vote for Sir Wilfrid Lawson's motion declaring the measure unwarranted and imprudent.

CURRENT TOPICS IN OTHER LANDS.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM'S LETTER TO POPE LEO XIII.—DEATH OF A CARDINAL—SALVAGE ON CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE—THE SILVER MARKET.

ROME, April 6.—The German Emperor's letter to Pope Leo XIII., while extremely courteous in the expression of willingness to entertain friendly relations with the Vatican, gives no indication of a basis for negotiations.

Cardinal Giuseppe Berardi is dead. He was an Italian, and was born in 1810. He was nominated Cardinal in 1868.

LONDON, April 6.—The salvors of the Cleopatra obelisk have been awarded $10,000 and costs.

Silver was quoted to-day at 54½ pence per ounce.

TERRIFIC BOILER EXPLOSION.

STAMPING WORKS ENGINE-HOUSE IN CAMBRIDGE BLOWN TO FRAGMENTS—THREE MEN KILLED AND SEVERAL INJURED—THE BOILER SHOT ACROSS A CANAL, CARRYING TWO MEN WITH IT.

BOSTON, April 6.—About 5 o'clock this evening a 50-horse-power boiler in the engine-room of the Boston stamping manufactory of Leavey & Co., Third-street, Cambridge, exploded. Three men were killed, another was fatally injured, and six others more or less severely wounded. The boiler was hurled through the brick walls of the engine-room and the wooden walls of the building inclosing it, 130 feet, across the canal. Michael Moriand, the engineer, was found crushed between the boiler and the granite walls of the canal. James Anglin and Nathan Burgess, at work in the riveting-room in a line with the course of the boiler, were taken from the canal dead and mangled, having been swept along by the boiler in its terrific flight. George Gerrity was taken from the ruins of the engine-room fatally injured. The two-story building in which the engine was was completely demolished. The main building, five stories high, and in which 100 persons were at work, was considerably shattered, and on the side nearest the engine-room every pane of glass was broken. The cause of the explosion is not known.

SCANDAL IN A HOLYOKE CHURCH.

WHAT CAME OF AN INTIMACY BETWEEN A PROMINENT MEMBER AND A MARRIED WOMAN—TWO CHURCH TRIALS—ONE-FIFTH OF THE CONGREGATION WITHDRAW FROM MEMBERSHIP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 6.—The Methodist church at Holyoke, Mass., is in a peck of trouble, which arises primarily from a woman, like most church troubles. The church has only been in existence about seven years, and during that time J. B. Farrington has been one of its leading members. A few years ago he became intimate with a married woman in the congregation named Whiton. The intimacy deepened as time went on, and finally began to occasion considerable trouble both outside and inside church. It was said that the pair were in the habit of entering the church by different doors on week days, when no one else was present, and remaining there two or three hours at a time. It was also said that they were accustomed to go out riding and walking together at unseemly hours. The result of all this gossip was an interview between Farrington and leading members of the church, and through the efforts of the latter the intimacy ceased for the time being. In 1876, however, the woman's husband died, and, as Farrington was called on to assist in settling the estate, the intimacy was renewed. Shortly after this Farrington was elected Superintendent of the Sunday-school, but the authorities refused to approve his election on the ground of his alleged intimacy with this woman. Full of wrath, he immediately demanded a church trial, which was given him, and the jury decided that he had been indiscreet, and had been be more careful in future. Not satisfied with this, he demanded another trial, which resulted in his acquittal, his opponents not pressing the case, because they had more regard for the church's welfare than desire to punish him. Several of his friends, however, were asked previous to the trial to look up the evidence for themselves, and enough was developed to convert them into enemies.

Since the second trial the church has been at peace outwardly, but has really been filled with quarrels and dislikes. This hard feeling has now culminated in the withdrawal of about 50 persons, one-fifth of the total membership, including a majority of the Board of Trustees and some of the wealthiest men of the church. The seceders will not try to start a church of their own, but will worship with those already established. Of the two principals in the trouble, Farrington is a man of over 50 years old, a well-known merchant, and has two grown-up children—a son and a daughter—the latter being the wife of Kis Clarke, the well-known theatrical and circus agent. The woman is somewhat younger, and seems to enjoy the whole trouble.

AVENGING HIS DAUGHTER'S WRONGS.

ALMOST A TRAGEDY IN A NEWBURG SOAP FACTORY—A FAITHLESS LOVER SHOT AT TWICE BY HIS VICTIM'S FATHER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., April 6.—This city was considerably excited yesterday over the statement that George C. Wemel, a German married man, foreman of the paper-box shop of Jesse Oakley & Co.'s soap factory on Washington-street, had twice shot a young man employed in another department of the factory named Henry Miller, Jr., son of another employe. It appears that Miller had on Saturday last been temporarily suspended from duty, work being slack, but yesterday morning he entered the factory again to converse with one of the hands. Wemel noticed his entering the establishment, and immediately spoke to him, inviting him to an unoccupied part of the building behind a large soap receptacle of some kind, for the purpose of a private conversation, as he expressed it. Miller followed Wemel, but the nature of the interview is not definitely known, both parties being reticent. It is certain, however, that a scuffle took place, Wemel hitting Miller several times, and finally Miller striking back. Then Miller was seen running rapidly away, with Wemel in pursuit, with revolver drawn and aimed at young Miller. Miller ran down the stairs, but before he reached the bottom Wemel had emptied two barrels at him, one bullet grazing his head and the other one of his arms. The shots were aimed so close that Miller thought he was hit, but kept right on. The other workmen then ran to Miller's assistance, and by hard work wrenched the pistol from Wemel, who was intensely excited. Miller fled from the premises. The difficulty is understood to be of a domestic character. Miller, it is alleged, has been paying attentions to Wemel's daughter, a prepossessing girl of 14 or 15 years, and his conduct is said to have been dishonorable. This fact being communicated to her parents, it enraged them so that Wemel, failing to persuade the young man to repair the wrong he had committed, became so excited that he sought to take the law in his own hands and avenge his daughter's wrongs.

THE KAVANAUGH PERJURY CASE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONG BRANCH, April 6.—Mrs. Julia Kavanaugh, the wife of the incendiary now awaiting trial at Freehold on the charge of firing Commissioner Chamberlain's barns, and being complicated in the hotel incendiary cases here, had a further hearing to-day before Justice of the Peace Hann, accused by William Foster, an employe of Mr. John Hoey, of committing perjury in the Fischer trial on Wednesday. Owing to the absence of Mr. Robbins, her counsel, she waived further examination, and Justice Lane, owing to the extenuating circumstances of the case, released her on bail in $2500 to appear at the May term of court at Freehold.

THE NEW-YORK UNION TRUST COMPANY.

ST. LOUIS, April 6.—The argument in the case of the Union Trust Company of New-York against the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway for foreclosure of a mortgage, which has been in progress in the United States Court for several days, was closed to-day, and the court granted until June 1 for the filing of briefs and abstracts of evidence. A decision in the case cannot be rendered until after the Supreme Court of the United States has rendered a decision in the Wabash case, which involves the same principles. The Receivership of the road will continue until the case is finally decided.

WASHINGTON.

THE NEW-ORLEANS COLLECTORSHIP.

GOV. WELLS' VISIT TO WASHINGTON PRINCIPALLY TO SECURE GEN. ANDERSON'S NOMINATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The arrival in Washington of Gov. J. Madison Wells has occasioned a great deal of unwarranted comment. The Governor is not here to reveal startling State secrets, as has been intimated, nor has he come to Washington to reproach the President for his action, or lack of action, in the Louisiana case. He is here principally to ask for the appointment of Gen. Anderson to the Collectorship of New-Orleans, and he claims that such action is necessary to the complete vindication of his associate on the Returning Board. It is possible that the appointment will be made, though it is not believed that it will be confirmed.

THE M'GARRAHAN CLAIM.

EVIDENCE BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS—DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE RELATING TO THE PATENT.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The Senate Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the memorial of William McGarrahan praying that a patent be issued to him for the land known as the New-Idria Quicksilver Mine, in California, resumed its session this morning. Ex-Senators Carpenter and Logan, ex-Representatives Ingersoll, Shellabarger, and Jeremiah Wilson, and Mr. C. P. Shaw appeared for the memorialists, and ex-Attorney-General Black, Judge D. S. Wilson, of Iowa, and Messrs. Curtis, Earl, and Burdett, of this city, for the New-Idria Company. Mr. Ingersoll, of counsel for McGarrahan, being still unwell, the cross-examination of McGarrahan relative to his letters was postponed, and Judge D. S. Wilson, of counsel for the New-Idria Company, then offered the deposition of Judge Otto, acting Secretary of the Interior Department in 1863, which showed that the execution of the application of Mr. McGarrahan for a patent to the land in controversy was suspended and not carried out. He also offered the deposition of W. H. Lowry, chief of the Private Land Claims Division of the General Land Office, to the effect that McGarrahan's patent was never issued, nor was there such a patent to that land issued to any one. The deposition of J. F. Stock, clerk of the Private Land Division, was offered, and was to the effect that the draft of a patent to McGarrahan was prepared and engrossed by him; he had seen it frequently, but it was never issued by reason of an order from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior directing its suspension. The deposition of Theodore F. Stokes, Clerk to the Recorder's division, General Land Office, corroborating the preceding depositions, was put in evidence. I. B. Armstrong, Chief Clerk of the private land division of the General Land Office, was called to the stand, and, after being sworn, presented the original order of Acting Secretary Otto directing the Commissioner of the General Land Office to suspend the execution of the McGarrahan patent. He also presented a copy of the letter from the Attorney-General, dated March 12, 1863, to the Secretary of the Interior, John P. Usher, asking him to forbid the issue of a patent to McGarrahan. Also a letter in receipt stating a patent would not be issued. He also produced the original patent to Mr. McGarrahan, which was unsigned, and also the celebrated one that Mr. McGarrahan claims was signed, but that subsequent to the signing the two last sheets had been mutilated. He also exhibited the record containing the competed patent entered before its execution was suspended, and also the original plat-book showing that Gomez had attempted to locate his Mexican grant upon two distinct tracts.

Mr. Chester, formerly of the General Land Office, testified that the custom of the office was to record patents sometimes months in advance of their issuance. He was handed the original unsigned patent to McGarrahan and he testified that the instrument was all in one handwriting, on the same kind of parchment, and was not mutilated. Patents were universally recorded before they were sent to the President for his signature. We were in the habit of saying, "Ex'd" on the record, which indicated "examined."

Adjourned until next Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, April 6, 1878.

Lieut. Samuel Paine is detached from the training-ship Saratoga and placed on waiting orders. Lieut. R. M. Derry is detached from ordnance instruction at the Navy-yard, Washington, and ordered to the training-ship Saratoga.

The Indian Office has ordered the transfer of the Apache Indians to the Southern Ute Agency. They will start on the 10th instant under the charge of Agents Russell and Thomas, and will be accompanied by an escort furnished by Gen. Pope.

The Secretary of War has transmitted to the Senate a communication from the Adjutant-General, wherein the latter recommends an appropriation of $30,000 to continue the work of collection and payment of bounties due colored soldiers and sailors to Jan. 1, 1879.

At the instance of Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, the revenue steamer Thomas Corwin, stationed at Astoria, has, by the Secretary of the Treasury, been temporarily assigned to assist Capt. Merriman, the inspector of the Thirteenth Lighthouse District, in making surveys and replacing buoys at the mouth of the Columbia River.

The British Minister, Sir Edward Thornton, has officially expressed to the Secretary of State the high sense the Queen's Government entertains of the honor done to the Government of Canada and to her Majesty's representative, by the courtesy shown to the Governor-General of Canada, Lord Dufferin, by the President, on the occasion of his Lordship's recent visit to Washington.

The House Appropriation Committee has agreed to the Post Office Appropriation bill as it was reported back by the sub-committee. The bill appropriates in the aggregate $33,190,373, which is $3,257,398 below the estimate sent in by the Post Office Department, and about $369,000 less than the amount appropriated for the present year. The bill reduces the compensation of the railroads 5 per cent., and changes the method of paying Postmasters of the fourth class (which is the old system; that is, to pay them a commission on the stamps that they cancel instead of on those they sell, as the present law provides.

Dullness in official places prevails to-day to an extent similar to that noticeable in the middle of Summer. Nearly every official of prominence is in attendance at the launch at Chester, Penn., and in many cases acting Commissioners, acting Auditors, and acting Chiefs of Divisions are performing the functions of the absent chief officers. The Executive mansion is completely deserted. The Presidents and Secretaries Rogers and Pruden, with all the Executive clerks, are absent from the city to-day. Secretary Sherman occupies his desk at the Treasury, but nearly every subordinate official of prominence belonging to the department is away. Secretary Evarts left Washington last night for Omaha, Neb., to meet his son, who is en route eastward from California.

BONDS SECURING BANK CIRCULATION.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The Treasury now holds $346,015,850 in United States bonds to secure national bank circulation, and $13,453,000 in bonds to secure public deposits.

Bonds deposited for circulation, week ending to-day	$293,500 00
Bonds held for circulation withdrawn, week ending to-day	513,900 00
National bank circulation outstanding	320,938,499 00
Currency notes	1,432,120 00
Gold notes	295,414 06
Internal revenue receipts	341,025 75
Customs	

Receipts of national bank notes for the week ending to-day, as compared with the corresponding period last year are as follows:

	1877.	1878.
New-York	$1,570,000	$927,000
Boston	1,200,000	454,000
Philadelphia	75,000	101,000
Miscellaneous	348,000	584,000
Total	$3,193,000	$2,056,000

Receipts to-day, $297,000.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent. bonds to-day amount to $60,000.

BILLS SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

ALBANY, April 6.—The following bills were signed by the Governor to-day:

Amending the title of the Chamber of Commerce.

Allowing the sum of $1,000 to the Commissioners of Jurors of the City of New-York.

Amending the act requiring the Commissioners of Highways to give notice of a discontinuance of public roads.

Authorizing the Rochester Common Council to [illegible] Hill a swing bridge over the Erie Canal at Scio and Carlisle streets.

Amending the act allowing Trustees, Directors, or Managers of incorporated asylums to bind out indigent children surrendered to their care.

THE NATIONAL PARTY IN MICHIGAN.

UNEXPECTED STRENGTH SHOWN IN THE RECENT CHARTER ELECTIONS—BOTH THE GREAT PARTIES DAMAGED BY THEM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, April 6.—Fuller returns make somewhat more apparent the dimensions of the denunciation made by the National Party in the township and charter elections in this State on Monday last. It has certainly shown unexpected strength, and must be counted as an important factor in political calculations for the Fall campaign. Its organization is in the main secret, and is in using the machinery which proved so successful years ago to the manipulators of the "Know-nothing" movement. Its basis of action is to be found in the pre-existing organizations known as Greenback clubs and working men's societies, and its votes have chiefly come from the small farmers of the rural townships and the laboring classes in the cities. Its work has been pushed with much vigor all Winter, and its speakers have addressed meetings throughout the State. Documents have been widely circulated, and papers have been started and supported in its interest. It has met with no resistance worthy of the name. The Democracy is chronically without vigor in this State, and apathy ruled in the Republican ranks, while the friends of sound finance apparently trusted to the intrinsic merits of their doctrines, for they certainly did nothing. Ten days before the charter elections of March the National tickets began to make their appearance. At these elections—about 20 in number—considerable National strength was exhibited, and some decided victories won. For instance, in the thriving village of Paw Paw the National ticket polled many more votes than the Republican and Democratic tickets united. Ten days before the regular town meetings of April their activity was the prominent feature on the surface of local politics, and their predictions of victory seemed extravagant, but in this end they proved to be reasonably well founded. What they have accomplished, as far as at present appears, may be thus summarized:

Of course, personal, local, and side issues greatly affect all the township contests, but still the aggregate result on Supervisors affords a fair indication of political results, and that vote is followed in this statement. In this city there was no election, with the exception of a light vote on constitutional amendments. In the towns of this county [Wayne] the Nationals elected 13 out of 20 Supervisors, carrying some of the heretofore most stanch of the Republican and Democratic strongholds. In Kent, the second county of the State, where the Democratic papers and organs have for years been "coddling" the "greenback" idea, and where the Republicans have been rather inclined to follow Senator Ferry in his expansion doctrine, the Nationals had a general tidal wave of victory. They carried 17 of its 24 towns, and in the City of Grand Rapids, the second in the State, elected their Mayor by over 500 plurality. In the important City of Jackson the Nationals defeated a coalition of both the other parties, and of the 19 towns of Jackson County they carried 16. The City of Adrian was carried by the Nationals, and four of the towns in its county, namewise. In the strong Republican county of Calhoun, both of the large cities of Battle Creek and Marshall were carried by the Nationals, as well as 6 of the rural towns. In other counties the record of towns won by them is as follows: Allegan, 7 towns, four of them heretofore strongly Republican; Barry, 15 out of 18 towns, and at least 700 majority on the popular vote; Branch County, 7; Ionia City of Coldwater and probably 7 towns, although full returns have not yet been received; Clinton County, 2 towns; Hillsdale, the banner Republican county, has elected, as far as heard from, 9 National Supervisors; in Ingham County, the Nationals, with the aid of the Democrats, carried Lansing, the State capital, and 5 of the rural towns; Van Buren County elects 9 National Supervisors; in Tuscola County they have probably carried most of the towns, although full returns are not at hand: Gratiot, 2 towns; Ionia, 4; Kalamazoo, 8, but chiefly through a Democratic alliance; Monroe, 3; Midland, 4; Ottawa, 5; Shiawassee, 3; Washtenaw, 2; St. Joseph, 4. These figures are likely to be somewhat increased by later returns. It is safe to say that of the 700 Supervisors of the State, about 200 have been elected this Spring by the Nationals, and perhaps more. Thus far, the Republicans seem to have suffered considerably more than the Democrats by the defection.

The Wyandotte *Courier*, the chief organ in the State of the National Party, in to-day's issue agrees with the foregoing estimate as to the number of Greenback Supervisors elected, and also claims that 50,000 votes were cast in the State at large for National candidates, and that a majority of the votes were cast for their candidates in two Congressional districts, the Fourth and Fifth, and in eight Senatorial districts. These latter figures are estimates, however.

BRAWLING SOUTHERN POLITICIANS.

ABUSIVE LETTERS AND STREET FIGHTS IN RALEIGH, N. C.—DUELS IN THE BACKGROUND—CHOICE CANDIDATES FOR CHIEF-JUSTICE AND SENATOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 6.—For two weeks past there has been great excitement in this city over two political articles published in the Greensboro *North State* and signed "C." Judges Schenck, Kerr, and Smith, and ex-Judge D. G. Fowle were severely attacked and unmercifully ridiculed in these letters, and the public curiosity is greatly excited as to the authorship. Judge Fowle was exceedingly incensed at the attack on him, and believing that ex-Judge A. W. Tourgee wrote them, asked Tourgee, at the North Carolina Depot, to-day, whether he was the author. Tourgee declined to answer, whereupon a personal encounter took place. After a few blows the parties were separated, with little or no damage done to either combatant. The letters in question have been largely circulated by the adherents of Vance, Smith, and Jarvis, and are intensely enjoyed from their standpoint, in connection with the fight for Chief-Justice and Senator. It is more than probable that other difficulties will grow out of the circulation of these letters. Much bad blood has been stirred up between the supporters of Schenck and Smith, and matters are becoming more threatening every day. Prompt resent appearances, a number of street fights, with duels in the background, may be expected.

THE SLATINGTON DISASTER.

SEVEN OF THE INJURED BY THE COLLISION AND THE SHOWER OF BURNING OIL DEAD—THE LOSS BY THE FIRE—REPAIRING THE BRIDGE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., April 6.—The work of clearing away the wreck at Slatington was finished this morning, and a temporary bridge was put up over Trout Creek in time for the morning train to cross. Up to this time seven of the victims of the disaster are dead. Their names are: William Shoemaker, Lockport; Daniel Raber, near Slatington; John Kelmer, John Rohrbeck, Arthur Williams, of Slatington; Irwin Beers, of Lehigh Township, and Irwin Clark, of South Easton. At least two others are in a dangerous condition, and will in all probability die. The loss is about $90,000. Willard & Curtis lose $12,000; the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company's iron bridge, $20,000; cars, $10,500; oil, $5,000; freight, $1,500; incidentals, $1,000. The responsibility for the accident has not been placed on any one yet.

DISASTERS AT SEA.

WRECK OF THE AMERICAN SCHOONER JESSIE CARROLL IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The United States Consul at Malaga reports that the United States schooner Jessie Carroll was wrecked, with almost the total loss of her cargo, off Garrucha, on the Mediterranean coast of Spain, on the 17th of last month. Her crew were all saved. As the consular agent of the United States at Garrucha is not yet qualified to act, the British Vice-Consul has been requested by Consul Guerlac to relieve the crew and forward them to Malaga, and also to take proper measures for the protection of the interests of the owners of the vessel and her cargo. The stock that attended the Jessie Carroll was very severe. Three British vessels are reported lost at the same time.

LONDON, April 6.—The Italian brig Rachetta, Capt. Russo, from New-York, Dec. 31, was towed into Salonica on the 4th inst., out down by the [illegible] bridge, having been in collision.

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP A CANAL-LOCK.

MONTREAL, April 6.—This morning, in Section No. 6 of the Lachine Canal, dynamited with being put out of their course it is reported. Dynamite [illegible] to the lock at the [illegible] to-day.

THE CITY OF PARA LAUNCH.

THE SECOND ON THE BRAZILIAN LINE.

PRESIDENT HAYES, TWO MEMBERS OF HIS CABINET, AND FIFTEEN THOUSAND SPECTATORS PRESENT—SOME PROMINENT PERSONS FROM NEW-YORK—THE LUNCH—SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT—DIMENSIONS OF THE STEAMER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHESTER, Penn., April 6.—This quiet Quaker town to-day enjoys the sensation of having the President of the United States within its borders, as the guest not of the city, but of its greatest manufacturer, John Roach, of the Delaware River ship-building works. Such an occasion naturally drew to the place a great crowd, for a two-fold object—first, to see President Hayes, and second, to witness the launch of a first-class steam-ship. There were at least 15,000 persons present in the yard and on the wharves surrounding. The influx of distinguished persons was so great, that unless a pass was especially notable, he lost individuality. In the eight car-loads of excursionists from New-York, invitations were accepted by the following: Mayor Ely, Hon. Chester A. Arthur, A. S. Cornell, J. Nelson Tappan, W. H. Wickham, A. A. Low, S. D. Babcock, W. K. Garrison, Salvador D. Mendoza, Brazilian Consul, Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, Jordan L. Mott, John Kelly, Gen. W. F. Smith, Joel Erhardt, Sidney Nichols, George H. Andrews, W. C. Conner, Postmaster Thomas L. James, James J. Rowland, C. H. Mallory, Hon. John B. Brady, H. A. Gildersleeve, Dr. Cornelius R. Agnew, Hon. Elliot C. Cowdin, Hon. H. F. Dimock, Hon. W. Dorsheimer, Henry L. Clapp, of Fairbanks & Co.; Solon Humphreys, of E. D. Morgan & Co.; E. W. Humphreys, Joseph J. Donohue, Francis Skiddy; B. G. Arnold, David H. Hotaling, Christopher Meyer, W. H. Breedin, W. & J. O'Brien, bankers; J. B. Ford, E. L. Corning, John C. Lydecker, Deputy Collector.

Two trains came up from the South, the Washington train being divided into two sections. It was a very unfortunate division, as the wife of a Senator from the Far West complained it. One train contained all the wine, while the other had stored on it all the sandwiches for lunch. This unequal division was the source of much annoyance, which was not discovered until the first train had left Baltimore. Among the passengers on the train were President Hayes, Secretaries Schurz and McCrary, and a long line of Senators and Representatives and their wives. The President and members of the Cabinet alighted at the regular passenger station in the town, where they were met by Hon. William Ward, Congressman from the Delaware County district; Mayor Forwood, of Chester, and other officials. The President, accompanied by Congressman Ward and the Mayor, was driven to Roach's works, preceded by the Gartside Rifles, and followed by a carriage containing his two secretaries. Everything passed off smoothly enough until the carriages reached the gate leading into the yard. The crack brass band of the city was filling the air with "Hail to the Chief," and the President rode in amid applause. When the carriage containing Messrs. Schurz and McCrary reached the entrance, the horses reared and plunged, and drove the end of the pole into the President's carriage, crushing in the back and almost upsetting it.

Gov. Hartranft, Col. Hoyt, and Major A. Wilson Norris, and Secretary of Internal Affairs McCandless comprised the notables of Pennsylvania, with Postmaster-General Key, Mayor Stokley, Hon. John Price Wetherill, James A. Wright, Col. Henry D. Welsh, Edward T. Steele, Stephen N. Winslow, and a delegation from the Board of Trade comprised the representatives from Philadelphia.

The launch was announced for 2:30 o'clock, but it was 3 before the vessel went off. The President and his two Cabinet officers were conducted around the works, and then Mr. Hayes took position on the Rio de Janeiro to witness the launch, which was superintended by John Roach in person, and did not differ materially from the launching of other vessels. The signal was given by Mr. Roach a few minutes before 4 o'clock, and the City of Para struck the water Miss Rodgers, daughter of President Hayes' private secretary, christened the ship, and 15,000 voices cheered lustily. The tugs whistled and the Pennsylvania Military Academy Cadets fired a salute.

The next objective point was the lunch, which was well patronized, about 1,500 persons participating in a spread that filled the decks. President Hayes was loudly called for, and in reply mounted a chair and said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It is, I think, pretty well understood that I do not intend to make after-dinner speeches. However, it is proper to thank Messrs. John Roach & Sons for the great gratification which they have given to the people of this city to-day. We should also congratulate them on the very successful launch they have shown us. Beyond this I merely wish as a sentiment, to express the hope that this ship, in her voyages, may be prosperous, may add to the good name of the builders, and be of profit to her owners and sailors.

This was greeted with applause, and Mr. John Roach was introduced. He made a short address, and was followed by Congressman Ward and Mayor Forwood, of Chester. The assemblage then adjourned, and the excursionists sought their trains for home.

The steam-ship City of Para is 370 feet long, 39 feet beam, 31 feet depth of hold, and 3,500 tons burden. Her mean draft is 21 feet. The frame of this vessel was raised on the 22d of November. She will carry 100 first-class and 400 steerage passengers, and is to be fitted up in elegant style. She is intended for the trade between New-York and Rio de Janeiro, and will sail some time in June next.

THE RAILROAD STRIKE IN KANSAS.

ATTEMPTS OF THE STRIKERS TO FIRE THE BUILDINGS OF THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE ROAD—AN EMBARGO ON FREIGHT TRAINS.

ST. LOUIS, April 6.—The latest news regarding the strike on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad is that several engines have been detached at Emporia, and that two attempts were made the night before last to fire the railroad buildings at Topeka, probably by outside persons for the purpose of plunder. The Sheriff has been on the ground with a strong posse to guard the road. A fireman who took the place of a striker was badly beaten yesterday, but no other violence has been committed. No freight trains have been run since the strike was inaugurated, and the strikers say they shall not, even if they have to use force to prevent it. They will not interfere with passenger trains. The company declare they will make no concession to strikers, and that not one of the latter shall ever obtain employment on the road again.

A dispatch from Topeka, Kan., dated April 5, says: The strike on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad appears at this time to be on the wane, as far as concerns beneficial results to those engaged in it. All trains arrived and left to-day as usual, though a little late. Engineers and firemen in the shops are leaving the service in large numbers, and have been given positions as fast as vacancies occurred. The men in the shops took the oath as special policemen to-day and guarded trains, and to-night will guard the depot and around the shops. One freight train came from the East. Nothing definite has been arranged, but the strikers evidently desire to make some arrangement. The question will probably be settled to-morrow. The officers of the road are firm, and will probably make no concession, believing, as they do, the strike is entirely unwarranted.

ST. LOUIS, April 6.—The strike on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad does not progress much. New engineers and firemen arrived to-day, and will be put to work. As Emporia the excitement is intense, the strikers having the open sympathy of the citizens. A number of engines have been disabled, and some violence has been offered. A committee of citizens of Topeka has dispatched Gen. Morse to-day after hearing the story of the strikers. Nothing was concluded upon, but the strike will probably end now unless a collision occurs between the brotherhood and the new employees. No freight trains have gone and since the 4th inst. The strikers are determined none shall. Passenger trains all ran through safe as what late. There is not much excitement, but considerable feeling exists.

BOGBEE, THE FORGER, STILL AT LIBERTY.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 6.—The case of Bogbee, the forger, is fully in hand as at first represented. His brother and an officer of a Boston bank are examining his books, but declare no statement until they have finished. It does not appear that any effort is being made for his arrest, although he has been heard of several times.

Bogbee was the Assistant Cashier of the Indianapolis Bank. No further light has been thrown upon the affair of the firm in this city, though it is known that should they be held responsible for all the forged notes and drafts, their condition would be critical, to say the least, as their assets would be comparatively trifling into bankruptcy. There is considerable doubt as to the responsibility of Holt & Bugbee for the drafts which have been cashed by the Indianapolis Bank, and which were not accepted by the firm. It is not stated how much the latter amount to.

LUTHER REDFIELD ARRESTED.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF TARRYTOWN IN CUSTODY IN CHICAGO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, April 6.—Luther Redfield, late President of the First National Bank of Tarrytown, arrived in Chicago to-day on his way home from Iowa, where he had been sojourning for some time in the vicinity of Des Moines. On reaching this city he was arrested on a requisition sent out by District Attorney Stewart L. Woodford, of New-York, and was taken before United States Commissioner Philip Hoyne, who committed him to jail. He will be taken to New-York on Monday next. The history of Redfield's operations covers a long period. Mr. Orson Adams, Receiver of the First National Bank of Tarrytown, questioned President Redfield about the bank's affairs on Monday, the 25th of March, in Tarrytown, and after that time Redfield could not be found by the officers who were looking for him till he was arrested in Chicago. In 1870 Mr. Redfield bought the stock of Mr. Merritt, an ex-President of the bank. The stock was then at $125 a share, but he paid $133, the amount being $36,000. This gave him the controlling interest, and made him President of the bank. He paid Merritt $10,000 in cash, but Receiver Adams stated that the remainder of the $36,000 was apparently paid from money taken from the deposits in the bank after Redfield became President. On the 23d of the following February he got his son's note for $12,000 discounted at the bank, and on the same

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...ment, and making an Anglo-English alliance impossible. The country is insisted in the way of lowers at the present time.

DEATH OF ENGLAND'S FOREMOST ARCHITECT.

While the famous authors of *The Seven Lamps of Architecture* lies at his house "sick unto death," Sir Gilbert Scott, the modern apostle of the Gothic school, rests comfortably from his labors. Sir Gilbert Scott has left his mark upon a splendid page of architectural revival and reformation. A student and admirer of the Gothic style of architecture, he at the same time mastered the characteristics and history of all other orders, and he has restored with a loving hand all kinds of examples of the antique to their pristine beauty, whatever their style or order. The Cathedrals of Ely, Litchfield, Hereford, Ripon, Gloucester, Chester, St. David's, St. Asaph, Bangor, Salisbury, Exeter, Peterborough, Worcester, Rochester, and Oxford have all been more or less restored under his direction, in their smallest work, even by these days of activity, for a long life, but beyond this he designed the grand Church of St. Nicholas, at Hamburg, his plans being accepted in preference to all others in a competition with the architects of Europe. He was selected to design the Hôtel de Ville and Senate House at Hamburg, and the cathedral at St. John, Newfoundland, is his work. He furnished designs for at least a score of important secular buildings in various parts of the Kingdom, and he wrote several important technical and artistic books. In 1860 the Academy made him an R. A., and the Queen secured his appointment as architect to the National Memorial to the Prince Consort, the prelude to his being knighted. He died in harness, his latest work being connected with the building of the new cathedral at Edinburgh and the restoration of the cathedral at St. Albans. His father was the incumbent of the parish at Gawcott, Buckinghamshire, and his grandfather, Rev. Thomas Scott, is known to theologians and Bible students as the author of a famous *Commentary on the Bible*. Americans visiting London who feel an interest in the Gothic studies of this eminent artist, will find two of his rarest and best examples in the Albert Memorial opposite South Kensington and in the terminus railway depot and hotel of the Midland Railway at St. Pancras, the most beautiful of all the modern buildings in London; and this prompts me to point out to transatlantic travelers who will visit London this year en route for the Paris Exhibition, that from Liverpool to London the Midland track is far the most picturesque of all routes to London. Travelers who wish to see something of the English provinces from a scenic point of view should make the journey in the daytime. Recent extensions have cut the Midland line right through the heart of the Peak district, the most picturesque locality of England. There is also a perfect service of Pullman cars. If, on my next visit to London, I should make the journey to the metropolis by easy stages, stopping first at Buxton, visiting the country made famous in Scott's *Peveril of the Peak*; Chatsworth, the Palace of the Peak; Haddon Hall, (the most notable example of baronial magnificence in England; Cromford, "the cradle of the cotton manufacture;" Lea Hurst, the home of Florence Nightingale, the heroine of the Crimean war; Chrich Hill, the Manor House of Wingfield, one of the "picturesque prisons of Mary Queen of Scots," I should certainly "take in" these famous places. It is a mistake to think that London is England. Americans who do not take the trouble to run through some of the provincial districts know nothing of the old country which in the localities I have named bristles with "magnificent memorials of the past," and is full of "quiet dreams of rural beauty."

"BILLY" DEVERNA GETS HIS MONEY.

HOW HE RECOVERED HIS PAY FOR THE COSTUMES USED IN "ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA"—THE RECEIPTS OF TWO THEATRES ATTACHED.

When the play of "Antony and Cleopatra" was produced at the Broadway Theatre about three or four months ago, it was presented with new scenery, and the costumes and properties were set forth correctly as having been provided by Mr. William E. Deverna, costumer. At the time they were furnished there was some hesitation in the mind of Mr. Duff, of the Broadway, about buying them. He wanted to hire them for $200 a week, but Mr. Deverna would not consent to this proposition. The costumes were worth, it is said, about $2,900; but Mr. Deverna offered to sell them for $1,200. As "Antony and Cleopatra" were to be sent on a long tour about the country, the purchase was finally made for $1,000, but not for cash. They were put in use, and after a few weeks Mr. Duff declared he would only pay $800 for them. Months have passed, and the costumes have probably become faded and shabby, but up to yesterday a balance of about $225 remained to be paid on them. Mr. Deverna was anxious to get his money, but Mr. Duff could not find it convenient to pay him. A few days ago these two gentlemen held a conversation about their business affairs, and Mr. Duff let drop some remarks about sending a company out of the City to play "The Exiles" around the country. Another request for the "little balance" was not complied with, and Mr. Deverna straightway determined that there should be an end of the matter. Securing the services of Mr. Franklin Bien as counsel, he prepared an affidavit that Mr. James C. Duff was indebted to him in the sum of $225, and that he was about to remove his property outside the jurisdiction of the Court. This was presented to Judge Goepp, in Marine Court, Chambers, and an application granted for an attachment. Yesterday afternoon a Sheriff's officer proceeded to Booth's Theatre and another went to the Broadway Theatre, both of which houses were in charge of Mr. Duff, and the attachments were served.

Last night Mr. Sanders, at the Broadway Theatre, said the writ had been served, and he supposed that the course Mr. Deverna had taken was simply adopted to injure Mr. Duff's credit. Mr. Duff had felt that he had been overcharged for the costumes, and had refused to pay the $225. He said that the money had been offered, and that, as the attachment would be vacated on Monday, Mr. Deverna, who is a comfortable-looking man of about 350 pounds weight, was found in the lobby at Wilde's Garden later in the evening. "Did you get your money to-day, Mr. Deverna?" asked the reporter. The costumer's eye twinkled, and having carefully seated himself on a convenient sofa, he declared, in a tone of satisfaction: "Billy Deverna is not such a fool as he looks. Yes, he got his money. After the rush was over at the two theatres, as I was unwilling to bother visitors by interfering with business, I put my men in the box office, and collected enough to pay the amount of the indebtedness due, and some expenses in addition, bringing the total up to about $310. It's not take long. I'm glad it was afraid I wouldn't get my money, and I thought I had waited long enough for it. That's all there is in it. I wanted my money quick, and I got it."

BANK OFFICERS SENTENCED.

A large number of prominent citizens of Paterson, N. J., gathered in the Circuit Court-room yesterday morning to hear the sentences pronounced upon the convicted officers of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, of that city. James F. Preston, the Cashier of the bank, had been convicted of having embezzled the funds of the company, and on a second indictment, charging him with having conspired with E. K. Rose, one of the Directors of the institution, to defraud the stockholders and depositors, both had been convicted. Judge Dixon, after having made reference to the high standing of the defendants in the community prior to the discovery of their crimes, and to the necessity of protecting the interests of those who trust their hard-earned moneys to banking institutions, sentenced Preston to imprisonment at hard labor in the State Prison for one year, and to pay a fine of $500. Preston and Rose were then sentenced on the second indictment to the payment of a fine of $500 each, making the total amount of Preston's fines $1,000. Rose paid his fine, and Preston was sent to jail.

THREE EXPERT PICKPOCKETS ARRESTED.

Detectives Dorcey and Muldoon arrested three female pickpockets yesterday morning at St. Francis Xavier's Church, on West Sixteenth-street, during the funeral services of Gen. Devin. Their names are Delia Donovan, alias "The Biddy," Margaret Bell, alias "Mag" Sweeny, and Mary Murray, alias Mullin, alias Leonard, all of whom have been long known to the detectives as adroit and dangerous thieves. Their custom is to dress either in mourning or in very poor but decent attire and attend religious ceremonies and funerals at Catholic churches. Being there at Gen. Devin's funeral yesterday Dorcey and Muldoon watched them closely, and before long they were caught in the act of attempting to pick ladies' pockets, and they were accordingly arrested. The prisoners were taken before Justice Kilbreth, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, and committed for trial in default of $500 bail each.

THE ALLING JEWELRY ROBBERY.

Detective Ezra Churchill, of Worcester, Mass., arrived in this City yesterday from Albany, bringing with him a requisition from Gov. Robinson for the rendition to the authorities of the State of Massachusetts of Augustus Raymond, alias Barry, whose arrest for complicity in stealing a trunk containing $21,000 worth of jewelry belonging to Alling Brothers & Co., of No. 170 Broadway, has been heretofore published in THE TIMES. On Monday Raymond will be taken before Justice Flammer, and will then be delivered to the Massachusetts officer in charge, Detective Churchill.

AN ITALIAN GAMBLING HELL.

MONTE-CARLO AND ITS SALONS.

A SORRY SUBSTITUTE FOR BADEN-BADEN—EXCELLENT HOUSES AND BADLY MANAGED GAMES—QUEER CHARACTERS—HOW PLAYERS ARE ROBBED OF THEIR WINNINGS—MONTE-CARLO A NUISANCE THAT OUGHT TO BE SUPPRESSED.

From our Special Correspondent.

MONTE-CARLO, Tuesday, March 19, 1878.

Monte-Carlo may be called a suburb of Monaco, for though it has grown enormously, yet it still is and must remain greatly inferior in population to its parent. Now is there much hope of its future growth, for the polite, the fashionable, and the distinguished world have pronounced decidedly against it. Although its site is remarkably beautiful; although the view of the Mediterranean and its coast from its many terraces is lovely as the dream of an artist; although exceptional "high-lifers" have here and there erected superb villas within its precincts and surrounded them with peerless gardens, yet still, after all, Monte-Carlo is but a sorry substitute for Baden-Baden. It is no inferior in everything, save scenery, that the time is shortly at hand when to visit Monte-Carlo will be considered a grievous mistake. There was an epoch when the most earnest of English ladies, those whose mouths had been formed into primness by the constant murmuring of "prunes and prism," were delighted to announce to their friends when they returned from their trip to the Continent that they had been to Baden and had actually played. But now an impression is fast gaining ground that Monte-Carlo is bad form. The people who frequent the tables are more numerous than ever, but they are not of the same character. The English Prince who is staying at Nice, and who has gone in for all the fun of the place, exceedingly limited as it is, has not once visited Monte-Carlo. The Russian nobility, who muster very thickly in Nice, never go near the tables, although they are notoriously inordinate gamblers. If one inquires for the veteran punters of the German places one learns that they came, they saw, they disapproved, and they left. The Neapolitan nobles, who used to bet so eagerly and gesticulate so wonderfully, have never come here at all. The Spanish deep gamblers, who used to play for 14 hours at a sitting, have marked the place with their absolute disapproval, and have never been seen since the first season. There is a world of players in the rooms, but it is a changed, a far different world.

Baden-Baden was essentially a very expensive place, and, moreover, it was distinctively a Summer place. It was a favorite resort of diplomacy and of royalty taking a holiday. I do not know if the Grand Duke discouraged building, but it is certain that the number of villas erected was very limited. Everybody, in fact, including Kings and Princes, lived in hotels, and these were, as a natural consequence, of the highest character, and no doubt very costly. But here, under the present régime, the great majority of distinguished people live in their own villas, and, therefore, the hotel-keepers, having no one to overawe them, are every whit as expensive, though they give neither the same comforts nor the same luxury. Whether one stops at Monte-Carlo, or at Monaco, or at Nice, the traveler is equally surprised by the rapacity of the charges and the meanness of the accommodation. And the visitor to Baden in the old times when he compares the *table d'hôte* of the Hotel de la Mediterranée, of Nice, with his recollections of the Hotel de Russie or the Hotel de France, is thunderstruck to find that for the miserable fare of the former he actually pays more than he did for the princely tables of the latter. The sum total per diem is, indeed, a trifle less, but it is because the hotels of Nice have no good baths and keep wine that is absolutely execrable. It cannot be drunk by any one who is not habituated to vinegar as a beverage. To pay 8 francs a bottle for Burgundy, (Moulin à Vent,) and to be unable to drink a spoonful of it must be allowed a severe trial to the most equable of tempers. At Baden undoubtedly the hotel-keepers reaped a great harvest from their cellars, for they all kept admirable stocks of French and German vintages, particularly the latter. Americans who know the stuff sold as Rhine wine in the States can have no idea of the generous strength of Marcobrunner, Johannisberger, Liebfraumilch, Asmonshausser, and Borkenteit, which flowed perennially. The prices of those famous wines were, I remember, perfectly extravagant, but that which is sanctioned by custom and the example of others does not seem very extravagant at the time. And I do not think that many people begrudge paying highly for things that are superior in an eminent degree. Therefore, probably those who have in their desks the bills of Baden in the years when the tables were there do not look at them with anger as much as with mixed feeling of regret for past pleasure and astonishment that they should have spent so much. But who, holding in his hand a bill of any one of the infamous hotels of Nice, and utterly unable to remember having eaten a single good thing or drunk a single good glass of wine, can refrain from rage and contempt? And they are the same at Monaco and Monte-Carlo, always excepting the fish at the Hotel des Bains.

There are many people who ignore the benefits to a country which accrue from a hereditary aristocracy. I cannot say that I know of many myself; but there is one which I have noted. Aristocrats do compel respectful behavior from those who are about them. The change that has come over the tables in the way of politeness is something astounding. The croupiers of the old régime were of the most admirable manners, formed upon the school of the finished diplomats who frequented Baden. The croupiers of Monte-Carlo, with one or two exceptions—polished old gentlemen, who were probably in the old establishment—have the manners of cavalrymen, and to look at them one would imagine that they were dragoons who have served their time and have been restored to private life. They are rough, they are brusque in language and in manners, and they permit themselves to lecture the players, and even to give them orders. But I confess that I am not surprised, for the players are of a class that easily suffer such rudeness. I am satisfied that the degradation of the tables at Monte-Carlo has arrived at such a pitch that, in common respect for his own character, the Prince of Monaco must suppress them. The seats appear to be monopolized early in the day by a set of creatures who live at Monte-Carlo, not so much by gambling as by stealing the bets of others. When the players arrive from Nice or Monaco by the trains they find every seat taken, and they have to play over the shoulders of those who have forestalled them. Behind them, again, is another line of creatures who also live by picking up forgotten bets, or by grabbing the stakes of those who are ignorant of the game, and who do not know whether they have won or lost, or whether it is a stand-off. With this third line, toward the evening, is mingled a considerable number of the *demi-monde*, who in the most shameless way solicit a *louis d'or* or two from those who have been winning. They also, when flushed with wine, do not hesitate to snatch a bet as soon as it is paid, and when the rightful proprietor remonstrates they and their companions burst into a loud laugh, and make use of language more epigrammatic than decent. In every instance the croupiers take the part of these persons, and when the theft is too glaring, if it is a small sum, they pay the complainant from the funds of the bank, and the thief retains her booty.

I have watched with intense amusement the scenes that are continually taking place, and which, would be considered disgraceful in the commonest low hell in London. Most of these persons who spend the season at the principal gaming-houses of Europe are well-dressed, and they invariably wear in company. One evening a lady and the editor is in the outer room of the rooms here. I observed Mrs. Hall, (as I will call her,) and her husband, (as I will call him,) in the room. I also observed Mrs. Hall after all these things take place at the roulette table. The croupier has shouted "*Rien ne va plus*," and everybody is intent upon the little white ball tumbling into one of the compartments, numbered from 1 to 36 and the 0 here. The numbers are covered with 5-franc pieces, and besides the numbers there are numerous bets on the odd or even, on the manques and the passes, and on the first, second, or third dozen. The ball has settled into the 0. The croupier has shouted "*Neuf, rouge impair manque*," and he and the croupier facing him commence to take in the 5-franc pieces on the impair, and is waiting to be paid. The confederate touches the sitting partner on the shoulder, and at the same time turns and says some trivial question of the winner of the four pieces. He takes his cue like a flash and answers her. When he looks again on the table his bet and his winnings have both disappeared. Probably he is English, with a very imperfect command of the French language, and his efforts to obtain justice provoke the risibilities of the crowd. Even the honest players cannot help laughing at his rage when he finds he has been robbed. But nobody standing by suggests that the lady seated in front of him took the money. She, with vehemence and volubility, declares that she had two pieces on the impair, and that she has but four pieces now, and in effect as the French say, four pieces are all that can be seen in front of her. What may be in her lap is another question. The croupiers all cry, "*Vous voyez, vous voyez, c'était pas pièces, (ou cône only.)* Nobody touches her bets, for I believe she would brain them with the rake with which she gathers in her winnings. When she is in bad luck, she descends to subterfuges which must give her friends much anguish. She waits until some player comes with a system like her own, in which many pieces are staked over many numbers, and when he has covered a portion of the table with bets, she pokes in two or three 5-franc pieces among his, and no matter what number wins, she insists that one of the pieces winning is hers. What can be done by gallant men under such circumstances? She has the money, and he can only submit. If he is an Englishman, he turns red in the face and says nothing. If he is a Frenchman, he shrugs his shoulders, extends his hands, palms upward, deprecatingly, and looks round with a martyrized smile for sympathy. This is sure to excite the bystanders, who all cry, "*Monsieur est très galant, ma foi.*" There is another strange practitioner who is on speaking terms with this lady. I think they talk over combinations. He has a piece of paper and a pencil, and he studies the numbers for hours before playing. Then he commences to play single 5-franc pieces on six numbers, and it is extraordinary how often at first he wins. It's friend drags him away after ten bets he is generally a heavy winner, comparatively speaking, but if he remains longer he is sure to lose all his gains and his original piece. He has an especially intelligent face, but people do not like him for a neighbor, for he is frightfully dirty, and perfumed with garlic to a degree which is almost unbearable. I was told that he had been a Professor of mathematics in an Italian university, and was living on a small annuity, five-sixths of which was absorbed by the tables.

The instinct to gamble is universal, but it is seldom that in civilized lands one sees that supreme devotion to it which completely inebriates the victim. This is common enough among savages, for red men, Malays, Chinese, are all intense gamblers. When, therefore, one beholds the "fearful example" of Monte-Carlo, one cannot but regard them with the same curiosity that our forefathers had for "painted salvages and merry Ind." Men, however, having seen them will wish to gamble just as much as they did before, just as the sight of a drunkard does not in the least spoil the flavor of one's Burgundy an hour afterward. But it is clear that Monte-Carlo is wanting in that aristocratic element which made the players respect themselves, and compelled the croupier to respect the players. With all its gilding and Alhambra coloring, its concerts, its gardens, and exquisite scenery, Monte-Carlo is as vulgar a hell as ever disgraced the Palais Royal of Paris. It is no more a substitute for Baden-Baden than a turnip would be for a splendid peach. Even the respectable ladies who go to Monte-Carlo think these must be something wrong, for the people do not answer in the least to the descriptions they have had from their friends of Badeners in the old days. There are no brilliant toilets, there are no resplendent jewels, no flashing diamonds. The majority of the men are covered with railway dust, and the ladies are enveloped in their mantles. Even the best class of the *escottes* will not go there, and the artistes of the Théâtre Français, after one shuddering visit, remain in Nice, which is slow, but not low. The fact is that Monte-Carlo has become a nuisance to Nice, and the Prince of Monaco ought to suppress it. The question then comes in: "Could the world do without public gaming tables?" I believe not, and for one I should be most heartily glad to see them restored to Baden-Baden, where the atmosphere was so aristocratic that the scenes one witnesses every half hour at Monte-Carlo were impossible. Nice is the home of invalids, and so are all the small towns in the neighborhood. All this world of weak-lunged persons protest strenuously against the tables at Monte-Carlo, and I think the time is fast coming when their voices will be so loud that they must be heard.

GAB.

LOCAL BUSINESS TROUBLES.

S. W. Lewis & Co., produce merchants, at No. 24 South-street, have obtained a settlement from their creditors, the latter signing a full release from all their claims on account of the steadiest reputation of the firm.

In the matter of John F. Henry, Curran & Co., the application for an order confirming the composition meeting was before Judge Blatchford yesterday, but he declined to hear it on account of the many questions involved, and granted the motion of ex-Judge Hall for an adjournment until Saturday next.

Alfred J. Dickerson, of the late firm of Scott & Dickerson, dealers in trimmings, at No. 112 Grand-street, has been adjudicated an involuntary bankrupt on the petitions of James S. Dickerson and Charles F. Macleay, whose claims are for $9,972 and $5,000 respectively. The claim of Mr. Macleay is on two promissory notes made by Alfred J. Dickerson and Scott & Dickerson to the order of Samuel J. Tilden, and were indorsed by Mr. Tilden, but were never paid, and Mr. Macleay is now the lawful holder.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 4.—The Syracuse Mills at Natick are running again to-day. In the other villages the mill hands generally remain idle. Peaceful as the scenes of violence yesterday. All is quiet there to-day.

SMYTH AND THE BARGAIN.

THE LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATION.

FURTHER EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES BY A NUMBER OF PROMINENT POLITICIANS—MR. HAMILTON FISH, JR., IN THE ROLE OF A PROPHET—HE KNOWS NOTHING ABOUT A BARGAIN, BUT PREDICTS THE EXACT VOTE OF ACQUITTAL.

The Assembly Committee on Privileges and Elections yesterday morning held a session in the Astland House, in this City, to continue the investigation demanded by Hamilton Fish, Jr., into certain charges made by the Albany correspondent of THE TIMES. Mr. Terry, Chairman, and Messrs. Brush, of New-York, and Spencer, of Onondaga, were, besides Mr. Fish, the members of the committee present. Mr. Fish was accompanied by his counsel, Mr. George Bliss. The first witness was Mr. Thomas Murphy. He testified that he knew John F. Smyth, and had served in his department as an appraiser; he had no information, understanding, or knowledge about any arrangement made between Tammany Senators and others with regard to the trial.

Mr. Edward Kearney was sworn, and questioned as to his business in Albany, and his conversations with members of the Senate. He was in Albany for health and pleasure, not on legislative business; he was interested in the passage of the Corcoran bill, making that office a salaried one instead of a fee office, but was not interested in the Elective Controllers bill; he had written once to Mr. Kelly, but he could not recollect whether his letter was about a bill or not; he did not think he had talked with Mr. Fish about bills, and he did not know what the Tammany Senators would do in the Smyth trial.

Mr. Dwight Laurence, Superintendent of the Foreign Department New-York Post Office, testified that he had not talked with any Senators about the Smyth trial; he had spoken to Mr. Cornell about it, but did not understand what was to be the vote; talked with Cornell about it as his own office. Mr. Louis F. Payn being present; he told them that he understood Smyth would be convicted, and he thought he would; this conversation was held a week or 10 days before the vote was taken. Mr. Jacob H. Patterson, Jr., testified that he had only talked with one Senator during the Smyth trial, and that was Senator Goebel about two weeks ago; he did not know how Goebel was going to vote.

Mr. Hale—Was your object in talking with him to influence his vote?

Mr. Patterson—My object was to influence him in favor of Smyth—yes.

The witness did not think that he had told any one of his intention to induce Goebel to vote for Smyth's acquittal; he was not sure that he had not talked with Smyth about Goebel's vote, and he thought it was likely he had talked with Cornell about it, but he could not recollect; he had heard rumors about what the result of the trial was likely to be, but he could not recollect who had given them to him, whether it was Murphy, Curtis, or a glass of beer; he thought he had heard that the Tammany Senators were going to vote for acquittal.

Mr. Bliss then said that he would like to ask Mr. Fish a question, and Mr. Fish was sworn and took the stand. Mr. Fish was sworn, and testified that he was a member of the Assembly and Chairman of the Committee on Cities. He then described at length the manner in which the Controller's bill was reported to the House, to the same effect as he had before described it in the Assembly Chamber. He said that the bill had not, to his knowledge, anything to do with the Smyth trial. The memorandum of the bill had nothing to do with it, nor did he believe that any man believed it had.

Mr. Hale—We object to any statements about what Mr. Fish believes.

Mr. Bliss—You know you can find people who will believe almost anything. I suppose you could even bring people who would say that they believe THE NEW-YORK TIMES is an honest newspaper.

Mr. Snow—Sir I don't believe, it would be an easy matter to find anybody who would say he believed you are an honest man. [Laughter.]

To Mr. Bliss Mr. Fish then went on to explain how he had come to be congratulate Senator Pomeroy upon what he considered as his "brilliant and masterly argument." He had also congratulated him when he showed up the punctility of Mr. Fairchild's partner. Mr. Hale objected to this allusion as improper, but Mr. Fish said that if Mr. Hale was going into dinner-party conversations, he was justified in making these allusions. To Mr. Hale Mr. Fish said he took no other interest in the trial except that Mr. Jones was a member of his own party. In regard to the dinner party at the Windsor Hotel, in Albany, he said he was invited to come and sit down at the table with Seymour and Cornell.

Mr. Hale—Were you invited to come to the restaurant by those gentlemen?

Mr. Fish—I came in, and was invited to sit down at the table. [Laughter.] I will say gentlemen. I was not invited to the restaurant by them.

He did not predict the result of Smyth's trial, and he did not offer to bet that he would be acquitted; he had not made a bet that the vote would be 10 to 13; he did not recollect making the statement to a man named Davis on the day before the acquittal that Smyth would be acquitted; he may have talked with several people about it, but he did not remember what he had said; he did not know of any arrangement between the Tammany Senators and the Republicans to acquit Smyth.

Mr. Hale—Did you at any time ever know of any such arrangement between Republicans and Democrats in regard to legislation.

This question was objected to, but Mr. Terry, understanding that Mr. Hale's object was to show that a bargain had been made in a previous year, and that it was continued into this year, thought it admissible. Mr. Fish said he knew of no such bargain; he had understood that there was something of the kind in Tweed's time.

Mr. Hale—Did you not write a letter at the close of the session of 1876 that such a bargain had been made, and that the party had been sold out?

Mr. Fish—Yes; I don't know but I did; it was in regard to a bill which Green had, and the letter referred to the part Smith Weed had taken.

Mr. Hale—Didn't you charge your fellow-members with being in league with Tammany?

Mr. Fish—I don't know but I did do so.

A letter from Mr. Fish to Mr. George Jones was produced, and, after an argument upon the question of admitting it, it was received for identification, and read by Mr. Bliss. The letter is as follows:

NO. 119 BROADWAY, May 3.

MY DEAR SIR: I think that the indiscriminate censure and criticism of THE TIMES upon its Legislature is somewhat undeserved and unjustified. In the first place we passed no jobs, hence we have negative virtue; and again, we passed the Woodin bill, which, it is to be signed by the Governor, will be more advantageous to the government. It throws around the tax-payers many safeguards. There is no one who laments and deplores the defeat of the Green assessment bill and the Salary bill more than I do. I got them through my committee long ago; I gave Dr. Hayes the pendulum, which he introduced, to give notice to suspend the rules, in order to advance the bill, and when the time came to act upon the notice we were met by the Speaker notifying us that it could only be done upon reaching "general orders," and that it was impossible to reach them except by a two-thirds vote, which the Democrats could prevent. I doubted then as I do still the soundness of the ruling, but on all as Speaker was employed to defeat the Green bill. I am sure it is that they who were interested in the defeat of the salary bill were in the Clerk's room with the Speaker on Tuesday night and Wednesday morning, and that the ruling had been concocted there. Yesterday night, and which, under the rules, should have been announced as one was passed, was not done. It had been decided to have become a law. I can tell you when I see you more than I can write; but rest assured that Senator, Peabody, and Forster and myself worked unstintingly and earnestly for the bills you desired. We pleaded with Senators, but in vain, to extend the session until 6 o'clock in the evening. All the bills would have got through if there had not been some surreptitious and clandestine deal made, and we found ourselves cut out; and those who did, who should be held up to public execration. Yours sincerely, HAMILTON FISH, JR.

GEORGE JONES, Esq., NEW-YORK TIMES.

Mr. Fish was then shown a copy of a circular criticising THE TIMES and asked if he knew anything about it. He declared that he knew nothing about it whatever; that he did not see it until after it was printed, knew nothing about its authorship, saw only one copy of it, did not say it did not criticise it, but knew the ideas where it came from. When cross-questioned about his conversation with Davis, he said he had heard of "Jimmy" Davis, but he could not recollect what he had said to him. He was a man who had delivered every body and insulted upon talking to them.

Mr. Hale inquired of Mr. Fish about the letter which he [Fish] had referred to in his cross-examination of Mr. Mills. The letter was to Mr. Jones, and was very uncomplimentary in reply to Mr. Foord, but to the editorial management of THE TIMES. Since that time the relations of himself and the editors had been hostile, and they did everything they could to prevent his being made Chairman of the Committee on Cities. He had that information from the Speaker of the Assembly. He had heard certain rumors about the Governor in connection with the acquittal of Smyth, but he had not heard any rumors that Smyth was to be acquitted through any other means. The rumors were nothing more than newspaper statements.

To Mr. Hale—In the conversation in the Windsor Hotel at Albany he may have said that the Republicans in order to carry the next election, would "put up," he did not mention money.

Mr. Hale—Upon what do you base your opinion that THE TIMES is hostile to you?

Mr. Fish—I base it on what I have heard from everybody and from what I hear.

The witness said he disapproved entirely of the editorial management of THE TIMES. "If you want my opinion of THE TIMES I will give it more fully." The committee did not request him to give a full opinion. He then went on to say that he never had anything to do with newspaper men, as he found them totally unreliable. He went to see Mr. Jones, at the request of Mr. Husted, to ask why his (Fish's) course had been criticised. Since then his relations to THE TIMES had been hostile. He knew THE TIMES was a common scold.

Mr. Mills was recalled, and in answer to Mr. Hale testified that he had told the truth before the Smyth trial, he was standing at the door sitting in the Delavan House. There was a great crowd and nearly everybody seemed to be talking about the probable vote in Smyth's case; Davis said that he was positive it would be 19 to 13, and he said it would be 19 to 13. Davis replied that it would be 19 to 13, at the close Senator had been cast for. In response to Mr. Hale's question as to whether he had said anything about the Smyth trial, he said that he had not, but that the whole conversation was about the Smyth trial. The witness could not recollect whether he had talked with Mr. Fish about the Smyth trial.

PRACTICES OF METHODISM.

THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CHURCH EXTENSION—CONDITION OF THE WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY — SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE DREW SEMINARY ENDOWMENT FUND—EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES BY THE EAST CONFERENCE — REV. DR. HALL WITHDRAWS.

A love feast preceded the regular order of business at yesterday's session of the New-York Conference at St. Luke's Church. After Bishop Andrews had called the members to order, the journal of the preceding day was read, and nearly all of the record relative to the discussion on the question of helping the debt-burdened churches of Highland and Nesquenock was ordered to be struck out. Rev. Dr. Crawford called the attention of the Conference to the fact that at the session of 1877 a resolution had been adopted requesting the districts on the east bank of the Hudson to vote at their next Quarterly Conference on the subject of redistricting them, making three sub-districts instead of two. Dr. Hadley hung ago went out of the Conference and went into the feather-broom business, and subsequently, it is said, left the city, and Sam Hadley has for some time past been a salaried employe of a school furniture agency here. Mr. Henry W. Raymond, a son of the late eminent editor of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, Henry J. Raymond, Esq., was, upon the advice of friends, induced to put fully $30,000 into the Hadley Brothers' book concern, and as this amount and other moneys was, it is alleged, used to liquidate existing debts of the firm, it may be said to have been practically insolvent when he was induced to enter it. Mr. T. T. Gillingham, another purchaser, also put in $30,000 or more, and when the concern drifted into hopeless insolvency, owing to the fact that the capital which ought to have sustained and enlarged the business was used, it is said, to pay mysterious old debts, the Hadleys were probably not firmly settled out of the business. They accordingly "sold" out, what they justly owned, as Mr. Raymond once delefully remarked to a *Times* reporter, being the consideration. Mr. Raymond went to New-York and endeavored to make a compromise with the creditors, there, the principal one being Scribner, Armstrong & Co. The creditors and Stationers' Board of Trade sent on a committee to make investigations, and that committee reported. A second meeting of creditors was held in New-York some weeks ago, and the final terms were decided to be a settlement upon the basis of 60 per cent., payable during the year, with security and interest. Messrs. Raymond and Gillingham were given one day yesterday morning to elect whether they would accept these terms or wind up the concern in bankruptcy.

Mr. Raymond said yesterday that the terms were too high, and the result is that he and his partner, Mr. Gillingham, have voluntarily filed the petition in bankruptcy. He had offered to pay 50 per cent. with time, or 40 per cent. on terms equivalent to cash. They had insisted that the stock was worth certainly 85 per cent. of the liabilities. If that were so he argues the stock itself was sufficient security, and if they would supervise the stock and sell it to realize not less than 85 per cent. he would be the last one to suggest an objection. He does not consent to the terms because he thinks they are simply ruinous to him. He has been a creditor to the amount for Mr. Raymond, and he finds himself some thousands worse off than nothing, a clear loser of about $30,000 and considerable time and work, all of which he innocently invested in what he supposed was a manufacturer of a well and reasonably prosperous business. The case of Mr. Gillingham is practically the same, except that he didn't invest so much money.

Suit has been entered against the Hadleys in the United States Court by Scribner, Armstrong & Co. for debt alleged to be due the latter firm, and it is said a Receiver for their personal effects will be asked for. The petition in bankruptcy sets forth the following facts: The unsecured debts amounted to $106,001 13; the preferred debts, mostly taxes, to $513. The firm is responsible on bills and notes amounting to $5,300. The amounting of cash on hand amounting to $800. The stock on hand is valued at $50,000. There is a horse and wagon valued at $250. The store fixtures are worth $3,686 07. There are debts due on open account amounting to $4,624 64. There is insurance amounting to $63,000, Raymond's individual debts, unsecured, amount to $5,860. His assets consist of lands valued at $50. There are unliquidated claims amounting to $1,900. Gillingham's individual debts, unsecured, amount to $3,200. His assets are merely nominal. The debtors have offered to compromise with their creditors for 40 per cent., and a meeting will be held to consider the proposition on the 17th inst.

A COURAGEOUS SYRACUSE GIRL.

HER ENCOUNTER WITH A BURGLAR IN HER BEDROOM AT MIDNIGHT—AN INEFFECTUAL SHOT AT HIM AS HE FLED.

From the Syracuse Courier, April 5.

Residing on Van Buren-street, in this city, is a widow named Mrs. Maria M. Beach, who alone occupies a comfortable home with her daughter. On Wednesday afternoon last Mrs. Beach was called to a side door by a woman, who first rapped, and after having the door opened in response, made several inquiries of a natural character of the housewife. Her presence there subsequently proved to be part of a plan to rob the house, for while Mrs. Beach was engaged in conversation a mask thrust through the front door and was ransacking the parlor, when her eldest daughter came down stairs and discovered him. She fearlessly encountered the latter, and received for her pains a severe and cruel blow in the eyes, which felled her to the floor and allowed the ruffian to escape unrecognized.

This escapade, happening in the daylight, proved to be but the prelude to a still more startling scene in which Miss Beach, and, it is thought, the other actor of the afternoon before, played a more important part, the scene being enacted some time between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Miss Beach, who sleeps within a short corridor from herself, was awakened in the middle of the night. Listening, she soon became aware that somebody was crawling on all fours toward the door of her sister's sleeping apartment, and such was the case, than she made a movement to get out of bed. As her feet reached the floor, she was caught by the ankles and thrown down by the intruder, a man who had doubtless come in search of her sister. The girl's cries aroused the other sister, who jumped up and escaped from the room screaming at the top of her voice for help. She ran outdoors and cried out, but no assistance was at hand, and was rejected. The next, and probably concluding session of the Conference, will be held at 9 A. M. to-morrow, continuing until the announcement of the appointments.

The devotional exercises of the New-York East Conference were conducted by Rev. J. L. Gilder yesterday morning. Rev. J. L. Gilder, having been 50 years a member of the Conference, was invited to preach the semi-centennial sermon next year. The first hour of the business session was devoted to passing the characters of the preachers of the Conference, and listening to the report of the committee appointed to examine candidates for the fourth year. Rev. J. H. Beale, Rev. C. J. North, Rev. R. T. McNeble, Rev. W. C. Blakeman, and Rev. A. O. Abbott were ordered to remain on trial another year. Rev. E. T. Lounsbery, J. C. Barnhart, R. T. McNicholl, W. H. McAllister, S. W. Toles, and M. D. Buell were passed to the fourth year. When the committee appointed to examine candidates for full membership was called, Bishop Foster addressed the Conference in regard to the caution which should be exercised in the manufacture of material for the ministry. There were many men in the ministry of the Methodist Church, he said, who ought not to be there, and many were continued from year to year because the Conference had not the courage to do their duty. Only one candidate for full membership was presented, Rev. N. L. Porter, of North Canton, Conn. The usual questions were asked by the Bishop, and answered in the affirmative by the candidate, and he was passed. C. S. Dykeman, H. I. Wheeler, C. H. Beals, James Kay, and Burton E. Case were granted Deacons' orders. The report of the court appointed on Friday to try the case of Rev. J. L. Hall, who refused to take the charge assigned him last year, made a report embodying a resolution justifying the action of the committee and the Presiding Elder in suspending Mr. Hall and censuring him for his action since his suspension, but, in view of his present expressions of regret, recommending the restoring of his character. The recommendation was adopted. Rev. Dr. Woodruff then gave notice that Mr. Hall desired to withdraw from the Methodist ministry, and his withdrawal was entered on the minutes of the Conference. Chaplain C. C. McCabe, Secretary of the Church Extension Society, addressed the conference in behalf of the society. The Treasurer reported that the Stewards of the church would draw upon the conference for $7,560, nearly $1,000 more than last year.

To-day, at 9 A. M., a Conference love feast will be held in the First-Place Church, at which Dr. J. A. Rocke will preside. At 10:30 A. M. Bishop Foster will preach in the same church, and the sermon will be followed by the ordination of deacons. At 3 P. M. Rev. Dr. Newman will preach in the Warren-Street Church, Warren-street, near Smith. At 6:30 P. M. Rev. C. A. Hall will conduct a Young People's prayer-meeting in the First-Place Church, which will be followed by a missionary sermon at 7:30 P. M., by Rev. Dr. C. N. Sims, of the Simpson Methodist Church.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL TRADE.

The Pottsville (Penn.) *Miners' Register* of the 5th inst. says: "The production of the Schuylkill region for the week ending March 30 was 8,486 tons, as against 511 tons for the preceding week, and 94,490 tons for the corresponding week last year. The report for the current week will show a great improvement on these figures, as most of the collieries in the region started on Monday and are now running regularly. The market, too, exhibits a healthy state of activity, and it is probable that work will continue—at low pressure—regularly during most of the season after the present month. April, however, will be a business month. It is intimated that orders will be

CURRENT LITERATURE.

PROPHECY.

Sweet child, you are more dear to me
Than proud loves are;
Your simple soul shines clear to me,
Like one pure star;
You are a bud blown aimlessly
From some rich rose;
You are a life that blamelessly
In beauty flows.

You tread the old earth fearlessly,
Where fear is strong;
You sing while winds moan cheerlessly,
A bird-like song;
Your eyes undimmed and gladdening
Shame all despair;
No sin, pain-born and maddening,
Lurks darkly there,

Your life faint-flushed, aerial,
Renews in mine
One faith whose hopes ethereal
Like clouds entwine;
One faith, whose stars are numberless,
One faith that blooms
Amid chill nights and slumberless,
And shadow of tombs.

Through slow years dimly lowering
I gaze and see,
In clear, calm grandeur towering,
A life to be:
A life whose deeds are glorious,
Whose days abide
Where death, once all-victorious,
Cursed men and died.

Time shall unfold the history
Of those vast years
That rise from formless mystery
And shadowing fears;
Beyond their vague immensity,
Men wrought like gods
Tread with superb intensity
Earth's luminous sods.

Yet, O my soul! how powerless
Is faith that finds
Hope sad as death and flowerless,
And keen as winds;
The hollow hours move slowliest,
We are fain to cry,
When man's desire deemed holiest
Longs but to fly.

Wherefore man's hand has written it:
"Life is a chest;
God has rewiled and smitten it,
And called it sweet.
Fate lures and tramples scorefully
Hearts faint with fire;
And pale, pure loves breathe mournfully
Their vain desire."

Then are my dreams but dreams to me—
Thin shapes of air
That float in ghostly gleams to me,
To feed despair?
Nay, for my soul leaps fountain-wise
From night woe-won;
And life's long road leads mountain-wise
Unto the sun.

O child! I feel how near to me
Is hope, when you
In such sweet guise appear to me—
Like love grown new;
I feel my heart turn willingly
To your deep eyes,
As soaring larks turn thrillingly
To stars and skies.

Lo! as a bird, unthinkingly,
You flutter by;
Yet you shall rise unshrinkingly,
And years and die.
When lights undimmed are dark to me,
And all dreams flown,
Your soul shall be a spark to me
Far backward blown.

When age shall lead you dismally
To some far height,
Where darkness cleaves abysmally
A deeper night,
A voice may whisper cheerily:
"Your life will be
A light whereby men wearily
Climb unto me."

GEORGE EDGAR MONTGOMERY.

SHADED BY ROSES.

It is Summer time. The little village of Cliddesdale lies calm and peaceful beneath the evening sun. It is far removed from any town, and stands quite alone in a valley of surpassing beauty in one of the fairest counties of England. Hills rich with timber nestle on all sides; they stretch away to the north and to the south, to the east and to the west. And through the beautiful fertile vale the little River Clidde winds and meanders, through lawn and through meadow, and flows quietly on by cottage and by manor to the broad and mighty sea. But the sea is very far away from this remote little village, the Clidde joining another and larger river before it reaches the boundless realms of ocean. The people of Cliddesdale are proud of their village, and well they may be. The land is good for tillage, as well as being rich in pasture; the cottages are well built and neatly kept; the large houses and residences of the great people are picturesque and prettily situated, and the view from every point is splendid. No feud or petty feeling of jealousy, or such like, disturbs the peace and perfect serenity of the inhabitants; all in the place are on a footing of good-will one toward the other.

The finest house in the neighborhood is the Court, which is away from the village itself; it stands in a magnificent park, through which a tributary of the Clidde flows. The old house is stately-looking, with its two towers well covered with ivy, and its mullioned windows with roses and woodbine creeping round; and the broad terrace, with vases and statues; the smooth, well-kept lawn, where grow all kinds of old-fashioned flowers, quite in keeping with the character of the house; the lake and fountains; and beyond, the wide expanse of undulating park, well studded with a luxuriant growth of trees; the little stream winding in and out, appearing here and disappearing there, bearing on its bosom the white water-lily, and growing by its marge the blue forget-me-not and the tall bulrush, all combine to make it the show-house of the neighborhood. Nearer the village are other houses with owners quite as rich, but not possessing such a grand old place as this. This is no modern mansion, but is as old as the family which owns it. The Grays of Cliddesdale Court have been known to the county for four centuries and a half. Though there is no title in the family, their ancestry is as good as, if not better than, many of the nobles of the land, and no blot has ever stained their escutcheon.

From time to time some scion of the house has married a lady of rank and title, and the blood running in the veins of these Grays is some of the best and bluest in the country. In the Parliamentary War the then representative of the house sided with the Cavaliers, and received special marks of grace and favor from the unfortunate King for whom he fought. During this time the Court itself suffered much from the attacks of the enemy, but was well defended and nobly withstood a siege of some duration. With the Restoration the family received back the rights which had been taken from it during the Protectorate of Oliver Cromwell. At Blenheim, one Harold Gray so distinguished himself that an earldom was offered him and refused; again after Culloden the same honor was offered to a descendant, but was met with a like refusal. And so down to the present day they have remained simple squires, save for the military titles which some of them from time to time have won.

It is evening. The sun is shining brightly; scarcely a leaf moves. Few people are astir; most are within doors, waiting for the sun to set before they venture forth, for the heat has been for the last few days almost tropical. Only those are abroad whose duties call them forth. There are men feeding cattle, some leading horses to water; a few cottagers are working in their gardens, and but fewer women are to be seen. But little rain has fallen lately, and the farmers are grumbling sadly. The roads are dusty, the hedges are dusty, the trees are dusty, and the fields near the highway are dusty also. Oh, for a little rain to wash them clean! The very houses look hot as the sun pours down upon them. The only thing that looks cool is the river, as it is so well shaded by the large trees that grow so thickly upon its banks; but every now and then it peeps out from its leafy canopy, and lies in a silvery streak exposed to the full glare of the sun. There are a few pleasure-boats on the smooth and quiet water, but the occupants are doing little work; it is too hot until the sun goes down for vigorous pulling. A barge is being drawn along by horses, and the man on the towing-path is leisurely singing a quaint old song, and the refrain is taken up by his companion in the barge. It seems strange and fantastic to hear this sound upon the stillness, for everything is quiet; even the hum of insects is scarcely audible, and the song of birds is almost hushed. As the man is slowly chanting away, scarcely turning his head to the right or to the left, he is suddenly aware of a listener who stands in the path, but as the horse approaches he turns aside for it to pass. The listener seems spell-bound by the sound of the man's voice, for he stands perfectly still and repeats to himself the words of the bargeman's song, and he does not move away until he can no longer hear his voice, and the man and horse and barge are growing indistinct in the distance.

"I have not heard those words for years," he says, walking on abstractedly by the river's side. Slowly he walks, as though he has come some distance, and is longing for rest. At length, when he reaches a sheltered nook, the sun, well obscured by the thick branches of an oak and elm, he sits down by the water's side. He is a man of middle age, strongly and powerfully built. The hair was once a raven black, but now it is plentifully streaked with gray, and the long, sweeping mustache likewise shows signs of the passing of time. The expression of his face is stern and resolute, but there is an look of sadness born of deep suffering there, which makes one think he has been through a great deal of trouble and sorrow. In his eyes there is a restless, far-away, yearning look, as though he is searching for something he has irretrievably lost, a peace he cannot find, and yet he sits and gazes at the water with a wistful look, he says to himself, "How strange the last song I ever heard her sing, the last I ever heard in Cliddesdale, should be the first I hear upon coming to it again after all these years! Ten years, ten long, weary, dreary years, since I have been permitted to look upon its bank. And why am I here now? Is it not better for me to be away in the wilds of Africa, or the deserts of Asia, than here? But what matters it? Wherever I am I remember; I cannot, cannot forget. No amount of excitement or adventure can take me from the past; if it be absent one moment, it is present the next. And all through the years that are to come am I always to be living in the past, never to be happy, the future nothing to me? So be it, I am content. I shall not feel more acutely here than in another land thousands of miles away from this little place; I never thought I should miss you as I do! I cannot forget you, my darling, though I have been through every land, and seen strange sights and wild adventures; and I would not forget you if I could, for it is sweeter for me to dwell on your memory than all the joys or blessings this earth could offer me. Nothing, I have no doubt, will civility with which he finds his way through the many fields that lie between the river and the road. It is not so pleasant along the highway as in the green fields, where some shelter is obtainable from the excessive heat. A long and steep hill lies before the traveler, but he walks on at a quick pace, continually faster than he adopted when sauntering by the river's side. On his left stretch a succession of hills; the river is seen glancing in the sun; the village itself, with its collection of homes and habitations, looks a compact little place; and further away still, a thousand ground nearly hidden by trees, the tower of the little church is visible, and between the dark green foliage little dots of white peep out, which are the stones that mark the resting-places of the dead; on his right is the boundary wall of Cliddesdale Court, and right before him is the hill he is ascending, with a growth of firs on its summit. He pauses every now and then, not from weariness, as he walks too fast for that, but to look around and admire the view. Every turn in the road, every bend in the river, every hill is familiar to him. There is something very sad in visiting the scenes of bygone days after a long, long absence, even when all connected with them has ended unfortunately, and left us sorrow and trouble. When the traveler reaches the brow of the hill, and a level stretch of road is before him, he stands bare-headed, for the walk has made him very hot, and gazes enraptured on the view.

"In all my travels," he says, "no matter in what country I have been, I have never looked upon a fairer scene than this. Not one whit altered during these ten years; all might be as though I had dreamed a terrible dream; would to Heaven I had been dreaming!"

The long gates, close at hand, are open; he moves on toward them, looks all down the broad carriage drive as far as he can for the trees. A minute or two he stands thus, and then he enters the domain, and Douglas Gray stands in his own grounds for the first time for ten years. Yes, this grand old mansion and its noble acres belong to this travel-stained wanderer we have been following. After an absence of years he returns quietly and unobserved, even as he left, with no one to shake his hand and bid him "welcome" or "God-speed." But he does not care. He might have friends as many as he chooses, but friends are nothing to him; he has been without the pale of their society too long to need them now. Abroad, in every country and in every clime, he has been alone with his trouble and sorrow, away from all that could remind him of the past; but no matter where he has traveled he has been unable to banish his grief, and he returns now as sore at heart and as wretched as when he left ten years ago. Of course time has brought a softening influence, but still men of his calibre cannot and seldom do forget. He has neither father nor mother, brother nor sister—he is quite alone in the world; he never knew a mother's love or a father's care, and sister or brother he never had.

He follows the drive, looking about him to see if any alterations have been made, and only leaves it to go upon the soft velvety grass of the lawn. He goes into every nook and every spot made dear by associations, and sighs over now and then as he thinks of the time long ago. What good is this splendid place to him now? All the rooms are shut up save the few just occupied by those in charge. He will never live here again; he has said none of his name shall ever inherit it. With him the Grays of Cliddesdale cease. Many men, to marry just for the sake of perpetuating a name, of bringing an heir to an ancient house; but not so with him; he would rather let his line become extinct than marry a woman he has no affection for; and affection for mortal woman he will never have again. He loved once so fondly and so truly, that love will never come to him more. He has been, and ever will be, content to wander lonely through the world, with nothing more to cling to than the memory of a pure, fond, and devoted girl. That must be enough to sustain him till life ceases, for he has no object or ambition in his aimless, purposeless life. Yet who shall say his life is aimless or purposeless? With his wealth he does much good, not ostentatiously, but quietly, so that no one knows of what he does. Much suffering he spares, and much sorrow he lessens, in his simple quiet way. Once he was bold, daring, reckless, living a life of dissipation and worthlessness, driven to it by the treachery of an evil-minded woman. As he was indulging in all kinds of excess, and sinking deeper and deeper in extravagance and vice, he came across a fair young girl, who stretched out her hand and saved him. For the first time in his life his heart was touched, and before he was aware he was deep in love; love true and tender, such as a man feels but once, and for only one woman. Life became different to him; he remembered nothing of his disappointment, save that what in the previous instance he had mistaken for love, was but the infatuation born of the brain and not the heart. Never having known any soft influence or tender care, he clung all the more readily to the gentle being who returned his love tenfold. For a few brief months he was the happiest man on earth, and Ethel Vere the happiest woman; but a shadow came between and separated them, ay, even the shadow of Death. Poor child! Douglas Gray saw her suddenly fade from him; he powerless to keep her with him, leaving him sad, desolate, and miserable upon this earth, alone. Such love as theirs is seldom seen; it was overwhelming, all-absorbing. He, a strong, brave, daring man of the world; she, a simple, pure-minded girl: she loved him for his manliness and noble generous self; and he loved her for her artless ways, and sweet, loving, trusting nature. They loved with the love that, once awakened, never dies—that lives through years, forever. No matter the vicissitudes it undergoes, no matter whether together or separated, it still burns on, the one pure flame that lights souls united by its power through the dreary course of worldly toil; and even if death come between, it can be true and faithful, until it be made perfect in the land beyond the grave. Douglas Gray, who lived in London among rank, talent, and beauty, and saw the most beautiful women of his day, came down in the midst of his wild career for a little recreation at his country seat, wearied and satiated with the life he was leading, and met the Vicar's daughter, a little shy, white violet, compared to the women he was accustomed to, beneath the crowded assemblies in town. There was something about her different from the fashionable belles of society; something so innocent, fresh, and childlike, that love came unbidden, a welcome guest. From the day he told her of his love, and held her strained to his bosom, showering kisses on her, greedy as satisfied kisses, he first knew what unalloyed happiness is—happiness where everything is complete, nothing missing, nothing wanting. Shortly after he knew what real misery is—misery for which there is no opiate. He knows it now, and will know it to his dying day; nothing can ever restore to him he has lost; happiness is shut out from him forever.

He stands and looks across the broad expanse of park for a little while, and then turns toward the house.

Along the broad stone terrace he goes, and pauses at a well-remembered door; it is opened to him, and he once more stands beneath the roof of his ancestral home. The housekeeper's surprise at seeing him is very great; she thought him many, many miles away, in a far-off country, known only to her by name.

"O, Sir," she says, "and such a time you have been away, people began to think you were never coming back again. And now you are here without any one knowing it. It was always intended to welcome you with bonfires, decorations, and joy peals; it will be a great disappointment to the good folks when they hear you have returned like this."

"Do not let them know," Gray says; "let no one know I have been here to-night. I go again the first thing in the morning; perhaps I shall never come to Cliddesdale after this."

He walks through the house, looks at some of the rooms, and turns away from them with a sigh. It does not take him long to see all he cares to, and soon he goes forth again. Gray takes the short cut across the park to the little stream that runs through its midst, and makes his way to the rustic bridge that spans it in one part. Near it is a clump of trees, and the branches spread over it, so that Gray as he stands on it is well sheltered from the blazing sun. He leans on the rail and gazes down at the water. It is but a little stream, and just below the bridge it runs deep and still, as upon its bank. And why am I here now? Is it not better for me to be away in the wilds of Africa, or the deserts of Asia, than here? But what matters it? Wherever I am I remember; I cannot, cannot forget. No amount of excitement or adventure can take me from the past; if it be absent one moment, it is present the next. And all through the years that are to come am I always to be living in the past, never to be happy, the future nothing to me? So be it, I am content. I shall not feel more acutely here than in another land thousands of miles away from this little place; I never thought I should miss you as I do! I cannot forget you, my darling, though I have been through every land, and seen strange sights and wild adventures; and I would not forget you if I could, for it is sweeter for me to dwell on your memory than all the joys or blessings this earth could offer me. Nothing, I have no doubt, will cause me more acutely to feel the loss of you, my darling, than the sight of this little bridge, I remember one evening we were standing together, the moon shining brightly and peeping in upon us between these thick branches, and I asked you if you were afraid to trust me, if you had perfect faith and confidence in me, for some people spoke ill of me, and tried to shake your trust, little one. You flung your dear arms about my neck and kissed me, saying, 'Trust you, dearest? Ay, as I would trust myself; and come what may nothing shall ever shake that trust, though I live a thousand years. And if others should deem you false and untrue I will not listen to or believe them; though the whole world should call you harsh names and be cruel to you I will only love you the more, cling to you the closer.' Ethel, I have often recalled those words of yours, and they are a thousand de. Oh, why did you go from me when all seemed so fair and happy? Why, why am I left here without you? What good am I doing, what good can I do? I cannot stay here when my place is among my own people and in my own home; all things here look so coldly and the happy days that are flown. Everything reminds me of you, of the golden days we passed together, never dreaming of a cloud coming between us. We were blindly, deliriously happy, too happy for mortals traveling over this rough and rugged earth. Little one, time can bring no change to me, I am as faithful to you, and will be, as though you were with me on this earth. No other shall ever take your place, no other lips shall ever be pressed to mine, no other form ever be held in these arms; I will be true to you until this heart shall cease to beat."

Gray takes a small case from his pocket, which contains a miniature of a fair young girl with nut-brown tresses, soft hazel eyes, and a sweet, sad countenance. This is the picture of Ethel Vere, the woman for whom he mourns, and for whom he will mourn to the end of his days; the woman for whom he has exiled and made himself a stranger among his own people. He gazes on the face with loving, tender eyes, and a longing, yearning look is in them. He kisses the picture once, twice, thrice, and the tears are in his eyes as he returns it to his pocket.

"Child, child," he says, "why do I love you so much, why are you ever in my thoughts? I have come all these miles to see the place once again where I first met you, but I cannot stay; I am better knocking about in strange lands, and with strange people. I have not so much time to dwell on the past and think of what might have been. Dearest, after to-night I may never see this spot again, yet every part of it and everything which associates you with it will never be forgotten."

Gray peers closer and closer down into the water, until his head rests on the rail of the bridge; and then, as though utterly worn, forsaken, and helpless, he heaves a deep drawn sigh, and moves away. By the side of the stream he walks idly along, stooping every now and then to gather forget-me-nots till he has a very large bunch; then he manages to get some of the water-lilies from the middle of the stream, where they grow largest and best. After a little while he has a large bouquet of the white and the blue flowers, and once he says:

"These water forget-me-nots were always her favorite flowers."

He goes away when he is satisfied the flowers he has gathered are enough, and makes a short cut across the park into the road. He passes on, not through the village—he carefully avoids it—but through fields, some yellow with buttercups and white with dai ies; others with grass tall and wavy; others with new-mown hay lying about. The hedges are thick with full-grown the faint dog-rose blooms, and its delicate perfume is abroad on the air; the sweet wild clematis climbs and twists about the fences; and the deadly nightshade, with its darkpurple blossoms and dark green berries, affords a pleasing contrast. Douglas Gray sees and admires the things about him, as a man does who has not seen a fair English scene for many years. The sight of the wild flowers and the smell of the hay are pleasant to him. Every gate he opens, every field he passes through, he remembers as distinctly as though he had been here but yesterday. It is only a few people, and of these not one recognizes him, for ten years have made a great difference in his appearance. He wishes to pass along unknown and unremembered; and this is quite possible, for the Douglas Gray of to-day is scarcely the Douglas Gray of ten years ago; he has outwardly and inwardly he has greatly changed. There is nothing like a great grief for altering a man's character, and nothing like trouble and sorrow for altering his appearance. Gray pursues his way quietly and undisturbed, and at length arrives at the village church. A pretty quaint little edifice it is, built on a slope of the hill, its ancient walls all covered with ivy, and its burying-ground sloping down toward it from the higher ground. The oak and elm grow round it and about, and spread their branches over the graves, not the melancholy cypress or tearful yew or weeping willow. It is a lovely spot to quietly rest in; you may travel the country through and through and never find a fairer. How well Gray knows this little church and this pretty burying-ground! He goes through the wicket-gate into the narrow gravel walk that leads to the west door and then turns aside and goes on the grass among the graves. He takes no notice of any, but goes up to the hill and every now and then turns to look back on the way he has come. At length, arrived at the very top of the hill, where the church-yard is bounded by a high wall entirely covered with trailing roses, woodbine, and ivy, he finds his way to a grave evidently well known to him. For he has no difficulty in singling it out from the rest. At the head is a white-marble cross, as pure and stainless as was she who now lies beneath it. Rose-bushes grow round it and on the green grass mound at its base; the blossoms are out in great profusion, pale pink, dark red, pure white, filling the air with the fragrance of their perfume; they cluster round the cross, some of the flowers resting on the pure white of the marble, others touching the ground and resting on the grass; all around blooms this queen of flowers; in fact, the quiet resting-place of Ethel Vere is completely "shaded by roses." And Douglas Gray stands by her grave for the first time for ten years; he has not been at it since the grass has grown green upon it. The last time he saw it the earth was but newly laid upon it and no stone marked the spot, for the day when she he loved was laid beneath the sod he left Cliddesdale, and only in his dreams and musings has he seen it since until to-day; all the pent-up grief of years, which he has been alone with his sorrow, troubling no one, not breathing it even to a soul. Some griefs are too sacred to be spoken of, and his is one of such. He has never forgotten this grave high upon the hill; and now he has come from distant lands to get one glimpse of it again, for his heart to feed on and his mind to dwell on for another decade, or perhaps, score of years. Never will he be able to separate himself from the love he cherishes. He has loved once and forever. The roses cluster so thickly that he has to remove a large spray before he can read the simple inscription. Just her name, the date of her birth, and the date of her death—that is all, nothing more. He lays the flowers he has brought from the little stream upon the grave as carefully and tenderly as would any woman.

"Little darling," he says, "I have brought the blue flowers you were so fond of—the water forget-me-nots; you liked them better than any choice exotic; you used to say the legend of the little flower was so touching and sad. O child, you little thought that the history of our lives would be just as sad."

Gray looks right away across the hills, then gazes on the green mound at his feet, and, strong man though he be, a great sob shakes his frame.

"Shall I ever forget," he continues to himself, "the last time I saw you? I did not know you were so ill when you sent for me, but I came, quick as speed could bring me, to your side. You had scarcely strength to speak my name, the name, they told me, that was ever on your lips. We met, dearest, but to separate forever; and yet not forever, for we shall meet again. A little while we were together, but, all my love could not keep you here; you told me not to grieve, but to bear up and live a life of usefulness. But what is life without you? You had no fear of my loving again; you had no need to ask me to be faithful to you, for you had entire trust in me; and have I wronged that trust, little one? As I snatched you in my arms and clasped you firmly to me, beseeching you to stay yet a little longer, your very life was breathed away on my lips, for when I released you you had gone to dwell with the angels, and I was left upon the earth alone."

His eyes are dim with tears, honest, manly tears; he cannot see the river, not even the objects close by him. With a last loving, tender, yearning look at the grave, he turns very slowly away from it, and as he does so the scene that lies before him is indeed magnificent. The whole of the Sun is sinking behind the hills, the fir-trees show dark and distinct before the glorious light, the river glistens beneath the splendid hue shed upon it by the departing guest, and the sky is a mass of purple, orange, and red. A slight breeze springs up and stirs the leaves of the trees, the first that has been felt all day. The traveler takes off his hat to enjoy the refreshing air, that comes as a precious gift after the heat of the day. He gazes on the scene with admiration, and seems as if loath to leave the spot. All is so fair and so beautiful around, that after scenes of a very different description it does him good to look upon this lovely English view. He would stand for a long while entranced with its splendor, and recalling the past, but the sun finally setting and disappearing warns him to go on his way. Very slowly he goes down among the graves, though the place he leaves is very dear to him, and he would fain stay longer there.

"I have seen nothing in all my travels to equal this sunset to-night," he says. "The fair English village with its pretty surroundings is more beautiful than all the tropical splendors I have ever witnessed. It is my native place—my home, and it is sending extremely sweet and fair in the word 'home'; what lovely visions of delight it conjures up! Home and happiness are almost synonymous terms, but without her there is no home for me. I have looked on the scenes again that are endeared to me from association, but memory is too keen, I cannot stay, among the haunts of my past. I want excitement to keep me from dwelling too much upon the days that are no more; they bring such sorrow and pain; and yet so exquisite is the sorrow, and so sweet the pain, that I would not entirely forget, even if I could. I have stolen away to have just one look at the surroundings I remember so well, and to-morrow I will wander forth again into the vast wilderness of unexplored regions, into the mighty forests of strange lands, anywhere where I can find excitement to quell the turbulent workings of my mind. Oh, that I may find, not happiness, for that I never can—but peace, quiet, and contentment! Ethel, how I loved you, how I love you! and so I shall till life is over; and then we shall meet again, our love renewed—not that, for it has never ended, but made more perfect and more full. Darling, darling.

"'Each thought was only thine!
My good, my guilt, my weal, my woe,
My hope on high—my all below!
Earth holds no other like to thee,
Or, if it doth, in vain for me.
'Tis all too late—thou wert, thou art,
The cherished madness of my heart!'"

Gray repeats these lines of a much-loved poet, with a fervor, passion, and pathos that show how thoroughly he feels the words he utters, and every nerve is strained and every sinew stretched as he folds his arms tightly on his breast, as though he is clasping in his embrace the dear object of his thoughts and communings. With a heavy sigh he loosens his arms and hastens on, leaves the church-yard and comes down toward the village; he does not go near the houses; he keeps away from them and goes into a field. He is evidently bent upon finding some spot he knows, for he has no difficulty in choosing which path to take or which field to cross. He is not going toward his home, Cliddesdale Court, for he leaves that far to the left; neither, as we have said, is he going to the village. Let us follow him no longer. This evening is still, for the little breeze that sprang up for a few moments just as the sun bade the day farewell has dropped again, and it is as hot as in the earlier part of the evening, with not the slightest wind to move even a leaf. Still Douglas Gray walks on, taking no notice of the sultry weather; it is all the same to him, be it hot or cold, rain or snow. Through the quiet fields and meadows he passes on, with the sound of the evening birds and the babble of the water he is nearing, to listen to and lull him. Gray comes to a bridge, a stone bridge over the little stream that runs through his park, and here ends his journey. The Clidde close at hand; over this bridge all the traffic passes that goes along by the river's side. Our wanderer stands and rests his arms on the stonework, and gazes down into the calm and placid waters of the river. They look so dark in the twilight under the shadow of the trees; and how motionless, so smooth and undisturbed, that they seem to have a strange fascination for him.

"My grief," he says, addressing the waters, "resembles you; it is deep and dark, intense and solemn, at times, even as you are now. I feel calm and quiet and peaceful; but though I never forget, there is a delicious feeling of contentment, as though I would not have things changed—an exquisite sense of happiness wrought out of silent sorrow; and there are moments when my whole nature seems to rebel, to cry out for help; when I try to drown memory, to stamp it out thought; when all my feelings are lashed into a storm of tempest, even as I have seen you, O now quiet waters, dashing and leaping with fury, driven to madness and desperation by the force of the wind and storms. To-night, with the soft air and glorious twilight, my spirit is even as tranquil as yours."

He peers down into the river with longing, unsatisfied eyes, but in a little while he wears a look of resignation, as though the peaceful waters give him what his soul so longs and desires—rest, after weary and toilsome journeyings. Anon he moves away, continuing to walk by the river's side until his windings bring him near the main road; and then he deserts it for the dusty highway. He is at the other end of the village, but quite away from the houses, and has chosen this circuitous route to avoid passing through its midst. He knows his way full well, for he turns aside after a little while and enters a lane with tall hedgerows and mossy banks. He is not entirely away from human habitation, for soon he emerges upon the confines of a park, and through the park his way lies. The path Gray takes leads him close to the lawn, which is only separated from the park by railings and a few bushes at one end. He walks steadily on, never looking at the things around him, for none of them have interest for him. The house itself is hidden from sight by trees and tall bushes; only a window here and there, seen through a break in the foliage, is visible. Douglas Gray remembers nothing now connected with the place; that part of his existence is associated with it is clean blotted from his memory, forgotten entirely. And it is well that it is so. Even as he passes now he is so engrossed with other remembrances that are dear to him, that he thinks nothing whatever about this residence of the Trevillians, a name which would once have stirred his blood and made his pulse beat fast. A daughter of the line, fair and good to look upon, played him false when he had placed his trust and confidence in her. He is deep in thought; he does not hear a voice that speaks to him, and it is not until the question is repeated that he stops.

"Is that you, Douglas Gray, in the flesh, or is it your ghost?"

He turns and confronts a woman on the lawn, only separated from him by the railings, on which she leans. He recognizes the speaker instantly, and hesitates whether to speak or go on; but, after a second, he goes up and takes her hand.

"It is I," he said; "I am not dead yet."

"And we meet thus after all these years," she said. "Oh! I am glad to see you once again—so glad."

"It is strange that you should be here;" and Gray glances at her, and sees she has no covering on her head, only a thin shawl folded slightly over her shoulders.

"It is so hot in the house, so overpowering, I have come out here to get a breath of air. It is not very pleasant in the drawing-room either. Papa is sound asleep, and there is not a single guest in the place. I was never very fond of solitude, you remember."

"No, you were not," he says, and in the dusk they look at one another, each trying to see how much the other is altered. They stand confronting each other, but conversation does not come to them freely. There is a great constraint on his side, and on her part she is desirous of asking questions she finds difficult to put. After a few ordinary remarks she says:

"It is not the first time any one has heard of you that people began to think you were dead, or that you had become so accustomed to travel you could not settle quietly down."

"Neither can I. I go away again in the early morning."

"So soon? I thought you had come to take possession of your house and land, and take the place you have so long vacated," and she looks up to him with an inquiring look. She must have been a lovely woman in the heyday of her youth. She is lovely now; but her beauty is matured, and lacks the delicate refinement it must have once possessed; beauty of a voluptuous kind, that holds the world in thrall, and makes men its slaves. She presses Gray to come into the house, but he refuses positively; and holds out his hand in farewell, not caring to prolong a conversation that has no interest for him, and with one for whom he feels the utmost contempt and repugnance. But Pauline Trevillian does not so wish to hasten away; she wants to say much she never thought she would have an opportunity of saying. Gray first met her in town, the acknowledged belle of the season, sought after by all on account of her rare beauty and talent. He was dazzled by her appearance and lofty grace of the woman who moved about like a queen, as Cleopatra of old might have done. none of his softer feelings were stirred; he felt no love for her, but admiration and a longing to possess that which all other men coveted. But at the time he knew not of this; he thought he loved her as truly and deeply as ever woman could be loved; and when he asked her to be his wife, it was with joy and delight he received her assent, and he swore to her eternal love and faithfulness. He thought he loved her, and when a little later, without the slightest warning, she jilted him, he felt it very keenly at the time, for his pride and his affections were not injured. Though for a time he imagined he could not love again, plunging into a vortex of dissipation and wild living to drown his disappointment, yet later he came across the woman who was the good angel of his life, and she was the first and only one he loved—really truly loved. He soon knew that the passion he had tried to smother was no love at all, only a powerful attraction, a strong infatuation, and he then drank deeply of love, love deep and fathomless as the ocean, and unchangeable as the grave. Pauline Trevillian he has forgotten entirely, at least that part of it connected with her. She wants to touch upon the incidents he has forgotten, and see if she cannot vibrate a chord of memory of the time long ago.

"And will you never come back again?" she says, after a pause.

"Probably not," he replies, "or, if so, many years hence."

"Have you no wish, no desire to be quiet, to cease these wanderings and settle at the Court?"

"On the contrary, I like traveling; I could not settle in peace here. I want excitement, and I get plenty of it in foreign lands."

"Then you have no idea of ever settling at the Court?"

"None whatever; there it is empty, and empty it will remain as far as I am concerned."

"Will you never marry?" she asks smilingly.

"Never," he answers, sententiously.

"You were not always of that opinion."

"Not always; once I thought very differently, as you know, but now all is changed."

"Douglas," she says softly, laying her hand gently on his arm, "let me call you that name for the sake of the old, old times—do not say no, for I must. You loved me once, and by my own folly I lost your regard and esteem."

"I never loved you," he says; "I was attracted, dazed by your beauty; you cast a glamor over me, and I was blinded; but love there was none between us."

"You did not say that at the time; you told me you loved me again and again till I was tired of hearing of it."

"I imagined I did so, but I found out how entirely I was mistaken, and you evidently found out the same, for one morning you abruptly gave me my *congé*. I grieved over it then, but I little knew how thankful I should soon be for it."

"Douglas, but did I not come to you, and beg your forgiveness? Did I not beseech you to hear me and grant my pardon? Did I not fall on my knees and supplicate as I never had before, as I never will again; and did you not laugh at me and scorn me? yes, scorn me."

"Not until you had loved another with the only love those who desire to marry should dare bring the one to the other, and he had turned away from you when he found your worthless, cruel nature, did you come to me to make me your dupe to spite him; but I was not to be cheated in that way, and you were but the most ordinary woman to me, for I had almost forgotten our little romance until your presence stirred the remembrance."

Pauline turns her head aside, and tears fall slowly; she tries to hide them, but Gray sees her emotion.

"I could have brought you beauty, wealth, a time-honored name, but you spurned them all."

"Yes, for I had found that which is worth them all—a true woman."

He looks at her fixedly and straight as he says this, and she quails beneath the glance.

"Are you so heartless that you have forgotten the past?"

"The past connected with you and that part of my life I remember no more."

"And too like for me to atone for what I have done? now we have met, both changed, both aged after all these years, cannot we renew the vows I violated?"

He looks at her, the beautiful statuesque woman, with her sunset thrown aside; he sees her marble neck and swelling bosom and snow-white arms, and gazes on her unmoved, unstirred. He darts a chilling, lightning glance at the cold, passionless woman, and laughs a quick, short laugh.

"Impossible," he says; "you know not what you are saying. Love you I never."

She turns round sharply, all her pride and womanly feeling made light of, and her eyes flashing. Looking full on him, she says sneeringly,

"I might have been your wife, and you might have been my husband, had it not been for that brainless child you fell in love with."

Hearing the one woman he has worshiped silently for years spoken slightly of, all the love he feels, and has felt, wells to his heart, and for a moment he says nothing, his strong frame quivering and his dark eye flashing; then he takes her arm in his grip, and says fiercely:

"For God's sake, take care what you are saying. Speak but slightly of her, say but one unkind word, sully her name but by a suspicion, and woman though you be, I will not be answerable for what I shall do to you."

Pauline Trevillian looks up frightened, and quails beneath Gray's fixed, angry stare; she knows she has said too much, she has wounded him upon his sorest point. He lets her arm loose, and is going away from her with never a word of farewell; but she speaks to him, so that he is obliged to stay.

"How fierce and angry you look!" she says; "once before I saw you look like this, but it is long ago—when I told you we had better part, when I threw you over;" she says this with a triumphant smile. "You took my arm in your grasp, you left the mark of your cruel fingers, even as you have done now, and you used bitter words, and called me hard names. You did care for me then, for you were like one gone mad when you went away from me."

"I was like one in a frensy for a time," he says, "but calm moments came soon, and I laughed over my folly and forgot you entirely. Such love as that is not worth much; I cursed you then for what I bless you for now."

"Can you say this to me, Douglas Gray, you who once swore you loved me more than all the world besides?"

"That was before I found out your hollow, worthless nature, before I knew my own heart and mind."

"Listen to me for a few moments," she says. "When you asked me to be your wife I did not love you; I was proud of the honor you did me, of your wealth and noble name; I was proud of your manly nature and brave, daring ways; and all men spoke well of you and envied you. My fault was a great love of admiration, and this I received from all sides. One man especially was ever at my side, who was considered the handsomest in London; he bestowed on me all his time and attention, and I, flattered, pleased, thinking I was very fond of him, gave you up. I was terribly mistaken; no word of love ever passed his lips to me. You know of my meeting with Arthur Medwyn"—Pauline Trevillian speaks this name with an inexpressible tenderness—"later on, who was the only man I ever loved—loved, as you say, with all my heart and soul. He did not love me, he told me so, and now he is married, long, long since. I cared not what became of me after this, and came to you to beg you to receive me back, that I might give him scorn for scorn. But from you I only had a repulse. I have been living on all these years hoping and waiting for I know not what. I should have written to you had I known your whereabouts. I have been so lonely, so weary, that I have often wished to die; and now, suddenly, like one from the grave, you appear before me, and I am ready to ask your forgiveness again, and let me be to you as I was in the days when you first knew me."

Pauline Trevillian looks at him with a beseeching, longing look, her eyes peering into his.

"It is impossible," Gray says coldly; "you can never be anything to me more than an acquaintance, and after this night, perhaps, we shall never meet again."

In these tones she knows full well there is a decision and determination which no power on earth can shake, and she buries her face in her hands and weeps bitter tears. Suddenly she looks up and says, between her sobs,

"Oh, what might have been?"

"You are right, what might have been" says Gray, with a terrible wail in his voice, but he is thinking naught of Pauline Trevillian. *What might have been!* words that sound like a knell to some of us. Gray looks at the woman near him; so abject and miserable she appears that he feels sorry to see her so, for he says, "I trust you will be happy yet. Farewell!"

He takes her hand in his, and with this short good-bye, never once looking back, he strides away from the park and the grounds into the road again. So he leaves Pauline Trevillian and never on this earth looks upon her face again. The twilight has deepened during the time Gray has been talking, and now the moon is shining brightly and stars are studding the heavens. He walks along at a quick pace; every turn is known to him, and he does not pause till he reaches the confines of a wood.

"Ethel," he says to himself, "you know I never loved yon woman; you know full well you were my only love. I admired her and was infatuated, but love I never felt toward her, not such as she would have me think. When I saw you, child, I knew what love the human heart is capable of—love even stronger than death. I have never swerved in my devotion to you; I have not been faithless to you even in thought. Have no fear, my darling; you are the only woman who could ever have been my wife, and now no one shall ever bear the name I would have given to you alone from out all the world. You are to me as though you had gone on a long journey, and I waiting for the time to go to you, longing to clasp you in my arms and shower kisses on you, and tell you there is no more parting for us. I am waiting for the time to go to you, for we shall meet again, darling. I know it, I feel it. What were life worth if we had no sense of a future happiness when this earth shall have vanished from us, infinitely more perfect than anything we can conceive of in this mundane sphere? And would our happiness be complete if the one thing we have loved and cherished here till it has become almost a part of our breathing selves, necessary for our smallest wants, and acquainted with our every wish and thought, were missing? No; we should yearn and long for that which we had lost, and find no peace or contentment till it was found. Darling, and I shall have none till I find you. I have loved you deeply, fondly, and truly, and you loved me the same. Though we meet not for years, though through countless ages we should be apart, when we do meet we shall be the same as though we had never been separated; for, little one, as you used to say, 'love is love for evermore.'"

Gray turns aside and enters the wood. It is thick with trees of all sizes and all growths, and over the narrow footway briers and tanglewood grow, so that he often has either to step over them or else move them aside. The grass is wild and coarse, and the tall bracken and graceful lady-fern spring up on all sides. The farther Gray goes the

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the virus, again manifesting itself by comparison with the last case, to be still more formidable. A fresh dose of oil would, however, again prove advantageous, but the experiment is seldom repeated, and so the efficacy of the remedy is called into question. The best way of adopting it is to throw overboard a barrel or two filled with oil, and pierced in two places, to allow of the gradual escape of the contents. This reservoir should be secured by a rope, and kept on the weather-side of the boat, and renewed as often as necessary. The plan is frequently adopted, with the best results, by the native boatmen in the Persian Gulf and in parts of the Indian Ocean, where sudden squalls are apt to spring up.—*Chambers's Journal.*

THE SNOWDROP BULB.

Of its crown of glittering whiteness, of its shattering leaves bereft,
Unwarmed by sun, united by dew, the dry brown bulb is left.
Dull and inert, through Summer's glow, and Autumn's bounteous power,
Of all the golden year to know but its own little hour.
Lay it by in dust and darkness, the poor unlovely thing,
To wait, unscared for and unseen, the summons of the Spring.

Nay, Nature knows no idleness; we wonder, doubt, suspect.
But God is now in all His work, the Almighty architect;
No useless item can exist in all His hand has wrought.
As the heart has ayre its pulsing blood, the brain its ceaseless thought,
So in each tree, and flower, and root, through the seasons one by one,
Unseen and silent all the while, the appointed task is done.

Hid in the little bulb you hold, calyx and petal shape,
The soft green hood forms ready from its prison to escape;
The tender lines, the graceful curve, from day to day they grow,
Waiting the warm, strong welcome, of the mold beneath the snow.
When, at its aid, to life and light, the tiny stem will burst,
And give the Winter world its flower, the fairest and the first.

What use o'er storied wisdom of learned tomes to pore,
Why seek at need, for help to faith, at founts of earthly lore,
In nature's yearly miracle, God writes his lesson plain,
Though hearts may parch, and frosts may sear, each frail flower lives again.
And weary heart, and head inert, and dull unanswering pleading,
In the story of the Snowdrop Bulb may hope and comfort find.
—*All the Year Round.*

THE INFLUENCE OF THE FRENCH WOMAN.—In the other lands of Europe the influence of women may be said, in general terms, to present certain determined but limited aspects; it is calming, soothing, restraining, and it is simultaneously duty-teaching, elevating, purifying. But in France it assumes, in a multitude of cases, an additional characteristic of a totally different species. It is often all that it is elsewhere; it is often moderating and softening, rectifying and redeeming; but it is continually something else besides; it is—visibly and nationally—stimulating. There is perpetually, in the leverage which Frenchwomen exert around them, a manifestly instigating tendency, a palpably exhilarating force, a quickening, impelling, inflaming agency. Their action can be as tender, as moderating, as that of any women on earth; but it can also assume, with amazing ease, all the forms of incitation and arousing. Here lies its great characteristic: it is in the examination of the results produced by this method, by this mode of working, that we discover the special national effect of the influence exercised by French women. In the other elements of their empire they act, more or less, like other women; but in this great line of action they are themselves alone; in this they expend a power which no other women of the world display. To see its power in its fullest effectiveness, we must not look for it in either the top or the bottom of society; it is in the middle strata that it is especially discoverable in the true fullness of its capacity. The women of the lower sections possess no directing energies of the sort which are the distinguishing mark of those of the highest rank are too utterly without class influence to be able to exercise a national domination. It is in the centre that we find the real acting women of France—the women of energy, of number, and of will. There we see at work a mass of organized pressure which stretches out to the extremities of the land, and impregnates on the entire life of the people—which makes itself felt in thought, in talk, and in events. On the strange fact of the absence in French society of any guidance from above, it is, however, necessary to say something more before proceeding further. The difference between the position and the influence of the high-born in England and in France is so enormous, that it is essential, in addressing English readers, to insist upon it with special emphasis. We all know how immense is the force of that position and that ascendency among ourselves; but in France no such force exists at all. A certain small part of the best *noblesse* there constitutes a group apart—a group, of which the members bear great names, but which enjoys no prerogatives, exercises no rights, applies no teaching, awakes no praise, provokes no sympathy. This group is rarely accessible to outsiders, excepting as mere acquaintances; it purposely surrounds itself by a barrier within which it vegetates, in ancient prejudices, in self-esteem, and in horror of our time; it has but few contacts with the true life of France, with the movements of opinion, with the realities of to-day. It offers to the generation no accepted model; it supplies no admired example; it serves in nothing as a established guide. There is no national imitation of it, no national admiration of it, no national employment for it. It exists as a force in its own eyes only; the country does not even regard it as a representative social order, still less as a valued national instrument. And yet the members of this group, with all their feebleness and unproductiveness of form, most incontestably, the richest society in France. But France cares nothing for them; it asks them for no instruction. It invents; or if it sometimes imitates, it does so by modifying, by substituting, and by arranging; by casting over it a notion that do not tend to practical application and employment. It has worked out for itself a general state, in which neither blood nor money is regarded as an inevitable master—in which both are envied but not adored; a state which is based on equilibrium of sentiments rather than on parity of birth—on fundamental sympathies of idea rather than on accidental unities of situation.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

WHAT IS MANNER?—What is manner? Manner is the deportment of one individual to another; which is as much as to say, the outward and phenomenal relation of one individual to another. Now, every person—if we make exception of monarchs—can stand toward other people in three distinct social relations. You may be the superior of the person you are speaking to, you may be his equal, or you may be his inferior; and I venture to affirm that your manner will be good or bad according as it recognizes or fails to observe the fact in each case respectively. I am not addressing myself to those persons who avow themselves insensible to subtle distinctions, and whose only notion of distinction between one manner and another is that it is vulgar or the reverse, polite or the opposite. I address myself to those who make the complaint that fine manners have suffered decay, and who are alive to all the infinite shades and gradations of which a really fine manner is susceptible. And, firstly, as regards the deportment of a person of fine manners to his superior. In this there will be a standing deference, but never a shade of servility; and the inclination of tone, gesture, and language will be as slight, as natural, as graceful, but as perceptible to an observant eye and ear, as the movement say, of a weeping willow in a light breeze. Suppose that two persons are conversing, and a third enters. The third ought to be able to tell at once which is the superior, and which the inferior, supposing the distinction to exist, and though the distinction be by no means a strongly marked one. Ask him how he knows; and he can no more tell you how, than one can say why one face is beautiful and another is not, or that a neuralgic subject can say, save by his own impressions, that there is brewing a thunder-storm. The superiority I speak of may be one either of rank, age, or acquired distinction; but a well-bred person, a person of fine manners, never fails to give it recognition. A man of 30, who comports himself to a man of 70 as he would to a person of his own age, is wanting in one instance as much as he would be wanting in politeness to a woman with the familiarity he employs toward a man. What constitutes good manners in this case is, as I have observed, the maintenance of a just proportion, in plainer language, of a proper distance, between the two people; in other words, of the relation which subsists. The manner of a just politeness makes

imperfectly or hidden. Quite as subtle but quite as certain a line will mark off the superior from the inferior; though perhaps the distinction is created rather by the inferior than by the superior, and by the obligation the latter feels himself under to accept the situation laid down by the other. Here again an absolute stranger might be cited quick indications of the relative positions of the two, though he might be nicely put to it to give an account of the faith which is in him.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

NAPOLEON AND MME. RECAMIER.—How very small and very contemptible this great fighting man could be is exemplified in his conduct to Mme. Récamier, which even exceeded in baseness his persecutions of Mme. De Staël. The first time his eyes fell upon her she incurred his jealous anger. It was in the Court of the Luxembourg on the occasion of the great reception given him by the Directory to celebrate his Italian victories. While Barras was delivering a long oration she rose from her seat to obtain a better view of the hero of the day. Clad in simple white, her invariable costume, her wonderful beauty immediately attracted all eyes, and a murmur of admiration ran through the assembly. Bonaparte glanced sharply round to ascertain the cause, and his eyes fell upon that lovely form. Indignant that even a woman should for an instant distract the admiring gaze from him, he cast upon her a glance so stern that she sank back upon her seat overwhelmed with confusion. From that hour he became her enemy. Being present at the trial of Gen. Moreau, he demanded so angrily 'What was Mme. Récamier doing there?' that she was counseled by her friends, if she had any regard for her safety, not to attend a second day. Yet the jealous despot was no more insensible to her charms than were other men. It was at a ball given by Lucien that she met him for the second and last time. She observed his eagle glances following her every movement, and presently Fouché came up to her and whispered in his bold, insolent way, "*Madame, le premier Consul vous trouve charmante!*" After the supper Napoleon himself addressed her brusquely with "Why did you not come and sit by me at supper? You should have done so; it was your place." The great Mogul or the Sultan of Turkey could scarcely have been more dictatorial to a female subject. Through his vile agent, Fouché, he made overtures to her to take the post of Dame du Palais. "He has never yet," said Sir Pandarus, "met with a woman unsavory of him, and no one knows what would be the love of Napoleon for a pure-minded woman; she would assuredly obtain an influence over him which would be most beneficent." But Juliette Récamier's virtue was proof even against the allurements of his modern Zenghis-Khan, and she shrank from all his advances; thereby, of course, incurring his deadly hatred, which became more or less extended, even to those who frequented her salons. Hearing that three of his Ministers had been seen there, he demanded angrily since when the Council had been held at Mme. Récamier's, and forbade them thenceforth to appear there. He said openly that he regarded as a personal enemy every person, whether French or foreign, who visited her.—*Belgravia.*

O'CONNELL AND BIANCONI.—The Liberator's too open-handed generosity that once left him in galling, though only temporary difficulties, sank deeply into my father's naturally warm heart. He and two other gentlemen undertook to set O'Connell's affairs straight for him. They saw that his income was large enough to meet the demands without sacrificing a single farm. My father cross-questioned O'Connell about the details of his property and about his liabilities to the bank, and, unlike most men in difficulties, O'Connell concealed nothing, nor left any secret untold. My father put his questions as delicately as he could, but he has said that he never suffered more acutely than in seeing the Liberator wince and writhe under his sorrow. He, however, made a bargain, and a very wise one, too, in electing that he was not to be bothered about the matter until it was all settled. At length the happy day arrived. My father called upon his friend and found him standing writing at his high desk. He did not at once begin to talk about the matter, but held the bank-book in his hands, and he could see O'Connell occasionally looking askance at the little vellum-bound volume pretty much as a child eyes its spelling-book. "Well, Liberator," my father said, "won't you take a look over your pass against mine?" The question did not make a pleasant impression, and my father was obliged to open the book and point with his finger to the sum total, showing a fair balance to the credit of Daniel O'Connell, Esq. My father said that he never would forget the expression that was then upon his friend's face. After a moment's reflection O'Connell lifted up his eyes to the big crucifix that hung over his desk, took off his cap, and said, in a low and reverent tone, "Thanks be to God!" Never was my father so much astonished as he was then at seeing O'Connell thus raise his thoughts to heaven before he had verified the accuracy of the figures. No wiser or more recognized more heartily than my father that, though he had toiled and planted, it was God who had given him his good things; yet he must have worked out the amount for himself and seen that it was correct before he could thus reverentially express his gratitude.—*Mrs. O'Connell's Charles Bianconi.*

WATTEAU.—Watteau was one of those men of original genius who make the style by which they are known. Of Flemish origin, though born at Valenciennes, he grafted the French vivacity upon his native stock. Grave, reserved, and taciturn in manner, and subject to frequent fits of depression, his pencil was always employed on festive themes, when he had not to yield to the commands of his employers. The names of his early masters are given, but they are only names. From them he learned little more than the mechanism of his art. But that is all the true man needs. When he has learned that, he may be trusted to acquire for himself all that lies beyond and is within his reach. Like all ambitious Frenchmen, Watteau's first thought, when he became his own master, was to proceed to Paris. Moneyless, he had to seek employment, and he found it at first with a picture manufacturer—for picture manufacturers were no more unknown then than now—who kept his journeymen occupied in producing imitations of the old masters or devotional pieces for village churches and private oratories, as one or the other were most in demand. As soon as he could, Watteau escaped from this drudgery, and for a while worked under Claude Gillot, who was engaged in painting scenery for the opera and designing costumes for the ballet. The ballet then was as unlike the ballet of the present day as was the scenery of the Comédie Italienne to the scenery of the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden. The ballet was an elegant pastoral, the scenery neat and elegant to match. It was in watching these graceful idylls of the theatre that Watteau, we need not doubt, insensibly acquired his taste for refined pastoral subjects and his style of representing them. How long he continued in Gillot's *atelier* is uncertain. But while there he was preparing himself for original work. He loved, we are told, to stroll about the places of holiday resort, and sketch unobserved any persons or habits that caught his fancy. Especially he used to watch and sketch the mock doctors, who, dressed in fanciful robes and mounted on a platform, rehearsed with extravagant gestures and bombastic phrases the wonderful cures their pills or draughts had wrought. Itinerant musicians, mendicants, and market-folk, and all sorts of unusual or picturesque characters, found a place in his note-book. It may be he was at this time contemplating the producing French counterparts to the Dutch and Flemish Bermes, which the Orléans of a Secret boy, or of a young man in festal costume holding across his shoulders a staff, around which vine leaves are entwined, and of an old beggar woman; but there are also careful studies of youthful female heads, and of ladies seated and standing, in evening dress. They are made in red and black chalk, admirably drawn, and very delicately and carefully finished—studies in every sense of the word.—*London Society.*

TALMA AND BONAPARTE.—"It was positively affirmed," says Talma, "that I instructed him how to play his part of Emperor. Had such a necessity arisen, he would certainly have been the master and I the pupil." It is but justice to Napoleon to add that during his entire reign his friendly interest in the career of the actor never diminished. Once a week, at least, Talma went to the Tuileries, timing his visit according to the hour at the Emperor's breakfast; and on such occasions a long discussion on literary and dramatic topics ensued and the recent performances of the artist were elaborately criticised. One instance fixes the time to the Consulate—"a few words" to the day after I had played *César* in 'La Mort de Pompée,' at Fontainebleau, I arrived at my usual hour, and found that my interpretation of the character had not satisfied the Emperor. 'While addressing *Pompey* in the opening scene,' he said, 'you are too much in character; *Cæsar* is no Jacobin, he duly agrees against the royal authority because he is aware that his Romans are listening to him.' He is far from believing that the throne, which is in reality the object of his desire, is a thing to be despised. You should show by your tone and manner that what he says is exactly the contrary to what he thinks."—*All the Year Round.*

LOVE UNSUNG.

Glide on, sweet purling stream,
And mingle with the sea;
Adown each glen by water gleam,
In merry dance and free.
Sing on, sweet bird, in this expanse
Of heaven's vault is caine;
O lap thy soul into a trance;
Pour forth thy song divine;
But I must not give forth my strain;
I love a maid, but love in vain.

The blithesome bird that haunts the vale
Will bear but half her grief;
She flosts her sorrow on the gale
And gives her soul relief:
The meanest flower of on the field
Basks in the noonday sun;
And every creature hath a rest,
When daily toil is done;
I to myself make bootless moan,
And bear my burden all alone.

A grief that links two hearts in bliss,
Is but a hidden treasure;
What's but a thorn when singly borne,
When shared becomes a pleasure;
The finer feelings of the soul
Are known by mutual union;
Each spirit hath its counterpart,
With whom to hold communion;
But she is gone, and leaves with me
The rest of the unsleeping sea.
—*Chamber's Journal.*

AN ENGLISHMAN IN THE TROPICS.—An Englishman self-exiled to the tropics dons a solar hat fearful and wonderful to behold, patronizes light flannels, and occasionally white shoes, doubles and trebles his already frequent rational ablutions, and even at times dines, greatly daring, in a white jacket. More yet, he may, when absolutely compelled thereto by the fitness of things, exchange his favorite mode of locomotion, pedestrian or equestrian, for others peculiar to the land of his adoption, may recline in an Indian palanquin, or, as here in China, take seat in the unsomfortable sedan-chair. Never, surely, were natives so thoroughly amused from all his advances; thereby, of course, incurring his deadly hatred, which became more or less extended, even to those who frequented her salons. Hearing that three of his Ministers had been seen there, he demanded angrily since when the Council had been held at Mme. Récamier's, and forbade them thenceforth to appear there. He said openly that he regarded as a personal enemy every person, whether French or foreign, who visited her.—*Belgravia.*

A COOKING MATCH.—Old Grecian, some time cook at Slaughter's Club, was pitted against Lambert, of Covent Garden Theatre, in a cooking match. Old Grecian had long been vexed at hearing the steak-cooking in the Covent Garden scene-room cried up by everybody. One day Lambert told him that if he would come to the theatre he would give him a lesson in the art. The worthy cook was mighty wrath at the impudence of a scene painter pretending he could teach him, the godson of Centlevre, a child of the Queen's privy kitchen, her Majesty's yeoman of the mouth, for one, but held the bank-book in his hands, and he could see O'Connell occasionally looking askance at the little vellum-bound volume pretty much as a child eyes its spelling-book. "Well, Liberator," my father said, "won't you take a look over your pass against mine?" The question did not make a pleasant impression, and my father was obliged to open the book and point with his finger to the sum total, showing a fair balance to the credit of Daniel O'Connell, Esq. My father said that he never would forget the expression that was then upon his friend's face. After a moment's reflection O'Connell lifted up his eyes to the big crucifix that hung over his desk, took off his cap, and said, in a low and reverent tone, "Thanks be to God!" Never was my father so much astonished as he was then at seeing O'Connell thus raise his thoughts to heaven before he had verified the accuracy of the figures. No wiser or more recognized more heartily than my father that, though he had toiled and planted, it was God who had given him his good things; yet he must have worked out the amount for himself and seen that it was correct before he could thus reverentially express his gratitude.—*Mrs. O'Connell's Charles Bianconi.*

A LETTER FROM AN AYAH.—This is the form of a letter sent home by a good old nurse or ayah named Martha, who had accompanied her employers to England in charge of a baby, and who had then been sent back to her native village in India. Both in its sentiment and diction the missive is extremely touching: "To the Presens of —— and —— most Respected and Honored sheweth The under Signed your Honor's obedient The Mortha Ayah with due Respectfully Begs to in form you about my considerations which I hope will meet of your honor's kidest aprovall. Respected Masters and Misters I and my Relations are all well by thanks of God and Favor of your Honor's while in this Time. I hope you will be all right By thanks of All mighty's. This Poor and Obedient servent wrote a letter to your honor when I came to —— I hope you may Receive it. I am doing Nothing Since I left you by the Reason of no any Respected Place to work. here is great Chalars in this year and all so Greatest Famine. I measure is Rupee. [between three and four times the usual price.] I hope I and Baby will speek and Walk at this Time I am very angshes to see her and I lovely Thousan kisses to the Dear Baby, Respected Madam will you kindly send me the Picture of the Baby's to keep with me as you Promist me. I humbly begs you to say my meny Thanks to the Mr and Mrs —— and the childrens of them. Please tell my thanks to Miss Lyza and Miss Loocia, [servants—Eliza and Louise.] I hope I can see you very soon Back in this Place. Therefore I humbly Begs to Remain Most Honored Madam and Sir Yours truely most obediend servent Mortha Ayah. Misis —— she looking to get me a Employmend anywhere. They are all well. The Dobin [a favorite horse called Dobbin] he all right. Madam That this Poor widows was Very much hapy as the Last Year By your Exalend honor's kindness. But this new year I passed very miserably."—*Chambers's Journal.*

LAMMAS FAIR.—It was a medley. Drinking booths had been erected and were much patronised. Whisky was in deep demand, and down long tables sat men and women drinking some sort of brown liquid out of very small tumblers. I wondered what the precious doses could be, and soon discovered they were nothing rarer than beer. There were merry-go-rounds, patronised by those who had apparently long passed their youth, yet had not reached years of discretion. *Il faut payer pour se plaisire.* The men had to work as well as pay for their pleasure, for the horses were so many velocipedes, and the whole concern only went as fast as it was worked—a clever idea on the part of the envied proprietor. Stalls abounded, in which concertinas and other attractive articles were being sold, at a price that would land the seller the next week in the work-house, if sundry and oft-repeated statements might be relied on. Many of the men were silly from the quantity they had consumed; many others had reached a more advanced stage. Noise, uproar, and confusion. A few yards further on, seeming strangely out of place, a group were singing psalms and hymns in most sepulchral tones; while the leader every now and then addressed his hearers, having refuge in snatches lying whenever his ideas grew scanty or his words confused. Beyond all, in different parts of the wide plain, horses were standing about singly or in numbers, waiting purchasers. But the great business of the day in the upper part of the people was to laugh and have what they thought fun, and drink far more than pockets would sanction or heads could carry. So it went on for an eternity of two days; business diminishing, but not so pleasure seekers, drinkers, or the stock of ale and whisky. The latter, apparently, seemed like the cockatrice, with the more it was driven the more there was to drive. Happy for them had the supplies been nothing stronger than beer. Many of the girls of the country had really pretty faces and almost graceful figures. Others, on the contrary, were a dream of ugliness; almost impossibly ugly; ill-favored and ill-formed by nature; of that peculiar type rarely, if ever met with, except in places inaccessible to the world at large. I had very nearly had quite enough of Lammas Fair. Wonderful indeed must be the attraction since the days of Minna and Brenda Troil and the old Udaller. As I returned a piper was lying with his face in the wet grass; the boys were performing upon the pipes with a sound that might have waked the dead or roused the Seven Sleepers, but could have no effect upon the sleep born of whisky. No draught of chlorate was ever so deep and senseless. I wended my way back to the town. As I went, the proverbial mist fell; the aspect of things changed; all surrounding objects were shut out. Young men and women drew very close together in couples under umbrellas; the same old story, though up in Orkney. But no umbrella could keep out the damp, penetrating mist. It did not rain, or attempt to rain, but when I reached the inn I was wet through and cold, with a cold far more unpleasant than that of a sharp frost in a dryer clime. The mist cleared away by night; the people came down from the hill; the streets were full of noisy loungers. It was a wonder where they all slept. The town could not expand, yet here was a visitation that might have put many a larger place upon its mettle. But no doubt they all found a resting-place somewhere—in stables, over lofts, under counters; bathing machines there were none. By midnight, or I in the morning, Kirkwall had sunk to a well-earned repose; the streets were deserted; the houses blinked at each other; the cathedral stood amid solemn silence—the silence of the tomb, of eight centuries.—*The Argosy.*

TALMA.—This accomplished actor occasionally visited London, and treated the amateurs of our metropolis to a taste of his quality, by performing selections from his most popular pieces in company with Mlle. Georges. He was an intimate friend and great admirer of John Kemble, and was present, not only at that tragedian's farewell appearance, but also at the dinner subsequently given in his honor. He spoke English fluently, but with a strong accent; that he could write it perfectly is evident from the letter quoted in Mr. Raymond's memoir of Elliston, in acknowledgment of a handsome silver sword sent to him by the Drury Lane manager. This epistle, highly interesting and expressed with equal elegance and correctness, concludes as follows: "God bless you, my dear Elliston, and let me tell you, like the doctor in our Molière, '*Salus, honor, et argentum, atque bonum appetitum.*' Your ever well-wisher and friend, Talma."

In private life Talma was thoroughly amiable, fond of society, and entirely free from pretension. Once off the stage, he was no longer the actor, but the polished and genial man of the world, eager to oblige others, and never happier than when it was in his power to serve them. Generous and open-handed to excess, he was far more disposed to squander than to hoard; and through his recklessness in money matters, found himself more than once in embarrassed circumstances. "If my tastes were as expensive as yours," one day remarked his wife; "if I wished for diamonds and brilliant equipages, what would you say?" "In that case, my dear," coolly replied Talma, "I should say that we were likely to be still more in debt than we are now." His chief delight consisted in the embellishment of his country house at Brunoy. There he was in the habit of organising private theatricals, the pieces being mostly selected from the répertoire of the Variétés. Like his successor Rachel, who considered her Célimène and Marinette masterpieces of acting, he was enough imagined his forte to be not tragedy but farces, and after a deplorable failure in "Le Désespoir de Jocrisse," gravely asked his friends if he did not act it better than Brunet. He had a bad memory for names and faces, and often fell into conversation with strangers, fancying them to be old acquaintances. While walking with his wife one morning, a young man accosted him familiarly, and engaged him in a discussion on dramatic topics. Talma was in high spirits and enchanted with his agreeable companion, and when they separated it was with a promise on both sides to meet again soon. "Who is that gentleman?" inquired his wife when they were alone. "*Ma foi*, I haven't the least idea," replied the tragedian. "But you seemed to know him very well; you called him your friend." "Very likely; but now I think of it, I don't remember ever having seen him before to-day."—*All the Year Round.*

HONOR AND SHAME.—Yet even war for a bad cause has this apology, that the bad cause may in good faith be mistaken for a good one, and in this case it is preferable to a war for no cause at all. The blind fanaticism which calls evil good and good evil, and which includes something besides self in the scope of its desire, is less ignoble than the cynical indifference which accepts war and all its horrors without watching or caring how lie the weights in the scale of justice. Man talk as if we were free to fight, as a Scotch lord would fight in Edinburgh three centuries ago for the mentre of the causeway; or as a boy fought at Eton in my time to determine whether he could or could not "lick" another boy; or as in Ireland, at a fair, shillelahs were flourished, and heads cruelly mauled and broken, for the simple preference of one name to another, or for the pleasure of that excitement which fighting brings. If we are to revive, in the present daylight, the levities of childhood, the manners of a semi-barbarous age, or the excesses pardonable in an overdriven people, it is high time to take heed and to make some inquiry concerning the paths of honor and of shame. A war undertaken without cause is a war of shame, and not of honor. In the Summer of 1849 I sat by a Red Republican in a *blouse*, who was driving a team of seven horses in the Besançon *malle-poste*. We talked together of the politics of France; and he said to me, "*Ah Monsieur, il nous faut une guerre.*" A war was the thing wanted; it did not much matter for what, or with whom. I did not then expect to see the day when the temper of a part of educated England would, in one of the points of this description, so nearly approach to that of the Red Republican in the *blouse*.—*The Nineteenth Century.*

RUSSIAN DIPLOMACY.—The Russian diplomatists, as a body, are persistent, devoted, and keen, but they are trained in the old way, they have a difficulty in comprehending nations, and they impede the success of their country in order to secure the success of themselves a great deal too much for us to credit them with magical far-sightedness. What is the value in our day of a diplomatic service which gives an impression that it is not to be trusted? We do not know that the Russian diplomatists are a bit more tricky than all the diplomatists of the Old World, the diplomatists trained to deal with individuals, always were. Napoleon's diplomatists would say anything, and Prince Bismarck has admitted over and over again, with cynical frankness, that part of his business was to *finesse*. Their defect is that they do not see how their age is going, and apply their notion of "management" in its old sense to nations who are not influenced like individuals, but in a totally different way. The adroit chess-player is not wounded because his adversary looks stolidly at the section of the board where the mate does not lie, but the half-ignorant onlooker thinks it deceit, and is ready in his wrath to knock the chess-board over.—*The Spectator.*

THE SUN IN 1859.—Most of my readers are doubtless familiar with the account (an oft-told tale, at any rate) of the sudden increase in the splendor of a small portion of the sun's surface on Sept. 1, 1859, observed by two astronomers independently. The appearances described correspond with exactly what we should expect if two large meteoric masses travelling side by side had rushed, with a velocity originally amounting to 200 or 300 miles per second, through the portions of the solar atmosphere lying just above, and just below the visible photosphere. The actual rate of motion was measured at 120 miles per second as the minimum, but may, if the actual direction of motion was considerably inclined to the line of sight, have amounted to more than 200 miles per second. The effect was such that the parts of the sun thus suddenly excited to an increased emission of light and heat appeared like bright stars upon the background of the glowing photosphere itself. One of the observers, Carrington, supposed for a moment that the dark glass screen used to protect the eye had broken. The increase of splendor was accordingly limited in area, and lasted only for a few minutes—fortunately for the inhabitants of earth. As it was the whole frame of the earth sympathized with the sun. Vivid aurorse were seen not only in both hemispheres, but in latitudes where aurorse are seldom seen. They were accompanied by unusually great electro-magnetic disturbances. "In many places," says Sir J. Herschel, "the telegraph wires struck work. At Washington and Philadelphia the electric lighthouses received severe electric shocks. At Boston in Norway the telegraphic apparatus was set on fire, so, at least, at Boston in North America, a flame of fire followed the pen of Bain's electric telegraph, which writes down the message upon chemically-prepared paper." We see, then, that most certainly the sun can be locally excited to increased radiation of light and heat which, nevertheless, may last for a very short time; and we have good reason for believing that the actual cause of the sudden change in his condition was the downfall of meteoric matter upon a portion of his surface. We may well believe that, whatever the cause may have been, it was one which might in the case of other suns, be even in our sun's own case, affect a much larger portion of the photosphere, in which case there would be just such an accession of splendor as we recognize in the case of the new stars. And as the small local accession of brilliancy lasted only a few minutes, we can well believe that an accession of surface brilliancy affecting a much larger portion of the photosphere, or even the entire photosphere, might last but a few days or weeks.—*Proctor in Contemporary Review.*

IRISH SONG.

Suggested by four lines in Hunting's collection—to the air of "The Rejected Lover."

On Innisfallen's fairy isle,
Amid the blooming bushes,
We leant upon the lovers' stile,
And listened to the thrushes;
When first I sighed to see her smile,
And smiled to see her blushes.

Her hair was bright as beaten gold,
And soft as spider's spinning,
Her cheek out-bloomed the apple old
That set our parents sinning,
And in her eyes you might behold
My joys and griefs beginning.

In Innisfallen's fairy grove
I hushed my happy wooing,
To listen to the brooding dove
Amid the branches cooing;
But oh! how short those hours of love,
How long their bitter rueing!

Poor cushat! thy complaining breast
With woe like mine is heaving,
With thee I mourn a fruitless quest;
For ah! with art deceiving
The cuckoo-bird has robbed my nest,
And left me wildly grieving.
—*The Spectator.*

THE ARMENIAN CONVENT IN VENICE.—The monk Mechitar, founder of the order which bears his name, after seeking rest in vain in Constantinople and the Morea, whence successively he was driven by the Turks, appealed to the Republic of Venice for an asylum. The State, forbidden by its law to allow them to settle in the city, assigned to the Mechitarist order the Island of San Lazzaro, two miles off, which has ever since been an object of interest to the traveler. Since the beginning of the eighteenth century the monastery of San Lazzaro has been a light to the United or Romanist Armenians at least. It has been more, for Mechitar's grammar and dictionary marked the beginning of a revival in the literature of his desolated country, which his co-religionist, Saint Martin and a whole host of French, Russian, and German philologists have continued ever since. The Armenian press of San Lazzaro holds a most honorable place in the history of printing and all the progress which depends on printing. Its close connection with the propaganda College of Rome has made it a channel for the diffusion of Western ideas as well as, unfortunately, Romanist influence; for the Mechitarist monastery has widened the schism between the orthodox Gregorian and the United Armenian, till the one looks on the other with feelings of antipathy which Jew looks scarcely surpass, according to a writer who is one of the former class. It was in 1816, when Byron had left England for the last time, under the cloud caused by his relation to his wife, that the poet took up his residence in Venice. His letters to Moore and Murray from that city are devoted chiefly to two subjects—his scandalous amours and his study of Armenian, which he writes to the former, "that my mind wanted something craggy to break upon, and this—as the most difficult thing I could discover here for an amusement—I have chosen to torture me into attention. It is a rich language, however, and would amply repay any one the trouble of learning it." He spent a good deal of money in promoting the publication of an Armenian grammar by Paschal Auher, one of the fathers, asking Mr. Murray to find out if the types from which the Whistons printed their text of Moses of Khorene's *History of Armenia* still existed as either of the universities, but he himself translated the Armenian epistles of the Corinthians to St. Paul, and from St. Paul in reply. Byron's knowledge of the canonical writings and of Biblical criticism was below that even of his day, when, after studying the evident forgeries, he could write to Moore of the correspondence, "It seems to me very orthodox, and I have done it into Scriptural prose English." The translation will be found in the appendix to Moore's *Letters and Journals of Lord Byron.* Of greater value is the poet's account of the impression made on him by the brethren of the order, who still show at the table at which he studied. His words are still more applicable to the orthodox majority who have retained the comparative purity and simplicity of Gregory, their founder. "These men are the priesthood of an oppressed and noble nation which has partaken of the proscription and bondage of the Jews and the Greeks, without the sullenness of the former or the servility of the latter. This people has attained riches without usury, and all the honors that can be awarded to slavery without intrigue. But they have long occupied, nevertheless, a part of 'the house of bondage,' which has lately multiplied her many mansions, and would be difficult, perhaps, to find in a single nation less stained with the crimes than those of the Armenians, whose virtues have been those of peace, and their vices those of compulsion. But whatever may have been their destiny—and it has been bitter—whatever it may be in future, their country must ever be one of the most interesting." The actors of Persia and the pashas of Turkey, he adds, have alike desolated the region where God created man in His own image. It was in San Lazzaro that the better nature of Byron learned to assert itself, sometimes at least. There he first burned with that devotion to the cause of the oppressed which led him in 1823 to give his life for the cause of Greek Independence.—*Good Words.*

A CELESTIAL FAIRY TALE.—That snakes contain in their heads certain precious stones is an old belief common to most branches of the human family. A story in a native book of anecdotes relates how a foreigner passing a pork-butcher's shop asks the master what he will take for the bench on which the pork is exposed. The answer, given in fun, is "fifty taels." The foreigner offers to pay the money. This convinces the butcher that there must be something valuable in the bench, so he declines to sell it, and carefully puts it by. The foreigner leaves the place and returns after a year's absence. Seeing the butcher, he asks after the bench, and in answer to his very natural inquiry why he deems it so valuable, informs him that lodged in a cavity within it is a snake, holding in its mouth a precious gem. He further adds that the snake lives on the blood that soaks through the wood from the raw meat exposed on it, and that when this supply is cut off the snake will die, and the gem become worthless. Cursing his own stupidity, the butcher seizes a hatchet and splits the bench open, finding the snake dead, while the jewel it undoubtedly holds in its mouth is of the same color as the eye of a dried fish.—*N. B. Danny in Folk Lore of China.*

SINGULAR WAGERS.—When Mr. Penn matched himself against Hon. Danvers Butler, to walk from Hyde Park Corner to Hammersmith for a wager of 100 guineas, somebody remarked to the Duchess of Gordon that it was a pity a young fellow like Penn should always be playing some absurd prank. "Yes," the old lady retorted, "it is a pity, but why don't you advise him better? Penn seems to be a pen that every body puts and nobody mends." What would the free-spoken dame have said to a couple of clergymen running a race on a Sunday for a crown a side? Such a thing has been done. Soon after Swift received his deanery, he dined on Sunday with Dr. Raymond, of Trim, whose house was about 200 yards from his church. The bell had nearly done ringing for evening service, when Swift exclaimed, "Raymond, I'll lay you a crown I begin prayers before you." "Done!" said the Doctor, and off they ran. Raymond reached the desire-first, and, entering the church, made for the reading-desk at as quick a walking pace as his regard for propriety permitted. Swift did not slacken speed in the least, but ran up the aisle, passed his opponent, and, without stopping to put on a surplice or open the prayer-book, began the Litany and went on with the service sufficiently loud to win the wager.—*All The Year Round.*

WALKING ON LONG ISLAND.

VIEWS TO BE OBTAINED ON FOOT.

CHARMING WALKS ON THE NORTHERN SHORE—THE GEOLOGICAL FORMATION OF THE COUNTRY — REVOLUTIONARY REMINISCENCES—THE DEPREDATIONS OF WHALE-BOAT PRIVATEERSMEN—VIEWS OF LAND AND SEA IN A 15-MILE TRAMP.

It is a great misfortune to admire only the romantic side of nature. We live among our friends more than among eagles on the tops of precipices, or bears and panthers in the midst of a pathless wilderness. Hence, the man who sees no beauty in a cultivated country is deprived of daily enjoyments that might constantly solace a life of toil and disappointment. Culture extends the range of taste as much as it intensifies the enjoyment of the beautiful. In one direction at least this is indisputable, for nature is the one perfect artist that never wounds, and always wins you by closer and more comprehensive study. The man is blind who cannot see beauty in less than a whole mountain. Those who run to the ends of the earth for scenery might gain much knowledge and enjoyment from the study of a square rod of meadow, of woods, or a view from some little hill back of their house. For the enjoyment of nature depends on your own scrutiny and sympathy, more than on a remarkable or extensive view. The cultivated walker can enjoy either a farm or a forest, because in either place he sees a world of interesting and admirable sights. Hence, he does not stay at home because he has not time enough to tramp through the White Mountains or Switzerland; but he goes to such parts of the country as he can reach, and tunes himself to the appreciation of the beauties before him. Our nervous pursuit of excitement takes us away from the enjoyment of scenery. We crave the marvelous in nature—the Yosemite Valley, or the cañons of the Colorado. When we speak of a beautiful view, we imagine a solitary lake at the foot of beetling crags, a primeval forest sighing on its shores and rising to snow-capped mountains, all aglow under the fiery heavens. Such views certainly give inexpressible enjoyment; but we cannot just now do our daily work in heaven; quite on the contrary, we must live in New-York, and esteem ourselves happy if we can go to market and get our daily potato as an emblem of nature's paradises. But between whiles the walker can find great enjoyment in the country about the City, and its many views of quiet and unobtrusive beauty. He should, therefore, forget for the time the wonders of the earth, and study the charms of a sloping lawn or pasture, the secrets of the common woods and fields, the liquid notes of the robin, the shadows moving over bays and towns, the life of farms, and, indeed, a thousand varied attractions spread on every side. Such a course of rather study on nature will reward him richly in the present, and still more in the future, when his culture has prepared him for more striking pictures.

The north shore of Long Island offers many charming walks. The country is rolling, and although the hills are not very high, they give extensive views over farms, villages, forests, bays, the Sound, and the Atlantic Ocean. The interesting form of the country may be seen on the map. Long narrow bays run inland, southward from the Sound; the main range of the hills goes east and west, across the heads of the bays, and side ridges run north from the main range, and slope down to the low points between the bays. Long Island is a deposit of boulders, gravel, and sand brought from the main shore by glaciers. It dates from the drift period, when the continent, it is supposed, was covered with ice to the depth of 10,000 feet. These bays are the furrows plowed by the points

THE RACING STABLES OF '78.

HORSES THAT PROMISE WELL.

THIRTY-EIGHT ANIMALS IN TRAINING AT THE RUTHERFURD, SARATOGA, AND HOLMDEL STABLES—MR. REED'S RECENT IMPORTATION, "ALL HEART," AND WHAT IS EXPECTED OF HIM.

The three stables of Messrs. Puryear & Co., Charles Reed, and J. B. Pryor furnish a list of 38 animals in training for the races in the Eastern Circuit. These, added to the stables of Mr. Astor and the Messrs. Lorillard, previously reviewed, make a total of 114 horses in the six establishments. This is an excellent exhibit, and presages a season of great interest, especially as the stock is generally of a superior order and well advanced in preparation, owing to the favorable weather.

THE RUTHERFURD STABLE.

The combination stable of Puryear & Co. promises to play an important part in the campaign, as new blu has been infused into the establishment since last season. The former partners of Col. McDaniel have cast their lot with Puryear, and that excellent trainer and manager has now under his care 18 horses, representing some of the best racing families. In the matter of age, the horse Warwick, by Leamington, out of Minnie Miner, by Lexington, heads the list. He is now 6 years old, and has not run since 1875, when he was unsuccessful, for he had to meet such 3-year olds as Aristides, Calvin, Quaintree, Rhadamanthus, Ozark, and Milner. Puryear has evidently not lost faith in him. The other matured horse is Virginia, by Virgil, out of Lute, by Lexington, who has shown himself to be remarkably fast, and a worthy competitor for the title of "Prince of the T. Y. C.," held by Rhadamanthus, but he is much superior to the latter over a distance of ground. For a horse that was compelled to do so much work Virginius lasted remarkably well. Starting 17 times last year, he was four times a winner, and second seven times, but in many of the races in which he was beaten he was giving those that were before him large concessions in weight. He was always a fine, lusty-looking horse, and advices from Rutherford Park certify to his being in excellent condition and ready for the hard work necessary to prepare him for his engagements. He is entered in both the Fordham and Jockey Club Handicap Sweepstakes. The 3-year old string consists of eight head, and is somewhat formidable. At the head is that well-shaped colt Clifton, by Planet, out of My Lady, by imported Glenelg, the dam of that fine race-horse Onward. He was regarded with high favor at Saratoga, where he first appeared in the Saratoga Stakes, but did not get into good form until his fifth race, when he won a three-quarter dash in 1:17¾, with 110 pounds up. He was so much fancied by connoisseurs that the book-makers cut his price down to twelve to one for the Belmont, but the colt went lame after this, and he was left out of the quotations. He has some round again nicely, and may yet surprise those who have laid against him. Form appearances he will be got ready in time for the Spring events, and both his breeding and conformation justify the belief that he will peak the 1:18 pounds and run the Belmont course fast enough to trouble the best to defeat him. Next to Clifton on the list is Daniehoff, by imported Glenelg, out of the noted mare Selima, recently purchased for $3,000 at Mr. Stanford's yearling sale in 1876, but his two-year-old performances were lamentable failures, and, like some other high-selling colts, he was a great disappointment to his owner. However, he showed some improvement in his last performances at the Fall meetings at Jerome Park and Baltimore, and some hopes are entertained that he will develop the characteristics of his sire and dam in the important engagements of this year, as his name appears in the Withers, Belmont, Jerome, Annual, Travers, Keene, Doswell, Harding, Breakaway, and Dixie Stakes, besides the Saturday Stakes. In 1879, this stable companion, Wade Hampton, is another of the high-priced Glenelgs, out of Item, the full brother to Idalia. Purchased by Mr. Bernard at the same sale, he became the property of Puryear & Co. for the sum of $900. He started but twice, and therefore has not had the opportunities of Daniehoff, of the latter being thought much the better of the two. Although owners are frequently mistaken in this regard, for Wade Hampton looks like a colt that will bear watching. He has engagements in the same stakes as Daniehoff. The next on the list is Jim Brown, another colt called Pilot, by Planet, out of Sally Lewis, by imp. Glencoe, the dam of Acrobat. Then comes another of the same color called Cromellin, by Narragansett, out of Fanny Lucas Franklin, a daughter of Lexington, out of Canary Bird, full brother to Harry Bassett; a bay colt by Gilroy, out of sister to Harry, by imp. Sovereign, (full brother to Grimstead;) a bay colt by Harragansett, out of Pasta, by Lexington; all of them green, and yet to make their appearance. They are well engaged, however, especially Bassett's brother, as Stanford's book was filled with him at Saratoga last Summer at twenty-five to one. There are five 2-year olds that will attract attention, as they form a very fine-looking group of youngsters of high lineage. There is Don Sparkins, brother of Idalia, and by Wade Hampton, who sold for $1,400 at Mr. Bernard's recent sale; Tramp, a fine-looking fellow, by Monarchist, out of Lizzy, by Scythian; a fine colt by Alarm, dam by Kentucky; a brown filly by Leamington, out of Blaxie, by Kentucky; and then, though by no means the least, a chestnut colt by Leamington, out of Olitza, by Lexington, and full brother to the renowned Olitipa, one of the very best fillies ever placed, and royally won the Kentucky Oaks by 2 and 3. Of course this will also be observed that the Rutherfurd stable this fall to regain its status as a leading string of the American turf.

THE SARATOGA STABLE.

At Monmouth Park, under the care of the young trainer, James Lee, there is a very fine string of racers belonging to Mr. Charles Reed, of this City and Saratoga, and partner of Senator Morrissey. With a splendid track at his disposal, and every convenience for training, it is somewhat anomalous to say that the Saratoga stable has wintered and the horses are being trained on an opposition track. Such, however, is the fact, for Monmouth Park is a favorite training-ground, and convenient to Mr. Reed, who likes to see much of his horses' training. He is passionately fond of thoroughbred animals and bits of all kinds, and his recent visit to England has not been without benefit to the breeding interests, to judge by his importations. Mr. Reed's string at the present time consists of 10 head, which is led by the grand old steeple-chaser Trouble, the hero of so many victories at Jerome Park and Saratoga. He is now 8 years old, but notwithstanding the amount of hard work he has undergone during his career he looks as well as ever, and able to sustain his reputation as the "invincible" over the timber. He started eight times and was only beaten once, and then he was giving his opponent 56 pounds, and lost the race by a neck. His stable companion, Waller, by imported Hurrah, out of Queen of Clubs, is another good steeple-chaser, although new at the business. He made his debut at the Fall meeting of 1877 on the flat, and being a horse of large frame, his former owner had him trained for cross-country work, and he ranks second only to Trouble in the stable. The next on the list is one which will attract upon the American turf will interest the public, although a failure on the other side of the Atlantic. All Heart was purchased at the Earl of Rosebery's sale for the sum of £1,000, as previously stated. He is 5 years old, was sired by the great Rothschild stallion King Tom, his dam being Marigold, by Teddington. As a yearling, All Heart took his lobby 5,000 guineas at Doncaster, but he has yet to win his maiden race. He is a fine, large chestnut horse, full 16 hands high, and in all probability will be got ready for the Saratoga season so soon as he has had a preparatory run, as he evidently requires sufficient inanition from the free air of America. The prime object of Mr. Reed in purchasing All Heart at so large a price was for breeding purposes, and he is a horse of the right stamp, with plenty of bone and muscle, but he is also one of the very best bred horses in England. In conversation with the writer a few evenings since, Mr. Reed reiterated the assertion of Lord Hopetoun and Mr. Vanderbilt, that All Heart, in private trials, showed such a wonderful turn of speed, that some of the great stakes were considered of his mercy, but that in his races he would not pass his bounds. This is often the case with fast horses with faint hearts, who sometimes require a stimulant before going to the post. Mr. Reed has a dozen mares which will be mated to All Heart next year, after he has been shown to the public on the turf, and as he is a horse of the highest type he will receive much attention from connoisseurs. The next on the list is the game little mare Athena, by Pat Malloy, out of Anna Travis, by Yorkshire, who started eight times last year, mostly in long distance races as a competitor to Tom Cobleigh, and was second to the latter in the Westchester Cup, having covered the course—a dash of a mile and a half, and two miles over Cook Hamilton, two miles and a half, and a dash of two miles and a half—in 4:27¾. She was third in a dash of two miles and a quarter, won by Whisper, Cobleigh second. And was unplaced in the Summer Handicap. [illegible] has been so conspicuous in all her races, and has been so game, that she will be sure to win a race before the year is out. In a general canter for her up-hill struggles against big Tom won the admiration of the public. There is but one other colt in the stable, viz., the gr. g. Cardinal Wolsey, by imp. Hampton, out of Lady Kate, by Lexington—a very fast colt, very lasting, staying power. He came out creditably in the Withers Stakes, and Mary Reed, after leading with fear along the quarter-stretch at Monmouth Park, gamely swept along with a great lead, but only just lost the mile out, and was just beaten at the finish by Bonsbeat. He opened it Rhadamanthus by winning two races at Saratoga, and only in winning two races at Saratoga. There are four 2-year olds, beginning with Reed's N. Bentzon, by imp. Warwick, son of Revenge, by Lexington, who started twice last year, and was a winner. His other was [illegible] by imp. Warwick, out of [illegible] by Lexington, and his second [illegible] by imp. Hampton

APRIL 7 1878

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 7, 1878.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in the lower lake region and Middle Atlantic States, clear or partly cloudy weather, preceded in the north-east portions by rain areas, north-westerly winds, rising barometer, with stationary or lower temperature.

A TRAVESTY OF REFORM.

It will be remembered that Tammany Hall turned to excellent account last Fall the cry that the Republican Party intended to "disfranchise" the majority of the voting population of this City by means of certain constitutional amendments, which placed the control of Municipal finances in the hands of a board elected by tax and rent payers. These amendments were regarded with so much trepidation by the working politicians of both parties that they failed to get indorsement from either the Republican or Democratic State Convention, and the "disfranchisement" cry proved so troublesome an element in the campaign that no Republican in either house of the Legislature has found courage enough to introduce the amendments this session. And yet the financial affairs of the City are now regulated by a board only two of whose members are elected by the people, and the master spirit of which is not elected at all. On this board—or rather on JOHN KELLY, who controls it—a majority of the lower house of the Legislature has already agreed to confer certain additional powers which will make it not only the supreme authority in taxation and expenditure, but will give it the right to regulate the minutest details of the management of every department of the City Government.

The act which is erroneously called the Municipal Salaries bill confers on the Board of Apportionment the power to "regulate" all salaries, fees, &c., paid directly or indirectly from the City Treasury. It nowhere alludes to the necessity of *reducing* salaries and fees, and the saving of two millions of dollars on the tax levy of the present year, for which it provides, can be effected without touching the salary list at all. The reduction of the State tax, and a saving on the amount of bonds redeemed, will readily supply the required amount, leaving JOHN KELLY free to serve his personal or political ends by reducing the salaries of his political opponents in order to increase those of his political friends. As the board, that is to say Mr. KELLY, is further authorized to reduce the number of officers, employes, &c., in any department whatever, some faint idea may be formed of the power which this bill gives him to intrench himself as permanent dictator of the City of New-York. From the heads of departments downward, every member of the official corps of the City would, under the operation of this act, be reduced to a position of abject vassalage to Mr. KELLY. Of course, no man having any self-respect would hold or accept office under such conditions. That would enable KELLY to place his own tools in charge of the departments, and we should have a "one-man power" in the City more perfect than TWEED ever dared to set up. There would be no responsibility anywhere, save in the ignorant and unscrupulous person who is himself the Board of Apportionment, and there would be no power at all adequate to hold him to account.

There need be no conjecture as to how KELLY would exercise the unchecked authority with which a majority of the Republicans in the Assembly have agreed to invest him. On assuming his present office, he exercised very much less sweeping powers than those for the basest partisan ends. The provisional estimates for last year were drawn up and agreed to before Controller GREEN went out of office; they were revised and finally determined after Controller KELLY went in. The re-election of Recorder HACKETT was bitterly opposed by KELLY, and though the Tammany candidate was ignominiously beaten at the polls, KELLY wasted his time to satisfy an old personal grudge against the Recorder. In revising the estimates for 1877 he cut down the clerks of the Recorder's Court, as well as those of Judge SUTHERLAND, leaving other Judges who had given him control of their patronage in full possession of their very liberal pay-rolls. Commissioner CAMPBELL had persisted in conducting the Department of Public Works independently of KELLY's dictation, and Mr. CAMPBELL's appropriations were ruthlessly cut down, albeit they represented such indispensable work as the repaving and repairing of down-town streets. Salaries of clerks in the Police and District Courts not in political accord with KELLY were reduced, while those who contributed to the Tammany campaign fund were left untouched.

On the other hand, the revised estimates for 1877 contained additions for the benefit of the Mayor's useless and pernicious Bureau of Permits; the salary of Corporation Attorney BOYD—a mere Tammany hack—was increased by $2,000; there was added $1,000 for the clerks in BOYD's office; the salaries of the Public Administrator—another of KELLY's henchmen—and his clerks were raised in like manner; so were those of the notorious "ED" GALE and his clerical staff. The clerks of the Court of Common Pleas received an additional allowance of $2,000; those of the Surrogate's Court, $4,000, and THOMAS DUNLAP, the Commissioner of Jurors, had his annual allowance for doing nothing increased from $4,000 to $15,000. All these salaries had been fixed at perfectly ample rates under Controller GREEN; they were raised the moment Controller KELLY came into power, and they were raised, not only in defiance of all considerations of public necessity, but in order to reward politicians who could be depended on to do the bidding of Tammany Hall. A man who has used the control of public money which he already possesses to spend that money on personal and political favorites, is a very unfit person to intrust with the absolute disposal of the whole power and patronage of the City Government. Republicans who consent to such an outrage on the people of New-York as is contemplated in the so-called Municipal Salaries bill are either very ignorant or are acting from very corrupt motives. Probably most of them are misled by "leaders" in the party who think they can trade off the control of the affairs of New-York for the supposed certainty of electing a Republican Assembly and consequently a United States Senator this Fall. All of which goes to show that the Republican Party organization has been allowed to fall into very bad hands, and that the man who has the double good fortune of being a Cardinal's nephew and "boss" of Tammany Hall can dispose of the Democratic Party pretty much as he thinks fit.

THE PROGRESS OF THE "NATIONAL PARTY."

Recent dispatches to THE TIMES from Detroit state that in the elections held in Michigan, the so-called National Party showed much more strength than it was supposed to have. Every county where a special effort had been made to set up active organization gave a vote which was a surprise to the regular politicians, and we suspect to the organizers themselves. The Nationals made gains in Republican and Democratic strongholds alike. They carried the county in which Detroit is situated, outside of the city, against the Democrats; carried eleven important towns usually Democratic; carried Barry County, usually Republican by 500 majority, by 700; and in the City of Jackson, where their State Convention was held, they defeated a combination of both Republicans and Democrats, led by the strongest men of both parties. These are by no means insignificant results, and the gentlemen of means and supposed influence who recently organized the "Honest Money League of the North-west" obviously have a large field before them, and have not begun to labor in it a moment too soon.

Considering the success which has attended the efforts of the Nationals in Michigan, it is well worth while to glance back at the principles they professed, and the measures they proposed to themselves, at their State Convention in February. This convention preceded the more general one at Toledo, on the 22d of February, and sounded the note which determined the character of the proceedings at the latter assemblage. The immediate purpose of the Michigan Nationals is to effect a revolution in the financial policy of the country. They are ardent believers in irredeemable legal-tender paper money issued by the Government in practically unlimited quantities. They demand that this money shall be made "adequate to the employment of labor and the equitable distribution of its products." Congress legislating, not to fix the maximum, but to determine a "minimum per capita," and then to keep it sufficient to the requirements of business and to the happy ends which, as we have indicated, they think it capable of attaining. They profess to be confident that if only their system can be applied, there will no longer be any "overgrown fortunes or extreme poverty" in the land, but that general ease, prosperity, and contentment will prevail. As natural incidents in their grand scheme, they require the abolition of the national banks, the unlimited coinage and legal tender of silver, the repeal of the Resumption act, the payment of the bonds in paper, the taxation of bonds, and the revival of the income tax.

It will be perceived that there is less indefiniteness in the means proposed by the National Party than in the ends they seek. An organization which clearly holds the balance of power in a State like Michigan, and which appears to wield a considerable influence in Ohio as well, judging by the elections in that State this month, will not only have a good deal of weight with the old parties in the Congressional campaign, but will stand a very fair chance to elect a number of its immediate representatives to the House the coming Fall. It is by no means an impossible thing that in the next House those who are elected directly by them, or who will be likely to listen to their demands, may determine the financial policy of that body. And when we remember that at its next meeting the Senate will, in all probability, be Democratic, and that, whether Democratic or Republican, it needs but a small addition to the inflation element to render it practically in sympathy with the ideas advanced by the "Nationals," the prospect is not an encouraging one. Nor is it rendered wholly reassuring by any knowledge which we now possess of the probable course of the Executive. The present Administration is possessed by a consuming devotion to the popular will as expressed in legislation, as is proved by the remarkable circular of Mr. EVARTS in regard to the Silver bill, in which he went far beyond the [illegible] and significance to be nearly all which the most extreme advocates of the Bland bill had sought, and committing the President to views which were utterly inconsistent with those professed in his veto Message. We have also seen Mr. SHERMAN avowing the incomprehensible notion that the repudiating Silver bill, by injuring our credit abroad, might actually aid in resumption, showing by this an inability to understand both what resumption is and what is in the operation of the repudiation measure known as the Silver bill, which makes the value of his policy as a defense against the "National" programme very doubtful.

And, after all, there is very little in the propositions of the "Nationals" which has not been more or less distinctly sustained by the present House of Representatives. That body has passed a bill repealing the Resumption act, has declared the bonds payable in depreciated coin, and is likely to receive a report from the committee having charge of the matter favoring the restoration of the income tax. This is a beginning from which it is not a great way to the taxation of bonds, the abolition of the national banks, the unlimited issue of legal tenders, and the "payment" of the bonds in paper. The contest to which those who want honest money and believe in the rights of property are invited, is to be waged this Summer, and its objective point is in the elections for the next House. There should be a prompt and vigorous organization in every Congressional district. The first object should be to compel whichever party is in the majority to nominate a pronounced hard-money man, and failing that, to elect an independent honest-money candidate, or if even that is impossible, to elect the best man who is proposed. If this process breaks up party lines, and interferes with ordinary partisan loyalty, it is nevertheless right and necessary, for there can be no issue of more importance presented than that which the "Nationals" are now forcing on public attention.

EUROPE'S DILEMMA.

A story is told of a certain Western farmer, who, being asked if his neighbors were honest folk, answered pointedly: "Wal, honest enough as men go—but I guess I take in all my stone-fences every night." This modified confidence would seem to be the ruling principle of European politics at the present moment. Germany compliments every one, and trusts no one. Austria, like a surly mastiff, eyes doubtfully the hand that proffers her Bosnia and Herzegovinia, uncertain whether to swallow the gift or turn and rend the giver. England, standing forth as usual in defense of an ally who does not wish to be defended, is expressing her ardent desire for peace by tons of cannon-balls and shiploads of topedoes. Russia, bullying her stanchest adherent while sending a Prince of the blood-royal to dine with her worst enemy, seems inclined to vary her programme by converting her foes into friends, and her friends into foes. Turkey has fled to her Russian assailant for refuge from her English benefactor, unconsciously realizing the story of the plundered New-Yorker, who, seeing a policeman coming to the rescue with uplifted club, shrieked to the departing robber to come back and defend him. In a word, the great powers of Europe, dreading and dreaded, with one hand clasping that of a "friend," and the other on the hilt of a half-drawn weapon, stand forth in one great panorama of mutual distrust, the motto of which appears to be: "Let no man owe you anything, save to hate one another."

But despite this universal show of menace, and the vast military preparations that accompany it, there is a palpable unwillingness on the part of the contending powers to precipitate the crisis which all alike feel to be imminent. The removal, indeed, of the check imposed on the English Cabinet by Lord Derby's moderation, has had its natural result in the emphatic challenge offered to Russia by his energetic successor; but the expected consummation is still delayed. Just as the spectators are holding their breath for the first note of war, some slight concession or pacific utterance escapes one or other of the disputants, and the farce begins anew. Much of this is doubtless owing to the secret influence of Germany; more, perhaps, to the instinctive feeling of all concerned, that such a war, so commenced, may grow into a blaze such as Europe has not seen for generations. But although the actual clash of arms may be deferred, the preparations for it go forward more vigorously than ever. Servia is gathering troops along the southern bank of the Danube, and preparing to occupy Widdin and Ada-Kaleh. The Prince of Montenegro, eager as ever at the slightest prospect of a fight, has answered Russia's call to arms by increasing his disposable force to 25,000 men, "armed," as the dispatch significantly adds, "with Martini rifles captured from the Turks." Meanwhile, Russia herself is straining every nerve to replenish the chasms made in her exchequer and her muster-roll by the past twelvemonth. The four remaining military divisions are being rapidly mobilized, and troops poured across the Bessarabian border into Jassy as fast as they can be brought up. A new bridge is being built over the Pruth. Torpedoes to the number of 1,500 have been ordered in Germany, and the military contracts broken off by the conclusion of peace are being renewed. The troops replaced by the Servian Militia are moving to the south-east, forming a regular chain from Adrianople to the shores of the Bosphorus. The Russian forces already in position before Gallipoli, Buyukdereh, and Constantinople are estimated as high as 80,000 men, and can easily be increased to 100,000. On the other hand, the Turks at Maslak and Buyukdereh are accumulating guns and ammunition in the intrenched camps formed at both points, while the Russians at San Stefano are keeping them in countenance by constructing large barracks, and bringing up stores and provisions. It is said that the Russian Government is secretly negotiating an enormous loan, and that the scheme of a "volunteer flotilla" of Russian privateers has been started in Moscow. The British iron-clad *Devastation* has entered the Gulf of Ismid, and it is announced that the Besika Bay squadron will shortly be reinforced, and the Channel Fleet kept within reach of Malta, where 3,000 to 4,000 men can be embarked on the shortest notice. Should this last report is contradicted by the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

But Russia's strength is not to be estimated by a mere enumeration of sabres and bayonets. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's manifestos, Gen. IGNATIEFF's "failures," Count SCHOUVALOFF's secret intrigues, are more effective than fifty battalions. The impending, if not already consummated, fall of VEFIK Pasha, the stanchest opponent of the Russo-Turkish alliance, can hardly be thought accidental; and the symptoms of yielding, which Roumania is at length beginning to manifest, are certainly not caused by any fear of the few thousand men who look idly across the Danube at the earthworks of Giurgevo. It is recorded that Admiral DE RUTTER, seeing a pirate bearing down upon his own unarmed vessel, smeared the deck so thickly with butter that the first buccaneer who leaped on board, flew like a rocket across the slippery planking, and out through the opposite port into the sea, while his comrades, thinking the vessel bewitched, went back again faster than they came. This is no inapt emblem of Russia's traditional policy. Those who assail her, find the slippery ground of diplomacy more perilous than the battle-field, and are baffled more frequently with oil than with iron.

As for England, her present position is that of a dilatory lawyer, who, being summoned to draw up a client's will, arrives just in time to attend his funeral. The uneasy consciousness of this fact may account for her present vehemence, as an effort to atone by double zeal for the tardiness of its manifestation; but Turkey has evidently lost all faith in the sincerity of her former champion, and that of Austria is plainly but lukewarm at the best. Indeed, there can be little doubt that Austria's own wish would be to let England and Russia come to blows, and then extort from the latter the highest possible price for her own neutrality. But even in this desire her statesmen are not unanimous, for her normal condition is that of a rickety cask, the staves of which fly asunder at every shock that loosens the confining circle. The Russian proposal to choose as umpire the Emperor of Germany, is merely the open expression of a scheme that has been hinted at more than once during the past month; but whether it will be approved by the powers who regard Germany as Russia's sworn ally, remains to be seen. In the meantime, much depends upon the question whether the feeling of the Roumanian people is also that of the Roumanian Government, or whether Russia is right in counting upon the covert support of the latter; and much, likewise, upon England's answer to the suggestion which has just emanated from St. Petersburg, that she should supplement her objections to the Russian programme by stating plainly what arrangement she herself proposes to offer in its stead.

THE GENESIS OF CHURCH DEBTS.

It is certainly a very remarkable feature of one of the worst financial years this City has ever known that it should have been especially chosen for paying off church debts. When people were at their poorest they have done most to discharge their obligations in building places of worship. The event certainly has an honest and serious appearance. How much mere sympathy and fashion have to do with it we would not too closely inquire. It is a healthy fashion, if it be one, and a sound feeling. Still, the self-denial and the devotion of the effort should not make us insensible to the unreason and the love of show in the original course of the churches which brought on the debt. Had an enthusiastic assembly of good men been so led away in their eagerness to do good, for instance, among the poor and unfortunate, that their benevolent enterprises had at last entangled them in debt, we might have censured but we could not have condemned; and a united effort to throw off the debt would have seemed reasonable and wise. But the true history of these church debts is quite different. A church has a modest and sensible building, perhaps not in the lower part of the City, but at a medium distance between the wealthy and poor quarters. Not being incumbered with a heavy rent or interest-money there are means in the church for the many benevolent and missionary enterprises in the poorest quarters, for which such an association ought to be formed. To a certain degree the church represents the true spirit of its Founder; it endeavors to preach the Gospel to the poor, to cure the sick, to relieve the destitute, to instruct the young, and lessen in all ways the terrible social evils which afflict a large City. Being in an unfashionable and quiet quarter, its deeds of mercy make little noise, and it escapes that rock of danger to a religious body, of too much *éclat* and publicity.

At length the church secures the services of some eloquent or persuasive clergyman who speedily attracts crowds of hearers. For a time he leads the many moral and benevolent enterprises of the body, and, as a powerful man in a somewhat humble pulpit, he has a profound influence on both rich and poor. A certain apostolic character surrounds him, as of one who throws away worldly advantages for the sake of doing good. The little church, too, redeems the Protestant body from its worst defect of being unadapted to the poorer classes. All classes are found assembling in it, and its branches reach out wherever there are the needy and ignorant. In an evil day the growing popularity of the preacher, and the removal of the richer members to up-town neighborhoods, suggest the idea of a new and larger building up town. Gradually both clergyman and members are won over to it. A splendid building is put up at a cost of several hundred thousand dollars, the prices of pews are raised to a high point; heavy expenses and heavy debts are incurred, and the new church begins its career, either under a load of debt or with its leading members cramped for means through their liberal contributions toward the building. It is discovered that "the footsteps of the poor and needy" do not wear the rich threshold of the new structure. Even the mechanics and classes of moderate means can scarcely afford a seat in it. It is a "religious club," or luxurious house of worship for the rich and fortunate. The many branch efforts of mission and charity are cut down, as there are not means sufficient in the congregation for both expenditures.

Debt, too, seems to weigh on the vitality of a moral association. So much thought is given to meet the immense outlays for the new structure that there is less earnestness for outside religious effort. Fashion and luxury, too, have invaded the church itself. Even the Pastor feels this influence. His sermons attract large audiences, but the *verve* and tone are gone. The apostolic halo no longer surrounds his head. He is simply a well-salaried lecturer to a wealthy religious club. Neither he nor his association can accomplish much to lift up the great evils which weigh upon the City. The masses grow up outside of all churches; ignorance and squalor prevail; skepticism and indifference govern the reflecting working classes; lust and crime hold their revels; misery and orphanage suffer in their miserable dens, while this church—and so many like it—spends its vitality and wealth in luxuries which neither honor GOD nor greatly improve mankind. For it is a remarkable and consistent fact that the churches which have truly elevated the taste of men, and been a lasting symbol of their most lofty emotions, have not been buildings for a class, but cathedrals or houses of worship for all of every condition. Protestantism in its influence on the masses will be a failure till this direction of its energies be changed. Not "costly churches," but "churches for the poor," must be its motto, if in modern times it accomplish what the Catholic did in ancient.

DEGREES OF MARRIAGE.

The manner in which marriage is regarded by other than the contracting parties, depends very much on the number of times that it has been perpetrated. Although nothing is more entirely and exclusively one's own affair than marriage, it is usually the thing about which one's acquaintances and neighbors busy themselves most. In fact, no man or woman, whatever his or her reputation for sound judgment and discretion, is supposed to be quite capable of determining who he or she ought to wed. This important question, mainly concerning themselves alone, should be left, according to public opinion, to a self-elected sanhedrim of promiscuous councilors, who, however foolish or reckless they may have been respecting their own marriage, are presumed to be particularly sagacious as to the marriage of others. Indeed, the circumstance of their own matrimonial failure is thought to empower, if not to authorize, them to direct their friends in the right course. They have learned wisdom by experience; they can tell their associates just what to accept, and, equally important, just what to avoid. Having suffered disastrous defeat, they are enabled to win any number of vicarious victories.

First marriages, when there is no strong objection to them, are apt to be looked on without any special prejudice, and the announcement of their early occurrence is commonly a welcome bit of intelligence. Our relatives, our friends, our enemies, particularly our enemies, accept our approaching doom with complacency, if not with undisguised approval. They may have, they are very likely to have, their criticisms, their sarcasms, and their jests; nevertheless, they are prone to be resigned to our happiness or unhappiness, as the result may prove. On the whole, we get off easy. Barring a vast amount of miscellaneous, unsought, and often impertinent advice, we are graciously permitted to obey our proper inclinations with very little hindrance.

Second marriages are different. They encounter more friction, more opposition, more misunderstanding than the first; the general impression seeming to be that one connubial experience disqualifies the majority of persons for its repetition. A number of people who appear to think a first marriage natural and commendable, consider a second marriage unnatural and, in some sort, reprehensible. They say that neither man nor woman has a right to connubial iteration, though why he or she should not have it they never make quite clear. The cause of their bias is really sentimental. They have extremely romantic notions, wholly unwarranted by experience, reason, or knowledge of human nature, and one of their notions is that well-regulated persons love only once, and that any assumption of another love is hollow, the passion counterfeit, the object unworthy. They are ferocious monogamists, and, being such, have no sympathy with widows or widowers. When they are told that the heart is never so likely to form a new attachment as when it is suffering from the memory of an old one, they scout the sentiment, call it covert cynicism, and pronounce it a shallow pretext for disloyalty. They will not be reconciled to the ways of Nature; they insist that their sentimental theories shall be answered, albeit these are baseless and utterly fantastic.

And when persons enter, for any reason, upon a third matrimonial venture, they are, in a certain sense, outlawed. It is ordinarily held that there cannot be any justification for such excess of conjugal enterprises, and that the execution of it borders upon guilt. Even those who have been thrice wedded are by no means certain to be patient or tolerant of third marriages in external instances. There were peculiar circumstances in their case—of course there were—which rendered their tertiary commission of wedlock entirely excusable; and such a combination of circumstances could hardly have happened again. It may possibly; but they have never heard of it, and must beg leave to doubt it. People who advocate second marriages with energy and fervor rarely admit the propriety of third marriages. Three times, they asseverate, is just one time too often. They would define man as an animal who inclines to matrimony, and may be twice a husband. Brute is a creature opposed to the established order of things, that has the hardihood and effrontery to be thrice married. The most unfortunate thing, however, for the thrice married is the endless ridicule to which it exposes them. They may endure any degree of misrepresentation, slander, or objurgation, but laughter overwhelms them, and disturbs the stoutest equanimity. No man or woman, whatever virtue or position they may have, can afford to be ridiculous, and ridiculous they are certain to be after a triple alliance. Any one will speak soberly of a man who has had two wives, and refer with dignity and decorum to the first or the second, as occasion may require. But let him take a third at his imminent peril! After he has done so he is no longer referred to respectfully or seriously. The mere mention of his name in connection with marriage causes merriment and provokes sarcasm. He is called a polygamist, the gentleman from Utah, the husband of Salt Lake principles, the disciple of BRIGHAM YOUNG, the American Mohammedan. His wife is spoken of as one of his wives, and the question is asked whether she is the eighth or ninth. The much-married man is one of the phrases applied to him, and all sorts of jokes, old and new, are fastened upon him. If he be seen paying any attention to a lady, he is accused of arranging for another marriage in the event of accident. It is asserted that he keeps a relay of possible wives on hand, always having four or five in view; that the only two certainties to him are death and continued combinability. He is accused of having made a contract with marble-cutters to supply monuments wholesale, and to have purchased a private cemetery for his domestic accommodation.

This is all unjust, and cheap, coarse, and somewhat cruel. But folks will be perpetually jocose over third marriages, and cannot be hindered from indulging in their propensity. Perhaps men show their highest appreciation of what has been named the divine institution by obeying its injunctions repeatedly; but the public will never take such view. We may marry once with sympathy and applause; twice with a moderate amount of opposition and criticism; but we cannot undertake co-operative housekeeping a third time without paying in annoyance and misunderstanding what amounts to a large discount upon the happiness so courageously purchased.

FORMER SIEGES OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

Only twice before the present time has Constantinople been successfully besieged; and since its occupation by the Turks in 1453, it has preserved till now the distinction, unique among the capitals of Continental Europe, of having never been occupied by an enemy. Indeed, the fiercest and most persistent attacks made upon it occurred while it was still the Christian metropolis of the Greek Empire, although, singularly enough, its earliest peril arose from the movements of the same formidable enemy that finally overthrew it. Toward the middle of the sixth century, the irruption of the Turks into Western Asia dislodged the AVARS, and precipitated them upon the north-eastern frontier of the Empire, through which they swept irresistibly till actually within sight of Constantinople, when the valor of BELISARIUS put them to flight. In 610, the Persians, under CHOSROES invaded Anatolia, and absolutely occupied Scutari for several days; but they were so completely defeated by the Emperor HERACLIUS that the attempt was never renewed.

In 673, a Mohammedan Army appeared before Constantinople for the first time, under the Emir MOSLEMAH, brother of the Arab Caliph MOAVIAH. But he was defeated and slain with the flower of his Army; and the renewal of the attack in 716 cost the assailants 50,000 men and their entire fleet, which was consumed by the fatal "Greek fire," at that time the most formidable of military weapons. The first attempts of Russia, at the close of the ninth century, had better fortune; and the shield of OLEG, Prince of Kief, hung for many years above the great gate of the capital, in token of his victory over the Emperor.

The conversion of Russia to Christianity in 988, and the subjugation of the Bulgarians by BASIL II., left Constantinople to the enjoyment of a peace which was broken only by occasional excesses on the part of the passing Crusaders; but in 1293 the French and Venetians stormed and pillaged the city under the leadership of their "blind Captain," HENRY DANDOLO, then in his ninetieth year. They were expelled in their turn by the Greeks two years later; but a far more formidable peril now began to menace the decaying Empire. The Ottoman Turks, under their founder, OTHMAN, and his son ORCHAN had already established themselves on the Asiatic shore of the Bosphorus, when CANTACUZERE brought them into Europe in 1326 as his allies against JOHN PALEOLOGUS. From that moment the fate of the Empire was sealed. The conquest of Bulgaria by AMURATH, that of Roumelia by his son BAJAZET, the latter's decisive overthrow of the Emperor SIGISMUND at Nikopolis in 1396, and the subsequent blockade of Constantinople, followed in unbroken succession. BAJAZET's defeat and capture at Angora by TIMOUR, in 1402, gave the Byzantine power a precarious respite of half a century; but in 1453 MOHAMMED II.'s powerful cannon and his ingenious stratagem of drawing his vessels overland to a point within the defenses of the Golden Horn, made the Turks undisputed masters of Constantinople. Tradition relates that when the invaders burst into the Church of St. Sophia the officiating priest was miraculously preserved by the opening of the wall to receive him, and that when the Christians shall regain the city, the wall will reopen, and the priest return to finish his mass.

Since that time the only two appearances of an enemy before Constantinople have been due, singularly enough, to her firmest champion in after years—Great Britain. In 1770 an English officer in the service of CATHARINE II., after vainly urging his Admiral to make a dash upon Constantinople, ran past the batteries with one vessel, and having anchored before the Sultan's palace and fired a salute of defiance, retired unscathed. In 1806 the anti-British intrigues of NAPOLEON's envoy, Col. SEBASTIANI, brought Admiral DUCKWORTH to Constantinople with nine men-of-war, but the wily Ambassador deluded him with a show of submission till the city was so strongly fortified as to be unassailable, and the squadron was forced to retreat with considerable loss. The defense of Acre by Sir SIDNEY SMITH in 1798, and the check given by the intervention of France and England to IBRAHIM Pasha's victorious advance through Asia Minor in 1839, saved Constantinople from an attack which would probably have been successful; but her hour has come at last, and she sees, for the first time during four centuries, her defenses in the hands of a hostile army.

THE CHARTER OAK LIFE.

PREPARING FOR THE MEETING OF THE 18TH —THE HARTFORD POLICY-HOLDERS APPOINT A COMMITTEE TO RECOMMEND DIRECTORS TO BE CHOSEN—EXCELLENT TONE OF THE MEETING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, April 6.—A meeting of the Hartford policy-holders in the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company was held at the company's office this evening for the purpose of appointing a committee to recommend names for the Board of Directors which is to be chosen at the meeting of all the policy-holders, to be held in this city, April 18. Judge Carpenter, of the Supreme Court, presided, and the meeting was attended by a large number of prominent business men. The Committee on the Board of Directors, as chosen this evening, consists of T. W. Russell, President of the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company, Roland Swift, President of the American National Bank of Hartford; J. A. Goodnow, Secretary of the Ætna Fire Insurance Company; S. R. McNary, H. C. Dwight, and E. B. Farnham. Judge Carpenter was appointed a committee to receive proxies. It was the sense of the meeting that 13 of the Board of Directors should be residents of Hartford, so that at all times there may be quorum of the board here. The full board will have 21 members, 15 of whom, according to the charter reorganizing the company, must be residents of the State. The tone of the meeting was excellent throughout, and decidedly in favor of the plan of reorganization. An adjourned meeting will be held on Wednesday evening next, to receive the report of the committee on presenting names for the Board of Management.

SOUTH CAROLINA FINANCES.

The Charleston (S. C.) *News* of the 4th inst. says: "The fact that the State has already begun the payment of the interest upon all the consolidated bonds and stocks that were recognized by the Bond Commission as without taint of fraud or doubt, has given a marked buoyancy to that class of the State securities, investors evidently appreciating the fact that these bonds and stocks, at least, have safely passed the final ordeal, and will hereafter take rank with the safest and most solid of American 6 per cent. securities. Within the past two days there have been large transactions in consolidation bonds, on which coupons for January and July, 1877, had just been paid at 88. The coupons for January, 1878, will be paid in a few weeks out of the incoming taxes. The settlement of the floating indebtedness of the State next month will still further strengthen the recognized funded obligations of South Carolina. The bonds to be issued under the recent law in payment of the floating debt will not be a 'contract obligation' like the consolidation bonds, the coupons of which are receivable for taxes, and shrewd financiers are predicting that these last will before long be above par."

THE ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

PORTRAITS.

LACK OF REMARKABLE EXAMPLES OF THE OLDER AND YOUNGER PAINTERS—THE SCHOOL OF HUNTINGTON—A YOUNG DRAUGHTSMAN—BONNAT, THE FRENCH ARTIST.

The exhibition for 1878 cannot boast of the startling contrasts which existed in that of 1877. Although the younger men who made a sensation then are not entirely absent now, yet their pictures are fewer and less important. Their number does not contain certain names which gave special interest to the movement. Duveneck is especially missed; it is a pity that his clever and suggestive paintings, which arrived almost too late for the recent exhibition of the Society of American Artists could not have found a place on the walls of the Academy. They would have attracted many who, otherwise, will take a too languid interest in the present show; they would also assist in any attempt to get a comprehensive view of the state of the painter's art among Americans.

It would be a mistake for the impression to remain current that the recent little revival in American art is something new or unheard of. In less evident ways the contest between the older men and the apostles of new artistic light has always been going on; heretofore the intruders have not been of sufficient number or weight to make much of a stir; moreover, they have never before found the older established painters intrenched so firmly in their home camp. Hence has come an additional vigor of attack and a more than usually dogged although silent defense. But while it is evident enough that the old régime was past cure, and slowly perishing with inanition from want of new blood, it does not necessarily follow that any change should be hailed with acclamations, and that a parcel of enthusiastic young students in Munich, Paris, and Venice, together with their theoretical confrères in the United States, should be accepted without discrimination in place of artists with whose work we are dissatisfied. We are sure of the faults and sure of the virtues of such painters as Huntington, Bierstadt, Inness, Eastman Johnson, Page, the two Beards, Church, Homer. But are we to receive on trust, in spite of striking excellences at first view, the dashing pictures of new comers like Duveneck, Chase, Shirlaw, Alden Weir, and such younger fry? They must prove their titles by holding permanently their position as strong and ingenious artists before they can be accepted as full-fledged painters. If, in the meanwhile, they starve more or less, it will only be what greater men in their profession have done before them.

Nor do the galleries of the Academy, in spite of the 716 frames there disposed to view, afford a very good oversight of the work of the older men. Of course, it could not be expected that extreme examples of the slap-dash style of painting would pass the muster of the Hanging Committee, or whatever other secret tribunal undertook for this year the duties of that odious and now vanished committee. There are no canvases here at all like those of Currier in the exhibition of American Artists. But the old standbys are either feebly or not at all represented. Where is Mr. Bierstadt, with his square miles of California landscape? Page, with his carefully thought-out portraits? Church, with his recipes for condensing geographical areas and evolving "atmosphere"? Perhaps the Paris Exhibition has drawn the fire that would otherwise have rattled through the galleries of the Academy. Their absence renders still less evident the distance between the old and the new; taken in connection with the similar absence of any very violent specimens of the progressionists this brings the exhibition down to much more of a dead level than is pleasant to contemplate or profitable to discuss. Nevertheless, distinctions are there for those who care to examine, and since it is the part of a critic to analyze, as far as in him is, the excellences, defects, and relative standing of exhibitors, we may as well come to some understanding about the position of the most noticeable, or most typical, artists, before proceeding to take up the other pictures in detail.

Daniel Huntington is the President of the Academy, and may, therefore, be given the post of honor. He shows four pictures, all of them portraits, of which the South Room contains two and the North and West Rooms one each. His men are better than his women. That of Bishop Potter, in the North Room, has unusual firmness; that of a President of an Insurance Company has less. The dignity of the Bishop has some reality in it; that of the Insurance President is more pompous than anything else. The third portrait is insignificant, and the fourth—that called in the catalogue "A Young Lady"—is feeble in the extreme. All have been painted with as little color as possible; they are practically finished studies in black and white, and might almost as well have been done in charcoal. There is all the more reason, therefore, that the drawing at bottom should be firm, and the action spirited. For color is made charitably to cover a vast multitude of sins. But Mr. Huntington, though it would not be exact to call him a bad draughtsman, is bad in the sense of being mannered. He draws and paints in one rut. That is the kind of weakness which possesses him, and it is the most fatal, because the hardest to overcome.

There are other portrait painters here both worse and better, in one particular or another, than the venerable President of the Academy. There is Mr. Eastman Johnson, who has his own very decided mannerisms, and among them that of weakness in drawing. He is much more of a colorist than Huntington; indeed, a groping for color has always been his chief characteristic in genre pictures. Yet his portraits of Dr. Potter, of Union College, and of Chief-Justice Daly are almost identical with those of Huntington. There is a more melting outline, a greater striving after beauty, and, it must be confessed, a more successful endeavor to preserve strength through the soft brushwork. But they have a cloying sweetness about them. The same thing is seen in Porter, of Boston. His portrait of Mrs. Cushing, in the East Room, is sweet. It is tasty! The same room contains portraits of Judge Durrell, of Louisiana, and Martin E. Green, by Thomas Le Clear. He may be assigned to the camp of Huntington, although on a lower level. What all these painters lack will be found in the work of Richard Gross, a young painter, for whom otherwise little can be said as yet. Gross has firm, solid, inexorable drawing, without apparent knowledge or care for what is beautiful, either in outline or color. The East Room contains two paintings, (Nos. 372 and 383,) called respectively, "The Servant" and "Nubian Warrior." They are studies—they might be called colored drawings instead of paintings, but they show the good effects of laying a powerful foundation in art. Note also his "A Character," on the south wall of the North Room. There is something almost brutal in the vigor of drawing in these studies of heads, these portraits of models. But they contain the very quality lacking in the painters hereinbefore mentioned.

The exhibition is also not without examples of men who unite, with more or less success, the opposing poles of realism and sentiment, of virility and softness, in portraits. There is Alden Weir, who has a large portrait of the same old gentleman of whom he exhibited a little sketch in the American Artists' Exhibition. Life and energy may have been obtained by too violent a method when he made his sitter half-turning about; that may be left to a matter of taste; but on other grounds this portrait insists on recognition. The very method of its painting coincides with the endeavor, (and a pretty successful endeavor also,) to strike the medium between the harsh and the pretty, the violent and the sleek. More subdued, and perhaps more thoroughly harmonious, work is that of Wyatt Eaton in the North Room. The face of No. 302 has little character, but a thoroughly simple and childlike look; the certainty of its artistic handling compels respect. These two young men have been educated in France. It is therefore lucky that we have two portraits here by Frenchmen who enjoy an exalted fame in the present art-centre of the world, in Paris. The great teacher Bonnat will be seen over the door in the East Room. Courtesy might have suggested that both he and Hesner, a portrait by whom is perched high up on the east wall of the corridor, should have been given a place of ordinary advantage. However, the anonymous committee thought otherwise. In Bonnat's portrait will be

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...speech by John Cook and about eleven, with a criminal trial, had been arranged by accident. The trial is the story of Miss Cary, and Mr. Cook is the hero in the case of Miss Cary. Mr. Cook has stopped there. It is here art, viewing art from an ideal stand-point, as an exalter and reformer of man, akin to religion. It is great art, viewing art from the stand-point of the working artist who, behind his easel, is chiefly occupied with the difficulties of his profession. The conflict between the little world of artists and the big world of picture-papers which this suggests, opens up an interesting field of speculation which must, unfortunately, wait for another occasion to be entered on.

RIOT ON 'CHANGE IN CINCINNATI.

AN ABORTIVE ATTEMPT TO ENFORCE THE RULES IN THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—THE MEMBERS AT LAST EXPELLED BY PLAYING ON THEM WITH A HOSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, April 6.—There was a lively scene on the floor of the Chamber of Commerce to-day, amounting, practically, to mutiny. It has been the practice of the younger members for some time to relieve the monotony of business on 'Change by throwing samples of grain, dough, and similar missiles at each other. Early this week the Board of Officers attempted to break up this practice by adopting a rule imposing a fine of $5 or $10 for each offense of this kind, and suspension on repetition. The rule has caused much dissatisfaction, which found expression yesterday in a few noisy demonstrations on the floor. To-day the mutineers were better organized, and immediately after 'change hours they brought out a multitude of concealed toy horns, tin whistles, gongs, &c., and began an infernal racket. The officers attempted to restore order, but finding themselves powerless, attached the hose to the water-pipes, and, turning on the water, deluged the rioters until they were glad to beat a retreat, and the floor was cleared. More fun is expected Monday.

A VERY STRANGE OCCURRENCE.

KIDNAPPING THE MATE OF THE D. R. EATON —HOW HE WAS ARRESTED BY A BOGUS OFFICER.

On the morning of Thursday, the 21st of March, Patrick O'Connor, a boarding-house runner, induced a number of sailors to leave the ship D. R. Eaton, then lying at Hoboken. The mates of the vessel, Henry Smith and Christopher Leichmaster, ordered the men to return. The sailors, acting under the advice of the boarding-house runner, refused to obey the order. The officers of the ship then fired on O'Connor, wounding him seriously. Some days afterward the D. R. Eaton was taken over to Prentice's stores, in Brooklyn. Last evening a man representing himself as a Jersey City police officer, boarded the ship and presented a warrant for the arrest of Henry Smith. The latter being informed by the officer that O'Connor was dead, submitted to the arrest. Some time after the officer had departed with his prisoner Mr. Leichmaster went to Hoboken to ascertain what he could do for his friend. He there learned that no warrant had been issued for Smith's arrest, and that O'Connor was not dead. He returned at once to Brooklyn and reported the facts to the Police of the First Precinct. A description of the man who arrested Smith was furnished, and a general alarm sent out from the Central Office. It is feared that the gang to which O'Connor belonged intend serious harm to Smith, and prepared the bogus warrant in order to get him into their power.

A reporter of THE TIMES saw Patrick O'Connor at 3 o'clock this morning in his bed in a room on the first floor of No. 19 Pearl-street. His friends said he was recovering slowly from wounds in his back and right arm. O'Connor refused to answer questions, declaring that he was tired of being written about by newspaper men. He is an Irish built young man, who is known in the First Ward by the aliases "Balak," and "Rat." The Police of the First Precinct are well acquainted with him and his brother, who used to be known as "The Mouse." Both were baggage-smashers, boarding-house runners, and fellows who were willing to participate in any of the enterprises that interest Battery Park loafers.

COLLISION ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

HUDSON, N. Y., April 6.—Two freight trains on the Hudson River Railroad collided last night at Tivoli, completely wrecking four box cars and doing considerable other damage to rolling stock.

THOSE PURCHASES OF HORSES.

The Chicago *Tribune* of the 4th inst. has the following in relation to the statement that certain alleged agents of the British Government were actively engaged in that city in the purchase of American horses for the English cavalry service: "The facts are few and simple. Nearly six weeks ago Mr. Small, an American gentleman now domiciled in Glasgow, Scotland, and Managing Director of the Glasgow Street Tramway Company, arrived in Chicago, in company with Mr. H. C. East, of London, England, who is connected with the largest horse-jobbing firm in that city. Their mission was to buy horses, not for service in the British or the Egyptian cavalry, but for the more peaceful purposes of hauling carriages and street cars. Mr. Small requires light, active horses for his work, but cannot afford to pay fancy prices for blooded stock. Mr. East, on the other hand, is ready to pay heavy figures, provided he can get the class of animals demanded by his customers. It therefore became an object of mutual advantage for the gentlemen to work together, for what might not suit one at all might prove to be exactly what was required by the other. Messrs. Small and East are doing in this country what they have been doing for years in Ireland and Wales for several years past. A likely lot of horses being found, they pass upon them together. Mr. East takes the carriage horses; Mr. Small those suitable for street-car work. They have already bought a large number in this vicinity, and will ship them at their convenience. If prices suit, and the quality proves good, they will buy more, but they are not hunting for the kind of horse which snuffs the battle, smells fire, and on which the British hussar, lancer, and dragoon regiments are mounted."

AN ABBODOTE OF WADE HAMPTON.

The correspondent of the Charleston *News* at Columbia, S. C., relates the following: "It was at the time when the Governor was most deeply engaged in the preparation of that formidable document, a Governor's 'first Message,' Gov. Hampton wrestled with the many problems which confronted him in the preparation of his for many days and nights, and it was observed that he, naturally enough, wore a most anxious face the while. Sunday morning came and the other members of his family drove, as usual, from his country home into Columbia to the city for the purpose of attending religious service in Trinity Church, of which the Governor himself is a devoted member. The Governor for once remained behind, with care and concern still enthroned upon his brow, for the purpose of continuing his labors upon the heavy document which must be presented next day. After service at the church the family returned home, and to their amazement and great relief were received by the Governor with a countenance beaming with a satisfaction akin to happiness. 'What is the matter?' asked one. 'Have you completed your Message?' 'No!' was the Governor's joyful reply; 'but I have found the old turkey-hen's nest over yonder in the woods!'"

A REMINDER OF OTHER DAYS.

The Concord (N. H.) *Monitor* prints this paragraph, which, in its principal incident, reads as if it were cut from a paper of 50 years ago: "William Stevenson, of Ward Seven, recently received a present of a nice pair of blue and white figured mittens, knit by his mother, Mrs. Judith Stevenson, of Fremont, now over 90 years of age. The initials of his name are neatly knit into the wrist of each mitten. It is needless to say that he values them very highly. Mrs. Stevenson's father was Capt. Benjamin Tree, of Chester, and he served in the Revolutionary War under Arnold, and stood guard at the execution of Major Andre. Her husband, Joseph Stevenson, of Fremont, served in the war of 1812, and her son, William Stevenson, was a member of Company B, Second Regiment, New-Haven Volunteers, and served three years in the war of the rebellion. There is no doubt about the patriotism of that family."

DECLINE OF PHILADELPHIA TRADE.

The Philadelphia *Record*, in an article on the decline of the Southern trade of that city, quotes one of its prominent merchants as saying: "While we see looking out for new markets abroad we should not neglect our own markets at home; yet it is a fact that our Southern trade is gradually slipping away from us. A comparison with former years will show that New York and Baltimore are beginning to monopolize the bulk of a share of the Southern trade, and unless our business men wake to the importance of the situation they will speedily find that their trade is irretrievably ruined. Even now the Baltimoreans are offering extraordinary inducements over all other cities to the Southern buyers."

RIGGING WITH A HORSE AND WAGON.

The Reading (Penn.) *Times* of the 5th inst. says: "Last week three men passed through Womelsdorf on a begging expedition. They came from Donaldson, Schuylkill County, with a horse and large covered swing wagon to carry their supplies. They went from farmers to farmer and from house to house with a pitiful story. One of them said he was the head of a family—wife and nine small children—no work, no money, and nothing to live upon when at home. The two others told similar stories, declaring that they were really starving at home. They were quite successful in their work while in and around Womelsdorf."

WINDSOR, Ontario, April 6.—James Doman, of this place, died to-day with hydrophobia that developed after a bite received by a mad dog in the summer of 1876. Deceased was a farmer, and was 28 years old.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

The season of opera at Booth's Theatre was brought to a close with a representation of "La Favorita" yesterday afternoon. It extended over three weeks, and was not wanting in pleasant incidents. Some exceedingly good work was done by several of the leading artists during its progress, and, although the impression of even the best performances was not of the kind wrought by an ensemble of great strength and symmetry, the materials at the disposal of the management were handled with cleverness and, in many instances, with very agreeable results. The achievements of the principal singers, as mentioned above, gave frequent satisfaction in the fullest sense of the word. Miss Kellogg is to be credited with some admirable portrayals. Her *Leonora*, her *Lady Enrichetta*—in "Marta"—her *Gilda*, her *Filina*, and her *Marguerite*—all well-remembered personations—have lost none of their shapeliness and impressiveness as lyrico-dramatic representations. The prima donna's execution is as fluent and as precise as ever, her method as unimpeachably correct, and her voice as brilliant. It will be a long while before as true and sparkling vocalization is heard as Miss Kellogg's in the first and third acts of "Mignon," and longer still before the "mad scene" in "Lucia" is infused with greater sentiment and rendered with more elegance and effect, while we may here repeat that the "mad scene" from Thomas' "Hamlet," given on Friday evening, was an effort of uncommon artistic worth. Other cheerful events of the season were the successful debuts of Mme. Marie Rôse and Signor Frapolli. Mme. Rôse, whose thoroughness as an artist has now been tested by performances in half a dozen operas, established herself in the good graces of the public with exceptional promptness. Her skillful management of a voice of highly sympathetic quality, talent as an actress, and beauty have all been referred to again and again in this place, and need no fresh allusion. Signor Frapolli proved to be a great accession to Mr. Strakosch's forces. This young tenor has a voice of capital timbre and range; he uses it with a perfect knowledge of its possibilities, and his warmth, ease, and elegance as an actor are of an order seldom possessed by Italian performers. Signor Frapolli having come before the public quite unheralded, the surprise and gratification caused by his exertions were the more marked and general. Of the remaining artists of the company it is only necessary to say that Miss Cary did exceedingly well throughout the season, and that Mr. Tom Karl is also to be complimented upon some careful and finished representations. Yesterday afternoon's rendering of "La Favorita"—which was given instead of "Il Trovatore," on account of the illness of Mr Graf—was carried on by Mme. Rôse and Signor Frapolli. Mme. Rôse had already been applauded as *Leonora*, and her singing and acting, yesterday, had as many tokens of appreciation as could be wished. Signor Frapolli delivered his two romanzas—in the first and fourth acts, respectively—with infinite feeling and faultless purity of tone, and in the first duet with *Leonora*, in the scene in which he defies the King, and during the whole fourth act his tasteful and impassioned phrasing and his sentiment and grace as an actor were constantly conspicuous. The performers were called before the curtain at the end of the third and fourth acts. To-morrow the company enter upon a two weeks' season in Boston, Miss Kellogg appearing first in "Aida."

YESTERDAY'S PHILHARMONIC CONCERT

The sixth and last Philharmonic concert of the present season took place at the Academy of Music, last evening. Its programme was of substantial interest, while it included nothing new. Its most acceptable element was, in our judgment, M. Rubinstein's "Ocean" symphony. This admirable work, although not rendered, at some points, with the fancifulness and *fougue* which characterized a performance of the composition under the composer's bâton, five or six years ago, was very finely played by Mr. Thomas' large and well-drilled orchestra. The "Ocean" symphony may not be considered by ultra-Wagnerites, for example, as the product of Mr. Rubinstein's highest powers, but for the present generation, at all events, it will outweigh all his later works. It is delightfully clear and suggestive, richly sonorous without being noisy, and replete with poetic ideas and delicate fancies. Some exception may be taken to its plan, which is hardly symmetrical, but the abundance and beauty of the material make amends for a possible want of proportion of the structure in which it is used. Of the six movements, the second—a lovely adagio—and the fifth—the well-remembered and strikingly Beethovenish scherzo—still impress us as the most fascinating, though it is not easy to disregard the last division of the symphony, with its fine chorale and vigorous peroration. As noted above the work was capitally interpreted, the half-hidden effects of the score, in form, for instance, of occasional bits of restless accompaniment recalling the significance of the title by a reminder of the eternal disquiet of the deep, being brought out in the happiest manner. The concert began with Beethoven's music to "Egmont," the broad elegance and simple dramatic force of which appear almost inimitable, and concluded with the funeral march incidental to the death of *Siegfried*, in "Götterdämmerung," and the finale to the same opera, Mme. Pappenheim singing the two brief solos in the score to "Egmont," and *Brunnhilde's* lament in the final work of the trilogy. The march, which was splendidly rendered by Mr. Thomas' men, is not without a fine significance of its own, independent of the rare eloquence it assumes to a listener acquainted with its principal themes. The vocal part of the finale, however, is tedious and comparatively meaningless when severed from the context and recited without the scenic accessories which, in Bayreuth, went further toward making "Götterdämmerung" effective than they did any other opera of the series. Mme. Pappenheim sang with earnestness and correctness, but with apparent effort. The audience was numerous and the applause frequent.

YESTERDAY'S PIANO RECITAL.

Mr. Max Pinner gave a recital of piano music at Steinway Hall yesterday afternoon. This young artist has a thorough command of technique and much taste and elegance, but he is sometimes a little wanting in feeling, and his execution is not invariably characterized by power and brilliancy. An "étude de concert," and a tarantella by Liszt, were his happiest efforts on the occasion we write of, and both numbers were admirably played. But we were a little disappointed in Beethoven's opus 57, the well-known sonata calling for a degree of sentiment which we missed from Mr. Pinner's performance; and a nocturne, a mazurka, and a polonaise, all by Chopin, though interpreted with fluency and intelligence, were just a trifle below the plane to which the pianist's first appearance at Steinway Hall, three weeks ago, induced us to assign his talent. The recital was brought to a close with Taussig's "Ungarische Zigeunerweisen," the difficulties of which Mr. Pinner overcame easily and successfully.

MR. BARNUM'S SHOW.

The wonders of Mr. Barnum's "Greatest Show on Earth," augmented by the introduction of several attractive novelties, were again unfolded yesterday afternoon and evening, as the American Institute building, before large and appreciative assemblages. The present show, which, after a session of two weeks in this City, will take to the "road" for the Summer months, in many respects surpasses previous exhibitions of the veteran showman. The most prominent of the new features are the recently-imported stallions, marvels of equine beauty, whose clever achievements yesterday elicited hearty applause. These magnificent animals, which were introduced by their trainer, Mr. Carl Antonio, include the trained stallions Mamelukes and Pasha, purchased, it is said, from the "royal stables of Hungary;" a leaping stallion, named Saalkoscff, from the stable of the late King of Italy; seven beautiful horses, advertised as having recently been the property of Prince Leuchenberg—Feast, a beautiful trained chestnut, being among them—and a group of coal-black Trakane stallions. Exclusive of the entertainment afforded by the performances of these attractive animals, the programme arranged for the brief season embraces a mélange of acts of unusual scope and variety. Among its chief elements may be mentioned the marvelous bare-back riding of Mr. Charles W. Fish, who appears twice in each entertainment; the clever and ridiculous performances of Mr. Charles Reed, the funny auties of the Misses Rooney, the feats of which require great skill and concentration by Mlle. Josephine Cook and Miss Jennie Watson, the amusing acts of two wonderful performing beasts, the babyzone of the familiar Japanese Satsuma, the bare-back equestrian act of Miss Kitty Stokes, and the gymnastic exercises of the Leotard Brothers. Shortly before the commencement of the performance, last evening Mr Barnum delivered a characteristic address. The manager and the managerie are, of course, still adjuncts of the circus department. In the former may be seen the ever-interesting extremes of physical humanity, a giant and a dwarf, the tattooed Greek, and several new groups of ashmontons. The managerie contains some new zoological curiosities.

GENERAL MENTION.

Mr. Haller remains at Fifth-Avenue Hall during the current week.

The Great London Circus will to-morrow enter upon the third week of its sojourn at Gilmore's Garden.

The Vocal Union of New-York will give their second concert at Chickering Hall, on Thursday evening.

"Leah, or The Jewish Maiden's Wrong," is to be the play at Niblo's Garden to-morrow evening and during the week.

Attention is called to a reduction of prices at the Broadway Theatre, where "The Exiles" may be witnessed until further notice.

"Diplomacy" is up for nightly repetition at Wallack's Theatre. Its performance last evening was enjoyed by an overflowing audience.

"A Celebrated Hard Case" is to be the chief attraction at the Theatre Comique, this week, with Messrs. Harrigan and Hart in their original personations.

"A Celebrated Case" will be acted until further notice at the Union Square Theatre. It will reach its one hundredth performance three weeks hence.

"The Bohemian Girl" is announced for performance at the Grand Opera-house every evening this week. To-morrow Mrs. Anna Grainger Dow will sing *Arline*.

"The Funny Babies," "Uncle Tom's Lament," and "The Two Dromios" are the principal acts on the programme of the San Francisco Minstrels, this week.

"Fanchon" will be acted at the Standard Theatre on Monday and Tuesday evenings, and, "Little Barefoot" will be performed there during the remainder of the week.

"Champagne and Oysters" will be performed at the Park Theatre to-morrow and Tuesday, and, on Wednesday, "Our Aldermen," an American version of a German play, from the pen of Mr. J. B. Runnion, of Chicago, will be brought out.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" will be acted until further advice at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre. It is understood that a special tariff of admission has been adopted for the behoof of schools desirous of attending matinée representations of the piece.

The New-York Aquarium is open to the public morning, afternoon, and evening, and the management of that popular resort announces that the exhibition of the Broncho horses and the performances of the Japanese jugglers can only be witnessed there during the current week.

The version of "The Exiles" made known in Boston, some months ago, will be presented at Booth's Theatre, on Wednesday evening. Messrs. Shewell and Harkins, and Miss M. Wainwright are to fill the principal rôles in the play, which will be brought out, in respect of mise en scène, with great splendor.

The Oratorio Society of New-York will sing "Elijah" at Steinway Hall, on Thursday evening week, the solos in the work being allotted for interpretation to Mme. Pappenheim, Miss Turner, Miss Adelaide Phillipps, and Messrs. Bischoff, Whitney, and Stoddard. The evening performance will be prefaced by a public rehearsal on the afternoon of the previous day.

A concert of vocal and instrumental music, the proceeds of which are to be applied to the erection of a national monument to the late King Victor Emanuel, will be given at Steinway Hall, on Tuesday evening next. Many of the pupils of prominent Italian teachers are to take part in the performance, and one of its most interesting incidents is to be the delivery, by Miss Clara Morris, of two poems upon the deceased sovereign, from the pens, respectively, of Mr. Browning and Bayard Taylor.

THE MILLENNIUM IN LOUISIANA.

EFFORTS TO INDUCE IMMIGRANTS TO SETTLE IN THE STATE—OFFICIAL VIEW OF THE BLESSINGS ENJOYED BY THE INHABITANTS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 6.—Business and official circles here are somewhat exercised by publications in Eastern and Western journals reflecting upon the political and social condition of Louisiana, warning off immigration, picturing bankruptcy, prejudice, and lawlessness, and asserting that industrial occupations are taxed out of existence. Prominent State officials claim that the laws were never more promptly enforced, and that as to lawlessness and crime the State will compare favorably with any Northern State. Taxation has been reduced from 14½ mills to 13 mills, besides the saving of fully half a million yearly by reduced fees of officials, and the repeal of bad laws. The legislation already adopted, which goes into effect next year, reduces taxation to 11 mills, and possibly to 9 mills. Manufactures and the industries are specially exempted from taxation by law, and the only additional subject of taxation is bankshares. The State officials claim that the State is recovering as rapidly as possible, considering the embarrassments and burdens created in the past, and that the best evidence of her improved condition is in the fact that seven State Tax Collectors in New-Orleans have made monthly settlements with the Auditor of the State amounting to $450,000, the collections on State taxes in March being unprecedented. Gov. Nicholls says that the taxes this year for general funds purposes is 2½ mills upon $177,000,000 of assessments. Before that was the tax for general funds purposes was 1 2-3 mills upon $358,000,000 of assessments, or $50,000 less now than then. The reduced taxation, which goes into effect next year, does not affect the interest fund, which will remain the same as now.

THE ANTI-TAMMANY DEMOCRATS.

ORGANIZATION OF THE EVERETT HOUSE WING OF THE PARTY—THE COMMITTEE FOR EACH DISTRICT.

A meeting of the committee appointed by the Everett House wing of the Anti-Tammany Democracy, to prepare a plan of organization, was held last evening at Irving Hall. Ex-Register John McCool was made permanent Chairman, and Messrs. James B. Morrison and Charles D. Ingersoll were made permanent Secretaries. Sub-committees from the various Senatorial districts were appointed to nominate gentlemen to be added to the roll of membership of the association. The Chairmen of these subcommittees are as follows: Fourth Senatorial District, Daniel O'Reilly; Fifth, John Jeroloman; Sixth, Henry Allen; seventh, Hubert O. Thompson; Eighth, Alderman Terence Keenan. The organization is as follows:

First Assembly District—John Callahan, T. E. Smith. Second—Bartholomew Cronin, Bartholomew Buckley. Third—Daniel O'Reilly, Joseph Shannon. Fourth—Louis M. Deschar, Charles Reilly. Fifth—Michael Norton, Joseph Rogers. Sixth—R. Evans, James Bryan. Seventh—J. Whittemore W. Arrowsmith. Eighth—B. Kenny, Charles Dechenmer. Ninth—W. V. Smith, W. S. Rose. Tenth—J. A. Dinkel, William P. Mitchell. Eleventh—Nelson J. Waterbury, Thomas Costigan. Twelfth—P. Bone, Edward Costello. Thirteenth—, Jeroloman, William Brennan. Fourteenth—Henry Allen, Henry Weiller. Fifteenth—Joseph Blumenthal, James Fitzsimmons. Sixteenth—Robert Guerer, James Fitzgerald. Seventeenth—Henry Murray, Adolph L. Sanger. Eighteenth—Michael Cain, Peter Dandolo. Nineteenth—Herman Fox, William Bainton. Twentieth—Col. D. C. De Conroy, William A. Butler. Twenty-first—Charles Cray, Terence Kiernan. Twenty-second—Henry Smith, Warden Charles Meake, Anthony Hartman. Members at Large—John McCool, James E. Morrison, Edward Cooper, Herman Uhl, John Morrissey, John Fox, Joseph F. Shrank, James Daly, James Hays, E. O. Thompson, John L. Waterbury, Emile Benneville, John G. Savage, George A. Baker, Jr., Charles D. Ingersoll, Joseph Kent, Thomas Pierson, Dr. M. Power, Dr. Simmons, Alden McDonald, William S. Andrews, and Maurice J. Power.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6.—A reception was given here to-night by the Penn Club to Joseph Jefferson, the comedian.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—John W. Ames, recently appointed United States Surveyor-General for California, died at San Rafael this morning of disease of the liver.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, April 6.—The recent heavy rains caused freshets in some parts of the country in Cumberland County, and many bridges were drawn.

SUPPORTING HIS MOTHER.

A WOMAN'S WRONGS.

THE ROSS DIVORCE CASE—A REMARKABLE STORY OF CRUELTY TOLD BY THE WIFE —HER TESTIMONY CORROBORATED BY HER SON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 6.—The divorce suit of Ross against Ross, brought in consequence of the cruelty of the husband, was resumed to-day, at Judge Nelson's office, before Referee Benjamin Fowler, ex-Judge Charles Wheaton and John Nelson appearing for Mrs. Maria Louisa Ross, and Mr. Parsons, of New-York, for William Ross, the husband.

Mrs. Ross was recalled, and questioned by Judge Wheaton. In addition to her previous stories of cruelty on the part of her husband she testified that he struck and pushed her several times, and was very angry; there was an occurrence connected with the ice-box in July, 1877; she had been cleaning the refrigerator, and the man brought in a big cake of ice, and then went out; Mr. Ross came in and said something about the man, and pushed her against the refrigerator, and slapped her face; she went into the room occupied by her son and was telling him when the latter replied: "For God's sake, mamma, what now?" then she started to go up stairs when Mr. Ross struck her, and seized her by the hair and pulled her back; then her son came out, and said: "Father, no man but a coward will strike a woman, and I'll protect mother, anyhow;" then Mr. Ross pulled off his coat as if to fight, and she stepped in between them and stopped further trouble; one morning, five years ago, he came into the kitchen while she was mixing bread and assumed a threatening attitude; she was afraid, and told him not to strike her, but he did strike her in the face; on one occasion he held a tea-pot over her head as if to scald her; when he passed her in the house he would push her against the doors, and he was always very angry; he struck her with his fists, struck her at the table in the presence of herself and her son, "I'll sacrifice everything, my children and my money, if I can get rid of that ——;" he would provide for the house as he felt inclined; her dry goods bill at Van Kleeck's was between $400 and $500 per year, and he thought it very large; the goods were for herself and the children, and she didn't think it a large bill; if there was any control of the domestics in the house he had it; he often told the servants in her presence not to mind what that old fool said—meaning her; he ordered butchers and grocers not to give her anything unless he sent a written order, and she couldn't get anything without such an order; when her third child, Anna, was born, and during her illness, she did not have ordinary comforts, not even a fire in her room; for the last 12 years they had seldom eaten at the same table; when his mother was there he said to her, "If you are going to eat I shan't eat."

Mr. Parsons cross-examined the witness. She knew of nothing that had caused her husband's hatred; he told her she was no wife, that she made him unhappy in everything; he said she set the children and girls in the house against him, and that had too much to do with the hired men, and he would never allow them to do anything about the house; on more than one occasion, when Mr. Ross' mother was there for dinner, Mr. Ross would not order meat, and Mr. Ross' mother was angry at her for it; she had been refused groceries at the store of Mr. Vedder in an indirect way; he said to her, "I want to give you groceries, but I don't want Mr. Ross to come here and abuse me;" she said she was very meek; more so formerly than now; she had called Mr. Ross "big devil" and "Growler No. 1," but he always commenced the quarrels first; she only pushed; she had no strength to have done worse; in the scene where they had an encounter in the hall, she seized a cane and said, "If I had the power I would strike you to the earth;" then he took hold of her hair; shortly after their marriage an old beau called upon her, and Mr. Ross was angry at that; she never gave him any cause to be jealous; when riding in the cars she did not try to attract the attention of men; she said he was enough, and she didn't want any more, [laughter;] Mr. Ross was jealous of physicians who attended her; she charged him with intimacy with other women, but said she didn't care anything about it.

Redirect—My husband never allowed me any "pin money;" sometimes he would give me $3 or $4 after a great deal of persuasion; Judge Nelson had endeavored to settle all difficulties between us at Mr. Ross' suggestion; he said he could part with me easily if it wasn't for money; we did not occupy the same room for 12 years.

William Ross, Jr., son of the contestants, was next sworn. He testified: I am 18 years of age; have lived at home one year in the last nine, but have been there off and on; have seen acts of violence by father toward mother quite frequently; the first was 10 years ago; father struck mother with his hand and knocked her in the chair; soon after he was whipping me with a black riding-whip, and she interfered and he struck her; I have often seen him shove and push her; saw him shake mother by the hair in the hall; I was in the parlor playing upon the piano, and mother came in with a spot on her face, and she went into the hall, and then I heard her cry; father stood on the first step of the stairs and mother stood on the floor, and he had his hands in her hair, shaking her; I told him I wouldn't see mother struck, and then he was going to strike me; I heard him call her a prostitute, slut, sow, dead beat, sucker, with a string of suckers; there were other names, but I don't recall them; he called her those names in the presence of the servants and children and some in Miss Gerge's presence; it occurred quite frequently; they were used in an ugly manner; father thinks he ought to get $20,000 for the place where he lives; mother has been living without father since November last; father has an ice-house, and he says that in a good year he ought to receive $4,000 from it.

Cross-examined—Father has always thought I was in league with mother against him; I have always sided with mother ever since I was big enough to understand anything; I have seen them go a week at home without meat; I went elsewhere for meals and got money from grandmother; have had none from father since last October; have lived half a dozen days without bread.

Other evidence was given showing cruelty on the part of Mr. Ross, after which an adjournment was taken.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 7—1 A. M.—The pressure is generally below the mean; it is lowest in Nova Scotia and highest in Oregon. Rain has fallen from the lower lake region to the New-England coast. The temperature has risen slightly in the Gulf and South Atlantic States; elsewhere it has remained nearly stationary. Northerly winds prevail in the Atlantic Coast States, north-westerly in Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and lake region, and southerly in the Gulf States. The Mississippi River has fallen one foot at Vicksburg and risen 17 inches at St. Louis.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England, partly cloudy weather, rain areas, north-westerly winds, stationary or lower temperature and rising barometer.

For the lower lake region and Middle Atlantic States, clear or partly cloudy weather, preceded in the north-western portions by rain areas, north-westerly winds, rising barometer, with stationary or lower temperature.

For the South Atlantic States, clear or partly cloudy weather, light north-westerly winds, stationary temperature, with higher pressure.

For the East Gulf States, warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather, light southerly winds, stationary or falling barometer.

For the upper lake region, clear or partly cloudy weather, variable winds, stationary temperature, rising, followed by stationary or falling, barometer.

For the west Gulf States warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, southerly winds, stationary or falling barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather, light north-westerly winds, rising barometer, followed by winds shifting to south-easterly, and stationary or falling barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather, variable winds, mostly from south-east to south-west, stationary or falling barometer.

The Lower Mississippi will fall.

Cautionary off-shore signals are ordered for Cape Lookout, Cape Hatteras, Key Hawk, Cape Henry, Norfolk, Lewes, Cape May, Atlantic City, Barnegat, and Sandy Hook.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Following is an abstract of the report of the Central Park Meteorological Observatory for the week ending at 1 P. M. yesterday: Barometer—Mean, 29.504 inches; maximum, at 9 A. M. March 31, 29.941 inches; minimum, at 5 P. M. April 5 29.008 inches; range, .843 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 49.3°; maximum, at 3 P. M. April 3, 62°; minimum, at 7 A. M. April 5, 42°; range, 20°. Remarks—March 31, rain from 5:40 P. M. to 10 P. M.; amount of water, .10 inch; April 1, rain from 3 A. M. to 5 A. M.; amount of water, .01 inch; total amount of water for week, .11 inch. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 923 miles.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

1877.	1878.		1877.	1878.
3 A. M.	39°	3:30 P. M.	50°	63°
6 A. M.	39°	6 P. M.	51°	57°
9 A. M.	44°	9 P. M.	45°	51°
12 M.	49°	12 P. M.	41°	49°

Average temperature yesterday ..... 51½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year ..... 44½°

1877.	1878.
Weekly average 44 4-7	49 2-7

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A large barn and adjoining out-houses at the junction of the Southern Boulevard and Bernard-avenue, belonging to Phillip Duffy, were destroyed by fire at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and a horse, also owned by Mr. Duffy, was burned to death; loss on building and contents, $2,000; insured for $1,000 in the Westchester County Insurance Company.

Thirty frame houses in the town of the Olive of Harrisburg, Penn., owned by the Lehigh

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A VERY CHARMING COLLECTION OF PICTURES!

One of the finest and most beautiful ever offered by auction in this country.

An exhibition and sale that every patron of art should attend.

Exhibition at the Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, will close TUESDAY noon.

182 ELEGANT PAINTINGS BY 116 EMINENT ARTISTS, the unexhausted of THREE COLLECTIONS.

The entire private collection of a gentleman of this City.

Notable works from a celebrated private gallery, in Baltimore.

Valuable contributions from the well-known art dealer, Mr. S. P. Avery, of No. 86 5th-av., belonging to him or consigned for peremptory sale by artists residing abroad. Among the largest and most expensive are the following:

		Nos.
Mother's Care	MULLER	42 by 92
Twilight	CHURCH	30 by 47
War Episodes	GEOS	36 by 48
Sale at Chateau	ADAN	44 by 59
Story of Battle	TEN KATE	24 by 35
The Dentist	CASTRES	27 by 39
Crossing a Ford	SCHESTER	30 by 42
Near Antwerp	CLAYS	26 by 30
Bird Charmer	GLAIZE	22 by 32
Dinner Hour	MARTINETTI	21 by 25
Heloise	COMTE	25 by 21
Italian Boy	KNAUB	19 by 15
Venice	ZIEM	19 by 25
Fontainebleau	DIAZ	21 by 27
Margaret	MERLE	22 by 17
The Brook	ARTIST OF BREMEN	17 by 14

Pictures have an average value of over $2,000 each.

Also, charming cabinet specimens by the popular artists, Aubert—Baughton—Bauguliet—Boulanglé—Bellecour—Baldini—Bougereau—Becker—Braith—Barnard—Corot—Charvay—Campriani—Despotis—Delort—Dupre—De Neuville—Escosura—Gunther—Hernandez—Rubner—Jazet—Loustaud—Madrazo—Palmaroli—Pasini—Robinet—Rochebrune—Steinhel—Savini—Tournemouche—Voltz—Volkart—Vivy—Weiss—Werner—Zogel.

As the owners of these paintings have given PEREMPTORY ORDERS TO SELL! purchasers should avail themselves of this rare opportunity.

These superb pictures will be sold by auction at Chickering Hall, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, April 9 and 10. No reserved seats on nights of sale.

By GEORGE A. LEAVITT & Co. E. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

!! BRIC-A-BRAC !!

GEMS FROM PRIVATE COLLECTIONS.
NEARLY ALL THE BRANCHES OF INDUSTRIAL ART.

POTTERY, PORCELAIN, BRONZES, BRASS WORK, ARMS, ARMOR, RUGS, EMBROIDERIES, ANTIQUE CLOCKS AND FURNITURE, DRESDEN AND SEVRES WARE, OF THE CHOICEST QUALITY.

Now on exhibition daily, until time of sale, at the Art Galleries, No. 845 Broadway, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 6 P. M.

To be sold by auction THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, April 11, 12, and 13, commencing each day promptly at 2 o'clock.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers.

APOLLINARIS

NATURAL
MINERAL WATER,
THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS.
HIGHLY EFFERVESCENT.

DR. J. MILNER FOTHERGILL, London: "The exquisite Apollinaris; a delicious beverage."

PROF. J. A. WANKLYN, St. George's Hospital, London: "Highly effervescent, wholesome, and absolutely pure: superior to all others."

DR. R. OGDEN DOREMUS: "Absolutely pure and wholesome; superior to all for daily use; free from all the objections urged against Croton and artificially aerated waters."

DR. PETER HOOD, President of the Herts Medical Society, &c.: "Superior to Vichy and Vals."

PETER SQUIRE, F. L. S., Chemist to the Queen. Tenth edition of "Companion to the British Pharmacopœia," an Exhibition; good for Sickness, Dyspepsia, and Loss of Appetite."

C. MacNAMARA, F. R. C. S., C. S. I., Surgeon to Westminster Hospital, London: "More wholesome and refreshing than Soda or Seltzer Water."

HERMAN WEBER, M.D., F.R.C.P., Physician to the German Hospital, London: "Of great value in lithic acid diathesis, in catarrh of the bladder, and of the respiratory organs; serviceable and useful."

FREDK DE BARY & CO.,
Nos. 41 and 43 Warren-st., New-York.
Sole agents for United States and Canadas.

For sale by Dealers, Grocers, and Druggists. Every genuine Bottle bears the Yellow Label.

A. A. VANTINE & COMPANY,

NOS. 827, 829, AND 831 BROADWAY.

INDIA, CHINESE, AND JAPANESE GOODS,

FRESH IMPORTATIONS,

GREAT REDUCTIONS.

Crapes, Pongees, Seersuckers, Silk and Grass Handkerchiefs, Crape Shawls, Grass Cloth, Fans, Porcelains, Bronzes, Lacquer Ware, &c.

CARPETS AND RUGS IN VARIETY.

PINE-APPLE GAUZE DRESS GOODS,
REDUCED FROM $1 TO 50 CENTS.
FINEST QUALITY FEATHER FANS,
REDUCED FROM $1 TO 65 CENTS.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, April 13, 1878, will close at this office on Tuesday at 8 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Wyoming, via Queenstown; on Wednesday at 8:30 A. M. for Europe by steam-ship Bothnia, via Queenstown; on Thursday at 9 A. M. for Europe by steam-ship Baltic, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and France to be forwarded by this steamer must be specially addressed,) and at 12 M. for Europe by steam-ship Holsatia, via

APRIL

1878

DRY GOODS.

E. RIDLEY & SONS

Grand and Allen sts., New-York.

OPENING EVERY DAY THIS WEEK.

LADIES' SUITS.

CLEARING OUT—GREATLY REDUCED IN PRICES—BALANCE OF

IMPORTED SUITS,

FROM $15 TO $150 EACH, CONSISTING OF ALL-WOOL BOURETTES, SILK AND WOOL BOURETTES, AND ALL SILK SUITS—PLAIN AND COMBINATION.

FULL LINE OF THREE-PIECE ALL-SILK SUITS, $15, GREAT BARGAINS.

ALL-SILK SUITS, STILL FINER, $20, $25, $30, UP TO $150, NEWLY MANUFACTURED.

FINE ENGLISH SERGE SUITS,

TRIMMED WITH SILK AND FRINGE, $7 50. NEW SHADES, NEW GOODS.

FINE QUALITY ENGLISH MOHAIR SUITS, TRIMMED WITH SILKS, $10, WORTH $15.

FINE ALL-WOOL ENGLISH AND FRENCH DE BEIGE SUITS, NEW MIXTURES, TRIMMED WITH SILK AND FRINGE, $16 50. WORTH about $22.

FINE BLACK ALPACA SUITS, $7 50.

SACQUES AND DOLMANS.

BLACK VIENNA TWILL SACQUES, $3 50 to $4 50 each.

ARABIAN STRIPED SACQUES, $4 and $4 75 each.

100 IMPORTED ENGLISH TWILLED SERGE SACQUES, $7 50, $8 50, up to $20.

HANDSOME LINE DRAP D'ETE SACQUES, FINE GOODS, $10, $12 50, $15, up to $25.

FRENCH BASKET CLOTH SACQUES, (NEW GOODS,) $12 50, $15, up.

IMPORTED SILK SACQUES, $20, $25, up to $75.

Full Line of

CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' WORSTED SUITS AND JACKETS.

All Sizes, to Fit from Ages 2 to 16 Years.

CALICO WRAPPERS, 50c. each.

DRESS GOODS.

THE LUXERNE CLOTH, 10c.

THE LYCOPODE CLOTH, 12½c.

THE DIERVILLA CLOTH, 15c., worth 25c.

THE CRENETTE CLOTH, 20c., worth 30c.

THE ETOUFFE CLOTH, 25c., worth 35c.

THE MERCELINE DE SOIE, 38c., worth 50c.

NEW MIXED CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTH, 25c., worth 40c.

NEW BOURETTE PONGEE, 70c. yard.

LARGE VARIETY of Dress Goods, from 12½c. to 50c. Cheapest Black Dress Goods, for quality, in this City.

☞ FULL LINES—ALL PRICES.

EDW. RIDLEY & SONS,

Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand,

NOS. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN ST.

E. Ridley & Sons,

Grand and Allen sts., N. Y.

Boys' Clothing.

SPRING STYLES.

Department Removed to Third Floor.

ACCESSIBLE BY ELEVATORS.

CHILDREN'S SUITS, (TWO PIECES,) $1 45. CHILDREN'S SPRING JOSEY SUITS, $2 50, $3, $3 50 UP.

BOYS' KILT SUITS, $3 50; $4, $4 50.

BOYS' BLOUSE SUITS, $2 50, $3 50, $4 50 to $14.

BOYS' CASSIMERE SUITS, JACKET, VEST, AND PANTS, $3 50, $4, to $14, SUITABLE FOR BOYS FROM 4 TO 10 YEARS OLD.

BOYS' SACK SUITS, (9 to 15 years,) $4 50, $5, $6 50 to $15.

BOYS' SACK SUITS, (16 to 20 years,) $7 to $18.

CHILDREN'S PANTS, 65c.

We invite an early call

EXTENSION AND ALTERATIONS OF PREMISES COMPLETED.

E. RIDLEY & SONS,

Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand-st.,

56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 ALLEN-ST.

E. RIDLEY & SONS,

Grand and Allen Sts., New-York.

NEW SILK DEPARTMENT.

FROM AUCTION.

BLACK SILKS at 55c., 65c., 75c., 85c., 90c., 95c., $1 up.

ANOTHER LINE OF OUR $1 10 and $1 20 BLACK SILKS.

FULL ASSORTMENT OF

COLORS

AT 75c., 85c., 95c., $1, $1 15, $1 20, $1 35 up.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION

is SOLICITED TO OUR EXTRA QUALITIES

BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS.

COMPRISING FULL LINES

PAPISTE, CACHEMIRE DE SOIE, PEKIN SUBLIME, CACHEMIRE MILANO, TELLARO & CIE., CACHEMIRE "DE" LYON, BONNET MAURY & CIE., GUINET, PEIGAU & BELLON, ALL WELL KNOWN AND SUPERIOR MAKES, *AND WARRANTED TO WEAR.*

EXTRA HEAVY GROS GRAIN BLACK SILKS, 24 INCHES WIDE, MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR SUITS AND SACQUES.

AT $1 25, $1 62, $1 75 PER YARD, SOLD REGULARLY AT $2 AND $2 25.

STILL BETTER AND HEAVIER AT $1 89, $2; REGULAR PRICE, $2 50.

☞ MOST OF THE ABOVE GOODS ARE PURCHASES FROM THE RECENT HEAVY AUCTION SALES AT LOWER PRICES THAN EVER KNOWN BEFORE TO THE TRADE.

EDW'D RIDLEY & SONS,

NOS. 309, 311, 311 1-2 GRAND-ST.,

NOS. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68 AND 70 ALLEN-ST.

E. RIDLEY & SONS

Grand and Allen sts., New-York.

KID GLOVES.

LARGE LOT, TWO-BUTTONS, LADIES' KID GLOVES, ALL COLORS, 29 CENTS PER PAIR.

ANOTHER LINE SOLD REGULARLY ELSEWHERE AT 50 CENTS, FULL ASSORTMENT AND SHADES.

THREE BUTTONS, 35c.

TWO AND THREE BUTTONS, 25c.

EMBROIDERED SIDE, TWO BUTTONS, 40c.; THREE BUTTONS, 50c.

MONOGRAMS

ACID DYE, PEARL, and is UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST GLOVE IN AMERICA FOR PRICE.

NEW SPRING SHADES.

GLOVES NOT PURCHASED ELSEWHERE IN THIS CITY.

FULL LINES TWO, THREE, FOUR, AND SIX BUTTONS.

TWO BUTTON, 90c. a PAIR.

A1.00. OUR EDWARD BRAND.

EDW'D RIDLEY & SONS,

NOS. 309, 311, 311 1-2 GRAND,

DRY GOODS.

FINE MILLINERY.

E. RIDLEY & SONS,

Grand and Allen sts., New-York.

WE SHALL EXHIBIT OVER

FIVE HUNDRED

NEW TRIMMED BONNETS

AND

ROUND HATS

THIS WEEK, IN ADDITION TO OUR REGULAR STOCK.

STRAW GOODS

QUITE A FURORE OF ENTIRELY NEW SHAPES IN ROUND HATS AND BONNETS, OF THE VERY FINEST BRAIDS, RECEIVED ON FRIDAY LAST,

PER STEAMER ROTHNIA.

WE REPEAT AGAIN,

OURS IS BY MANY TIMES the largest stock of STRAW GOODS in this City, and THE ONLY ONE which fairly represents the numerous styles introduced this season.

OUR PRICES

for nearly Thirty Years have been lower than elsewhere, *AND WE KNOW THIS IS STILL THE FACT.*

☞ We call attention to the following shapes:

MODJESKA, LYRA, ROZE
LOMBARD, LA ROSEBERRY, SULTANNA,
MERCEDES, GLENMORE, DEVONSHIRE,
STRATFORD, ITALIA, BRIGHTON.

ALSO, A SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF HATS FOR MISSES, INFANTS, AND BOYS.

INSPECT OUR STOCK MONDAY AND FOLLOWING DAYS.

OPENING NOW EVERY DAY.

EDW'D RIDLEY & SONS,

NOS. 309, 311, 311 1-2, GRAND-ST.,

NOS. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN-ST.

E. RIDLEY & SONS

Grand and Allen sts., New-York.

SILK PARASOLS

AND

SUN UMBRELLAS.

THOUSANDS TO SELECT FROM.

CHILDREN'S FANCY PARASOLS—NEW STYLES—LINED AND UNLINED.

LADIES' PARASOLS—DESIRABLE NOVELTIES WITH PEARL, IVORY, HORN, AND EBONY HANDLES.

TWILLED HALF-SILK

SUN UMBRELLAS,

65c., 75c., 88c., 95c., up.

ALL SILK TWILLED, at $1 38, $1 62, $1 88 up.

MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF FINER GOODS.

CORSETS

MANUFACTURED FOR OUR TRADE EXPRESSLY.

LOWEST PRICES FOR THE QUALITY IN THIS CITY, at 50c., 75c., $1, $1 20, $1 38, and $1 65 pair.

NOVELTIES IN JEWELRY, COMBS, ORNAMENTS, PERFUMERY, TOILET ARTICLES, STATIONERY, LEATHER SACHELS, POCKETBOOKS.

LARGE LOT OF EMBROIDERED SERPIE CUSHIONS, closing at 50c. each.

Edw. Ridley & Sons,

309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand-st.,

58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 ALLEN-ST.

E. RIDLEY & SONS

Grand and Allen sts., New-York.

WILL THIS WEEK EXHIBIT

500 CARTONS

FRENCH FLOWERS.

MONTURES, WREATHS, OSTRICH TIPS, MARABOUT, AND FANCY FEATHERS.

100 PIECES NEW MATERIALS AND STYLES IN

BONNET SILKS.

ALSO FULL LINES OF SATINES For trimming, all colors, at 50c., 75c., and $1.

BLACK SATINS at 45c., 50c., 65c., 75c., up.

LINE OF FIGURED SILKS, 55c.

TWILLED SILKS, 26 and 32 inches wide, at 75c. yard.

150 CARTONS

GROS GRAIN AND SATIN RIBBONS.

ALMOST EVERY IMAGINABLE COLOR AND COMBINATION, from No. 2 to No. 19.

LARGEST STOCK IN THIS CITY.

TWO TONED SATIN RIBBONS—GREATLY REDUCED.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

GROS GRAIN RIBBONS—ALL SILK—RICH QUALITIES.

WHITE, BLACKS, AND COLORS, at 8c., 10c., 12c., and 15c. per yard.

ABOUT HALF VALUE.

EDW'D RIDLEY & SONS,

Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand-st.,

58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN-ST.

MILLINERY.

A PROFESSIONAL HAIR-DRESSER WILL also to private residences and give lessons in latest styles from 75 cents to $1 per hour. 240 East 47th-st.

CARPETS, &C.

BARGAINS IN BODY BRUSSELS

CARPETS

AT RETAIL.

A large stock of Body Brussels Carpets, new designs, at the low price of $1 50 per yard. Also the stock of last year's patterns from $1 25 to $1 35 per yard.

SMYRNA CARPETS AND RUGS.

Just received, an invoice of Smyrna Carpets, Mags, and Mats; a fine assortment of patterns and sizes, which are to be sold at low prices.

GEO. E. L. HYATT,

No. 273 Canal-st., through to No. 31 Howard-st.

AUCTION SALES.

MOSES WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME AND DESIRABLE FURNITURE OF THE WINCHESTER HOTEL

AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction at the well-known WINCHESTER HOTEL, corner Broadway and 31st-st., commencing on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, at 11 o'clock, all the furniture, fixtures, chinas, glass, and table-ware, beds, bedding, carpets, chandeliers, gas fixtures, saloons, Kitchen and cooking utensils, safe and office furniture, &c., being a very large and desirable assortment and well worth the attention of purchasers. Catalogues at Office at establishment, No. 3 Pine-st.

J. HAVEN, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL TUESDAY, APRIL 9,

At 11 A. M., at No. 106 West 43d-st., near 6th-av. Entire contents of a large brown-stone house, consisting of rosewood upright piano, antique furniture, carpets, parlor, bedroom, dining-room, kitchen furniture, &c.

A SET OF ART QUILTS, CENTRE OF A LADY'S BOUDOIR, never used, offered at reduced prices; balls, 25c. per skein; eggs, 6c. each. H. BRIGHTON & CO., No. 59 Union-sq.

DRY GOODS.

Waller & McSorley

NO. 945 GRAND-ST., NEAR BOWERY, N. Y.

THE MOST IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT YET MADE.

MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF SPECIAL BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Beautiful SNOW FLAKES at 5c., original price, 15c. Fine qualities of PLAID AND MANDARINE DRESS GOODS at 25c. Original price, 50c.

All wool FRENCH CASHMERES, 40 inches wide, in new shades, 44c. Original price, 50c.

Silk Department.

Splendid BLACK DRESS SILKS at 75c., $1, and $1 25, worth 50c. and 75c. per yard more.

Splendid STRIPED DRESS SILKS, at 40c. and 62½c., worth 60c. per yard more.

Splendid STRIPED DRESS SILKS, at 62½c. and 75c., worth 85c. per yard more.

Black Goods Department.

All wool BLACK CASHMERE at 44c. Recently sold for 75c. per yard.

All wool BLACK CASHMERE at 75c. Recently sold for $1 25 per yard.

Fine BLACK ALPACA at 12½c. Recently sold for 20c.

Superior quality BLACK ALPACA at 25c. Recently sold for 50c.

Fine qualities BLACK GRENADINES at 12½c. and 18c. Recently sold for 20c. and 31c.

White Goods Department.

1 yard wide GOOD MUSLIN at 5c., worth 8c.

Fine CORDED PIQUES at 7c., worth 20c.

CAMBRICS.

1 yard wide ENGLISH CAMBRIC at 7c., worth 15c.

Ladies' Suit Department.

Fine ALPACA AND MOHAIR SUITS at $6 and $7 50, worth double the price.

BLACK AND COLORED SILK SUITS at $17 50 and $25, worth $15 each more.

Cloak Department.

Fine BLACK CASHMERE SACQUES from $2 50 up.

Hosiery and Kid Glove Department.

Good quality two-buttoned KID GLOVES, 44c., worth 60c.

Finer quality three-buttoned KID GLOVES, 69c., worth $1 25.

BALBRIGGAN HOSE, extra long silk clocked, 25c., worth 40c.

UNDERWEAR DEPARTMENT.

1,000 very fine quality LADIES' CHEMISES, trimmed with embroidery, 62c., originally sold for 90c.

2,000 extra quality ladies' WHITE SKIRTS, 49c., worth $1.

Ladies' Sun Umbrella Department.

15,000 ladies' SUN UMBRELLAS from 25c. to $2 each.

Waller & McSorley,

NO. 945 GRAND-ST., NEAR BOWERY, N. Y.

CURRIE & CO.

WILL CONTINUE THIS WEEK

THEIR GREAT SALE

OF THE STOCK OF the late E. O'NEILL, No. 315 6th-av., AT THE

LOWEST PRICES

Ever Known in N. Y. City.

THEY ARE OFFERING

ROSALIE SUITINGS

at 5 cts. per yard.

ALSO,

A CHOICE LOT OF MADRAS SUITINGS at 25 cts. per yard, FAR BELOW VALUE.

Freres Koechlin's

YARD-WIDE ORGANDIES AT 38 CTS.

AND

YARD-WIDE TINTED JACONETS of the SAME BRAND AT 24 CTS. PER YARD.

THESE GOODS SHOULD BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED.

50,000 YARDS

PURE SILK AND MOHAIR SUITINGS, 27 inches wide, at 33 cts., 43 cts., and 53 cts. per yard. THESE COST OVER $1 PER YARD TO IMPORT.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE STOCK WE WILL DISPLAY A LARGE AND CAREFULLY SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF

Seasonable Novelties

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,

AND A FULL LINE OF MOURNING GOODS, IN ALL THE POPULAR STYLES,

At the Lowest Possible Prices.

COMMENT ON THE ABOVE PRICES IS UNNECESSARY. THOSE DESIRING TO AVAIL THEMSELVES OF THE UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS OFFERED SHOULD CALL EARLY IN THE WEEK.

CURRIE & CO.,

No. 315 Sixth-av., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until Friday, April 12, 1878, at 4 P. M., for supplying the coal and wood required for the public schools in this City for the ensuing year—say ten thousand (10,000) tons of coal, more or less, and eight hundred and fifty (850) cords of oak, and five hundred and fifty (550) cords of pine wood, more or less. The coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace, egg, stove, and nut sizes, clean and in good order. Two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins of the several school buildings at such times and in such quantities as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal, (to be furnished from the mines named, if accepted,) and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds.

The quantity of the various sizes of coal required will be about as follows, viz.: Eight thousand one hundred (8,100) tons of furnace size, nine hundred and fifty (950) tons of stove size, three hundred and fifty (350) tons of egg size, and six hundred (600) tons of nut size.

The oak wood must be of the best quality, the stick not less than three (3) feet long. The pine wood must be of the best quality, not less than three (3) feet six (6) inches long. The proposal must state the price per cord of one hundred and twenty-eight (128) cubic feet, said measure for both oak and pine wood, and also the price per cut per load for sawing, and the price per cut per load for splitting, the quantity of oak wood to be supplied as required by the Committee on Supplies. The wood will be inspected and measured under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education, and must be delivered at the schools as follows: Two-thirds of the quantity required from the 10th of June to the 15th of September, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies; said wood, both oak and pine, must be delivered sawed, and when required, split, and must be piled in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of the school buildings, as may be designated by the proper authority. The contracts for supplying said coal and wood to be binding until the first day of June, 1879. Two sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied by the signatures and residences of the proposed sureties. No compensation will be allowed for delivering said coal and wood at any of the schools, nor for putting and piling the same in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of said schools.

Proposals must be directed to the Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education, and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal," or "Proposals for Wood," as the case may be.

The Committee reserves the right to reject any or all proposals received.

FERDINAND TRAUD,
HENRY P. WEST,
DAVID WETMORE,
JULIUS KATZENBERG,
BENJ. F. MANIERRE,
Committee on Supplies.

New-York, April 4, 1878.

PRINTING.

THE MODEL PRINTING-HOUSE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JOHN POLHEMUS,

No. 102 Nassau-st.,

Corner of Ann, NEW-YORK.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING, of every variety, At Shorter Notice, At More Satisfactory Prices, And in Better Style Than by any other establishment in the country.

A practical experience of over thirty years enables the proprietor to make this statement with the utmost confidence, and to demonstrate its truth whenever occasion offers. All the Presses, Type, and Machinery are New; (the old office having been destroyed by the Nov. 25, 1875,) and every invention and improvement that helps to make a PERFECT PRINTING OFFICE has been introduced.

The Largest Books, Pamphlets, Newspapers, Magazines, Law Cases, Law Blanks of all kinds, Business Cards, Circulars, Bill-heads, Programmes, &c.,

Printed in a style that cannot be surpassed. Estimates of cost furnished, and Orders by mail will be promptly attended to.

BILLIARDS.

AMERICAN STANDARD BILLIARD TABLES, new and second-hand, at reduced prices; balls, cloth, cue chalk, cups, &c. H. BRIGHTON & CO., No. 59 Union-sq.

DRY GOODS.

Le Boutillier Bros.

ANNOUNCE THAT IN CONSEQUENCE OF

Extensive Alterations

FOR THE PURPOSE OF ENLARGING THEIR STORE,

48 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST.,

THEY WILL COMMENCE ON MONDAY NEXT A

Great Clearing Sale

OF

SURPLUS STOCK.

MANY EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS WILL BE OFFERED, AMONG WHICH WILL BE FOUND THE FOLLOWING BARGAINS:

DRESS GOODS,

193 pieces FANCY SUITINGS, CHECKS and BOURETTES, at 6 1-2 cents, usually SOLD at 10 cents.

254 pieces VARIETY SUITINGS, at 12 1-2 cents, REDUCED from 18 cents and 20 cents per yard.

75 pieces ALL-WOOL STRIPED BUNTINGS, at 25 cents per yard, WORTH 37 1-2 cents. THE BEST and MOST DURABLE THIN MATERIAL IN THE MARKET.

62 pieces DOUBLE-WIDTH ALL-WOOL PARIS BEIGES at 50 cents. VERY CHEAP!

75 pieces FRENCH CASHMERE BEIGES and BOURETTES, 46 inches wide, at 75 cents per yard. NEW SPRING COLORS, ALL WOOL, and WELL WORTH $1 per yard.

84 pieces SILK-FINISH GRENADINES at 31 cents per yard, JUST REDUCED from 37 1-2 cents.

BLACK CASHMERES.

150 pieces ALL-WOOL BLACK CASHMERES, OUR OWN IMPORTATION, at 75 cents and $1 per yard. THESE ARE RELIABLE GOODS and ARE OFFERED FULLY 20 per cent. BELOW THE USUAL PRICES.

BLACK SILKS,

at $1 50 per yard.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY, OF FINE CACHEMIRE FINISH, AND WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTORY WEAR. THE SAME AS RECENTLY SOLD AT $2 25.

Plain Colored Dress Silks.

150 pieces at $1, WELL WORTH $1 25.

128 pieces at $1 25, GOOD VALUE FOR $1 75.

FANCY SILKS.

AN EXTRA QUALITY at 75 cents per yard. SAME AS USUALLY SOLD at $1 and $1 10.

ON EXAMINATION EACH OF THE ABOVE LOTS WILL BE FOUND A DECIDED AND UNQUALIFIED BARGAIN. THEY ARE OFFERED AT THE PRICES NAMED ONLY ON ACCOUNT OF THE CONTRACTION OF OUR AVAILABLE SALES ROOM DURING THE NECESSARY ALTERATIONS FOR THE EXTENSION OF OUR STORE THROUGH TO NO. 947 BROADWAY, ON OR ABOUT MAY 1.

Le Boutillier Bros.,

48 East 14th-st., New-York.

KINZEY'S

CLEARING SALE, BEFORE REMOVING TO SIXTH-AVENUE.

All the new shades in Two-Button Kid Gloves, 29c. pair. KINZEY'S

Lot of Kid Gloves, 10c., 15c. pair.
English Berlin Gloves, 5c. and 10c. pair. KINZEY.

Lots of Hosiery, 7c., 10c., 15c. pair.
Hosiery stocks marked way down. KINZEY.

Lots of Laces, 1c., 2c., 3c., 5c., 7c. yard.
Lace Goods and Vellings closing. MUST BE SOLD.

Real Yak Laces, 5c., 10c. yard.
Real Guipure Laces, 10c., 15c., 20c. yard. KINZEY.

Hamburg Embroideries, 1c. to 50c. yard.
Embroidery Trimmings, 1c., 2c., 3c. yard. KINZEY.

Closing Hemstitch Handkerchiefs, 3c. up.
All Linen Hemmed Handkerchiefs, 6c. up. KINZEY.

Gents' All Linen Hemmed do., 9c. up.
Lot of Silk Handkerchiefs, 17c. KINZEY.

In Rear Store Thousands of Yards Silk Fringes, Silk Gimp, Silk Braids, Silk Velvets, Silk Galloons, and Fancy Trimming, worth from 10c. to 25c. yard; selling at 1c., 2c., 3c. a yard. KINZEY.

Lots of Ribbons, 1c., 2c., 3c., 5c. yard.
Seal Ribbons, 5c. yard, up. KINZEY.

A large lot of wide all Silk Grosgrains, good colors, at 12½c. yard. KINZEY.

Large lot of Ladies' and Misses' Underwear, Skirts, Corsets, Chemises, Drawers, Night-Dresses, Sacques, Gents' and Boys' Shirts closing out. KINZEY.

Immense stock of Parian Goods, China Vases, Bronzes, Toilet Sets, Cups and Saucers, Silver-Plated Ware, Writing Desks, Dressing-Cases, Work Boxes, Swiss Goods, Work-Baskets, Japanese Goods, Russia Leather Goods, Crystal Goods, Dolls, &c., arranged in departments, 5c., 10c., 25c., 50c., 75c., $1, $1 50, $2, and $3; many of the goods worth from $10 to $15. KINZEY.

Entire stock must be sold before Removal to Sixth-avenue.

WM. KINZEY,

No. 767 and 769 Broadway, corner 9th-st.

NOTICE.

THE FUNERAL OF MR. A. T. LA FORGE, our late senior partner, will take place on TUESDAY, April 9, at 10 o'clock. Our store will be closed during the entire day. E. R. MACY & CO.,

14th-st. and 6th-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE WHOLE OR HALF INTEREST OF A REPUTABLE PAYING BUSINESS—Thoroughly established and well located. For terms, address KIMBALL, Box No. 254 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,255 Broadway.

$3,000 WANTED ON SECURITY FOR five times that amount by chattel mortgage; legal interest and bonus. Address RESPONSIBLE, Box No. 3224 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,255 Broadway.

A PUBLISHER, WITH $2,500 TO $5,000 is wanted for an old, profitable, and highly respectable City paper. Address H. K., Times Office.

FOR SALE—A WHOLESALE LIQUOR BUSINESS with a large trade. Address T. S., Box No. 178 Times Office.

DIVIDENDS.

THE TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW Railway Company Purchasing Committee having procured an order from the court authorizing the receiver of said road to pay the sum of twenty-one dollars and ninety-two cents ($21 92), on account of interest on each bond of one thousand dollars, known as Eastern Division first mortgage bonds, and the sum of twenty-one dollars and sixty-eight cents ($21 68) on each bond of one thousand dollars, known as Western Division first mortgage bonds: Notice is hereby given that the same will be paid by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of the City of New-York, on and after the 8th day of April, 1878, on production of the receipts issued by said Trust Company, or of the bonds themselves, and respective amounts being equal to the quarterly interest due January 1, 1878, on the bonds provided for in the agreement of reorganization, the carrying out of which has been delayed by the factious opposition of the holders of a few bonds, all but 1 per cent. of Western Division and 15 per cent. of Eastern Division bonds having been deposited with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company under said agreement. All coupons on the Eastern Division falling due on or before June 1, 1874, and all coupons on the Western Division falling due on or before August 1, 1874, will be paid in full on surrender of said coupons.

No. 80 Broadway, New-York, April 4, 1878.

For the Purchasing Committee:

T. P. & W. BY Co.

JAMES F. SECOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN CONSOLIDATED GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY,

No. 31 Broad-st., New-York, April 1, 1878.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY DIVIDEND OF ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the American Consolidated Gold and Silver Mining Company will be paid on and after the 10th inst. to stockholders of record 5th April, 1878.

Transfer-books will close on the 5th and reopen on the 11th April.

G. GODDARD, Treasurer.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 2, 1878.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF this company held this day a dividend of TWO (2) DOLLARS PER SHARE was declared, payable on June 1, 1878, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 15th of May inst., the transfer books will be closed on the 15th of May at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 25th of June.

E. G. ROLETSON, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURGH NATIONAL BANK,

No. 20 Wall-st., New-York, March 30, 1878.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of Three and one-half (3½) per cent. free of all taxes, payable on and after April 10 prox.

The transfer books will remain closed until April 8 inclusive. E. M. KINNEY, Cashier.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT EXCITEMENT

AND

Tremendous Rush

AT THE

GREAT SALE

OF

SILKS

BY

Doyle & Adolphi,

Nos. 267 and 269 Grand-st.

The Sale will be Continued with the following additional

BARGAINS:

GROS GRAIN SILK,

PLAIN COLORED.

TWENTY-FOUR INCHES WIDE AND VERY HEAVY,

$1 25 Per Yard,

ACTUAL VALUE, $2 50.

Plain Colored Taffetas, 65c. Per Yard, WORTH 90c.

Plain Gros Grain Silks, 70c. Per Yard, WORTH $1.

SATIN-FINISHED BLACK SILKS, $1 45 Per Yard, WORTH $1 85.

The above-named Silks are Positively the Greatest Bargains Ever Offered.

Novelties in Dress Goods, The Latest Styles, 15c., 25c., 35c., 50c., and 60c. per yard, and upward.

SPECIAL SALE

OF

LADIES' UNDERWEAR, CORSETS, HOSIERY, KID GLOVES, AND PARASOLS.

We Respectfully Solicit a Call.

DOYLE & ADOLPHI,

Nos. 267 and 269 Grand-st.,

CORNER FORSYTH-ST., NEW-YORK.

FINANCIAL.

ST. LOUIS CITY.

PROPOSALS FOR GOLD AND STERLING RENEWAL BONDS.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, St. Louis, March 30, 1878.

By virtue of ordinance No. 10,655, authorizing the issue and sale of bonds of the City of St. Louis sufficient to pay

$403,000 of bonds of the CITY; and

$365,000 of bonds of the late COUNTY of St. Louis, for which the CITY is liable, all maturing during the fiscal year commencing April 9, 1878, sealed proposals for the purchase of St. Louis City bonds, hereinafter specified, to the amount of one million three hundred and twenty-eight thousand dollars, ($1,328,000,) or two hundred and sixty-five thousand six hundred pounds sterling, (£265,600,) or any portion thereof over fifty thousand dollars, ($50,000) or ten thousand pounds sterling, (£10,000,) will be received at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, until 12 o'clock noon of the twentieth day of April, 1878, and publicly opened by one of the undersigned officers of the city at said place and hour.

The awards, which will be subject to the approval of the Committee on Ways and Means of each branch of the Municipal Assembly, will be finally acted upon on or before the twenty-second day of April, 1878.

Said bonds will be dated May 1, 1878, and will each be of the denomination of $1,000 U. S. GOLD COIN, or 200 pounds sterling, payable TWENTY YEARS after their date, and will bear interest from their date at the rate of five (5) per cent. per annum. Semi-annual interest coupons of the denomination of $25 U. S. gold coin, or £5 sterling, payable on the first day of November and May, respectively, will be attached to each bond; and both bonds and coupons will be payable to bearer either at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York, in U. S. gold coin; or at the office of J. S. Morgan & Co., London, England, in pounds of the holder.

Bonds must be paid for in current funds, and will be delivered at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York, or at the Comptroller's office in the City of St. Louis, viz., either the entire amount bid for, on May 1, 1878, or in instalments, as follows: 40 per cent. thereof on the 1st day of May, 1878; 40 per cent. on the 1st day of June; and the remainder on the 1st day of July, 1878, as the purchaser may elect. In all cases of deferred payments the accrued interest on the bonds to be paid to the city.

Proposals must state the rates offered, in currency funds, per hundred, and the time of delivery when delivery is desired, and must also be accompanied by a deposit, in current funds, at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York, equal to five (5) per cent. of the amount of bonds bid for; said deposit to be returned if proposal is not accepted, otherwise to be held as part purchase money, or forfeited in the case of failure or refusal on the part of the bidder to comply with his proposal.

All proposals must refer to this advertisement as a portion of the agreement on the part of the bidder; must be addressed to the undersigned, in care of the National Bank of Commerce in New-York, and be indorsed "PROPOSAL FOR PURCHASE OF ST. LOUIS CITY BONDS."

The undersigned reserve the right to reject any and all proposals, and also the right, in the event of a premium being offered, to limit the number of bonds to be issued accordingly.

A sample bond can be seen and further information obtained at the office of the Controller of the City of St. Louis; at the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York; or the National Bank of the Republic in New-York City.

HENRY OVERSTOLZ, Mayor.

E. D. ADLER, Controller.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.

CAPITAL, $6,000,000. PAID UP.

President, the Hon. JOHN HAMILTON.

Vice-President, JOHN McLENNAN, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

GEORGE HAGUE, General Manager.

WM. J. DREAM, Assistant General Manager.

BANKERS:

London, England—The Clydesdale Banking Company.

New-York—The Bank of New-York N. B. A. National Bank of the Republic.

The New-York agency buys and sells sterling exchange, cable transfers, and gold; issues credits available in all parts of the world; makes collections in Canada and elsewhere, and issues drafts payable at any of the offices of the bank in Canada.

Deposit drafts issued payable in Scotland and Ireland, and every description of foreign banking business undertaken.

New-York Agency, No. 52 William-st., with Messrs. JESUP, PATON, & CO.

PEORIA CITY BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the City Clerk until the 1st day of May next for $20,000 of School bonds, in sums of $1,000 each, bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in New-York City or in Peoria, and running 20 years from the 1st day of June next.

The bonds were ordered issued by a vote of the people Nov. 6, 1877.

By order of the City Council.

E. S. FORSYTH, City Clerk.

A7 REASONABLE RATES—MONEY ON LIFE and endowment policies bought and sold; same bought; insurance of all rates effected with best companies. J. J. HARRION & CO., No. 119 Broadway.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, BANKERS, No. 12 WALL-ST., New-York, issue LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES on the UNION BANK OF LONDON, available for travelers in all parts of the world.

LOANS ON ENDOWMENT POLICIES EFFected; treated confidentially. No. 32 Park-place, corner Church-st. Room No. 6.

EVANSVILLE AND CRAWFORDSVILLE 6s First Mortgage Bonds, first class and cheap, for sale by C. COPELAND, No. 26 Pine-st.

WANTED.

SOUTH CAROLINA CONSOLS by ARENTS & YOUNG, No. 9 New-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF A. RUMRILL & CO., jewelers, having been dissolved by mutual consent on April 30, GEORGE R. STEVENS, of late firm, will succeed to the business of said firm, disposing of a stock of watches, diamonds, and jewelry, and solicits a continuance of the favors extended to the late firm. Attorney J. Hammond and John Gilchrist, so long with the above firm, will be found with the undersigned. GEO. R. STEVENS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned in the retail clothing business at No. 1,076 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, E. D., under the firm of DAVID JACOBS & CO., has been dissolved by mutual consent. DAVID JACOBS, ABRAHAM LOEB. Dated April 4, 1878.

DRY GOODS.

COSTUMES.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Have now on Exhibition a Large and Choice Selection of the Latest

PARIS NOVELTIES,

AND

Their Own Well-known Manufacture

in EVENING AND RECEPTION DRESSES, VISITING, CARRIAGE, AND PROMENADE SUITS, MANTLES, CAPES, AND WRAPS, &c., &c.

Broadway, Corner 19th-st.

SHAWLS

and Carriage Wraps.

SPRING STYLES.

STOCK NOW COMPLETE, comprising all the CHOICE

NOVELTIES

INTRODUCED THIS SEASON.

Arnold, Constable & Co.,

Broadway, corner 19th-st.

Stern Brothers,

SIXTH-AVENUE AND 23D-STREET

ARE NOW OFFERING MAGNIFICENT LINES OF

NEW SPRING GOODS

IN ALL OF THEIR NUMEROUS DEPARTMENTS, TO WHICH THEY BEG TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF THEIR FRIENDS AND PATRONS.

ESPECIALLY WOULD THEY MENTION THEIR

Millinery Departments,
Silk Departments,
Ladies' Underwear

THE HOUSEHOLD.

SPRING SUPPLIES BECOMING MORE ABUNDANT.

The markets, yesterday, were pleasant places to visit. The sunny sky and the mild weather made the dreariness of Washington market less obtrusively apparent than on cloudy and disagreeable days. At the principal corners around the dilapidated old building there were miniature gardens of blooming flowers planted in pots, and the florists in attendance did a good business. Weather-beaten hucksters, under the influence of the pleasant weather, were not inclined to drive hard bargains with impecunious buyers, and everybody looked cheerful. Stands covered with bright red strawberries from the South and fresh green vegetables ornamented the interior of the market-house; butchers tempted their customers with displays of Spring lamb, fishmongers with speckled trout, shad, and shad-roes, poulterers with Spring chickens, capons, wild pigeons, and English snipe, and other dealers with the many little standard delicacies which are so appetizing when set out on the table. An epicure desiring for something new to gratify a satiated palate, would have been at loss to make a selection. The same variety of edibles which were to be met with in Washington Market was presented elsewhere, but in less abundance. With the approach of warm weather, prices for Spring supplies are rapidly falling. Spring lamb, of choice quality, is selling at $2 75 to $3 per quarter, and inferior qualities at $1 to $2, the highest rates being, of course, for hind-quarters. There is very little wild brook trout in the fish markets as yet. Some fresh from Long Island is selling at $1 per pound; frozen, from Canada, at 25 to 40 cents, and cultivated, from Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Long Island, at 75 cents. Shad are more plentiful and lower. Roe shad sell at 50 to 75 cents each, the male at 30 to 40 cents, and the roe alone at 20 cents. Spring chickens sell at $1 50 to $2 per pair, wild pigeons at $1 50 per dozen, English snipe at $2 per dozen, and capons at 35 to 38 cents per pound. Prices for new vegetables are as follows: Asparagus from Charleston sells at $1, and that from New-Jersey at 75 cents per bunch; Bermuda potatoes at 50 cents per half peck, and $7 to $7 50 per barrel; radishes at 60 cents per dozen bunches; rhubarb at at $1 25 per dozen bunches; Florida green peas at $1 50 per peck; Charleston green peas, (of poorer quality than those from Florida,) $1 per peck; Bermuda tomatoes, per quart, 40 cents, and Florida, (the best in the market,) at 50 cents per quart; lettuce, per dozen heads, 75 cents to $1 25, the latter price being for those reared in Boston hot-houses. Spinach and kale, from the South and Long Island, are very low, and prices are rapidly falling. Strawberries were very plentiful in Washington Market yesterday afternoon at 50 to 60 cents per quart, and in the lower Broadway fruit stores selected berries were sold at 75 cents to $1 per quart. In these latter places all the varieties of novelty in fruits are not-house grapes, which sell at $4 per pound. For ill staple articles not enumerated prices are unchanged.

RECEIPTS FOR THE TABLE.

CLAM CHOWDER.—Twenty-five clams, half soft, half hard, (Little Neck clams are the best;) one quart potatoes, cut fine, one can tomatoes, three onions, hand-full parsley, pepper, salt, sage, Summer savory; season highly, as everything is in the seasoning; one-half lemon. Cover the top with pilot biscuit and one-half pound salt pork. Cook the pork first, then add water, clams, &c. This is very rich chowder.—BROOKLYN COOK.

BOSTON BAKED BEANS.—Put one quart of small beans on the back of the range to simmer, not to boil, until they are tender; about five hours; then take them out of the pot and pour off the water; have a brown earthen pot, in the bottom of which place a very small onion, then the beans, one tablespoonful molasses, one teaspoonful salt, and a few pinches of black pepper, one-quarter pound salt pork in the top; fill the pot with the three pints of cold water; put in an oven and bake slowly, say about eight hours; the beans should be about the color of a new saddle when done.—WHEELWRIGHT.

CREAM DRESSING FOR SALAD.—Beat together thoroughly three raw eggs and six tablespoonfuls of cream, three tablespoonfuls of melted butter, one teaspoonful of salt, one of mustard, one-half of black pepper, and one teacup of vinegar. Boil, stirring it constantly, until it thickens like boiled custard; when it boils it will curdle. Let it cool, then mix with salad.—NELLIE.

COTTAGE PUDDING.—One pint flour, one and a half teaspoonfuls Royal baking powder, one cup milk, one egg, one sugar, two shots; bake 20 minutes. Sauce.—One cup butter, one cup sugar, half cup bourbon, one egg; to be mixed over boiling water.—BROOKLYN COOK.

RHUBARB PIE.—One cup chopped rhubarb, one cup sugar, one egg, one tablespoon of flour to every three cups of rind, one lemon grated.—BROOKLYN COOK.

COCOANUT PIE.—One pint grated cocoanut, one quart milk, four eggs, half pound sugar, boil milk, put in cocoanut and sugar, add yolks of the eggs; makes two pies. Make a rich pastry for bottom crust and bake; beat the whites to a stiff froth; add a cup of powdered sugar; flavor with lemon juice, and brown in a quick oven. Do not put on the meringue until the pies are cool.—BROOKLYN COOK.

ENGLISH MUFFINS.—Time. 20 to 30 minutes. Ingredients, one and a half ounce of German yeast, a quart of warm milk, a teaspoonful of salt, and some flour. Add the milk and salt to the yeast; then mix it into rather a thin batter with a sufficient quantity of flour for that purpose; cover it over with a thick cloth and set it to rise near the fire; when risen divide it into as many pieces as you please, and form them into a round cake with your hands; spread a thick layer of flour on a wooden tray; put the muffins on it and let them rise again; then bake them on a hot stove or plate until they are lightly colored, turning them once; when done pull them open, butter them, lay them on a hot plate, and cut them across.—A. J.

WAFFLES.—One pint of milk, one egg, one tablespoonful of butter, one-half teaspoonful of soda, one of cream of tartar, one tablespoonful Indian meal; flour sufficient to make a batter.—MRS. H.

SALLY LUNN.—Dissolve one tablespoonful of butter in one pint of sweet milk; whip the whites of four eggs to a stiff froth, and beat the yolks and one ounce of pulverized sugar light; stir the yolks and sugar in the warm milk, and add four coffee-cups of sifted flour, three teaspoonfuls of yeast powder, and the whites of the eggs; pour the butter in a greased cake-mold, and bake in a quick oven 30 minutes.—G. L.

GINGER SNAPS.—One cup of sugar, one of New-Orleans molasses, one of butter, or part butter and part lard; three tablespoonfuls of ground ginger, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, half teaspoon each of cloves and salt, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in three tablespoonfuls of hot water; flour sufficient to thicken to roll out easily; roll thin; cut them small; bake them crisp and brown in a quick oven.—JAN FUNEE.

CHARLOTTE RUSSE.—One-quarter of a paper of gelatine, one cup of milk, and set where it is warm until it dissolves; one quart of cream sweetened and flavored to taste; add the milk and gelatine, and when it has stopped foaming put in a mold; take it out with an egg-beater until light; take out them straight, dip their edges in the whites of an egg to make them adhere; put them in the mold, and then pour in the beaten cream.—NELLIE.

SCOTCH OAT-MEAL PORRIDGE.—Time, half an hour. Two ounces of oat-meal, one pint of water, half a pint of cold milk. Put a pint of warm water into a stew-pan over the fire, and as it boils dredge in the oat-meal with your left hand; stir with the right. When it is made turn it into a deep plate, sifting a little salt or a little sugar, according to taste. Send it to table with a jug of hot milk, which should be added to it by degrees for eating.—AUNT JULIA.

TAPIOCA CREAM.—Soak three large tablespoonfuls of tapioca over night in one pint of water; in the morning put over a quart milk, and boil, a little salt, four eggs, one cup of sugar; flavor with lemon or vanilla; beat whites of eggs to a stiff froth, and brown in shape of eggs; put on top of the pudding when it is cold.—BROOKLYN COOK.

ICING FOR CAKE.—While your cake is baking get ready the following: The whites of four eggs; beat half an hour; then add one and one-half pounds pulverized white sugar; beat half an hour; then put in one tablespoonful of corn-starch, and any flavor to please the taste; again beat half an hour; lay on cake while hot from the oven; let it dry, not too quickly; cover again with icing and let dry do your ironing. If icing is rather thin for the work add a little more corn-starch. You cannot beat too much; you must not beat too little.—VICTORIA.

SPANISH CREAM.—1. One quart sweet milk, one-half box gelatine, four eggs, four tablespoonfuls sugar, one teaspoonful vanilla; boil the milk, then stir in the gelatine that has soaked in a little cold milk for 10 minutes; beat yolks and sugar together; add to the boiling milk; flavor; remove the custard from fire, and add the whites of the eggs previously beaten to stiff froth; pour in forms; set on ice.—MRS. H.

SPANISH CREAM, II.—Three tablespoonfuls of sifted, ground rice, yolks of three eggs, three spoonfuls of water, two of orange-flower water, one pint of cream, two spoonfuls of fine sugar. To the rice add the sugar and mix it smooth with water and orange-flower water; then stir in, gradually, the pint of cream, and stir the whole over a clear fire until it is very thick.—AUNT JULIA.

RED SPANISH CREAM.—Take the yolks of two eggs and mix in two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar, and after well beaten and mixed, add cinnamon and put it in a dish over hot water, and let it scald through; then serve in a cup. If four cups are needed, eight yolks and eight tablespoonfuls of sugar, and so on as more or less is required.—SUMNER.

USEFUL FAMILY HINTS.

THE COST OF POTATOES.—A "housekeeper of limited means" will find excellent potatoes at almost any grocery for 50 cents per bushel. One bushel eats four weeks, using an average of one quart for each meal. We then have for dinner a dinner and all in breakfast every day—eight meals weekly. By cooking two quarts for mashed potatoes, there are enough left for potato-cakes another day.—ECONOMY.

ANY quantity of potatoes can be bought in Cumberland, Md., for 15 cents a peck.—G. W. W.

CURE FOR A SORE CORN.—Saturate a piece of raw potato with lemon juice, add a drop of the juice, bind it to the sore, and remember the application until all soreness is removed. The cure is more rapid if all pressure is relieved from the corn.

THE USES OF THE LEMON.—A piece of lemon bound upon a corn will relieve it in a day or so. It should be renewed night and morning. The free use of lemon juice and sugar will always relieve a cough. A lemon eaten before breakfast every day for a week or two will entirely remove that feeling of lassitude peculiar to the approach of Spring. Perhaps its most valuable property is its absolute power of detecting any of the injurious and often dangerous ingredients entering into the composition of so very many of the cosmetics and face-powders in the market. Every lady should subject her toilet powder to this test. Place a teaspoonful of the sun-cured powder in a glass and add the juice of a lemon. If effervescence takes place it is an infallible proof that the powder is dangerous, and its use should be avoided, as it will ultimately injure the skin and destroy the beauty of the complexion.

INFORMATION WANTED.

A receipt for real New-England cookies.

A receipt for boiled Indian pudding.

How to make gingerbread that is black, soft, and sticky.

A receipt for "bannocks," real old Scotch oat-cake.

A receipt for real and plump coconut cakes.

A receipt for "raised" doughnuts and other kinds of doughnuts which will be tender and not soak fat.

A receipt for potato salad.

How to buy meat judiciously and economically; what the economical pieces are, how to call for them, and how to use them to good advantage for the table.

How malt extract, such as weak persons take to strengthen the system, is made.

How fine lisle thread socks should be washed so that the colors will not run.

How to starch and iron shirt collars so as to make them as stiff and smooth as new ones in the shops, and not stick to the iron.

How to polish black rubber bracelets, grown brown with age.

How to repair mirrors where the quicksilver is rubbed off.

What will take the squeak out of new shoes.

How to slip geraniums and other soft-wooded plants in order to have Winter blossoms; how to treat the rose and other hard-wooded plants for the same purpose.

COURT NOTES.

In the suit in admiralty of the owner of the steam-tug Cornell against the steam-tug Varuna, to recover for damages sustained by the Cornell and a canal-boat in tow, which were towed by her on the Hudson River, Judge Blatchford yesterday dismissed the libel.

The time for taking the oath of office by Judge Blatchford as United States Circuit Court Judge and of Mr. William G. Choate as United States District Court Judge, on the 15th inst., has been fixed for 2 o'clock P. M., instead of 11 o'clock A. M., as originally announced.

The case of Philip Stiner, charged with fraudulent concealment or disposition of assets in bankruptcy, was again before United States Commissioner Osborn yesterday for the closing reply of the Government, but it was, after arguments by ex-Judge Dittenhoefer for the defense, adjourned to Wednesday next, the Government not being ready. Mr. Dittenhoefer was so confident of his position that he offered to leave his brief, and if the Government could overthrow the authorities cited, he would consent to Mr. Stiner being held for the Grand Jury.

Louis Frey, an enlisted soldier of the United States Army, was brought before Judge Blatchford, in the United States District Court, yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus sued out by his mother, asking for his discharge on the ground that he was a minor. Frey enlisted on the 28th of March, and gave his age as 22 years, but his mother says he is not yet 18 years old. The clothing and other quartermaster's stores to the amount of about $27, and Assistant United States Attorney Fiero, who appeared to oppose, said if this amount were paid the Government he would consent to an order discharging Frey. The mother paid the amount and he was released.

In the case of Dobbs and others against Collector Arthur, to recover moneys claimed to have been paid in excess as duties on an importation of granite and monumental stone, Judge Wallace, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday directed the jury to render a verdict for the Government. The question at large was whether the stones in question were monumental stones, and dutiable as such, or whether they were articles manufactured of granite and dutiable as manufactured goods. They were already cut and polished as sections of monuments and obelisks, but the plaintiffs claim that they were not monuments until set up and completed. The court thought otherwise, and gave judgment accordingly.

DECISIONS IN THE COURTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Seymour vs. Murray.—Order granted.
Granted.—Puffer vs. Blanchfield; Bridge vs. Bridge; Penfield vs. Stevens.
Motions Granted.—Tompkins vs. Accomack L. Company; Witkowsky vs. Shenfield.
Jackson vs. Davis.—Motion granted. Memorandum.
Farrow vs. Sawyer.—Motion granted; stay until third Monday of May.
Motions Denied.—Schmidt vs. Welteck; Veiller vs. Brown.
Barrows vs. Adams.—Motion denied, with costs.
Hoyt vs. Jarvis.—Motion denied. Memorandum.
Harris vs. Berry.—Undertaking approved. Memorandum.
In the matter of Price.—Motion denied, without costs, and with leave to renew when Justice Lawrence signs findings.

By Judge Potter.

Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Connolly.—Order granted.

By Judge Daniels.

Orders Granted.—Babcock vs. Wright; In the matter of The Church of the Ascension; Clegg vs. The American Nickel Newspaper Union.
Woers vs. Ingersoll.—The case presented by the papers is not one for discovery, the practice has now been settled. The motion must be denied, with $10 costs.
Bainbery vs. Burns.—The affidavit does not comply with what has been required by rule 89 of this court. For that reason the order must be vacated, but without prejudice to the right of the party to apply for a further order on an affidavit stating the facts and circumstances showing why the examination is material and necessary.
The People ex rel. Dutcher vs. Charlotte.—I think there is sufficient in these cases to warrant the consideration of the Grand Jury. The mere allegation of one of the complainants that the enterprise was a swindle will not justify the defendant's discharge. As the evidence stands now, the sense of the community is aroused by the fact that the defendant, in selling the tickets, was engaged in a charitable enterprise. And so far it reated to an existing fact. The prosecution should be returned to apply for the purpose of balling the defendant. And as the amounts are small, $500 bail in each case will be sufficient.
Walker vs. Walker.—Upon an application by the wife in an action for a separation or a divorce, a critical examination into the circumstances of the husband is not either necessary or required by the practice of this court. All that is essential is to have so much shown as will indicate his probable ability to pay and his wife's necessities where the allegations of the cause of action are reasonably well sustained. That can be gathered in this case from the facts that the husband has until recently been a person of great wealth with a very abundant income. It is not probable that within the very short period that has elapsed since he has been so far reduced in his circumstances as to render him unable to pay what his wife's necessities are shown to require. Accordingly he should within 20 days pay to her the sum of $500 to the wife's attorney and $250 per month to herself since the 22d of November last, and continue such payments monthly until the further order of the court, and costs of this motion.
Hartmann vs. Keller et al.—The proof of service of the motion papers must be regarded as sufficient even though contradicted by the person to whom the papers were delivered. It is not probable that the party would have failed to make the proper service after the previous efforts made for that purpose. Upon the merits the preponderance is decidedly with the plaintiff as to the probable value of the property. Accordingly a Receiver, to collect the rents of such parts as are not occupied by Julia Zoller, should therefore be appointed. For that purpose William T. Leary, Esq., will be appointed such Receiver on giving security in the sum of $2,500, to be approved by one of the Justices of this court. The costs of the motion to abide the event of the action.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

By Judge Donohue.

Todd vs. Burns, &c.—Settled amendments allowed.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Schell vs. Collier.—Case and amendments settled.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

By Judge Donohue.

Laughrin vs. Rollwagen.—The plaintiff is allowed to enter judgment, the proceedings to be then stayed 30 days from the day of verdict to make a case or bill of exceptions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Brewster vs. The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company.—This is an action for the Jury; and on the Equity side of the court, and must go to the Circuit for trial.
McGowan vs. Ehrwein.—Judgment for plaintiff. Opinion.
Wales vs. Sherwood, &c.—Judgment for plaintiff on the demurrer.
Nell vs. Armstrong.—Judgment for defendant. Opinion.
The Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Leary et al.—Findings signed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

The Public Rubber Comb Company vs. The Public Rubber Comb and Jewelry Company et al.—Judgment for the plaintiff that the defendants be perpetually enjoined, and for their costs.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Rogers vs. Thompson, (two cases.)—Report of Referee confirmed and judgment of foreclosure and sale ordered.
Chadsey vs. Dee et al.—Order appointing Nathan A. Chadsey, Esq., Receiver, &c.
Weeks vs. The Westchester Fire Insurance Company.—Order vacating judgment.
Ferris vs. Newell.—Order for additional allowance.
Howe vs. Stoll et al.—Bond approved.
McGowan vs. Newman, et al.—Order confirming Referee's report.
Bruce vs. Shook et al.—Order granted.
Welsh vs. Welsh.—Order discontinuing action.
Heath vs. Kelchlan.—Action discontinued.
Herbron vs. The Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company.—Plaintiff to file security in amount of $1,000.
Cruger vs. Grinnell.—Order granted.
Welsh vs. Welsh; Smithers vs. Kossuth Esq; Cunningham vs. Gwynn; Pomeroy vs. Leahy; Wooster vs. Tyler.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief-Justice C. P. Daly.

Bond et al. vs. Simonet.—Bond approved.
Appointments of Guard.—Hummel vs. Hummel; Smith vs. Kelly; In the matter of Keefe et al.
Orders Granted.—Welsh vs. Welsh—Defendant bound and sentenced.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Capt. F. J. Allen, aide de camp on the staff of Gen. Frederick Villeau, commanding the Second Brigade, has resigned from the Sotith, his leave of absence having expired.

First Lieut. William F. Grotz, of Company H, Thirty-second Regiment, Brooklyn, has been promoted Captain, and Emil Brosig, jr., has been elected Second Lieutenant.

The Tenth New-York Volunteer Infantry Association will hold a meeting at No. 324 Sixth-avenue, next Wednesday evening. A continuation of the history of the regiment will be read on that occasion.

The Veteran Association of the Seventy-first Regiment will hold its annual meeting at Delmonico's on Tuesday evening, April 23, at 7 P. M., the annual dinner of the corps will be indulged in immediately afterward.

The Fifteenth Battalion, Brooklyn, Major Peter H. Reppenhagen commanding, will drill by wings, as follows: Companies C, D, E, and F, next Wednesday evening; Companies A and K on Monday evening, April 15.

The New-York and New-Jersey Schuetzen Corps will contest a rifle-match at Union Hill, N. J., next Wednesday, at 1 P. M. The conditions are: Distance, 200 yards; position, standing; 10 scoring shots; teams to consist of 20 men each.

The members of the Connecticut Rifle Team, which won the second prize in the Inter-State Match at Creedmoor last Autumn, will contest among themselves for the individual possession of the trophy at the Quinnipiac Range on Wednesday, May 8.

Inspector-General John B Woodward will review the Twelfth Regiment at the State Arsenal on Thursday, April 25, and Major J. M. Cowperthwaite, Inspector of Rifle Practice of the First Brigade, will present the marksmen's badges on that occasion.

A new rifle club has been organized at Portland, Me., under the title of the Maine Rifle Club. The officers are as follows: President, E. C. Farrington; Vice-Presidents, F. O. Pairpont and J. E. Haynes; Secretary, F. R. Phantz, and Treasurer, H. C. Hersey.

At First Division Head-quarters the quarterly returns of Battery K, Artillery, have been received, placing the total enrollment at 86, a gain of four in the past three months. Separate Troop B, Cavalry, has gained one man in the same period, its present number being 72 men.

A rifle match was contested between teams of 12 men each, representing Companies A and D, Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn. The conditions were: Distance, 200 yards; five shots per man. A won the match upon the score of 231 out of a possible 300 points. Company D scored 221.

A special meeting of the Veteran Association of the Seventh Regiment will take place at the regimental armory, next Friday evening, to hear the report of the Committee on Nominations. The annual meeting of the corps will be held at Delmonico's, on Friday evening, the 19th inst., at 7:30 o'clock.

Col. Frederick Unbekant, commanding the Eleventh Regiment, has appointed Edward William Theodore Roemer to the position of Quartermaster on his staff. Lieut. Roemer served in the German Army from 1857 to 1859, when he was commissioned as an officer in the Engineers Corps at Berlin.

James T. Lawrence, a member of Company G, Twenty-third Regiment, was buried with military honors last Wednesday. The last monthly rifle contest between companies of this regiment resulted as follows: Company D, 84; Company A, 78; and Company F, 78. The highest attainable aggregate was 105 points.

Col. James Creney, the efficient assistant of Gen. Wylie in the State Ordnance Department, was the recipient of a handsome gold badge from his friends, both in and out of the department, last Monday evening. The design is a novel one. Inscribed upon its surfaces are the battles in which he was engaged during the civil war, and the corps in which he performed military service.

Gen. A. M. Waddell, member of Congress from North Carolina, and an ex-Confederate officer, has accepted an invitation from the Veteran Corps of the Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, to deliver an address called "The Confederate Soldier," on May 1 for the benefit of the Decoration Day fund of the association." This is certainly a unique method of raising funds. The "conciliation" policy is bearing fruit.

Company C, Thirteenth Regiment, Capt. Pedroncelli commanding, will shoot a rifle-match with Company A, Fourteenth Regiment, Capt Doyle commanding, at the Thirteenth Regiment Armory range next Wednesday evening. The companies will be represented by teams of six men each; distances, 200 and 500 yards; five shots per man. Capt. Pedroncelli has resigned, but will look after the shooting interests of his company until his resignation is accepted.

The military order Loyal Legion, United States, held a meeting at Delmonico's last Wednesday evening. Mr. Lawrence F. Brains, a son of Capt. D. L. Braine, United States Navy, was elected as member of the second class. A new banner has recently been made for this association. It is six feet long by three in width, and is composed of white and blue silk. It bears the coat of arms of the Legion on one side, and upon the reverse is a representation of the coat of arms of the United States.

The Eleventh Brigade, Brooklyn, Brig.-Gen. Ira L. Beebe commanding, will have a "field day" at Prospect Park Parade Ground on Decoration Day, May 30. The organizations in this command are the Twenty-third Regiment, E. C. Ward commanding; Thirty-second, Col. John Rueger; Forty-seventh, Col. W. H. Brownell; Gatling Battery, Capt. John A. Edwards, and Separate Troop G, Cavalry, Capt. John W. Mannell. Commissary on Gen. Beebe's staff, has resigned. The Examining Board of this brigade will have a meeting at head-quarters next Thursday evening.

At a meeting of the Board of Officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment last Wednesday evening a vote of "want of confidence" in the regimental commander, Col. James Cavanagh, was passed, and a resolution requesting the Adjutant-General of the State of New-York to remove Col. Cavanagh from the list, under the provisions of paragraph 103, Military Code, received the signatures of 22 out of the 28 officers of the regiment, eight Captains, two field, and one staff officer. The vote was taken by ballot, and the result was duly forwarded to Adjt.-Gen. Townsend through regimental, brigade, and division head-quarters on Thursday.

The Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. W. H. Brownell commanding, held a military reception at its armory on Friday evening, March 31. Line was formed with 10 companies of 12 files for review by Brig.-Gen. Ira L. Beebe, at 8 o'clock. The ceremony was well executed, and elicited much applause. Lieut.-Col. Manning, Inspector of the Practice of the Eleventh Brigade, has been presented badges to the 44 regimental marksmen. The efficiency of the non-commissioned officers was tested in a drill in the "School of the Company" and "Manual of the Piece," (B,) was won by Company E, Captain in, with Capt. Daniel H. Sullivan as its commandant, and dancing followed.

Separate Troop B, Cavalry, Capt. L. T. Baker commanding, assembled with a front of 20 files, in full uniform, at the State Arsenal, last Tuesday evening, for its closing drill. The first movement was inspection. The men were somewhat unsteady during this ceremony, but the uniforms and equipments were in excellent condition, and the men looked as well as could be expected in their unsightly boots. A march in a column of four followed this inspection, these four right about, and the reviews, without halting. These movements were good, but the exercises in the "Manual of the Sword," which followed, showed a lack of practice, and might be greatly improved upon.

The new armory fund of the Seventh Regiment amounts to $170,000, and an effort is being made by the regiment and its veterans to add from $5,000 to $10,000 to that sum by giving a ball at the Academy of Music on Wednesday evening, April 24. The boxes are nearly all sold, and a great many tickets have already changed hands. Of course the affair will be very select, and the committee having in charge the sale of the tickets is using all necessary discrimination in disposing of them, in order that its old patrons need not be compelled to express their dissatisfaction with the class of people whom they will meet there. Delmonico will supply the supper and refreshments, and music will be furnished by Gretalli's well-known band. Wilson and Irving Halls will both be used in connection with the Academy, so there will be sufficient variety of scene for promenaders.

Company D, Ninth Regiment, will give an entertainment and hop at the regimental armory on Tuesday evening, April 23. A grand military drama, comprised in four acts, and entitled "The Patriot Sons of '76," will be given under the auspices of Company B, for the benefit of the Soldiers' Home, Bath, N. Y., at the German Club Rooms, Stapleton, Staten Island, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings, April 23, 24, and 25. At an election in Company F, last Tuesday night, Private R. Hill was elected Second Corp. R. E. Section, commanding Company G, has offered a handsome regimental badge to the members of his company for competition in recruiting. The closing drill of this company will take place at the regimental armory on Tuesday, April 30, when the company will assemble in full-dress uniform. First Sergt. J. H. Meyer, of this command, has resigned. Regimental orders will be issued this week for a series of rifle drills, and the presentation of the marksmen's badges.

Companies A, B, E, and K, Fifth Regiment, held a military reception at the Germania Assembly Rooms last Monday evening. In order to afford the invited guests as much time as possible for dancing, the military ceremonies were commenced early. Lieut.-Colonel Jarvis, his battalion line of 8 staff, with an escort of four companies of 12 files each, marched to the music of the regimental band. Company E was in command of Lieut. Schaffer, and Company K, Lieut. Hoffman. Company A was commanded by Capt. Hoffman, and Company B by Capt. Hoffman. The ceremony was well executed, and elicited much applause. Lieut.-Colonel Jarvis, his battalion staff, and representatives from the Ninth, Twelfth, and Seventy-first Regiments, in uniform.

The Twenty-second Regiment, Col. Josiah Porter commanding, will visit Brooklyn as the guests of the Twenty-third Regiment, on Saturday, April 27. The latter command will meet the Twenty-second at the Wall-Street Ferry, on the Brooklyn side of the river, at 2 P. M., from whence the two commands will march through Montague-street to the City Hall building, where they will pass in review before Mayor Howell and the Common Council. The line of march will then be taken up for the armory of the Twenty-third Regiment, on Clermont-avenue. It is proposed to use the skating-rink adjoining the armory as a refectory for the occasion. This extension of the building is now under way, and will be completed by the Twenty-third Regiment from the Twenty-second in this City last Summer. The promenade of the two regiments will make a view of the Bridge unusually gratifying. Col. Porter has issued orders directing his command to assemble at the armory in fatigue uniform for drill and instruction in the School of the Battalion as follows: Companies A, D, G, K, and E, on Wednesdays, April 10 and 17, and Companies B, C, H, I, and F on Thursdays, April 11 and 18. Assembly at 8 o'clock on each occasion. The promotion of Lieut. George F. Denstreet to be Captain of Company A is announced in orders.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association last Tuesday Gen. Wylie, the Treasurer, reported that the Superintendent of the Long Island Railroad had agreed to run trains from Long Island City to Creedmoor during the coming season at 12 o'clock noon, and at 2 and 3 P. M. He had also secured an arrangement by which members of the National Rifle Association and National Guard could purchase excursion tickets at 50 cents each. An offer made by Mr. Richard Oliver of a silver trophy to be shot for by non-commissioned officers and privates, in teams of four, was accepted. There will be two competitions in the Spring and two in the Autumn; distance, 200 yards; seven shots per man. In consideration of the valuable services performed in the past by Mr. Edward Johnston, he was elected a life member without expense, and the Directors also voted him a gold badge. A resolution offered by Col. Wingate was adopted providing that an international rifle match be announced to take place at the Autumn prize meeting next September, open to teams from each State, Provinces of Canada, Kingdoms and dependencies of Great Britain, and all other countries. Each country having a National Guard or Militia, distinct from the regular Army, shall be entitled to send a separate team to represent it. The long-talked-of Convention of Riflemen will take place at the President's tent at Creedmoor at 2 P. M. on May 24. A committee, consisting of Col. Wingate, Gen. Wylie, and Mr. Waters, was appointed to arrange the preliminaries for the international match. In response to a letter from Secretary Schermerhorn, Gen. E. O. C. Ord, commanding the Department of Texas, recommended the addition of Gen. Ranald S. Mackenzie, Colonel of the Fourth Regiment, United States Cavalry, to the position of honorary Director. Gen. Mackenzie was unanimously elected. The Massachusetts Rifle Association has affiliated with the National Rifle Association.

A DIVORCED JUDGE GOES TO UTAH.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* of the 2d inst. says: "Ex-Chief Justice Williams left this city Friday last for his home in Utah Territory, where he expects to have a future professional and political history. It will be remembered that several weeks since Judge Williams' present wife brought suit against him in the Louisville Chancery Court to ascertain the legality of their marriage, both parties claiming that it was valid but doubts having originated on the decision of the McCracken Circuit Court, on an indictment against him for living with his present wife, and fining them $20, predicated on the supposed invalidity of his divorce, obtained from his former wife in the Court of Utah, where he claimed to live in August, 1876. This unusual case is brought under an express provision of the statutes, and Judge Williams' claims can be carried, not only to the appellate court of Kentucky, but to the Supreme Court of the United States, under its decisions, which he will do if the appellate court finds his divorce invalid. Judge Williams holds that in pursuance of his originally proclaimed purpose he returned to Kentucky for the temporary purpose of winding up the pending suits by his former wife against him, and having fully accomplished that purpose, so far as not to require his presence further, and having them all, as well as the first named suit, prepared for the appellate court, the purpose of his return to Kentucky has been accomplished, and the time for his return to his home in Utah has come. Judge Williams was for 20 years associated with the Bench of Kentucky, served 12 years as a Circuit and eight years as a Supreme Judge, and has been regarded as among the ablest lawyers and Judges of the State, and will doubtless fill a large space wherever he may go."

HOW PROPERTY HAS DEPRECIATED.

Charles M. Connolly applied to Judge Potter, in the Supreme Court, a few days ago, to have a resale of some property of his which had been sold under foreclosure of a $40,000 mortgage held by the Mutual Life Insurance Company. In his petition Mr. Connolly asserts that the property mortgaged and sold consists of a handsome country residence, with spacious grounds, at Fort Washington, for which he was offered $150,000 four years ago, and which at a fair public sale would, at the present time, bring $50,000. The insurance company sold the property at auction for $20,000, Mr. Connolly not appearing in the action, for the reason that he had no defense to interpose. He says he had no notice of the sale. A deficiency of $20,000 has resulted in consequence of the small price for which the property was sold, and the petitioner is liable to have judgment entered against him for the amount. The auctioneer who made the sale told him there was no one to bid at the time. Mr. Connolly asserts that the notice of sale appeared only in the *Register*, "which is not read by and does not come under the observation of business men generally." Judge Potter yesterday denied the application unless Mr. Connolly within 10 days pays $124 25 costs and $30 expenses, and gives security to pay any deficiency between the amount to be realized on the resale and the $20,000 for which the property was sold, and in case the agreement was duly forwarded to Adjt.-Gen. Townsend through regimental, brigade, and division head-quarters on Thursday.

MONEY FOR MEXICAN RIFLES.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, appointed William C. Trephagen as Receiver of a number of drafts or bills of exchange, which form the subject of action in the suit of Charles B. Penfield against Simon Stevens and others. The drafts were made in this City on Aug. 19, 1859, and were drawn by Señor Ignacia Galinde, as attorney in fact of Señor Don Santiago Vidaurs, the Governor of Nueva Leon and Coahuila, upon J. M. Mata, the Minister from Mexico at this City, and were payable at sight, sixty days after date. Mata indorsed them and delivered them in part payment a bill for arms, and other arms purchased for the Mexican Republic in 1859. The drafts are still unpaid. Last year Stevens was appointed by Mr. Penfield as his agent to collect their amounts. Mr. Penfield says Stevens pretended to be the agent for a syndicate of New-York bankers, who were paying, monthly, hundreds of thousands of dollars to the Mexican Government, and that he could retain sufficient of such money to pay the drafts. Stevens, he says, collected about $12,000, but only paid $800 on his account. Mr. Penfield therefore sought an injunction and Receiver. His application was granted.

AN EXPERT NEGRO THIEF.

On March 25 an intelligent-looking and neatly-dressed negro entered the jewelry store of C. H. Miller & Co., No. 12 Maiden-lane, and asked to be shown some gold chains. A tray of gold-plated ones were shown him, but he left without making any purchase. After his departure, 19 chains, valued at $60, were missing. On April 1 the same negro entered the office of Charles Glats, No. 1 Maiden-lane, and asked, as before, to look at some gold chains. After examining them he left the store, and then a gold chain, valued at $60, was missed. Yesterday the negro was identified on the street by Mr. Miller, and arrested. He was taken to the Tombs, where he gave his name as William Jackson, and pleaded not guilty. He was committed in default of $3,000 bail to answer two charges of grand larceny.

DE CHARLATTA'S ENTERTAINMENT.

The case of Garrigga de Charlatta, who was held by Police Justice Smith on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses, was before Judge Daniels, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on writs of habeas corpus and certiorari. Charlatta is accused of retaining subscriptions for an entertainment which was not given. His counsel, Henry C. Bowen, asked for the prisoner's discharge, but Judge Daniels denied the application, saying he thought sufficient was shown to warrant an inquiry by the Grand Jury. He remanded Charlatta to await the action of that body, reducing the bail, however, from $1,500 to $500.

THE HORSE WHICH REMEMBERED.

The Omaha *Republican* tells this story of a horse: "Old Jack, one of the horses that hauled No. 3 engine for months, was purchased 30 months ago by Carl Woodworth, who has worked him on an express wagon since then. On Saturday week, one of No. 3's horses being under the weather, old Jack was borrowed from Mr. Woodworth for the time being. When the fire alarm sounded that night, although old Jack hadn't been in fire service for two and one-half years, he went from the stable at the top of the hill to his position at the pole of the engine, and when the horse returned to the house, and old Jack was unhitched from the engine, he pranced directly to his stall."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 6.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$1,000 Mil. & St. P.		100 C. C. & I.	80
do.	97¾	200 Pittsburg	78
1,000 K.P.L.No.1s.	16	200 Rech.-river	48
$20 C.—scrip	41¾	100 do.	48
200 Del. & Had.	54¼	200 do.	47⅞
do.	54⅜	100 do.	47⅞
400 do.	54⅜	300 do.	47⅞
800 Western Union	82¾	2600 do.	47⅞
600 do.	82½	100 North-west. pf.	72⅝
500 do.	82⅝	100 do.	73
100 do.	82½	100 St. Paul	43¾
100 do.	82	100 do.	43¾
100 do.	82⅛	200 do.	44
100 do.	82⅜	900 do.	44¼
100 do.	82½	100 C., M. & St. Pa

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ARMENIAN CAMPAIGN.

ARMENIA AND THE CAMPAIGN OF 1877. By C. B. Norman. London, Paris, and New-York: Cassell, Petter & Galpin.

Capt. Norman's modest apology for this work would be almost superfluous had it no other recommendation than its eight excellent maps, the most indispensable and therefore most uniformly neglected essential of any military history. But the comparative obscurity in which the very striking and picturesque vicissitudes of the Armenian campaign have hitherto been kept by the surpassing importance of the operations in European Turkey, render a clear and straightforward narrative of the former, such as the present volume supplies, doubly valuable.

The movements chronicled by our author may be briefly summarized as follows: The Russians, crossing the border near Alexandropol, (April 23,) advanced upon Erzeroum in three columns. The left, under Gen. Tergukassoff, a native Armenian, captured Bayazid on the 26th, and his countryman Loris-Melikoff invested Kars with the centre. Meanwhile Gen. Komaroff, on the right, stormed Ardahan (May 17) and advanced by Pennek upon Olti, which he occupied May 28. On the approach of the Turks, however, Komaroff, finding himself too weak to hold his ground unsupported, fell back upon the Ardahan. On the left the Russians were for a time successful. Tergukassoff occupied Zaidikan on the 9th of June, and defeated the Turks with severe loss at Taghir on the 16th, but was forced to retreat by the threatening appearance in his rear of a Turkish column from Van. In the meantime Loris-Melikoff, leaving a sufficient force to press the siege of Kars, moved down the Erzeroum highroad with his main body and assaulted, on the 25th of June, Mukhtar Pasha's position on the plateau of Zewin The attack, though gallantly pressed, was made, with almost inconceivable folly, on the most precipitous and inaccessible side of the plateau, and the natural result was a total and sanguinary defeat, the Russians losing, on the very lowest estimate, nearly 3,000 men. This overthrow was the Plevna of the campaign. The beaten army fell back in disorder; Bayazid was retaken, all but the citadel, by the Turkish troops from Van; and Mukhtar, following up his success, pressed back the Russians toward the frontier, and raised the siege of Kars on the 9th July. The gallant Tergukassoff, who, emulating Havelock's exploit at Lucknow, broke the leaguer of Bayazid and brought off the garrison of the citadel, was driven back over the border; two battles near Kars (Aug. 18 and 25) ended unfavorably for the Russians, and when the month closed the sole trophy of conquest remaining to the latter was the little fortress of Ardahan. The success of the Turks seemed already assured, when the arrival of strong reinforcements emboldened the Russian leaders to reassume the offensive. The first attempt (Oct. 2) was a failure, but the second, (Oct. 15,) supported by a turning movement for which Mukhtar's overconfidence offered disastrous facilities, inflicted upon the triumphant Osmanli a crushing defeat. From that moment the star of Turkey declined as rapidly as it had risen. The retreat upon Erzeroum, the surrender of Kars, Mukhtar's defeat on the Devi-Boyun Heights, the investment of the Armenian capital, followed in rapid succession, and when the coming of Winter put a period to active operations, the Russian cause had triumphed as completely in Asia as in Europe.

Our author evidently thinks little of the alleged influence of the Daghestan insurrection in causing the collapse of the Russian Summer campaign, justly attributing the latter to the utter demoralization produced by the disaster at Zewin—a verdict amply born out by the exactly similar results that followed the defeat of Plevna, where no such excuse could be pleaded. While extolling Tergukassoff as the only Russian General who showed real military skill, he stigmatizes in the strongest terms the glaring incapacity of Loris-Melikoff and his other colleagues; nor is he more complimentary to their opponents, with the exception of the gallant Hungarian refugee, Faizi Pasha. "I know not," he says, "to which nation to assign the palm of military incapacity;" and this bitter criticism is fully sustained by the instances which he proceeds to give. On the one hand, we find the Russians advancing to their most serious task with utterly inadequate forces, and deliberately assaulting a strong position, of which they possessed an excellent map, at a point where it was absolutely unscalable; on the other, we have the Turkish gonadiers going into a desperate battle with 10 rounds of ball-cartridge per man, the ammunition train being, as usual, miles in the rear; while in another part of the work we read that "on the 3d of May, 86 of the guns sent from Constantinople to arm Erzeroum were still lying on the beach, just as they were disembarked. On the 23d, these pieces, thanks to the untiring energy of that indefatigable officer, Lieut.-Gen. Djameel Pasha, had reached Baiboort, 66 miles from this; and to-day, 28 days after—thanks to the apathy, listlessness, and criminal neglect of the Erzeroum officials—they are still lying at Baiboort, and the earthworks on the Devi-Boyun are still unarmed." In a word, the whole narrative reads like an expansion of the pithy axiom that "war is a series of mistakes, and he wins who makes the fewest."

The writer credits Mukhtar Pasha himself with more energy, as well as humanity, than popular belief has ascribed to him, laying the blame of the Turkish disaster chiefly upon insufficient supplies and the apathy of Ismail Pasha, the Koordish Governor-General of Erzeroum. The whole work does full justice to the patient and unflinching devotion of the Ottoman soldiery, of which many touching instances are recorded; but nothing can be more fiercely emphatic than our author's denunciations of the suicidal neglect and mismanagement of the Turkish Administration. In fact, a better corrective to the easy optimism of Col. Baker, could hardly be imagined; but it would be unfair to attribute either partiality or exaggeration to statements which are, from first to last, the unmistakable utterances of one who has seen with his own eyes the monstrous evils which he describes, and has been goaded by them into honest and manly indignation. And certainly, when we read of native authorities flatly refusing the means of transport to hospital necessaries intended for their own men—"hundreds of soldiers, badly hit, walking the whole 130 miles from Serbatan to Erzeroum," from sheer want of ambulances or even carts—wounded men lying unbanded for days—armies without forage, fuel, Winter clothing, or even a single doctor—medical officers deliberately stating that "the Porte prefers its soldiers to die rather than that they should become pensioners on the State"—we can only wonder that an army so circumstanced should have been able to hold its ground for a day.

The chapter on "Turkish Administration in Armenia," though undoubtedly one of the most important in the book, can only be passingly indicated here, being too long for quotation, and too valuable for abridgment. The same thing may be said of the very able résumé of Prince Paskievitch's Armenian campaign in 1828-9, which closes the work. The latter is chiefly interesting as a very striking example of the way in which events repeat themselves—the blockade of Batoum, the capture of Ardahan, the siege and surrender of Kars, the battle of Zewin, the victorious advance of the Russians upon Erzeroum, the investment and final capitulation, figuring as prominently in the campaign of Gen. "Erivanski," half a century ago, as in that of Gens. Loris-Melikoff and Tergukassoff during the past twelvemonth.

The supplementary statistics at the contending forces, though a model of circumstantial detail, have been made too familiar by Col. Baker and other writers to need recapitulation; but any one meditating a tour throughout Armenia could desire no better guide-book than the "Fourth Appendix," which describes every feature of the country with the minuteness of Herodotus. Our author's brief and emphatic summary of its condition under Turkish rule is doubly impressive as coming from one who was avowedly a philo-Turk when he first entered the province:

"I have seen misrule in native States in India; I have seen Oriental vice and profligacy among the higher classes of her Majesty's Eastern subjects; I have studied the Oriental character for some years, and flattered myself that I knew a little about it. These pages will show how much I learned that no words could exaggerate the misrule that exists in Asiatic Turkey, (where Christian and Mohammedan alike groan under an intolerable yoke,) and that the debauched Fatah is an innocent compared with the majority of Pashas."

A little further on occurs another passage, which, with all necessary allowance for the military *esprit du corps* of the writer, is well worth laying to heart, under existing circumstances:

"We know Russia's armed strength. The events of the last few months have thoroughly opened our eyes to the exaggerated views formerly held of her power. She has no idea of our power; and as this war has proved the value of infantry, the uselessness of untrained artillery fire, as, if we go to war, we will prove that our infantry are still the finest-trained soldiers in the world. I have no doubt that a battalion of native troops, organized as they now are, would prove more than a match for any battalion the Czar could put against them; and as for the cavalry of the Army of the Caucasus, our Indian irregular cavalry, I am convinced, could walk round them. If Russia, overpowered by conceit at her recent successes, rushes into war with us, she will, I believe, emerge a crippled and third-rate power."

Altogether, our author may fairly claim to have produced a very readable work, and one which, if less brilliant than some others of its kind, certainly leaves nothing to be desired in the way of solid information.

ANOTHER COMMENTARY.

A NEW TESTAMENT COMMENTARY FOR ENGLISH READERS. By various writers. Edited by John Charles Ellicott, D. D., Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. Vol. I. New-York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Quarto. pp. 607.

One almost shudders at the sight of a new commentary on the Scriptures. They are too often either dry and dull, or radical and wicked, and one may as well trust his own interpretations as those of the commentator. But there are some notable exceptions. The German works of Dr. Heinrich Meyer, and the English volumes of Bishop Wordsworth, and of the late Dean Alford have a reputation which has been deservedly gained, but none of them are adapted for the use of persons who are not critical scholars, and the Christian Knowledge Society's brief commentary, thoroughly excellent as it is for plain persons, does not answer the more significant questions which people are asking about the New Testament. There has been for a long time great need of a modern commentary on the Scriptures, a commentary which took into account the position in which intelligent and thoughtful people stand toward the Bible to-day, and which met the increasing desire to enter more deeply into the "true inwardness" of the sacred writings. At last this need has been met with a reasonable amount of success in what will be known as Bishop Ellicott's English Commentary. The Bishop has shown himself often so persistently wrong-headed in dealing with the large questions of English ecclesiastical politics, and even with the questions of modern doubt, that we feared the new commentary might show an incompetent hand, but his task is simply that of overseer. The solid work is done by others, and the treatment of the Gospels, which the volume already published contains, could hardly in England have been placed in the hands of more competent persons than Rev. Dr. E. H. Plumptre and Rev. H. W. Watkins, both leading Professors in King's College, London. The work has been prepared for two classes of readers, "those who doubt the full authority of Scripture, but who would rejoice to have those doubts dissipated, and that much larger class that (by God's blessing) doubt not but desire more fully to realise and understand." It is a thoroughly English commentary, both in the exclusion of the processes of scholarship which are abundant in Wordsworth and Alford, and in the honesty and soberness of its comments. We have read many commentaries in which it was a question which to admire the most, the success of the writer in interjecting his own personality into the Bible story, or his easy way of ignoring acknowledged difficulties. Bishop Ellicott, in his frank and delightful preface, says that, while abstruse questions have not been ignored, every effort has been made to set forth the deep life of the written word to every truth-seeking and unbiased reader. This purpose has been realized in the Commentary. It aims at much, but it more than meets what it claims to do. Its comments are those of our time and age, and they are what readers will regard as "life to the inner soul, as well as light to the appreciative mind." There is a consideration for the questions people are asking to-day, which we have never seen treated with equal fullness in any other commentary—not a letting-down of the work to arguments for Christian evidences, but the frank and open dealing with the questions every reader desires to have answered, and the readiness to say that nothing can be known when such is the fact. That this will meet the approval of some students of Scripture cannot be expected, but the Commentary has candidly faced the difficulties which meet us in the Bible, and states every point as it is. There is no attempt to mystify passages or make a special show of learning. Prof. Plumptre's general introduction is the model of what such an introduction should be. It meets the requirements of the case. It gives the story of the origin of the New Testament, of its literary history, and of the relation of its several parts to one another in such a way that the ordinary English reader can go the Gospels with a thousand prepossessions put aside. Here is just what one wants to know. And the shorter introductions to each Gospel have the same character. The results of ample study are given, but not its processes, and what is true of the introductions is characteristic of the whole work. It is readable, because it tells one what he wants to know, and it is not tiresome, because it gives you in a nutshell what other commentators spread out over several pages. In examining critical or text passages, we also find the work tolerably impartial. Though prepared by clergymen of the English Church, it is not marked through and through with the sign-posts of that body, and yet it has no Rome-ward leanings. It seems to have been the purpose of its writers to be honest and fair at every point, and this is really its chief and great excellence. A characteristic specimen of the notes is given in the following comment on the passage in St. Matthew, where Christ says to Peter: "I will give unto thee the keys of the kingdom of heaven." It has been, and still is, the starting-point of bitter controversy, and this is the way in which Prof. Plumptre puts the case:

"A few words will, it is believed, be sufficient to put the claims and the controversies which have had their starting point in these words on their right footing. It may be briefly noted (1) that it is at least doubtful (not to claim too much for the interpretation already above) whether the pass. refers to the rock in which the Church was to be built; (2) that it is doubtful (though that is not the place to discuss the question) whether Peter was ever in any real sense Bishop of the Church of Rome, or in any way associated with its foundation; (3) that there is not the slightest ground for the transmission of the power conferred on him to his successors in that supposed episcopate; (4) as just stated, that the power was not given to him alone, but equally to all the disciples; (5) that the power of the keys, no less than that of 'binding and loosing,' was not sacerdotal, but belonged to the office of a scribe or teacher. As a matter of interpretation, the passage stands free from this very stumble on a level with that which sees the supremacy of the successors of St. Peter in the 'two great lights' of Genesis i. 16, or the 'two swords' of Luke xxii. 38. The claims of the Church of Rome rest, such as they are, on the greatness of her history, on her association with the imperial city, on the work done by her as the 'light of the west' in ages of darkness, on the imposing aspect of her imagined unity; but to build them upon the promise to Peter is but the idlest of fantastic dreams."

The way in which he explains the Temptation shows the reverent realism of the Commentary: "There is no reason to look on this narrative as an exception to the general rule. The very difference in the order of the temptations is, as far as it goes, against the idea of a supernatural revelation, [made to the Apostles.] There remains, then, the conclusion that we have here that which originated in some communication from our Lord's own lips to one of His disciples, His own record of the experience of those 40 days. So taken, it will be seen that all is coherent, and in some sense (marvelous as the whole is) natural, throwing light on our Lord's past life, explaining much that followed in His teaching." Prof. Watkins, in acknowledging the sources of his help in commenting on St. John's Gospel, says that he is most indebted to Dr. Meyer, though he widely dissented from the somewhat rationalistic conclusions of the great German commentator.

It is impossible to fix the rank of a new commentary when only one volume out of three is before the public. The near publication of the *Speaker's Commentary* on the New Testament will give a proper standard of comparison, but it can safely be said that for purely English readers who go to the Bible for guidance amid newly developing difficulties and perplexities, or for vivid, fresh and enduring truth; for light, and not light only, but life speaking to life, this Commentary, if completed as it has been begun, is likely to give very general satisfaction. Each one will miss something which he hoped to find, but he will find so much which satisfies his intellect, so much which accords with his spiritual needs, so much which he has looked for always in various commentaries but seldom found, that he will not feel that he can do without the present work. Clergymen will be helped by it in their spiritual understanding of the New Testament, but the ordinary reader will find in it, first, that general and candid statement of the actual position in which the sacred writings stand, which is necessary to enable one to approach them with clear intelligence, and, then, that incisive kind of comment which reaches to the inner and spiritual significance of the text, while it does not disregard the usual explanatory apparatus, or hesitate to express everything in unpedantic English. The work grows upon one, and there is nothing in it which can be spared, or which any one can well pass by. For the average student of Scripture it is decidedly the best work of the kind which we have. Its only drawback is the high cost of the English work, which E. P. Dutton & Co. only import as a special edition for the American market.

LITERARY NOTES.

—*Marmorne* has reached a second edition in England.

—A *Biography of General la Marmora* is to be written by Signor Giuseppe Massari.

—It is proposed to hold a literary congress in Paris during the forthcoming Exhibition.

—The late Sir W. Stirling-Maxwell's *Antwerp Delivered* will be brought out in May by David Douglas, the Edinburgh publisher.

—Rev. A. J. Church's *Stories from Homer* has met with such success that he is engaged upon a companion volume of *Stories from Virgil*.

—Mr. James T. Fields' *Family Library of English Poets* is in an advanced state of preparation, and will make a book of 1,000 pages.

—Carneth Read is about to issue, through C. Kegan Paul & Co., a book on the *Theory of Logic*, in which he attempts to show the objective character of the science.

—Robert Browning, in a metre hitherto unemployed by him, will very shortly publish the two poems he has been engaged upon, under the titles *La Saisiaz* and *The Two Poets of Croisic*.

—Houghton, Osgood & Co. have in press a pamphlet by Hon. J. B. Howe, of Indiana, on *Monetary and Political Fallacies*. The same house will also soon reissue his *Dialogues on Political Economy*.

—H. Luttman Johnson, of the Bengal Civil Service, has written a noteworthy pamphlet on *Indian Finance: A Short Sketch for Non-Indian Readers*. It is published in London by W. H. Allen & Co.

—Prof. A. H. Sayce, of Oxford University, says that Prof. Max Müller's great work is progressing fast, and that it will not be long before the first installment of the *Sacred Books of the World* is given to the public.

—Rev. Dr. Batterson's account of *The American Episcopate*, in press by J. B. Lippincott & Co., will give the lives of the most prominent Bishops, from the earliest foundation of the Church in this country to the present day.

—Under the title of "Ethics from the Edda," Karl Blind contributes to the *University Magazine* for April a systematic treatment of the rules of life among the ancient Germanic nations, with illustrations from their poetry.

—Still another book which Harper & Brothers have in hand is a little treatise on *The School and the Family*, in which the true relations of both are set forth by Mr. John Kennedy, formerly connected with their educational department.

—G. P. Putnam's Sons could hardly have better timed the issue of their volume on *International Politics* than now. The warlike news is such that the important essays of leading men on the various phases of the Eastern question will be read with special interest.

—Mr. R. Cust's work on the *Languages of India*, will appear in England during the present month. It will contain maps, biographical lists, and complete accounts, linguistic, historical, statistical, and geographical, of the multitudinous tribes of India, so far as can at present be known.

—Mr. B. P. Shillaber, well-known to the public as "Mrs. Partington," and for many years one of the editorial writers on the Boston *Post*, has written a book for boys, in which Mrs. Partington and Ike are introduced in such a way that every boy will see himself as in a glass, and old boys will be made to remember that they were once boys themselves. It will be published by Lee & Shepard in the Fall.

—The late James Hain Friswell was specially popular as a social essayist of the lighter sort. The first series of *The Gentle Life*, his best-known work, passed through more than a score of editions; and the second series of *The Gentle Life, About in the World*, (1864;) *Varia: Readings from Rare Books*, (1866;) *Other People's Windows*, *A Series of Sketches*, (1868;) and *The Better Self*, (1875,) were all favorably received by the reading public as containing considerable information pleasantly reproduced. His contributions to periodical literature continued almost to the last day of his life, which ended March 12.

—The Episcopal Church Book Society some years ago found that the attempt to make a religious denomination publish its own literature was a mistake. E. P. Dutton & Co. have become the publishers of Sunday-school books for this Church, and the working capital of the old society long ago disappeared in stereotype plates. The Methodist Book Concern, about which much talk was made two or three years ago, which has been quoted as a great religious and literary enterprise, and which has heretofore paid the salaries of the Methodist Bishops, has at last struck bottom. The committee report for the last year that "most of the depositories have been unmade-Asts, and at many there have been material

THE SAN STEFANO TREATY.

RUSSIA'S STRATEGIC ADVANTAGES.

DIFFERENT ARTICLES IN THE TREATY DISCUSSED—STRUGGLING OVER A DISJOINTED EMPIRE—THE POSSIBILITY OF A CONGRESS—LIBERTY OF GREECE AND CARE OF BULGARIANS—STRENGTH OF THE ARMY OF INVASION—THE POLICY OF AUSTRIA AND ENGLAND—QUESTIONS WORTHY OF CONSIDERATION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Sunday, March 24, 1878.

The *Journal Officiel* of St. Petersburg has communicated a summary of the San Stefano Treaty; the Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* has seen and analyzed its text, and both versions agree with the details already published. There is, then, nothing either new or important to be learned there, and public interest continues to be centred in the one question: Will its conditions be sanctioned by the rest of Europe? Russia has been asked by England if she would or would not submit the different articles to the discussion of the congress, and Russia has not yet replied. There is a rumor that the Czar is disposed to make some concessions, and one enthusiastic believer in the omnipotence of diplomacy has recently telegraphed from Vienna that "on all the points there are doors open to the rectification of the congress." But they are difficult to find, these "open doors," except it may be on those questions of secondary order, on which alone Russia admits a European revision. In every treaty, even after an exchange of signatures, there are certain points whose vagueness is remedied later by international commissions, and the treaty of San Stefano is a definite instrument, of which only some few unfinished details will be left to Europe, or, rather, to Austria, in concert with Russia and the Porte.

The first of these is in relation to the frontiers of Montenegro. A European commission is to put into execution the boundary lines established by the treaty, but as it is easy to foresee that, sooner or later, some new conflicts may arise between this turbulent nationality and its hereditary enemy, Russia and Austria are designated as the official mediators in every quarrel. The agreement of the Western powers is also necessary to sanction the choice of the future Prince of Bulgaria, who is to be elected by the people and confirmed by the Sultan. But a Russian Commissioner is to aid the Prince in his labors of administration and military organization during a twelvemonth, and only after the reforms have been completed, and their happy effects experienced by the grateful population, can the other powers demand that their delegates also shall be admitted as coadjutors to the imperial Commissioner to discuss the figure of the annual tribute which Bulgaria is to pay to her suzerain. Finally, Austria is invited to confer with Russia and Turkey on the question of the future autonomy and organization of Bosnia and the Herzegovine. This seems to be the enumeration of all the details which Russia is disposed to submit to the appreciation of outsiders, and in classing them as relatively unimportant there is no misnomer. Concerning the retrocession of Bessarabia, Prince Gortschakoff declares categorically that it would be a personal insult to the Czar to permit any discussion whatever, and the strategic importance of this province is too great to leave any hope that the Chancellor will abate his pretensions.

The question of the Dardanelles is incontestibly a European one, yet the text of article 24 of the treaty disposes of the matter summarily, and without the slightest reference to Europe, by saying "that the Straits shall be free to neutral merchant ships, both in peace and during a war, and that the Porte shall not be permitted to establish a fictitious blockade in the Black Sea." The omission of any reference to vessels of war evidently means that, as heretofore, they will be excluded, but the maintenance of the *status quo ante* on this point has no longer the same importance, and it is doubtful whether England will consent to the arrangement; for the Montenegrin ports on the Adriatic, and the Bulgarian harbor of Cavala, on the Ægean, will be entirely at the service of Russia, whose fleets can now winter in the Mediterranean instead of passing six months of the year in the Baltic. Without a doubt this article, at least, might have been formally reserved for the discussions of the congress, but the Russian and Turkish plenipotentiaries seem to have definitely decided otherwise, and the latter by the last article of the treaty have been interdicted by their Government all right to make any objection or complaint whatever on any and every clause. The territorial modifications are curious; Montenegro, Russia's especial favorite, gets about double as much as she could reasonably expect, either on the basis of the *uti possidetis* or the principle of nationalities, as her annexed provinces are inhabited exclusively by Catholic or Mussulman Albanians, without, as they take much pride in declaring, the slightest admixture of Sclavonic blood. Servia has not been so generously treated, and her aspirations are by no means satisfied; but she has a good slice of the Turkish cake, and will extend southward nearly to the Montenegrin boundary, where a narrow strip of territory will just admit of the construction of a military road leading into Bosnia.

THE MAP OF EUROPE.

Petermann's ethnographical chart seems to have been selected as a basis for the delimitation of Bulgaria, whose frontiers are as irregular as the zigzags described by that spiritualistic machine, planchette, when in the hands of a medium. On the south of the new principality, however, ethnography has given way to considerations of a more practical nature, and the plenipotentiaries were evidently unable to resist the attractions of the sea. Salonica has been graciously left to Turkey, but Bulgaria reaches to within five miles of the town, which will thus lose its suburbs, and Cavala will become a Bulgarian port. The Athenian press wails in anguish over this absorption of 2,000,000 of Hellenes by the descendants of the "hideous ravagers of the fifth century," and, although there is an immense deal of patriotic exaggeration in this estimate, the Bulgarization of even half that number of Greeks will be a very wholesale measure. And what can be said of the Ottoman Empire after its manipulation at San Stefano? Three disjointed fragments remain, without any possible cohesion between them. The first of these is Constantinople, entirely cut off from all communication with the others. The second will comprise Thessaly, Epirus, and part of Albania; and the third is to take in Bosnia and the Herzegovine, only connected with the rest by a "military road," always subject to be intercepted. All the centre of the empire, every spot of fertile ground, has been taken, leaving simply the purlieus of its ancient dominion, a derisive fiction to which the sanction of Europe will be demanded, under the pompous title of "guarantees for the preservation of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire."

Meanwhile, the Russians are closing in on Constantinople. The treaty allows them three months' delay after the conclusion of the official peace before they need evacuate the conquered territory, and we may be assured that they will not willingly forego one of their advantages. It is still possible that the congress may meet, but that it will accomplish anything satisfactory or durable is altogether another question. The only point at issue now is whether the treaty in its entirety shall be submitted for discussion; but, admitting that the diplomatists do come together, each power retains its liberty of action, and if either Russia or England be dissatisfied with the result of the deliberations, what is there except the sword to decide the matter? England still harps upon the introduction of Greece to the European concert, and trusts to Hellenic antagonism to dyke the Sclavonic flood. But, master stroke of policy as this is considered to be by British statesmen, has the idea been sufficiently matured to allow of its immediate application? Fifty years ago, "Liberty in Greece!" was the rallying cry of all the liberals throughout Christendom; but the results of that Crusade, which first shattered the power of Turkey at Navarino, are not of a nature to inspire much confidence in the self-governing capacities of the Hellenes, and have provoked the well-merited sneers and censure of the very press which now advocates the re-establishment of a Byzantine Empire, entirely losing sight of the steady, methodical preparations made by Russia during nearly a century to assure her own supremacy. The long-declared protectress of all the Christians of the East, even so late as the Cretan insurrection of 1867 her influence was felt in everything touching their interests. But gradually her system changed, and judging that it would be good policy to concentrate her action upon some special point, she presented herself as the champion of the Sclavs, among whom, with her usual cleverness, she selected as her particular protégés the Bulgarians, the only people, perhaps, throughout all the East without a literature, or even literature, and, I may add, without patriotism. Devoid of imagination and of character, they offered a fine field for Russian administrative and civilizing operations, and, besides, occupied a good central position in the Balkan Peninsula, whose limits might be extended indefinitely in all directions.

Official Bulgaria only exists north of the Hæmus, but there are Bulgarians everywhere from the Danube to the Archipelago, and all Russian statesmen appreciated the value of the province as an instrument of Turkish disintegration. The leading part in the first act of this drama was played, ten years ago, by Gen. Ignatieff, and Europe did not take in the importance of the establishment of a Bulgarian Exarchate independent of the Ecumenical Patriarch of Constantinople. No one cared for this petty religious schism, no one noticed that by it were traced the general lines of the political and ecclesiastical creations which now excite the astonishment and apprehensions of the continent. Blamed as impolitic for thus disuniting peoples of kindred faith, and promoting discord where union seemed a necessity, events have shown the cleverness of the diplomatic General. In the firman granted by Abd ul Aziz recognizing the Bulgarian Exarchate, appears for the first time, ecclesiastically, the notion of a Bulgarian in its widest limits, and the map just traced by the Turkish plenipotentiaries themselves at Adrianople, is nothing but the corollary of the firman, and, so to speak, the political side of the Bulgarian diocese.

England has sneered at or bullied the Greeks for 50 years; Russia has neglected no means of binding the Bulgarians to her cause. Their young men were invited to Russia en masse and educated at the expense of the State in the colleges of Odessa, Nicolaieff, and Kiew, specially established for the Russification of the future population of the Bulgarian Administration. Bulgaria was deluged with Russian books and newspapers and periodicals. Sclavic relief societies in St. Petersburg and Moscow sent their agents into the peninsula to create there a psychological condition appropriate to the contemplated designs. Next, insurrectionary Bulgarian committees were formed in Roumania, with a central bureau at Bucharest, under the occult direction of the Russian Consul-General, and protected by the more or less willfully blind Minister, Bratiano. In 1868 and 1869 bands of armed men crossed the Danube, always suppressed by Turkey and always disavowed by Russia, but all successful in keeping alive the animosity against the Turks, and in developing the revolutionary instincts of the population. The study in detail of all this diplomatic strategy would be curious and interesting, but space is wanting, and I must pass to the consideration of recent events.

SUPERFICIAL CIVILIZATION.

The Russians are skillful in the preparation of their enterprises, but they fail in their execution, and not unfrequently their administrators spoil the work of the diplomatists. Russian civilization is superficial. Of her 80,000,000 subjects only a small minority are well educated, and even they have a certain contempt for Europe, an extreme vanity leading them to believe in the existence of peculiar Sclavonic principles which are the germs of all future civilization, a strange medley of confused ideas where socialism and nihilism are blended in large proportion. Admirable for national conquest, unequaled as revolutionary agents, the Russians appear to be incapable of any practical work of reform. Their administration is a hotbed of abuses, for whose correction laws worthy of Draco have been framed, all having precisely the value of so much waste paper. The curious revelations of Mr. Outine—himself a Russian—will show the value of the results obtained by Prince Tcherkassy and his staff of "civil" officials, chosen exclusively from among the officers of the Imperial Guard. The first measure was the formation of a commission to collect the materials necessary to a full knowledge of the interior situation of the country. It met on the 3d of May, in a little Roumanian town, and on the 21st of May published a pamphlet of nine sheets, which was simply a compilation from some French and German books of travel and essays on Bulgaria. Mr. Outine pretends that of these 18 days' interval, 15 were employed by the printers, and that three sufficed for the labors of the commission, which contemptuously refused to accept any of the suggestions offered to them by a delegation of Bulgarian notables, who were severely snubbed and informed that they would not be considered as representatives of the nation; that Bulgaria neither had nor would have any political representation, and that the sooner they got rid of all such reveries the better it would be for all parties. How Princes Tcherkassy and his assistants took care of their own interests can be best judged from Mr. Outine's own words: "It is only natural that the Administration should be supported from the resources of the country. It is notorious that the Russians proposed to deliver Bulgaria from the Turkish yoke; but when we look at the salaries of the Governors, sub-Governors, Chiefs of Police, and others, we are led to ask which of the two, Turks or Russians, weighed most heavily on Bulgarian pockets. Each of the 15 Governors is to receive an annual salary of 7,000 rubles, ($5,600,) with 10,000 rubles more, for which he is not bound to account, for incidental expenses; the sub-Governors are rated at 4,500 rubles salary, and 6,000 for extras; the other officials are in a similar proportion. Traveling expenses, on the basis adopted in Turkestan, lodging, and subsistence are to be supplied by the respective municipalities."

The Administration is doubtless well satisfied with this régime, but it seems that the natives do not take in all its beauties, and complain that they have a sterner master than before. Nor do the Russians feel much sympathy for their "emancipated brethren," regarding them as mere hewers of wood and drawers of water, with whom they must act rigorously and vigorously. The *nagaïka* (knout) is to their mind the most practical means of civilization. "Without the *nagaïka*," says a Russian Governor to Mr. Outine, "I could accomplish nothing. Its mean daily distribution in every district is from 200 to 300 blows, and the people are beginning to regard it as the most effectual instrument of their deliverance." Prince Tcherkassy himself never hesitated to declare that his reforms were in no way influenced by any speculative ideas, and that his only object was "to turn the Bulgarian into a good Russian." Perhaps these proceedings are somewhat brutal, and the condition of Bulgaria is not an idyl, but they are remarkably effective, and if the diplomatists at Berlin next month do not break up in a row, it will be at once interesting and instructive to follow the progress of Russian orthodoxy in its singular civilizing mission.

To judge from the operations yesterday on 'Change, the leading Continental financiers are withdrawing their capitals from speculation through fear of a failure even in the preliminary negotiations for the assembling of the congress, at which, in any case, all the powers will present themselves on what may be called a war footing, that is to say, prepared for any eventuality, and an examination of the respective condition of the three nations most likely to be drawn into conflict would offer some interest. For the present I will confine myself to Russia, while the strategic position gained by the recent movements of her troops, the forces now at her command, those of which she can dispose in the future, the resources of her vast empire, and the mode of turning them to the best account are all questions worthy of consideration.

STRENGTH OF THE RUSSIAN FORCES.

Some of them have already been discussed and resolved by certain organs of the foreign press, and the *Daily Telegraph*, of London, has even published a letter—alleged to be the composition of an officer of Gen. Gourtko's staff—which represents the mustering of the Russian Army as extremely critical. According to the testimony of this warrior, who, I am inclined to think, is a military Mrs. Harris, the strength of the Russian troops in the Balkan peninsula is greatly exaggerated. He estimates that there are but 60,000 between Adrianople and San Stefano; 40,000 in Northern Roumelia, under Zimmerman, and 100,000 with the Czarewitch, along the Danube, to watch Austria—in all 200,000 men, of whom 30,000 occupy the Roumanian principalities. He gives—and cites Gen. Gourtko as his authority—225,000 as the number of killed, wounded, and sick, 16,000 having been lost in the passage of the Balkans, and deduces the conclusion that, of the 425,000 troops originally mobilized, more than one-half are already out of service. Then he contends that the war material is unserviceable, that the soldiers are completely disorganized and demoralized, and that the last reinforcements received by the army of invasion are nothing but raw recruits, badly drilled and of deficient physique, whom Gourtko refused to incorporate with his old regiments. As to the final successes of the campaign, this "military" correspondent considers them overrated, and doubts the recurrence of a similar piece of good luck as Suleiman's retreat, with 60,000 troops, from Philippopolis, before two *sotnias* of Cossacks. Now, Russian officers are patriotic gentlemen, and would scarcely risk their honor and their life by such damaging revelations as the above to a paper so avowedly hostile to their country's cause as the *Telegraph*. These must, therefore, be accepted with many grains of allowance, although, if they are exact, the Russian Army is seriously compromised, and a simultaneous action by Austria and England might imperil its very existence.

But, gratifying as the reflection that Russia is in a critical position may be to the British mind, I will venture to advance the opinion that "the officer of Gen. Gourtko's staff" has not examined the military situation from every point of view, and that it is, on the contrary, strategically immensely formidable. Russia is not only absolutely mistress of all the fortresses commanding the Danube, both in Bulgaria and Roumania, but she also holds the mouths of the river, all of which constitute an admirable line of defense against Austria, whence her flanks and rear would have been threatened had the Hungarians succeeded in their war programme while the Ottoman armies were still in the field. Nor can it be doubted that, on the first hostile demonstration, Russia would seize on Varna, and thus support on this point her base of operations, which will rest now, not on the Carpathians, but on the Danube and the Euxine. With her communications entirely open to Odessa, Nicolaieff, and the Crimean ports, all her stores can be brought directly by sea from her southern provinces, and the limited accommodations of the Roumanian railways be entirely put out of the question. Of course, this view is based upon the supposition of Turkey's neutrality or connivance; but, in the present state of affairs, this is anything but improbable. If it also subject to another eventuality: that England may land a corps d'armée at some point in Roumelia, force the passage of the Bosphorus into the Black Sea, and thus turn the positions of the Russian Army and destroy its communications with its base. But with all this, Russia's strategic advantages secured by the San Stefano Treaty will remain, unless there be a combined action of Austria and England. Against either assailant alone, she can hold her own successfully. I know but imperfectly what is going on in Vienna. All the foreign newspaper correspondents have been, for several days, extremely circumspect, but local gossip announces that a great change of feeling in favor of Russia is beginning to be manifested, and that constant secret interviews take place between the Emperor and two German Princes, Alexander of Hesse, and Pierre D'Oldenburg, both of whom are connected with the reigning family in Russia. The telegraphic dispatches supplement the above, and after at first denying that an alliance with England was ever on the tapis, and that it would be useless, as Russia's moderation would consent to modifications of the treaty, and finally assert that the alliance has been formally declined.

I think, then, that the Austrian policy may be summed up thus: Refusal of all diplomatic action in common with England; adhesion to the Russian programme concerning the congress, the Russian proposals being considered satisfactory and those of England exorbitant; and lastly, an appreciation becoming every day more favorable of the treaty, which even Count Andrassy begins to look upon as inoffensive. The English press discusses the question whether England or Russia is most interested in the meeting of the congress. The sanction of the plenipotentiaries would certainly be a great triumph for Russian diplomacy, but, after all, Russia is one of the *beati possidentis* of Prince de Bismarck's apothegm, and, as it is perfectly understood that the decisions of the majority can in no way bind the dissentient minority, her situation would not be materially affected in any way. With England the case is somewhat different. She has abstained for some time from participation in Continental affairs, and it would perhaps be wise if her statesmen should listen to what may be said by those of other powers, if it were only to learn what is thought of her influence in Europe. Still, it must be admitted that a congress without the participation of England would be the presage of incalculable calamities, and would be almost equivalent to a rupture with Russia. To a superficial observer it seems well nigh impossible that a mere metaphysical difficulty, on a question of form, should be fraught with such serious consequences, but whoever has followed attentively the various phases of opinion in England, whoever has measured the intensity of the feelings entertained toward Russia, must be only astonished that the conflict has been so long delayed. I can only hope, but I dare not believe, that the pessimists are wrong.

GIFT TO THE PENNSYLVANIA MUSEUM.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Friday says:

"Such of our people as have made visits to the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art at Memorial Hall will remember the fine East India Collection there. This was part of the exhibit of the India Section in the British Department at the Centennial, and attracted a great deal of attention. It is valuable in a money point of view, and is exceedingly interesting on all accounts. When the Trustees of the Pennsylvania Museum were preparing to open Memorial Hall as an aid to its industrial School, they thought themselves quite fortunate, and with good reason, that they had secured the India collection referred to as a temporary loan for a brief period. They are still more fortunate now, for the India Board, in London, through the friendly instrumentality of Col. Sir H. B. Sandford, British Centennial Commissioner, have presented the collection as a gift to the Pennsylvania Museum. It would take a long catalogue to name and briefly describe the objects in this collection so as to give an adequate idea of their number, variety, interesting character, and value. The cases alone in which they were exhibited at the Centennial cost nearly $5,000 in gold.

THE NATIONAL CANDIDATE IN ILLINOIS.

Concerning the nomination of Gen. Bates for the office of State Treasurer of Illinois, the Chicago *Journal* remarks: "The Illinois political greenbackers, alias 'Nationals,' have

APRIL 1878

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT A BARGAIN—FINE, NORTH-WEST CORNER 126TH-ST. and Lenox-av.—Three lots, 100 feet front, one of the most magnificent and completely desirable corners remaining in the City, with well-appointed stable attached. The dwelling, containing every improvement throughout, finished in natural wood by Jacobs, Painter & Bryson, and substantially built by day's work. The elegant mirrors, &c., go with the property. Permits and full particulars at 4 Pine, 33 East 17th-st., and 601 5th-av. V. V. STEVENSON, Jr.

FOR SALE—THE SEVEN FIRST-CLASS NEW three-story brown-stone, plate-glass, marble-tiled fronts, high stoop, passenger, parlor, and kitchen floors, with double extension, and Croton; 18.9x86 feet; lots 102 feet deep to 20-feet wide; situated on the south side of 126th-st., between Lenox and 7th avs., and known as Nos. 63 to 75 inclusive.

TO LET—NOS. 61 TO 67 1ST-AV., $1,100, AND Nos. 69 to 75, $1,200.

TO LET—Nos. 225 to 231 1st-av., $1,100, and Croton; 7 rooms.

TO LET—House No. 236 1st-av., $1,100, and Croton; 7 rooms, with stores.

TO LET—House No. 519 East 14th-st., $1,350, and Croton; 16 rooms.

For permits and particulars apply to HIRAM MERRITT, No. 53 35th-st.

A—TO RENT, UNFURNISHED—WASHINGton-st., 1550; 24-st., $500; East 11th, $600; 20th-st., $750; 53d-st., $800; Henry-st., $900; 125th-st., $900; Henry-st., $1,000; 21st-st., West, $1,050; 22d-st., West, $1,250; 10th-st., $1,400; 22d-st., $1,200; 10th-av., $1,400; 24th-st., $1,500; Lexington-av., $1,300; 45th-av., $1,900; 34-av., near 23d-st., $1,400; 41st-av., near 23d-st., $1,600; East 17th, $1,500; Lexington-av., corner, $1,500; 34-av., $1,600; 50th-st., near 4th-av., $1,800; 14th-st., near 5th-av., $2,400.

No. 26 35-av., Bible House.

THE ROCKINGHAM,
Broadway, corner 56th-st.
Absolutely Fire-proof Building.
Two choice apartments of seven and eight light rooms from May 1; heated by steam; hall service; location perfect; every convenience in the building; assistant location in the City; elevator. Apply to J. G. BANK, Superintendent, on premises.

THE CLERMONT,
BROADWAY AND 44TH-ST.
NEW APARTMENT HOUSE.
One suite, first floor, 10 rooms; all light, with all the modern improvements. HALL & NIXON,
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TO LET—TWO ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone houses, cabinet trim, opposite Mount Morris Park, 124th-st., west of 5th-av. Apply next door, or 8th-av. and 125th-st., or J. H. LANGE, No. 206 West 29th-st.

A LOWER PART OF BRICK HOUSE NO. 50 ABINGDON-ST.—Large front and back parlors, with extension; front and back basements, with kitchen; dumb-waiter, separate bath-room, hot and cold water, gas, range and heater; good cellar and yard.

WANTED—TO RENT, WITH OWNER, FOUR rooms, furnished or unfurnished, by a family of four adults, between 8th and 30th sts., 4th and 6th avs.; rent moderate; advance if required; unexceptionable reference. Address J., Box No. 169 Times Office.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone house, handsomely furnished and fresco-ed; a perfect gem; situated on Lexington-av., near 60th-st.; terms moderate. Address H. S., Post Office Box No. 1,760.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—FULL-sized, splendid condition and locality, in 21st-st.; also furnished house in 20th-st.; same location. Address R. H., Box No. 210 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

TO LET—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT high-stoop, brown-stone; with pier and mantel mirrors; No. 336 West 46th-st. Inquire of OWNER, No. 740 6th-av.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE IN 36TH-ST., near 5th-av., in excellent order, for a private family only. Apply to S. V. R. CRUGER, No. 128 Grand-st.

TO LET—IN THE TAILER BLOCK, ON 36TH-st., near 5th-av.; entire upper floors, handsomely altered for two families, with separate kitchens, $700. Apply to E. N. TAILER, No. 73 Worth-st.

REVISED LIST SENT BY MAIL.
SMYTH & BARNES,
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TWO AND A HALF STORY BRICK HOUSE to let, with all improvements, on 28th-av., between 125th and 126th sts. Inquire of A. LEVY, 14 White-st.

FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED, ON MADISON and Lexington avs., 26th, 28th, 57th, and other streets. SMYTHE & BARNES, No. 355 4th-av.

NEW LISTS.
Just issued by Hall & Nixon, Broadway, corner 21st-st.; will be sent by mail on application.

NO. 234 EAST 52D-ST.—LOWER PART; rent, $40; also, second door at No. 238; all improvements. Apply Monday.

TO LET—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BRICK house, all improvements. Morton-st., near Bedford; $350. EDMUND H. MARTINE, No. 1,337 Broadway.

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SEVENTY-THIRD-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Elegant brown-stone house to let very low. RICHARD V. HARNETT, 211 Broadway, basement.

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OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,
TO LET,
That portion of the St. Nicholas Hotel
Known as the Lorient Estate.
Being the entire building, Nos. 507, 509, 511 Broadway, through to Mercer-st.; contains three stores, each about 25x200, and about 150 rooms above, including the ladies' entrance and one of the main dining-rooms; originally built and arranged for a separate hotel. Possession 1st May. For particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY,
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A LARGE SECOND FLOOR, SIZE 20X70 feet, well lighted, with entrances on two streets, to let for manufacturing or business purposes, with steam power; also, well-lighted basement, 35x115 feet, with or without steam power. Inquire of WM. T. A. HART, No. 97 Prince-st.

STEAM POWER.—DESIRABLE FACTORY FRONT Derby and lofts to let, with power, on 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Inquire of F. GROTE & CO., No. 114 East 14th-st.

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TO LET—THE RANKING-ROOM OF BULL'S HEAD Bank, with fixtures complete, desks, gas and burglar-proof vaults, &c.; also, basement office. Apply at the bank. Property for sale.

TO LEASE FROM 1ST MAY.—A PIER ON THE North River, with covered wharf, and depth of water sufficient for the largest vessels. Address Box No. 4,725 Post Office.

TO LET CHEAP—LARGE NEW STORES ON Broadway, 30th-st., and 6th-av. JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—LOWER PART of eight rooms; all improvements; upper part occupied by three adults. Lower part seven rooms; all improvements; upper part, seven rooms; all improvements. At Harrison, a very convenient cottage, 10 rooms, cow-shed; acre of land, barn, well, &c.; six minutes from horse-car and steam cars. Inquire D. THOMSON, No. 40 Stone-st., New-York.

TO LET, IN BROOKLYN, ON THE HILL—IN a two-story and basement brick house all improvements, and in good order; one block from Dr. Cuyler's Church, and three of the principal car routes; or will be furnished, at $50 per month. Address COST, Box No. 168 Times Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A MAN WISHES SITUATION TO TAKE care of a gentleman's property; two years' reference from one of the first gentlemen in the City. Address Henry Peters, No. 1,826 Broadway, between 34th and 35th sts.

A SMALL HOUSE, WITH MODERN IMprovements, wanted, twice not exceeding $30; or lower part of house, in first-class neighborhood, with American family. Address PERMANENT, Box No. 906 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

A MAN AND WIFE, NO CHILDREN, WOULD like to take care of a house for a gentleman in the business; City or country; best references. Address W. F., No. 6 Jones-st., City.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE TO TAKE care of for the Summer or longer, by a family of three adults, in New-York, Brooklyn, or east of town. Address NEWFOUNDLAND, Box No. 107 Times Office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN, MAN AND WIFE, a house to take care of during the Summer, or for a family going abroad. Address R. E. S., 517 West 30th-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.—A PLEASant country house, 36x48; 11 rooms; two wells and garden; outbuildings; newly furnished; horses and wagon, &c.; with some cash will be exchanged for City house worth from $15,000 to $20,000; my house is one hour from City, in New-Jersey; is unincumbered. Address W., Box No. 449 Post Office.

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FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY SEAT AT HACK. ON Hudson; encompassed in beauty and positively free from malaria, with every surrounding for a pleasant home; 2 acres; furnished 12 rooms; 2 stories high; improved; fruits in abundance; price to suit purchaser. Apply to HALL & NIXON, Broadway, corner 21st-st.

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WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY.—FOR sale, a charming place in Westchester County, 30m.; healthy, and perfectly free from malaria; 3m. from the new Grand Central Depot; and 12m. from the City, by the new Harlem Railroad; 10 rooms, with bath, and everything the gentleman's country residence and a beautiful suburban home. Possession about

74 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND,
finely fenced in acres of woodland; the rest are rye-land, apple orchards, one year cultivated, and an abundance of flowering shrubs and ornamental trees, forming a park-like ensemble with the house, on a ridge, commanding one of the most landscape views in the country. The buildings consist of an excellent dwelling-house in good order, farmer's house, 2 splendid stables, carriage-house and barn, with two-horse power, and other buildings. This place needs the presence of a gentleman to appreciate its value. It will be sold cheap, or exchanged for property in the City. Any one wanting one of the loveliest places within 30 miles of New-York ought to see it. After the completion of the Harlem Railways now being constructed on the East Side to 42d-st. it will be within one hour and a half of the Battery. For further particulars inquire of SAM. B. BARTOW,
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RURAL HOMES—IMMENSE SACRIFICE.—63 acres, $6,000; 5 acres, $2,500; 8 acres, $3,000; 9 acres, $4,500; good buildings; 1 hour; Jersey Central. SMALLEY, Fanwood.

FOR SALE—IN WHOLE OR PART, 80 ACRES of valuable and desirable village plot, near Southright, N. J. Apply to OWNER, No. 76 Wall-st., Room No. 7.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—ON HIGH GROUND, a brick two-story and French roof house on the bank of the Hudson River, two-hours' ride from the City, furnished or unfurnished, all improvements, with gas-fixtures, stable, &c.; also, a quantity of ice for the Summer, planted with plenty of fruit and shade trees; 20 minutes' ride from depot; view cannot be surpassed on the Hudson; house in first-class order; will rent to suit the times, or sell cheap.
C. H. WADE,
No. 29 Maiden-st., between Front and South.

TO LET—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION; ELEGANT residence, unfurnished, and specious grounds in complete order; barn, coach-house, and all necessary outbuildings; gas, hot and cold water. At West Newburgh, Staten Island. For particulars, permit, &c., inquire at New-York Dispatch Office, No. 11 Frankfort-st.

TO LET.—A CHARMING RESIDENCE ON OGDEN-av., near High Bridge, within a few minutes' walk of steam-car depot and boat-landing. The house is a handsome villa, fitted with every convenience; grounds laid out with lawn, flower and vegetable garden; stable, &c., to any one wishing a delightfully healthy place, the above is worthy attention. Inquire on premises, or No. 51 6th-av., New-York.

TO LET, FURNISHED.—AT BRIARCLIFF, near Sing Sing, a handsomely-furnished house, with 10 acres of land, carriage-house, stable, &c.; house has all modern improvements, private well, and fine view of the Hudson; rent low. Apply to P. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE, PARTIALLY FURnished, with 30 acres of land; large boarding-house or small hotel, and 10 acres of land; situated at Pompton Junction, 19 miles this side of Greenwood Lake; rent $450. Apply to
HUNTINGTON BAYLISS, No. 302 Broadway.

AT LAKE MAHOPAC.—TO LET, FURNISHED, A fine house; 12 rooms, two-story and attic, with stable; one of the finest situations on the lake. Address JOHN DARROW, Broadway Hotel, corner Broadway and 42d-st.

TO RENT, AT IRVINGTON.—COMPLETELY furnished within and without, one of the most desirable places on Hudson; the lawns, gardens, conservatories, &c., will be maintained by owner's gardener.
JOHN G. CONNOR, Jr., Astr, Drexel Building.

HOMES IN THE COUNTRY.—THE CENTRAL New-Jersey Land Improvement Company have desirable houses to let at various places on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 115 Liberty-st., New-York.

NEW-BRIGHTON.—TO LET—A VERY DEsirable house on Davis-av.; seven minutes' walk from ferries; Harbor Lights; Morton-st. depot; bathing, boating, bath-room, hot and cold water, &c. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or No. 1,130 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO RENT, FURNISHED HOUSE, all improvements, gas, water, horse-stable, &c.; stables, fine garden, two acres, all kinds fruit; high and level ground; five minutes' walk from depot. Address R. R., Box No. 441, Orange, N. J.

PELHAM MANOR.—VERY HEALTHFUL, new, pleasant, and convenient; 40 minutes from depot; houses; fine building sites; lots or acres favorably. Two-fold steam access; two depots; one hour from City Hall. Afternoon, WILLIAM H. ROBERTS, Pelham Manor.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, AN ELEGANT RESIdence at Elizabeth, N. J., with stable, carriage-house, acres of ground, fruit trees, lawns, and garden; rent low, owner being in Europe. CHARLES F. SUMNER, 36 South William-st.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—12-ROOM HOUSE; modern improvements, cultivated garden, rustic Summer-house, barn, over an acre, beautiful view; acute depot; $800 unfurnished, $900 furnished.
A. KEPPELMANN, No. 168 Fulton-st.

AT GREAT NECK, LONG ISLAND.—TO LET for one or more years, a first-class residence; 11 rooms, fully furnished, with stable and five acres of land; five minutes from depot; 30 min. from Hunter's Point, via steam-boat landing.
W. H. WELLS, No. 54 Liberty-st.

LARGE COTTAGE ON SHREWSBURY, fully furnished; stable; high ground, splendid view; river front; two acres; shade, ornamental fruit; all modern conveniences; poultry, and cow house; rent $1,200. Address W. F. Y., Box No. 4,338 Post Office.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, FRONTING on the water, near the Pequot House, New-London, Conn.; ample shade trees. Apply to ERNEST S. STEDMAN, No. 79 Cedar-st., New-York.

AT KING'S BRIDGE, ON HARLEM RIVER, a handsome brick villa; 16 rooms, all improvements; fully furnished; 10 acres; stables, &c.; within 900 feet of depot; rent $1,500. COATES, No. 5 Pine-st.

TO RENT—AT INWOOD, ON THE HUDSON, a large and elegant house, fully furnished; rent, to careful and responsible tenant, $1,350 per annum.
CHARLES H. DELAFIELD, No. 42 Broad-st.

TO LET, RIVERDALE, ON HUDSON.—ENGlish cottage; fine view; four acres; five minutes' walk from depot; rent $400.
CHARLES BUTHAM, No. 16 Wall-st.

IRVINGTON.—TWO ROOMY COTTAGES FOR Summer or year; furnished if desired; rent low.
JOHN G. CONNOR, Jr., Drexel Building.

INSURANCE.

THE QUEEN
INSURANCE COMPANY
WILL REMOVE
TO THEIR NEW BUILDING,
NOS. 37 AND 39 WALL-ST.,
On or about May 1, 1878.
WM. H. ROSS, Manager.

STORAGE.

MORRELL'S FIRST-CLASS STORAGE warehouses, built expressly for the purpose, with separate compartments, affording every facility to persons leaving the City, or breaking up housekeeping of their furniture, trunks, cases, pianos, works of art, &c. Also safe deposit vaults for articles of extra value, with entrance suite of all sizes, by month. Cartage, packing, and shipping promptly and reliably attended to. 4th-av. and 23d-st.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE.—PIANOS, WIEDers, baggage, &c.; in separate rooms, at lowest rates; every accommodation; elevator, watchman; insurance low; furniture moved, packed, and shipped cheaper than storekeepers. WILLIAM H. MICHAELS,
Nos. 38, 40, and 42 Commerce-st., near Bleecker.

STEAM-BOATS.

REDUCED FARE!
$3 TO BOSTON, First Class.
EXCURSION TICKETS, $5.
THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE,
FOR ALL POINTS EAST.
NOT A TRIP MISSED IN SEVEN CONSECUTIVE YEARS.
Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 32 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5 P. M., daily, except Sunday.
Connecting at Stonington at 4:30 A. M. therefrom the STEAM-BOAT EXPRESS TRAIN will LEAVE STONINGTON at 4:30 A. M.
Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company and at No. 363 Broadway.
PROVIDENCE LINE.
Freight only. Steamer leaves Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M., Tuesday, via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILLER, G. P. Agent.

TROY BOATS—CITIZENS' LINE.—SUBscriptions received from Miss Ross, Captain's Desk). West. Entirely new and magnificent steam-boats leave daily, except Saturday, at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st. Handsomely-furnished floor, with meals. Tickets for sale at all principal offices of the Westcott Express Company, and at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 5 Court-st., Brooklyn. JOSEPH CORNELL, General Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY, Steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Roseton, (Cornell's Dock), 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37, East River, 5:45 P. M., and Saxon, 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

ROSEDALE AND KINGSTON, LANDING AT Kingsbury, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point), Cornwall, Milton, Newburgh, New-Windsor, Cornwall-on-Hudson, Idlewild, Storm King, Cozzens', Cold Spring, Garrison, Constitution Island, and Fort Montgomery, connecting with Erie Railway at Otisville, Port Jervis, Middletown, Goshen, Chester, Monroe, Turner's, Suffern, Ramapo, and Hillburn Junction. Steamer leaves Catharine-slip, foot of Market-st., at 11:30 A. M.

BOAT FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, Hudson, Athens, Coxsackie, Kinderhook, Rhinecliff, Esopus, Saugerties, Tivoli, Barrytown, Rhinebeck, Staatsburgh, Hyde Park, Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, Cornwall, Cozzens', Cold Spring, Garrison, Peekskill, Verplanck's, Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Irvington, Dobbs Ferry, Hastings, Yonkers, and Alpine, leaves Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Vestry-st., at 5 P. M., daily, except Sunday.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGfield, and the North and West, steamer leaves Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 P. M., daily, except Sunday.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE TIMES OFFICE IN LONDON.
THE TIMES OFFICE IN PARIS.
The business office of THE TIMES is opened at No. 449 Strand, next door to Exeter Hall, London, W. C., and at No. 41 Rue de Rivoli, Paris, France. Open daily, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 6 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 5 P. M.

A BEAUTIFUL SECOND FLOOR TO LET, with board, to gentleman and wife, or family; three rooms en suite; all conveniences; private bath; to first-class parties only, who would appreciate the comforts of a private home; terms moderate. Address J. B. R., Box No. 2262 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

A PARLOR AND SECOND FLOOR HANDsomely furnished, with private table, to a small family wishing the comforts of an elegant home, sunshine, care of housekeeper; will be rented by year or season; location in the thirties, near 5th-av.; highest references required. Address J. B. R., Box No. 273 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—PARLOR AND bedroom on second floor, for gentleman and wife, in private family; references required. Address, for 3 days, 1,258 Broadway.

DESIRABLE APARTMENTS MAY BE OBtained about April 15, by adults, in private family; house 49th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway; convenient to stages and cars; rent $150,000. Mr. Newport will pay a like sum for their equals in beauty, perfection of form, antiquity, and intelligence.
CHARLES RIEL, the champion of the world. A sweep of $50,000 is made will cheerfully be paid for the above of his opponents.
WILLIAM MORRAU, the lightning handle rider.
MLLE. ADELE, beautiful equestrian artist.
MLLE. MARIE DELORME, the female Samson. Her first appearance in America.
ATHLETES, VAULTERS, TUMBLERS, &c.
Doors open at 7:30. Admission, 25 and 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents extra.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager ..... Mr. LESTER WALLACK
PARTICULAR NOTICE.
As the
DEMAND FOR SEATS
is without
THE NEW PLAY
is
ALMOST UNPRECEDENTED.
The Manager respectfully begs to announce an
EARLY APPLICATION AT THE BOX OFFICE
EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK
and
SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30
THE PRESENT GREAT LONDON SUCCESS,
DIPLOMACY,
with entirely new
SCENERY, COSTUMES, AND APPOINTMENTS.
The cast will include
MR. LESTER WALLACK.
Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE, Mr. FREDERIC ROBINSON,
Mr. W. R. FLOYD, Mr. J. W. SHANNON,
Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. G. E. EDWIN,
Mr. H. AYLING, Mr. PEOE,
Miss ROSE COGHLAN, Miss MAUD GRANGER,
Mme. PONISI, SARA STEVENS, PEARL EYTINGE.
Mr. WALLACK will feel obliged if visitors to the theatre will be in their seats by 8 o'clock, as the interest of the piece begins with the rise of the curtain.
Carriages may be ordered for 11.
Box-office open two weeks in advance.

GRAND MILITARY AND CIVIC RECEPTION,
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT, N. G. A. N. Y.,
in aid of the European Fund of
GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
EASTER MONDAY EVENING, April 22.
TICKETS, ADMITTING GENTLEMAN and LADY, $5.
EXTRA LADY'S TICKET, $2 50.
Can be obtained of the Officers and members of the Twenty-second Regiment.
Bandmaster P. S. GILMORE, No. 61 West 126th-st.
CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., Fifth-Avenue Hotel.
HUDNUTS PHARMACY, Herald Building, and at the Windsor Hotel.
BOXES FOR SALE AT
CASWELL, HAZARD & CO.'S, Fifth-Avenue Hotel.
WM. HENRY SMITH & SON'S, No. 59 Leonard-st.
ORREN S. DOOLEY, Ætna Fire Insurance Company, No. 172 Broadway.

VOCAL UNION OF NEW-YORK.
LLOYD G. WILLIAMS, President.
SECOND CONCERT,
CHICKERING HALL, THURSDAY EVENING, April 11.
GLEES, MADRIGALS AND PART SONGS.
LADY PATRONS.

Mrs. J. J. Aster,	Mrs. James F. Ruggles,
Mrs. William H. Appleton,	Mrs. James F. Kernochan,
Mrs. Robert Bonner,	Mrs. Joseph D. Beekman, Jr.,
Mrs. Henry A. Coit,	Mrs. D. H. McAlpin,
Mrs. Frederick A. Conkling,	Mrs. James Benkiel,
Mrs. Robert Lenox Kennedy,	Mrs. John Sherwood,
Mrs. Charles R. Green,	Mrs. John Cotton Smith,
Mrs. Gard. G. Howland,	Mrs. R. J. Woolsey,
Mrs. J. Boorman Johnston,	Mrs. Lloyd Aspinwall.

Admission tickets, $1. For sale at the principal music stores and at the Hall.
It is important that the VOCAL UNION be not confounded with another society in this City of a similar name.

THEATRE COMIQUE. No. 514 BROADWAY.
Harrigan & Hart, proprietors. M. W. Hanley, Manager.
THIS EVENING, in A CELEBRATED HARD CASE, and 21 specially written, Grand complimentary benefit will be tendered to M. W. HANLEY, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, April 11.

SHIPPING.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, April 13, 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, April 20, 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, April 25, noon.
From Pier No. 45 North River.
CABIN, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW—LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, AND LONDON.
From Pier 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, April 11
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, April 18
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, April 25
First cabin, $75 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $40. Steerage, $26.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & Co., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

SAVANNAH,
FLORIDA, NASSAU, HAVANA, AND
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. CRESMAN, WEDNESDAY, April 10, Pier 16 East River, 2 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 415 Broadway.
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. MALONEY, SATURDAY, April 13, Pier 44 North River, 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.
Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company.
GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R.,
No. 415 Broadway.
Agent C. R. R. of Ga.,
No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP
COMPANY'S LINES.
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA WASHINGTON TERRITORY, AND OREGON.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 NORTH River.
For the ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, connecting for Central and South America:
Wednesday, April 17
Connecting at PANAMA with the
Steam-ship COLON.....Friday, April 19
Connecting at ACAPULCO with the
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Wednesday, May 1
Sailing from San Francisco for the
Steam-ship AUSTRALIA.....Monday, April 15
For freight and passage apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

ATLAS MAIL LINE
FOR WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA
Regular bi-monthly sailings from Pier No. 51 North River, as follows:
For Hayti, Columbia, Isthmus of Panama, and South Pacific Ports, (via Aspinwall.):
ALPS.....April 13
ANDES.....April 30
For Windward Ports, (and Hayti):
ATLAS.....April 25
ETNA.....May 16
First-class British built iron steamers. Superior first-class passenger accommodations.
FIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents,
No. 55 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dearing.....Tues., April 16, 3 P. M.
City of Washington, Timmerman.....April 18, 10 A. M.
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Van Sant.....April 24, 3 P. M.
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Via Havana, touching at Key West.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dearing.....Tuesday, April 16
CITY OF MERIDA, Harrocks.....Tuesday, April 30
Steamers will leave New-Orleans April 24 and May 15, for Vera Cruz via Matamoras, Tampico, and Tuxpan, making close connection with steamers for New-York and the Havana.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 21 and 23 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA.
Magnificent steamers leave Pier No. 9 North River.
Saturday, THURSDAY, April 18, at 2 P. M.
NIAGARA, (new,) 3,263 tons, Curtis, Thursday, April 18
SARATOGA, (new,) 2,295 tons, Hall.....April 25
Agent, WM. M. WARD & SON, No. 113 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Parties desiring passports will please call at the office of the Secretary of State, No. 55 Pine-st., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—BOARD FOR A married lady who expects to be sick in May, in a respectable private family; where there are no other boarders preferred. Address, stating terms, BROWN, Box No. 807 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS A FURNISHED room, with or without breakfast. Address, with price, C. R., Box No. 935 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN, WITHOUT BOARD, two large well-furnished rooms on second floor, with modern improvements, private family; these rooms are as represented, and will suit any gentleman who wants a cheap, pleasant, and quiet home; the location is very desirable, No. 215 East 103d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., north side of street. Call above, or on WILLIAM HORTON, No. 198 Chatham-square.

NO. 20 WEST 33D-ST.—ELEGANTLY FURnished parlor floor, bath, &c., from May 1; also suite three rooms, unfurnished, third floor; newly furnished; immediate possession; reference. Seen from 2 to 5 P. M.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM for lady; references; moderate; quiet family; near ferries, Greenpoint. Post Office Box No. 2,170.

NO. 23 WEST 28TH-ST.—SUITE OF FURnished rooms on first floor; also, single rooms for gentlemen.

NO. 17 WEST 30TH-ST., OPPOSITE ST. JAMES.—Elegantly-furnished rooms, en suite and single, for gentlemen; references.

VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITHOUT board, in elegant newly-furnished and fresco house, No. 20 East 33d-st., near 5th-av.; references.

NO. 31 MADISON-AV., OPPOSITE THE PARK.—Newly-furnished rooms for gentlemen only.

NO. 21 WEST 27TH-ST.—LOCATION UNSURpassed; extra appointments; prices reasonable.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS boarders can be accommodated at a short distance from the shore at Bay Shore, south side of Long Island; house new, with bath and modern improvements; new beds and furniture throughout; rooms, halls, and piazzas very large and airy; table unexceptionable; prices moderate; references exchanged. For information call at No. 244 5th-av.

A DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE WITH A private family in the country, a short distance from New-York, where four young misses may receive every advantage of a refined and comfortable home, and if desired the best instruction in music and English; references given and required. Address COUNTRY HOME, Station A, City.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, BOARD AT the sea-side in a private house, where no other boarders are taken. Address, with terms, &c., D., Box No. 1,530 Post Office, New-York.

HOTELS.

BARMORE'S, No. 190 5TH-AV., SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF 20TH-ST.
One large and one small suite of rooms to let.

HOTEL BRANTING, MADISON-AV. AND 50TH-St.—American plan; newest first-class hotel to Central Park. No extras for heat, baths, or exchange.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO THE PUBLIC.
One Isaac W. Bogdon, as Assignee of Frank Leslie, and said Frank Leslie, having brought an action against The American News Company and others to restrain the printing and circulation of the Frank Leslie, Jr.'s, Sporting and Dramatic Times, and for damages for the sale of the same, the said The American News Company wishing to avoid all litigation in the premises will refuse to receive any further copies of said publication with Frank Leslie, Jr.'s, Sporting and Dramatic Times on the cover of The Illustrated Police News, dated March 30, 1878, and all subsequent issues.
THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S
GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH.
OPEN EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING AT THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, 59-AV. AND 63-ST.
TWO TWO-RING SHOWS.
THE GREATEST PERFORMANCE
ever presented with equal
ACCLIMATIONS OF APPLAUSE,
GREETED AND ENCORED FROM THE BOARDS.
THE BEAUTIFUL IMPORTED STALLIONS
THE ADMIRATION OF THOUSANDS.
Pronounced by all critics
THE MOST MAGNIFICENT AND ATTRACTIVE exhibition ever presented to the public in any other City.
NEW ATTRACTIONS
received with the greatest enthusiasm.
THE UNIVERSAL VERDICT
is that Barnum has
THE GRANDEST ARENA PAGEANT,
THE MOST MAGNIFICENT WARDROBE,
THE GREATEST NUMBER OF LIVING CURIOSITIES,
THE LARGEST MENAGERIE,
THE BEST CIRCUS PERFORMERS,
THE GREATEST HORSES IN THE WORLD,
THE ONLY CONGRESS OF
FOREIGN STALLIONS,
THE MOST COMPLETE APPOINTMENTS,
THE RICHEST COSTUMES,
THE MOST NOVEL PROGRAMME,
THE NEWEST AND BEST ACTS,
THE PUREST CLOWNS.
And, to sum it up briefly in fewer words,
THE GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH,
the daily expenses of which are about one-third the entire gross receipts of any other show that ever toured or was ever seen in this or any other country.
THE TROUPE OF ROYAL STALLIONS were purchased in Europe, and cost $150,000. Mr. Barnum will pay a like sum for their equals in beauty, perfection of form, antiquity, and intelligence.
C

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

JOHN F. MARSHALL'S ESTATE.

A WOMAN WHO CLAIMS TO BE HIS WIDOW SEEKING TO OUST DOYER—TESTIMONY OF A SERVANT REGARDING THE CLAIMANT'S RELATIONS WITH MR. MARSHALL.

The interesting suit of Mrs. Ruth Marshall, who claims to be the widow of the late John F. Marshall, formerly the owner of the Madison-Avenue Stage Line, was commenced before Mr. Peter R. Pope, the Referee, at the offices of Fullerton, Knox & Crosby, No. 120 Broadway, yesterday afternoon. Mr. Marshall died in January last, leaving an estate valued at over $750,000. He has two brothers, James and Cooper, and an aged mother. They inherited the entire fortune. Mr. Marshall was always supposed to be a bachelor, but after his demise Mrs. Ruth Cooper, the divorced wife of a hotel-keeper near Long Branch, entered a petition before Judge Donohue, in the Supreme Court, for an examination in a suit for dower. Her affidavit was filed on March 15, and on the following day Judge Lawrence granted her application. Mrs. Cooper, or Mrs. Marshall as she claims to be, was present at the examination yesterday, accompanied by her sister, Miss Henrietta Pitcher, and Ann O'Brien, a domestic. She was represented by Mr. C. S. Caldwell and ex-Judge William Fullerton. Messrs. Jones and Cooper Marshall were present, and their case was conducted by Mr. Scribner.

The testimony of Ann O'Brien was taken by Judge Fullerton. She testified that she first lived with Mrs. Ruth Marshall, in the year 1871; she remained in her service nine months; first saw plaintiff's husband, Mr. Marshall, with Mr. Cooper at Long Branch; she next saw him at the residence of Mrs. Marshall, No. 132 East Twenty-fourth-street; Mr. Marshall was there every day except Saturday; witness did not know that he remained there every night; Mrs. Marshall removed to No. 207 West Twenty-fourth-street in May, 1877; witness saw Mr. Marshall at that house every day except Saturday, when he went into the country; he occupied a room with Mrs. Marshall in an extension off the back parlor; witness had seen them in bed together; Mr. Marshall generally addressed plaintiff as Mrs. Marshall; before "company," however, he would call her Mrs. Cooper; on the day Mr. Marshall died, he came to the house of the plaintiff; Mrs. Marshall was visiting in Brooklyn; Mr. Marshall asked witness if "any of the folks were at home?" witness replied "No," and added that his room was ready up stairs; he then took his leave and returned at 4:30 P. M., at that time he said he was not able to stand up, and that he had "pains in his bones, and ached all over"; he went up stairs and sat down in the parlor; some children were visiting Mrs. Marshall's little daughter, and they disturbed him; he asked witness to send them down to the kitchen; Mr. Marshall then went down stairs to the dining-room, drew a chair up to the heater, and took off his shoes, remarking that his feet were cold; witness asked him if he desired anything to eat, and he said he could not eat anything; the doctor had given him a dose of medicine "strong enough to kill a horse;" he complained that he could not warm his feet, and said "Oh! dear; it's too bad he ain't home"; witness told Mr. Marshall that plaintiff would be at home at 6 o'clock; he said he could not stand the pain, and at 5:30 he left the house; witness followed him to the door, where he said, "Tell my wife if I grow any worse I'll send around for her"; that was the last time witness saw Mr. Marshall alive; witness first heard Mr. Marshall speak of plaintiff as "my wife" that afternoon; Mrs. Marshall was ill for two weeks preceding Christmas, 1877; Mr. Marshall sat by her bedside much of the time during that illness; Mr. Marshall had never instructed witness to call plaintiff "Mrs. Marshall"; witness addressed her as "Mrs. Cooper" before other people.

Mr. Scribner cross-examined the witness, going over the direct testimony very carefully. Besides repeating her previous statements, witness testified that she did not know the present whereabouts of Mr. Cooper; she did not know positively that Mr. Marshall ever staid all night at plaintiff's house; witness told Mr. J. A. Lefferts; he had visited Mrs. Marshall, at No. 207 West Twenty-second-street; since Mr. Marshall's death, Mr. Lefferts had been there several times; witness did not know that he ever staid over night; the last witness had left the stand, Mr. Scribner recalled her to ask if there was "at any time any other person who passed as Mrs. Marshall at the Twenty-fourth-street house." "There was," replied the witness. "That's all," said counsel.

An adjournment was then taken.

THE LATEST POOL SCHEDULE.

NEW RATES OF FREIGHT TO THE WEST—WHAT SHIPPERS SAY ON THE SUBJECT.

Shippers in this City have received from the various trunk railroad lines copies of a notice which reads as follows:

"It has been agreed that, commencing with April 15, 1878, all articles which are taken according to the present classification of west-bound freight at 'owners' risk' or 'released,' will be placed one class higher than at present, if taken at 'carrier's risk,' to-wit:

"Fourth class will be classed at third class.
"Third class will be classed at second class.
"Second class will be classed at first class.
"First class will be classed at one and a half class.
"One and a half class will be classed at two times first class.
"Two times first class will be classed at three times first class.
"Three times first class will be classed at four times first class.
"Four times first class will be classed at five times first class.

"When the lower rate is desired shippers must state on the 'shipping order or receipt' that the freight is to be transferred at 'owner's risk,' as in case where this is omitted the freight will be charged at the highest rates and forwarded at 'carrier's risk.'"

Shippers are highly indignant at this, which they term the "latest outrage of the railroad pool." They say that it means "we will carry your merchandise at present full rates and classifications if you will release us from all liability. If not, we will fine you." The rate for first-class freight to Cincinnati at owner's risk is 70 cents; one and a half class is half as much more, equal to $1.05 per 100 pounds. Railroad men say that it has always been the custom to charge more for perishable goods, such as furniture, mirrors, wine, and oil, (which are subject to breakage,) &c., unless a release of liability for loss or damage were given. The new rule only systematizes the custom, and establishes a certain fixed tariff. To this some of the merchants reply that the rates are much too high. Others laugh at the order, and say that the railroad companies may establish as many such rules as they like; if the goods are damaged through any fault of the railway employes, the shippers have in their bills of lading a perfect system of insurance whose validity will be upheld in any court of law.

THE SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK.

WHAT THE RECEIVER IS DOING—THE PERSONAL SECURITIES FOUND CORRECT—THE ACCOUNTS NOT POSTED TO DATE.

Mr. William F. Russell, the Receiver of the Sixpenny Savings Bank, has been at work since Tuesday morning last investigating the affairs of the bank. He stated yesterday that, so far as he had gone, he had found the personal securities all right, and to agree with the books and with the report of the examiners, as already published. Of these, he had deposited with the Union Trust Company securities of the par value of $667,450, consisting of United States bonds and bonds of the cities of Brooklyn, Syracuse, Poughkeepsie, &c., the present estimated market value of which is $769,716. The call loans of the bank amount to $26,500, covered by securities of the face value of $32,500. They are all good, and will be paid when demanded by the bank. The Savings Bank borrowed $40,000 from the Nassau Bank, with which it deposited, as collateral security, $60,000 in United States 5-20 bonds, of 1868, and $41,000 in Syracuse City bonds, leaving a balance due the Savings Bank of $81,000, which would be realized as soon as he [the Receiver] was ready to take up the loan. The bank had been very backward, he said, in making up its books, and many of the ledgers were only posted to the 1st of last February. There were 32,000 depositors represented on the books, to whom the bank owed between $1,700,000 and $1,800,000. Mr. Russell said that he had not yet examined the real estate or the bonds and mortgages, but that he should do so as soon as possible. It was impossible for him to tell at present when he would be ready to pay a dividend to depositors or how large the first dividend would be. The total amount of cash on hand and deposited in bank is about $15,000.

IMPORTANT TO DEALERS IN COTTON.

The principal New-England cotton goods manufactories have united in a circular protesting against a poor quality of bagging filled with shives, which has been used to some extent to cover bales of cotton this season. They say that the attention of the English spinners has been called to the matter, and they will ask those to join them in refusing to receive any cotton so covered next year. They give the grounds of their objection as follows: First, when the bales are stripped the shives remain in the cotton, and do not always get knocked out by the picking, but are often carried into the cards, causing trouble; second, cotton becomes badly stained when wet, when the poor bagging touches it; third, the poor bagging is worth not more than 7½ cents per yard at yards, while good bagging will sell for 20c. to 4 cents per pound, a serious consideration when it costs the manufacturers as much as 10 cents per pound.

MRS. HIGH-LORD'S BURDEN.

Mr. Thomas Dyer, the colored butler of Mrs. Hicks-Lord was arrested again yesterday on the complaint of...his William Sweetheart, Miss Hannah E. Thomas. Instead of selecting a Police Court, Miss Thomas has this time taken her tribulations before the Marine Court, to enforce a stiff remedy for damages against Dyer. She claims in her affidavit that after Dyer became acquainted with Mr. Dyer, in September, 1872, he made a promise of marriage, and she accepted him. After protracted marriages, and she accepted him. After protracted marriages, and she accepted him. After protracted marriages

The New-York Times.

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APRIL 8 1878

THE EASTERN DIFFICULTY.

BALANCING BETWEEN PEACE AND WAR.

A MORE HOPEFUL TONE IN ST. PETERSBURG WITH PROSPECTS OF REVIVING THE CONFERENCE—AN IMPORTANT INTIMATION FROM GERMANY—RUSSIA IN THE MEANTIME STRENGTHENING HER POSITIONS IN EUROPEAN TURKEY.

LONDON, April 8.—The *Times'* correspondent at St. Petersburg, telegraphing on Sunday, says: "To-day the hopeful rumors which without apparent cause were current on Saturday have taken a more definite form. It is said that an important letter has been received from Berlin, suggesting that concessions should be made to avoid a European war. Whether this is true or not, it is pretty certain that Germany is abandoning her purely passive attitude. Russia has not requested Germany's good offices, but there is reason to believe that she will gladly accept them. Hopes for a congress are reviving, and Gen. Ignatieff has even postponed his departure for Constantinople so as to be able to accompany Prince Gortschakoff to Berlin as second plenipotentiary if the congress meets. It is emphatically declared here that Prince Ghika, the Roumanian Agent must have misunderstood Prince Gortschakoff, as the latter never refused to admit discussion on the Bessarabian question. The Russian Cabinet does not deny that the Bessarabian question involves European interests, although it has not yet expressly admitted it."

The *Times* correspondent at Bucharest telegraphs that the Russian troops in Bulgaria, Roumania, and South-western Russia are taking up strategic positions, of which Pitesti, in Roumania, commanding the southern debouchment of the Carpathian passes, is the most salient.

Contracts have been made for the delivery of supplies at these centres.

The forces sent to these points as yet appear simply advance guards to prepare for the reception of larger forces, should the progress of events require their presence.

A special to the *Times* from San Stefano reports that the first Russian cavalry division and a division of Cossacks of the Don have begun their homeward march by way of Ibrail. Three regiments of Cossacks, two batteries, and the Eleventh Corps, under Gen. Schakoffsky, have gone by way of Rustschuk.

The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent at Pera understands that Austria has assured the Porte that she will oppose any effort to enforce the San Stefano treaty. The Russians are desperately urging the Sultan to surrender his ironclads and munitions on the Bosphorus.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says besides the verbal remarks made to Gen. Ignatieff, a more extensive statement in writing of Austria's views was delivered to Prince Gortschakoff by Austria's days after Gen. Ignatieff's arrival at St. Petersburg. It is announced from Constantinople that the current of feeling in the Turkish Governmen is now running wholly against Russia.

SENTIMENT IN ST. PETERSBURG.

THE ENGLISH POLICY REGARDED AS WAVERING—A NEWSPAPER WARNED FOR INCITING WAR—RUMOR THAT PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF MAY RESIGN.

LONDON, April 7.—Noticing the London *Post's* declaration of Saturday that the British Government would back up its circular, but was willing to consider the views of Viennese statesmen, the *Journal de St. Pétersbourg* says: "Russia can tranquility regard the waverings of a nervous policy while herself maintaining her position unmoved."

The St. Petersburg *Gazette*, a journal published in the Russian language, has received a warning on account of an article inciting war.

A Reuter dispatch from Paris says a rumor is current in St. Petersburg that Prince Gortschakoff may resign in favor of Count Schouvaloff, with a view to restore confidence between Russia and Europe.

SITUATION AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

ILLNESS OF VEFYK PASHA—HIS VIEWS OF TURKEY'S DUTY IN AN ANGLO-RUSSIAN WAR—SIGNIFICANT ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE KHEDIVE—THE BRITISH AND RUSSIAN FORCES.

LONDON, April 7.—Reuter's Constantinople dispatch says it is announced that Vefyk Pasha's indisposition has increased and a consultation of physicians been held. It is stated that Vefyk considers, in the event of an Anglo-Russian war, that the Porte should not resist a British fleet passing through the Bosphorus. The Turks are to reoccupy Bujukdere.

LONDON, April 8.—The *Standard* has the following from Constantinople: "A report comes from a good source that the Khedive has announced that he will declare his independence should Turkey form any alliance against England."

It is stated that Russia has officially offered to quit the neighborhood of Constantinople if the British fleet withdraws.

Italy is endeavoring to induce the Porte to suspend hostilities in Thessaly, alleging fears of grave complications. Greece is similarly endeavoring to influence the insurgents.

ENGLAND, AUSTRIA, AND FRANCE.

NO AMENDMENTS TO BE OFFERED TO THE ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN—M. WADDINGTON'S REPLY TO PRINCE ORLOFF—THE HUNGARY PREMIER'S VIEW OF THE AUSTRIAN POLICY.

LONDON, April 7.—The *Observer* believes that Mr. Gladstone coincides with the determination of the Opposition leaders to move no amendment to the address to the Queen on Monday.

The *Observer* states that M. Waddington, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, when answering Prince Orloff's representations in regard to the tone of the French press, assured him of his friendly feeling toward Russia.

PARIS, April 7.—A correspondent of the *Temps* at Pesth has had an interview with M. Tisza, Premier of the Hungarian Ministry, who said Austria-Hungary would go to war if necessary to prevent the establishment of a Slav State on her southern frontier.

LONDON, April 8.—A *Times* dispatch from Belgrade says: "Austria has prohibited all Servian imports because of the prevalence of rinderpests and spotted typhus."

It is rumored at Athens that England will occupy the Island of Crete.

A Calcutta dispatch of April 7 says: "All military furloughs have been stopped. This, however, is merely precautionary. The Government deny that they contemplate any expedition.

EXCITED OPINION IN ENGLAND.

A DREAD OF THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE—HOW THE THREE EMPERORS LOOK TO THE BRITISH PUBLIC—THE CONGRESS—THE POSSIBILITY OF ANOTHER WAR—WHAT THE FRENCH PAPERS SAY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Thursday, March 28, 1878.

A kaleidoscope has not many more changes of form than the Eastern question. Once in an infinite number of times the complex designs will almost repeat themselves. The Eastern question maintains the truthful character of this comparison. To-day we have returned to the form of many months ago, when any reading of public opinion caused me to dwell on the possibility of a European conspiracy against England. The latest turn of the Eastern kaleidoscope calls to mind the design which flashed upon political eyes in the early days of the war last year. It is the bugbear of "The Triple Alliance" that once more afflicts the fearful imagination of England. And not without reason. The *Telegraph*, however Turcophile it may have been, has from the first predicted the course of events in this great business. It has continually pointed out that the alliance of the three Emperors, though it might have been shaken, would be reconstructed; that Austria is at the mercy of Germany and Russia; and that there would be no meeting of the congress. Whatever change tomorrow may bring forth, there has all through been an apparent understanding between Russia and Germany, and to-day the fears of this paper, which represents the vast majority of Englishmen in this matter, seem on the eve of realization.

The three Emperors have in days gone by frightened England, but never into submission to their will. When Bismarck spoke the other day to the civilized world, and Count Andrassy asked for a vote of credit, the triple alliance was looked upon as once more a thing of the past. Russia has labored hard since then at the work of reuniting the powers. She has flattered Bismarck, and appealed to Kaiser William's brotherly sentiments. England's firmness has excited the hopes of France. That brings the Czar and the Kaiser closer together. Austria threatening to throw in her lot with England brought Bismarck and Count Andrassy into communication again, and Ignatieff has been sent to Vienna to coax or to threaten, with the power of Germany at his elbow. I have often in these columns defended Count Andrassy from charges of vacillation and fickleness. What seems on his part to be want of frankness arises from too complete a knowledge of his country's danger. It is believed to-day that Francis Joseph has re-entered the "Kaiserbund." And yet it is difficult to see how Austria is to be compensated for the changes which Russia is to make in Europe. English interests seem to have been considered far more than Austrian. The prolonged occupation of Bulgaria, the vastness of the new State, the increase of territory granted to Servia and Montenegro, the independence of Roumania, the annexation of the mouth of the Danube, all these conditions affect Austrian interests, and if Austria permits these changes to be accomplished, "then," it is argued by lookers-on in London, "there must be an alliance between the three Emperors, that Germany and Austria are to have compensation in some new direction."

The congress may resolve itself into a conference of the three powers which drew up the Berlin memorandum, and they may ratify and pledge themselves to maintain accomplished facts. This is the latest view of the London clubs. England insists that the treaty formally within the eye and knowledge of the congress shall be placed there by Russia, and the Czar declines to acknowledge the right of the powers to sit in judgment upon his work. To an outsider this phase of the conference question looks like a mere quibble, but England sees the point as a matter of grave importance, and, while Russia says it is a mere technicality, the Czar nevertheless refuses the English demand. Some method of compromise may be found, and the friends of Russia in London say that the way will be discovered. It may be so; I doubt it. At present there is no glimmer of it; and it is pretty well understood that if England declines to send a representative to the congress, France and Italy will "do likewise." There are many thoughtful men sitting nightly under the illuminated ceiling of the House of Commons who believe that war between England and Russia is a certainty. The smallest thing might bring the two countries into collision, and we have become so accustomed to the strain that the crisis of peace or war is now accepted as a matter of course. Some morning we may wake up to find that Russia has requested Queen Victoria to withdraw her fleet from the Sea of Marmora, that Victoria has refused; and before we know where we are, the thunders of the next great war will awaken the echoes of Constantinople. The *Agence Havas* charges the English Government with jeopardizing the maintenance of peace, and the *Journal de St. Petersbourg* attacks them with virulence. In Vienna the chances of a congress are considered to be greatly diminished within the last 48 hours. Russia has submitted a new opportunity to Austria, which is to-day as full of the Austro-Russian parallel scheme of annexation." The idea is to give Austria in return for Slav preponderance in Bulgaria an extension of Austrian domination in the western portion of the Balkan Peninsula. Count Andrassy is inclined to accept this. It is a far greater scheme than the Bosnia and Herzegovina business, and promises to show a startling development (so alarmists in London think) of the triple game of plunder which is said to bind the three Emperors together. We shall see. It is clear the present condition of things must have important changes ere long. Russia's object is evidently to satisfy Austria and Germany, and then to defy the rest of the world in or out of the congress. The *Nord* calls upon the Continental States to accomplish the reorganization of the Balkan Provinces irrespective of England, which can be done without scruple, seeing that "the solutions they are called upon to consecrate does not touch English interests." On the other hand, the *Constitutionnel* argues that Russia cannot honorably reject England's demand relative to the communication to the congress of the treaty of 1878. "Whether congress meets or not the treaty of San Stefano will require the sanction of Europe." The *Débats* cannot regard the treaty as a settlement of the Eastern question even for a time. The present arrangements are "only fitted to aggravate every one of the points at issue for a new discussion in the immediate future." The *Débats* unites in sympathy for England, and concludes a remarkable article with these remarkable words: "The old school of Russian diplomacy, ambitious certainly, but respectful of rights, precise and conservative, exists no longer. It has given way to a school of fiery and audacious revolutionists. The first has ended, the second begins; history will judge between them." *Le Temps* says: "The treaty of San Stefano has had the object, and will have the result, of a Russian sequestration of Turkey. In order to prevent this result the congress have the right of revising the treaty from beginning to end. This is what Russia could not admit, but what England was bound to demand the moment she wished to associate herself with the collective work of Europe in the East, and not lend herself to the manifest ambitions of the Slav Empire." Thus the ball rolls on. Meanwhile the Roumanian Chambers are holding secret sittings under the depressing influence of the loss of Bessarabia, and Grand Duke Nicholas has visited the Sultan in military state, and the Sultan has "returned the compliment." They talked together for more than an hour, and the Russian sailors cheered the Turkish monarch. "What new conspiracy is in store for us?" they ask at the Carlton, in spite of the reassuring telegrams of Anglo-Turks at Pera that England has only to lift up her finger in downright earnest to have the immediate co-operation of the 50,000 troops now facing the Russians under the shadow of British interests in the neighborhood of the Dardanelles.

THE SITUATION IN TURKEY.

A PRETENDER TO THE SULTAN'S THRONE—FEELING BETWEEN TURKS AND ARABS—MILITARY PREPARATIONS — REFUGEES AND RELIEF SOCIETIES—DANGER OF A PESTILENCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Tuesday March 12, 1878.

The separatist tendencies, to which I referred in my last letter, are becoming seriously accentuated. As yet, there has been nothing like a general insurrection, but both the Syrians and the Arabs appear to be not at all disposed to submit to the consequences of the faults of the Stamboul Government, and contribute to the payment of the war indemnity. Indeed, it is difficult to say whether the Turks or the Russians are most held in execration by the populations of Asia Minor. As regards Syria, some pessimists—but are they pessimists?—always on the lookout for riots and intrigues, pretend to discover the machinations of the Khédive and the influence of Russian gold. There may be some foundation for both suppositions, for Prince Hassan of Egypt declined to leave his troops when these returned from Varna, and positively refused to accept a passage on the imperial yacht which had been placed at his disposal, perhaps dreading the fate of others of the Sultan's guests, who have disappeared or died suddenly after partaking of the hospitalities of Teheragan and Yildis Kiosque. The new vali of Syria, Hamdy Pasha, was, personally, well received, but as an Ottoman functionary he is avoided. At Smyrna, and in other large cities, the inhabitants say plainly that they have had enough of administrators provided by the Porte, and can manage their own affairs. In Koniah matters are still more grave. The Turkish Count de Chambord, (for we have a legitimate pretender to the throne here, as well as in France,) begins to assert his rights. This *branche aimée* of Islam is now represented by the Mollah Unkair, the Caliph of Koniah, the only real Caliph, the only real discendant of the Prophet. I believe that there is some foundation for his pretensions, but at least his partisans maintain that, although his ancestors abdicated voluntarily their rights in favor of the descendants of Osman, a representative of these legitimate sovereigns has always, since the seventh century of the Hegira, resided at Kirnah, with certain recognized and unquestioned privileges, and that the ceremonies of the *Takhidi Séif*—the investiture of the sabre—are not legal, without the presence and consecration of the delegate of the Emir of Koniah.

The present chief—for his predecessors have been contented to remain quiet recipients of a fat pension from the Seraglio—declares that the reigning dynasty, degenerated and incapable, has shown itself unworthy of the throne, and that he, its legitimate possessor, intends to assert himself. There has never been much kind feeling between Turks and Arabs, and as the latter are ready to follow any lead which shows a chance of throwing off the yoke, it is easy to foresee the consequences of the movement. From all quarters we hear of new complications, and the chorus of malcontents becomes louder every day. On one side we have the insurrection in the Greek provinces, on the other the dissatisfaction of the Servians—although these are not at all interesting in their complaints—and, what is more to the purpose, the alleged grievances of Roumania; but on these points I am promised some information of a curious character, which I will communicate later. All, however, results, for the time being, in the resumption of military preparations by the Turks. New levies, remains of ancient battalions, garrisons from the quasi-liberal, have been concentrated in the capital, where they have been freshly uniformed and armed, and are drilling with an ardor and industry resembling more the eve of a war than the morrow of the signature of a peace.

It is difficult to appreciate the real feeling of the nation respecting the treaty, but from my knowledge of the Mussulman character I judge that the mass of the population is indifferent; that the Army is dissatisfied—for in its ranks still linger some remains of fanatical patriotism—and that the rulers are only waiting for a good chance to b tray somebody, provided that they can thereby make something for themselves. The exasperation against England has certainly diminished, at least in the higher political spheres. The President of the Council of Ministers, Achmet Vefky, is the creature of Mr. Layard, with whom he is in constant secret communication, and some clever people assert that a *corps de théâtre* is in preparation, in the shape of an Anglo-Greek-Turkish alliance, with the assistance of Roumania, and perhaps Servia; for in no other way would Greece be of any use against Russia. At all events, the project is not unreasonable, and the increase of Greek influence at the Porte gives strength to the rumors.

The question of the refugees is at present the most interesting for the Constantinopolitans. The Tartars and Circassians have been sent over in large numbers to Asia, the Greeks and Bulgarians have generally returned to their former localities; but the Musulmans remain, and new detachments arrive every day, to be lodged as well as possible in the mosques, in the turbés or tombs of the Sultans, in the *médressés*, and in the khans. Nothing can be imagined more pitiable than the aspect of these wretched beings who squat down in silence, seeking a little heat wherever there is a ray of sunshine, and gazing without a shadow of emotion at the coffins—and what coffins! four boards tied together with a piece of rope—which at every moment pass before their eyes, 8 or 10 at a time. Sickness and privation are telling heavily upon these poor creatures; scarlet fever and small-pox among the children, typhus and typhoid fever among their parents. It is estimated that the average of sick among the fugitives is at least 7 per cent., and that of the 7,000 victims, 2,000 have succumbed to contagious disorders. The Turkish Compassionate Fund and the other relief societies have organized several hospitals to which patients are transported in regular ambulance wagons, much to the relief of the population to whom the constant requisition of ordinary street carriages presented a serious danger. But the resources of these good Samaritans are limited, and are almost exhausted. Already overlieving the necessities of refugees in good health. The International Committee alone provides for the wants of 24,000 indigents, and several of those self-sacrificing angels, the Sisters of Charity, have died from overwork and exhaustion. A number of kitchens have been put up for the distribution of soup and pilaf, to which are sometimes added a quarter of a pound of bread and a small piece of meat. At some of these regular tickets are given, to be presented at the office, where they are countersigned and dated each day. At others counters are issued, square one day, octagon for the next, but as not even charity is safe from imposture, it has been discovered that some of the refugees, after receiving their allowance, would clip off the corners of the morrow's counters and offer them in exchange for a second ration. There are, too, a good many counterfeit fugitives, and to those must be ascribed the commission of most of the acts of violence which have been laid to the charge of the mass, who, when not impostors, are submissive and even grateful to their benefactors. The Apostolic Prefect of the Lazarists has taken 100 of these under his care, and speaks in the highest terms of the expressions of sincere gratitude which they employ. But this is only natural, and it would be monstrous if the sentiment were not manifested in return for the noble emulation shown by Europeans, Greeks, Armenians, and Levantines who give without hesitation, in spite of the daily-increasing financial embarrassment; for everything has more than doubled in price on account of the disasters of the war, the difficulty of communications with the interior, and the neighborhood of the Russian Armies; but, in this generous rivalry, it must be remarked, the Turks themselves take no part. Every means is tried to increase the resources of the relief societies. Concerts, lotteries, masked balls succeed each other every night. One lottery alone produced 800 Turkish pounds—18,400 francs—and at a masked ball recently given in one of our theatres all of the élite of the Armenian society was present, and some indiscreet people even assert that more than one Turkish lady was there muffled in a domino.

But the refugees themselves do nothing to better their condition, and wait in complete inaction, until the Government shall be ready to send them to their former homes, or to foreign parts, they do not appear to care which. It is true that they could not find much employment here, but it is equally true that they have not an inherent love for work. The women only are always busy washing their rags, and I made some gypsies who are encamped near my house, at Makri Keüy, supremely happy by the present of a piece of soap. A certain number of the men have, much against their will, been sent up along the Adrianople road to inter the thousands of bodies, human and animal, which still lie there unburied. In some places it is said that groups of six or more persons are found huddled together, who have perished from cold and hunger, and, if some practical measures be not taken to remove these mournful remains before the Spring comes in, we are in imminent danger of a pestilence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 7.—Hugh Cavanagh, who has been missing since Wednesday last, was found drowned in the river at Pawtucket this afternoon.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 7.—Work will be resumed on the Hudson River bridge to-morrow, and two piers will be completed. A third caisson will be launched shortly.

WASHINGTON.

MORE DEMOCRATIC SHAM ECONOMY.

DEFICIENCY FOR PRINTING POST OFFICE BLANKS — THE DEPARTMENT AGAIN THREATENED WITH A SUSPENSION OF IMPORTANT BUSINESS.

Special Dispatch to The New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The appropriation for printing for the use of the Post Office Department is again exhausted, and unless relief is speedily obtained great public inconvenience will result. Under the law the Public Printer cannot do any printing whatever for any department unless money has been specifically appropriated for that purpose, and he has notified the Post Office Department that he cannot fill any more orders for that department until Congress shall make an appropriation. The House Committee on Appropriations were duly notified of this deficiency, and a bill is now pending in which $35,000 are appropriated to meet it. This bill is now with a conference committee, and should be disposed of in a few days. A failure to act promptly upon this matter will result in stopping the entire business of registering letters and the money-order system, as the blanks necessary to conduct those two branches must be supplied from Washington. The ordinary blanks used in conducting business between the local offices and the department may be printed by the various Postmasters if they have any funds that can be made available for such purposes. There was a deficiency last year in the appropriation for printing, and public embarrassment was only prevented by using an unexpended balance for paper, which enabled the Postmaster-General to have the necessary printing executed until the end of the fiscal year. The existence of this deficiency, after the warning of last year, shows the utter disregard of the Committee on Appropriations of the actual needs of the public service. Estimates based upon actual requirements are cut down simply to make political capital, and the result of this so-called economy is felt in the public inconvenience it entails, and its folly is shown by the numerous deficiency bills that have been already passed at this session to correct the blunders.

OPERATION OF WOOD'S TARIFF.

REDUCED REVENUE INSTEAD OF INCREASED —EXAMINATION OF THE BILL BY THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Bureau of Statistics have made a careful analysis of Wood's Tariff bill with the view of ascertaining how much revenue it would yield. The importations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, were taken as the basis for calculation. The amount of revenue collected that year was near $131,000,000. Mr. Wood, in framing his bill, directed his efforts to putting it in such shape as to yield $150,000,000 annually. Taking the importations for the fiscal year 1877 as a basis, and applying the Wood bill, the Bureau of Statistics estimate that there would have been collected about $122,000,000. That is, had Wood's bill been in operation in 1877, the Customs receipts, instead of being $131,000,000, would have been but $122,000,000. This is not only a reduction of about $9,000,000 below the actual receipts for the last fiscal year, but is $28,000,000 below the figures which Mr. Wood promised by his bill. The estimates of the Bureau of Statistics show that the passage of Mr. Wood's bill in its present shape will reduce instead of increase the Customs receipts, and to that extent would not only affect the revenue, but would operate against the resumption of specie payment on Jan. 1 next.

THE HOUSE DOOR-KEEPERSHIP.

PROBABLE DISPOSITION OF THE MATTER BY ELECTING GEN. FIELD—A MOVEMENT FOR GEN. SHIELDS—DILEMMA OF THE DEMOCRATS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The House to-morrow will take up the Door-keeper's business, and finish it by electing Gen. Field, who was given the Democratic caucus nomination. Gen. Shields was sent for, and arrived to-night. There is a movement to elect him Door-keeper with the aid of the Republicans, but it is not likely a sufficient number of Democrats can be induced to bolt the caucus nomination to accomplish this. Some friends of the ex-Door-keeper, who are also friends of Gen. Shields, are actively working to-night to secure a few Democratic votes, so that they may induce the Republicans to adopt Shields. If a sufficient number of votes can be obtained from the Democratic side to make the effort successful, the Republicans will unanimously support Shields for the place. The Democrats will be put in an awkward position to-morrow in this matter. Butler's resolution is before the house as the unfinished business, and before the caucus nomination can be voted for a vote must be taken on Gen. Shields, as the resolution provides for his election to be Door-keeper. The Democrats will thus be forced to record themselves against a Democratic Union soldier, who has performed distinguished services, in order to select an ex-Confederate soldier, and one who was educated at West Point, and whose political disabilities have been removed only within a year.

PACIFIC RAILROAD SINKING FUND.

THE DEBATE TO BE CONTINUED BY MR. SARGENT TO-DAY—PROSPECTS FOR A VOTE IN TWO OR THREE DAYS—MR. BLAINE'S AMENDMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The railroad debate in the Senate will be continued to-morrow. Senator Sargent still holds the floor, and will go on with his speech in opposition to the bill reported from the Judiciary Committee. After him will come a number of short speeches, but an earnest and, it is expected, a successful effort will be made to secure a vote within the next two or three days. The first question will be on the amendment offered by Senator Blaine to the concluding section of the Judiciary Committee's bill, in these words: "So long as said Central Pacific and Union Pacific Railway Companies shall faithfully comply with the provisions of the said acts of 1862 and 1864, and of this act relating to payments to the United States on account of bonds advanced and of the sinking fund to be established as aforesaid, such compliance shall be deemed and taken as sufficient to meet the obligations of said companies on account of such bonds prior to the maturity thereof." In offering it Mr. Blaine indicated that, in the event of its adoption, he would support the Judiciary Committee's bill.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, April 7, 1878.

As there is now no treaty of commerce between France and the United States, a committee for the purpose of stipulating the basis upon which such a treaty should be drawn has been formed at Paris, and on account it made to organize in this country a similar committee. The co-operation of these two committees might then, according to the circular of the French committee, without loss of time, so combine their efforts as to prepare the way for a Franco-American congress, to be held in Paris during the Exhibition. Leon Chotteau, of the French committee, has arrived here and proposes to present the object of his mission in a public address some time this week.

Manning J. Adams, of St. Paul, Minn., has been before the House Committee on Commerce, asking for an appropriation to thoroughly test his invention for establishing permanent channels in rivers, which has already been tried by the English and French Governments and proved successful. The invention consists of a line of tubes, with valve openings, laid in the centre of the bed of the river, from one end to the other, irrespective of distance. This pipe remains permanent; into it water is forced by a pump at its head, while a gate at the extreme end secures the pressure. This invention acts something like a submarine battery, the opening of the valve at any place needed forcing the water out with such power as to shovel the sand or mud in the neighborhood of the tube, keeping it in suspension until the current carries it away to low places or sloughs. The committee took great interest in the invention and requested Mr. Adams to again appear before it. He has been engaged on this subject for the past nine years, and has obtained three patents.

THE MEXICAN BORDER.

INCURSIONS FROM THE MEXICAN SIDE LESS FREQUENT—AMERICAN RESIDENTS IN MEXICO STILL EXPOSED TO FORCED LOANS WHILE BRITISH AND FRENCH ARE EXEMPT.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Accounts from the Texas border show that recently there have been few, if any, incursions from the Mexican side. Members of Congress who have the subject of our relations with Mexico under consideration say the delay of our Government in recognizing that of Mexico has produced an improved condition of affairs on the border, but that that Government has not yet done what is required by our own as a prerequisite to recognition. One of the most serious causes of complaint is that our citizens are not protected from forced loans, while British and French subjects resident in Mexico are, it is said, not subject to such illegal transactions. It is related that our Government was some time ago so much gratified with an invitation extended by a Mexican officer on the frontier to Lieut. Ward to join him in an expedition after marauders that it instructed Minister Foster to thank the Mexican Government for this act of friendship, but, before Lieut. Ward had an opportunity to carry out the instructions, the Mexican Government condemned the act of its officer and expressed its purpose to punish him.

It is stated that some months ago, when our Consul at Acapulco was treated with gross indignity, an apology was exacted from the civil authorities at that place, but the Mexican Government repudiated the apology and censured those who made it. Notwithstanding these things there is generally a friendly feeling toward Mexico, and the hope is expressed that she will remove, as far as she is able, the present obstacles to recognition. Representative Schleicher, of the Sub-committee on Foreign Affairs, is still engaged in the preparation of his report on the Mexican question. It will be elaborate, and contain tables of interest, showing the state of trade between Mexico and the countries, and particularly with our own. It is his purpose to present such facts as will enable the country to exactly understand the relations between Mexico and the United States in all respects.

FIFTEEN PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH

SHOCKING DISASTER IN STEUBEN COUNTY—THE INSANE DEPARTMENT OF THE POOR-HOUSE FIRED BY AN INMATE—RESCUE OF FORTY AND ESCAPE OF OTHERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BATH, N. Y., April 7.—A disaster of the most shocking description occurred here at an early hour this morning. About 1 A. M., L. C. Ford, an insane man, sent to the Steuben County Poor-house from Hornellsville, set fire to the building used for the insane department of the County House, in which upward of 60 insane people were sleeping. The fire spread rapidly, and made the rescuing of the inmates a matter of great difficulty and danger. About 40 were rescued by officers and citizens, and some others escaped, but it is certain that 15 of the crazed unfortunates have perished in the flames, and one died shortly after, probably fatally. The scene of the disaster is too sickening for description. Five males and ten females are among the dead, and the ruins are a horrible mass of charred human remains mingled with the debris of the building.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

It appears that Ford, the insane incendiary, had been considered trustworthy, and was allowed liberties which enabled him to destroy his own life, together with 14 others. The Bath Fire Department was called to the scene of the conflagration too late to be of much service. The building was of brick, with iron-grated windows and doors, which rendered it impossible for the inmates to escape.

The following is a corrected list of those who perished in the fire, together with their ages and the causes of their confinement:

G. C. FORD, fits, aged 48.
DAVID CURTISS, cripple, aged 79.
JOHN ALVIAN, cripple, aged 58.
JOHN MESSENGER, old age, aged 84.
RUEL M. PECK, idiot and lunatic, aged 49.
BETSEY SMITH, idiot, aged 63.
JULIA DAVIS, idiot, aged 38.
ROSA WELCH, idiot, aged 20.
AMY RANGER, idiot, aged 27.
MARY STONE, idiot, aged 26.
CHLOE MUDGE, (colored,) idiot, aged 68.
ABIGAIL SHULTS, old age, aged 68.
CATHARINE SULLIVAN, insane, aged 71.
JENNIE MILLS, child; aged 4.
MARY HEWITT, child, aged 1.

LIFTING CHURCH DEBTS.

MR. KIMBALL IN PHILADELPHIA—$30,000 RAISED FOR BETHANY CHURCH—THE DEBT OF A PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AT RONDOUT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.—Mr. Kimball, who has power of so much value to congregations in various parts of the country, made his first appearance in this city to-day at the Bethany Presbyterian Church, familiarly known as John Wanamaker's Church. Mr. Kimball came to the city quietly and took up quarters at the St. George Hotel. He refused to see or be seen except by the parties directly interested. The purpose of this was afterward made plain. On Saturday evening every member of the congregation and their friends who were known received a postal card requesting their attendance at the church to-day to hear an important announcement from the Pastor, Rev. Mr. Miller. Of course the church was crowded at the morning services, and Mr. Kimball was introduced. In his persuasive manner he immediately began business, and met with much success. He continued during the afternoon and evening, and as a result when he quit to-night the church was $30,000 nearer free from debt than it was before. The Bethany congregation is composed mostly of work-people, and Mr. Kimball's work is considered satisfactory.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

RONDOUT, N. Y., April 7.—In the Presbyterian Church, where Roswell Smith began about nine months ago to raise a debt of $43,000, and where Mr. Kimball preached about two weeks ago, it was announced to-day that the amount had been raised within $500. An appeal was then made by the Pastor, and in a few minutes $640 were subscribed, and, amid general rejoicing, appropriate services were held, it being the fourth anniversary of the congregation occupying the new church.

CHURCH MATTERS.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 7.—The Eastern New-York German Methodist Episcopal Conference has been in session four days and will close to-morrow, when the appointments will be announced.

RICHMOND, Va., April 7.—The vestry of the Monumental Church has called Rev. G. Armstrong, of Wheeling, West Va., to the pastorate of that church, and he has accepted.

CINCINNATI MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

CINCINNATI, April 7.—The sale of season tickets for the May Musical Festival will commence on Monday, April 15. During Monday and Tuesday the choice of seats will be disposed of at auction, but purchasers will be limited to 10 tickets each. There are indications that the demand will be large. The hall has only the 4,200 present, with standing room for as many more. The hotels are already receiving orders for rooms for the festival week. Work on the great organ is being pushed day and night to insure its completion before the opening of the festival, which takes place on the 14th of May.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN KAFIR WAR.

SEVERE FIGHTING IN THE PIRIE BUSH—SECOCOENI SAID TO HAVE DECLARED HIMSELF HOSTILE TO THE BRITISH.

LONDON, April 7.—News from the Cape seems to betoken the renewal of serious troubles. A Reuter telegram, dated Cape Town, March 19, says: "Severe fighting occurred in the Pirie Bush yesterday, and is still proceeding. It is reported that Secocoeni has declared himself openly hostile, and besieged two forts in the Transvaal. This most serious news has just reached here." Secocoeni is a powerful chief with whom the Transvaal Republic was at war prior to its annexation. His intervention would spread the war to a wholly new quarter, and very possibly cause complications with the Zulu King, of whom he is a feudatory, and who is able to place a well armed and organized force of several thousands in the field.

LONDON, April 8.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Cape Town confirms the report of severe fighting. The British troops, in one action, were forced to retreat before an overwhelming force.

Secocoeni's followers have killed some Europeans. Assistance is requested.

THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION BY JUDGE SHIPMAN IN HARTFORD—DOUBLE LIABILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS ESTABLISHED AS AGAINST THE STOCK BELONGING TO AN ESTATE IN LIQUIDATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, April 7.—Judge Shipman's opinion in the case of Theodore M. Davis, Receiver of the Ocean National Bank, New-York, against Harvey H. Weed, of Stamford, Administrator of the estate of Nathaniel Weed, fills 48 folios. It is the first decision in the United States Courts under that section of the National Banking act which makes stockholders doubly liable, and the circumstances of this case, which is one of several in Connecticut, are peculiar in this, that the stock was a part of an estate which had been settled and divided among the heirs. When the bank failed 514 shares of the stock stood in the name of Nathaniel Weed. The assessment made by the Receiver was for 40 per cent. of the par value of the stock, payable in two installments, and the order of the Controller of the Currency was to institute suits for the enforcement of the liability. The decision is in favor of the Receiver, and Judge Shipman concludes his finding as follows:

"The action is based upon the theory that the claim is against the estate of the intestate as an estate in process of settlement, and under the facts in the case the question arises whether a Receiver of an insolvent national banking association has a valid claim for an assessment against the estate generally of a deceased stockholder who died prior to the insolvency of the bank, but whose stock has not been transferred at the date of the Controller's order. The defendant contends that the Receiver never had a claim against the estate of Nathaniel Weed, but that his claim is against existing stockholders, and that the title to the stock vested in the Administrator and related back to the date of the intestate's death. It is true that the title to personal property of an intestate vests, in Connecticut, in his Administrator by force of local law and the grant of administration, but I think that the claim of the defendant, although ingenious, is not tenable, for the following reasons:

"I. An Executor or Administrator has his estate, as such, in *auter droit* merely, viz., as the minister or dispenser of the goods of the dead. (I. Williams on Executors, 562.)

"II. The original liability of the intestate to pay the assessment which may be ordered by the Controller was a voluntary agreement, evidenced by his subscription, or by his becoming a stockholder. It is not imposed by way of forfeiture or penalty. It is imposed by the statute, but it also exists by virtue of the contract which the intestate entered into when he became a stockholder. When the stockholder dies his estate becomes burdened with the same contract or agreement which the dead man had assumed, and so long as it, though the Executor or Administrator, holds the stock as the property of the estate, and the stock has not been transferred on the books of the bank, and the liability has not been discharged by some act which shows that the new stockholder has taken the place of the old one, the contract liability still adheres to the estate. This liability is not the result of any new contract, for the Administrator did not voluntarily become the owner of the stock; it came to him as the dispenser of the goods of the dead, and the liability rested upon the stock, and was a part of the contingent liability of the estate, as least until it was transferred to some other person by a transfer, free from fraud. (I. Cornyn on Mutual Insurance, 3d ed., 47; Bailey vs. Hollister, 26 N. Y. 112; Lowry vs. Inman, 46 N. Y. 119; Hawthorne vs. Calef, 2 Wall., 22; Gray vs. Coffin, 9 Cush., 192.)

"III. When an obligation devolves upon an Executor solely by virtue of his successorship to the estate, and not by express contract or agreement of his own, the estate is liable. If an Executor is liable to pay a debt or obligation resting upon personal property which came to him from the testator, and of which the Executor is the owner only as a representative of the estate, and which obligation is due from him solely because he represents the estate, he is liable as Executor, even if suit might have been also brought against him personally. (East Hartford against Pitkin; 8 Conn., 404, per Williams, J.) I do not think that section 5,152 was intended to affect the liability for assessment of estates in progress of settlement. The principal object of the section was to prevent a personal liability from running against Executors, Administrators, Trustees, or guardians, who had purchased as Trustees, or to whom had been transferred in their names as Trustees, national bank stocks for the benefit of the trust estates. Having by such purchase voluntarily entered into a contingent liability for assessments, it might be claimed that a judement *de bonis proprüs* could be rendered against them. The main object of the section was to prevent personal judgments being rendered against such persons in whom the stock stood on the books of the bank as Trustees.

"I am, therefore, of opinion that the facts alleged in the plea are not a valid defense to prevent a judgment against the defendant, *de bonis decedentis*. As it is not suggested that the defendant has any other ground of defense, the demurrer is sustained, and judgment should be rendered against him as Administrator *de bonis non*, solely *de bonis decedentis*, for the sum of $10,280, with interest on $5,140 thereof from Feb. 26, 1877, and on $5,140 thereof from April 26, 1877, at 6 per cent.

STRIKES IN KANSAS.

THE SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY HOLDING OUT—LABORERS ON A NEW INSANE ASYLUM AT TOPEKA ON STR

BOMBAY AND THE PARSEES

TIDINGS FROM INDIA.

THE TWO INDIAN CAPITALS—THE FORT AND ITS PECULIARITIES—ARCHITECTURE OF BOMBAY—THE NATIVE TOWN—SIGHTS IN THE STREETS—WEALTH AND INTELLIGENCE OF THE PARSEES—VISIT TO A PARSEE SCHOOL—THE TOWERS OF SILENCE—NOVEL METHOD OF DISPOSING OF THE DEAD.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOMBAY, Thursday, Feb. 14, 1878.

Bombay is usually the first or the last city of India visited by the traveler. If he comes from Europe by way of the Red Sea, he generally lands at Bombay and proceeds overland; if he comes from America by way of Japan and China, he lands at Calcutta and proceeds overland. Bombay and Calcutta are the great terminal points for the majority of visitors, and they are certainly the Alpha and Omega of India. Time was when Madras was the first city, but that time was long ago. Two circumstances are against Madras—her geographical position and her harbor—or, rather, the lack of one. Nobody likes to debark in an open roadstead, and run a gantlet through the surf. Calcutta lies upon the bank of a river, at a comfortable distance from the sea, while Bombay has a convenient harbor, with plenty of anchoring-ground, and quite calm and secure, except during the worst periods of the south-west monsoon. Calcutta and Bombay have grown, while Madras has declined; each of the two great cities claims to be larger than the other, and a stranger is somewhat puzzled when he listens to statements the most contradictory from men of unimpeachable veracity and undoubted knowledge of the topics whereof they speak. So I will leave the question of importance quite out of sight, and freely admit that, while Calcutta has a larger population than Bombay, the latter has more inhabitants than the former. Calcutta has the greater amount of commerce, while Bombay imports and exports more than its rival. If anybody ventures to assert that the above statement is lacking in clearness and candor, I shall be compelled to hire somebody to thrash him.

The foreign portion of Bombay is less attractive than the same part of Calcutta, for the reason that the public and private buildings are less numerous and greatly inferior in architectural effect. The foreign quarter is designated as the Fort, but the fort disappeared a decade or more ago and made space for building purposes, which should have been utilized half a century earlier. Inside of what was once the Fort, and is so by name at present, the buildings are closely crowded, the streets are narrow, and the triumphs of architecture are nil. The Esplanade, as the redeemed ground is called, contains some fine buildings, but the varnish of newness has hardly dried on the eldest of them, while the youngest are not yet finished, and much ground remains untouched by the cellar-maker or the builder. Hence to the native city is a stretch of half a mile quite flat and planted with trees, and here and there a building erected or erecting—*gargite vastæ*. *Vastæ* is the word of this space you come into the native town, not by an approach of straggling huts and low houses to prepare your mind for the change, but plumply and suddenly, as you step from water to land or from land to water. A glance tells you where you are; European faces are few and far between; the shops are native, and the crowd pressing through the streets are as un-English as possible. Here are Parsees with their flowing frocks and hats which only an illustration can clearly describe; Hindoos with turbans of varied shapes and colors, some fitting closely to the head and some spreading almost like umbrellas; Moslems with close caps or with turbans differing from all others, and coolies of the lower castes or no caste at all, quite uncovered as to head, or sporting only a thinly-wound and dirty rag. Women pass us, some with heads partially or wholly covered, while others impose their entire body solely to our gaze *sans peur et sans reproche*. They have rings on their toes as well as on their fingers, and some of them have ankles and wrists thickly hooped with bands of silver. Ears and noses have a profusion of ornaments, and if Kissing be known in India some of the nose decorations must interfere with the sentiment. Not content with piercing the ear, after our Occidental fashion, they perforate its entire circumference to obtain *points d'appui* for jewelry, and this fashion is not confined to the gentler and prettier sex. Many of the men do likewise; they are evidently persons of high caste and prominent social position, who sat opposite me at private dinner, sported a row of pearls on the upper part of his right ear, where they formed an ornament unknown to Europe or America. The women have sometimes enormous ear drops, with triple holdings; they are fastened to the gum above the nose, and have attached to both the upper and lower extremities of that auricular organ. A wise division of labor, as the weight of the ornament is so great that the lower part of the ear alone would be in danger of parting company with the upper if left to bear the *whole* burden.

The native town of Bombay is far wealthier, handsomer, and more active than the same part of Calcutta. In the latter the houses are generally low and poor, in the former they are large and have many balconies and a profusion of glass windows that almost suggest a palace. Feminine faces, pretty or otherwise, reward the upward glance in the inquisitive manner, and by their side may be seen fat and sleek forms, with beards indicating the dominating sex. In the narrow and open-fronted shops you see the merchants squatted among their wares, as everywhere in the East, and in a space so confined that it is hardly necessary for the purchaser if he wishes to reach any article in his establishment. Workmen of various kinds are busy; copper, silver, and gold smiths abound, and there are tailors, shoemakers, barbers, locksmiths, and the like within sight at once. My companion wishes to buy a chair for the steam-ship voyage to Suez, and every now he finds a shop, and beyond it another and another, where chairs are sold. Maker and vendor are one, and that one is a Chinaman; John has invaded Bombay in fair, though not as yet in great number, and in every stroll through the native town we frequently encounter him. He has almost a monopoly of the cane chair, hammock chairs, baskets, and similar work, and he has begun to make shoes, clothing, and other things, to the consternation and disgust of others in the same line of business. When and where will the enterprising Celestial stop? I should not be surprised to find him in Egypt and Italy, and if he goes on in the future as he has gone in the past, the end of the century will find him in every European city in sharp competition with the inhabitants to the manner born.

Everywhere we see the mitre-like hat of the Parsees, and everywhere we find the wearers thereof in business. They are a fine looking race; many of them have splendid faces, with broad brows and keen eyes that betoken shrewdness of no common order. The Parsees came from Persia (whence their name) and settled in India nearly 200 years ago; Bombay is their chief abiding-place at present, and I am told that they number 50,000 in this city alone. They have been called, not inaptly, the Jews of Western India, and certain it is that they have all the Israelite keenness for commerce and are quite as hard to outwit as are the kindsmen of Rothschild and Disraeli. Some of them possess enormous wealth, and several houses, among the finest in Bombay, have been pointed out to me as the property and homes of Parsees. Generally they are liberal with their money, so far as public benevolence goes, but they are by no means the prey of street-beggars or of any other person who would impose on them. Hospitals, fountains, gardens, schools, and the like owe their origin to Parsees, and some of these names have become honored out of India as well as in it. A day or two after my arrival I accepted an invitation to attend the exhibition exercises at a Parsee school and witness the distribution of prizes. The visitors were Parsees, Hindoos, and a few Europeans; the pupils were girls, some 50 or more, of ages varying from 5 to 12 years. All were bright-eyed and intelligent, and nearly all were pretty as pinks—brown-hued pinks, I may say, as the most of the complexions had a brunette tinge. I do not remember ever to have seen a more pleasing lot of juvenile faces than on that occasion, and although the exercises I continued to admire the galaxy of budding beauties. Each head was covered with a gold-embroidered cap, and the rest of the costume was quite Oriental—loose trousers with a white or embroidered frock. As the exercises were entirely in Gujerati, the language of the country, I can not say much about the sentiments expressed; the recitations and songs were delivered in a manner worthy of any school in America or England, and with a coolness and self-possession highly commendable to the tiny ladies that gave them. As each little miss—came forward to receive her prize, she bowed in graceful, and marched off to her seat with all the dignity of a princess. And we call these people ignorant heathen.

The Parsees are worshipers of fire, as the symbol of divinity, and when they came from Persia they brought the sacred embers with them and kept the fires burning perpetually on their altars. Fire being sacred, they naturally worship the sun as the great representative of divine power, but the supposition that they worship the sun as that power is incorrect. They will not use fire for any ignoble purpose, and consequently, it is not polite to offer a cigar to a Parsee; they do not take offense if a stranger smokes in their presence, but any gentleman who lives here and understands them would quietly remove his cigar from his mouth while conversing with a Parsee of his acquaintance. They neither burn nor bury their dead; their corpses are exposed where they can be eaten by the birds and their bones are swept into a deep pit where they remain until destroyed by the action of the elements. On one of the highest hills of Bombay are the so-called "Towers of Silence," where the bodies are thus exposed; the name is a free translation of the Persian one, which literally rendered into English means nothing more nor less than "tomb." Strangers are rarely admitted to the inclosure, and no Parsee except the few employed about the place may enter the towers. Through the kindness of Mr. Cama, a wealthy and prominent Parsee, I was enabled to see the towers, and had the advantage of his personal guidance and explanation.

We entered by a strong gateway and over a paved path, which is the route of the funeral processions. The inclosure has a high wall, over which it is impossible to look without a scaling ladder. The yard is perhaps two acres in extent, and contains near the centre a building, where is an altar with the sacred fire and a temple where funeral parties come to pray and the priests to change their apparel after the services are over. There is a neatly-kept garden here, which is tended by the employes of the place, and from the windows of the temple there is a fine view of Back Bay, the town, and the surrounding country. The other structures in the inclosure are the famous towers, nine in all, simple circular structures of plastered masonry about 12 feet high and perhaps 30 in diameter. In the side of each is a double door of iron, where the bearers enter with the bodies of the dead; in this door no visitor, whether Christian, Hindoo, or Parsee may enter or even look, save, as before stated, the priests and attendants. We were not allowed to go nearer than within 20 yards of the towers, and Mr. Cama explained that the prohibition extended to him as well as to us, and should he violate it he would be compelled to purify himself by careful ablutions and change of apparel. This measure was adopted, he said, to prevent the spread of disease, and so great is the precaution that the priests and bearers must perform this ablution and change after each funeral ceremony. And while on the subject he told me that this peculiar form of sepulture was adopted, not from any sentimental notion, but because it was thought the most satisfactory. "Hindoos burn their dead," said he, "but we consider fire sacred, and therefore it would be wrong to compel it to perform such an ignoble office. The earth is the producer of the fruits and vegetables upon which all people live, in part at least, and the burial of the dead in it is a defilement and an injury. Cemeteries are acknowledged everywhere to be unhealthy, and many diseases arise from them, and I believe you have much agitation concerning them in Europe and America. When a body is exposed here it is quickly devoured, and there are none of the foul gases that arise from cremation or decomposition, nor is the earth defiled in any way. So we consider this the best way to dispose of our dead."

As we approached the towers their uses were pointed out. One was for murderers and suicides, and was considered unconsecrated; the rest were alike, or so nearly so that the differences were not essential. On the tops of two or three towers, the ones most in use, vultures were roosting and evidently waiting eagerly for the arrival of a procession. There were, perhaps, 50 or more—I did not count them—and Mr. Cama said there were others that were so fat and heavy as to be unable to fly at all, so that they remained constantly within the towers. When a body is brought there some of their number always hover around the bearers in their eagerness to get at a corpse. So violent are they at times that the bearers are armed with sticks, and use them vigorously. An hour after a body has been placed on the iron grating, and the bearers have retired and closed the door, nothing but bones remains, and the birds resume their places to wait for the next arrival. The funerals generally take place in the morning just after sunrise, or in the afternoon before sunset; never at night, and rarely in the middle of the day.

I trust I have presented the subject in a manner as slightly disagreeable as it could well be given. In the present discussion about sepulture which is now going on in various parts of the western world, the topic is not without interest. I have read several accounts of the Parsee method of disposing of their dead, but as all of them are incorrect in respect, more or less, so, I have thought it well to devote a little space to the subject. So far as I have been able to observe, the Parsees are not at all fanatical on religious subjects, but they carefully preserve their dress and original customs, and are evidently very earnest in their respect for themselves and their ancestry. T. W. K.

FOREIGN NOTES.

There are 472 theatres, music halls, concert rooms, "harmonic meetings," &c., in London, amusing nightly 302,000 people.

According to a recent return there are 24,522 Swiss citizens sojourning in the German Empire, of whom 10,522 are of the female sex.

It costs the people of England no less than $60,000,000 a year to maintain "an efficient navy." The estimates for the current year are $55,265,425. An iron-clad costs some $50,000 a year to keep in repair.

A valuable herd of Highland cattle belonging to the Earl of Lovelace has been entirely destroyed in his Lordship's park, Horsely Towers, Surrey, in consequence of their having eaten the cuttings of a large number of yew trees.

Mrs. Crawshay, of Riversdale, Gloucestershire, said to have been one of the most accomplished horsewomen in England, was killed in the hunting field not long since while riding a horse of the kind known as a "rusher" at his fences.

There exist in the town of Zurich 32 "family funds," which together show a total of 3,347,300 francs. The interest arising from this sum is applied to the assistance of those members of the families who are in straitened circumstances, in order that none of them may be reduced to abject poverty.

The Cambridge University local examination statistics, published March 15, show that in the first class 233 Junior boys and 31 Seniors have passed. In all examined, 951 have failed. In the examination for girls, 40 have passed in the first class; 118 in the second, 315 in the third, and 630 have failed.

In order to cover the expense of suppressing the late rebellion, which amounted to $42,000,000, the Japanese Government has resolved to issue $27,000,000 in paper money, and to make large savings in the ordinary civil expenditures. The national debt of Japan at present amounts to $350,000,000.

In the House of Commons recently, Mr. O'Donnell moved "that the establishment of a State theatre of Shakespearean drama would be eminently expedient in the interests of public culture, and would form the only suitable recognition, long since due from the English-speaking races, to the genius of Shakespeare."

Dr. M. C. Gettigan, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Armagh, in his last Lenten pastoral, spoke in terms of strong reprobation of "wakes." Some persons, he said, go to wakes and funerals for no other purpose than to drink whisky. Pontius Pilate would drink the water in which Pilate washed his hands if it tasted of whisky.

Students in Glasgow amuse themselves at the theatres by throwing clay pipes and other missiles at people whom they dislike. The other night one young lady in a private box was cut on the head and had to leave the theatre accompanied by her friends. The student also left accompanied by a policeman. He was fined 4 guineas in the Police court the next day.

The trial of Rev. Henry John Dodwell at the the Central Criminal Court, London, for shooting at the Master of the Rolls, ended a few days back in a verdict of acquittal on the original charge. He was found guilty, however, of a common assault, but was pronounced by the jury not to be responsible for his actions, and was sentenced to be detained in custody for an indefinite period.

Brigandage in Spain is again very prevalent all along the frontier between France and Catalonia. Two or three weeks ago a band of three or four men captured a banker named Roger, at night, as he was returning from a ball, and he was at once carried off into the mountains, from whence the customary ransom was demanded from his family, demandhe a ransom of $20,000. A Tax Collector captured by the same gang was held subject to a ransom of $10,000.

Grand fêtes are to be given in Belgium in 1880 in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the independence of that nation. The public fêtes to be given at Brussels by the State are to last a week, and to be divided into the fêtes of the schools, the magistracy, the civic guards, the Army, the working men, the arts, agriculture, industry, and commerce. The nine provinces are to be represented in the historical procession each by a chariot, accompanied by the Burgomasters and Aldermen of each province. Each province is also to have its own fête, at which the King will be present in person.

THE DECREES OF THE MODE.

PARISIAN STYLES FOR SPRING AND SUMMER.

MATERIALS AND STYLES—STEEL PLASTRONS—EMBROIDERY AND FRINGES—BLACK DRESSES AND THEIR VARIATIONS—CHILDREN'S SUITS—A NEW CUIRTURE.

Some Parisian houses have returned to the use of waists, while others continue to make polonaises. Shaggy cachemire de l'Inde, which was so much worn about a year ago, is completely out of fashion, the plain smooth kind being much preferred. Demi-saison garments are made of this article. The cachemire de l'Inde most employed is brocaded with flowers. A visiting dress in this style has a faille skirt in the new shade called "sapeto de soldat," a kind of bluish gray. The lower part of the skirt has plain cachemire de l'Inde puffings. The cachemire de l'Inde polonaise is in two shades of gray, with double folds of white and gray faille. This opens over a faille vest in the lighter shade. The polonaise is trimmed with a number of narrow folds of gray and white faille. One side forms a scarf apron, which crosses from the right to the left side, fastening on the right by means of passementerie cordings. The train is very long.

Trains are as much worn as ever. They are worn in the street and in the parlor.

Waists made of white, black, or colored net are again in fashion. They are generally worked with beads, and worn over princess dresses. The "cotte de maille" style, trimmed around with a rich fringe, is also in wear. When this is employed the skirt is trimmed to match.

It is said that belted waists are again to be used. This fashion is not to be desired, as it is not nearly as graceful as the long tight-fitting cuirass and princess polonaise. Skirts scolloped and pointed out on the lower part, with faille plaitings underneath, continue in use.

It is likely that the half tight-fitting long pélerines, which were worn last Summer, will continue in vogue. They have the addition of a large sailor collar, which almost forms a pélerine. This style is particularly suited to young ladies. Small fichus, crossing in front under a bow, will also be worn.

A novelty in trimming is the plain or chicorée trimming, which replaces plaitings. It forms the heading of fringes. Satin loops are arranged in the back of garments and combined with shell-shaped lace trimmings. It is probable that many black silk garments will be worn. A number of new designs in passementerie have been brought out.

One of the new paletots is half tight-fitting. It has five seams down the back, where there is a narrow plastron made of crochet passementerie, beaded and covered with small, drooping, ornaments of satin. Down the part which opens in front is a shell-shaped lace trimming, with black satin ribbon intermixed. The lower part of the garment is trimmed with fringe. The sleeves have cuffs matching the paletot, which is trimmed with lace and satin ribbon.

The "tailleur" style, which had so much success during the past Winter, has brought into fashion several new materials. There is now manufactured a kind of woolen goods which is admirably suited to this masculine order of garment. The material is all wool, like the cloths of which trousers are made. The designs are close checks and stripes, and the colors neutral.

For the past year plastrons have been used in every way. The latest idea is to have rich passementerie plastrons, beaded or not, according to fancy. This is considered as an excellent idea, and will doubtless eagerly be adopted. It, first cost is rather large, but now that passementerie is in such general use, most of these plastrons are so made that they can be separated and placed on any part of the costume. Ferns serve for trimmings around the dress, plastron, and apron. Another very rich trimming for this season consists of a number of "quilles," with or without jet, and covered with olive-shaped drooping ornaments. The quilles are made in different sizes. This sort of trimming is especially suitable for visiting garments, as the quilles on the back appear long and have a stylish effect.

Embroidery, which is becoming more and more in use, has brought into fashion garments worked with dots. A very pretty model in this style is a dolman visite, moderately long and drawn in at the waist. The vigogne is covered with dots intermixed with rainbow threads of metal. They are outlined with point de reprise. Fringe corresponding with the embroidery. This metal thread is another novelty. It is used instead of beads, and replaces them admirably, as it requires the closest examination to distinguish the difference. This thread is used for a great many of the new trimmings, and worked in with the gold and silk galloons. It is much less expensive than gold beads.

Mother of pearl ornaments are much used. Feathers and leaves are enriched with mother of pearl.

A beautiful trimming for dinner toilets is flower fringe. Black velvet tuniques are very handsome when trimmed in this style. The corsage of the dress and the apron are trimmed with small drooping flowers are the only ones used for this purpose.

The new balayeuse plaiting is of plaited ruched lace, extending half way up. It is very elegant.

Black dresses, which are so indispensable at present, as they are suitable for all purposes, are made in varied ways. The sombre appearance of the suit can always be removed by means of colored ribbon or lace. Colored turlatan placed under black has a very good effect. To make an elegant dress in accordance with the present fashion two materials in the same facon must be used. A dress of this kind may be of handsome black faille, forming a court mantle. The middle of the front pieces is of brocatelle. The neck trimming consists of passementerie, and the same trimming borders the brocatelle, which extends as far down as the train. The supplementary train is covered with a novelty in trimming—that is crossway bands of velvet alternating with fringe *laminée*. The sleeves are trimmed with passementerie, which extends up toward the elbow. From this point comes a brocatelle inserted puffing. When these inserted puffings are properly arranged, they are very effective, especially for visiting dress. They are now only employed for evening dresses. Take, as an example, a high-neck waist with a white tulle lace fichu, trimmed with Malines ruffles. From the sleeves on the elbow come the inserted puffings. A graceful combination for a black dress suitable for a young lady consists of a black faille princess dress, with a long train and long faille plastron, both front and back, forming a kind of long V, and falling below the waist. The waist buttons in the back against the plastron. The train is added and covered with small gathered flounces bound with faille. The lower flounce surrounds the skirt. This style of dress, up to a point like a V, had been laid aside for a short time, but has now been taken up again, with the difference that it is now made very long. It must be in a totally different shade or color from the remainder of the dress, very light if the remainder of the dress is dark, and the reverse of it is light.

A deep mourning dress for a young princess dress of cachemire and English crape. The dress is very tight-fitting in front. Underneath are strings to keep the fullness in its proper place in the back. In front is an English crape plastron. The lower part of the dress is trimmed with deep bands of crape. Down the middle of the back is a fold of crape V. The middle seam on the lower part of the skirt opens to make room for a crape train which is sewed to the skirt. The neck trimming consists of a crape plaiting. The cuffs and revers on the pockets are of the same. The bonnet matching the suit is of English crape, with a soft crown and a flat brim, which is trimmed with a ruched bandeau. A long crape veil covers the whole coiffure and falls down the back.

Children's dresses vary but little in cut; they are still made in princess shape. They differ in appearance only from the different ways in which they are trimmed, either with plastrons, revers, or scarfs. The most suitable style for babies is the blouse with flat plaits, fastened to the waist by means of a belt. This is decidedly more comfortable than the heavily-trimmed garments with which so many little ones are now burdened. The blouse can be made quite pretty by the choice of a handsome material, such as white cachemire, which should be lined with light flannel. The skirt is trimmed with embroidery or lace which falls below the garment. The "bavette" is trimmed with the same embroidery and lace which trim the upper part of the waist. The ordinary wear a belt of the same material as the blouse is worn. The more elegant baby dresses are embroidered by inserting heavy Mirecourt lace or guipure, separated by small plaits or embroidered bands to match, with insertion falling over the seams. The cuffs and neck piece match the remainder of the work. Over this dress for a broad ribbon belt is worn under a colored transparent piece of goods.

A style both pretty and convenient for a little girl in the Rainy Season. The waist is long, forming a paletot, which falls below the hips. A deep plaiting is sewed to the bottom, to which a skirt. A broad collar is gracefully and dressily turned and pinched over the point where this is joined. Both boys' suits are plaited front and back in large plaits.

A pretty dress for a miss may be of sky blue or brown poplin, with a large Louis XVI. vest puffing straight down. The marquis knee buttons over the vest. It is trimmed with guipure or embroidery, and has cuffs and a large Marie Antoinette collar.

White dresses for Lent, which are in such great demand for young ladies, can be of white cachemire de Finde, which is light and yet very strong, combined with taffetas. These dresses are also worn for evening dresses. Satin has been very extensively used, all Winter, and promises to continue in favor.

A bridal suit may be of white faille and velours frappé. The long train skirt is of faille, and the apron of velours frappé. On the lower part of the skirt are two plaited flounces; these are surmounted by a faille drapery fastened on here and there. On the side of the apron are two faille scarfs, draped in the same manner. They are fastened down by bunches of orange blossoms, four of which are on one side, and one on the lower part of the other. The sides of the apron are joined to the middle of the skirt in the back by means of ribbon bows, combined with orange blossoms. From this point of the skirt falls a velours frappé train. The velvet cuirass closes on the side by bunches of orange blossoms, forming the continuation of those upon the apron. The faille sleeves are finished at the wrist with plaitings, draperies, and orange blossoms. The veil is of tulle lace.

A very pretty style for dressing the hair is called the "coiffure Grecque." It is curled lightly over the forehead and drawn back on the side. On the top are curls, placed crosswise, and in between are three bands of daisies and pearl beads, forming a diadem. The hair is combed up from the neck.

The new coiffure for young ladies, called the "Princess of Wales," consists in arranging the hair in such a way that it does not fall below the nape of the neck, with the exception of a few stray hairs. The hair is waved and arranged in a small chignon. The top of the head is then adorned with bands of flowers, ribbons, or beads, according to the occasion for which the hair is dressed. The Princess of Wales is to be credited with originating this fashion.

Fichus are now worn in the morning over "matinées." They are made of fine linen, muslin, or foulard, so as to match the cap. One of these fichus is made in a small double shawl without any point in the back, forming a turned-down collar. The borders are trimmed with lace. The ends of the fichu are crossed under a ribbon bow.

A new way of making sets of lingerie consists of a turned down collar, with cuffs to match, covered with small lace ruffles. This garniture is beautiful when worn over an in-door dress. The plain princess dress exacts this kind of lingerie.

Some of the demi-saison bonnets are of puffed silk shirred on the border of the brim and cape. The shirring is of a different color from the remainder of the bonnet. The feathers and leaves match the shirring. The double-faced satin ribbon strings are in the two shades. Leaves embroidered with gold are now much employed by modistes. The most suitable flowers for use with these leaves are tea-roses. Silver galloon and golden and pearl beads are also among the ornaments for bonnets. Satin bonnets, to be very fashionable, must be made to match the suits. Black satin bonnets trimmed with gold tinsel and black feathers are very elegant, and suitable for wear with any colored dress. A pretty shape is the diadem, with Marie Stuart front, consisting of a very full garland of small flowers.

Artificial leaves are now combined with real greens. Small dried fruits and grasses are dyed and placed among the flowers. Feathers are still used. They are sometimes taken around the bonnet. Feather mantonnières are festened over the waist by means of a bow, an ornament, or a flower.

AN OLD-TIME ADVERTISEMENT.

THE VARIETY FURNISHED BY A COUNTRY STORE SEVENTY YEARS AGO.

From the Boston Journal, March 23.

In looking over an old copy of the *Norfolk Repository*, published at Deadham in 1803 by Herman Mann, the following rhymed advertisement brought to mind some reminiscences of the author, who, for many years, was a prominent and useful citizen of Norfolk County. Samuel Temple, born in Orange, Mass., May, 1770, was graduated from Dartmouth College. He married the half-sister of the late Seth Mann, of Randolph, and settled in Dorchester. He was an excellent teacher, a ready writer of school books, among which were *Temple's Arithmetic* and a primary reader entitled *The Child's Assistant*, both of which enjoyed great popularity. He was also the author of several music books. Later in life he kept for several years a country store in a building then standing on a portion of the site of "Thayer Tavern," at Dorchester and Milton Lower Mills. He afterward removed across the bridge into Milton, where he died in 1815. He was the father of Hannaiah and William F. Temple, prominent citizens of Dorchester, and grandfather of Thomas F. Temple, the present Register of Deeds for Suffolk County. The arch alluded to in the advertisement was erected over the bridge at the dividing line of the towns of Dorchester and Milton to commemorate the ratification of Jay's Treaty, although not built until two years after that notable event. Its love in letters of gold the following inscription: "We unite in defense of our country and of its laws, 1798." The seal and spurs with which the event was celebrated are still fresh in the traditions of the locality. One of the most prominent participants in the erection of the arch was Capt. John Lillis, then a resident of Milton, who served during the Revolutionary war, and who commanded at West Point at the time of his death, Sept. 23, 1801. He was the grandfather of Messrs. Henry Lillis and Edward Lillis Pierce, the former of whom, now Mayor of Boston, has in his possession the sword presented by Lafayette to Capt. Lillis. The advertisement is a true picture of an old time country store, and as such can hardly fail of interesting all classes of readers, apart from the rhyming art so freely displayed:

ADVERTISEMENT EXTRA.

To be sold at the store opposite the Arch over Milton Bridge, the following articles viz:

Salt Pork and Powder, Shot & Flints
Cheese, Sugar, Rum & Peppermints

Tobacho, Raisins, Flour & Spice
Flax, Cotton, Wool and sometimes Rice

Old Holland Gin and Gingerbread
Brandy & Wine, all sorts of Thread

Segars I keep, sometimes one bunch;
Materials all for making Punch.

Biscuit and Butter, Eggs and Fishes
Molasses, Beer and Earthen Dishes

Books on such subjects as you'll find
A proper food to feast the mind.

Hard Soap & Candles, Tea & Snuff,
Tobacco pipes perhaps enough;

Shells, Chocolate & Stetson's Hose
As good as can be (I suppose)

Straw Hats, Oat Baskets, Oxen Muzzles
A thing which many people puzzles

Knives, Forks, Spoons, Plates, Mugs, Pitchers, Platters
A Gun with Shot wild geese bepatters

Spades, Shovels, Whetstones, Scythes, & Rakes
As good as any person ever makes

Shirts, Frocks, Shoes, Mittens, also Hose
And many other kinds of Clothes

Shears, Scissors, Awls, Wire, Bonnet Paper
Old Violin and Cat Gut Scraper

Tubs, Buckets, Pails and Pudding Pans
Bandanna Handkerchiefs & Fans

Shagbarks and Almonds, Wooden Boxes
Steel Traps, (not stout enough for Foxes

But excellent for holding Rats
When they allude the Paws of Cats)

I've more than Forty kinds of Drugs
Some good for Worms and some for Bugs
Lee's, Anderson's & Dexter Pills
With cure at least a hundred ills

Astringents, Laxatives, Emetics
Cathartics, Cordials, Diuretics,

Narcotics, Stimulants & Pungents
With half a dozen kinds of Unguents

Perfumes most grateful to the Nose
When mixed with Snuff or dropd on clothes

One Medicine more (not much in fame)
Prevention is its real name

An ounce of which (an author says)
Outweighs a Ton of Remedies

I've many things I shall not mention
To sell them cheap is my intention
Lay out a dollar when you come
And you shall have a glass of Rum

N. B. Since man to man is so unjust
'Tis hard to say whom I can trust
I've trusted many to my sorrow
Pay me to-day. I'll trust to-morrow

Dorchester, June, 1805.

A memorial with nearly 500,000 signatures attached has been sent to the Queen of England praying her Majesty to use all the influence at her command "to repress the practice of auricular confession, which is so repugnant to the conscience and feelings of this Protestant country." Among the signatures are those of Dukes of 72 noblemen, 8 ladies of title, 39 baronets, 23 right honorable and honorable gentlemen, 53 members of Parliament, 5 sheriffs, 684 magistrates and members of the peace, 43 mayors and aldermen, 275 baronets and merchants, 92 admirals, 46 generals, 202 colonels, 99 majors, 247 captains (army and navy), 6 deans, 14 archdeacons, 20 canons, 3,280 clergy, 1,628 church-wardens, 727 surgeons, physicians and doctors of medicine, 138 barristers, 812 solicitors, 1,154 school-masters, and 301,713 members of the Church of England not classified.

CAPT. KIDD'S BURIED GOLD.

DIGGING FOR IT NEAR PASSAIC.

A CAVE IN THE NOTCH IN WHICH A MYSTERIOUS IRON POT IS BURIED—HOW THE KIDD ROGERS SWINDLED MR. M'NAB OUT OF THE VALUABLES.

Capt. Kidd was a pirate. Some people spell it Kyd, but this is wrong. He was a Kid, and a very foolish one, to hide his cash and then go away without it. He made much money in a legitimate piratical way, put it in iron pots with tin lids, and buried it. It is so said.

There are many people in Passaic, N. J., just now who think that Capt. Kidd buried his doubloons in a cave, near that town. The theory is that he came up from Sandy Hook by the New-Jersey Southern, went up town in a Bleecker-street car, crossed by the Hoboken Ferry, and took an Erie train to Passaic. There he buried the cash. This was not because Jerseyites were too honest to steal, but because they were too lazy to dig. Having put his money where it would do the least good, made certain cabalistic signs in the new earth by which he could identify the place when the moon was in the third quarter, and dispatched his companion with a cimeter, he returned to his ship, the Polly Wogg, and set sail.

There is nobody now living in Passaic who will say positively that he saw Capt. Kidd go to the cave and bury the money; there is nobody who will even say that he ever saw Capt. Kidd in the State of New-Jersey; but the cave is there, and that goes far to substantiate the story.

The sandy soil of New-Jersey is not favorable to the growth of caves. There are only two in the State. One is a beer tunnel in Union Hill, the other is near Passaic. It is in this other one that Kidd is said to have buried his money, and it is a curious fact that Kidd's money is always in the other cave.

A TIMES reporter went out to Passaic recently to see about this thing, and to get hold of one of the iron pots, if possible. Not even a pot-hook was in sight. There was a gentleman there, however, who answered the purpose of one of the iron pots admirably, for he professed to have had both his eyes and his hands on the Kidd treasures. Said this gentleman:

"Capt. Kidd did bury the treasure near Passaic. I have seen it. I am going to get it."

In reply to the question whether he was "going now," this positive gentleman replied in the negative. He then went on:

"A long time ago, when I was a boy, a party went out to explore the cave. Another boy and myself desired to go along, but the men would not let us go. We followed them, and while we were on the side of the mountain, near the cave, I noticed a handsome bunch of snakeroot. I pulled it up and found a piece of iron under it. We got the earth off the iron and found that it was the upper part of an iron pot. The pot was nearly filled with papers which had evidently been there some time. Just as we were about to see what the papers were the men returned, and we had to cover up the place in a hurry. Next day I went back to the spot, as I thought, but it was not there, and I have never been able to find it since."

This sincere gentleman paid no attention to the question whether the snakes of the Kidd Mountain grow with their roots upward, so that a boy would see them as he walked through the bushes.

"What makes you think Kidd buried any money there?"

"Oh, I'm sure he did. Its been common rumor here for nearly 100 years. An old citizen here, who lived before I was born, wrote a play about it. It was never acted, but it's a good one."

The play was afterward produced, and here are some extracts from it:

Kidd—Boney, me pard, what shall we do with the swag?

Boney, (a sailor)—Bury it, me lord.

Kidd—Whence?

Boney—Under a stone on which has been thrown the dried bone of a turtle dove.

[They bury the gold.]

Boney—Now, may the foul fiend wither the heathen hand that ever disturbs—

Kidd—Avast, me mate. [Stabs him.]

This gentleman, having many theories, but no more facts than gold pots, the reporter visited the cave. Everybody will know just where the cave is when told that it is near the Manhattan Railroad, at "The Notch." The notch is a large one, but the cave is inexcusably small. The entrance to it (the cave, not The Notch) is through a small hole in the side of a hill, and from 10 to 20 feet from the mouth the hole increases in diminutiveness. Iron pots are not scattered about promiscuously, and the floor is not strewn with gold. There was, however, a strong suggestiveness of mankind which soon increased to such an extent as to induce the reporter to glide out backward on his hands and knees, dignity being increased by celerity.

Mr. McNab, who had his hand in Kidd's iron purse, says that a boy named Rogers was with him when the pot was discovered. This explains the mystery. Rogers, of course, went back to the cave the same night, pried up the pot with a crow-bar, hoisted it to his shoulder with a derrick, and got off with it. In a few years he will negotiate with the Government, and a man-of-war will be sent to Spain to bring him home.

It is ever thus through life. Honest men go hunting in the mountains for gold till their children are out at the toes, while thieves get away with the cash, ship, and have a high old time.

Capt. Kidd's pot is insecurely to-day as when it was buried, and if it lies as hard as the people who dig for it, it will never be found.

MASSACHUSETTS STATISTICS.

COMPARATIVE CONDITION OF MANUFACTURES AND LABOR IN THE STATE IN 1875 AND IN 1877—EDUCATION OF YOUNG WORKING PEOPLE—THE BIRTH RATE, NATIVE AND FOREIGN.

From the Boston Post, March 22.

Mr. Carroll D. Wright has recently presented to the Senate of this State the ninth annual report of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor, of which he is Chief. The first part of the report is devoted to a statement of the comparative condition of manufactures and labor, the years 1875 and 1877 having been taken for the purpose. In this manner having been made to consult representative establishments engaged in the leading industries, and those only. Proprietors and employes were alike consulted, and there was no contradiction by one of what was said by the other. There has been everywhere a reduction in wages varying from 1 per cent in the carpet industry to 15 per cent in the manufacture of wooden goods, and, for all the industries reported upon, an average of 9 1-3 per cent. This reduction is, in all cases, upon the average daily wages paid, and in currency values. There has been an increase, on a gold basis, of nearly 4 per cent in the value of products, an advance which represents a much larger increase in quality, say from 10 per cent to 15 per cent. Inasmuch as time in nearly all the grand industries, there has been a slight increase in the number of days, and the number of hands employed has been augmented very perceptibly, these facts, says Mr. Wright, that there is a positive strength in our industrial interests which cannot be gainsaid. That Massachusetts holds her own in these matters, through the depression that affects all countries, is most gratifying, and indicates a steadiness which will in the future produce most excellent results. The fact that she has actually increased her products, not only in value but in quantity, may be taken as a guarantee against any disaster resulting from the loss in any one industry, and as a complete answer to any argument that her industries or those of New-England are on the decline, or are declined.

The second section relates to the half-time system of education intended for the operative children of the Commonwealth, and it was prepared by Dr. D. F. Lincoln, of Boston. He says that the system has been in existence for over 30 years in England, and at present 100,000 children are taught by its methods. These facts justify our careful examination of the grounds for adopting a system which at the outset was so much an innovation in New-English usages as it would be now upon our own. It is remarkable that in America we have very few schools, if, indeed, there be any, of this sort. This is the more strange as there is one of the carefully graded system of schools which differ very little in the cities of the Northern States, and to which all classes have sent their children. In the earliest years of the present century England was obliged to limit by legislation the excessive tasks then laid upon children in factories. She found that the surest way to defend them from the cruelties of their task masters was to send them to school, and this measure adopted from reasons of humanity at first, is now continued on account of its educational advantages. The writer stages that of the 13,000 children in Massachusetts factories but 1,575 received during the last year the three months' schooling required by law; and then he discusses at some length the limits of mental application, citing the opinions of those who have graduated from Harvard College, from the West Point Military Academy, from German gymnasia, and many others. His conclusions are that three hours a day in school for 10 months in the year are better than six hours a day for five months; and that the law intended to compel the attendance at school of children from 8 to 14 years of age should be enforced by the authority of the State and by truant officers of its own, instead of leaving the execution to the option of each city and town.

The third section of the report contains a brief sketch of manufactures in Massachusetts, from the inception to the present time, and the fourth is devoted to a consideration of the relative importance in manufacturing industries of private establishments and corporations. There are in the State 10,395 private establishments and 520 corporations engaged in the active work of producing manufactured goods. In the private establishments there are 15,733 partners, or about one and a half to each one, and the capital invested amounts to a total of $322,136,333 worth of goods manufactured in the State, $351,325,814 worth; they employ capital to the value of $135,972,

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CANOE VOYAGING.

VOYAGE OF THE PAPER CANOE: A GEOGRAPHICAL JOURNEY OF 2,500 MILES, FROM QUEBEC TO THE GULF OF MEXICO, DURING THE YEARS 1874-5. By NATHANIEL H. BISHOP, author of "One Thousand Miles on the Amazon," "South America." Boston: LEE & SHEPARD. 1878.

Mr. Bishop made a very long voyage, and thereby proved that he is a man of vast perseverance and more than usual courage. He has written an account of his voyage, which is extremely interesting, and will doubtless be widely read. It is necessary, however, to point out that Mr Bishop's craft was not a legitimate canoe, and that his voyage has no right to be called a canoe voyage.

From Quebec to Troy Mr. Bishop traveled with a companion in a wooden row-boat fitted with a small sail. At Troy he embarked on board a paper nondescript, in which he made the rest of his voyage. While in its model this boat resembled Mr. Baden-Powell's "Nautilus No. 3"—a type of canoe which the inventor has since discarded—it was so modified as to become in effect an open boat. The deck was nearly all cut away—which, by the bye, was the reason why the boat was water-logged and capsized in Delaware Bay. The masts and paddle were discarded, and outriggers were fitted to the sides of the boat. In this craft Mr. Bishop rowed the whole distance from Troy to the Gulf. Whatever he did with her he could have done better with a light Whitehall row-boat. It is of the essence of a canoe that she should be paddled. Mr. Bishop's boat was rowed. Hence it is a misnomer to call his voyage a canoe cruise.

Mr. Bishop's ignorance of canoeing was a great disadvantage to him. Had he cruised in a real canoe he would have found that the labor of paddling is not more than one-fourth that of rowing. Instead of imagining that sails are "of no service on such a miniature vessel," he would have found that even a "Nautilus" of the obsolete model of Mr. Baden-Powell's third canoe could make, with a light breeze, six or eight miles an hour under sail, and could be safely managed in a gale of wind under a reefed mainsail. Had he traveled in a canoe he would have had a dry bed to sleep in at night, a luxury that his open boat did not afford him. In short, if he had had a canoe he could have made a comfortable voyage in much less time and with infinitely less labor than were expended in his voyage in a paper row-boat.

While Mr. Bishop's book will attract a multitude of readers, they ought not to be left under the delusion that his voyage bore any resemblance to a canoe cruise. There is no sport more delightful than canoe cruising, but if any one imagines that Mr. Bishop's book has anything to do with canoe cruising he will make a serious mistake. The labor, discomfort, and danger which he incurred could all have been avoided had he used a canoe instead of a row-boat. Of the fascinations of true canoeing he knows nothing, or he would never have dreamed of traveling in a row-boat; and it is earnestly to be hoped that the public will not regard his account of his clumsy and uncomfortable method of cruising as an account of a genuine canoe cruise. Had he called his book the "Voyage of the Paper Row-boat," it would have deserved nothing but praise; but he has given it a name to which it has no right and which will mislead hundreds of readers and prejudice them against canoeing. It should be mentioned that Mr. Bishop is in error when he says that the New-York Canoe Club has adopted the Nautilus model. About half of the canoes belonging to the club happen to be "Nautili," but the club has adopted no particular model, and of 13 canoes recently added to its list, but three were of the "Nautilus" type.

IRELAND AS SHE IS, AS SHE HAS BEEN, AND AS SHE OUGHT TO BE. By JAMES J. CLANCY. New-York: Thomas Kelly, 1877.

Here is one of the many outcomes of England's wrongs to Ireland. The nation of shopkeepers has kept Ireland in a turmoil much more because she consists, or consisted, of shopkeepers than because these had any grudge against the sister island. Froude has shown how questions of money-making were at the bottom of the oppressive laws which beggared Ireland, just as questions of money roused the American colonies to revolt. But, notwithstanding the gnormity of England's crime against Ireland, no sane person is going to overlook the fact that the Irish have themselves to blame for their position. Such a quick-witted race, and one so warlike, would long ago have cleared the country of the Saxon if it had not been lacking in certain characteristics which the Saxon possesses. In reading Mr. Clancy's lively accounts of the various insurrections in Ireland, one thread is seen going through every knot in turn. It is that of lukewarmness, suspicion, treachery, or whatever else it may be called, a thing, at any rate, which results in splitting up every association, and ruining every plan. The leaders who are not lukewarm are jealous of each other; the men who are the most brave are the most foolhardy. Apparently, the race is not able to stand shoulder to shoulder in the contest with the Saxon; consequently, the dullard wins.

There is an aspect of the continual irritation between Saxon and Celt which is much overlooked. The Celt seems to be hardly fit to stand alone. At any rate he becomes a much more rounded character by having a mixture of Saxon blood. It will be found that most of the prominent Irish patriots celebrated in history are strongly tainted with the detested Saxon strain. It would therefore be suicidal for Ireland to break away from England. Her only hope is to begin with self-improvement; so soon as she knows enough to see the value of education and union, she will easily wrest from England, in Parliament, as much power as is good for her. Meanwhile, books of this kind may or may not have a tendency to hasten the day of triumph of Irish cleverness over English selfishness. It certainly has some influence in the direction of stirring up strife between the two nationalities.

A portrait of Robert Emmet makes an appropriate frontispiece to this collection of fiery articles, and through the text are scattered various pictures of Irish antiquarian interest. Carlyle is quoted for the statement that Ireland "is a starved rat in the path of an elephant," and Disraeli for his epigram that Ireland is "debauched with legislation." Mr. Clancy writes as a partisan, but there is no gainsaying the justice of the cause in which he is so violent. It is with no unnatural pride in a land which, in spite of its errors and misfortunes, has produced so many illustrious men, that he gives a foot-note to the following quotation from Michelet:

"Ireland, the eldest of the Celtic race! all-fertile Ireland, whose men shoot up like blades of grass, and frighten England with the ominous sound that early rises in her ears. There's a million more of them! Land of poets, of men of daring thought, of John Scotus Erigena, of Berkeley, of Toland, of Moore, and of O'Connell. People of the brilliant word, and of the swift sword; people that in this the decrepitude of the world still retains the gift of song!"

WAHLEN'S GREEK AND LATIN TEXTS. Platonis Dialogi VI. Ex Recensione C. F. HERMANNI. M. T. Ciceronis Tusculanarum Disputationum ad M. Brutum, Liber Primus. Ex Recensione REINHOLDI KLOCK. Novi Eboraci: Apud HARPEROS FRATRES. 1878.

These are two volumes of the handy series of classic authors published by Harper & Brothers. They contain no notes, but follow the best German texts. They are intended for pocket companions, to be used by students or carried by busy men who have a fondness for the old writers, and keep up their knowledge of Latin and Greek sufficiently to read a bit here and there. The paper is of excellent quality, and the text is printed on good paper in fine clear type, the Greek letters being especially well cut and distinctly printed.

The six dialogues of Plato included in the first volume are the "Enthyphro," "Apology of Socrates," "Crito," "Phædo," "Gorgias," and "Protagoras." The text followed is that of K. F. Hermann, a critic who divides with Schleiermacher the honors of the profoundest investigation of the works of Plato. He published at Heidelberg, in 1839, a *History and System of the Platonic Philosophy*. Schleiermacher attempted to show that Plato's works constituted a philosophy which was an organic whole, and tried to arrange the dialogues to suit his theory. Hermann took the historical, or what may be called the evolutionary view of the matter, and placed the dialogues so that they show the gradual development of thought in Plato's mind as his life went on.

The "Tusculan Disputations" are printed after the text of Klotz, who, many years ago, made a standard translation of the orator's works into German. The series of classic texts includes other essays by Cicero, and reprints of Cæsar, Sallust, Virgil, Horace, Sophocles, Euripides, and others.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Prof. Spencer A. Baird's *Annual Record of Sciences and Industry for* 1878 will be published in May.

—Mr. H. Hudson Holly's articles on domestic architecture and interiors in *Harper's Magazine* will make the basis of a spring book named *Modern Dwellings*.

—Lawrence B. Thomas, Baltimore, has successfully tried the experiment of issuing by the papyrographic process 100 copies of a supplement to his *Genealogical Notes*.

—Two fresh volumes in the minim series called Half Hour, published by the Harpers, are *A Sussex Idyl*, by Clementina Black, and *Seven Years and Mair*, by Anna S. Sadlier.

—Henrik Ibsen's new comedy, *The Pillars of Society*, has been translated into German, and is at the present moment being either played or rehearsed at no less than 30 German theatres.

—Harper & Brothers have issued the second volume of John Richard Green's *History of the English People*. It embraces the monarchy between 1461 and 1540 and the Reformation, from 1540 to 1603.

—Dr. B. W. Richardson's new work on *Life and Health* is fresh from the press of Daldy, Isbister, & Co., London. They also publish L. G. Seguin's *Walks in Algiers*, a volume of travels in a comparatively new quarter.

—The author of *Johannes Olaf*, a very successful German novel, has written a new story entitled *Still Life in Troublous Times*. Its scenes are laid during the occupation of Germany by Napoleon, and it is said to present a charming mixture of fact and fiction.

—Porter & Coates, Philadelphia, announce for early publication H. A. Munro Butler-Johnstone's *Trip up the Volga to the Fair of Nijni-Novgorod*. The great interest now taken in everything pertaining to Russia and the customs and habits of her people makes works of this kind eagerly sought for.

—Before the Summer season of travel. Harper & Brothers will publish a new volume by S. G. W. Benjamin, which will give picturesque and historical descriptions of the "Atlantis Islands," the "Isles of Shoals," the "Channel Islands," and others on both sides of the ocean, rich in scenic and historic interest.

—The *Magazine of American History* contains a biography, by Prof. George W. Greene, of Col. Peter Force, the American annalist. Col. Force had a signature which may well be termed forceful, to judge by the specimen under his portrait. The P looks like the head of a rattle-snake, and the F like a Chinese hieroglyph.

—Col. Ward gives his ancestor, Samuel Ward, a good setting out in a paper on the "Continental Congress before the Declaration of Independence," in the April *Magazine of American History*. His ancestor was the Governor of Rhode Island and a member of Congress, and this article supplies almost a gap in American history.

—Macmillan & Co. have in press, to be published in May or June, a selection from Dr. Johnson's *Lives of the Poets*, designed to meet the needs of students of English literature who want a good history of the poetical literature from Waller to Gray. The selection is made by Matthew Arnold, who also furnishes an ample preface.

—A pretty book is *Stories from Homer*, published by Harper & Brothers, with illustrations from designs by Flaxman. The pictures are in outline on a black ground, with amber for flesh colors and light buff for draperies, in the spirit of Pompeiian decorations or the figures on Etruscan potteries. The text is by Rev. Alfred J. Church, Head Master of King Edward's School, Retford.

—*Appleton's Journal* for May will contain a number of hitherto unpublished letters by Edgar A. Poe. They pertain to the last three years of the poet's life, and are drawn entirely from original sources. They throw new light on parts of his career hitherto unexplored, in connection with his relations to three high-minded women, around whose names the documents naturally group themselves.

—J. B. Lippincott & Co. have issued a translation of an Egyptian novel by Georg Ebers, Director of the Museum at Jena. He is a disciple of Lepsius. *Eine Ægyptische Konigstochter* is an antiquarian novel of the kind so much liked in Germany. The notes establishing the authenticity of incidents and descriptions have been omitted from the English translation, which is written by Henry Reed.

—The Dutch still retain their predilection for theology and theological treatises. *Lange's Commentaries* are now being supplemented by the translation of the *Bible for Learners* written by three Pastors of Leyden, Amsterdam, and Rotterdam. The translator is Philip H. Wicksteed, A. M., and the first volume, now published by Roberts Brothers, contains the Patriarchs; Moses, and Judges.

—Clarxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, of Philadelphia, have published a translation, by Dr. Charles S. Turnbull, surgeon in various hospitals in that city, of a work on ophthalmology. It is written by Dr. Ferdinand von Arlt, Professor of that branch of medicine in the University of Vienna. The English title is *Injuries of the Eyes and their Medico-Legal Aspect*. The book is, therefore, addressed to practitioners both of law and medicine.

—T. Whittaker announces the immediate publication of the sermons, eight in number, which Rev. Dr. Charles H. Hall, of Brooklyn, has recently delivered to his congregation on the doctrine of future punishment, under the title of *The Valley of the Shadow*. Dr. Hall has few equals in oratory or in clear thinking in the Episcopal Church, and what he has to say on this all-absorbing and important subject will be entitled to much weight with thoughtful readers.

—G. P. Putnam's Sons will publish early in April De Amicis' brilliant volume on *Constantinople*, translated from the seventh Italian edition. In the March *Contemporary Review*, De Gubernatis says that "De Amicis is the most elegant, and in out times the most popular, of the living Italian writers. * * * There is so much variety in his word-pictures—his scenes of life and his descriptions, that Constantinople is made to stand itself before us in the most lifelike manner."

—An indignant woman is Mrs. J. W. Stow, to publish a third edition of her volume entitled *Probate Confession*. A great part of the tale of her wrongs has been published in the *Woman's Journal*. She has suffered from laws which withhold the widow's portion in estates until they are fully settled, and takes her revenge on man in general, on the Judiciary of the United States, and on the particular Judges who were concerned in her case and others similar. Mrs. Stow is a Californian, and speaks her mind with the vigor characteristic of the Pacific slope.

—Among the books to be brought out this Spring by Houghton, Osgood & Co., will be a volume of *Memorial and Biographical Sketches*, by Dr. James Freeman Clarke. It has been Dr. Clarke's good fortune to know intimately many of the brightest men in New-England because he belongs to that class himself, and his pen is always effective in writings of this sort. Among those who will be separately sketched in this volume are Gov. Andrew, James Freeman (well-known in the early days of Boston), Charles Sumner, Theodore Parker, Dr. Samuel G. Howe, Dr. William Ellery Channing, Dr. Garnett, Samuel E. Sewall, Dr. Henry Ware, Dr. Henry Ware, Jr., Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge, George B. Prentice, the elder Booth, Washington, Shakespeare, (a comparative sketch), John Jacques Rousseau, and "the heroes of our country town"—a sketch of those who engaged in the civil war from a New-England village.

—The Rivingtons publish simultaneously in London, Oxford, and Cambridge a series of elementary books on Latin, English, and German literature. The *Æneid*, issued two "books" at a time, in crown 8vo. form, comprise one branch of the series. The notes are supplied by F. Storr, Chief Master of Merchant Tailors' School. Edward Storr is the editor of *English School Classics*, under which head is published Milton's *L'Allegro, Il Penseroso*, and *Lycidas*, with biography and notes. The editor of the *Æneid* also edits a small volume of *Lessing's Fables*, (German text and English notes,) which is published in similar shape to the preceding.

—A new literary and social journal entitled *Light*, and said to be edited by Robert Buchanan, who, however, denies that he has left his position on the *Contemporary Review*, was begun in London, April 6. Whether its manifesto can be fully sustained may be doubted; for it proposes to deal fearlessly with public abuses, to discuss "burning" questions in religion and science, to give the full literary history of every week, and to present the best thought of the best men—which is what every leading journal proposes to do; but it has a good list of the best litterateurs in England as contributors, and has the certainty of presenting so much which is readable that it will be sure of a generous reception from the start. Among the writers are Anthony Trollope, Charles Reade, E. D. Blackmore, T. Hardy, John Dennis, Mrs. Oliphant, Davenport Adams, and G. Barnett Smith, from which its weight as an organ can be easily estimated.

—The two novelists who divide between themselves the attention of the French, and, to a rapidly-increasing extent, the larger public of England and America, are Mme. Durand ("Henry Gréville") and Mme. Angèle Dussaud. The former is 38 years old, and has spent several years in St. Petersburg, where her husband was the assistant editor of a paper in which some of her earliest writings appeared. Her maiden name was Alice Fleury, and at the age of 15 she was taught by her father, who was a teacher by profession in Russia, Latin, English, and Italian. For a long time she offered her manuscripts to the Paris publishers in vain, but now they are eager to accept them at any price. The brightest of the two is Mme. Dussaud. She is the author of the brilliant novel *Jacques de Frévenance*, and one of her stories is appearing as a serial in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. She is 25 years of age, of good family, and divides her time between Paris and a charming little villa at Geneva. She is deeply read, studies hard, and is passionately fond of writing. It is thought by some that she will be to French what George Eliot is to English literature.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*Poems*. By W. T. Washburn. New-York: Jesse Haney & Co. 1878.

—*Leola*. Boston: Lee & Shepard. New-York: C. T. Dillingham. 1878.

—*My Intimate Enemy: A Story*. Philadelphia: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger. 1878.

—*Histoire d'un Crime*. Victor Hugo. Second Volume. New-York: *Courrier des Etats Unis*. 1878.

—*The Image Unveiled*. By Miss L. Bates. New-York: National Temperance Society. 1878.

—*A Sussex Idyl*. By Clementina Black. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1878. Half-hour Series.

—*Fantasy and Passion*. By Edgar Fawcett. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1878. 12mo, cloth, 191 pages.

—*Seven Years and Mair*. By Anna T. Sadlier. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1878. Half-hour Series.

—*Littell's Living Age*. Fifth series. Vol. XXI., January, February, March, 1878. Boston: Littell & Gay.

—*Lessing's Fables*. Edited, with Notes. By F. Storr, B. A. London, Oxford and Cambridge: Rivingtons. 1878.

—*United States Official Postal Guide*. Published quarterly. Boston: Houghton, Osgood & Co. April, 1878. Paper.

—*The Historical Student's Manual*. By Alfred Waites. Boston: Lee & Shepard. New-York: C. T. Dillingham. 1878.

—*New-York Dispensary*. Eighty-eighth Annual Report of the Board of Trustees. New-York: L. H. Biglow & Co. 1878.

—*Madame Gosselin*. By Louis Ulbach. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. 1878. Collection of Foreign Authors, No. VIII.

—*L'Allegro, Il Penseroso and Lycidas*. By Edgard Storr, M. A. London, Oxford and Cambridge: Rivingtons. 1878.

—*The Coal Trade of the United States for* 1876 *and* 1877. The *Engineering and Mining Journal* of New-York: 1878. Pamphlet.

—*Rambles in Wonderland; or, Up the Yellowstone*. By Edwin J. Stanley. With Illustrations. New-York: D. Applstor & Co. 1878.

—*Gaology*. A Satire. By John Donkey. Philadelphia: John Donkey & Co. New-York: American News Company. 1878. Pamphlet.

—*The Æneid of Virgil*. Books I. and II. Edited, with Notes. By F. Storr, B. A. London, Oxford and Cambridge: Rivingtons. Crown, 8vo, cloth.

—*Stories from Homer*. By Rev. Alfred J. Church, M. A. With 24 illustrations from Flaxman's designs. New-York: Harper & Brothers, 1878.

—*The Simple Truth: A Home Book*. By Robert Collyer, minister of Unity Church, Chicago. Boston: Lee & Shepard. New-York: C. T. Dillingham. 1878.

—*Probate Confession. Unjust Laws which Govern Woman*. By Mrs. J. W. Stow, author and lecturer. Third edition. Published and sold by the author. 1878.

—*The Lawrence Mother Goose*. A Delightful Evening's Entertainment. By E. D. K. Boston: Lee & Shepard. New-York: C. T. Dillingham. 1878. Boards.

—*The Daughter of an Egyptian Queen*. From the German of Georg Ebers. By Henry Reed. Philadelphia; J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1878. 12mo, cloth, 368 pages.

—*Honest Money*. An Argument in Favor of a Redeemable Currency. By Thomas M. Nichol, Secretary. Chicago, Ill.: Honest Money League of the North-west. 1878. Pamphlet.

—*History of the English People*. By John Richard Green, M. A. Volume II. "The Monarchy, 1461–1540." "The Reformation, 1540–1603." New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1878.

—*Voyage of the Paper Canoe*. By Nathaniel H. Bishop, author of *One Thousand Miles' Walk Across South America*. Boston: Lee & Shepard. New-York: C. T. Dillingham. 1878. 8vo, cloth, 351 pages.

—*Superstition in All Ages*. By John Mosller, a Roman Catholic Priest. His last will and testament, entitled *Comtom Sense*. Translated from the French. By Miss Anna Knoop. New-York: Miss Anna Knoop. 1878.

—*Injuries of the Eye and Their Medico-Legal Aspect*. By Ferdinand von Arlt, M. D., Professor in the University of Vienna. Translated by Charles P. Turnbull, M. D. Philadelphia: Claxton, Remsen, & Haffelfinger. 1878.

—*A History of Furniture*. Translated from the French of Albert Jacquemart, Edited by Mrs. Bury Palliser. With numerous illustrations. London: Chapman & Hall. New-York: Scribner, Welford & Armstrong. 1878.

—*The Bible for Learners*. By Dr. H. Oort, of Amsterdam, and Dr. J. Roorjkaas, of Rotterdam. With the assistance of Dr. A. Kuenen, of Leyden. Translated by P. H. Wicksteed. Vol. I. Prepared by Dr. H. Oort. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1878.

DIVORCES IN MAINE.

The Lewiston (Me.) *Journal* of March 30 says: "The recent statement of Judge Virgin that there have been over 500 divorces in this State during the past year—one to every 12 marriages—may tend to draw attention from Connecticut and Indiana, and place Maine in the front rank of divorce States. Connecticut has within a few years modified her easy divorce laws, and Maine, it is said, has the loosest divorce laws of any State in the Union. It is certain divorces are rapidly increasing, having numbered 400 in 1874, 500 in 1877, and two years hence they will reach 600. In addition to the 500 common law causes of divorce, including cruelty, intemperance, and willful desertion, our laws give Justices of the Supreme Court authority to decree a divorce in any case where it is made to be persuaded of an ex parte hearing that it would be conducive to domestic harmony, &c. Under such divorce laws, when either party to the marriage relation wants to get rid of the other, all that is necessary is for [illegible]

SCIENTIFIC GOSSIP.

Aluminum is proposed as a coating for telegraph wires, because its electric conductivity is about twice as great as that of iron.

The Chinese are adopting the telephone. The absence of an alphabet in their language had prevented the use of the telegraph by them.

In the province of Nassau, Prussia, the common nettle has been treated like hemp, and found to yield a fibre as fine as silk, and quite as durable as hemp. A new industry is the result.

Electricity has the effect, according to the results of a series of experiments by M. Mascart, of doubling or greatly increasing the amount of evaporation from water of moistened earth.

The English war vessels Monarch, Alexandra, and Temeraire are to be provided with an electric light capable of illuminating the sea around them, so that the approach of torpedoes may be detected.

By discharging electricity of high tension through a perfectly dry mixture of equal volumes of sulphurous acid and oxygen, Berthelot has obtained a new acid of sulphur, to which he gives the name peroxilpuric acid.

The examination by Mayencon of the effervescence round the fumeroles of coal-pits that had been on fire in the valley of the Loire, disclosed ammoniacal compounds, arsenic, aluminium, iron, chlorine, and sulphur.

M. Cyon asserts that the eighth pair of cerebral nerves contains two pairs of nerves of quite distinct senses; first, the auditory nerve, and, second, the "space nerve," to which we are indebted for our ideas of length, breadth, and thickness.

The Schleswig-Holstein Commission has at length succeeded in determining the habits and varieties of the herring; and the artificial cultivation of this prolific fish, so important commercially among Northern European nations, has been commenced already.

A singular cause of error in astronomical observations has been detected at the observatory at Armagh. The building is on a hill, and the instruments appeared to shift in wet weather. It seems that there is a stratum of clay at the base of the hill, and when the clay becomes saturated with moisture it slightly lifts the whole superincumbent mass.

Mr. Sorby has obtained from human hair four different pigments, but only two of these serve to affect the color of the hair to any extent. All the varying tints of black, brown, dark and light red, and most of the pale colors are due to a variation in the relative amounts of two substances, one black and the other brown-red, which can be easily separated and used like water-colors.

The number of locomotives in Great Britain is 12,994. They draw annually 205,600,000 tons of goods, 309,000,000 tons of goods and carriages combined, and 530,000,000 passengers. The coal consumed for passenger traffic is 1,204,206 tons, and 1,924,000 tons for freight traffic; forming a total annual consumption of coal of 3,128,206 tons. Some of the locomotives weigh 40 tons.

M. Moissan finds that the sesquioxide of iron heated in an atmosphere of hydrogen or carbonic oxide to 350° or 440° C., is changed after some hours into magnetic oxide, but this oxide possesses properties very different from those of the magnetic oxide obtained by decomposing water with iron at a red heat, by burning iron in oxygen, or by decomposing the sesquioxide of iron at a lively red heat.

Œnolin, used to improve the color of wine, is made in this way: Wine lees are stirred up with lime so as to form a thin blackish-gray paste. This paste is thrown on a filter, washed, drained, and mixed with alcohol at 95 degrees, and then treated with just enough sulphuric acid to saturate the lime. The alcohol which holds the œnolin in solution is filtered off, and distilled in the water-bath until the œnolin is left in a dry condition.

The discovery of the liquefaction of all gases was made as early as 1823 by Mr. Perkins, who in a brief notice in Thomson's *Annals of Philosophy* of that year, and in a more elaborate paper, intended to be read before the Royal Society, and published in the *Philosophical Transactions* of 1826, distinctly claims that he had effected the liquefaction of atmospheric air and other gases. The apparatus he employed was much like that used by MM. Pictet and Cailletet.

In a paper by Dr. P. Manson it is shown that the female mosquito, after being gorged with human blood, repairs to stagnant water, and there, in a semi-torpid condition, digests the blood. The eggs which are deposited float on the water and become the "jumpers" of the pools. Filaria thus enter the human system with the drinking water and pierce the tissues of the alimentary canal. Lastly, the filaria met with in the blood are discharged in countless swarms, completing the genetic cycle.

In the *American Naturalist* for April Edwin A. Barber collects further evidence of the solar worship in North America. Summing up, he finds vestiges of that form of fetichism in the ruins of Toltec and Aztec temples and pyramids, and in the statues which were placed within them; in the traditions and observances of the semi-civilized tribes at the present day; in the hieroglyphics and symbols of most of the tribes ancient and modern: in the position of ruined stone houses, and in the orientation of the dead in graves.

At a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences, Paris, M. Lecoq de Boisbaudran submitted a bar, a sheet, and some crystals of the new metal gallium. It is harder than iron, but it melts under the heat of the finger. Its freezing point is about 30°. It is proposed to use it for a thermometer, ranging up to red heat. About 4,300 kilogrammes of Bonsberg blende had to be treated to obtain about 62 grammes of the metal. It adheres to glass, and is very brittle. Its color nearly resembles that of steel, and its crystals are octahedra.

C. G. Williston, who has had ample opportunity to investigate the subject, says that the danger from rattlesnake bite has been largely overestimated. He has observed many cases of wounds inflicted by that kind of snake on the larger animals, and fatal results have been the marked exception. Among horses and cattle not one case directly fatal has come to his knowledge. In man, out of 13 cases there were three deaths, but two of which he thinks were probably due to ignorance or improper attention. During the month of May, when the snakes are mating, they are more vicious than at other times.

As the greatest depth to which the earth has been penetrated is only about one ten-thousandth of its diameter, any attempt to base the rate of increase of its internal heat upon the observed temperature of the comparatively insignificant punctures made in its crust will only result in error. Dr. Hann has just pointed out that if physicists were to attempt to determine in the same way the law of diminution of temperature with height in the atmosphere, a similar proportion to the height of the atmosphere, 60 miles, would be 22.16 metres, or the height of an ordinary house.

On a globe in the National Library of Paris the course of the Congo is shown just as Stanley has delineated it. This globe bears the date 1540. On another globe, dated 1701, found in the Public Library of Lyons, the sources of the Nile and Congo are pretty accurately traced. M. Cortambert, speaking of these Globes at the Paris Geographical Society, did not consider that there was anything very mysterious about the comparative correctness of the features noted, as the Portuguese, as early as the fifteenth century, were very familiar with the geography of the interior of Africa.

Brandistadt Carter read a paper lately before the London Medical Society on artificial light in relation to the comfort and well-being of the eyes. He showed the chief faults of artificial light to be insufficiency, unsteadiness, defective composition as compared with solar light, and the great amount of heat generated. The Silber burner corrects the first two evils, but it gives off great heat—an annoyance which can be abated by interposing between the flame and the worker a glass cell filled with a saturated solution of alum. The absence of the necessary amount of blue rays in not so easily overcome. Some people imagine that making the light pass through blue glass will suffice. But this expedient only causes the absorption of those of the red and green rays, without imparting any blue rays, and the light is worse than before. The man who will discover some substance which will supply blue light during combustion will confer a boon of the most substantial description upon those who must work by artificial light.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Judge [illegible]

Calendar called to meet at 11 A. M.

Nos. 6, 64, 66, 72, 73, 75, 76, 78, 84, 85, 88, 89, 104, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Adjourned until April 22.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Demurrers—Nos. 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 21, 22. Law and Fact—Nos. 308, 358, 360, 376, 378, 346, 343, 377, 310, 371, 383, 394, 398, 387, 388, 389, 392, 393, 395, 396, 397, 400, 401, 397, 185, 175.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. 994, 1431, 1468, 1500, 1507, 1003, 1558, 1458, 1201, 1140, 1162, 1596, 362, 984, 1032, 1377, 1512, 798, 1509, 1516, 919, 798, 831, 2115, 1709.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. 5061, 956, 1360, 1417, 986, 1314, 1364, 1391, 1492, 1379, 1488, 2355, 1493, 1421, 1394, 1494, 1456, 2057, 1268, 1574, 1577, 2715, 1390, 1392, 1395, 2068, 1598, 1502, 1404, 1605, 1607, 1609, 1612, 1614, 1616, 1618, 1617, 1618, 1619, 1620, 1621, 1622, 1624, 1625, 1626, 1627, 1628, 1636, 1642, 1644, 1645, 1646, 1647, 1648, 1649, 1650.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos. 33, 505, 507, 512, 1109, 1534, 1388, 1215, 1252, 1114, 1292, 534, 1447, 1444, 1045, 1119, 1125, 2478, 2303, 1516, 1521, 1537, 838, 1434.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Demurrers—Nos. 2, 4, 6. Issues of Fact—Nos. 45, 50, 63, 11, 15, 33, 35, 38, 41, 44, 51, 56, 57, 67.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Freedman, J.

Case on—No. 739. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos. 812, 863, 1062, 1092, 1093, 675, 621, 781, 864, 736, 536, 471, 707, 572, 1074, 859, 111.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Curtis, C. J.

Nos. 804, 340, 830, 899, 794, 97, 46, 805, 299, 655, 806, 477, 778, 254, 911.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos. 5, 10, 12, 20, 25, 28, 3, 19, 14.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Held by C. P. Daly, C. J.

No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Case on—No. 1059. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos. 2033, 1851, 1200, 2084, 1422, 596, 840, 736, 1448, 1320, 1143, 1451, 1452, 132, 1840, 780, 1277, 2140.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Sheridan, J.

Nos. 2610, 2611, 2915, 3347, 2040, 2743, 2871, 3872, 3883, 2853, 1407, 2975, 3289, 3305, 2979.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos. 5023, 3626, 541, 7442, 2495, 3489, 2307, 1805, 3477, 2307, 3858, 3659, 3863, 3864, 3866, 3867, 3870, 3873, 3872, 3877, 3879, 3883, 3884, 3885, 3886, 3887, 3888, 3889, 3890, 3891, 3892, 3893, 3896, 3897, 3898, 3699, 3700, 3701, 3702, 3703, 3705, 3708, 3712, 3713, 3714, 3716, 3720, 3721, 3722, 3724, 3726.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Shea, J.

Nos. 3743, 3414, 2310, 2340, 3470, 3346, 4317, 3918, 1890, 3566, 4770, 3572, 3574, 3832, 3549.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Adjourned until Monday, April 22.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Sutherland, J.

William Cochran, felonious assault and battery.
Valentine and Anton Dehnar, felonious assault and battery.
Otto Ebbbrecht and William Doyle, burglary.
William Norris, burglary.
William Smith and James Wilson, burglary.
Robert Wade, burglary.
John Thompson, burglary.
Charles Dreyfus, burglary.
Victor Lenard, burglary.
Michael Mahoney, larceny from the person.
Morris Werner, misdemeanor.
Nathan Ehrwarger, misdemeanor.
Charles Grandjean, larceny.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

Hugh McNulty, burglary.
John Hickey, burglary.
Robert Stapleford, grand larceny.
George Monroe, grand

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—Uncle Tom's Cabin—Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Howard.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Diplomacy—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Rose Coghlan.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—A Celebrated Case—Mr. G. F. Coghlan, Mr. Parselle.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Leah; or, The Jewish Maiden's Wrong.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE BUILDING.—Barnum's Greatest Show on Earth.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—London Show, Parisian Circus, and Sanger's Menagerie.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The Exiles—Mr. A. Dampier, Mr. F. B. Warde, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis.

FIFTH-AVENUE HALL.—Prestidigitation and Humor—Mr. Robert Heller.

STANDARD THEATRE.—Fanchon—Miss Maggie Mitchell, Mr. William Harris.

PARK THEATRE.—Champagne and Oysters.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—The Exiles.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy, Burlesque, and Comicalities.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Farce, Minstrelsy and Variety—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

THE AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish—Broncho Horses—Educated Dogs. Day and Evening.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Annual Exhibition of Paintings and Sculpture.

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The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, for the Middle Atlantic States, clear weather, followed by increasing cloudiness, north-westerly winds backing to warmer south-easterly, rising, followed by falling, barometer.

If the machinery of the Post Office for transmitting money-orders and registered letters should suddenly stop, the people may understand that the Democratic House has failed to provide the money needed for that service. Last year there was danger that this useful branch of the postal service must cease operations on account of the lack of printed blanks. That difficulty was temporarily tided over; but the same obstruction is again met. The House Appropriations Committee have deliberately cut down the estimates of the Post Office Department, and the money for printing the required blanks is nearly exhausted. Meanwhile, a bill containing an appropriation of $35,000 for this purpose is pending between the two branches of Congress, and the Democratic managers of the House manifest the utmost indifference to the condition of affairs. The fraudulent practice of refusing appropriations for the maintenance of the legitimate service of the Government is producing exasperating results. The House Appropriations Committee are pointing with pride to the fact that they have cut down the Postmaster-General's estimates $3,257,398; but the country must needs suffer inconvenience from this dishonest course. It is not even poor economy; it is an attempt to make political capital by refusing to pay expenses which are necessary and which must be paid at some future time.

While Mr. Wood is waiting for an opportunity to defend and explain his Tariff bill, it receives a solid shot from the Bureau of Statistics. An examination of the bill by the officers of the bureau shows that if it had been a law in operation during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, the total revenue produced under it would have been $122,0C0,000. The revenue actually collected during that period was $131,000,000. There is something wrong about Mr. Wood's figures. He has promised that his bill, if it becomes a law, shall yield an annual revenue of $150,000,000. Unless the Bureau of Statistics have made a great miscalculation, Mr. Wood's promises would come so far short of being realized that we should have a falling off in the Customs dues of $28,000,000, and the day of resumption would be inevitably postponed.

It is asserted on Democratic authority that the caucus nominee for Door-keeper of the House is a man of stalwart strength of character. If this is true, the Democratic members are certain to be disappointed. The trouble with the Door-keeper has been that the members had not strength of character stalwart enough to keep them from forcing their "strikers" and followers upon the officers of the House. If the Door-keeper resists the pressure which the Democratic members bring to bear on him, he will be accused of "violating his pledges." So long as the Democratic notion that official positions are to be peddled out as rewards for personal political services is in vogue, the scandals which disgrace the House will continue. In Ohio, the party is more candid than in Washington. The Democratic majority in the lower branch of the Legislature of that State have openly demanded their "share" of the appointments made in the official management of the State Penitentiary.

Congressman Springer, having been censured by some of his own constituents for voting with Gen. Butler in the Dean-Field election contest in the House, has written a long letter defending himself. He argues the case over again in order to show that he was right, that Butler was right, and that all who voted to keep Field in his seat were wrong. Mr. Springer, with his accustomed lurid rhetoric, adds that the effort "to count Dean out was a part of the general conspiracy to secure the House of Representatives, as well as the Presidency, to the Republican Party." This reckless statement will probably be gratefully received by Mr. Clarkson N. Potter and the few other Democrats who voted against Dean in the House. Possibly, however, Springer proposes in this way to account for the determination of the managers of his party to exclude all Republicans whose seats are contested by Democrats. This is Springer's plan for checkmating a "general conspiracy."

The Senate Public Lands Committee, in their search for the equities of the McGarrahan claim, to the exclusion of the legal technicalities involved, have encountered at the outset a curious and irreconcilable conflict of testimony. The claimant has asserted that a patent to the land in controversy was issued to him. He has produced the affidavit of President Lincoln's clerk to sign land warrants, positively asserting that such an instrument was duly executed in 1863. On Saturday, various officials from the General Land Office testified that the warrant in question was not executed, an order from the Secretary of the Interior having forbidden it. A copy of this order was produced in evidence, and, as if to clinch the matter, the incomplete patent was exhibited. The clerk, who alleges that he signed the President's name to the patent in accordance with usage, declares that the unsigned document thus shown differs in some essential features from that which he distinctly remembers having signed. If McGarrahan is right, he is the victim of a conspiracy by which his own complete patent was spirited away and an imperfect document substituted. Otherwise, the officials in the Land Office are right, and the clerk is wholly wrong.

A tone slightly less warlike pervades the European news this morning. There is a rumor that the retirement of Prince Gortschakoff will be made an occasion for reconciling Russia with the rest of Europe. A Russian newspaper has been disciplined for inciting war; and Gen. Ignatieff, it is reported, will be sent back to Vienna for a fresh attempt to secure Austrian neutrality, or, at least, to prevent an offensive alliance with Great Britain. Meantime, there is some hope of renewing the negotiations for a congress of the powers.

THE PARTY AND ITS POLICY.

Neither the National nor the Congressional Committee can be held responsible for the conference of those of their members who met informally the other evening to consider the position and policy of the Republican Party. Nor would it be fair to hold any of the persons present to a strict accountability for criticisms and suggestions that are reported on hearsay testimony and in an obviously incomplete form. And yet the meeting has a significance which is certainly not lessened by the tenor of reported remarks whose substantial accuracy is attested by the known views and purposes of the speakers to whom they are ascribed. Everything connected with the affair betokens the chaos to which the party has been reduced,—the differences that prevail among its prominent men, the embarrassing relations that have grown out of the attitude of the President and the conduct of his Administration, and the want of heart and purpose that is apparent whenever plans affecting the future of the party are under consideration.

It is necessary to draw a broad line between that unreasoning anger which, denouncing the President as a traitor to his party, proposes to drive him out unceremoniously, and that more restrained feeling of disappointment, not unmixed with contempt, which condemns his course and refuses to accept responsibility for its consequences. The bitterness that exists is intelligible; the expediency of giving effect to it in the extreme way that has been suggested is at least doubtful. Much the better plan, as it seems to us, would be to leave "my Southern policy" unnoticed, except so far as events may compel some definite action in regard to it. Events of this nature have yet to transpire; meanwhile there is no necessity for touching it, since it is one of those accomplished facts which nothing short of revolution can now change. A recital of matters connected with it would be opportune only as the basis of a formal indictment preferred against the President, and though this may some day be in order, it is not a thing that should be wantonly precipitated. The President himself may justify it hereafter, but at present the party could not gain anything by its adoption. The isolation of the President and the unpopularity of the Administration are undoubted; they are tolerated merely, not trusted implicitly nor supported ardently in any quarter. But there are large numbers of Republicans who, while not attempting to explain or vindicate the President's manner of settling the Southern question, will not sanction any attempt to reopen it or any scheme for making it the ground of attack. If the unity of the party is to be preserved, this circumstance must be frankly recognized. He will be an unwise man, however, who ventures to use it as a pretext for any expression of opinion that may be perverted into an indorsement of the President's course. The construction put upon the vague declaration of the New-Hampshire Convention operates against a repetition of that method of purchasing peace within the party. The minority should be content if the majority forbear. They can unite only upon a policy of indifference, leaving the Administration to find what comfort it can in its present extraordinary position, and leaving the party unfettered by responsibility for a President whose sympathies with it are intangible and whose proceedings have not earned its approval.

These tactics are not applicable to the objections that are urged against the President's tortuous path in the direction of civil service reform. He can blame only himself and his official advisers if upon this subject he encounters a perpetual sneer. His professions were so loud and explicit that a remembrance of them renders his performances pitiful or ridiculous. The equivocal compliment that he has appointed to office fewer scoundrels than certain of his predecessors would sound better than it does had he not voluntarily paraded a much higher standard. Among the purposes he proclaimed, the negative one not to patronize scoundrels had no place. His aims were loftier, and his maxims more worthy of praise. By contrast, his practice is condemned. The earnest advocates of the reform, who found in Mr. Hayes' pledges sources of hope and confidence, are disgusted. They cannot reconcile his measures with his avowed principles, nor find excuses for his flagrant disregard of the professions that helped him at Cincinnati and afterward. They have come to the conclusion that Mr. Hayes does not know what civil service reform means, or that he is unequal to the task he assumed. Either of these suppositions precludes any general indorsement, or any positive faith in the future. The only course left open to genuine reformers of this class is to treat each appointment on its merits, giving the President help when he deserves it, but indulging no more nonsense on the strength of his fine words. A still greater practical misfortune is the succor indirectly given by the President to the old managers of the party machine. They sneer, as well they may, at removals and appointments made by this model reformer, and ask if this is what reform amounts to? Their own tactics are made more decent by comparison with the doings of the President, who thus strengthens the corrupt system which he was expected to destroy. Now, in shaping its plans for the next campaign, the Republican Party cannot safely overlook these grounds of dissatisfaction. The President has forfeited much respect, and his Administration has descended to a commonplace level, not because they have resisted Senatorial pretensions to the control of patronage, but because they have been false to the standard maintained by the party during the Presidential contest. Only in one way, therefore, can the party act worthily or consistently. It must rebuke the President by an explicit reaffirmation of principles to which it is irrevocably committed, and by pledging itself to their enforcement when a stronger man shall have taken his place.

Equally straightforward must be the party's resolve respecting the financial question. A knotty question we admit that it is, and one more pregnant with danger to the party than either of those which are causes of quarrel with the Administration. The differences are so great that a speaker at the recent conference is reported to have proposed "as a solution of the difficulty to formally turn over the subject to the Congressional districts for settlement there, each district electing a man of its own financial views." The proposition was submitted once before in connection with the tariff question, but we have never heard it commended as the dictate of honest principle or sagacious statesmanship. Unless the Republican Party meets the financial dangers of the time in a very different spirit it will fail, deservedly. The perils that threaten the public credit, that undermine sound finance, and render confidence almost impossible, will not be overcome by a timid, temporizing policy. The forces to be overcome are organized and aggressive. The so-called National Party, deriving its strength from the greenback and repudiation elements in the Democratic and Republican Parties, is a reality which no prudent man will try to belittle. Other evil influences may be less formidable, but they are sufficiently serious to excite apprehension. Is the Republican Party to be noncommittal where these matters are concerned? Is it to repeat the Ohio experiment and trifle with Communism, with inflation, and with the advocates of a debased currency and qualified repudiation? Or shall it prove itself equal to its record and the occasion by a bold declaration of the principles that are essential to the security of property, the maintenance of sound finance, and the restoration of the confidence which cowardly counsels would utterly destroy?

AMERICAN SYMPATHY WITH "BRITISH INTERESTS."

It is not uncommon to read in British journals, or in letters from Englishmen in our own papers, expressions of surprise and disappointment at the want of sympathy here with England in her expected war with Russia. The old common-places are reuttered about the bonds of sympathy between Russian absolutism and American democracy, and the ancient hostility in the "States" to the British and all true "British interests." No American, however, need be informed that there is scarce a grain of truth in either allegation. There is no especial feeling here for the Russian Government and for its people, while the old rancor against England has mostly died away. The mass of our intelligent classes simply follow in the wake of the English Liberals and of Cobden himself in their judgments on the Eastern question. The great English reformer uttered statements at the time of the Crimean war which were extremely unpopular then, but which the sober second thought of the people will ultimately confirm, and which are singularly apposite now. He regarded the Crimean war as a great mistake, as a costly expenditure of money and lives to prop up a decaying and oppressive structure of government, and to weaken a power in no way dangerous to Europe. We believe that this view is held by great numbers of British Liberals, either privately or publicly, as it is certainly the usual opinion of most impartial observers in Europe or America.

Cobden derided the idea of the occupation of Constantinople by the Russians as being in any way perilous to "British interests." To him it seemed that the making the Turkish capital a port of an enterprising nation would merely add to general commerce, and so be favorable to British trade, while its possession by a strong power would be no more dangerous to England than the possession of Marseilles or Toulon by France is now. That is, it would be another port to blockade, a place for cruisers and privateers to issue from, and another point on which to assail the enemy. To a power commanding the Mediterranean, as Great Britain always will, the addition of another fortified harbor on its coasts, which may be held by an enemy, is no such terrible peril. Cobden said that the future access to India by the canal was a thousand miles away from Constantinople, and that the possession of that city by the Russians would make no sort of difference in the approach to India by Asia Minor, as they already had a nearer access by the Caspian. And even there a frightful region of mountain and desert separated them from the Hindoo Kush, such as no army except a wild horde like that under Genghis Khan would think of crossing. In the clear brain of the great English Liberal, all such fears and apprehensions seemed a mere baseless panic. He was incapable, too, of sharing that common English prejudice that the naval success of one power, or its new commercial opportunities, formed any danger to Great Britain. In the broad view of his school the well-being and growth of one nation meant the prosperity of other nations, and Russia a leading commercial power was only the better customer for England.

Our own people share in these views of Cobden, but they go further. They regard the very existence of Turkey (as it has been) as a burden and curse on Eastern Europe. They do not find in her rule of 500 years a single benefit or blessing which she has conferred on the unhappy provinces which she has governed. On the contrary, they see those naturally fine regions drained by bad government of everything which belongs to progress and prosperity. They would consider Russian rule in Bulgaria and the Balkan Peninsula infinitely preferable to the Ottoman. But they are not compelled to choose between the two, believing that Christian and self-governing States will be founded on the Lower Danube which will be a blessing to their own population and to the world. They cannot but regard the effort by the English to prop up the fallen despotism at the Golden Horn and to renew, what must be, the oppression of ages, over the Ottoman provinces, and to attack a power who is just about to reap the fruits of well-earned victory, as one of the most causeless and retrograde wars on record, and one utterly out of all sympathy with the traditions of English liberty and humanity. It is not possible for England to expect sympathy anywhere in the world for an effort which springs alone from the most selfish and lowest impulses of national feeling. Whatever "sympathy" France or Austria gives her in this stroke at Russia arises solely from community of selfish interests, and from motives which command no respect in the world. The impartial and fair-minded of all nations condemn such a war as both useless and wicked.

RELIEF FOR UNDERWRITERS.

We recently called attention to the immense falling off in fire insurance premiums received last year in this City, when compared with those taken by companies four years ago; and now, by the aggregated statements of insurance companies licensed to do business in this State of their receipts and expenditures during the year 1877, it appears that the decline in income on business generally throughout the country, if not proportionately as large as in New-York City, is, nevertheless, sufficiently so to make the chances of profit during the present year exceedingly doubtful. This can be shown, if no further comparison is made than that afforded by contrasting this year's returns with those of twelve months ago. The loss account has increased during this period by about one million dollars, while the premiums from which demands of this kind are to be met are reported at a sum more than four million dollars less than that given last year. The expenses of carrying on the business have been slightly decreased, and this saving may be said to constitute about all the actual profits of the year; for though the amount of money paid out in dividends to stockholders was nearly as large in 1877 as it was in 1876, it was mainly paid from money previously earned. This can be easily proved by comparing the assets of the companies at the first of this and at the first of the previous year, by which it will appear that they have been reduced during the intervening twelve months by more than five millions of dollars. In other words, the increase in loss and the decrease in volume of premium were made good by drafts upon the assets, while the stockholders were paid their semi-annual returns, just as they would have been if the results of the business had been highly satisfactory.

No one needs to be told that this gradual exhaustion of resources cannot long continue, and distasteful as it may seem, it would have been better for many companies to have passed their dividends rather than pay them, as they did, when they could not rightly afford to. If there had been a promise of speedy improvement, the risk might have been safely taken; but every underwriter with anything more than a strictly local experience will admit that the losses during the first quarter of this year are much more severe than they were during a similar period in the year that has passed; while, if we except this City, rates of premium are considerably lower. In view of these depressing circumstances, the relatively small coterie of insurance men who now make up the National Board of Fire Underwriters have determined to call a general meeting of underwriters, to be held in this City during the last week of this month, for purpose of consultation. It is no doubt the hope of those who take an active part in this movement, that the consultation will end in an agreement between the representatives of the various companies to adopt and sustain a uniform tariff of rates; but whatever ulterior wish there may be entertained, it is for the present put out of sight, and the insurance men who meet together will do so for the ostensible purpose of getting and giving advice. That such an occasion might be made a highly enjoyable one, we are ready to believe; but that the meeting, if it does not take some decisive action, will have any perceptible effect in bettering the present condition of affairs is not at all probable.

There are only two ways by which the downward tendency of the business can be arrested. One is by the establishment and enforcement of a tariff of rates, the other is a reduction in the amount of insurance capital. Both may be brought about by means of an immense conflagration; but as this is not among the resources of the National Board, all that its members will have to offer in the way of suggestion will be that some form of tariff be adopted, as the other alternative—a uniform reduction in capital—would not be tolerated for a moment. If the officers of these corporations could be charmed into forgetting the dictatorial methods which the National Board adopted a few years ago, in the days of its power, they might be induced again to submit themselves to its authority; but the impression has become so strongly rooted in the minds of the managers of the smaller offices that this organization was formerly carried on principally for the benefit of a few great agency companies, that they are not likely, until more severely pressed than they now are, to come to any mutual agreement with their stronger rivals. As we now look at the situation there does not seem to be any artificial or voluntary means of relief available. As stated above, a great fire might cause a sufficiently large loss to produce a reaction; but if it does not come through this method, the only other way will be a continuance of the ruinous competition of to-day, until the present surplus of insurance capital over the requirements of the business is completely absorbed.

THE TIMBER LANDS.

Major Powell's report upon the condition of the public lands west of the one hundredth meridian may possibly hasten the much-needed legislation upon this important topic. There is now pending in Congress a bill calculated to remedy some of the evils which Major Powell points out, though the chances of the passage of this bill, or any improvement on it, might not be safe to predict. The timber land question has had two branches—one, the immediate suppression of existing depredations, which is an executive measure; the other, the revison of the land laws, which is a legislative function. Congress has hitherto expended its energy in throwing obstacles in the way of the former task, while leaving the latter for the indefinite future.

The first step to take in this business is the amendment of the Homestead and Preemption laws, so that they may apply only to arable, agricultural land, and may wholly exempt land valuable mainly for the timber growing on it. The inherent difficulty with the Desert Land act of the last Congress has been the practical difficulty in carrying it into effect. It does not promote the irrigation and the settlement of the desert lands, as was intended and expected, either by individuals or corporations; it should be so amended as to carry out its intent. As for the issue of land scrip, this has been so abused that the shortest way to cure the evil may be to abandon the practice altogether.

Shortly before the present session of Congress Commissioner Williamson set forth with great clearness the precise kind of legislation needed for the amendment of the Land laws. He held that Congress should withdraw from pre-emption lands chiefly valuable for timber lands, and from all sale or acquisition except for cash, at a fair appraised value; that it should authorize the Interior Department to sell for cash, as Congress might direct, timber from the public lands in mining districts, in order to remedy the hardships of existing laws, on which Mr. Blaine has since been so eloquent; and, finally, that it should provide for the care and custody of timber lands that are unfit for agriculture in such a way that the timber may be sold, and that then the growth may be renewed. This last recommendation has suggested the idea of a "bureau of forestry," for the custody of lands kept to sell timber from.

It is difficult to see how any reasonable objection can be taken to this proposed line of legislation. There may be captious objections, or objections founded on the interests of timber-thieves; but it is clear that such measures would allow people to buy legally timber which they cannot buy now without taking the land with it. The bill in the Public Lands Committee of the House starts by declaring that public lands valuable chiefly for timber are to be henceforth not subject to entry under the Preemption or Homestead laws, and that they can be sold hereafter only for cash. The President and Secretary are to obtain as soon as practicable, from good authority, and file in the Land Office, a description of what is known as the arid region—that is, territory which cannot be tilled without irrigation—and upon the mineral lands in this area now not subject to entry, except for mineral entry, nothing can be sold but the timber. These lands will be called "timber mineral lands," while the other lands in the act are to be known as "timber lands." Surveyors-General are hereafter, under their contracts, to report to the Land Office the extent, character, and estimated quantity of timber on any lands they survey, and elaborate provisions arrange for distinguishing timber plots in such a way that they can be easily withdrawn from sale or entry. The minimum price to be charged for each tract of "timber land" and for the timber growing on each tract of "mineral timber land" is to be determined by rules to be fixed by the Secretaries of the Treasury and the Interior and the Land Office. These timber lands, with certain expressed reservations, are duly to be offered for sale to the highest bidder, for cash, but for not less than the appraised value, and those remaining unsold are to be subject to private entry, for cash, or location with the land warrants. Analogous regulations are made for the sale of the timber on the timber mineral lands, which must be removed within five years after purchase.

A provision which needs careful consideration as to its wording is one permitting any resident of any mineral district "to fell and remove, for building, agricultural, mining, or other domestic purposes, any timber or other trees growing or being on the public lands, said lands being mineral, and not subject to entry under existing laws of the United States, except for mineral entry." However, it is provided that this timber, so cut, "shall not be for sale, exportation, or profit," and shall be subject to any regulations that the Secretary of the Interior may make, while the general penalty of $500 fine and six months' imprisonment, applying to any infraction of the act, may also secure this particular provision from abuse.

Commissioner Williamson suggested that authority should be given for the sale of timber, in cases of urgency, from public lands not yet surveyed, and we observe that a provision for this purpose is inserted in the pending bill. In short, this bill, while presumably quite capable of improvement in detail, seems to aim to cover some of the points urged by the Land Office for immediate consideration. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the bill will not be loaded down with collateral matter or disputable points, or made the mere stalking-horse for attacks on the action of Secretary Schurz regarding past depredations. To save the public lands from spoliation and from irreparable losses in the future is a pressing necessity.

THE LATEST CASE OF "HAZING."

"Hazing" has of late become altogether too frequent—as the *Herald* often remarks of murder and other atrocious crimes. At several of our leading colleges unhappy Freshmen have lately been "hazed," much to their astonishment and dissatisfaction. Bad as hazing is when it is perpetrated by boys, it is infinitely worse when young ladies are the "hazers." Their little hands were never made to pull each other's hair down, and that they should take part in scenes of riot and violence is particularly revolting to our nobler instincts. Nevertheless we must expect that the students of female colleges will emulate the practices of the students of male colleges, and we need not be surprised to learn that a peculiarly atrocious case of hazing recently occurred at a female college the name of which shall, from obvious motives, be suppressed.

Among the Freshwomen of this nameless college was one who possessed an unusually independent spirit, and refused to humble herself before the haughty Sophomoresses. Although the latter had forbidden Freshwomen to wear ribbons, or to bang their hair, she openly fluttered the showiest ribbons, and flaunted the most tightly-crimped bang in the faces of her natural superiors. Moreover, she wore a seal-skin sack—a garment which, by prescription, had become the badge of the upper-class women—and being an intrinsically pretty girl, she attracted a degree of attention when within sight of young men which was construed as a personal insult to the older students. There is no doubt that in these and other ways she not only exasperated the Sophomoresses, but formed a sort of nucleus around which other mutinous Freshwomen might be expected to gather.

About 12 o'clock on the night of the 23d of March last the independent Freshwoman was aroused by a gentle knock at her door. On demanding who was there, the reply was made, "It's me, dear; I've got a letter for you from a young man." In her excitement she did not pause to consider the essential improbability of this reply, but hastily unlocked the door. Instantly seven girls rushed into the room, locked the door behind them, and, seizing the unhappy Freshwoman, gagged her with a "puff," and bound her hand and foot with two of her own sashes. This done, she was placed in a chair, and forbidden to move a muscle under pain of having a live mouse, which one of the aggressors had brought in a small box, let loose on the floor.

Such a threat would have curdled the blood in the veins of most girls, but this girl was made of firmer material, and, instead of fainting, she sat perfectly still and watched the "hazers." The latter were led by one of the most riotous students of the college, a girl who had repeatedly made surreptitious tea in her own room after bedtime, and had more than once been known to wave her handkerchief at casual young men. The whole party had prepared themselves for their lawless work by leaving their overskirts and their back hair in their rooms. They were evidently already under the influence of green tea, and they constantly made use of such revolting expressions as "my gracious," "my goodness me," and other equally shocking blasphemies. They had brought with them two quart bottles of cold tea, a supply of dry toast, and a jar of jelly. Seating themselves around the table, they rapidly consumed these intoxicating refreshments, and the helpless Freshwoman's heart sank within her as she perceived that they were deliberately stimulating themselves to a height of recklessness which would fit them for the most atrocious outrages.

For half an hour the revelers drank the fiery green tea, and made the midnight air ring with the rollicking songs of Messrs. Moody and Sankey. At length the leader judged that her companions were ripe for any sort of crime, and thereupon summoned them to carry out their nefarious design. They began by taking out and confiscating their victim's crimping-pins. They then carefully cut off with a pair of sharp scissors every vestige of her bang, leaving in its place a short stubble that closely resembled a masculine beard of three days' growth. Next they cut all her remaining hair to a uniform length of about four inches, and dipped her light brown switch in the ink-stand. The entire contents of the victim's own bottle of bandoline was then emptied upon her head, and her hair after being combed straight back from her forehead was secured in that position by a circular comb. Every particle of ribbon in her possession was seized by the "hazers," who, in cruel mockery of her fondness for ribbons of becoming tints, proceeded to trim all her dresses with a hideous parti-colored red and yellow ribbon. All this time the victim of these outrages made no sound, although the powder with which the "puff" was filled was several times on the point of choking her. When the "hazers" had finished their loathsome work they removed the gag, and forced the Freshwoman to solemnly promise on a volume of Emerson's Essays to wear only red and yellow ribbons, to send her seal-skin sack home by express, and to henceforth wear her hair in the simple and excessively unbecoming fashion in which they had arranged it. Probably she would have refused at any cost to make such a promise had she not caught sight of herself in the mirror and thus sustained a shock which completely unnerved her.

It remains to be seen whether the college authorities will permit this brutal assault upon a defenseless student; or whether the spirit of "hazing" is to be permitted to spread among our female colleges, ruining the ribbons and obliterating the bangs of innocent Freshwomen.

SECRETARY SHERMAN AND THE NATIONAL BANKS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While dissenting from those bankers who believe that the New-York banks will, on the day of resumption, join a miscellaneous crowd of speculators in besieging the Treasury doors for gold, I yet entirely dissent also from Secretary Sherman's notions about conducting his office as a bank. The Treasury and banking have no features whatever in common. Banking is not, and never should be, any part of the functions of government.

The main trouble now with the Treasury is that, having fallen heir to some features of banking, it continues to practice them in a very discreditable way. It is not too much to say that the country has lost millions by loss of credit, solely due to the banking functions erroneously assumed by the Treasury Department.

My opinion is that resumption is imminent. I might almost say inevitable, through the action of causes not traceable to the actions of men in any limited specific sphere, but rather to those broader, deeper results of laws that govern and control men and their actions in a world-wide sense.

It is true, however, that resumption may be deferred through adverse legislation, or through incompetent management of Government officials, but we have reason now to hope that our just expectations will not be thwarted by either of these causes.

J. L. Worth.

GENERAL NOTES.

Mr. John Sherry has presented five acres of land, valued at $12,000, to the city of Troy for a public park.

A citizen of Davenport, Iowa, is being laughed at for firing at a pigeon and killing a horse in one of the public streets.

A branch of the Honest Money League of the North-west, recently started in Chicago, has been organized in Detroit.

A blind negro was tried and convicted in Atlanta, Ga., last week on the charge of illicitly retailing spirituous liquors.

Three Louisianians are credited with killing 9,000 alligators last year. They saved the oil, and sold the hides for 75 cents apiece.

The Mobile (Ala.) *Register* says that a new cotton mill in that city has entered upon its work, and that it finds a ready sale on profitable terms for all the yarns it can make.

The St. Paul *Pioneer-Press* prints a list of 393 flour mills in Minnesota, operating 1,489 run of stone. Their capacity it estimates at about 56,000,000 bushels of wheat a year.

The Iron and Steel Association's *Bulletin* says that the total production of pig-iron in the United States last year was 2,314,585 tons of 2,000 pounds, a gain of 221,349 tons over 1876.

The Little Valley *Republican* claims to have private information that warrants it in saying that the Apportionment bill will be vetoed by Gov. Robinson when it comes to him for his signature.

The Burlington *Hawk-Eye* announces that "Iowa does not propose to be muzzled another year," as to attempt to indorse the President's Southern policy, either by words or by silence, would be as suicidal as it would be disgraceful.

While the local election was being held in Chicago, the ladies of the Christian Temperance Union held a meeting and prayed fervently for two hours that the men elected to office might be such as would aid in combating the hosts of intemperance.

In appointing Friday, 19th inst., as a day of fasting and prayer in Connecticut, Gov. Hubbard calls upon its citizens voluntarily to "taste a little of fasting, that they may know how hunger tastes to those who, in these sharp and pinching times, lack and suffer hunger."

The Indianapolis *Journal* seems to fear that the fact, as it calls it, that Senator Sherman is so immoderately abused by the extreme hard-money men of the East and the extreme soft-money men of the West is going to make him the next Republican candidate for the Presidency.

Mr. Thomas Batchelar, of Fulton, Oswego County, 80 years of age, has been uninterruptedly engaged in the printing business for 67 years, and claims to be the oldest printer in the United States. We fear the mention of the claim in these columns will raise up an army of competitors for the honor.

While it can hardly credit the fact, the Watertown *Despatch* says there are signs that seem to indicate that an alliance has been formed between the Tammany men and the followers of Conkling, one of the objects of which is to re-elect Mr. Conkling to the Senate.

The Watertown *Despatch*, a Democratic paper, says: "A prominent Republican politician of this city, who has been spending a few days in Albany, informs us that, after listening to the general conversation among politicians about the Delavan House, he came to the conclusion that there is much more cordial feeling and a better understanding between the Tammany men and the followers of Conkling than between the former and Gov. Robinson."

THE NEW REGISTER.

A HOME VIEW OF HON. GLENNI W. SCOFIELD.
Correspondence of the Lancaster (Penn.) New Era.

Erie County formed a part of the district so ably represented by Hon. Glenni W. Scofield in the National House of Representatives for the space of 10 years. Although bitterly opposed on partisan grounds, and somewhat criticised by Republicans whose wishes he failed to gratify in the distribution of official patronage, he retained his power to the last, and to-day stands the confessed peer of any man ever elected to Congress from this portion of Pennsylvania. Hence, the intelligence of his appointment as Register of the Treasury was received here with more than ordinary pleasure, even Democrats regarding it as one eminently fit to be made. While many deem the place not up to the measure of his qualifications, all agree that he deserved such recognition and will discharge the duties faithfully and acceptably.

Mr. Scofield has never deigned to notice the false charges from time to time made with a view to damaging his reputation. That of receiving his back pay is wholly without basis, as he not only voted against the bill authorizing it, and refused to touch a dollar of the $5,000 subject to his order, but unequivocally favored the action of the House reconveying the money to the Government. Not less untrue is the accusation connected with the Credit Mobilier transaction. After investing in the stock and paying for it, as he would have for any other security, he ascertained that the stockholders were personally liable in the event of the company's failure, and consequently returned it to the person of whom he obtained it, never deriving the slightest pecuniary benefit. It was simply an ordinary business affair, unattended, on his part, by the remotest semblance of dishonesty. In this light the Committee of Investigation looked at his relation to the enterprise, their report fully exonerating him. It is worthy of notice that he uniformly recorded his vote in opposition to all the measures in which the Credit Mobilier was interested, thus furnishing conclusive proof that he was in no way identified with its objects. His course in this matter, and his general action throughout his long Congressional service, exhibited a spirit of the most decided integrity—an integrity which cannot be successfully assailed.

Mr. Scofield has held various offices, from Assemblyman, State Senator, President Judge, to Congressman, and yet he has never been, in the real sense of the word, an office-seeker. It is well known that since his retirement to private life he has not sought any position, although various places have been tendered him, notably the Commissionership of Indian Affairs by President Grant, through Secretary of the Interior Chandler, and, it is alleged, the Postmaster-Generalship, before Marshall Jewell was called to it from Russia. It need hardly be said that he did not want the Registership of the Treasury. The offer came to him voluntarily from President Hayes, and he accepted it with the understanding that he could retire whenever so disposed. As he fully meets the Jeffersonian requirement in regard to honesty and capacity, it is hoped he will occupy it at least throughout the life of the present Administration, unless advanced to a higher and more desirable station.

THE LATE MARK HOPKINS.

The San Francisco *Alta* of March 30 says: "By the death of Mark Hopkins, California loses one of her wealthiest millionaires and most competent and correct business men. A native of the interior of the State of New-York, he arrived in California in 1849, when he was 35 years of age; he became a teamster, then a merchant, and finally a Director of the Central Pacific and other railroads. The pecuniary result was brilliant, for he left a fortune estimated at $10,000,000 or $15,000,000. Of all the Central Pacific magnates he was the least known, and the least to do with the general public in reference to railroad business. He was a hard worker, and it might almost be said that he had no enjoyment save in his work. His was quiet, unpretending, affable, and as popular as a millionaire can well be, for his position exposed him to much vexatious intrusion and solicitation. Applicants for money contributions were generally refused, but it is said that he gave freely and unostentatiously to those whom he knew well and believed to be deserving. His reputation in social and commercial circles was excellent. His residence on California and Mason streets, one of the most elegant structures of the kind anywhere, the cost being, according to rumor, nearly $1,000,000, and occupying a commanding position within from a large part of the city, is not yet finished. His undertook its construction, probably, more from a sense of duty to his associates, the city, and the State, to which he owed his wealth, than from any fondness for display. He leaves a widow, but no child to inherit his vast estate."

CURRENT FRENCH TOPICS.

POLITICAL AND OTHER NOTES.

THE SENATE DENOUNCED BY THE ASSEMBLY—THE FATE OF CAPT. GARCIN—A MONSTER CRIMINAL—AN INCIDENT OF 1871—SENTENCED TO DEATH—SCENE IN THE LEGISLATURE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, March 27, 1878.

There are moments when one despairs of the French in the matter of politics, for they do not seem to have yet learned that constitutional Governments are the result of moderation and compromise, never of violence and revolution. The incessant round of crises and unexpected conflicts that we have here is really wearisome. If the country is calm for three full days one can count upon some sort of agitation on the fourth, and then the *bourgeois* element becomes frightened, as if such a thing had never happened before, and the shopkeepers talk as if they were in the depths of despair. A majority of these incidents are foolish, and do a great deal of harm. Three days ago things seemed to be going on smoothly; day before yesterday all this was changed. The Senate had the audacity to make some changes in the budget, and made two or three insignificant alterations. Immediately there was a cry of alarm. The majority in the Assembly pretended that the Senate was conspiring against the Chamber, and the Republican journals began to accuse the Senators with the crime of wishing to restore the monarchy. There is no apparent relation between changing an item in the Tax law and changing the form of government, but the moment the Senate expressed an opinion of its own there were general charges of conspiracy. The Parisian *bourgeois* will now gravely tell you that things are rapidly going to the bad; that the Senate is conspiring; that business is stopped, because no man can say how the matter will end. Most of the Moderate Republicans say that the fault lies with the militant men of their party, and particularly with Gambetta. It was he who spoke of the "Athenian Republic," and who promised that we should soon have the country divided between the Tories and the Whigs. But the moment the elements of his Tory party are visible he makes furious accusations of conspiracy against them. During the past two days we have had a tempest of indignation against the Conservatives of the Senate who dared to modify the budget, and some of the papers even accuse them of treason to the Republic. It is all very well to struggle against a vigilant, active, and popular opposition, but between that and suppressing all opposition by force there is a wide difference. It is the intolerance of the Republicans which makes one despair at times of the future of the Republic, for when any party can raise the cry of persecution it soon has the people on its side. A short time ago the advanced Republicans of Paris preferred charges against Capt. Garcin, of the Army, who was accused of severity toward the prisoners taken during the Commune. He was in charge of the military prisons, and the feeling against him among the Radicals was like that against the commander of Andersonville after our war. The enemies of this officer found a difference in his accounts of a few hundred francs, which he had tried to conceal, and one of his clerks was induced to betray him. He was tried for this offense, after 23 years of honorable service, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment. Capt. Garcin was condemned upon testimony which the public regarded as doubtful. But the material fact was proved, and, although a mere bagatelle, it sufficed to ruin an honorable career. On the day of the trial another man named Garcin was arrested in Paris, charged with the crime of assassination. Living under a false name, the officer who ordered the execution of Gens. Clement Thomas and Lecomte had been in the city ever since the close of the war. One day an officer who performed an act of heroism to save the unfortunate Generals chanced to meet Garcin upon the streets. He signaled him to the Police, and, on examining his papers, he was found to be the famous Major Garcin of the Commune. In his case justice was slow, but it came at last. In 1873 the Sixth Court-martial, sitting at Versailles, condemned Garcin to death, *in contumaciam*. A short time ago the commandant of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Battalion, known as the Blanqui Battalion of the Commune, was arrested in the manner stated.

Garcin could not deny that he was the man, and, moreover, he was recognized by several persons who were taken into prison for the purpose of identifying him. The charges against him are as serious as any that can be imagined. On the 18th of March, 1871, at 6 o'clock in the morning, Gen. Lecomte took his battalion up the heights of Montmartre, having received orders to seize the cannon placed there by the so-called Central Committee. They had been added to the park of artillery as they were the property of the National Guard, and hence of the Commune of Paris. After taking them, the General left the Eighteenth Battalion of Chasseurs *à pied* in charge, and went away to present the inventory. An hour later the people flocked to the heights of Montmartre, surrounding the battalion in charge of the guns. The Blanqui Guards came up to mingle with and invited the people to retake the guns, crying *"A bas les Chasseurs!"* The latter were preparing to fire upon the people when Gen. Lecomte arrived and, in the name of humanity, he ordered his troops not to fire, and knocked up the first rifles with his sword. At that moment a Sergeant named Verdaguer reversed his rifle, saying that the soldiers would never fire upon the people, and the crowd rushed upon Gen. Lecomte, surrounded him, disarmed him, struck him in the face, and marched him off to prison. On the way Gen. Thomas was met also, and the crowd marched them both to the Rue des Rosiers. A staff officer insisted upon sharing the lot of his General, and even insulted the Communists to be taken along, and it was this officer who discovered Garcin. The latter had charge of everything in the Rue des Rosiers. There was a short consultation and the prisoners were condemned to death. The two Generals were pushed into the garden and placed against the wall; Garcin brought up a squad of the Blanqui Guards, and it was he who gave the order to fire. The fusillade was horrible. Lecomte was wounded simply, and a Sergeant beat his brains out with the butt of his rifle. The sight was so terrible that a panic ensued, and, conscience stricken, the crowd fled from the garden and the scene. The young staff officer who had witnessed the execution from the window and who would have shared the fate of his General but for this panic, was left alone. He walked out, made his way through the crowd, and escaped to Versailles.

Garcin denied the charges in a general way, but the proofs were too strong against him. All the details of that painful march were brought out. At one point he insulted Gen. Lecomte, telling him that he had to render an account of his funds. "I have no accounts to render to the *canaille* like you," replied the General. "Wretch!" replied Garcin, "you will pay for that and be shot afterward." A number of witnesses to the bloody scene were found, and all recognized Garcin, but the chief was the heroic Capt. Frank, of the Eighteenth Chasseurs, serving momentarily upon the staff, who, at the risk of losing his life, insisted upon following his General. There is no sort of doubt as to the identity of this monster. The court-martial gave him the benefit of every possible doubt, but after all the doubts were feeble, and all knew that the real assassin of Gens. Thomas and Lecomte was found at last. Garcin has been condemned to death.

There have been *four* scenes in the Chambers during the past few days, but one is worth notice. M. De Marcere, the Minister of the Interior, entered the tribune to discuss a bill, and began a violent diatribe against his political adversaries. No Frenchman can discuss a purely industrial question without bringing in an attack upon his political enemies. There were several interruptions, to which the Minister paid no attention, and finally the call for order paid no attention, and finally the call for order paid no attention. "M. De Marcere," he said, in a loud tone of voice, making the tribune tremble, "you have been a Royalist Minister long enough once an Imperialist; you yourself, you have been once an Imperialist; you will yet be anything that anybody can wish." The angry words, of course, and insults were hurled from side to side for some moments. In point of fact, M. De Marcere has served the Monarchy, the Empire, and the Republic with equal talent, and it is a pity that he cannot refrain from attacking the Governments he has served so well. It was not easy to frame a reply to this interpellation, but he finally said that he had been a Liberal all his life, and M. Grévy hastened to declare that the incident was closed.

I have more than once referred to the practice of shoplifting, so prevalent in Paris, owing to the temptations offered by the great bazaars here, and I am sorry to say that many American ladies of good standing have been detected in this crime. A majority of them have been able to compromise by the payment of a large sum of money. During the past week five ladies have been detected in stealing small articles in the shops. The last was a lady with a noble name and title who was accompanied by her two daughters, 12 and 16 years of age. Small articles were found on the mother and daughters, and at their house numerous stolen articles were also discovered. The proprietors now keep a special Police for shoplifters, and detection is almost certain.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH OARSMEN.

ENTRIES FOR THE HENLEY REGATTA—THE OPPOSITION TO AMERICAN AMATEURS—AN UNEXPECTED AND UNCALLED FOR RULE.

A few days back cable dispatches stated that the American entries to the Henley regatta must be made six weeks before the regatta, a month earlier than English crews. There is no good reason why such a rule should be promulgated, much less enforced, and it is more than likely that it will utterly prevent American amateurs from competing with English oarsmen in their own waters. It has been the intention to send abroad our best amateur oarsmen, and toward this end a competitive regatta has been arranged, to be held on Seneca Lake, at Watkins, in this State. The races, open to all amateurs, are to consist of single-scull shells, pair-oared shells, and four-oared shells, and the winners are to be sent to England and France, at the expense of the Watkins Regatta Association, to contest in the great foreign regattas over the Thames and Seine as representative amateur oarsmen of the United States. These trial races at Watkins are to occur on May 28, 29, and 30, and the Henley regatta commences July 4. It will be seen that it will be impossible to name the American entries, that is to say the winners at Watkins, in time to meet the requirements of the Henley regatta committee. Now the only reason the Englishmen can give—although they say they will give none at all—is that amateurs in the United States are not amateurs in England. An amateur oarsman in England is a person who does no kind of manual labor, and being gentlemen of leisure they refuse to recognize as their equals, even on the water, any one who has to work for his living. The question of merit and American manhood has nothing to do with it, in their opinion, and no matter how deserving may be the nautilus pair, or other amateur oarsmen in this country, the chances of their being permitted to compete for the Henley prizes are but slim at best. Referring to this subject of American amateurs, the *Pall Mall Gazette* (whose boating reporter is one of the ablest and fairest in London) says:

"The expected arrival of another American rowing crew to contend with English amateurs brings up once more the question of what is held to constitute an amateur on the other side of the Atlantic. There is no doubt that a very large proportion of men who are reckoned amateurs in America would be counted as professionals here. They are artisans, living by manual labor—a fact which in England would at once debar an oarsman from competing in amateur races, even though he might never have up to that time actually rowed a race for hard cash. In 1867 the St. John's crew, of New-Brunswick, entered at the French Parisian regatta, (not the English one, held later on.) They were all boat-builders and carpenters, and when afterward opposed Renforth's Tyne crew for rowing in an international match. No one supposed them to be amateurs in any sense whatever, and were allowed to row against the English amateur crews to save them from disappointment. Carrying no coxswain, while the English crews were all burdened with one, they won pretty easily. But this proceeding can hardly be approved, and regattas held English regattas overwhelmed with American artisans. One of the Atalanta crew, who rowed in England in 1872 against the London Rowing Club, and afterward started for the Diamond Sculls at Henley, has now been thrown over as a professional even by American amateurs. We may be pretty safe in assuming that an oarsman who is reckoned out of the pale of amateurs in America would not fit in company for amateurs in this country. But the converse of the proposition by no means holds good. From the experiences of English crews in 1876 at Philadelphia, when 500 people were left in the Committees would be doing injustice to English amateurs if they did not scrutinize carefully the antecedents of every American 'amateur' who offered himself for competition. The standard in England should be that of England, and not that of America. In addition to the Columbia College crew, the coming of which was announced in the Winter, there are likely to be other American crews over this season. The 'Walkill (N.) Regatta Association' are starting a large regatta in May, from which to select representatives to compete at all the principal English regattas this Summer, and also at the Paris regatta. The Columbia crew will hardly likely to be other than amateurs, such as we should ourselves recognize; but some of the other competitors that may come over may probably require much further. The Trinity (Hartford) crew this week, and it is understood that among other things under their consideration will be this question of American amateurship. They will doubtless suggest some plan of action for dealing promptly and impartially with any case of suspicious qualification which may come before them."

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

A WOMAN SUED BY A MAN—A REMARKABLE CONTRACT—$5,000 PAID FOR A BUNDLE OF LOVE-LETTERS.

According to the London *News* the latest case in England of breach of promise of marriage, that of Heap against Marris, does not add much glory to a sort of action which, if a bill now pending in the House of Commons becomes a law, is doomed soon to disappear. In this affair the ordinary relations of the parties were reversed: it was the man who sued the woman for her breach of contract. There could be no sort of doubt as to the fact of the contract. An agreement was signed by the parties whereby the defendant agreed to become the lawful wife of the plaintiff on or about the 1st of January, 1875. In default the defendant was to pay a third share of the property which might be left to her under the will of her parents. She was to pay more than this if she did not espouse her businesslike wooer. She was to pay him $100 per annum at the end of 1875, $200 at the end of 1876, $400 in 1877, and so on, in a sort of martingale, always doubling till the lady died, or married, or herself became bankrupt. In the tenth year this sum would be over $50,000 a year. It is not very easy to see how the impassioned lover, whose surname was Heap, and whose Christian name for aught we know may have been Uriah, induced Miss Marris to enter into this singular bond. The parties had know each other for a long time. Mr. Heap first made the acquaintance of Miss Marris when he was Second Master at Calstor Grammar School, in 1857 or 1858. The father of Miss Marris was a solicitor practicing in the neighborhood. In 1862 the Head Master of the school died, and the plaintiff hoped to obtain his place. He failed, and it seems that the father of Miss Marris opposed and prevented the appointment. Ten years after this the singular contract was signed which we have described, and which was perhaps suggested to Mr. Heap, as a school-master, by his recollection of the arithmetical problem about the nails in a horse's shoe. The defendant thought it was a bad contract was to be invalid in certain circumstances, but the defense was not proved. A private arrangement was made between the parties, and the aggrieved Mr. Heap only received the sum of $5,000, as compensation to his injured feelings. The result seems curious till we learn, from the statement of the defendant's counsel, that his client was willing to pay $25,000 rather than allow the letters to be produced in court. "Certain arrangements had also been made as to the future disposal of the documents." Mr. Heap thus wins his case and gets his money, and Miss Marris recovers her letters. Thus we see how noble an institution is that which permits suits for breach of promise of marriage.

ENGLISH NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

In introducing the Army estimates in the House of Commons, says a London newspaper of a recent date, Mr. Hardy spoke of the great difficulty experienced in obtaining a sufficient number of non-commissioned officers. Another speaker stated that he heard from almost every regiment that they could not get efficient non-commissioned officers. The evil thus complained of is admitted to be one of the disadvantages attendant upon a short-service system of recruitment. It is probable that nothing but an increase of pay year by year, or of all events at stated periods, and a certain prospect of obtaining a fairly well-paid appointment on finally leaving the service, will induce good and efficient men to re-engage and continue to serve as non-commissioned officers. The duties which devolve upon them are onerous and responsible; while their pay, although, perhaps, sufficient for a single lad, is quite inadequate when he first gains his three stripes, can hardly be called high. Practically, also, there is but small chance of advancement for a non-commissioned officer beyond the first step—sergeant-major. This is absolutely, it is true, every troop has its Sergeant-Major; but in the infantry—and the infantry it must be remembered forms the great bulk of the Army—there is but one Sergeant-Major and one Quartermaster-Sergeant to each battalion. The prospect of obtaining a commission never enters into the calculations of the great majority of non-commissioned officers; but there must be a fair chance held out of attaining, or something better than the mere If we are to have the sting of men we want

MR. SMYTH AND HIS AGENTS

PLUNDERING POLICY-HOLDERS.

HOW FORECLOSURE SUITS ARE BROUGHT BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE—WALDO, TOBEY & CO. EMPLOYED AT ENORMOUS COST TO DO THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S WORK—A FEW SAMPLE SUITS PENDING IN THIS CITY.

The disclosures recently made in the abortive impeachment proceedings against John F. Smyth, the State Superintendent of Insurance, seem by no means to exhaust the category of that official's misdoings, say more than the $24,800 of fees shown to have been given to Messrs. Waldo, Tobey, & Grover, for examining the titles of property mortgaged to the New-York Life Insurance Company, comprise the whole of the "pap" thrown out to that enterprising rural firm. The records of the County Clerk's office in this City, show that between Oct. 11 and Dec. 28, 1877, Tobey & Co. were engaged in beginning for Mr. Smyth, as Superintendent, 30 different suits to foreclose mortgages deposited with the Insurance Department by the North America Life Insurance Company, which is, and has for some time been, in the hands of a Receiver. These mortgages amount in the aggregate, with their accrued interest, to very nearly, if not quite, $1,000,000. Before giving a list of them, it may be worth while to call attention to some significant facts connected with their foreclosure. There are two classes of mortgages, both of which were deposited with the Insurance Department. The first class is for the general fund created under the law of 1853, by which each life insurance company is required to keep on deposit, with the State Superintendent, $100,000 of securities to enable it to do business at all. The second class is for the special fund created under the law of 1869, and has reference to registered policies, the fund being constantly increased, in the case of companies doing business, by the reserves which must be deposited to secure the policies registered in the department. Suits for the foreclosure of mortgages so deposited were begun just before the appointment of Mr. Smyth as Superintendent, but they were always brought by the Attorney-General; and there seems to be no doubt that the latter is the proper person to bring the actions, he being the law officer of the State, and the Insurance Department being a portion of the Government of the State. The question as to who is the proper officer to bring such actions, may at first sight seem a trifling one, but a moment's reflection will serve to convince any person that it is really of serious moment, especially to the poor policy-holders who mayhap have been ruined by the faithlessness, criminal negligence, or other misconduct on the part of those to whom they intrusted the savings of years of hard labor, in the hope that their widows and children should not be left destitute at the untimely death of their supporters. If the State, through its law officer—the Attorney-General—brings the suits to foreclose the mortgages, the fund would inure to the benefit of the policy-holders without its being burdened with legal fees and other such incidental expenses. Where, as has been the case with Mr. Smyth, the Insurance Superintendent chooses to bring the suits in his own name, and employ private attorneys, a large slice of the fund is necessarily retained by the latter, and is consequently taken from the money which of right belongs to the policy-holders.

As regards the course which has been adopted relative to the securities deposited by the North America Life Insurance Company, it may be said that some of the proceedings out of the ordinary course are a matter of comment among the persons who are affected thereby. It seems that Superintendent Smyth has employed as his attorneys Messrs. Waldo, Tobey & Grover, the property covered by the mortgages is situated in this City, where the actions are necessarily brought. The attorneys belong to Essex County, and are the same persons who dress out of the Custom-house, they of the New-York Life Insurance Company—as was shown in the recent impeachment of Smyth—for a so-called examination of the titles of the property mortgaged to that corporation. If their charges in the foreclosure suits should be at all proportionate with their charges in regard to the New-York Company, the sum total to be subtracted from the fund which is to go to the policy-holders will be something enormous. Even should their charges be after the manner of many New-York lawyers, the suits will still cost the poor policy-holders the North America Company certainly as much as $10,000, more than very liberal fees, over and above what they would have to pay were the suits turned over by Smyth to the Attorney-General, who could not well refuse to bring the suits. Those in Brooklyn I understand, are

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—April 6.

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$13,000 Can. So. B. Cer. 67 | 100 Sr. Paul 47
2,000 N. Y. C. & H. 97¼ | 200 do. b5. 47⅛
150 Del. & Had. ..... 56 | 200 do. b3. 47⅜
100 do. ..... b5. 55 | 400 do. 47
300 West. Un. ..... 923 | 500 do. 47⅛
300 do. ..... b3. 92⅝ | 500 do. 47
500 do. ..... b3. 92⅝ | 1,000 St. Paul pf. 83
50 Wells-Fargo ..... 90 | 500 do. 72⅝
800 N. Y. C. & H. ..... 107 | 1200 do. 73
1000 Lake Shore ..... 68 | 200 Kansas & Tex. 23
200 do. ..... b3. 68⅛ | 500 do. b5. 24
1500 do. ..... b5. 68 | 100 Kansas Pacific. 6¾
700 do. ..... b3. 68⅛ | 700 R. I. & W. 53
300 do. ..... 68 | 200 do. b5. 53½
900 Pittsburg ..... 78 | 200 do. 53¾
100 North-west. ..... 47½ | 1200 do. 54
200 do. ..... b3. 47⅝ | 500 do. b5. 54
300 do. ..... 47⅜ | 900 do. 54⅛
300 do. ..... 47⅜ | 700 do. 53⅝
100 Can. So. N. J. ..... b3. 16⅞ | 200 Ohio & Miss. b3. 25
100 Rock Island ..... 102⅜ | 100 Chic. R. & Q. 102¾
200 Wabash ..... 19⅜ | 100 do. 103
100 Mem. & S. b3. 77⅛

MONDAY, April 8—A. M.

The weekly statement of the Associated Banks issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last showed a loss of $3,506,500, thus reducing the amount held by the banks above the 25 per cent. legal limit to $13,001,900. The deposits decreased $3,515,200, the legal tenders $2,788,400, the specie $2,146,900, and the loans $941,800. The circulation increased $32,300.

The following shows the condition of the City banks this week, as compared with the previous statement and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	March 31.	April 6.	April 7, 1877.
Loans.	$241,590,900	$240,849,100	$260,196,800
Specia.	32,767,600	36,620,700	21,507,900
L'l'ts.	39,425,400	38,627,000	42,257,200
D'p'ts.	210,378,400	204,663,200	218,248,400
Cr'l'n.	19,912,300	19,944,600	15,931,900

And the following the relations between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks:

Specie.	$38,767,600	$36,620,700	Dec. $2,146,900
L'l'ties.	29,425,400	26,627,000	Dec. 2,798,400
R'l'res. required	$68,193,000	$63,257,700	Dec. $4,935,300
Ex'ss of reserve above l'g'l requirements.	15,593,400	12,091,900	Dec. 3,506,500

The Money market exhibited a hardening tendency during the week, as it usually does at this season, when currency is shipped to the interior to effect the April settlements. The prevailing rate for call loans was 7 ₱ cent.; but on several occasions as high as 1-32 ₱ cent. per diem and interest was paid for accommodations. Every such advance in rates, however, brought out free offerings of capital, which promptly relieved the market from stringency. Apart from the annual shifting of loans at this time, there is no doubt that artificial manipulation, designed to affect the principal stocks, had much to do with the hardening of rates. Prime mercantile paper was scarce and was nominally quoted at 4½ to 6 ₱ cent., according to time of maturity.

The foreign advices reported a feverish and unsettled feeling in the European markets for securities, due, of course, to the critical relations between England and Russia. At London, Consols declined to 94⅛, recovering subsequently to 94 11-16 for money and 94¾ for the account. The Bank of England lost bullion to the amount of £41,000 during the fiscal week ending Wednesday, and £191,000 additional has since been withdrawn from the Bank on balance. The proportion of reserve to liabilities was 32 1-16 ₱ cent., against 33 3-16 the previous week. The Directors, at their weekly court on Thursday, decided to allow the rate of discount to remain 3 ₱ cent., the rate for three months' bills in the open market being up to 2⅝ ₱ cent. United States bonds were strong and higher, new 4½s rising from 103¾ to 104⅛, 1867s from 107½ to 108⅛@⅜, 10-40s from 105¾ to 106¼, and new 5s from 104⅜ to 105⅝. American railway shares were also strong, Erie gaining ¾, Illinois Central ½, and Pennsylvania and Reading 1½ ₱ cent. each on the week's transactions. Bar silver declined from 54⅝d. to 54½d. ₱ ounce. English standard. At Paris, Rentes rallied from the decline of the previous week and advanced 2 ₱ cent. The Bank of France during the week lost specie to the amount of 5,200,000f. and the Bank of Germany 23,072,000 marks.

In the Sterling Exchange market the business for the week was only moderate and the rates obtained not nearly as high as those of the previous week. The foreign bankers had allowed their balances to accumulate abroad, thinking that rates very nearly up to the shipping point could be obtained; but the light demand from bond dealers, as well as the continued supply of commercial bills, with a feeling, also, that the latter would (in case of trouble abroad) increase rather than diminish, caused bankers to offer bills at liberal concessions from the nominal asking rates. In addition to these facts we learn that large lots of sterling are still held on speculative account, a circumstance which is certainly not calculated to add strength to the market. Early in the week the leading drawers reduced the nominal asking rates 1-2c. to $4 85@$4 85½, and at the close the actual business was on the basis of $4 86@$4 86¼ for bankers' 60-day bills, $4 88⅜@$4 89 for demand, $4 89½@$4 89⅝ for cable transfers, and $4 84@$4 84½ for commercial bills on London.

Gold declined, on the weakness of the exchange market, from 101⅜ to 100⅞, and closed at the lowest figure. Cash Gold was occasionally very scarce, and as high as 7 ₱ cent. was paid for carrying, the rates for the week ranging between 7 and 3 ₱ cent.

Government bonds were strong, and advanced a fraction per cent. The movement did not keep pace with their advance in the London market. In fact, holders at the other side seem convinced, from the readiness with which imported bonds are taken by investors here, that United States securities are about the very safest they can cling to, especially in the present critical state of political affairs in Europe. The business during the week was brisk, the inquiry being made chiefly by small investors from all parts of the country. Railroad bonds were active, the transactions footing up about $1,500,000. Prices were for the most part higher, especially for the Ohio and Mississippi, Wabash, New-Jersey Central, Kansas Pacific, Michigan Central, and Fort Wayne issues. The issues of the Union and Central Pacific Roads were weak and declined. State bonds were dull.

The Stock speculation during the week was, except at rare intervals, characterized by a very buoyant feeling. The dealings were widely distributed, several shares which had for a long time past been neglected attracting attention. While the advance in prices was, doubtless, in some measure due to artificial manipulation, there can, at the same time, be no doubt that the outside public, who, for obvious reasons, were compelled to abstain from stock speculation for some years past, have again made their appearance as buyers in Wall-street, though not, up to the present, to any considerable extent. Among the elements in the speculative situation which still operate to impart strength to the market are the indications of a reviving business, the increased earnings of the railroads, and the favorable reports, not only in regard to the receipts of produce at the great Western centres, but likewise respecting the bright prospects that the harvests of the year will be still more abundant than those of the last. A gratifying incident of the week was the restoration of Michigan Central to its old-time position as dividend-paying stock. The general market closed strong, at a sharp recovery from an immediately preceding reaction caused by realizations.

COURSE OF MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing April 7.
American Gold	101⅜	100⅞	105
U. S. 5s, 1881, coupon	104⅜	104⅜	111
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, coupon	107⅜	107⅛	111⅛
New-York Central	107¼	106¼	92⅜
*Rock Island	103⅝	102⅜	97⅛
Pacific Mail	22⅜	20¼	17⅝
Milwaukee & St. Paul	48⅜	43½	16⅜
Milwaukee & St. Paul pref.	73½	72⅜	45⅝
Lake Shore	64⅞	63⅝	47⅞
Chicago & North-western	49¼	45	21⅝
Chicago & North-western pf.	73⅛	70⅝	49⅝
Western Union	93¼	92⅜	56⅛
Fort Wayne	93⅝	92⅜	59¼
New-Jersey Central	17¼	16½	8⅝
Del. & Hudson Canal	55¼	53½	49⅜
Morris & Essex	78¼	76⅜	81¼
Panama	132½	130	94
Erie	10⅜	10⅛	7
Ohio & Mississippi	10	8⅞	4⅜
Harlem	149	149	139
Hannibal & St. Joseph	12¼	11½	11
Hannibal & St. Joseph pf.	37	36½	21⅞
Michigan Central	69⅜	65½	42⅞
Illinois Central	75⅞	74½	46⅜

* Ex dividend.

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS

—APRIL 6.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Bid.	Closing. Asked.
New-York Central	107	106¾	106⅞	107
Harlem			147	149
Erie	10⅜	10¼	10¼	10⅜
Lake Shore	64⅞	63⅝	63⅞	64
Wabash	20¾	19⅝	19⅞	20
North-western	48	47⅜	47⅞	47⅝
North-western pref.	72⅞	71⅜	71⅝	71⅞
Rock Island	103⅛	102⅝	102⅝	102⅞
Fort Wayne			91	92
Milwaukee & St. Paul	47⅝	46¾	47	47⅛

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	72⅞	72⅜	72¾
Pittsburg	78¼	76	76
Del., Lack. & Western	65¼	64¼	65¼
New-Jersey Central	16⅞	16¼	16¾
Del. & Hudson Canal	55	54¼	55
Morris & Essex	77⅞	77¼	77¾
Michigan Central	68⅞	65¾	65¾
Illinois Central	76	75¼	75¾
Union Pacific	96	91⅞	92¼
Central Pacific	30	30	29¾
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	103	102¾	102¾
Chicago & Alton			73¾
Chicago & Alton pref.			90
C., C. & Ind. Central			74¾
Hannibal & St. Joseph	11¾	11⅛	11
Hannibal & St. Jo. pref.			23
Ohio & Mississippi	5¼	5⅛	5¼
Panama	132½	130	130
Western Union	92⅝	92	92¼
A. & P. Telegraph	21	21	20
Pacific Mail	20¾	20¼	20¾
Quicksilver			17
Quicksilver preferred			30
Adams Express			101¾
Wells, Fargo & Co			90
American Express	49¾	49	49
United States Express			50¾

The following are the returns of the foreign commerce of the port of New-York, and the operations of the United States Sub-Treasury here, for the week ending Saturday last, and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns for the corresponding period of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Saturday	$4,416,304
Corresponding week last year	6,252,558
Since Jan. 1 this year	76,173,529
Corresponding period last year	90,788,536
Gold, April 6, 1878	100⅞
Gold, April 7, 1877	105

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$6,316,752
Corresponding week last year	3,901,919
Since Jan. 1 this year	82,435,525
Corresponding period last year	64,553,428

Exports of Gold and Silver.

Week ending last Saturday	$501,963
Corresponding week last year	93,000
Since Jan. 1 this year	4,945,206
Corresponding period last year	3,535,452

Receipts for Customs.

Week ending last Saturday	$1,837,560
Corresponding week last year	2,139,426
Since Jan. 1 this year	26,069,136
Corresponding period last year	27,841,885

Gold Interest Paid Out by the Treasury.

Week ending last Saturday	$580,765
Corresponding week last year	123,227
Since Jan. 1 this year	21,870,819
Corresponding period last year	15,847,837

The *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* in its issue of Saturday last published the following table of railroad earnings:

	Latest earnings reported.		1878	1877
Atch. Top. & S. Fe.	M'h of Feb.	$185,500		$136,350
Atl. & Gt. West.	M'h of Feb.	260,879		240,577
Atl. Miss. & O.	M'h of Feb.	117,685		107,193
Bur. C. Rap. & N.	3d w'k M'h.	26,540		16,494
Cairo & St. Louis.	2d w'k M'h.	4,275		3,846
Central Pacific	M'h of Feb.	974,000		945,171
Chi. & Alton	4th w. M'h	99,470		93,847
Chi., B. & Q.	M'h of Feb.	911,150		871,788
Chi. M. & St. Paul.	M'h of M'h.	663 000		468,570
C. & North-west.	M'h of Feb.	1,062,013		778,057
C. Int. V. & D.	4w 2d w'k M'h.	6,843		8,190
Dakota S'th'n	M'h of Feb.	15,609		9,467
D. & Rio Grande.	3d w'k M'h.	15,996		11,807
Det., Lans. & N.	M'h of Jan.	55,963		45,602
Dub. & S. City.	3d w'k M'h.	20,933		15,874
Gal., H. & St. An.	M'h of Jan.	94,053		83,717
Grand Trunk	W'ks. M. 23	177,671		169,865
Great Western	W'ks. M. 22.	89,530		75,375
Han. & St. Jo.	1st w'k St.	25,000		29,925
Houst'n & T. Cen.	M'h of Feb.	205,883		189,600
Ill. Cen. (Ill. line)	M'h of Feb.	364,413		358,866
Ill. C., Iowa lines.	M'h of Feb.	124,871		100,257
Ill. Cen., Sp. div.	M'h of Feb.	11,243		
Indianap., B. & W.	3d w'k M'h.	30,684		23,370
Int. & Gt. North.	3d w'k M'h.	24,481		25,925
Kansas Pacific	3d w'k M'h.	67,603		58,302
Lehigh & Wilkes.	M'h of Jan.	490,000		445,787
Mich. Central	M'h of M'h.	578,433		534,213
Minn. & St. L.	1st w'k M'h.	8,611		
Missouri Pacific	M'h of Feb.	279,868		265,339
Mo., Kan. & Texas.	M'h of Feb.	181,118		235,900
Mobile & Ohio	M'h of Feb.	158,790		174,993
Nash., Chat. & St. L.	M'h of Feb.	155,771		148,494
New-Jersey Mid.	M'h of Feb.	38,329		42,631
Pad. & Eliza'n.	2d w'k M'h.	6,822		6,254
Pad. & Memphis.	2d w'k M'h.	4,597		2,944
Phila. & Erie	M'h of Feb.	180,507		198,402
Phila. & Reading.	M'h of Feb.	525,410		740,043
St. Jo. & West.	M'h of Feb.	37,742		31,718
St. L. A. & T. H. (m. l.)	4th w'k M'h.	9,090		11,197
St. L. I. M. & So.	M'h of M'h.	349,900		350,778
St. L., K. C. & No.	M'h of M'h.	299,825		279,118
St. L. & S. Fran.	3d w'k M'h.	22,751		24,513
St. L. & S. E. (S. E. D.)	3d w'k M'h.	11,450		11,632
St. L. & S. E. (K. D.)	2d w'k M'h.	6,645		5,184
St. L. & S. E. (T. D.)	2d w'k M'h.	3,190		1,847
St. Paul & S. City.	M'h of Feb.	41,341		29,409
St. City & St. Paul.	M'h of Feb.	28,176		17,554
South. Minnesota.	M'h of Feb.	61,759		31,042
Tol., Pe. & War.	M'h of M'h.	108,845		84,220
Union Pacific	M'h of Feb.	719,962		851,100
Wabash	M'h of M'h.	367,755		326,698

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 6.—The Print Cloth market has been rather inactive during the week, but prices have been fairly sustained, and at the close holders were firm at 3¾c. cash, for 56x60s, but would offer 3¼c.@3 5-16c. The sales of the week aggregate 45,500 pieces.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until Friday, April 19, 1878, at 4 P. M., for supplying the coal required for the public schools in this City for the ensuing year—say ten thousand (10,000) tons of coal, more or less, and eight hundred and fifty (850) cords of oak, and five hundred and fifty (550) cords of pine wood, more or less. The coal must be of the best quality of white ash Lehigh, and the pine wood of the best quality of good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins of the several school buildings at such times and in such quantities as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal, (to be furnished from the mines named, if accepted,) and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds.

The quantity of the various sizes of coal required will be about as follows, viz.: Eight thousand one hundred (8,100) tons of furnace size, nine hundred and fifty (950) tons of stove size, three hundred and fifty (350) tons of egg size, and six hundred (600) tons of nut size.

The oak wood must be of the best quality, the stick not less than three (3) feet long. The pine wood must be of the best quality, Virginia, and not less than three (3) feet six (6) inches long. The oak and pine wood, and also the price per cut per load for sawing, and the price per cut per load for splitting, the quantity of oak wood to be split only as required by the Committee on Supplies. The wood will be inspected and measured under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education, and must be delivered in the schools as follows: Two-thirds of the quantity required from the 10th of June to the 15th of September, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies. The wood will be inspected and measured, both oak and pine, must be piled in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of the school buildings, or such as designated by the proper authority. The contracts for supplying said coal and wood to be binding until the first day of June, 1879. Two sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied by the signatures and residences of the proposed sureties. No compensation will be allowed for delivering said coal and wood at any of the schools, nor for putting and piling the same in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of said schools.

Proposals must be directed to the Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education, and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal," or "Proposals for Wood," as the case may be.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals received.

FERDINAND TRAUD,
HENRY P. WEST,
DAVID WETMORE,
JULIUS KATZENBERG,
DENIS P. MAHERNE,
Committee on Supplies.

NEW-YORK, April 4, 1878.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WEST END HOTEL, FORT WASHINGTON, HUDSON RIVER.—This charming hotel will open May 1. Cuisine and appointments thoroughly unrivaled, and will be conducted as a first-class hotel; it is 20 minutes distance by railroad from Thirtieth-Street Depot, and three minutes from station; favorable arrangement made with parties desiring to come early. For particulars apply to CHARLES SAUERLAND, Proprietor.

TITUS HOUSE, RELLPORT, SOUTH SIDE LONG ISLAND.—Now open. Address Mrs. F. Y. RAYNOR, as above.

EXCURSIONS.

A—FOR EXCURSIONS—A1 SALOON STEAMER SOUTHLER, capacity 2,000 passengers. The best and safest excursion boat in the business. Cedental Grove, on the Hudson, and others, with first-class barges. Open Sunday. MARTIN & KASTELL, 119 South-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID G. BURTON and GEORGE WATSON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of David G. Burton and George Watson, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district. Dated at New-York City, the 3d day of April, A. D. 1878. BENJ. COLLINGWOOD.
J. M. GUTHRAU, Attorney and Counsel for Assignee, No. 68 Broadway. ap6-1w*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ADONIJAH D. FORD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, Southern District of New-York.—To the City of New-York, the 15th day of April, A. D. 1878.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Adonijah D. Ford, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
JOHN RIDGWICK, Assignee,
137 Broadway.

IN BANKRUPTCY. THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of JOSEPH ANDERSON, individually and as sole surviving partner of James A. Bell & Co., of Washington, in the County of Warren, and State of New-Jersey, who was on the 26th day of January, A. D. 1878, adjudicated a bankrupt on his own petition. Dated April 4, 1878.
HENRY WILDER ALLEN,
Assignee.

FINANCIAL.

ST. LOUIS CITY
PROPOSALS FOR GOLD AND STERLING REVENUE BONDS.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, St. Louis, March 30, 1878.

By virtue of ordinance No. 10,655, authorizing the issue and sale of bonds of the City of St. Louis sufficient to pay

$3,853,800 of bonds of the CITY; and
$668,000 of bonds of the late COUNTY of St. Louis, for which the CITY is liable, all maturing during the fiscal year commencing April 9, 1878, and for the purchase of the Texas City bonds hereinafter mentioned, to the amount of one million three hundred and twenty-eight thousand dollars, ($1,328,000,) or two hundred and sixty-five thousand six hundred pounds sterling, (£265,600,) or any portion thereof over fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) or ten thousand pounds sterling, (£10,000,) will be received at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, until 12 o'clock noon of the twentieth day of April, 1878, and publicly opened by one of the undersigned officers of the city as said place and hour.

The awards, which will be subject to the approval of the Committee on Ways and Means of each branch of the Municipal Assembly, will be finally acted upon on or before the 1st day of April, 1878.

Said bonds will be dated May 1, 1878, and will each be of the denomination of $1,000 or £ GOLD COIN, or 200 pounds sterling, payable TWENTY YEARS after their date, and will bear interest from their date at the rate of five (5) per cent. per annum. Semi-annual interest coupons of the denomination of $25 or £5 gold coin, or 25 sterling, payable on the first day of November and May, respectively, will be attached to each bond; and both bonds and coupons will be payable either at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York, in U. S. gold coin; or at the office of J. S. Morgan & Co., London, England, in sterling, at the option of the holder.

Bonds must be paid for in current funds, and will be delivered at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York, or at the office of the Depositary in the City of St. Louis, viz., either the entire amount bid for, on May 1, 1878, or in installments, as follows: 40 per cent. thereof on the 1st day of May, 1878; 40 per cent. on the 1st day of June; and the remainder on the 1st day of July, 1878, as the purchaser may elect. In all cases of deferred payments the accrued interest on the bonds to be paid to the city.

Proposals must state the prices offered, in current funds, per hundred, and also the right, in the event of a premium being offered, to limit the number of bonds to be issued accordingly.

A sample bond can be seen, and further information obtained at the office of the Controller of the City of St. Louis; or at the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York; or the National Bank of the Republic, in New-York City.

HENRY OVERSTOLZ, Mayor.
E. L. ADREON, Controller.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF STOCK AND BONDS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Sale-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Trustees of the Union Mutual Insurance Company, to close up the business:

593 shares Phenix National Bank, $20 each.
190 shares Nassau National Bank, $100 each.
148 shares Metropolitan National Bank, $100 each.
200 shares Bank of New-York, $100 each.
404 shares American Exchange National Bank, $100 each.
270 shares Merchants' National Bank, $50 each.
325 shares Commercial National Bank, $100 each.
10 shares Bank of America, $100 each.
36 shares Shoe and Leather Bank, $100 each.
50 shares Bank of the Manhattan Co., $100 each.
5 shares Market National Bank, $100 each.
40 shares Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company, $50 each.
5 shares Mercantile Insurance Company, $50 each.
1,200 shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, $50 each.
$1,000 Morris and Essex Railroad Company 7 per cent. convertible bond.
$320 New-York National Insurance scrip of 1868.
$24,540 Commercial Mutual Insurance scrip, viz.: $1,190 of 1871, $2,650 of 1872, $4,350 of 1873, $5,750 of 1874, $4,750 of 1875, $4,200 of 1876, $1,770 of 1877, $890 of 1878.
8 shares Fourth National Bank, $100 each.
30 shares Morris and Essex Railroad Company, $50 each.
$7 shares Sun Mutual Insurance Company, $100 each.
2 shares Leather Manufacturers' Bank, $100 each.
18 shares United States Warehouse Company, $100 each.

Brooklyn 5, 6, and 7 per ct. Bonds.
Jersey City 6 and 7 per ct. Bonds.
New-York City 5, 6, and 7 p. c. Stocks.
Connecticut State 6 per ct. Bonds.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER RECTOR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1878.

THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS OF BONDS OF THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY of $1,000 each, issued under the indenture of trust to the Union Trust Company of New-York, as Trustee, dated July 1, 1875, have been drawn for redemption by the Sinking Fund on and after May 1, 1878, until and including April 30, 1879, in pursuance of the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, viz.:

COUPON BONDS.

21	813	1426	2176	2621	3100
74	449	1488	2196	2703	3060
98	559	1502	2210	2810	3747
272	1027	1810	2329	2831	3809
282	1411	2153	2343	2989	3869

REGISTERED BONDS.

42	559	1013	1170	1385
507	937	1027	1252	1478

Interest on bonds presented for payment ceases May 1, 1878. Bonds not presented prior to Aug. 1, 1878, are not entitled to payment under this drawing, but continue to bear interest and be subject to be drawn in any future drawing.

EDWARD KING, President.

MORRIS WILSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 9, 1878, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Sale-room,

SALE FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, THE FOLLOWING HYPOTHECATED SECURITIES:

$2,000 United States Coupon Bonds, loan of 1881.
$10,000 United States Coupon Bonds, 4½ per cent. funded loan, of 1891.
600 shares capital stock Wabash Railroad Company.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

WANTED.

SOUTH CAROLINA CONSOLS by
ARENTS & YOUNG, No. 9 New-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW Railway Company Purchasing Committee having procured an order from the court authorizing the foreclosure of said road by sale, notice is hereby given that twenty-one dollars and sixty-eight cents ($21 68) on account of interest on each bond of one thousand dollars, known as Eastern Division first mortgage bonds. Notice is hereby given that twenty-one dollars and sixty-eight cents ($21 68) on each bond of one thousand dollars, known as Western Division first mortgage bonds. No compensation will be allowed for delivering said coal and wood at any of the schools, nor for putting and piling the same in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of said schools.

Proposals must be directed to the Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education, and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal," or "Proposals for Wood," as the case may be.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals received.

FERDINAND TRAUD,
HENRY P. WEST,
DAVID WETMORE,
JULIUS KATZENBERG,
DENIS P. MAHERNE,
Committee on Supplies.

NEW-YORK, April 4, 1878.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WEST END HOTEL, FORT WASHINGTON, HUDSON RIVER.—This charming hotel will open May 1. Cuisine and appointments thoroughly unrivaled, and will be conducted as a first-class hotel; it is 20 minutes distance by railroad from Thirtieth-Street Depot, and three minutes from station; favorable arrangement made with parties desiring to come early. For particulars apply to CHARLES SAUERLAND, Proprietor.

TITUS HOUSE, RELLPORT, SOUTH SIDE LONG ISLAND.—Now open. Address Mrs. F. Y. RAYNOR, as above.

EXCURSIONS.

A—FOR EXCURSIONS—A1 SALOON STEAMER SOUTHLER, capacity 2,000 passengers. The best and safest excursion boat in the business. Cedental Grove, on the Hudson, and others, with first-class barges. Open Sunday. MARTIN & KASTELL, 119 South-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID G. BURTON and GEORGE WATSON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of David G. Burton and George Watson, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district. Dated at New-York City, the 3d day of April, A. D. 1878. BENJ. COLLINGWOOD.
J. M. GUTHRAU, Attorney and Counsel for Assignee, No. 68 Broadway. ap6-1w*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ADONIJAH D. FORD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, Southern District of New-York.—To the City of New-York, the 15th day of April, A. D. 1878.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Adonijah D. Ford, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
JOHN RIDGWICK, Assignee,
137 Broadway.

IN BANKRUPTCY. THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of JOSEPH ANDERSON, individually and as sole surviving partner of James A. Bell & Co., of Washington, in the County of Warren, and State of New-Jersey, who was on the 26th day of January, A. D. 1878, adjudicated a bankrupt on his own petition. Dated April 4, 1878.
HENRY WILDER ALLEN,
Assignee.

DRY GOODS.

WHOLESALE MILLINERY.

E. RIDLEY & SONS,

Grand and Allen sts., N. Y.

MILLINERS
AND
COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS

ARE INVITED TO INSPECT OUR STOCK OF

Straw Goods,
Pattern Bonnets.

COMPLETE LINES OF
GROS GRAIN AND SATIN RIBBON.
ALSO,
TWO-FACED SATIN RIBBONS, ALL WIDTHS, COLORS AND COMBINATIONS,
THE MOST COMPLETE LINES IN THIS CITY.
JOB LOTS GROS GRAIN RIBBONS.

BONNET MATERIALS.

SATIN STRIPED GAUZE. ARMENIA, EGYPTIENNE, SATIN PEKIN, GROS GRAIN. MILLINERY SILKS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, ORNAMENTS.

JOBS IN LACES, &c.

LARGEST MILLINERY STOCK IN THIS CITY WITHOUT DOUBT.

WE HAVE A GREAT MANY GOODS LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

WE ALLOW 7 PER CENT. FOR CASH.

Jobbing Rooms----3d Floor,
accessible by elevator.
EDW'D. RIDLEY & SONS,
309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand-st.
Nos. 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 ALLEN-ST.

French and English
DRESS GOODS
AT RETAIL.

THE FINEST STOCK OF CHOICE AND EXCLUSIVE STYLES TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY, AND
AT THE
LOWEST PRICES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Broadway, corner 19th-st.

RICH DRESS FABRICS.
SUPERB ASSORTMENT, including all the LATEST And MOST DESIRABLE MANUFACTURES for
Spring and Summer.
FRESH IMPORTATIONS and SELECTIONS UNSURPASSED in VARIETY, QUALITY, and TASTE.
Prices far Below Anything Heretofore.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH and 10TH STS.

NOTICE.

THE FUNERAL OF MR. A. T. LA FORGE, our late junior partner, will take place on TUESDAY, April 9, at 10 o'clock. Our store will be closed during the entire day.
R. H. MACY & CO.,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!! We will during this month sell these HARD TIMES dispose of 100 NEW PIANOS and ORGANS, of first-class makers, at lower prices for cash or cash payments than ever before offered. WATERS' PIANOS & ORGANS are the BEST MADE, warranted for 6 years. NEW ORGANS $33 and NEW PIANOS $86. Monthly until paid for. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Great inducements to the trade. PIANOS, 7-octaves, in Rose and Ebony cases, $125. PIANOS, 7-octaves, in Solid Walnut cases, $140; 4 stops, $150; 7 stops, $160; 8 stops, $165; 12 stops, $185, cash; in perfect order, not used a year, and fully warranted. Second hand PIANOS, $60 to $75. ORGANS, $30 to $50. HORACE WATERS & SONS, Manufact'rs & Dealers, 40 East 14th-st., also General and Exclusive Agents for Shoninger's Celebrated Organs.

AUCTION SALES.

ERIE RAILWAY.—FORECLOSURE SALE.—In Supreme Court of the State of New-York.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY AND OTHERS, defendants.—By virtue of and pursuant to a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale rendered and entered at a Special Term of the said Supreme Court in the above-entitled action on the seventh day of November, A. D. 1877, I, George Tickner Curtis, Referee, appointed therein to sell all and singular the mortgaged premises, franchises, and property, both real, personal, and mixed, mentioned in the complaint in this action and mentioned in the said judgment and decree, being the same mortgaged or intended so to be to the plaintiff, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, by a mortgage bearing date on the fourth day of February, A. D. 1874, do hereby give notice that on the twenty-fifth day of March, in the year 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Sale-room, No. 111 Broadway

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange Saturday, April 6:

Bernard Smyth, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, N. H. Clement, Esq., Referee, sold the two three-story brick buildings, with lot 20 by 100, No. 460 Washington-st., west side, 50 feet north of Watts-st., for $7,400, to John Francis, a defendant in the legal action; also, two-story and attic brick house, with lot 20 by 50, No. 96 Watts-st., 90 feet west of Washington-st., sold for $5,000, to Oliver Daggett. The house, with lot, No. 581 Broome-st., east of Hudson-st., was not offered.

Hugh N. Camp, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, J. Grant Sinclair, Esq., Referee, sold the five-story brick tenement-house and store, with lot 25 by 75, on Lewis-st., west side, 175 feet south of Delancey-st., for $6,000, to J. J. Lyons.

Blackwell & Riker, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, James P. Ladwith, Esq., Referee, sold the five-story brick warehouse, with lot 27 by 87 by 35 by 87, No. 18 Mulberry-st., east side, between Worth and Park sts., for $18,000, to David M. Dereman.

Richard V. Harnett, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Elliot Sandford, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick dwelling-house, with lot 16.8 by 80, No. 691 2d-av., west side, 49.5 feet north of 37th-st., for $5,000, to Jane Brinkerhoff, plaintiff. Also, a similar house, with lot 16.8 by 80, No. 693 2d-av., west side, adjoining above, for $6,600, to T. E. Davis.

C. J. Lyon, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Scott Lord, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 64, No. 625 Lexington-av., east side, 80.5 feet north of 53d-st., for $11,250, to Mary J. King and others, as Executors and plaintiffs in the legal action.

The value of City real estate disposed of at the Exchange for the week ending Saturday, April 6, was $577,706, as against $788,700, the figures for the previous six business days.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week, at the Exchange, unless otherwise noted, the following public auction sales are announced:

To-day, (Monday,) April 8.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 79.9, on Gouverneur-st., east side, between Cherry and Monroe sts.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of a three-story frame house, with plot of land 80.8 by 100, on 10th-av., east side, 26 feet south of 74th-st. Also, foreclosure sale by order of the Court of Common Pleas, John J. McGurk, Esq., Referee, of the two four-story and basement brick dwelling-houses with lots, each 20 by 100.10, Nos. 208 and 210 East 117th-st., south side, 100 feet east of 3d-av.

Tuesday, April 9.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Executor's sale to close the estate of Charles M. Connolly, deceased, of the following improved and unimproved City property; One 5-ve-story brick building, with lot 28.1 by 85.3 by 28 by 85.9, No. 85 Water-st., south-east corner of Cuyler's-alley; one brick stable, with lot 22 by 100.5, No. 129 West 29th-st., north side, 372 feet west of 6th-av.; four lots, together in size 104.3 by 89.10 by 102 by 85.9, on Grand Circle and Broadway, south-east corner of 59th-st.; one lot 25 by 100.5, on West 59th-st., south side, 89.10 feet east of Grand Circle; two three-story frame houses, with lot each 25 by 75, on 11th-av., north-east corner of 129th-st.; five lots, each 25 by 75, on 11th-av., east side, 24.11 feet south of 130th-st.; one-story frame house, with lot 24.11 by 73, on Boulevard, south-east corner of 130th-st.; a plot of land, 429.8 by 200, on 10th-av., east side, between 214th and 216th sts.; 18 lots, each 25 by 279.10, on 215th-st., north side, running through to 216th-st., south side, east of 10th-av.; plot of land, 259.10 by 150 by 129.11 by 150 by 129.11 by 482.3 by 519.8 by 510.8, on 9th-av., east side, running through to Harlem River, between 212th and 214th sts., also a plot of land 502.4 by 102, on 211th-st., south side, 75 feet east of 9th-av., running to Harlem River.

By Hugh N. Camp, Executors's sale to close the estate of Daniel C. Penix, deceased, of the following City real estate: The three-story brick building, with lot 38.10 by 25.1, No. 2 Gouverneur-lane, west side, 73.3 feet south of Water-st.; three-story and basement brick house, with lot 20 by 92, No. 310 East 21st-st., south side, 170 feet east of 2d-av., and two lots, each 25 by 102.2, on east 85th-st., north side, 225 feet east of 2d-av.

By Scott & Myers, public auction sale of the three-story brown-stone-front houses, with lots each 16.8 by 100.11, Nos. 178, 180, and 182 East 104th-st., south side, between 3d and Lexington avs.; also, Supreme Court, in foreclosures, James M. Fiske, Esq., Referee, of four-story brick building, with lot 25 by 102.2, No. 40 5 East 78th-st., north side, 94 feet east of 1st-av.

By Richard V. Harnett, public auction sale of the four-story English basement brick house, with lot 16.8 by 98.9, No. 143 West 26th-st., north side, 341.8 feet east of 7th-av. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John J. Goodlett, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick building, with lot 22.6 by 80.6, No. 12 4th-st., south side, 22.7 feet east of Mercer-st. Also, partition sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, William H. Kent, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick houses, with lots, together in size 57.11 by 90.10, Nos. 721, 723, and 725 East 6th-st., north side, 272.1 feet east of Avenue C. Also, Superior Court foreclosure sale, G. Tenbroeck, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 98.9, on West 36th-st., south side, 425 feet east of 11th-av.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Louis J. Grant, Esq., Referee, of the four-story and basement brick dwelling, with lot 22 by 92, No. 38 East 19th-st., south side, 242 feet west of 4th-av. Also Superior Court foreclosure sale, Joseph S. Bosworth, Esq., Referee, of one lot 25 by 100.5, on West 49th-st., north side, 400 feet West of 4th-av.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court forclosure sale, George T. Curtis, Esq., Referee, of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 100.5, No. 153 West 45d-st., north side, 100.6 feet east of Broadway.

Thursday, April 11.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Executor's sale to close an estate, of the five-story brick building, with lot 24 by 45, No. 60 Duane-st., south-east corner of Allen-st., and the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 25 by one-half block, No. 17 East 24th-st., north side, east of Madison-av. Also, similar sale to close the estate of Robert L. Maitland, deceased, of the two four-story and attic brick building and stores, with lots 20.6 by 78.2, Nos. 7 and 9 South William-st., south-east corner of Mill-lane. Also, public auction sale of the five-story brick store, with lot 26.9 by 80, No. 276 Greenwich-st., south-west corner of Warren-st., and a five-story brick warehouse, with lot 21 by 100, No. 44 Tompkins-st., east side, 179 feet south of Rivington-st.

By Scott & Myers, Assignee's sale of the four-story and basement brick house, with lot 25 by 75, No. 147 East Broadway, east side, 201.8 feet south of Rutgers-st.

By Alb rt H. Nicolay & Co., Supreme Court partition sale, Edward C. Mott, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick tenement-house and store, with plot of land 37 by 24.6 by 43.2 by 8.9 by 3 by 20, No. 611 Hudson-st., north-west corner 12th-st.

By C. J. Lyon, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Hugh Donnelly, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 115 by 196.6 by 113 by 200, on Avenue A, west side, 75 feet north of 1st-av., running through to Berrian-av., 24th Ward.

By J. Thomas Stearns, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Carlisle Norwood, Jr., Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 150, on Railroad-av., east side, 250 feet south of 11th-st., Morrisania; also, one lot, 25 by 150, on Railroad-av., west side, known on a map of the Village of Morrisania as lot No. 46.

Friday, April 12.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 12.6 by 98.9, No. 119 West 42d-st., south side, 175 feet west of 6th-av. Also, Executor's sale, of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 15 by 100.5, No. 138 West 46th-st., south side, between 6th and 7th avs. Also,

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brick house, with lot 20 by 98.9, No. 22 East 24th-st., south side, 100 feet west of 4th-av.

By Richard V. Harnett, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Sturges H. Morehouse, Esq., Referee, of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front dwelling-house, with lot 25 by 100.5, No. 44 West 54th-st., south side, 400 feet west of 5th-av. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. Grant Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 15 by 100.10, No. 222 East 119th-st., south side, 290 feet east of 3d-av.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Elliot Sandford, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 15 by one-half-block, on East 103d-st., north side, 95 feet east of 4th-av.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. Grant Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West 130th-st., south side, 125 feet west of 8th-av.

Saturday, April 13.

By Bernard Smyth, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Arthur Berry, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lease of 25.4 by 76 by 25.1 by 78, on Chatham-sq., south side, 25 feet east of Oliver-st.; leased May 1, 1858, term 21 years; ground rent $600 per annum.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, of one four-story and three-story brick tenements, with lot 24.10 by 98.9, No. 155 West 25th-st., north side, 189.9 feet east of 7th-av.

By E. J. Lyon, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Scott Lord, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 75.6 by 150 by 100.8 by 50 by 25.3 by 100, on Boulevard, 150 by 100.8 by 50 by 25.3 by 100, on Boulevard, north-west corner of 98th-st. Also, one lot, 25 by 100.8, on West 98th-st., south side, 125 feet west of Boulevard. Also, one lot, 25 by 162.6, on West 95th-st., south side, 125 feet west of Boulevard. Also, one similar sale, William M. Hoes, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 16.5 by 100.11, on East 112th-st., south side, 279.2 feet west of Avenue A.

By Howard W. Cosden, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Joseph Fetretch, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick dwellings, with lots, together in size 42 by 109.11, Nos. 62, 64, and 66 East 114th-st., south side, 125 feet west of 4th-av.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, John H. Glover, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 112.6 by 32.9 by 106.2 by 50 by 37.3, on West 139th-st., south-east corner of Bloomingdale road.

EXCHANGE SALES—SATURDAY, APRIL 6.

NEW-YORK.

By Bernard Smyth.

2 three-story brick buildings, with lot, No. 460 Washington-st., w. s., 50 ft. n. of Watts-st., lot 90x100 ..... $7,400

1 two-story and basement brick house, with lot, No. 96 Watts-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Washington-st., lot 20x50 5,000

By Blackwell & Riker.

1 five-story brick warehouse, with lot, No. 18 Mulberry-st., e. s., between Worth and Park sts., lot 27x87x25x87 18,000

By Richard V. Harnett.

2 four-story brick dwellings, with lots, Nos. 691 and 693 2d-av., w. s., 46.5 ft. n. of 37th-st., each lot 16.8x80 ..... $11,600

By Hugh N. Camp.

1 five-story brick tenement-house, with lot, Lewis-st., w. s., 175 ft. s. of Delancey-st., lot 25x75 ..... $6,000

By C. J. Lyon.

1 three-story brown-stone-front house, with lot, No. 625 Lexington-av., e. s., 80.5 ft. n. of 53d-st., lot 20x34 ..... $11,250

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, April 5.

124th-st., n. s. corner of Madison-av., 44x35; Henry Bliech, jr., and wife, to James S. Coleman $6,000

Charles-st., e. s., 40 ft. s. of Waverley-place, 20x74; Ann E. Coe to Timothy Brien ..... nom.

51st-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x100; Andrew Ewald and wife to James O'Keefe ..... nom.

9th-av., n. s. corner of 97th-st., 22.5x100; Samuel Brown to Ernest G. Stedman ..... nom.

37th-st., s. s., 205 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x48.6; Frederick Oches and wife to Frederick Oppermann 1,000

Brown-st., n. s., No. 64; Hyatt Lyon and wife to Peter Eisemann 20,000

Thomas-av., s. s., lot No. 15, "map R. Beauford," 25x81.6, 24th Ward; H. F. Nichols and wife to H. Bracken 300

Terrace-place, lot No. 147, map of Melrose, 58.6x120, 23d Ward; John R. Davis to J. P. Benham 100

Same property; A. A. Davis to J. P. Benham 600

54th-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 7th-av., 50x100.5; S. N. Solomon, Referee, to F. R. Coudert, Trustee 9,100

129th-st., n. s., 310 ft. e. of 5th-av., 75x199.10; G. W. K. Baldwin, Referee, to F. Peddecord 17,200

144th-st., n. s., 400 ft. e. of 10th-av., 75x99.11; Charles A. Wiesmann to Henry M. Bradhurst.

Opdyke-av., lot No. 556, map of Woodlawn Heights, 24th Ward; J. J. Potter and wife to F. G. Potter ..... nom.

Morse-av., n. s., 96.6 ft. s. of George-st., 20x272, 24th Ward; also, George-st., s. s., corner of Morse-av., 92x80, 24th Ward; William Candiwell and wife to Samuel A. McKinley ..... nom.

Morse-av., same property; Samuel A. McKinley to Eliza E. Candiwell ..... nom.

LEASES RECORDED.

24-av., No. 213, store, 5 years; Michael Kunzeman to Jacob Schloeder $500

133th-st., East, No. 251, store, 5 years; Michael Kunzeman to Henry N. Schmitz 1,560

51st-st., East, No. 210, 5 years; Ellen McVey to Thomas Hagan 600

Eldridge-st., No. 114, store; T. Huber to Max Levy 300

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Benham, James H., and wife, to E. M. Speck; Terrace-place, 23d Ward, 3 years $1,000

Boyce, Gustav, to J. Krautwurz; No. 186 Orchard-st., 1 year 1,000

Gale, William, and wife, to Francis E. Browning; n. s. 125th-st., w. of Washington-st., 1 year 16,000

Devlin, James, to William W. Browning; s. s. 35th-st., w. of 2d-av., 5 years 5,500

Same to same; s. s. 35th-st., w. of 10th-av., 5 years 5,500

Gerry, John, and wife, to John Loughlin; No. 221 Elizabeth-st. 1,500

Flack, Gustav, and wife, to Michael Ackerman; w. s. 2d-av., n. of 126th-st., 3 years 4,500

Fetzrich, Annie, and husband, to J. A. Waller; e. s. 3d-av., n. of 126th-st. 610

Fox, Charles, and wife, to Amelia Kosines; e. s. Lexington-av., n. of 94th-st., 1 month 2,400

Green, Henry W., to John N. Hayward; No. 11 Frankfort-st., 3 years 7,500

Gille, Louis, and wife, to A. Giesman; No. 17 Hubert-st., 3 years 2,500

Gallagher, Charlotte, to Thomas J. Powers; n. s. of 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. 250

Heirs, C. D., and husband, to Bank for Savings; No. 213 Sullivan-st., 1 year 8,000

Jarvis, David S., and wife, to W. Quick, Executor; s. s. of 33d-st., w. of 9th-av., 5 years 9,000

Kilpatrick, Edward, and wife, to John Webb; s. w. corner of 1st-av. and 59th-st., 6 months 3,000

O'Keefe, James, and wife, to Andrew Ewald; n. s. of 51st-st., s. of 7th-av., 3 years 4,250

Paddock, Elias M., and husband, to Mary E. Dickie; n. s. of 29th-st., e. of 5th-av., 1 year 14,000

Powers, Mary, to Edward B. Fellows; w. s. of Forest-av., 25th Ward, 1 year 300

Treacy, Richard, and wife, to John C. Havemeyer, Trustee; s. s. of 20th-st., e. of 7th-av., 1 year 11,000

Washburne, Elizabeth, and others, to George G. Grennell; s. s. of 126th-st., w. of 4th-av., 1 year 6,000

Same to same; s. s. of 126th-st., w. of 4th-av., 1 year 6,000

Same to same; s. s. of 126th-st., w. of 4th-av., 1 year 6,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Vress, August E., Trustee, to E. L. Lawrence $7,679

Lawrence, E. L., to A. Bresse 7,679

Union Dime Savings Institution to J. S. Lathrop, Trustee 5,000

Same to same 5,600

Union Dime savings Institution to Isabella Wilson 3,500

Union Dime Savings Institution to C. Williams 7,000

Union Dime Savings Institution to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company 8,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE SEVEN FIRST-CLASS NEW brown-stone houses, pleasantly located, north side 77th-st., near Madison-av., each 18.9x58 feet; lots 102 feet; three full stories, high-stoop, basement, and sub-cellar; most conveniently arranged throughout; parlors, first story and basement handsomely finished; well built, plumbed, sewered, and ventilated; brick furnaces, improved ranges, together with every modern improvement. To close the sale of these without delay they are now offered at a low price and on easy terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or WM. L. JAQUES, owner, on the premises.
APRIL 4, 1878.

A MAGNIFICENT EXTRA-WIDE HOUSE for sale on 57th-st., close to 5th-av.; house has a superb two-story extension, and was built by one of the best builders in this City; it is perfect in design, drainage, ventilation, and interior finish. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—TEN FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone houses, situate on Lexington-av. and 47th-st.; different styles, new, well built; complete in every respect, with brick furnace in cellars; price low; terms easy. Apply on the premises to DAVID DE VENNY.

FIFTH-AV.—FOR SALE, THE HANDSOMELY and well-built house, corner 32d-st., 25x100 feet; is in superb order, elegantly trimmed, and was built by the present owner for his own occupancy. For price and full particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT. FURNISHED—Three-story brown-stone-front. No. 317 West 51st-st., handsomely furnished, and in the best order, to be seen any time; would entertain an offer to exchange for a home on the Hudson, south of Peekskill, not less than four acres. RANDELL, Agent, Nos. 554 and 556 9th-av.

FIFTH-AV., BELOW 14TH-ST.—FOR SALE, A very handsome four-story and cellar high-stoop modern finish, with handsome dining-room extension; price, $50,000. Apply for permits to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st., and No. 1,130 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON EAST 57TH-ST., CLOSE TO 5TH-av., an elegant medium-size cabinet-finished dwelling, can be purchased at a bargain. For permits, &c., apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO.
No. 3 Pine-st., and No. 1,130 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL 25-FOOT HOUSE FOR SALE on 38th-st., between Madison and Park avs., one of the finest locations in New-York City; house is well built and in perfect order; price low. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

NO. 2 WEST 51ST-ST.—MAGNIFICENTLY furnished full-size dwelling; also, No. 62 West 47th-st., elegantly furnished medium-sized extension dwelling; bargains.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.,
4 Pine, 33 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av.

FOR SALE—"GREAT SACRIFICE," ONE OF THE best built houses in the City; full size, new, hardwood finish. Inquire at No. 44 East 58th-st., or CHARLES FOX, owner, No. 115 Broadway.

IF SOLD IMMEDIATELY—FULLY AND MAGnificently furnished: a great bargain given in a full-size sixty-ninth-street new house, near Lenox Library.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—NO. 33 PARK-AV. For permits, &c., apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—NO. 9 WASHington-place, near Broadway. Apply to GENIO C. SCOTT, No. 615 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE,
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF CHARLES M. CONNOLLY, DECEASED, OF THE
IMPROVED PROPERTY,
NO. 55 WATER-ST. NO. 129 WEST 49TH-ST.
UNIMPROVED PROPERTY,
5 lots south-east corner of
BROADWAY AND 50TH-ST.,
opposite Central Park.
8 lots, with the improvements thereon, on easterly side of
11TH-AV. BOULEVARD,
comprising the entire front between 129th and 130th sts., and lots on
9TH AND 10TH AVS.
211TH, 212TH, 213TH, 214TH, 215TH, AND 216TH STS., and water-rooms on HARLEM RIVER.
On TUESDAY, April 9,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sale-room, No. 111 Broadway.
Title to all this property is perfect.
65 PER CENT. on bond and mortgage, at 5 per cent.
Book maps at office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers,
No. 7 Pine-st.

POSITIVE SALE OF IMPROVED REAL estate to close an estate, 129th-st., 5th and Madison avs.—Will be sold at public auction on FRIDAY, the 19th day of April, 1878, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sale-room, No. 111 Broadway, of the City of New-York, by RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer, all that three-story brown-stone high-stoop house and lot of ground known as No. 22 East 129th-st., of this City; lot 17 feet 9 inches in width by 99 feet 11 inches deep; the house is in complete order and has all the modern improvements; title perfect; sale absolute for cash to the highest bidder.—Dated March 28, 1878.
JEREMIAH M. HARMON, } Executors
JOHN H. HARMON, } of
Richard V. Harnett, Auctioneer. } Richard Harmon, deceased.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF STORE AND LOT
South-west corner Duane and Elm sts.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Executors, to close an estate, the five-story and cellar brick store and lot No. 55 WATER-ST., south-west corner Duane-st. It has independent walls, and is very substantially built; lot, 24x65 feet.

Also, at the same time:
The four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house and lot No. 17 EAST 34TH-ST., north side, near Madison-square; house, 25x60 feet; modern improvements, and is in perfect order; lot, 25 feet by half the block.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE STORE LOTS, Nos. 5 and 7 South William-st. and Nos. 63 and 65 Stone-st.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of Robert L. Maitland, deceased.
The two four-story and cellar brick buildings, with stores and lots, situate on the southerly side of South William-st., near William-st., running through to and fronting on Stone-st.; each lot is 20 feet 5 inches wide and Nos. 63 and 65 Stone-st. Lots about 20.6 by 75 feet.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 316 EAST 13TH-ST., $900, and Croton; 11 rooms.
TO LET—House No. 326 East 13th-st., $900, and Croton; 11 rooms.
TO LET—House No. 305 East 19th-st., $1,000, and Croton; 15 rooms.
TO LET—House No. 305 East 20th-st., $1,000, and Croton; 13 rooms.
TO LET—House No. 424 West 22d-st., $1,000, and Croton; 14 rooms.
TO LET—House No. 192 East 10th-st., $1,200, and Croton; 14 rooms.
TO LET—House No. 128 East 10th-st., $1,200, and Croton; 14 rooms.
TO LET—House No. 77 2d-av., $1,800, and Croton; 18 rooms.
For permit and particulars apply to HIRAM MERRITT, No. 53 3d-av.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 331 1ST-AV., $1,100, AND Croton; tenement, with store.
TO LET—House No. 333 1st-av., $1,100, and Croton; tenement, with store.
TO LET—House No. 335 1st-av., $1,100, and Croton; tenement, with store.
TO LET—House No. 319 East 14th-st., $1,200, and Croton; 18 rooms.
For permit and particulars apply to
HIRAM MERRITT, No. 53 3d-av.

FIFTY-THIRD-ST., ADJOINING 5TH-AV.—A medium-size four-story high-stoop brown-stone; frescoed, mirrors, &c., &c.; an exquisite dwelling; only $2,900.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.
661 5th-av., 4 Pine, and 33 East 17th st.,

TO LET—FORTY-SEVENTH-ST., NO. 76, BEtween 5th and 6th avs., elegant three-story high-stoop brown-stone; perfect order; beautifully frescoed; mantel mirrors, pier-glasses, and chandeliers. Permits at LORD'S cleaning and dying offices, No. 860 Broadway, corner 17th-st., or No. 701 6th-av., corner 40th-st.

HARLEM.—BETWEEN MADISON AND 4TH-Avs., three-story high-stoop (20x50) brown-stone house; perfect order; $800.
FOSTER & CO., No. 173 East 125th-st.

TO LET—THE BROWN-STONE HOUSE, FOUR stories and basement, high-stoop, No. 10 West 45th-st. Can be seen from 2 to 4. Inquire of AMOS WOODRUFF, No. 70 West 46th-st.

TO LET—HARLEM.—TO LET—FOUR-STORY 24, brownstone house; hard-wood finish; all improvements; 1234-st., 6th and 7th avs., at $300.
PORTER & CO., No. 173 East 125th-st.

TO RENT—TO A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A handsomely furnished house in perfect order. West 55th-st., near 5th-av.; agents need not apply. Address Post Office Box No. 4,492.

$500 TO $2,000 FOR BROWN-STONE houses: $20 to $100 for flats; all improvements; need the same as cash.
J. W. STEVENS, Broadway, corner 52d-st.

AT $1,200—HOUSE, 50TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.; 4 dining-room extension, gas fixtures and mirrors; also one in 39th-st., at $1,100. OWNER'S permit, No. 40 West 20th-st.

A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE ON PARK-AV., very handsomely furnished, to rent to a small private family. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—IN THE TAILER BLOCK, ON 86TH-st., near 5th-av.; entire houses, $1,200; houses altered for two families, with separate kitchens, $700. Apply to E. N. TAILER, No. 75 Worth-st.

NEW LISTS

Just issued by Hall & Mixon, Broadway, corner 51st-st.; will be sent by mail on application.

RENT TO SUIT TIMES.—THREE-STORY brown-stone high stoop, 19x50: all improvements; gas fixtures and furnace. 105th-st., near 9th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE to meet with a Christian family living in part of first-class house, centrally located, who would rent, either furnished or unfurnished, and board with tenant if mutually acceptable. Address, for three days, C. D., Box No. 2,585 Post Office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

TO LET.

That portion of the St. Nicholas Hotel
Known as the Louisa Estate.
Being the entire building, No. 507, 509, 511 Broadway, through to Mercer-st.; contains three stores, each about 25x200, and about 150 rooms above, including the ladies' entrance and one of the main dining-rooms; originally built and arranged for a hotel. Possession 1st May. For particulars apply to
HORACE B. ELY,
No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.

The spacious and elegant apartment offices now occupied by the Queens Insurance Company in the Park Bank Building. Possession 1st May. Inquire in the bank.

TO LET—VERY LOW, TO A RESPONSIBLE TENant, three or four lofts of the marble store, No. 27 Great Jones-st. 26x100. Apply to GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 257 Broadway.

TO LET—NO. 56 FRONT-ST., BETWEEN OLDslip and Whitehall, 20x100; 3 floors, $1,285; rent low, and immediate possession if desired.
H. L. CAMMANN, No. 113 Broadway.

TO LET—THE BANKING-ROOM OF BULL'S HEAD Bank, with fixtures complete, desks, fire and burglar-proof vaults, &c.; also, basement office. Apply at the bank. Property for sale.

TO LEASE FROM 1ST MAY—A PIER ON THE North River, with covered shed, and depth of water sufficient for the largest vessels. Address Box No. 4,723 Post Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FARM FOR SALE—93 ACRES AT HILLSDALE, N. J.; first-class buildings; all modern improvements; will be sold for less than cost of buildings. Particulars at No. 199 Centre-st., New-York City.
I. I. COLE, Owner.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—ON HIGH GROUND, a brick two-story and French roof house on the bank of the Hudson River, two hours' ride from the City, furnished or unfurnished; all improvements, with gas-house, barn, gate-house, and, ice-house; full supply of ice for the Summer; garden, with plenty of fruit and shade trees; 20 minutes' ride from depot; view cannot be surpassed on the Hudson; house in first-class order; will rent to suit the times, or sell same.
D. H. WADE,
No. 29 Moore-st., between Front and South.

HOMES IN THE COUNTRY.—THE CENTRAL New-Jersey Land Improvement Company have desirable houses in the various towns on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to
A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st., New-York.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, AN ELEGANT RESIdence at Elizabeth, N. J.; fine lawn, carriage, five acres of ground, fruit trees, lawn, and garden; the owner being in Europe.
CHARLES P. SUMNER, No. 5 South William-st.

HIGH-CLASS VILLA ON HUDSON, AT HYONERES.—Rent very low; two acres; gas, stables, fruit; immediate possession; low rent. HENRY E. KLUGH, No. 60 Wall-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—A FARM OF 50 OR 100 acres; good security. Address I. C., No. 225 East 61st-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COUNTY COURT, COUNTY OF KINGS.—CHARLES BROWN against ARTHUR J. BROWN and MARY A., his wife; William Brown and Jessie, his wife; John A. Brown and Josephine G., his wife; Catherine Maria Evans and G. William Arner, her husband; John S. Philip and Caroline L., his wife; Annie C. Philip, Bertha D. Philip, Ella L. Philip, Georgiana A. Philip, Isaac Bernhamin, Simon Bernhamin, John P. Smith, Union National Fort Plain Bank, Horace K. Thurber, Francis E. Thurber, John Contrill, Burdett A. Lynde, John M. Brewer, Brewer's security, your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Brooklyn, October 24, 1877.
JOHN H. HAMMOND, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 13 Willoughby-street, Brooklyn.

To Arthur J. Papenhausen and John T. Meakes, defendants: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry A. Moore, County Judge of Kings County, dated the 25th day of March, 1878, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, in the City of New-York, on the 4 d. 5. 7. 8. 11 day of April, 1878.
JOHN H. HAMMOND, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS, FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., as both shortest and safest.
BALTIC, Capt. PARSELL.....Thursday, April 11, noon
ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMESON.....Thursday, April 18, 6 A. M.
BELGENLAND, Capt. PERRY.....Saturday, April 27, 2 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
These steamers are unrigged in size and temperament to appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $30.
For passage, plans of state-rooms, and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
J. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
THE NEW LINE FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ROTHENIA, WED., April 10 | *RUSSIA.....WED., April 24
ALGERIA, WED., April 17 | SOUTHIA.....WED., May 1
Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
OSB. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, April 13, 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, April 20, 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, April 25, noon.
From Pier No. 45 North River.
CABIN, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $26, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, AND THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
From Pier 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., North River.
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, April 11
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For the ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, connecting for Central and South America:
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY.....Tuesday, April 9
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Steam-ship COLON.....Friday, April 19
Connecting for Central and South America, with branches from SAN FRAN

BARNUM ON TEMPERANCE.

HIS EXPERIENCE WITH LIQUOR.

FOUR YEARS IN A PLACE WHERE PEOPLE NEVER TASTED WATER—SECOND-HAND MILE-PUNCH FOR THE BABY—A RECEIPT FOR REVIVING STALE ALE—AN IRISHMAN'S REASON FOR DRINKING TO EXCESS.

P. T. Barnum, the great showman, was the colossal aggregated attraction at the meeting of the American Temperance Union in the great hall of the Cooper Institute yesterday afternoon. The programmes announced: "P. T. Barnum, Esq., will address the meeting. This distinguished gentleman, ever faithful to the cause, will, by the force of his eloquence, infuse new zeal and energy into the hearts and minds of his hearers, and, by force of example, will teach the world that true patriotism finds an abiding-place in the ranks of those who have vowed to rid this 'fair land of ours' from the rum traffic—a traffic which, in the Senate of the United States, Hon. Hannibal Hamlin branded as 'the greatest crime of the age.'"

There was not a vacant seat in the hall, and many persons stood in long rows against the walls. Mr. Barnum's address was preceded by some very pleasant singing by a number of little girls, and a solo by Miss Maggie Drummond, a young lady with an unusually sweet and strong voice. While this lady was singing, Mr. Barnum kept his eyes fixed intently upon her, as though deliberating whether or no to engage her for the great, triumphant, overwhelming, and "only greatest show on earth." When the lady sat down, Mr. Barnum clapped his hands loudly. Mr. William H. Mundy, the newly-re-elected President of the society, introduced the speaker.

"I propose," said Mr. Barnum, "to give you a few off-hand remarks, founded on experience and common sense. I do not pretend to the slightest eloquence in the world, and I would not display it here, if I had it. This is a subject that needs sense, not eloquence. The longer I live, the more I feel it our duty to fulfill the great eleventh commandment—to love our Creator and our fellow-men. I was myself rescued from a great danger, and I feel it my duty to help to rescue others. I am nearly 68 years old, and I drank a little early in life, but not much. In 1841 or 1842 I crossed the Atlantic with Tom Thumb. [laughter,] and in England I learned really to drink. I met many people there who really had never tasted water. I fell into the habit of drinking, and during the four years that I spent in Europe it kept growing stronger and stronger. My greatest pride in the Oriental villa that I built at Bridgeport [laughter] was in my well-filled wine-cellar—something, as I thought, of respectability. But I saw that I was going to destruction, and I came to the conclusion that my only salvation was to break it off. I was always more or less sick when I drank. I broke the thing square off; since then I have drank nothing stronger than tea or coffee, and have hardly known since an ache or a pain. [Applause.] I should have been in the grave long ago if I had kept on. [Applause.] It is the most colossal evil on the face of God's earth. Its pathway is marked with blood from beginning to end. Other evils are nothing compared with it. Six hundred millions dollars are spent in this country every year for drinks. Even the animals won't drink liquors. I tell you, as a showman, you can't make animals drink whisky. They know better. A hundred thousand dollars are spent every day in New-York for drinks, and it is strange how the best men will drink. The meanest man you know—think of him—he don't get drunk, he's too mean."

Mr. Barnum has a stock of stories bigger than one of his own elephants. Most of them are new, and they are all good. He interspersed them thickly among his facts, and kept the audience in a continual roar.

"A market gardener," continued the speaker, "fell into the habit of drinking, and drank to excess. He used to come home very drunk nearly every night. One night his wife made up her mind to give him a lecture in the morning. But when he came out in the morning, with his head tied up in a handkerchief, and led the horse to the trough to drink, she said to him: 'Pat, why can't you be like your horse, and drink when you are sober?' 'Ah, Nancy,' Pat replied, 'if there was another horse at the other end of the trough saying all the time, "Here's yer good health, me boy! Here's how I liquor on drinking all day." Talk about drinking a man's health with whisky. It is like drinking in fever from a death-bed. There is no more real vitality in a glass of whisky than in a pound of tenpenny nails. One time when I was travelling in Wisconsin I met a physician, and asked him whether he sometimes prescribed brandy for his patients. 'No,' said he, 'never. The brandy we get here has been adulterated a dozen times before it reaches us, and by the time we get it there isn't more than a tablespoonful of brandy in a hogshead. But I sometimes prescribe a little of our native whisky, which is comparatively pure, but never.' 'How much nutriment is there in a gill of whisky?' I asked him. 'As much as a horse gets out of a spur in his side,' he replied. 'It only makes him go ahead faster. A horse could live as long on spurs as a man on whisky.' [Laughter.] You must keep a clear brain if you are to be healthy or happy. My red nose is an old one that I got 40 years ago." [Laughter.]

"In the old times," said Mr. Barnum, "the doctors used to pay a great deal of attention to the mothers who had young children. If one of them said to the doctor, 'Doctor, the baby is very cross, and cries a good deal; what can I do for him?' the doctor would say, 'Oh, drink a good milk punch yourself, and that will make the baby all right.' The mother would drink the punch, and in a little while with a dose of second-hand punch in its stomach and brain, the baby would drop off to sleep. It was half drunk. If you don't believe that that was the way it operated let the father drink the punch, and see what effect that would have upon the baby. I used to know a grocer up in Connecticut, 20 years ago, who had these receipts for adulterating liquors that I hold in my hand. His whisky ate holes through his tin measures in four weeks. The receipt for reviving stale ale is 'put in about 10 pounds of putrid horse-flesh to make it foam.' Smoking is nearly as bad, but not quite. I smoked my 10 cigars a day till 14 years ago, and have never smoked since then, and I never shall."

Speaking of his dislike for intemperate people, Mr. Barnum said: "I employ nearly 1,500 men. There are not 50 of them who touch intoxicating liquor at all, and these few know that as soon as I can get equally competent men who do not drink they will have to leave. I am in favor of every kind of a law that will help drive out this habit, but I believe more in moral suasion."

Mr. Barnum spoke for fully an hour, being interrupted every minute or two by laughter and applause. When he had resumed his seat the temperance pledge was circulated.

REV. DR. TYNG'S CLOSING MINISTRY.

The venerable Rector of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, Sr., was sufficiently strong yesterday to occupy his pulpit, after an absence of three weeks. His sermon was of only ordinary interest up to the concluding portion, wherein he referred to the approaching close of his regular ministry in the church. His last words were: "In the name of my undying, unchanging Lord, I entreat you to cast away every weight, to break the fetters of every lust and every habit, to consecrate all that remains of life for you to Him who loves you, and gave Himself for you. Give joy to heaven by your real, true repentance for long indulgence in rebellious wandering in sin; give joy to many whom you love on earth by your sincere conversion to a waiting Saviour. Let the closing years of your earthly life be thankfully devoted to the undoing of all the evil influence of years gone by; in a grateful conservation of the remnant which you may still enjoy to the removal of all evils resulting from an evil past; to the blessing of your household with a truly Godly influence; to the guiding of your children to a Saviour's love, and, in a Saviour's example, to the salvation of the world around you, the responsibility of which depends so much upon you; and, perish me to say, to the preparation for a meeting with a Pastor to whom you have always so kindly ministered, and whose voice of affectionate gratitude and unfeigned love is so soon to be heard among you no more. To many of you this is the last time that voice will be heard. And to God our Saviour be all the glory for the mercies and blessings we have so long and so much enjoyed together in this house of our happy assemblage." While the sermon of yesterday was not designed by Mr. Tyng as a farewell to his congregation, it is in effect such, for the reverend gentleman is so weak and suffers so much from nervous affection that he does not feel assured that he will be able to preach again before the end of his ministry in May. Even if he should become stronger he will not preach a distinctive farewell sermon. Dr. Tyng regards the severance of his relations with St. George's Church, after 33 years, with great regret and sorrow. He has been in the ministry for 59 years, and is now in the seventy-ninth year of his age. He was born in Newburyport, Mass., in 1799.

THE VICTOR EMMANUEL MEMORIAL.

The Italian residents of this City have abandoned the project of erecting a statue to Victor Emmanuel in Central Park, and the money so far collected for the purpose will be devoted to a fund to pay for a statue to form part of the national monument at Rome. Consul-General De Lacca says that he has received a letter from Hon. Bayard Taylor saying that he will be present at the concert in aid of the monument fund, which, as noticed in THE TIMES of yesterday, will be held at Steinway Hall tomorrow evening.

A HOUSE BLOWN DOWN IN BROOKLYN.

A good strong wind swept up from Gowanus Bay and over the hill toward Prospect Park yesterday, but no one dreamed that it had sufficient force to do any damage. On Seventeenth-street, near Eighth-avenue, however, stood a two-story frame-house, occupied by a man named John Slay, with his wife and six children, five girls and one boy. Shortly before 10 o'clock yesterday morning one of the girls came down stairs and started to go into the back yard, when one of the beams which supported the floor fell just against her head. Looking up, she saw that the house was swaying to and fro, and she hurried up stairs to warn the family. The inmates were all terribly frightened, and got out as quickly as possible. The last one of the children had barely left the doorstep when the house came tumbling down. The structure has been standing 10 or 11 years, and was condemned some time ago. Mr. Slay estimates his loss at $400. The house was owned by John Andrews, of No. 444 Court-street.

CIVILIZATION'S GOD.

THE SUPREME BEING DESCRIBED BY COL. INGERSOLL ADOPTED BY MR. BEECHER—ILLEGITIMACY NO DRAWBACK TO FAITH IN CHRIST—STAGE THUNDER NO LONGER EFFECTIVE IN THE PULPIT—INFERENTIALLY, NO HELL.

Plymouth Church was packed to excess yesterday morning. Mr. Beecher arrived early, looking the picture of health after his journey. In his prayer he asked to be guided, not by "that infirmity called reason," not by doctrines or registered thoughts, but by purity of heart. He deprecated brooding over past sorrows, and said that the tendency should be away from things done and toward things to be done.

Mr. Beecher's text was Hebrews ii., 14 to 18 inclusive, in which the Redeemer is described as a High Priest, mediating for men's sins and taking upon Himself man's nature in order better to succor the tempted. He said that this book was wonderfully interesting. To the Jews it must have been the most lordly of all letters ever written. It was treated with an Oriental fervor of feeling that was peculiarly Jewish. Its object was to establish a parallel between Jesus Christ and the High Priest, who was the strong point in Jewish economy. The function of the High Priest was absolute mercy; nothing else. The High Priest was the one personage to whom the whole Jewish people could look with unswerving confidence. How different were the ideas of a retributive God and of an abstract God, that came afterward—ideas which a few are still able to accept! The other idea was founded on man's sinfulness, ignorance, and helplessness. It does not require a doctor to tell a man that he is blind, or lame, or suffering. He knows it himself, and consciousness of sinfulness and helplessness will be conceded to-day by all men unless an argument be started with them on the subject. Some men will argue on anything. The power of receiving revealed truth, he said, must be limited by the man's receptive capacity. God might reveal honesty to a fox, but he would no longer be a fox. There has been a growth in religion. Growth was a word that would not be so apt to scare people as evolution, and so the speaker used it. The early thought of God was of one who thundered and smote, and this was taken from man's natural surroundings. As men grow more civilized moral ideas became attached to physical ideas of God. The strong brute developed into a warrior who had traits to be admired, and from the warrior came the King and the Judge, whose ministrations were tinged with a conception of self denial and kindness. At last, men's receptivity became developed, until God was known as a loving Father; one, it is true, who still rode on clouds and dashed men into hell—the latter idea being undoubtedly taken from the lightning, which flashes down from the sky and burns what it touches. All through the Old Testament may be seen the gradual development of the idea of God. When it came to the latest revelation, the idea of fatherhood stood aside to admit of an intermediate exhibition. Christ came into the world to represent the divine sympathy with sin. He took upon Himself the lowliest human conditions, and He selected as His Disciples the most degraded of the Jews. Had He drawn about Him the noble men in the world it would have been said, as it is said to-day, "That is good for you, but not for us." "Infidels," said Mr. Beecher, "bias in round, red-hot logic that Christ was born illegitimate. Even if this were so, I would rejoice at it. It was part of his mission to be born more ignoble than any other man, if that were possible. His illegitimacy would not shake the faith in Him a bit. He came to be the brother of every human being down to those who are so low that everything of which men are ashamed clusters around them." It would be blasphemous to continue this theme, to suppose that all of God was hidden in that baby brain. Christ came to be a vagabond child—a beggar's brat—hunted about the country by Sheriffs and Constables. The scene was then introduced, from the standpoint of human experience, every human failing that calls for compassion. Special difficulties that grow out of special relationships were unknown to Him. He had a large experience. Every faculty of being tempted belonging to human nature belonged to Him, and so He was able to succor everything. It is not omnipotence or omniscience that makes divinity; it is love. Christ is close at hand. The poorest can think himself instantly into heaven. The central force of the universe is, therefore, compassion.

"It is said," continued Mr. Beecher, "that to represent Christ Jesus as love is to make him unintelligible to the lower order. To a certain extent this is so. If men are barbaric it may be needful to shake thunder at them, but after they get enlightened they know it is only artificial power. They go behind the scenery and see the cannon-balls rolling on the sheet-iron. I can't shake any one with thunder, for I would know all the time that such bluster represented the feeble and unfamiliar contrivances with other men, who don't know this, to preach such stuff. There were times when this thunder business could be believed. There may still be communities where it would have effect. But in proportion as men grow up in the love doctrine, it becomes impossible to take any other view. It may be necessary for the contractor in managing rude, hard men to worship them, with the bullwhip, and with oaths threaten to break their heads; but suppose I should go into my parlor, and, raising my stick, shout to my daughters, 'Step around, you vagabonds!' what would be thought of me? [Laughter.] Yet some say you have got to have the terror of the law or lose the love of the Lord. [Renewed laughter.]

"Some of my congregation have been brought up as Unitarians," said the speaker. "They have been well brought up, too; but they refuse to worship Christ. Their Father and my Christ is the same. When you respect Lyman Beecher and I respect my father, we both reverence the same man. If there was a little difference, is God to be angry over your petty mistake? Do you suppose He stands on a name? If the postman delivers to my wife a letter addressed to me, do you think that where there is such perfect love and unity there is going to be a row over it? You may call God what you please, provided you know what is inside of the term. Worship is not getting down on your knees and mumbling a few prayers, it is the leaning of one person on another, and dynastic distinctions won't stand the eye. Many persons hope by and by to attain a condition of soul repose. I use the broadest expression purposely, because my mission is not to interpret any sect, but revelation and fundamental religion in a common sense light. They think when they grow better they will get more of God. Christ rejected the righteous, and said He came as a physician to those who were not righteous and who needed Him. What would be thought of a lot of ailing men first operating upon themselves before going to an eminent surgeon? Physicians love the sick more than the well. Love means benevolence and remedial mercy. It is common to hear them speak of the most beautiful case of pimples they ever saw in their lives. [Laughter.] It is so with Christ. The verse is read: 'He was tempted in all for Christ's ministrations.' In conclusion, Mr. Beecher urged his hearers to approach Christ with their burdens and sorrows, and assured them of relief.

LOCAL ELECTIONS IN NEW-JERSEY.

Local elections in Jersey City, Paterson, Trenton, and other cities of New-Jersey, will be held tomorrow. In Jersey City the election is for a Mayor, members of the Boards of Aldermen, Education, Fire and Police Commissioners, and of the Board of Works. The city tickets are headed by Mayor Seidler, the Republican nominee for Mayor, and Henry J. Hopper, the Democratic nominee. In the First District the Democrats are running two tickets. In the Second District the fight is between two factions of the Democratic Party. Among the notable nominations is that of ex-Commissioner Edmundson for member of the Board of Works from the Third District. In Paterson, Tax Commissioners and local officers are to be chosen, and Bayonne elects a Recorder and Councilmen. In Hoboken, a Mayor and several city officers, besides the Councilmen, are to be elected. E. V. S. Besson, a Republican, first nominated by the Democrats, and then indorsed by the Republicans for Mayor, will be paid the handsome compliment of a unanimous election. The main fight is that city is between Robert H. Alberts, who has the Democratic nomination for City Clerk, and George Ducker, the present incumbent, who is running independently with the German indorsement. Trenton elects a Mayor, Tax Collector, and Councilmen. Edward S. Ellis, an accomplished primalist, has the Republican nomination.

A POLICE SURGEON ROBBED.

On Saturday night, about 11:30 o'clock, Police Surgeon McDonald was about to alight from a car at the corner of Forty-fourth-street and Third-avenue, when he noticed that his progress was impeded by a well-dressed man who, with two others, was standing on the rear platform. On getting off the car, McDonald discovered that his gold watch, valued at $300, was missing. The car in the meantime had come to a standstill, and McDonald, singling out the individual who had jostled him, boldly took hold of the fellow, and in response to an alarm, Officer Phillips, of the Nineteenth Precinct, and Sergt. Bumstead appeared. Officer Phillips took McDonald's prisoner, who strongly protested his innocence, while Sergt. Bumstead arrested a man who was pointed out by the conductor. The watch could not be found on either of the prisoners. They gave their names as George Wilson, of Brooklyn, and John Kealy, of No. 92 Division-street, New-York. They were arraigned yesterday in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court and remanded in order to give the detectives an opportunity to identify them. Wilson and Kealy strenuously deny their guilt.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS.

COLLISION ON THE EAST RIVER.

THE FERRY-BOAT SUPERIOR RUNS INTO THE SCHOONER JOHN W. HOUSTON—THREE PASSENGERS SERIOUSLY INJURED.

A collision occurred early yesterday morning between the ferry-boat Superior, of the New-York and Brooklyn Ferry Company's Line, and the schooner John W. Houston. Fortunately there were no lives lost, but three of the male passengers were badly injured. The accident occurred off Pier No. 56, East River, at 12:40 o'clock. At the point where the boats came together three piers extend into the river a distance of 300 feet from the shore. The freight depot of the New-Haven Railroad occupies the lower one of these piers. The Superior left her dock at Roosevelt-street at 12:30 o'clock, and when almost abreast the New-Haven pier her pilot saw the sails of a vessel moving toward the stream on the other side. The night was dark and the sky overcast, and as the direction in which the vessel was going was not apparent, the pilot rang a signal to the engineer to go ahead with all speed, trusting to the chance of passing the sailing craft without a collision. Before the Superior had cleared the vessel, however, the latter struck abaft the wheel in the ladies' cabin. Her bowsprit ripped open the light woodwork and laid the side bare. Henry Bennett, a young man who was sitting at the angle of the wheel-house and outer wall, was struck in the back by the bowsprit, and the force of the blow threw him against the opposite wall of the cabin. His left thigh and right shoulder were badly bruised, but he received no other serious injuries. By his side was a companion—Frank Ball—who escaped uninjured. Midway in the same cabin were seated George W. Walling and John Daley, of No. 62 South Third-street, Williamsburg. Daley was bruised on the knees and received a bad scalp wound, and the lobe of his left ear was nearly cut off. Walling was crushed between some of the timbers and his thighs were bruised. He was also struck in the head and received internal injuries. There were only eight or ten persons in the cabin, and the others escaped without injury. The excitement on board was intense, and it was at first thought that some of the passengers had been thrown overboard, but the rumors to that effect proved groundless. The Superior proceeded to her slip at Williamsburg and landed her passengers, after which she was laid up at the foot of South Eleventh-street. Superintendent Chappell, of the ferry company, estimated the damage to the Superior at $500. None of the crew of the schooner were injured. The force of the collision drove her around to the pier, and she was made fast to a snow at the foot of Jackson-street. Her master, Capt. Ambrose Conright, estimated the damage to his vessel at about $100. Her bowsprit was broken off close to the hull and her figure head carried away. Her deck was littered with the wood work of the ferry-boat. Capt. Conright said he was just hoisting sail preparatory to starting for George's Island for a load of bricks. The ferry-boat came suddenly upon him, and never paused in her course, but crashed into the starboard of the schooner.

The pilot of the Superior was George S. Tuthill, who has been in the employ of the New-York and Brooklyn Ferry Company for the past eight years, and no accident has ever occurred before to a boat under his charge.

Mr. Walling, one of the injured passengers, said he heard no bells rung at the time of the collision, and believed the accident was due to the carelessness and ignorance of the colored pilot of the schooner, and ship Captain was present. The remains were interred at Cypress Hills Cemetery. Capt. Franklin, who was one of the most popular men in the harbor, has been in the tug-boat business from boyhood, and became the Captain of a tug-boat when only 19 years of age. He was 32 years old, and leaves a widow and three children.

THE MATE OF THE D. R. EATON.

NOT KIDNAPPED BUT LOCKED UP IN LUDLOW-STREET JAIL—A SUIT FOR DAMAGES BY THE INJURED RUNNER.

William H. Smith, the first mate of the ship D. R. Eaton, who could not be found on Saturday night, and who, it was then feared by his shipmates, had been lured away by the boarding-house runners to be foully dealt with, was found yesterday in Ludlow-Street Jail, where he was lodged on Saturday night on a warrant issued in a suit for damages brought by the runner, O'Connor, who was shot at Hoboken. Smith was found by Mr. Leichmaister, the second mate, with some difficulty, but nothing could be done for him yesterday. The arrest was made by a Sheriff's officer who brought four men with him. One of these men was named Churchill, who figured in the scene at Hoboken when the boarding-house runners boarded the ship. When Mr. Smith and Mr. Leichmaster came on deck to stop the seamen from leaving, they found Churchill looking on while several men were choking the boatswain, whom they had thrown down on the deck. When Smith ordered them to desist, Churchill drew his revolver and declared the mates should not interfere. It was at this time that Smith and Leichmaster went back to the cabin and got their revolvers. When they returned, eight or ten of the seamen had gone over the side, and their luggage had been sent over into the runners' boat. Smith ordered the men back, as they had been articled for a voyage not exceeding three years, and had served only three months. When Smith declared he would fire, Churchill shouted. "Fire, and be ——," and the boat was pulled away. Two shots were fired wide, and the boat did not stop. Smith declared he would fire a third shot into the boat if she did not turn, and he fired into it, wounding O'Connor. Capt. Shaw, of the D. R. Eaton, said yesterday that Smith was an excellent officer, and that he had always treated the men very kindly.

A STRIKING COURT-ROOM SCENE.

HOW AND WHY DEMOCRATIC PLACE-HOLDERS FOUGHT IN JUSTICE CALLAHAN'S PRESENCE.

The approach of an election in this City is always heralded by the occurrence of faction fights in the First Assembly District. In that locality every adult is a politician, and every youth hopes to be an Assemblyman or a Civil Justice when he reaches manhood. The number of local leaders therein is limited only by the number of tenements. The existence of so many "influential" persons in so small a district leads to contentions over the distribution of offices, and to conflicts dictated by jealousies. These usually begin six months previous to an election, and continue until after the polls are closed. The consequence of these "scrimmages" is that few of the local "statesmen" are without facial decorations of court-plaster and yellow paint between April and November.

The opening fight of the season occurred last Tuesday afternoon in the office of the Clerk of the First District Civil Court. Justice Callahan had just turned several persistent litigants out of court, and, wearied by much mental labor, had left his seat to seek repose. Unfortunately for his peace of mind, he forgot to turn his brother Patrick into the street at the same time. It may be, however, that he did not forget, but felt it would be better not to interfere with Pat, first, because he is his brother, and second, because he is the janitor of the court, retained in place through the influence of John Fox. Besides being a brother and a janitor, Pat is also a burly fellow, with a long voice and an affection for green plaid pantaloons. When Justice Callahan descended from the bench he went into the office of his clerk, Terry Duffy, an ex-Assistant Alderman. There were a number of Inflammable Ward Warders in the office at the time, among whom was Mr. William Crummie, a good-natured, gilt-talking person, who was once a candidate for the Assembly. His friends say that Mr. Fox, whose follower he once was, can best tell how he was defeated. This implies political treachery on the part of Fox. Mr. Crummie is now a clerk in the Register's office, and a free-lance in local politics. Pat Callahan and Terry Duffy, being, in a loud voice, that those were remarkable speeches that ex-Police Capt. Halpin and "Snooty" Burns made at last Saturday's meeting of the Anti-Tammanyites. He added that he could not understand how Capt. Halpin could have truthfully said that he had voted the Democratic ticket since 1842, when in 1876 he supported Hayes against Tilden, and was, in consequence, treasurer of the district Republican fund with which, however, another "statesman" ran away. Patrick Callahan heard Mr. Crummie's remarks, and, disliking them and him, said: "If don't want to hear no more talk about my friends." Crummie replied: "You loafer, I don't talk to you," and turned from him in a contemptuous manner. Callahan was annoyed, and bitterly remarking "G'long," he struck Crummie a powerful blow on the side of the face. There was immediately a "rumpus" of the most interesting character. The furniture was overturned, and the combatants fought all round the room. When the conflict was over, the court-room and office were filled with interested persons, but no policeman was called. Crummie was escorted away by friends, and Pat Callahan washed his wounded face at the hydrant. Justice Callahan, pumping like a water himself, and thus doing for the management of his pains the single act his enemies say he does occasionally, to be able to swear each month that he performs a service in return for his payment as janitor.

A PAIR OF MODEL CLIPPER SHIPS.

Two magnificent clipper ships, built on the Clyde, are now lying in this port. They are owned by Messrs. J. & A. Allen, of Glasgow, Scotland, and are assigned to Messrs. Henderson Brothers, agents of the Anchor Line, whose flag flies with the red, white and blue pennant of the owners from their mastheads. One of them is the ship Glenmorag, lying at the Columbia Stores, in Brooklyn, which was described some time ago in THE TIMES. A model of her hull, which attracted the attention of all interested in marine architecture, at the Philadelphia Exposition, now adorns one of the walls of the Maratime Exchange. The second clipper is the Romsdal, which is discharging at Pier No. 1 North River. She is of 1,887 tons register, 276 feet long, 41 feet beam, 23½ feet depth of hold, and stows a cargo of 2,800 tons. She has visited this port once before, and upon returning to Liverpool made the voyage in 15 days. Twelve days out, from New-York she arrived off Old Kinsale Head, but, becoming becalmed, was three days longer in getting to the Liverpool docks. The Romsdal is under command of Capt. John Jarman, who made some remarkably quick voyages on the clipper Strathearn. She has a crew of 34 men.

RECKLESS NAVIGATION IN THE RIVERS.

The training-ship Minnesota, which has been in Winter quarters at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, is about to resume her station on the North River. During last Summer several complaints were made by Capt. Johnson, and other officers of the vessel, while lying off the Battery, of the recklessness of Captains of steam-tugs and passenger boats. The attention of these gentlemen was called to these complaints, and action was urged on the part of the civil authorities to insure the protection of small boats by obliging larger craft to show the necessary signals when approaching. Several lives were lost by the gross carelessness and inhumanity of the masters of tugs and other steam-boats. On Sept. 15 one of the apprentice boys on board of the Supply was going ashore in one of the small boats, when the boat was run down by the propeller Bruin and the boy was drowned. Complaints were also made that excursion steamers ran so close to the Minnesota as to make it dangerous for boats to pull around the ship. To avoid these dangers, the Minnesota will be anchored in the North River, opposite West Twenty-third-street.

OBSTRUCTING WORK ON A RAILROAD.

A suit is now pending in the Supreme Court, Kings County, involving the title to a piece of land adjoining the Bushwick Creek in Brooklyn, the ownership of which is claimed by John Alexander on the one hand, and by the heirs of the Cunningham estate on the other. The heirs of the Cunningham estate gave the Manhattan Beach Railroad Company permission to lay a track across the property, and the company made preparations to commence operations yesterday. Mr. Alexander, however, learned of what was going on, and during Saturday night he caused a high board fence to be erected across the ground in dispute, and also procured the services of a squad of Police from the Seventh Precinct to protect him and prevent the railroad company from interfering with his fence. The counsel of the company visited the Police Central Office yesterday and asked Inspector Waddy to withdraw his men, but he refused, and the work of grading for the railroad track was not begun.

THE BROOKLYN TABERNACLE TRUSTEES.

Among the notices read by Rev. Dr. Talmage at the Brooklyn Tabernacle yesterday morning was one announcing that on Monday, April 22, at 7:30 P. M., a meeting would be held in the Tabernacle for the purpose of electing six Trustees to fill vacancies, one in place of John F. Talmage, who resigned Jan. 4, 1878; one in place of Robert, Hobbs, who resigned Dec. 29, 1877, and four more in place of H. L. Foote, B. F. Cogswell, H. S. Elmore, and W. J. Gelston, whose terms of office expire in May. What will be done in the case of Messrs. Pearce, Shilcocks, and Pearson, who recently fulminated the joint letter of resignation signed by the entire nine, was not stated.

ORDINATION OF ELDERS.

At the Bedford-Street M. E. Church last evening Rev. Milton S. Terry preached a sermon upon "The Inspiration of the Holy Ghost," after which Rev. Dr. Osborne, the Pastor, presented to Bishop E. G. Andrews eight young men, who were ordained as Elders. The following are their names: F. A. Wilson, W. Symons, J. H. Hargrave, M. Snyder, C. E. Travis, J. L. White, Charles H. Ebner, and S. H. Adams. The Bishop was assisted in the ceremony by Rev. Drs. Terry, Fowle, Knapp, and Sandford.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Twenty-one infants were baptized at Trinity Church yesterday afternoon by Rev. Dr. Dix, the Rector.

Will "A. D.," who sent $10 to THE TIMES for a charitable object, please send her address to this office.

Ehrich & Co.'s Spring opening will be continued to-day and to-morrow. A grand illuminated display will be made this evening at 8 o'clock.

Arthur Glenn, an infant, fell from a third-story window of his home, No. 248 West Forty-seventh-street, yesterday afternoon, and was instantly killed.

George Hagan, living at One Hundred and Twelfth-street and Lexington-avenue, accidentally fell from a butcher's wagon yesterday morning, and received severe injuries on his head.

George Dubey, colored, attempted to commit suicide yesterday morning by jumping into the East River from Pier No. 57. He was rescued in an exhausted condition by John Carmody, a private watchman, and sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Pilot Commissioner George W. Blunt is lying seriously ill at his residence, No. 22 West Twelfth-street. He is suffering from debility brought on by overwork. His physician says that, although there is no immediate danger, the utmost vigilance is advisable.

William H. Peabody, Doorman of the Twenty-seventh Precinct Station-house, was seriously injured yesterday afternoon by an accidental fall. He was descending the basement stairway, and, after taking one step, slipped and fell headlong to the basement floor.

Charles Francis, his two sons, and Patrick Ryan were rowing in a skiff on the East River, opposite Tenth-street, yesterday afternoon, when the craft upset and threw them all into the water. They were promptly rescued by the hands on the ferry-boat Osprey.

Official returns to the Bureau of Statistics show that during March there arrived at the port of New-York 4,586 immigrants, of whom 3,204 were males and 1,382 females. During the three months ended March 31 the total immigration into the port was 8,786, as compared with 7,250 during the corresponding period of 1877.

Capt. Gresley, of the schooner George Churchman, which arrived from Fernandina yesterday, reports that on March 22, while the watches were being changed, a seaman named James Hubbard was missed. A thorough search was made for him, but without avail. The man had fallen overboard without having been observed by any one.

Two hideous-looking monsters called sea-devils were received yesterday at the Aquarium. They are each about 3 feet in length and 18 inches broad, with enormous mouths, around the edges of which are numerous short tufts of hair. On the inside of their mouths are several rows of teeth, which can be distinctly seen when the animal breathes.

A peddler sold a pair of ear-rings and a breastpin for 50 cents to Segmund Fuerst, of No. 242 East Sixtieth-street, on Saturday. Mr. Fuerst subsequently discovered that the jewels were very fine and valuable, and, believing that they had been stolen, took them to the Twentieth Precinct Station-house, whence they were transferred to the property clerk at the Central Office.

The dead body found in the North River at the foot of Fifty-seventh-street on Saturday was yesterday identified as that of Solomon Lederman, of No. 147 West Forty-fifth-street. He was sold Coroner Woltman that his father disappeared on Jan. 5. He had suffered heavy losses in real estate dealings, had lost a favorite child, and was very melancholy when he went away. The son believed that Mr. Lederman had committed suicide.

As Mrs. Eleanor Speyer, of No. 112 East Seventy-first-street, was going from her residence toward Madison-avenue on Saturday afternoon, a young man came up behind her and snatched her pocket-book containing $5 46. A citizen stopped the thief and handed him over to Officer Nelson of the Mounted Squad. Mrs. Speyer had in the meantime fainted away with fright, and it was some time before she recovered consciousness. The prisoner, who described himself as Charles Meyers, a commission agent, was locked up at the Eighty-third-street, and arraigned yesterday in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, and committed to await trial in default of $1,500 bail.

BROOKLYN.

Bishop Foster preached in the First-place Methodist Church yesterday morning on "Faith." After the sermon he ordained the five candidates who had received "deacons' orders the New-York East Methodist Conference on Saturday morning.

The grocery store of J. A. Hucke, corner of Kent and De Kalb avenues, was entered by burglars between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and a few trifling articles were stolen. The thieves entered by forcing open the fan-light over the door, and left by forcing open the door from the inside.

The fourth annual choral service in the Strong-Place Baptist Church will be given on Thursday evening next, at 8 o'clock. Mme. Clementine Lasar and Miss Agnes Lasar will sing the solos, and Prof. S. Lasar will preside at the organ and direct the choir. An address will be delivered by Rev. Charles C. Hall, of the First Presbyterian Church.

Fanny Calbert, aged 45 years, residing in North Fifth-street, E. D., attempted to commit suicide at 8 o'clock last evening, by jumping into the river at the foot of North Tenth-street, while partially insane. She was rescued by the night watchman, and taken to St. Catherine's Hospital.

Officer Murtha, of the Third Precinct, came upon a crowd of young men on the corner of Pacific and Emmett-streets, about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The officer ordered them to disperse, but they refused to do so, and in dispersing them forcibly he "accidentally" struck Michael Flynn on the ear with his club, inflicting a severe wound. Flynn was taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

George and Charles Clinton, aged respectively 12 and 7 years, whose parents reside at No. 163 Church-street, have been missing from home since April 1. Capt. Reilly, of the Eleventh Precinct, reports that he has thoroughly investigated the case, and has become convinced that the boys have hidden in some manner so far from home in order to escape being arrested as truants and forced to attend school.

The Turner Society of Greenpoint held a meeting in the lager-beer saloon of George Fields, corner of Franklin and Eagle streets, yesterday afternoon, to which Alfred Williams and two others were refused admittance. They broke open the rear door of the saloon and entered, whereupon Fields attempted to put them out. In the scuffle Williams received a flesh wound in the leg. He was taken to the Eastern District Hospital, and Fields was arrested and locked up in the Seventh Precinct Station-house.

NEW-JERSEY.

James S. Compton, the proprietor of a line of stages which makes trips between Newark and Jersey City on Sundays, was arrested in Jersey City yesterday for being without a license to carry on his business. His coach-load of passengers was turned into the street and the equipage taken to a stable.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Charles F. Conant, of the Treasury Department, is at the Astor House.

Councilor A. P. De Carvalho Borges, Brazilian Minister at Washington, is at the Buckingham Hotel.

Gen. Robert C. Schenck, of Ohio, and Judge O. A. Lochrane, of Georgia, are at the St. James Hotel.

Gen. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio; Senator W. H. Barnum, of Connecticut, and ex-Gov. H. P. Baldwin, of Michigan, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Hon. J. H. Plaisted, of Maine, and W. A. Simmons, of Boston, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

CHARGED WITH SWINDLING A WOMAN.

George A. Allen, a millwright, of Brooklyn, was arrested on Saturday night on a warrant procured by Margaret Witchelhause. The prisoner was arraigned yesterday morning in the Jefferson Market Police Court, on a charge of false pretenses. The complainant alleged that, on March 28, Allen swindled her out of $66 68. She was seeking a house to rent, and Allen informed her that he could secure her one, and described No. 300 West Fifty-eighth-street. The lady was pleased with it, and desired Allen to secure it for her. He returned, and told her that he had leased the house, and had been compelled to pay a month's rent in advance. He produced a receipt for that amount, purporting to be signed by the agent. When she went to take possession, she found that the house had not been rented to Allen or any one else. Allen was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

BURGLARS SURPRISED AT WORK.

John Kirk, Patrick Carrol, and James McGriffin, were arraigned at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday morning, charged with burglary. Between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday morning the three prisoners succeeded in entering the cellar of No. 507 Grand-street by means of a jimmy. They then forced a hatch leading from the cellar to the liquor saloon of Patrick Gillon, and while packing up a large quantity of the stock they made considerable noise, which attracted the attention of Officer Baumgarten, of the Thirteenth Precinct, who entered the saloon and surprised the three burglars, who at first made some signs of resistance, but quietly submitted to arrest when the officer drew his revolver. Justice Flammer held them each in $2,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

ENTICED INTO A SHIRVES' DEN.

Eugene Forst, a native of Hartford, and at present a transient visitor to the Metropolis, while passing along William-street on Saturday night, was enticed into the house No. 213 by a woman named Mary Harris. He had been in the house only a short time when the woman cried out, and directly afterward Angust Gammesin, the proprietor, William Gibson, and William Shoen came into the room and knocked him down. One of them then choked him while the others robbed him of his watch and chain, a silver-plated revolver, and $12 in money. The thieves subsequently returned his watch and chain, but kept his money and pistol. He informed the Police, and the thieves were arrested by Detective Kelfus, of the Fourth Precinct, who recovered the remainder of the property. At the Tombs Police Court yesterday the prisoners denied their guilt, and were held for examination.

WHAT CONNORS TOLD THE JUSTICE.

HIS COMPLAINT IN THE TOMBS POLICE COURT—HIS UNVARNISHED ACCOUNT OF HIMSELF—WHAT HE DOES WITH HIS MONEY.

John Connors, of No. 35 Washington-street, was in the Tombs Police Court yesterday as a complainant. He had an impression that he had lost $5 35, and was trying to get two prisoners committed for highway robbery. These priso

The New-York Times.

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ENGLAND AND THE TREATY

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN.

EARL BEACONSFIELD'S CRITICISM OF THE RUSSIAN TREATY—THE CONGRESS IMPRACTICABLE AFTER RUSSIA'S REFUSAL TO CONFORM TO PAST ENGAGEMENTS—VIEWS OF THE OPPOSITION—THE ADDRESS ADOPTED BY THE LORDS—THE DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—MR. GLADSTONE'S STRICTURES ON THE GOVERNMENT—THE DEBATE ADJOURNED.

LONDON, April 8.—In the House of Lords this afternoon Lord Beaconsfield moved the address of thanks to the Queen for her Majesty's Message calling out the reserves, and followed with a speech of over an hour's duration, which was repeatedly cheered. After a retrospect of the Government's past policy, he criticised the treaty of San Stefano, drawing conclusions similar to those contained in Lord Salisbury's dispatch. Although every article of the treaty was a deviation from the treaties of 1856 and 1871, he would not call them violations, because had they been considered at the congress, as England desired, they might have been regarded as suggestions. He showed that the possession of Bessarabia was not a trifling local interest. Lord Palmerston had strongly insisted upon its cession to Roumania as involving the independent navigation of the Danube. The congress could not take place after Russia's refusal to conform to her previous engagements and to the Treaty of Paris. He pointed out various ways in which the existing situation in the East imperiled the British Empire. The Egyptians once threatened Constantinople; there was consequently no reason why the Russians might not march to the Suez Canal. He could not conceive why England should be unarmed when all the other powers were arming. The British Empire must not only be enjoyed but maintained.

Lord Granville criticised the details of the Government's past policy, but declared he would not commit himself or his friends on the present question, but leave the Government to their own responsibility. Upon a general review of the situation he drew conclusions favorable to peace.

Lord Derby denied that calling out the reserves was the sole or principal cause of his difference with his late colleagues. He said matters at present were at a dead-lock where neither side would give way for fear of a loss of dignity. He, for one, would not press matters at this moment and increase groundless irritation. He denied the existence of an emergency justifying the calling out of the reserves. The only conceivable motive for haste—of which, however, he would not accuse the Government—was to take advantage of the war feeling in the country. Even an Austrian alliance was very doubtful and all the other powers were certain to stand aloof. Why, under these circumstances, should England be not drifting, but rushing into a purposeless war? He admitted that circumstances might force England into a war, but at present he could see no ground therefor.

Lord Cairns said the smallness of the increase of the Army did not justify Lord Derby's inferences.

The Earl of Carnarvon said Lord Salisbury's dispatch showed that if England entered the congress she would do so with her hand upon the sword.

The Duke of Argyll avowed his belief that the country was being led to a conclusion which was concealed from Parliament.

The Marquis of Salisbury declared that his sentiments were the same as at the time of the Constantinople Conference. He did not concur in the idea that Russia only could establish good government in the Turkish Provinces. The Constantinople Conference indicated ample security for good government without destroying the authority of the Porte. The Government's preparations were precautionary, not warlike. He believed he had grounds for hoping that war would be avoided. If, however, war should arise, he hoped patriotism would carry the country safely through it.

The address was agreed to without a division.

In the House of Commons, Sir Stafford Northcote, proposing the address thanking the Queen for her proclamation, said the calling out of the reserves was not intended to alarm the country by leading it to believe that the circumstances were of great national peril. They were, however, such as rendered it necessary to put the Army in condition for use without delay. The tone adopted by the speaker was studiously moderate. He said he believed that even now Russia, on calmer consideration, would accede to England's view. If, however, England were denied the opportunity of participating in a general European settlement, it was the duty of the Government to see that the interests of England were unharmed.

Mr. Gladstone said he did not intend to contest the address by offering an amendment, because the vote on the supplemental estimates would afford a better opportunity in discussing the policy of the Government's armaments, the Chancellor of the Exchequer had failed to show the existence of an emergency justifying the calling out of the reserves. Mr. Gladstone urged the acceptance of Germany's proposal for a preliminary conference. Lord Salisbury's dispatch stated the case in a contentious method that only the meanest attorney would resort to.

Mr. Gathorne Hardy, Secretary for India, said the people should not be too hasty in concluding that England was isolated. There were deep interests involved, and he ventured to say Lord Salisbury's circular would win over others to England's views. It was impossible that any English Minister could ever desire war, but it was right to show that England would not allow herself to be trodden upon or dishonored by the greatest power in the world.

The debate was adjourned until to-morrow night.

LONDON, April 9.—The Earl of Derby's statement in the House of Lords yesterday showed that several differences arose between him and his colleagues before his resignation. He was with difficulty persuaded to assent to the early summoning of Parliament, and to the six million vote. He also stated that in the event of war all that England could hope from Germany was a bare, and not benevolent, neutrality.

The Marquis of Salisbury in his speech strongly objected to Lord Derby making these unusual revelations. He said he had no official information that Prince Gortschakoff denied the truth of Prince Ghika's report of his conversation relative to Bessarabia. If he had such information it would be for each to determine whom he thought more credible, Gortschakoff or Ghika.

THE RUSSIAN REPLY DEFERRED.

AWAITING ENGLAND'S COUNTER-PROPOSALS TO REPLY TO ENGLAND AND AUSTRIA AT THE SAME TIME—DENIAL OF THE REPORT OF GORTSCHAKOFF'S RESIGNATION.

LONDON, April 9.—A report is current in Vienna that Prince Gortschakoff has notified Austria that he has postponed his answer to her demands until England has formulated her counter-proposals so that he may be able to reply to Austria and England simultaneously.

A dispatch to the *Times* from Vienna says, despite the reassuring utterances of Russian semi-official journals, the presentation of the written statement of Austria's views, which followed Gen. Ignatieff's return to St. Petersburg, seems to have produced an unfavorable impression there.

A St. Petersburg special to the Vienna *Political Correspondence* denies the report that Prince Gortschakoff is about to resign.

PROSPECT FOR A EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

WHAT IS NECESSARY TO PEACE—THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE TREATY OR SUBMISSION TO THE JUDGMENT OF EUROPE—APPREHENSION IN VIENNA GROWING OUT OF AN ARTICLE IN A BERLIN JOURNAL.

LONDON, April 8.—The withdrawal of the treaty of San Stefano, or its unconditional submission to the judgment of Europe, are regarded as the only alternatives to war. Lord Lyons, British Ambassador at Paris, who was designated to represent Great Britain at the congress, returned to that city on Saturday, which is considered to indicate that no great hope is felt of a speedy meeting of the congress. The feeling at Berlin is still sanguine, though there are no new facts to confirm it. The belief in a peaceful solution seems to rest solely on the expectation that Russia will yield, not only on the question of the submission of the treaty to the powers, but on England's and Austria's essential objections to the treaty.

Some disquiet is occasioned at Vienna by the article in the *Norddeutsche Zeitung* last Friday referring to the treaty, which, after pointing out that though the treaty does not affect Germany's interests, the entrance of Russia into antagonism with other neighbors and friends of Germany cannot be a matter of indifference, and that Russia can only purchase its complete fulfillment by another war, said that as England and Austria admit that great changes are necessary in the East, it was hoped that, in view of the agreement of Russia, Austria, and England on this main point, the common desire for peace would ultimately gain the upper hand. The *Norddeutsche Zeitung*, hitherto consistently pro-Russian, lectures both Russia and Austria sharply for not concerting an agreement about peace while the war continued. It says: "Though the powers are agreed in principle Russia has fettered herself by the Treaty of San Stefano, instead of informing herself beforehand of the various views which would be taken of the questions raised by it, while England and Austria have rendered the position still more difficult by now putting forward solemn international protests, instead of formulating their conditions and reservations before the fall of Plevna." Nevertheless, the *Norddeutsche Zeitung* hopes that in view of the general desire for peace an understanding will yet be reached.

This article caused a sudden cessation of warlike utterances by the Austrian semi-official press. The Ministerial *Montag's Revue*, issued last night, stated that the hope of a peaceful settlement was justified by the fact that Prince Bismarck is earnestly exerting himself to prevent a European conflict. Several unofficial Vienna newspapers, as the *New Free Press*, *Tagblatt*, and *Morgen Post*, express the opinion that this is an attempt to make Austria participate in the mistake of San Stefano, and indicates Prince Bismarck's desire to bully Austria into a settlement with Russia. The language of these journals is very bitter against the German Chancellor.

It is stated from St. Petersburg that Gen. Ignatieff had abandoned the idea of returning to Vienna, and was about to start for Constantinople when he was detained to see whether his services were possibly required at the congress.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 8.—The *Agence Russe* says that it is authorized to deny that Russia threatened to oppose discussion of the Bessarabian question at the congress. The *Agence* also states that the character of the latest news encourages the belief of the possibility of a resumption of the congress proposal.

VIENNA, April 8.—The official *Abend-Post* says the latest St. Petersburg news is considered to indicate that Russia expects a proposal for a compromise from some quarter.

LONDON, April 9.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* says: "The belief that Germany is abandoning her strictly passive attitude is rapidly gaining ground here. It is said that Prince Bismarck evidently intends to use his influence in favor of peace. It is supposed that the negotiations for a congress will be recommenced on some new basis. No answer has yet been sent to Lord Salisbury's circular."

SITUATION ON THE BOSPHORUS.

DIVERGENT REPORTS AS TO THE TURKISH CABINET—RUSSIAN DEPLETED REGIMENTS EMBARKING, BUT FULL ONES TAKING THEIR PLACES—ABANDONMENT OF THE EMBARKATION AT BUYUKDERE — PRESENCE OF THE BRITISH FLEET.

LONDON, April 8.—Constantinople advices are conflicting. Some say that Vefyk Pasha, President of the Council and Minister of the Interior, is about to resign on account of illness, and others say he will be forced to retire, and will be succeeded by Reouf Pasha, now War Minister, while Osman Pasha will succeed Reouf, both being in sympathy with Russia. One set of dispatches say a bona fide return home of Russian troops has commenced; another, that only depleted regiments are sent home to recruit, whose positions are immediately filled by fresh troops from the North. However, the general impression of the news seems less pro-Russian than of late, and there is a feeling here, and in the European colony at Constantinople, that the Russians have gone into voluntary bankruptcy before Register Little, with liabilities amounting to about $10,000, and assets, consisting of merchandise and book accounts, valued at $3,063. The largest creditors are D. A. Shotwell, $2,345; Tradesmen's Bank on accommodation paper, $1,526; Trustees of C. L. Ke nochan, $1,195.

Eight creditors of the firm of F. O. Boyd & Co., wholesale liquor-dealers, at No. 59 Broad-street, have filed a petition to have the firm adjudicated involuntary bankrupts, and the order is returnable on Saturday next. The claims of the petitioning creditors aggregate $11,603, the largest being the following: J. H. Gall & Co., $2,079; Fleischman & Co., $1,820; Spruch & Co., $1,400; Zell, Francis & Co., $1,304; Woolner Brothers, $1,300.

The schedules were filed yesterday in the matter of the assignment of John A. Hamann and Peter Koch, firm of Hamann & Koch, jewelers, of No. 9 Maiden-lane, to Pierre F. Tunison and Constantine Rosswog. Among the more important creditors are E. Straaburger, $2,195 49; Hodenpyl, Tunison & Co., $2,409 61; Hessels & Ludcke, $4,101 96; Durand & Co., $2,283 70; E. A. Jeonneret, $2,517 11; Gustav Braun, Eutaw, Ala., $4,879 78, and George Rickner, $5,758 50.

Seman Klous, senior partner of the firm of Seman Klous & Co., wholesale dealers in hatters' materials, at No. 468 Broome-street, has filed a voluntry petition in bankruptcy in Boston. Mr. Klous was heavily loaded with real estate, mainly in Boston, the depreciation in which and the pressure of his mortgage creditors were the causes of his bankruptcy. He made a fortune during the war, which he invested in real estate, and at one time he valued his property at $1,500,000. His real estate in Boston cost $600,000; at West Roxbury, $173,000; at Elizabeth, Perth Amboy, and New-Brunswick, N. J., $163,000. It is not known to what extent the firm will be affected by the bankruptcy proceedings, Mr. Klous being at present in Boston. His liabilities amount to $335,700, of which $76,132 is secured. $55,564 unsecured, and $10,300 priority debts. His unincumbered assets are valued at $76,132, consisting of merchandise, $30,000; accounts, $14,000; notes, $17,132; stocks, $15,000.

FORCED TO PAY TAXES.

HARRISBURG, Penn., April 8.—In Dauphin County Court to-day, Judge Pearson rendered decisions in two cases against the Columbia Conduit Company, which were sued by the State. The company resisted collection of a tax on their gross receipts, claiming it was not a transportation company. It also resisted a tax on its capital stock measured by the dividends, claiming that the losses sustained should be deducted from the amount of the dividends declared. The decisions were against the company in both cases. The taxes amount to over $150,000.

TRENTON MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

TRENTON, N. J., April 8.—The municipal election took place to-day. There was a small vote. The Democratic Mayor, D. B. Bodine, is elected, and the Republicans will retain control of the Council by a small majority. The vote on the balance of the city ticket is close, and the result will not be ascertained until morning.

BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENTS.

A BANKRUPT PRINCIPAL OF A CHICAGO SEMINARY—INSOLVENT SAVINGS BANKS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, April 8.—L. Delos Mansfield, Assistant Principal of the Dearborn Seminary, and formerly President and chief owner of the Rockland County Female Institute at Nyack, N. Y., filed a petition in bankruptcy to-day. His debts, chiefly due in New York, are as follows: Secured, $31,948 98, and unsecured, $42,103 98, besides $1,100 due on indorsed, and $2,530 45 on accommodation, paper. The nominal assets are personal property, $11,155 78; real estate, $6,000; shares in Rockland Institute, $5,500; life insurance, (hypothecated,) $10,000; bills and notes and accounts, $9,345 70; making a total of $42,000 48, but the assets are really worth very little. In February, 1874, the debtor made a voluntary assignment at Nyack for the benefit of his creditors, but the estate realized nothing. The depreciation in real estate is charged as the cause of his troubles.

BOSTON, April 5.—The Wellfleet (Mass.) Savings Bank, with deposits amounting to $422,163, and the South Boston Savings Bank, with deposits amounting to $1,565,962, finding themselves unable to meet the demands of their depositors, have been placed under the restrictions of the new Savings Bank law.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 8.—The recent suspension of the savings bank in Pawtucket causes so much disturbance in the minds of depositors in the other two institutions in the village, that to-day, at the request of the Trustees, Gov. Van Zandt appointed a commission to examine the Franklin and Pawtucket Institution for Savings, and probably a temporary injunction will be asked of the Supreme Court until the excitement is somewhat allayed.

LOCAL BUSINESS TROUBLES.

The schedules in the matter of the assignment of Samuel A. Magnus, dealer in glue, of No. 307 Pearl-street, show liabilities amounting to $28,313 87, nominal assets to the amount of $24,217 90, and real assets amounting to $10,958 48.

Schedules filed yesterday in the matter of the assignment of Slecke & Wannack, cigar-makers, of No. 6 Irvington-street, to William S. Kelley, show the liabilities of the assignors to be $12,508 79, their nominal assets $7,735 61, and their real assets $4,263 65.

The following assignments for the benefit of creditors were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday: Charles Evans to Charles C. Suydam, and Edward A. Kingsland and Thomas F. Callahan, firm of E. A. Kingsland & Co., stationers, of No. 51 Nassau-street, to John Foley.

Judge Blatchford yesterday appointed Register Little Receiver of the assets of the firm of John F. Henry, Curran & Co., on the application of the creditors, Mr. Dewey, the assignee, and the firm, in order that the goods may be sold. The meeting for the election of an Assignee in Bankruptcy, ordered to be held to-day, has been abandoned.

Register Allen has adjudicated Isidor Bloom, agent, a voluntary bankrupt, and has called a meeting of creditors to be held April 26. The liabilities are $15,500, and nominal assets $5,000. The largest claims are those of Henry Klugenstein, $3,000; B. Berlinger, $2,080; L. Manheim, $1,829; First National Bank of Jersey City, $1,000.

James A. Clark & Son, tailors, of No. 791 Broadway, have gone into voluntary bankruptcy before Register Little, with liabilities amounting to about $10,000, and assets, consisting of merchandise and book accounts, valued at $3,063. The largest creditors are D. A. Shotwell, $2,345; Tradesmen's Bank on accommodation paper, $1,526; Trustees of C. L. Ke nochan, $1,195.

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RUSSIAN MILITARY PRECAUTIONS.

GUARDING AGAINST AN AUSTRIAN ATTACK IN THE REAR—TROOPS MOVING INTO ROUMANIA—SHIPMENTS OF POWDER FROM GERMANY.

LONDON, April 8.—The movements of the Russian forces on the Danube and in Roumania seem to indicate a determination to prepare thoroughly against the contingency of an Austrian attack in the rear. All the passes over the Carpathians practicable for artillery and trains are covered by the positions which the Russians have just occupied. Telegrams from Silistria and Rustchuk say that Russian troops are constantly moving from Bulgaria into Roumania. The Roumanians are stated to be comparatively quiet again, the Government having successfully used Premier Bratiano's absence to secure the postponement of action about the protest against the treaty of San Stefano. Large shipments of powder from Dortmund, Prussia, into Russia are reported.

BRITISH WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

LOOKING FOR FOREIGN STEAMERS FOR TRANSPORTS—AVAILABILITY OF THE BENGAL CAVALRY.

LONDON, April 8.—Unauthentic reports come from Berlin and Paris that the British Agents at Spanish and German ports have been instructed to report what merchant steamers are available for immediate charter as transports.

A telegram from Calcutta points out that from the Bengal Cavalry alone it will be possible to draw 10,000 men without the slightest detriment to the Indian service. These are infinitely superior to the Cossacks in training, equipment, and organization.

THE REPUBLIC OF FRANCE.

RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS TO FILL FIFTEEN VACANCIES IN THE CHAMBER—FOURTEEN REPUBLICANS CHOSEN AND ONE SECOND BALLOT REQUIRED—DEATH OF MME. DUFAURE.

PARIS, April 8.—Fifteen supplementary elections to fill vacancies in the Chamber of Deputies caused by invalidations of the previous elections took place yesterday. Complete returns show that 14 Republicans were returned, and that one second ballot is necessary.

Mme. Dufaure, wife of M. Dufaure, the French Premier, is dead.

MISCELLANEOUS CABLE NEWS.

COTTON OPERATIVES AND MASTERS AT MANCHESTER IN CONFERENCE—THE END OF THE CUBAN REVOLT—RESTORING CONFISCATED PROPERTY.

LONDON, April 8.—A conference was held at Manchester to-day between representatives of the masters and operatives of the Lancashire cotton mills regarding the proposed 10 per cent. reduction in the latter's wages. The result is not yet known.

HAVANA, April 8.—The *Official Gazette* has published a decree by the Captain-General directing that, in conformity with the proclamation of the 28th of March, the restoration to its owners of all property embargoed for political offenses shall commence immediately. Orders have been given accordingly to the Director of Finances and all Governors of the island. Persons interested must apply to these authorities to obtain their property.

LONDON, April 9.—The Blackburn cotton masters appear to be wavering. Deputations of operatives yesterday protested against the reduction of 10 per cent. in wages. The majority of the masters replied that the mills would be closed unless a 5 per cent. reduction was agreed to.

BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENTS.

A BANKRUPT PRINCIPAL OF A CHICAGO SEMINARY—INSOLVENT SAVINGS BANKS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, April 8.—L. Delos Mansfield, Assistant Principal of the Dearborn Seminary, and formerly President and chief owner of the Rockland County Female Institute at Nyack, N. Y., filed a petition in bankruptcy to-day. His debts, chiefly due in New York, are as follows: Secured, $31,948 98, and unsecured, $42,103 98, besides $1,100 due on indorsed, and $2,530 45 on accommodation, paper. The nominal assets are personal property, $11,155 78; real estate, $6,000; shares in Rockland Institute, $5,500; life insurance, (hypothecated,) $10,000; bills and notes and accounts, $9,345 70; making a total of $42,000 48, but the assets are really worth very little. In February, 1874, the debtor made a voluntary assignment at Nyack for the benefit of his creditors, but the estate realized nothing. The depreciation in real estate is charged as the cause of his troubles.

BOSTON, April 5.—The Wellfleet (Mass.) Savings Bank, with deposits amounting to $422,163, and the South Boston Savings Bank, with deposits amounting to $1,565,962, finding themselves unable to meet the demands of their depositors, have been placed under the restrictions of the new Savings Bank law.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 8.—The recent suspension of the savings bank in Pawtucket causes so much disturbance in the minds of depositors in the other two institutions in the village, that to-day, at the request of the Trustees, Gov. Van Zandt appointed a commission to examine the Franklin and Pawtucket Institution for Savings, and probably a temporary injunction will be asked of the Supreme Court until the excitement is somewhat allayed.

LOCAL BUSINESS TROUBLES.

The schedules in the matter of the assignment of Samuel A. Magnus, dealer in glue, of No. 307 Pearl-street, show liabilities amounting to $28,313 87, nominal assets to the amount of $24,217 90, and real assets amounting to $10,958 48.

Schedules filed yesterday in the matter of the assignment of Slecke & Wannack, cigar-makers, of No. 6 Irvington-street, to William S. Kelley, show the liabilities of the assignors to be $12,508 79, their nominal assets $7,735 61, and their real assets $4,263 65.

The following assignments for the benefit of creditors were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday: Charles Evans to Charles C. Suydam, and Edward A. Kingsland and Thomas F. Callahan, firm of E. A. Kingsland & Co., stationers, of No. 51 Nassau-street, to John Foley.

Judge Blatchford yesterday appointed Register Little Receiver of the assets of the firm of John F. Henry, Curran & Co., on the application of the creditors, Mr. Dewey, the assignee, and the firm, in order that the goods may be sold. The meeting for the election of an Assignee in Bankruptcy, ordered to be held to-day, has been abandoned.

Register Allen has adjudicated Isidor Bloom, agent, a voluntary bankrupt, and has called a meeting of creditors to be held April 26. The liabilities are $15,500, and nominal assets $5,000. The largest claims are those of Henry Klugenstein, $3,000; B. Berlinger, $2,080; L. Manheim, $1,829; First National Bank of Jersey City, $1,000.

James A. Clark & Son, tailors, of No. 791 Broadway, have gone into voluntary bankruptcy before Register Little, with liabilities amounting to about $10,000, and assets, consisting of merchandise and book accounts, valued at $3,063. The largest creditors are D. A. Shotwell, $2,345; Tradesmen's Bank on accommodation paper, $1,526; Trustees of C. L. Ke nochan, $1,195.

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WASHINGTON.

A DOOR-KEEPER FROM EGYPT.

THE CONTEST IN THE HOUSE FOR THE VACANT OFFICE—LOYAL SERVICES REJECTED AND A TRAITOR REWARDED—GEN. FIELD, LATE OF THE KHEDIVE'S ARMY, ELECTED BY THE DEMOCRATS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The last act in the farce of selecting a Democratic Door-keeper was enacted to-day in the House to a large and appreciative audience, who distributed their applause among the principal actors with a discrimination and liberality which showed familiarity with the merits of the play and impartial admiration for the performers. The farce commenced immediately after the reading of the Journal, Gen. Butler taking the floor to advocate the claims of Gen. Shields. The Democrats were uneasy and apprehensive, evidently fearing that the Republicans had matured a plan of action that would result in annoying, if it did not actually defeat them. For this reason they showed no disposition to be aggressive, and throughout the day's discussion acted with unusual caution and reserve. When Gen. Butler sent to the Clerk's desk to be read a letter from Gen. Shields, the Democrats looked at him with painful astonishment, as they believed it was an acceptance of the candidature for Door-keeper. The Republicans, from the self-assumed manner of Gen. Butler, could not conceal their delight at this unexpected auxiliary to their campaign.

When it was discovered, however, that the letter simply solicited Mr. Butler to exert himself to have Gen. Shields' pension increased, there were many sighs of relief from the Democratic side. Mr. Butler acquitted himself to-day with more credit than upon Friday last, and made some good points in replying to the questions that were occasionally fired at him from the Democratic side. Mr. Yeates, of North Carolina, referred to the General's promise that he would vote for a Confederate soldier who had been wounded if Gen. Shields should not be elected, and asked him what was the difference between voting for Gen. Field against a Union soldier and Gen. Field against a civilian?

To this Gen. Butler replied that there was the difference between loyalty and treason. Gen. Shields was a brave Union officer, while Gen. Field, who had been educated at the expense of the country, was a traitor, and should have been hanged for his desertion of the cause he had been educated at the public expense to defend. He referred to the fact that after the rebellion Gen. Field expatriated himself and accepted service with the Khédive of Egypt, and he had no evidence that the General was not now a subject of the Khédive. Mr. Eden referred to the appointment of Gen. Longstreet by President Grant; but Gen. Butler retorted that Gen. Longstreet had not only repented, but had given works meet for repentance before he was appointed, while Gen. Field had not asked to have removed the political disabilities imposed by his act of treason until within the past two years, when he, perhaps, saw an opportunity of obtaining preferment under Democratic domination.

The debate continued for three hours in this vein, and was participated in by Messrs. Clymer, Cox, of New-York; Bragg and Crittenden, on the Democratic side, and Messrs. Frye and Hale, on the part of the Republicans, all the speakers eulogizing Gen. Shields, the Republicans insisting that he should be chosen Door-keeper, and the Democrats holding that he should receive a higher reward than that proposed, and calling upon the Republicans to introduce a measure to place him on the retired list of the Army, so that he would be permanently provided for. Finally, the previous question was ordered, and Gen. Field was elected, the vote standing: Field, 123; Shields, 101. Mr. Springer was the only Democrat who voted for Gen. Shields. After the Door-keeper was chosen, a bill was offered by Mr. Southard, of Ohio, to place Gen. Shields on the retired list of the Army with the rank of Brigadier-General, and this was passed under a suspension of the rules, only six votes being cast against it.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

THE WOOD TARIFF BILL—A VOTE ON THE PACIFIC RAILROAD SINKING FUND BILL PROBABLE TO-DAY—MORE BLUNDERING ECONOMY—BUTLER'S SMALL CURRENCY BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Mr. Wood will make an effort to-morrow to have the House take up the Tariff bill. If Mr. Atkins, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, is well enough to take charge of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, he will antagonize that bill with the Tariff, and ask the House to dispose of it before going on with Mr. Wood's bill. It is probable, however, that Mr. Wood will be given an opportunity to-morrow to deliver his speech explaining the provisions of his bill.

The Senate failed to reach a vote to-day upon the Pacific Railroad Sinking Fund bill, and unless Mr. Thurman can hold the Senate in a continuous session, a vote is not likely to be reached to-morrow. The Gould lobby are working hard to secure the adoption of the Blaine amendment, and the indications are that the vote on that proposition will be very close, with the chances in favor of its adoption. Mr. Thurman will make an effort to have a vote reached to-morrow, and will endeavor to hold the Senate together until the bill is disposed of.

Another exhibition of the bad management of the Democrats in their manipulation of the regular Appropriation bills has just been developed in the Patent Office. The appropriation for printing specifications and other matters for the Patent Office is exhausted, and unless the Deficiency bill, which is now hung up between the two houses, is speedily passed, it will be impossible to issue patents to inventors, and it may perhaps become necessary to suspend the publication of the Patent Office *Official Gazette*. In view of the fact that the Patent Office has covered into the Treasury a surplus of over $1,000,000, which sum has been collected from inventors, and the additional fact that the subscribers to the Patent Office *Official Gazette* have paid their subscriptions in advance, this deficiency is inexcusable on the part of Congress, and is worse than a blunder.

In the House to-day Gen. Butler brought forward his bill to supply what he calls a convenient currency, and which he explained and advocated in a recent speech during one of the night sessions. The bill provides for the issue of fractional notes of the denomination of 25 and 50 cents, and requires the Secretary of the Treasury to maintain $50,000,000 of such notes in permanent circulation. The other features of the bill are of the same wild character. He moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill, pending which motion the House adjourned with an emphatic yell that does not augur well for Butler's bill. The bill is left as the unfinished business, and will come up on Monday next.

THE WOOD TARIFF BILL.

THE TOTAL INCREASE AND DECREASE PROVIDED FOR—A DIFFERENCE OF OVER $9,000,000—HOW THE MATTER IS ARRANGED WITH REGARD TO PROTECTIVE EFFECT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The statement of the duties received in 1877 under the existing law and of the duties that would have been received under the bill reported from the Committee on Ways and Means, which statement was referred to in these dispatches last night as having been made by the Bureau of Statistics, takes up the schedules of the Tariff bill, and shows under each what would have been received under the new bill, and what was received under the existing law, and whether the new bill would increase or decrease the duties and how much. The following table will show the increase or decrease in the amount of duties imposed in each schedule by the new bill in comparison with the existing law:

Class or Groups.	Increase.	Decrease.
Cotton and cotton goods	.....	$2,001,460
Earths and earthenware	.....	479,943
Hemp, jute, &c.	.....	969,410
Liquors	$539,709	.....
Metals	.....	257,924
Provisions	2,732	.....
Sugars	4,158,906	.....
Silk and silk goods	.....	3,014,284
Spices	556,206	.....
Tobacco	31,791	.....
Wood	.....	287,362
Woolen goods and wool	.....	5,718,369
Sundries	1,243,472	.....
Total	$6,522,906	$12,728,743

It will be seen that the total increase provided for in the bill is something over $6,500,000, and the decrease is nearly $12,750,000. This makes a difference of over $6,000,000 in articles that are dutiable under the Wood bill; but besides this there are over $3,000,000 of duties stricken out entirely in the new bill on articles that are now dutiable. Adding these two amounts together the result is that the decrease from the receipts of 1877 would be $9,404,058.

It is interesting to note the arrangement of the increase and decrease of duties with respect to their protective effect. Over two-thirds of the increase is placed upon sugars, in order to protect this industry, which is growing up in the South. A million dollars is made up from liquors and spices, in about equal proportions, the latter being in the nature of duty on raw materials, which are used by the manufacturers of this country. The decrease of duty is found almost wholly upon three classes of goods which are manufactured in the North-eastern States: Upon cotton and cotton goods, over $2,000,000; on silk and silk goods, over $3,000,000, and on woolen goods and wool, nearly $6,000,000. Nearly half a million is also stricken from the earthenware and porcelain industries.

THE GETTYSBURG WAR CLAIMS.

CLAIMS FOR USE AND RENT OF CAMPING GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS FOR HOSPITALS BEFORE AND AFTER THE BATTLE REJECTED BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The following decision from the Treasury Department, regarding the Gettysburg claims, has just been rendered:

To the Secretary:

These claims, 16 in number, filed in the Autumn of 1875, are for the use and rent of camping and parking ground for troops, and for buildings used in the Summer of 1863, near the field of the battle of Gettysburg. Upon the examination of the claims by the Third Auditor, on April 6, 1876, he recommended an investigation of them, and they were referred by Secretary Bristow to the Department of Justice for that purpose. They were returned on April 3, 1878, by the Attorney-General to the Secretary of the Treasury, with the information that they had been referred to the District Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and that it had been impossible for him to make a satisfactory examination of them, and suggesting that an investigation be made by a special agent, or by some one living in the vicinity. One of the claims is for the use of camping grounds for our Army, just before the battle. Another is for the use of buildings occupied first by the rebels as a hospital for their wounded, and the next day by our own troops for the same purpose. All of them are for purposes directly connected with the battle. The land and buildings were taken by our Army without license or contract on the part of the owner, and the records of the War Department show no action upon the subject. I think these cases are governed by the following principles: The Government has the right, in the conduct of war, to use, occupy, or destroy any and all the property, real or personal, of any citizen, loyal or disloyal

THE METHODIST COUNCILS.

BOTH CONFERENCES STILL AT WORK.

VARIOUS CHURCH INTERESTS DISCUSSED—APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES—MEMORIAL SERVICES IN HONOR OF DEAD MEMBERS—A CONNECTICUT CHURCH RUINED BY RUM-SELLING MEMBERS—THE EXCISE LAW APPROVED—CONFERENCE BOUNDARIES.

The New-York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church continued its deliberations yesterday at St. Luke's Church. An attempt was made to revive the question of the indebtedness of Rev. Dr. Stodardt, a superannuated preacher, but the action taken on Saturday, referring the matter to the Troy Conference, was sustained. The Presiding Elder of the New-York District reported that the land and house given by Thomas H. Suckley for the purpose of a home for superannuated preachers was in a condition for immediate occupancy. The Conference accepted the gift, and passed a resolution of thanks to the donor. In behalf of the Committee on Sunday-schools Rev. Dr. Adams reported that the increase in the number of Sunday-schools during the year had been 400. There are now, according to the report, 19,872 Sunday-schools in the church, with 1,511,022 scholars, in charge of 212,333 officers and teachers. Question No. 20—"Where and when shall the next Conference be held"—was disposed of by the adoption of a resolution to hold the next session at Trinity Church, Newburg. The following gentlemen were granted supernumerary relations to the Conference: Revs. J. F. McClellan, F. W. Andrews, C. M. Eggleston, W. W. Sever, and C. S. Harrow. W. J. Ives was placed on the superannuated list. Rev. Dr. Russ, of the Freedmen's Aid Society, addressed the Conference, reviewing the condition of the Southern freedmen, and appealing for aid in spreading the truths of Methodism among them.

The following named members were appointed as the Examining Committees for the next session: First year—W. F. Hatfield, F. M. North, O. R. Bonton, J. L. Gamble, and A. M. Osbon. Second year—R. Wheatley, J. H. Phillips, J. N. Bohlman, George Clarke, C. W. Millard. Third year—G. Draper, D. Buck, G. E. Stowbridge, H. H. Birkins, and W. F. Brush. Fourth year—W. H. Ferris, G. N. Pratt, G. S. Hare, G. Van Alstyne, and T. Lamont. For Admission on Trial—M. S. Terry, J. A. Edmonds, V. N. Traver, H. M. Ackerly, and J. B. Henry. For Local Deacons or Elders' Orders—W. P. Abbott, S. Fitch, G. B. Clark, J. K. Wardle, and I. H. King. Missionary Sermon—E. S. Osbon; Alternate—E. H. Hannaburgh. A special committee of five, appointed on Saturday to converse with George H. Smith, a candidate for full membership, relative to certain views entertained by him, reported in favor of admitting him.

Dr. Phillips, of the Methodist Book Concern, was then introduced, and spoke relative to the work of that institution.

Rev. A. J. Palmer, Pastor of the Eighty-sixth-Street Church, announced that a member of the Legislature connected with his church had requested him to ascertain the sense of the Conference relative to the proposed repeal of the law permitting women to vote at church elections. Mr. Palmer and Drs. Osbon and Hermann offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the New-York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church that the law by which the word "male" was stricken from the law incorporating religious societies (the effect of which was to permit women to vote in Church elections) should not be repealed.

The Conference unanimously adopted the resolution. The question of church records and statistics was next discussed, a series of resolutions being presented for the concurrence of the Conference. One—providing that members of churches absent for more than two years should be marked on the list as removed without certificate—was tabled. Another—that the estimates of church property be reported on the basis of the money value—was voted down with a negative. A resolution to report the whole indebtedness of churches was adopted.

The Committee on Temperance reported a series of resolutions reciting that the cause of temperance has not for years had so promising an outlook as at the present time, Methodists cannot afford to relax their efforts; that a most cheering omen is the fact that prominent advocates of the cause recognize the importance of combining the gospel with temperance work; that the rigid enforcement of the present Excise law and the Civil Damage law will relieve suffering, check vice, lessen taxes, and that Pastors be urged to regard the recommendation of the General Conference in reference to the use of unfermented wine for sacramental purposes. The resolutions were adopted.

In the afternoon memorial services were held. Rev. Dr. Foss, President of the Wesleyan University, presiding. After prayer by Rev. Z. N. Lewis and reading from Proverbs by Rev. Dr. Clifton, biographical sketches of the following deceased clergymen were read: Rev. James H. Romer, born in Greene County, N. Y., 1793, died at Kingston, N. Y., 1877: Rev. Andrew R. Burroughs, born at Stamford, N. Y., 1839, died at Peekskill, N. Y., 1877; Rev. Thomas Sparks, born at Hereford, England, 1790, died at Newcastle, N. Y., 1877; Rev. O. G. Hedstrom, born in Sweden, 1811, died in New-York 1877; Rev. A. Culver, born 1842, died 1877; Rev. William Hall, born in Sullivan County 1829, died at West Hurley, N. Y., 1877. A memoir of Mrs. A. M. Osbon, wife of Rev. Dr. Osbon, was read by Rev. Dr. Osbon.

The session of the New-York East Methodist Conference was opened at 9 o'clock A. M. in the First-Place Methodist Church, Brooklyn, with devotional exercises, the business of the day commencing with the report of Rev. W. T. Hill, Presiding Elder of the New-Haven District, which comprises all the territory between the Massachusetts line, Long Island Sound, and the Housatonic and Connecticut Rivers. The district contains 80 churches, 36 parsonages, 53 preachers, and 63 local preachers. Mr. Hill told the story of the church at West Granby, Conn., and how they came to lose the church property. There were eight distilleries in the neighborhood which were owned by members and Stewards of the church. They manufactured cider brandy, and sold it at wholesale and retail. New Stewards were appointed, but the Pastor was powerless to stop the traffic. The Quarterly Conference called the Stewards before them, and placed the most insolent one on trial. Among his defenders were eight of the brethren, and one of these was the class-leader. The Steward was acquitted by a majority of one vote, and the property was taken by the men engaged in the liquor business. The Pastor had received a mere pittance, and he and his family had suffered many indignities. The Conference called the Stewards before them, and in need of immediate assistance. Some of the churches were now able to support preachers, and 23 of them had given notice that they must be supplied with local preachers. Resolutions to this effect were made. Methodism was doomed in those localities. He again called attention to the case of Rev. William E. Tompkins, who had suffered so severely on account of his temperance principles at West Granby. The brother only received $199 64 last year, and part of that was in poor hay, part in slops, and part in money. He had a wife and two children, and was $300 in debt. Another brother was in debt and had nothing, and two more needed assistance. A collection was then taken up for the benefit of these brethren, in which $402 was raised.

Rev. Dr. Curry addressed the Conference relegard to the minute passed by the New-York Conference on Feb. 22, 1877, favoring the readjustment of the boundaries of the Conference. He moved the appointment of a committee to confer with a committee from the New-York Conference on the subject. Rev. J. L. Gilder offered, as a substitute, a resolution that a committee of five ministers and five laymen be appointed to meet a committee of the New-York Conference in regard to the abolition of the line which divides the City of New-York into two Conferences with a view to making New-York City one Conference and Brooklyn and the adjoining territory another. After debate the substitute was adopted, and Rev. Drs. Curry, Gilder, Woodruff, Buckley, and Merwin, and Messrs. George J. Hamilton, Samuel Booth, Oliver Hoyt, George Reynolds, and —— Hallett, were appointed as such committee.

The remainder of the session was taken up with the discussion of the resolution offered by Rev. G. W. Woodruff, on Conference relations, the object of the proposed committee being to define the relations of superannuated and supernumerary preachers. The resolution was finally adopted, and the Chair appointed a committee as follows: Rev. William McAllister, Rev. Thomas Burch, Rev. Benjamin Pillsbury, Rev. C. N. Sims, Rev. J. B. Merwin, Rev. J. C. Hill, Rev. L. P. Ferry, and Rev. D. A. Goodsell. After the admission of Rev. Hanna G. Rom and Rev. John Gallagher to Deacons' orders, and the granting of the request of Rev. Dr. Willis to be placed on the supernumerary list on account of ill health, the Conference adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.

At 2 P. M. a memorial session was held, in honor of Rev. Charles B. Swing, Rev. Alonzo B. Pulling, and Rev. E. E. Griswold, who died during last year. The anniversary of the Temperance Union of Christian Women of Brooklyn was celebrated later.

THE GERMAN METHODISTS.

CONFERENCE OF THE EASTERN CHURCH—DEBT OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY—APPOINTMENTS BY THE BISHOP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 8.—Among the Methodist Episcopal Conferences now closing in this State that of the Eastern German Church is of importance. It has been in session for four or five days, its presiding officer being Bishop Simpson, of Philadelphia. The total collections for the Missionary Society during the past year was reported at $2,758, a decrease of $297 from last year's collections. The present debt of the Missionary Society is $170,000. During this session an annuity of $50 each was voted from the Conference eainment fund to the respective widows of Revs. J. G. Lyon, W. Schwarz, and J. Sutter. To-day the last session of the Conference took place. The Treasurer of the Orphan Asylum at Berea, Ill., represented that institution, stating that the contributions the past year had amounted to $10,000. As the closing hour to-day the following appointments were made:

New-York District—Presiding Elder, Lou's Wallon. New-York City: Second-Street Church, J. W. Freund; Fortieth-Street, Jacob Kolb; St. Paul's Mission, W. H. Kurth; One Hundred and Fifty-sixth-Street, to be supplied; Port Mission, J. F. Seidell. Brooklyn: Wyckoff-Street, G. Jost; Lorimer-Street, G. Abele; Yates-Place, P. Haendiger; Jerusalem, to be supplied. Mount Vernon and New-Rochelle, J. V. Wolf. New-Haven, F. Gleuke. Hartford, F. W. Bosse. Turner's Falls and Greenfield, A. Flamman. Boston, C. F. Grimm. Lawrence, F. W. Hopman. Poughkeepsie, J. Flad. Troy, F. G. Gratz. Schenectady, —— Dastlander. Fort Hunter, Jacob Kindler.

Philadelphia District—H. Kastendiek, Presiding Elder. Philadelphia: Gerard-Avenue, C. H. Hoffrogge; York-Street, C. Brorkmeyer. Baltimore: Broadway, J. G. Lutz; Pennsylvania-Avenue, F. Rey; Light-Street, J. C. Groth; Harford-Avenue, John Lange. Elizabeth, to be supplied. Newark: Emanuel, J. C. Deininger; Newark Mission, J. Boeseckar. Hudson and Jersey City, G. J. Woerz. Hoboken and Tappan, C. Reuss.

Jeffersonville District—Presiding Elder, N. Gresregen. Scranton, F. W. Dinger. Rochester, G. H. Mayer; Rochester Circuit, Peregrin Konig. Buffalo, J. J. Messmer; North Buffalo and Sweet Home, Ph. Stahl.

Buffalo District—Casper Scherff, Presiding Elder; Dunkirk and Fredonia, W. Schlisster; Angelica Circuit, A. Grobe.

F. W. Fiorken, Tenn Maschoff, Nicola S. Vlaeff, and Stefan Getchoff are to go as missionaries to Bulgaria. This afternoon, on invitation of Matthew Vassar, the members of the Conference visited Vassar College and spent the remainder of the day there, all departing for their homes on the early evening trains.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE WOOD TARIFF BILL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Referring to the analysis of Mr. Wood's Tariff bill made by the Bureau of Statistics and published this morning under your Washington correspondence, we beg to say their estimate is very wide of the mark. For your readers guidance we give a copy of the bureau statement on which the bureau base their figures:

Class.	Schedule.	Receipts in 1877.	Estimated net receipts proposed by bill.	Increase.	Decrease.
A	Sugars	$35,024,085	$118,119,149	$80,522,008	$12,728,743
B	Molasses				
C	Teas				
D	Coffees				
E	Tobacco				
F	Spices				
G	Provisions				
H	Liquors				
I	Silks				
J	Wool and Woollens				
K	Cottons				
L	Metals				
M	Earthenware, &c.				
O	Sundries				
Total		$123,246,745	$126,926,747	$3,680,002	

Total revenue received in 1877	$123,223,206
Total revenue as above list	125,024,985
Not provided for	$3,198,221
Deduct above not decrease	6,205,837
Estimated reduction of revenue under proposed bill	$9,404,058

Their argument seems to be that if $13,000,000 were raised from, say, silks, at a duty of 60 per cent., $26,000,000 would be raised at 120 per cent., and only $6,500,000 at 30 per cent. duty. They forget the higher and more prohibitive the duty the less quantity of goods can be imported, and the lower the duty a correspondingly larger quantity would be used. On woolens, they say, for 1877 the revenue was over $20,000,000, and under the proposed bill would only be $14,500,000. This is really absurd. Under the present law the duty on the lower grades of woolens runs from 150 to 350 per cent. ad valorem, which rates are simply prohibitory—and the Government do not receive a revenue. Under Mr. Wood's proposed bill assessing a uniform duty of 50 per cent ad valorem thousands of pieces of low-priced heavy woolens, suited to the farmer and working man, would be imported, and the revenue from woolens increased at least $7,500,000, instead of a reduction of $5,500,000. The same thing will apply to many of the other schedules, and we are satisfied that the revenue for the fiscal year after the bill goes into effect will be from $10,000,000 to $12,000,000 more than under the present bill, instead of a decrease of $9,000,000.

IMPORTER.

NEW-YORK, Monday, April 8, 1878.

THE MUNICIPAL SALARIES BILL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The criticisms made in your leading editorial of the 7th inst. upon the Municipal Salary bill, which has just passed the Assembly, are just, if the bill does not provide for such a general and impartial reduction of salaries and removal of sinecures in office as the public interest will admit of, and in the shortest possible time. Whatever omissions of this nature have been made in the bill should be at once supplied. When this is done, are not the principles of this bill among the favorite methods of reform advocated by your paper for treating our City abuses? Should a feeling of hostility to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, as now constituted, or any member of it, deprive the City of the advantages of at least the trial of a measure so sound in principle and so generally demanded? The principles of this bill as a called-for and effectual measure of Municipal reform is one thing, and the present *personnel* of its proposed administration is another, although an important thing. The object of the bill is to give power to the government of this City to adjust the number and compensation of its officers and employes to the changed circumstances of the times and the real requirements of the public service. These salaries constitute one-third of the whole expenses of the City Government, including the interest account and the redemption of bonds. This is twothirds greater than the same class of expenditures were in 1860 (which expenses were at that time one-third more than was required,) when the population was not more than 200,000 less than now, when nearly an equal amount of business was done in the City, with far greater ability to pay taxes than now, and with the expenses of living fully equal to the present. The retrenchment of these salary expenses and the diminution of the sources of public corruption which these sinecure offices and excessive salaries give rise to are the practical ends sought for by the real promoters and friends of this bill. The power of regulating salaries and appointments is now exercised by the Legislature of the State, which assumes no responsibility in the administration of the government of the City—simply making its laws. The proposition is to give to the Municipal authorities, who are charged with the responsibilities of administration, the power to correct abuses in this department of the Government, under the best safe-guards that correct principles of legislation admit of, for these reasons, among many others: First—That sound principles of government require that public responsibilities should be based upon adequate powers. The City Government under existing laws has no control over two-thirds of the salaries of its officials. This furnishes a valid excuse for the heads of the Government to the other side, if such can be called abuses, however well disposed they may be to correct them. Second—That it will give citizens who are interested in securing good government for this City the advantage of dealing directly with the City authorities, rather than with the Legislature, in enforcing right action in the appointment of City officials and fixing their compensation. The distance of the seat of the Legislature from this City, the ignorance of the great body even of intelligent legislators in the real condition of public affairs here, the difficulty of producing a correct sentiment under the concentrating and minister influence of interested parties, and the want of familiarity of most of our citizens with the complicated methods of conducting legislation, practically place the shaping of legislation for this City entirely in the hands of the Legislature at Albany, too, is manipulated largely by the committees that have the first consideration of measures presented to the Legislature. The influence of the committees that have charge of City affairs are not always or generally friendly to the best interests of this City. Partisan, personal, and jobbing interests are usually most influential over their action. The log-rolling practices of the Legislature greatly increase this difficulty of securing such legislation as the best good of this City required. The retrenchment of patronage is of as much importance to all these log-rolling and jobbing interests. On the other hand, the operations of the City Government must come directly under the eye of those immediately affected by it. Its wrong and right doings are brought home directly to those who have the power to create and to summarily remove this Government. The absolute publicity now required by law of all the transactions of the Government and the special powers given to private citizens to redress by law official wrong-doing bring the management of public affairs within the easy and effectual control of a few right-minded and public-spirited citizens.

The third reason for putting the power to regulate salaries and offices into the hands of the City officials is by these means to arouse the responsible electors of this City to put such men in office as can safely be intrusted with such an enlargement of their powers. This exercise of the inherent duties of citizenship is an effectual and the only effectual remedy of Municipal abuses.

An existing board, composed of officers most responsible for the good government of the City, and who, from the nature of their offices, are supposed to be best acquainted with its necessities, has been selected to exercise these functions by the Legislature. The terms of three of the members of this Board expire with the present year. The places of the Mayor and the President of the Common Council are to be filled by election, and the incoming Mayor will appoint the third member. It is therefore in the power of the people of this City to put such men in the majority of this board as they choose. But it is objected that it is the domineering power of the remaining member of the Board—the Controller—that makes the increase of the powers of this board proposed in this bill so dangerous; that this power is sought by him with hypocritical professions, that by it he may subject to himself the entire government of the City, rewarding his supporters and driving from office his opponents. All this, however, would be such gross malfeasance as not only justify but to require the Mayor to remove him from office. Is it to be supposed that the electors of this City, with their eyes open to the consequences, will put a Mayor in office who can either manage by or by malign a conspirator or will permit him to remain in office? or that citizens or tax-payers who have labored to bring about this measure of relief from the public burdens and corruption will look on indifferently while they are robbed of its benefits with the legal and moral power in their hands to prevent it? B.

MEDICAL EDUCATION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An article in your paper of Friday, in regard to unqualified practitioners, gives forth the information that a bill has been prepared and is now before the Legislature, entitled, "An act to better regulate the practice of physic and surgery in the State of New-York." The gist of the bill is that no one shall practice medicine unless he is a graduate of an incorporated medical college. This is all right as far as it goes, but a very important amendment needs to be added to the effect that hereafter no one shall be allowed to enter a medical college as a student except he is a graduate of a classical college, or, at least, has an academic education. "Eminent physicians of the State" would be wise to press this addition if they ever hope to stand on the same footing with their European colleagues. MEDICUS.

THE PETROLEUM TRADE.

A REVOLUTION IN THE METHODS OF DOING BUSINESS—ADOPTION OF A SERIES OF NEW RULES—CLASSIFICATION OF THE CRUDE PRODUCT ACCORDING TO LOCALITIES.

There was an unusually large attendance of the petroleum trade of the Produce Exchange in the Managers' rooms yesterday afternoon, to take action on the new rules. These rules change the entire method of doing business from first to last. The committee that devised them have been in session for over two months past, and have evidently expended an immense amount of labor on them. They are 57 in number. The Chairman, in introducing the subject yesterday, alluded to a circular which had been privately circulated among a special interest urging opposition. He said the committee had been compelled to make concessions all around, and it was not to be expected that the rules would be perfectly satisfactory to everybody. Fairness and directness had been sought. On motion, the rules were then taken up in section and, with a few changes here and there, adopted. The principal changes in the new rules may be summarized as follows: Provision is made for the appointment of a Quotation Committee of three members, to whom is given full discretion in making daily quotations. The gravity of crude petroleum shall be from 43° to 48° Beaumé. It is divided into three classes: First, the Bradford, Butler, Clarion, Armstrong, and Venango Counties, Penn., excepting Bullion District; second, that of Warren, Tidioute, Fagundas, and Garland Districts, Penn.; third, that of Bullion District, Venango County, and Bradford District, McKean County, Penn., and Limestone District, Cattaraugus County, N. Y. Crude and refined petroleum in barrels shall be sold by weight at the rate of 6 pounds to the gallon. In the absence of stipulation first-class crude petroleum only shall constitute a good delivery. When crude petroleum of a lower class is mixed with that of a higher class the mixture shall be excluded from the higher class. In the absence of stipulation crude petroleum shall be delivered in refined petroleum barrels whose last contents was crude or refined petroleum, and in barrels containing refined petroleum and naphtha shall be painted blue, with white heads, and well gined. All tares shall be weighed by half pounds, and all gross weight by pounds. Barrels shall be made of well-seasoned white oak timber, and have not less than six iron hoops 1½ inches wide, excepting the chime hoops, which shall be 1¾ inches wide. When the gross weight is over 405 pounds the bilge hoops shall be 1¾ inches wide, and of No. 16 gauge English standard. The average shortage found on a portion of not less than 10 per cent. shall be taken as the average amount to be deducted from the lot. The gravity of residuum shall be from 160 to 180 Beaumé. Residuum, when sold in barrels, shall be sold by weight, at the rate of 7½ pounds, net, per gallon. Unless otherwise stipulated, empty barrels shall be understood to have last contained either refined petroleum or naphtha.

Barrels shall be classified as follows: First, all fit to carry refined petroleum or naphtha; second, all fit for crude petroleum only; third, for refined or naphtha; third, all fit for residuum only. Barrels injured by sand, mold, or water, shall drop a class. The term, "as they run," shall apply to condition of cooperage only. Barrels which have carried crude petroleum and have been steamed out after shipment, to Europe and used for refined oil, shall be placed in the second classification. Empty barrels shall have six hoops, and be delivered in form. On reinspection buyers must receive and pay for barrels improperly rejected. All settlements for contracts for refined petroleum or naphtha shall be on the following basis: Barrels, 50 gallons; bulk, 45 gallons; and for crude petroleum, barrels, 48 gallons; bulk, 42 gallons. The delivery must be on a vessel which vessels of at least 4,500 barrels' capacity can load. After notice of readiness to deliver sellers may commence delivering on one day's further notice, and may continue delivering until completed such approximate quantity per day as would serve to fill the vessel in the stipulated lay days. Acceptance of goods on delivery by buyer's inspector shall be acknowledgment that the goods are in accordance with the contract. When goods are delivered by buyer's order the seller's risk shall end on delivery to the ship's tackle, and the latter may require evidence that the goods are insured until paid for. All deliveries shall be made before 5 o'clock P. M. Original deliveries shall be made before 4 P. M. In determining the capacity of a vessel, five full gallons capacity in case of crude of refined petroleum and naphtha, of 48 net gallons capacity in case of crude petroleum, and of 45 net gallons capacity in case of residuum shall be the basis for settlement. Inspectors shall attend to work promptly, and, in case of rejection, notify the seller immediately that he may replace the rejected goods. In case of dispute between the buyer's inspector and seller in consequence of rejection, the latter shall have the right to name another inspector, and if the two cannot agree they shall name a third. A majority of the three shall decide, and the umpire shall grant a certificate. Inspectors shall have the right to require barrels to be filled with refined petroleum at least 12 hours before the goods are tendered for inspection. Most of the present rules remain in force, nearly all the above being additions. A number of forms covering all sorts of contracts under the new rules are appended. The changes will now go to the Board of Managers for approval.

A SUIT TO RECOVER DOWER RIGHTS.

The suits of Mrs. David Holyworth to recover her dower rights in property in Newark, N. J., which her husband had owned, have been attended with partial success. Her husband deserted her in Germany, and, coming to this country, married again. He embarked in business as a brewer, and amassed a fortune. Reverses overtook him, and he sold his real estate, piece by piece, till it had passed out of his hands. Removing thence to Piermont, Rockland County, N. Y., he opened a saloon, but his business did not prosper, and he was soon said to be in absolute want. His deserted wife followed him to this country and learned of his wealth and of his subsequent misfortunes. She claimed that as she had not joined in the deeds by which her husband transferred his real estate she was still entitled to a dower in the property, and brought suits to secure her rights. She has received from Franz J. Kastner, the holder of a small part of property formerly the property of her husband, $500 in settlement of her claim against him, and the suits against the other holders will be vigorously pressed.

CREEDMOOR RIFLE MATTERS.

Mr. George S. Schermerhorn, Jr., Secretary of the National Rifle Association, received a letter yesterday from Sir Edmund St. John Mildmay, Secretary of the National Rifle Association of Great Britain, in which he says: "The Council of the National Rifle Association beg to request that you will be so good as to convey their thanks, on behalf of their association, to your Board of Directors for their kindness in sending them a notification of the contest" for the Centennial trophy at Creedmoor next September, "and at the same time express their regret that the National Rifle Association will not be able to send a team this year to have the honor of competing for the trophy."

The Seventh Regiment Rifle Club will open its season of rifle practice at Creedmoor next Saturday, at 3 P. M., with a competition for "The Rifles." The conditions are: Distance, 200 yards; seven shots; best of all scores.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION....April 8.

SUMMARY.

The credentials of George H. Pendleton as Senator from Ohio from March 4, 1879, were presented in the Senate. A joint resolution for a commission to negotiate a treaty with Corea was introduced. The bill providing for a public building in Topeka, Kan., was amended by limiting the cost to $200,000, and passed. The bill to remove restrictions against the enlisting of colored soldiers was discussed, without action. The Pacific Railroad sinking fund debate was resumed, and continued through the session. Mr. Thurman said he would ask the Senate to finish the bill to-morrow.

The House decided, by 219 to 4, that Mr. Butler's resolution to proceed to the election of a Door-keeper was a privileged question. After a long debate, Gen. Field, the nominee of the Democratic caucus, was elected, and took the modified oath. A bill was then passed, under suspension of the rules, authorizing the President to appoint Gen. Shields a Brigadier-General on the retired list, with pay from the date of passage of the bill. The Post Office Appropriation bill was reported and referred to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Butler moved to suspend the rules and pass his Fractional Currency bill, but without voting the House adjourned.

SENATE.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate the credentials of George H. Pendleton as a Senator from Ohio, from March 4, 1879. Laid on the table.

RESTRICTION ON ENLISTING COLORED SOLDIERS.

On motion of Mr. BURNSIDE, of Rhode Island, the bill to remove all restrictions now existing in regard to the enlistment of colored citizens in any arm of the United States Army, was taken up.

After considerable discussion the morning hour expired, and the bill went over.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD SINKING FUND.

The Pacific Railroad Sinking Fund bill came up as unfinished business.

Mr. BLAINE formally offered his amendment to the twelfth section of the bill, striking out the words "reserving the right to alter, amend, or repeal," and insert "but so long as said Central Pacific and Union Pacific Railroad Companies shall faithfully comply with the provisions of the said act of 1862 and 1864, and of this act relating to payments to the United States on account of the bonds advanced and of the sinking fund to be established as aforesaid, such compliance shall be deemed and taken as sufficient to meet the obligations of said companies on account of such bonds prior to the maturity thereof." He then proceeded to argue in support of it.

Mr. KERNAN advocated the Judiciary Committee's bill, claiming that the Government had an unquestionable right to alter, amend, or repeal the acts, and denied that there was any breach of the contract proposed. The grants were made to secure the execution of a great undertaking for the benefit of the country, and to secure a faithful execution of the contract and a proper administration of that undertaking the control was reserved to the Government. Mr. Kernan cited a case where the State of New-York had passed in 1844 a general banking law containing a clause reserving the right to alter or amend, under which a bank was organized, which, in 1857, failed. In 1849 the act above referred to was amended, making individual stockholders liable for debts of the bank. The court of the State and the Supreme Court of the United States had held that this second act was constitutional.

Mr. EDMUNDS obtained the floor, but gave way to Mr. THURMAN, who said a number of Senators had gone away, some of them not feeling well, and he had said he would not ask a vote on any of the propositions to-day, but that he would ask the Senate to finish the bill to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. CONKLING the Senate then, at 4:10 o'clock, went into executive session, and, when the doors were reopened at 4:30 o'clock, adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE ELECTION OF A DOOR-KEEPER.

Immediately after the reading of the Journal the SPEAKER said that the first question in order was whether the resolution presented on Friday last by Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, relating to the election of Door-keeper, presented a question of privilege. The House, by a viva voce vote, decided that it did; but Mr. Conger, of Michigan, thought that as the action of the House would establish a precedent it would be better to take the vote by yeas and nays, and they were therefore ordered, and resulted—yeas 219, nays 4. The negative votes were cast by Messrs. Bland, of Missouri, Mills and Throckmorton, of Texas, and Young, of Tennessee.

The SPEAKER stated that the resolution was before the House. It proposes that the House proceed to the election of a Door-keeper, and that the true Union mainsled soldier, Brig.-Gen. James Shields, of Missouri, be chosen to that office.

Mr. CLYMER, of Pennsylvania, asked to offer a substitute expressing simply that the House proceed to the election of a Door-keeper.

The CLERK sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter to himself from Gen. Shields, asking him when the Senate bill increasing his pension to $50 a month should come before the House to try and make it $100, stating that others who had suffered less and not done more, were on the list, and that this kind act would not injure him [Mr. Butler] in New-England.

Mr. MORRILL, of Illinois, asked if Gen. Shields would not be better suited to fill the position of Postmaster-General than that of Doorkeeper of the House, and if Mr. Butler could not succeed with this Administration getting him into that office?

Mr. BUTLER—I do not have the proper influences with the Administration to nominate a Postmaster-General. Those who do have nominated as Postmaster-General a Confederate General—a very good man; and it seems that is the desire of the present House of Representatives, because it is the same sort of man that the other side now nominate for Doorkeeper; so that the President and House of Representatives seem agreed upon this question. I do not. [Laughter.] Now, against this nomination of Gen. Shields there is a nomination pending of a gentleman named Field, a good, true, loyal Confederate soldier, who did his duty, as he understood it, faithfully and well; who fought well—I happen to know an occasion where he fought well. I have not a word to say against his services for his country, as he chose it, but it was not for my country, and therefore I cannot reward that servant.

Mr. YEATES—Why do you say that, as Gen. Field did not fight for your country you cannot support him?

Mr. BUTLER—It is the difference between loyalty to the flag and the Government which educated him and brought him up and treason to that flag. [Applause on the Republican side.] for which treason he ought to have been hanged. [Laughter.] By all laws, human and divine, he ought to have been executed; but the clemency of the country saved him from that penalty, and I have the unfortunate pre-eminence of being about the only man who ever did enforce that penalty, and I attach to it the value of the highest honor this country to seek another. He made himself the servant of an Egyptian Prince; a subject of the Sultan of Turkey—because the Sultan of Turkey does not allow any man to go into his army who does not renounce allegiance to him, and most of them have to swear allegiance to the Prophet Mahomet before they get in. Now, within the last two months we have relieved the political disabilities of the Gen. Field, and, having relieved those disabilities, I am waiting before I vote for him to hear whether the Sultan of Turkey or the Khédive of Egypt has removed his disabilities as their subject. I do not want a man who forsakes the flag of his country and get pardoned, and then forswear the whole of his country and take service under a foreign Prince, and then return hot-footed from that service to be made a Door-keeper in the House of Representatives.

Mr. HUNTON said that Gen. Field went to Egypt and accepted service under contract. The same contract which Gen. Shields signed was signed by other officers of the Federal Army, two of whom are now in the Army of the United States, and he presumed that these officers did not forfeit any citizenship or allegiance to the Government by this contract with the Khédive. In the contract entered into between those officers and the Khédive it is stipulated that they shall serve the Khédive in any war against his enemies, unless there should become complications and war with the United States of America, in which case they were relieved from service.

Mr. BUTLER—Now, Mr Speaker, I will address myself to that. Four gentlemen, it is said, one of them a surgeon, took a contract to serve the Khédive, and got leave from this Government to go and do it for one year. They being young and subordinate officers I distinguish Mr. Field's case from them in all respects. First, did he ask leave of the President of the United States to go out and expatriate himself and serve for a year? There is no evidence of that. Did he get leave? Was he a citizen of the United States at the time he left, four years ago? He was not. My friend from Virginia says he did not violate his allegiance by going out there. No; I think he did not. He had no allegiance to violate. He had broken it and forfeited it. He did not ask leave to serve for a year; but he asked leave to serve, and did serve, the Khédive in a high office just as long as he chose, or just as long as the Khédive chose to have him. Now, where is Mr. Field's contract? There is none; no contracts are apparently good and very proper; but where is the contract between Mr. Field and the Khédive? Where is it? Why bring up these young men's contracts? They are not to the point. Gentlemen of the other side, I ask you in closing not to do this thing. We are a little sore yet, some of us up North. There are a great many graves dotting the hillsides of all our villages, with the green sod growing over them, which we are going to decorate on the 30th of May next—the graves of men who fought to save the Union. Do not send the sobbing widows and weeping orphans of their husbands' and fathers' graves with the idea that their comrade has been put behind those who led the army that killed those husbands and fathers. Do not press us so fast; we are willing to go pretty soon. Be a little tender with us for a while; we have not got quite to that point yet. I speak in all friendliness. I have never before attempted to say a word in this House on this question, but you, men of the North, that this seems a small matter; but so was the first gun fired at Sumter; it did no harm, but it lit up a flame which almost destroyed our country, the effects of which we still feel. Men of Pennsylvania, so true, so stunned to the flag in the time of peril, let me say to you that this will light up among the glorious old hillsides of that State, and among her loyal citizens, a flame which, like the red cross of Roderick, will spread from hilltop to hilltop. This will not be after a while a political question. It will be in all quarters, in all spirit of fiendishness, do not do this thing. You have shown by the election of your Postmaster in the regular course of business that you chose to give a recognition to the Confederacy, and we bore with that because in that matter you were organizing your House in your own way at first. But now you have cut down a Doorkeeper; and a Union maimed soldier whom, if you do not like to honor for what he did in the war of the rebellion, you must honor for that glorious charge at Cerro Gordo is before you for that office. If you do not wish to stand by him on account of the wound which he received from Stonewall Jackson's brigade, you can stand by him on account of the copper bullet which he received from the Mexicans. I say when such a man is presented to you do not try to strike him down.

Mr. ROBY, of Illinois—Did the gentleman make any complaint against the appointment of Gen. Longstreet to an important office?

Mr. BUTLER—I make no'objection to his appointment, and I do not know that there was any one-armed Union soldier who was seeking for the same office at the same time. Besides, Gen. Longstreet had repented for more than two months. [Sneering laughter on the Democratic side.]

Mr. ROBY—His repentance, I suppose, consisted in his joining your party. If a Confederate General joins your party he is fit for office; but so long as he remains with the Democratic party he is unfit.

Mr. BUTLER—Pardon me; I never knew that Gen. Longstreet joined our party. I do not care whether he did or not. He not only repented, but he gave "works meet for repentance." More than that, I have a personal friend from New-York [Mr. Cox] said the other day that I was growing old—when I have lived to hear in the House of Representatives of the American Congress the fact that a man repented of his treason to his Government sneered at and coughed down.

Mr. CLYMER, of Pennsylvania, said: Let us ask whether Mr. Butler knows that the pension to Gen. Shields was increased from $30 to $50 on the ground in part before that committee that Gen. Shields was, not only personally disabled so that he could not earn a livlihood, but that, in addition, he required the services of some one to take care of him? Mr. Clymer then accused Mr. Butler of never aiding a soldier who was known to be a Democrat.

Mr. BUTLER sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a copy of Gen. Shields' petition for an increase of pension, in which he states that he was formerly a Brigadier-General in the United States Army, and served as such in the Mexican war; that at the battle of Cerro Gordo, on the 18th of April, 1847, while leading his brigade against the reserve of the Mexican Army under the immediate control of Santa Anna in person, he was shot down in front of a Mexican battery of five guns by a large grape-shot supposed to be copper, which passed through his body; that from that wound he recovered sufficiently to enter the Valley of Mexico as the head of his brigade with the rest of the Army and to lead his brigade at the battles of Contreras and Cherubusco; that he was again wounded at the storming of Chepultepec, but that he continued to press forward into the City of Mexico, neglecting his wound so that his arm had begun to mortify, and that he came near losing his life; that he was afterward allowed a pension of $30 a month, and that he again took part in the last war, when he received another wound in the battle of Winchester from a fragment of a shell having shattered his arm and elbow; that he is now 67 years of age; that he has applied to the bureau for an increase of pension, but has been refused because he was not totally helpless; that he is not totally helpless, although unable to earn his livelihood by labor; that, on the contrary, he does everything he can to help himself, and hopes to do so as long as he lives, but that as his years are growing upon him he appeals hopefully and respectfully to the liberality of the American Congress for such an increase of pension as will save him from want in his old age.

Mr. BUTLER, continuing, said: There is the old man's story, and there is no evidence on earth to go against it. He is now sectionally in New-England acceptably to audiences; a thing which neither of the three last Door-keepers could do. He is not expected to stand here if he is elected Door-keeper. We have no armed men—no! I take that back; we have had no-armed men here, with hooks, opening the doors for us. The office of a Door-keeper wants brains—that's what's the matter; it wants honesty. You had an honest man, certified as such by both the majority and minority of the committee, and you consequently drove him out. It wants capacity for business. All these qualifications Gen. Shields has.

Mr. BRAGG, of Wisconsin, eulogized Gen. Shields, and intimating that Mr. Butler's speech and motion might be clap-trap, said: I signify my purpose here now to do Gen. Shields justice, not by making him Door-keeper of the House, but by offering as a substitute a joint resolution to restore Gen. Shields on the retired list of officers of the United States Army, with the rank and pay of Brigadier-General on the retired list. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

The SPEAKER (to Mr. Butler)—Does the gentleman admit that as a substitute?

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the contract in full. In all other respects the findings and rulings of the plaintiff are correct and they are settled accordingly. The case is referred to Joseph H. Ingraham, Esq., to take and state the accounts between the parties.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Germania Life Insurance Company vs. Martin et al.—Demurrer sustained.

SUPREME COURT—CHEQUET—PART I.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Agate vs. Nichols.—Motion for a new trial denied. See opinion.

By Judge Donohue.

Carroll vs. Cassidy.—Case settled. See amendments.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Kinney vs. Livingston.—Must be settled on notice. Inquest vs. Gorst.—Case settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief-Judge Curtis.

Thurber vs. Hughes.—Proposed case and amendments settled.

Kenney vs. Prior.—Let the within case as amended be filed.

By Judge Sanford.

Ramsey vs. Davis et al.—Judgment for plaintiff charging defendant Mallon with liability for indebtedness, with costs. Opinion.

McGuffen vs. Dinsmore, &c.—Order settled.

Lester vs. New-York Enamel Paint Company.—Order granted.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Graham vs. Dorsett.—Order discontinuing action.

Lawton, Jr., vs. Rosenfeld et al.—Order to file security for costs.

Chesley vs. Derr et al.—Receiver's bond approved.

Gardner vs. Ely et al.—Order discontinuing action.

Fagan vs. Decker.—Order restoring cause to calendar.

Miller vs. Austen.—Commission ordered.

Hartford vs. Lyman.—Order dismissing plaintiff's complaint.

Collins vs. Wollmann.—Ordered on day calendar for April 12.

Tafray vs. Roberts, Jr.—Order granted.

Louis vs. Folhesman et al.—Order substituting attorneys.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Hoesen.

Wyman vs. Syracuse.—The measure of damages them becomes what it was in an action on this case, and interest may be recovered as well as the principal of the judgment. Judgment for plaintiff, with interest, is claimed in the complaint. See memorandum.

By Chief-Judge Daly.

Bonner vs. Hemmer.—Bond approved.

Applications Granted.—Schmidt vs. Klein; Clark vs. Belden; Darling vs. Donnelly; Hodges vs. Muspratt; Goldman vs. Reichert; Valentine vs. Wetcak; Stout vs. Clauson; Sommers vs. Crittenden.

MARINE COURT—SPECIAL TERM AND CHAMBERS.

By Judge Gocpp.

Motions Granted.—O. Gorman vs. O'Neill; McKeon vs. Yeagle; Bonn vs. Harrison; Gardner vs. Shaw; Van Wagenen vs. Corbett; Sadlier vs. Goodchild; Godsay vs. Dryfoos; Cooney vs. Pappenheim.

Motion to Amend Granted, with Costs.—Watson vs. Weber; Grand vs. Schreiber; Schreiber vs. Lowy; Same vs. Same. Motion to dismiss complaint granted, with $10 costs of motion.

Bonds vs. Cook.—Referred to Stephen H. Olin.

O'Neill vs. Sherwin.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Peyton vs. Tracy.—Receiver appointed.

Hardy vs. Bellamy.—Sheriff's attachment in $2,000 allowed.

Moore vs. Abrahams.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Orders Granted.—Dunn vs. Dunn; Lowinsky vs. Morrow vs. Phillips; Jones vs. Nickels; Taylor vs. The Second-Avenue Railroad Company; Silverman vs. Cohen; Matthias vs. Stoedicke; Lewis vs. Harlem.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

By Judge McAdam.

Meier vs. Morse; Boyle vs. Boylan.—Options filed on motions for new trials.

Nichol vs. Billerwell.—Set inducement on papers.

By Judge Alker.

Gunthing vs. Chambers, et al.—Case settled and filed.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by ——, J.

Nos. 77, 81, 90, 92, 96, 107, 125, 126, 129, 134, 139, 140, 145, 149, 166, 168, 193, 227, 259, 267, 272, 276, 278, 279, 284, 296, 297, 299, 301, 302, 303.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until April 23.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos. 308, 376, 378, 346, 243, 371, 383, 389, 392, 393, 401, 135, 118, 402, 215, 160, 26, 242, 244, 245, 246, 220, 226, 270, 302, 182, 391, 407, 290, 418, 437, 138, 429, 440, 157.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. 994, 1431, 1486, 1500, 1507, 1003, 1555, 1456, 3201, 1145½, 1182, 1528, 862, 664, 1033, 1277½, 1513, 786, 1509, 1516, 919½, 796½, 891, 3218, 1709½.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. 953, 1369, 1417, 969, 1344, 1384, 1452, 1379, 1393, 1493, 1421, 1494, 1466, 2087, 1569, 1574, 1576, 1577, 2579, 1590, 1599, 1573, 2003, 1627, 1594, 1605, 1607, 1614, 1615, 1617, 1624, 1625, 1626, 1627, 1645, 1642, 1632, 1634, 1635, 1636, 1637, 1638, 1639, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1674, 1675, 1676, 1677.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos. 506, 507, 512, 1288, 1315, 1326, 1114, 139, 254, 1145, 1245, 1703, 1718, 1315, 2503, 1527, 2028, 463, 1180, 3343, 1217, 1303½, 1537, 1540, 1542, 796.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos. 1, 4, 45, 50, 44, 67, 16, 17, 68, 7.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Freedman, J.

Case on—No. 739. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos. 512, 1092, 1068, 630½, 675, 621, 781, 864, 736, 471, 707, 172, 111, 770, 851, 849.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Curtis, J.

Nos. 340, 350, 794, 461, 805, 298, 555, 57, 760, 968, 917, 835, 162, 297, 779.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Held by C. P. Daly, C. J.

No. 7.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos. 27, 29, 21, 20, 25, 3, 19, 14.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Case on—No. 1046. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos. 2033, 1422, 926, 840, 736, 1448, 1320, 1143, 1452, 132, 780, 1277, 1430, 622, 468.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Sheridan, J.

Nos. 2811, 2916, 3347, 2040½, 2743, 2871, 2453, 2239, 3223, 2714, 3331, 3332, 3104, 3050, 2775.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Gilbertsone, J.

Nos. 1560, 3477, 2307, 3688, 2713, 2754, 3230, 3375, 3607, 3608, 4453, 3727, 3728, 3731, 3735, 3738, 3739, 3740, 3741, 3742, 3744, 3745, 3746, 3747, 3748, 3749, 3750, 1097, 3768, 1097, 3773, 3771, 3772, 3774, 3777, 3781, 3783, 3784, 3787, 3792, 3793, 3796, 3799, 3801, 3802, 3803, 3804, 3805, 3812.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Shea, J.

Nos. 3418, 3470, 1890½, 3374, 3062, 4218, 3563, 3542, 4132, 23, 3084, 4421, 3274, 3556, 3559.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Anthony Wheeler, felonious assault and battery.
William Mahony, grand larceny.
Charles W. Lawrence and James M. Schuyler, grand larceny.
Charles Green and Libby Green, receiving stolen goods.
Jose H. Pitto, receiving stolen goods.
Albert Deschert, grand larceny.
Rafaello Guego and Carmine Sarsone, grand larceny.
William Barnes, grand larceny.
Ambrose H. Cole, conspiracy.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

John Davis, Dennis Ryan et al., robbery.
Michael Nathanson and Mary Nathanson, robbery.
William Keanon, felonious assault.
Patrick McCormack, Edward Wright, and William Andrew Webster, burglary.
William Redmond, burglary.
William Jackson, grand larceny.
Henry Schiebs, grand larceny.
William A. Ackerson, grand larceny.
John Mortimer, assault and battery.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 8.—Cotton quiet; steady; Middling, 10¼c.; Low Middling, 9¾c.; Good Ordinary, 9¼c.; net receipts, 3,720 bales; gross, 4,493 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 240,608 bales.

SAVANNAH, April 8.—Cotton steady; Middling, 10c.; Low Middling, 9½c.; Good Ordinary, 8¾c.; net receipts, 1,109 bales; exports, coastwise, 869 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 26,982 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 8—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 94 13-16 for money and 94⅞ for the account. United States 10-60s, coupon, 106¾. Erie Railway shares, 10¾; debentures, 24¾; Second, 8. New-York 106¾. Illinois Central, 94¾. Pennsylvania Central, 9¾. Paris advances quote 5 per cent. Discount 1½. Bullion in the Bank of England increased 106,000 pounds sterling during the week. Silver is quoted at 4s. 8¾d. per ounce.

Evening.—Silver is quoted at 4s. 8¾d. per ounce.

LIVERPOOL, April 8—12:30 P. M.—Cotton firm; Middling Uplands, 6 5-16d.; Middling Orleans, 6 5-16d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 20,500 bales, including 8,750 bales American. Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, April delivery, 6 29-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, 6 15-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, 6 31-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, July and August delivery, 7 1-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, August and September delivery, 7 3-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, September and October delivery, 7¼d.

1 P. M.—Provisions—Beef, 92s. 6d. for prime for Mess. Pork, 57s. 6d. Lard, 37s. 6d. Bacon, 37s. 6d.

4:30 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the day included 10,100 bales American. Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, April delivery, 6 29-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, 6 15-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, 6 31-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, July and August delivery, 7 1-16d.

5:30 P. M.—Produce—Refined Petroleum, 10d. 9 gallon. Spirits of Turpentine, 24s. 3d. 9 cwt.

LIVERPOOL, April 8—5:30 P. M.—Produce—Refined Petroleum, 9½d. 9 gallon.

Evening.—Lard—Of, 37s. 6d. 9 cwt.

LIVERPOOL, April 8.—Wilcox's Land, 40 marks 9 100 lb.

ANTWERP, April 8.—Wilcox's Land, 25½ florins 9 50 kilos.

HAVRE, April 8.—Wilcox's Land, 612 9 50 kilos.

BREMEN, April 8.—Wilcox's Land, 41 marks 9 110 lb.

HAVANA, April 8.—Sugar, quiet and steady; Muscovados, No. 12 Dutch standard, 8 reals.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 8.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

19	Park Bank	84	
50	Phenix Bank	93	
200	Erie Railway	19½	
300	Western Union	93¾	
100	do	93¾	
150	do	93¾	
200	do	93¾	
100	do	93¾	
100	do	93¾	
100	Union Pacific	97½	
300	Lake Shore	65¾	
100	do	66	
100	do	66¼	
400	do	66¼	
500	do	66¼	
500	do	66¼	
100	do	66¼	
300	do	66¼	
200	do	66¼	
100	H. & St. J. pf	93½	
900	North-west	47¾	
1000	do	48	
200	do	48¼	
300	do	48¼	
200	do	48¾	
100	do	48¾	
200	do	48¾	
100	do	48¾	
100	do	48¾	
100	do	48¾	
700	do	48¾	
200	do	48¾	
600	do	48¾	
200	Pacific Mail	20¾	
50	Harlem	148	
100	Del. & H.	55¼	
300	do	55½	
97	do	55¾	
100	do	55¾	
100	do	55¾	
100	do	55¾	
100	do	55¾	
500	Mich. Cent	91½	
600	L. S. & M. S	66¾	
3200	do	66	
100	do	65¾	
500	do	66	
800	do	66	
600	do	66	
1400	do	66¾	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

2,000	Mich. C. 8s	109¾	
5,000	N. Y. C.	97	
10,000	Mil. & St. P.	90	
	7s gold	104¾	
300	West Union	93¾	
100	N. Y. C. & H.	131½	
500	do	131½	
200	do	131½	
700	do	131½	
1400	do	131½	
100	do	131½	
100	do	131½	
100

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN—Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Howard.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—DIPLOMACY—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Rose Coghlan.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—A CELEBRATED CASE—Mr. G. F. Coghlan, Mr. Parselle.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE ENEMY.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE BUILDING.—BARNUM'S GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—LONDON SHOW, PARISIAN CIRCUS, AND SANGER'S MENAGERIE.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—THE ENEMY.—Mr. A. Daniels, Mr. F. B. Wards, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis.

FIFTH-AVENUE HALL.—PRESTIDIGITATION AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller.

STANDARD THEATRE.—FANCHON.—Miss Maggie Mitchell, Mr. William Harris.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LEAH; OR, THE JEWISH MAIDEN'S WRONG.

PARK THEATRE.—CHAMPAGNE AND OYSTERS.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE, AND COMICALITIES.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—FARCE, MINSTRELSY AND VARIETY—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

THE AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH.—BRONCHO HORSES.—EDUCATED DOGS. Day and Evening.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS AND SCULPTURE.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—LECTURE, "The Yosemite Valley"—Rev. Dr. O. H. Tiffany.

STEINWAY HALL.—VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT—READINGS by Miss Clara Morris.

☞ Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, for the Middle Atlantic States and South Atlantic States, cloudy, rainy weather, south-east to south winds, stationary or higher temperature, falling, preceded by stationary barometer.

In our Washington dispatches will be found some details from the tables of the Bureau of Statistics in regard to the probable operation of the Wood Tariff bill. These show very clearly that the bill, instead of yielding, as Mr. WOOD claims, $150,000,000, could not be reasonably expected to yield over $122,000,000, or $9,000,000 less than the Customs revenue of the last fiscal year. There is some force in the objection made by a correspondent that it is unfair to test the productiveness of a reduced duty on the basis of the returns from a higher one. But it is equally misleading to assume that the duties which are increased would yield a proportionately larger return than the relatively low duties now in force The import duty on sugar, for example, has been raised, avowedly in the interest of the Louisiana planters. To assume that it would yield the four millions of increase with which it is credited is to assume that we should import as much sugar at a high rate of duty as at a low one, and that, therefore, nobody would be protected. The foolish proposal to increase the duty on light wines would be practically prohibitory, and the alleged simplification of our tariff system is not sufficiently radical to count for much as a means for the reduction of the expenses of collection. On the whole, the advocates of the Wood bill are reduced to the alternative of tacking on to the proposed tariff a renewal of the Income Tax or an abandonment of the sinking fund, so as to make both ends meet. The simple remedy of taxing tea and coffee is obviously too reasonable to find favor with them.

The long agony over the Door-keeper of the House of Representatives was terminated yesterday by the election of FIELD, a rebel General, educated at the expense of the United States Government, and more lately an officer in the Egyptian Army. His competitor was Gen. SHIELDS, a veteran of the Mexican war and of the war for the Union. Pricked by the consciousness that they had shown themselves to disadvantage in their choice between men, the Democrats agreed that SHIELDS should have a better place than that of Door-keeper. Accordingly, under suspension of the rules, a bill was introduced and passed placing Gen. SHIELDS on the retired list of the Army with the rank of Brigadier-General. This will be a windfall to the old man if it becomes a law. The veteran will have his reward, and the House will have its ex-rebel Door-keeper.

We publish to-day a letter in regard to the so-called Municipal Salaries bill, mainly because its author assures us that it expresses the views of the Council of Political Reform on that remarkable measure. If the committee who will be heard at Albany to-day on behalf of the council have nothing more to the purpose to say than is to be found in this letter, they might, profitably, have stayed at home. These facts confront the inquirer into the history and character of this bill: an apparently honest attempt to compel a reduction of 25 per cent. on the salary list of the City was abandoned to make way for a conspicuously dishonest make-believe, which leaves salaries untouched, and which stops short at a provision for a 6 2-3 per cent. reduction on the entire tax-levy. No minor amendments can make this bill any other than a transparent swindle. It must be radically changed to conform to the compulsory provisions of the law for which it was dishonestly substituted, and it must be made to apply to the second half of the present year, as originally proposed. We have no objection to see the power of reducing salaries vested in the Board of Apportionment, but we do object to have the exercise of that power made entirely optional, and to find a reduction of the running expenses of the State, a failure to redeem the annual proportion of debt, and the withholding of necessary appropriations for public improvements put in the place of rigid retrenchment in the pay of the employes of the City.

Our correspondent who assumes to speak for the Council of Political Reform thinks that if Mr. KELLY were to use the new powers with which the Salaries bill proposes to invest him to reward personal favorites and to punish political opponents, "such gross malfeasance" would certainly procure his indictment and removal. But it happens that Mr. KELLY has already used the power that he possesses for these very purposes, and that this piece of "gross malfeasance" has merely resulted in making him politically stronger than ever. It was a very cunning trick to suspend the operation of the bill till after the Fall election. The possession of such an enormous reserve of authority over every officer and department of the City Government would give Mr. KELLY a very obvious vantage ground in electing a Mayor and Aldermen suited to his purposes. No employe of the City would dare to refuse to contribute political assessments demanded by an organization whose head controlled both his salary and his tenure of office, and none could afford to work against the power which would be able to take very prompt revenge for political insubordination. The men who play into the hands of an unscrupulous despotism like this may be perfectly honest and well-meaning persons, but they are simply treading in the footsteps of the Citizens' Association of odious memory, and their spokesmen deserve the reward of the astute NATHANIEL SANDS and his virtuous colleagues.

Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's denial of his alleged refusal to permit the discussion of the Bessarabian question by the congress appears to have somewhat pacified Roumania, the crossing of the Danube by the Russian troops from Bulgaria having occasioned much less excitement than was expected. A still stronger point in Russia's favor is the impending resignation of VEFYK Pasha, the anti-Russian Minister of the Interior at Constantinople. Should REOUF Pasha, as seems probable, succeed to the vacant place, and should OSMAN Pasha replace REOUF as Minister of War, the Russo-Turkish alliance will have little opposition to fear. As for Austria, she is fast becoming a kind of political ferry-boat, made simply to go from one side to the other. The Hungarian Premier, lately so earnest for peace, is loudly proclaiming that war is preferable to the establishment of a Slav State on the Danube; and while the Ministerial organ is hoping for peace and lauding Prince BISMARCK's efforts to preserve it, the unofficial Vienna papers are reviling both the Prince and his efforts as an attempt to bully Austria into a compromise. In the meantime, the German *Norddeutsche Zeitung* is "pitching into" Austria and Russia alike, and the latter is showing her confidence in the sincerity of her Austrian "friend and neighbor" by occupying the Carpathian passes and massing troops along the border of Transylvania. The auguries of peace drawn from the homeward march of Prince SCHAKOSKOY's division count for little, it being sufficiently evident that these and other recalled *corps d'armée* have merely gone home to recruit, and will be in the field again before Midsummer. The return of Lord Lyons to Paris augurs ill for the possibility of the congress, and the Khédive's threat to declare himself independent in the event of a rupture between England and Turkey adds one more complication to the general chaos. The studiously moderate tone of the Ministerial speeches in both houses of Parliament, as well as the emphatic protest of so powerful a member of the Conservative Party as Lord Derby, against rushing into a causeless war, are hopeful indications on the side of peace.

THE NEXT CAMPAIGN.

One consideration connected with the Fall campaign seems to be overlooked by gentlemen who talk of the policy of the Republican Party and the platform on which it shall stand as matters that are subject to their entire control. Whether the Administration shall be repudiated or ignored, is a question of tactics. The feeling predominant in the party must be consulted, and the course pursued may well be regulated by the probable effect upon the contest. Very different is the case with reference to the positive issues that will force themselves into the canvass. And when prominent members of the party talk of passing over the financial issue as one with which each Congressional District may be free to deal, and of rehoisting "the bloody shirt" as a stroke of strategy that will be sure to unite the party and call forth all its energies, they simply show their own unfitness for leadership and their inability to comprehend the great exigencies of the period.

The policy of a national party must bear an obvious relation to topics that absorb public attention, or have some direct bearing upon important interests. "The bloody shirt" would not satisfy either of these conditions. It is no longer within the domain of practical politics. No amount of shrieking will impart to it vitality. Even if it be deemed necessary to denounce the action of the President, the controversy which it closed cannot be reopened in its old form. Other phases of what may still be called the Southern question may challenge attention, but "the bloody shirt" business is ended for the present. The only thing that can revive it will be some systematic injustice, some cruel and persistent wrong, on the part of the Southern Governments, and of this contingency, just now, we discern no sign. Its occurrence depends upon the ability of the more violent elements to overcome the moderation which men like WADE HAMPTON are inculcating,—and all the probabilities point the other way. At any rate, while condemning Mr. HAYES' part in the transactions which resulted in the Southern settlement, the fact of the settlement must be recognized, and judgment as to its consequences postponed until these shall have been developed. To wave "the bloody shirt" by way of showing that the party has not forgotten the President's bad faith, would be the height of folly.

Nor would it be less out of place as a commentary on those forms of the Southern question which the Republican Party will be obliged to meet. So far as the restoration of sound finance is concerned, more may be apprehended from the West than from the South. The latter can hardly be expected to care very much for the sanctity of the debt, one of the products of the war; and unfortunately there are Southern States whose treatment of their creditors indicates the prevalence of a low standard of financial integrity. But the Cotton States may be counted among the supporters of resumption and the retention of gold as a standard because of their own obvious interest in keeping American markets in a line with the markets of the world. Southern claims for damages, and Southern demands for subsidies, come within a different category. The Republican Party will not be in doubt as to the treatment to be accorded to, or the danger arising out of, the claims. Will it be equally positive on the subject of subsidies? We cannot forget that the Texas-Pacific scheme for plundering the Treasury, though nominally a Southern measure, is of Northern origin, is managed by Northern men for the profit of Northern jobbers, and depends for success upon Northern votes. New-Orleans has a plan of its own, and clustering around the Texas-Pacific are other plans more truly Southern in their business associations. The general subsidy question covers all of them, and Republicans must make up their minds to reaffirm the pledges of their party against the whole system.

The need of positive declarations against subsidies, however disguised, is rendered more urgent by the participation of Northern politicians in schemes for which the South is in no degree responsible. The Pacific Mail Company is the most voracious of the claimants, next to the Texas-Pacific; and with the Pacific Mail are leagued Mr. JOHN ROACH's Brazilian steam-ships and Mr. THOMAS SCOTT's Philadelphia and Liverpool Line. The Pacific Mail does the lobbying; Mr. ROACH gets up excursions, makes the launch of a ship the pretext for a grand lunch, and parades a large part of Congress, with the President to boot, as patrons of his enterprise. The spectacle of Congress abandoning business, and the President and his Cabinet sinking their dignity, and lending themselves to the palpable jobbery of the cunning Mr. ROACH, is sufficiently humiliating. The Republican Party cannot afford thus to connive at subsidies. It must reassert its hostility to all contrivances for enriching speculators, contractors, and corporations at the cost of the tax-payers.

But the largest of all the issues that will enter into the campaign is that which certain Republican managers propose to leave out of the platform. If convenience alone were to be consulted, the proposition would be intelligible. Difficult as the financial question confessedly is, we can understand the desire of small politicians to say nothing about it. They would have the Republican Party "all things to all men" when the currency and the public credit are in dispute. These timid counselors forget that the party cannot escape difficulties by closing its eyes to them, and that the position of the Democracy and the bold assaults of the National Greenback organization will make concession impossible. Evidently nothing will be gained by temporizing tactics. The inflationists and greenbackers, together with the out-and-out silver men, are too thoroughly in earnest to be satisfied with non-committal declarations. The majority of them may be expected to join the Western Democracy or to cast their lot with the National movement, whose rapid growth indicates the strength of the opinions of which it is the legitimate expression. The Republican Party cannot keep those of its members who share these opinions; and it ought not try to keep them if it could. The effort would cost it the votes of States it cannot spare, and would be fatal to its moral influence. The path of duty is in this instance also the path of expediency. However strong the inflation or the greenback or the silver element in particular districts, the party as a national organization has before it but one open path, and its determination to follow this path should be so clear that no excuse can be found for mistaking it. There must be no terms with inflationists, no more bargains with the advocates of a silver standard, no attempt to make peace with those who would undermine the nation's credit and weaken the foundations on which property rests. The avowal of this purpose may drive off some votes and entail the loss of some districts. But it will strengthen the party among honest men, and will enable it to hold its ground in the future as the party with whose ascendency the credit and honor of the country are identified.

A DEMOCRATIC CONTEST.

The inconvenience of having fewer offices than office-seekers is just now severely felt by the Democratic Party. An open insurrection has broken out in Ohio in consequence of this impediment to harmony. There is a Governor of Ohio, whose name is RICHARD M. BISHOP. During the campaign which resulted in his election he was known as "Uncle Dick." It may be remarked that a candidate who is endowed with qualities which invite such a nickname is not likely to cut an important figure in statesmanship. "Uncle Dick" was favored by his party because he had plenty of money for election expenses. "Uncle Dick" was and is a Trustee of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, and it was supposed that when he had elected himself by paying liberally from his hoards, and had made money plenty in the Democratic Party for several months, he would settle down in the Gubernatorial office and attend to the affairs of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, and let politics alone. Some of the more candid members of his party reminded Mr. BISHOP, during the election and since, that he would not have been nominated if it had not been understood that he had "cords of money." In this respect he closely resembles the late Democratic candidate for President of the United States.

Since the Ohio Legislature met, however, it is discovered that BISHOP is really Governor of the State. The railroad corporation of which he is Trustee have made war upon him in both branches of the Legislature. It is alleged that a railroad trustee is Governor, instead of the Governor being a trustee. This is bad enough, but it is also alleged that the Governor, in collusion with the Senate, has actually influenced many appointments in the gift of the Warden of the Ohio Penitentiary. The inmates of that admirable institution are, of course, mainly selected from the Democratic Party. It is even said that not one Republican can be found among all those who are thus cared for and nourished by the State. It is presumed that the keepers, deputy wardens, guards, cleaners, and bottle-washers of the institution are also Democrats. It is a Democratic establishment throughout. It is a place where they put none but Democrats on guard. But the Ohio House of Representatives are convinced that reform is necessary in the management of the Penitentiary. Many Democratic inmates of the Penitentiary think so too. So an investigation is ordered. And the inquiry is mainly directed against the person by the name of BISHOP. The House have passed a series of resolutions reciting their grievances and ordering an investigation into five specific charges and allegations. The preamble to these resolutions sets forth that it is alleged that the Penitentiary Warden "has ignored the claims of members," "has made them promises and then willfully broken them, thereby deceiving by a system of falsehood the friends of the Administration;" that deserters and bounty-jumpers have been appointed; that "Senators have claimed and received the lion's share of appointments," and that the aforesaid BISHOP, (sardonically called "his Excellency" in the preamble,) has been "dictating the largest number of appointments, thus using his official position in granting favors to special pets at the sacrifice of a large number of life-long, hard-working Democrats of the State." This preamble is slightly infirm in its grammatical construction, but it is evident that the Ohio Democratic House of Representatives are terribly in earnest.

When a Democratic organization arouses itself to make a strike for offices, there is certain to be serious work. Therefore, the Ohio House of Representatives rush straight to the mark. They want to know how many appointments have been "dictated" by the person by the name of BISHOP; how many have been "dictated" by Senators; how the appointment of one WELTEN was secured; whether most, if not all, of Warden MCWHORTER's appointees are not "notorious bounty-jumpers and deserters"; whether said MCWHORTER "is not guilty of selling appointments in the Penitentiary for money," and whether his false pledges to the House do not unfit him for his position. With a very few exceptions, this implied indictment would fit the case of Col. POLK, late Door-keeper of the House of Representatives, United States Congress. The two criminals are regarded in pretty much the same light by the Democratic Party to which they belong. There has been an unjust discrimination somewhere, and both officials have been guilty of making promises which they could not keep.

It is a mighty matter for the Democratic Party. It was long since settled, on the authority of a Democratic statesman, that to the victors belong the spoils. It is only necessary to divide the spoils equitably among the victors. In his vain attempt to do this in his office, Door-keeper POLK has just broken down, as Door-keeper FITZHUGH did before him. And now the illustrious MCWHORTER and his colleague, BISHOP, have come to grief in the same way. The Ohio Representatives may not have any views upon propositions of local law, but they have decided views concerning the distribution of the appointments in the Ohio Penitentiary guards. Following the example of GLOVER, CLYMER, WHITTHORNE, and other Democrats at Washington, they demand an investigation. Ohio is agitated over the subject. The Cincinnati *Enquirer*—high Democratic authority—calls the resolutions "a mine exploded"; and the party is rent into factions, some siding with BISHOP, some with the illustrious MCWHORTER, and some with the deeply-wronged Representatives. It is a great contest. The Republican minority look on with impartial interest, while the Democratic majority snap and snarl over the broken victuals of the Penitentiary. What an edifying sight it would be if this same party were squabbling over national official patronage as it squabbles over the Ohio State Prison and poor POLK's appointments!

THE PRESENT PHASE OF THE ARMY BILL.

It appears that the House Military Committee have at last got their Army Reorganization bill into a form in which they are nearly ready, not only to recommend but to risk its passage. Looking upon the result as it now stands, the natural reflection may be that the last state of that bill is worse than the first; but looking upon what has been cut out of the bill and lopped off from it, we see at once that it must have been improved.

To give a general idea of the usage to which the bill has been subjected during its several recommitments, we may say that after being reported to the House no fewer than four times, the forty-two sections have shrunk to thirty-six, and that more than twenty important changes have been made. In the regimental consolidations, the number of artillery regiments has been fixed at four instead of three, which, considering the extent of our coast-line and the number of important forts and harbors, is an improvement. Instead of reducing the number of Second Lieutenants in each cavalry and infantry company to one, two are vouchsafed; but the number of Corporals, after being reduced to four, and then made eight again, now appear reduced, as at first, to four; and, instead of a Major for each of the proposed three battalions of the infantry regiments, two Majors are to be given, according to Gen. SHERMAN's recommendation in 1876. As for the privates, the maximum is now made one hundred for the cavalry company, and the minimum for the infantry eighty, instead of a maximum of eighty-five in the former, and a minimum and maximum of sixty and one hundred and fifty, respectively, in the latter. The fluctuations on this latter point reveal a curious state of uncertainty as to what the true organization should be.

In the reorganization of the staff departments, the original bill prescribed that certain officers should have the rank and pay of Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Major "of cavalry"; but this latter phrase is now in each case stricken out. The old phraseology was perhaps more exact; for, although the pay proper is actually now the same in all these grades for all three arms, it was not so formerly and may not be again—in which latter contingency a needless opportunity for wrangling might be given as to the meaning of the inexact phraseology.

Passing half a dozen other changes in the staff sections and in the terms proposed for the voluntary retirement of officers, we discover a total disappearance of the provision for retaining fifty supernumerary officers in the event of the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department, thus showing a desire to avoid complication with this latter question. In fact, extreme anxiety not to antagonize anybody who will be willing, or who may be thought willing, to cut down the Army, is the leading spirit of all these numerous tinkerings of the bill. The Brigadier-General is to have but one aid, instead of two, as, at first proposed; and we may add that one was suggested as sufficient by Gen. SHERMAN. Then, passing more minor changes, we find the provision for lineal promotion stricken out, though an elaborate separate bill has since been introduced on this subject by Mr. MAINE; and the provision for the entry of lineal rank in the Register is also modified.

The original provision regarding details to the Military Academy has also disappeared. The retiring age is lengthened from 62 to 65 years, but the forty-five years' longevity service entitling to retirement is now allowed to include also service as an enlisted man. The provision for geographical recruiting service is stricken out—perhaps wisely, since, while it palpably has many considerations in its favor, it has not yet been fully discussed. But the striking out of the provision for compulsory retirement is not a good change, as this promised well for the constant invigoration of the Army, and was carefully guarded. Finally, the provision for the abolition of distinctions of color and of assignments to colored regiments has been stricken out, and left to run its chances in Senator BURNSIDE's bill to that effect, now pending, while the sections providing for the re-entry of Confederate officers into the military service, and the absurd one of disbanding the Army on a failure to pass the annual appropriation for it, have been thrown out from fear of defeat.

Such are the modifications by which it is hoped to give the bill a better chance of passage. But they only serve to bring out in stronger relief the main purpose of the bill, which is to reduce the effective strength of the Army. This is a sort of reorganization which this same Congress has once voted down, and we see no reason for supposing that it will reverse that decision. No popular demand has been made for weakening the Army. The present basis of 25,000 enlisted men is sufficiently good to escape experimental cutting down; if, on this basis, the House Military Committee should direct its efforts to introducing some changes in battalion and company composition, such as Army officers have long recommended, and such as are, in fact, incorporated in the pending bill, their work might be useful. In addition, there is a great field for reform, and not only for reform, but for retrenchment, with a positive increase of efficiency, in a thorough reorganization of the staff departments. Consolidation and simplicity are there greatly needed. If, instead of permanent appointments in the staff corps, these latter were subject to the periodical assignment of line officers to staff duties, and the return, in course of time, of staff officers to regimental duties, the result would probably be a wider education of officers, and the general improvement of the service. Such, at any rate, seems to be the opinion of those Army officers who have most carefully studied the working of foreign systems. But any valuable reorganization of the service in this respect should be the elaborate work of boards of Army officers of the widest range of observation and experience, and the soundest judgment, rather than the hasty botching of politicians, preoccupied with what they may fancy that party interests demand.

THE FACTS OF THE CASE.

During the recent exceptionally mild Winter there have been little or no opportunities for crime offered to the plumbers, and hence it was generally supposed that great distress existed among them. Good men naturally rejoiced at this state of things. Many excellent fathers of families pointed out to their children the supposed fact that the plumbers were starving, as an illustration of the truth that the way of transgressors is hard, and hundreds of Sunday-school Superintendents pictured to horrified children the death-bed of the gaunt and hungry plumber, with the view of warning them that even in this world wickedness sometimes meets with its proper punishment. There are probably few kind-hearted and philanthropic people who are not firmly convinced that a delightful amount of destitution and a most encouraging mortality have prevailed among the plumbers during the last few months. It is painful to dispel these pleasing illusions, but it must be done. If the community is suffered to be lulled into a false security by the erroneous belief that plumbers are rapidly becoming extinct, it will be so much the worse in the end for those who have embraced that comforting delusion.

A month ago one of our best citizens, who owns several dwelling-houses, and is consequently in much financial distress, fell into a condition of confirmed melancholy. His physician, who is an unusually skillful man, hit upon the idea of cheering up his patient by inducing him to visit the various plumbers' shops. He told the melancholy citizen that the plumbers were actually starving to death, and that he would undoubtedly find a great deal of wholesome and rational amusement in contemplating their suffering. The patient greeted the remark with a smile—the first that has illumined his countenance in many months—and instantly rang for his carriage. As he entered the carriage he turned to bid the physician good-bye, and asked: "Do you really believe they are starving?" and when the learned and astute man promptly replied that they were, he laughed loudly and drove away in high spirits. He returned a few hours later, gave a sealed envelope to his wife, with the direction to hand it to his physician, went instantly to bed, and died at 11:35 P. M.

On opening the envelope, the physician found that it contained a report on the condition of New-York plumbers. Instead of finding them in the agonies of starvation, the patient had been shocked to find that they were one and all in high spirits, and apparently full of business. They were well dressed and apparently well fed, and displayed even more independence and insolence than they had ever displayed before. Several times the astonished visitor was told, as soon as he entered a plumber's shop, "Now, you get right out of here; we have more jobs on hand than we can do in six months, and you'll have to go to some other shop with your business." In short, the plumbers were evidently in the most prosperous condition, and the effect upon the melancholy patient was so depressing that he went home and died of what the physician asserted was a broken heart. What will be the effect upon the public when it becomes generally known that the plumbers are not starving, but, on the contrary, are more prosperous than ever, remains to be seen.

"But how," it may be asked, "can plumbers flourish where there are no water-pipes to mend?" Before answering this question it may be mentioned that about four months ago a newspaper professing to be the organ of the plumbers made its appearance. It was remarkable that instead of boldly defending plumbers and pretending that their trade was a necessary evil, which should be regulated by law rather than prohibited as a crime, the plumbers' organ devoted itself, apparently, to æsthetics. Each week it gave up the greater part of its space to a discussion of that beautiful and affecting topic, drainage. It dwelt upon the evils of false taste in traps, and set before the people the purest and noblest specimens of waste-pipes. It called to its aid the services of the draughtsman and the engineer, and published the most exquisite sketches of interiors, showing the beauties of good drainage, and the most admirable landscapes, with elegant sewers in the foreground. Slowly but surely it instilled into the minds of the readers the belief that rude, uncultivated drainage is the source of all evil, and that an entirely new sort of pipes and traps must be placed in every house in this City, unless we are prepared to die of half a dozen objectionable diseases. At the same time there appeared in other journals elaborate critical essays upon the need of a *renaissance* in drainage, and lecturers upon the principles and practice of draining suddenly began to infest the lyceum and to advocate what they called the great drainage reform.

Now, although not a word was said concerning plumbers in connection with this agitation concerning draining, it is perfectly apparent that no change or improvement in drainage can be made without the aid of plumbers. There can be little doubt that it is to the secret machinations of these subtle and far-seeing men that this whole drainage agitation is due. When the recent mild Winter deprived them of their usual booty, they formed a plan by which they could more than compensate themselves for their losses. They employed agents to fill the public mind with distrust of the present methods of drainage and to convince every householder that unless his house should be supplied with a new and costly apparatus for drainage, he and his family would contract diphtheria, typhoid and scarlet fevers, cholera, softening of the brain, morbus Coxii, broken legs, consumption, railway collisions, chicken-pox, and a score of other diseases. This nefarious conspiracy has been completely successful. Everywhere the plumbers are overwhelmed with orders for drain-pipes and traps, and before the Summer is over every plumber in this City will be a man of independent fortune, and will lay upon us a yoke of charges so heavy that either it will crush us to the earth or will compel us to resist with arms in our hands the rule of the plumbing power.

GENERAL NOTES.

Prof. Goldwin Smith is to leave England for Canada on the 15th inst.

The New-Brunswick (N. J.) *Fredonian* is prettier than its name in its new dress.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* denies that Senator Hill had any intention of replying to Senator Howe.

Thirteen years ago to-day we said Lee had surrendered his Army. Perhaps it was only a flank movement.

The *Yale Courant* of the 6th inst. contains a verbatim report of the speaking at the inaugural meeting of Limonia.

An old negro woman in Mobile, Ala., has died from the effects of a bite from her grandchild, whom she was whipping.

The photograph building on the Centennial grounds, Philadelphia, which cost $15,000, was sold at auction on Saturday for $410.

The Lexington (Ky.) *Dollar Democrat* says that that town "now rejoices in a colored house of refuge for children." Black, perhaps.

The nationals have nominated David Kirk and Samuel Watson for Congress in the Twenty-second and Twenty-third Districts of Pennsylvania.

A Coldspring youth was relieved last week of the dead body of a large horse-fly which he had carried, with much discomfort, for two years in his right ear.

A negro hod-carrier fell from a ladder in Richmond, Va., on Friday, a distance of 20 feet, and struck upon his head. An hour later he was at work again.

The municipal election in Albany occurs to-day. The Republicans have nominated William A. Young for Mayor, and the Democrats Michael N. Nolan.

A Paterson baby, which died recently of bronchitis, at the age of 3 months and 14 days, measured 17 inches in length, and weighed a little less than 4 pounds.

The raising of the railroad fares from the Blue Grass country to Kansas has had a tendency to deter many Kentucky negroes from emigrating, as they had intended.

There is a needy man in Brockport, this State, according to the *Republic*, who begged for an overcoat recently, and when offered a dress-coat in the inability of the charitable citizen to give precisely what he had asked for, replied that he already had six dress-coats, and not often occasion or opportunity to wear any of them.

Some of the Democratic County Committees in Alabama are manifesting a disposition to select delegates to the State Convention without waiting for the little formality of ascertaining what the wishes of the members of the party are, and the Montgomery *Advertiser* feels called upon to protest, albeit rather gently.

The Springfield (Ill.) *Register* says that the Democracy of that State have shaken off all entangling alliances, and in their next State Convention will not even discuss the question of accepting the nomination of any other party. It remains to be seen what "the National tricksters," as it calls them, will have to say in reply to this announcement.

The Cleveland *Herald* says of the Ohio Senators: "Mr. Thurman is endeavoring, in behalf of the people, to make the Pacific Railroads pay the interest on the bonds which the Government loaned them to construct their roads, but Mr. Stanley Matthews tries to block his efforts, and behaves as if he were the paid lawyer of Huntington and Jay Gould."

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* thus exclaims: "Right gloriously, indeed, shines to-day the ascending star of Montgomery—Montgomery, the first capital of the Southern Confederacy; the place where Jefferson Davis swore, as few have ever sworn, to be true to his people; the place where lived and died William L. Yancey, the great orator of the age; the home of the noble Clanton, and of a hundred heroes whose bones sleep in the soil of the South they loved so well."

The body of Frederick Dahlke, a fisherman who was drowned in the Niagara River on the 7th of December last, was recovered one day last week, and in mentioning the circumstance the Buffalo *Commercial* says: "On the night before the body was recovered the widow of Dahlke, who resides at Lower Black Rock, dreamed that she saw the corpse floating in the river near the Canada shore. She was so impressed by the dream that she took the early train yesterday morning to see if it was true, and the body was recovered and brought home a short time after she left."

TOPICS FROM THE CAPITAL.

A DEMOCRATIC VIRTUOUS SPASM.

DOOR-KEEPER POLK DRIVEN FROM THE HOUSE—THE SOUTHERN VIEW—"ALLOW ME TO ENJOY MY BAD REPUTATION"—TOO MANY REPUBLICAN HEADS—A CHANCE FOR MARK TAPLEY—MONTGOMERY BLAIR'S CONFIDENCE.

From our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 6, 1878.

The Democratic majority, the burdened Sindbad of the House has got rid of its "old man of the sea," "old man Polk," as his sympathetic friend Mr. Eden called him. As a body, the Democrats were pretty strongly exercised by this spasm of political virtue, though some individuals fought bravely for their men—notably Mr. Eden, of Illinois. If the august chamber of legislation—sometimes profanely styled a "bear garden"—had been the garden of "this other Eden," poor Polk would never have been driven out of it before the flaming sword of the awful angel of civil service reform. He opposed with pathetic eloquence the putting of "a brand of disgrace on the brow" of the unfortunate Door-keeper, and washed his hands of all complicity in the cruel proceeding. There seems to be such a difference in brows, in this matter of investigation and punishment of official misdemeanor. There is a peculiar sensitiveness and sanctity about the brow Democratic it must be admitted. Upon that "chaste, unsmirched brow," however, brands sometimes refuse to do their work, and "shame is ashamed to sit." I doubt if many of his party really think any the worse of Mr. Polk for his irregular proceedings in office; and I doubt more if they have the right to condemn him, for they themselves are not guiltless. I thought that some of the points in Mr. Eden's defense of his friend were strong, and should have been considered. Honorable gentlemen—Republican as well as Democratic members—are much to blame for condoning these irrepehensible transactions—for winking at these irregularities. They must have known all along that Mr. Polk's employes were greatly in excess of the force allowed by law. They saw pages flying about as thick as leaves before an Autumn wind. They knew there were too many pages for the Door-keeper's regular book of appointments. Whenever there is a furor, a rage of investigation, a tremendous access of political virtue, we may be pretty sure that some poor scapegoat is being heavily loaded with sins not his own, preparatory to being sent into the wilderness of private life. I have no doubt that Mr. Polk is a very good-natured, kindly, obliging person, but that is evidently not the sort of man to be intrusted with so much power and patronage—with a position in which he must be continually subjected to a pressure behind and around him for places where places are not. Doubtless the Democrats will now proceed to find a man of Puritan honesty and Spartan firmness for the office, and then, unincumbered, start on a new course of investigation and arraignment of Republican transgressors. Mr. Frye's speech on this matter was exceedingly witty, brilliant indeed, while that of Mr. Cox, of Ohio, was an admirable argument, calm, serious, just, and judicious—such an effort as can always be safely expected from him. One of Mr. Polk's sturdiest defenders was Mr. Cook, of Georgia. I was struck by the circumstance of most of that gentleman's friends hailing from the South. One of Mr. Cook's points of defense was the fact, if fact it be, that Col. Polk had "by his administration of the office saved money to Government." It may be that he has, if Government shall repudiate the claims of all his irregularly appointed assistants, and this "golden salve" ought to heal the wounded honor of that most economic House. But this sordid way of looking at the matter—this dollar-and-cent estimate of questions of political morality and propriety, is not much in harmony with our old idea of a chivalrous, high-toned, free-handed Southern spirit. "In the sweet by and by," when we get these men to rule over us again, I suspect we shall find that that favorite Northern idea of the superiority of Georgians, Virginians, and South Carolinians to thrifty and saving New-Englanders—of their noble disregard of considerations of filthy lucre in dealing with questions of political ethics and party honor—is, now at least, whatever it may have been in primitive plantation times, as much a popular fallacy as that other old Yankee notion that—

"The hall Southern popperlace
Are Spartans—all on the keen jump for Thermopperlæ."

Mr. Cook also protested against a weak-minded attention to the outcry of corruption and malfeasance from the other side of the House, as he once protested against the movement against Fitzhugh for unseemly boasting and swelling, for language, conduct, and orthography unbecoming a door-keeping gentleman. He thought his party by this time ought to be insensible to such reproaches—ought to refuse to permit its peace to be disturbed by such cowardly fears. A gay lady of the old French court, on being remonstrated with by a virtuous friend, replied with a shrug of her pretty shoulders, "Ah, Madame, allow me to enjoy my bad reputation." When I hear such Republican orators as Frye, Hale, Cox, Foster, and Garfield in the House, and Conkling, Edmunds, Booth, and Blaine in the Senate, I am struck with the amount of disciplined brain power, or literary culture, of eloquence and wit, and what is better, of energy and will, yet among leading Republicans, in whose ranks the voids left by Stevens, Sumner, Morton, and Wade are becoming less and less apparent. These men had done their work, or work congenial to them had begun to give out. The fact of the case seems to be that there is too much brain, too much leadership, too many heads. A Washington paper states that a night or two since, a caucus of Republican Congressmen and leading politicians was held, to consider a plan of conciliation. There were some of the ugliest malcontents and conspirators, as, for instance, the two Chandlers—the burly Brutus and the "lean and hungry Cassius"—and some of the loveliest of the conciliators, like Hoar and Foster—but though the session was prolonged, it was stormy, and resulted in a lamentable failure. No plan for adjusting the unhappy differences now splitting the Republican Party could be fixed upon, and every man went his own way, more than ever wedded to his own ideas.

The party at present reminds me of La Fontaine's "*Dragon à plusieurs têtes.*" The monster appeared to the narrator, looking over a hedge, with his hundred heads all turned different ways. The blood of the traveler ran cold. He feared his hour was come. But no harm followed the fright—for no ugly and scaly body, no tortuous and venomous tail, appeared above or broke through the hedge. Evidently, the heads could not agree in caucus upon any one course to take. But presently another sort of monster appeared. He had one head and a hundred tails. Over came the big head and the formidable body, and made way for the tails, which all followed through the same opening. At this sight, which meant business and mischief, the narrator took to his heels. This second dragon is like unto the Democratic Party in its best days of unity and discipline—and the Republican Party of to-day is not like the hydra. After all that is said of its lack of leaders, it is stronger in its head men than in its following. They are nearly all head men. The President's Southern policy and his civil service reform as wrecked upon auxiliary party organizations, has lopped off tail after tail, till the hydra is seriously crippled and unbalanced. I can hardly wonder that our friend Mr. Howe, the other day, after eloquently summing up the record of the Republican Party—a glorious record on the whole, though disfigured by some unseemly blots—fell into a state of despondency in view of the incoming tide of Democracy rising sullenly and steadily higher and higher, even to the Senate, that once high and dry Republican stronghold. It is well to face the inevitable evil manfully yet cheerfully. The French say "misfortune is good for something," and some good will come out of the defeat and decadence of the Republican Party. I would entreat the Senator to "consider it not so deeply" the fact that his beloved party "totters, totters, perhaps to its fall." Let him not give way, like Mark Antony, when he wails:

"All is lost.
Give me some wine, and let me speak a little,"

but rather adopt the jolly philosophy of another eminent Mark—"I don't believe there ever was a man as could come out so strong under circumstances that would make other men

miserable as I could, if I could only get a chance." Now is the chance for every true Republican Tapley—There is no use in denying it But when I remember certain noble Republicans, good men and true—honest and earnest thinkers and workers—not all Congressmen and office-holders, Oh no; but simple citizens all over the North, East, and West—I cannot despair of the party. Though it may soon be deprived of the comfortable sustenance of power and patronage, it will still live and finally thrive, if it have (as we hope it has) within itself a great principle of vitality and regeneration. Over my table, as I write, hangs a leaf of the strange air-plant of Florida. When I suspended it against the wall, by a thread, a few weeks ago, it was but a sorry bit of foliage—not exactly withered, but dull and flabby. After a while, minute pink points appeared along its ragged edges, which grew rapidly and became of a lively green, until now, when the poor old leaf is almost encircled with flourishing young shoots. It has renewed and redoubled its life.

I cannot deny, though I would like to, that there is discord and disunion, amounting to little less than disintegration, among the Republican Party here. Such little unpleasant affairs as that connected with the appointment of a successor to the late Register, Mr. Allison, are not calculated to allay the irritation of disaffected gentlemen. You remember the account of the visit of the Pennsylvania members. White and Thompson, to the President and Secretary Sherman in the interest of one Sullivan, and how diplomatically, not to say disingenuously, they were treated. A Philadelphia *Press* reporter who interviewed Mr. White, gave an amusing account of the affair. He told how these honorable gentlemen were "much offended"; how they both spoke up and out to the astonished Secretary rather than upon diplomatic lines; how White, striding up and down, striking the floor with his cane, emphasizing words which needed no emphasis; how White, being a church member, the husband of a church member, a Christian Association man, or something, couldn't swear, but wanted to; and how Thompson being nothing of the sort, was able to swear to, and had a good time "freeing his mind." I am afraid we all had a reprehensible enjoyment of that story, but the next morning we were rebuked and eclipsed by a correspondence effusive and somewhat elusive between the Secretary and Mr. Thompson. The latter, perhaps, felt that his usefulness with the irreligious and his popularity with the religious portion of his constituents had been impaired by the reports of his hot temper and profanity, which had gone forth as emanating from Mr. White, that mild and moral associate, who is "not a swearing man." So Mr. Thompson acted on a plan of rehabilitation through this Pickwickian correspondence. It not often behavior so "splenetic and rash" is followed by repentance so prompt and effectual. Yet the process of a second appeal to that keen and forbidding official must have been rather disagreeable.

> "There was a man of Butlertown
> He was so wondrous wise
> He jumped into a briar-bush
> And scratched out both his eyes;
> And when he saw his eyes were out,
> With all his might and main,
> He jumped into another bush,
> And scratched them in again."

I do not think that many people here, even among the most timid and despending Republicans, are much disturbed by the extraordinary demonstration of the Maryland Legislature against the Administration. Least affected, perhaps, of any, is the President, who still wears, even in the absence of Mrs. Hayes, this same cheerful, hopeful, and happy-go-lucky expression, the same serene, settled-down look he wore when first he was initiated into his lofty office, in a time of sullen anger, of scarcely suppressed rebellion, of lowering hate, of menace and dread. A soldier, used to the blare of trumpets, he is not dismayed by the trumpet of Blair, summoning him to murder his ill-gotten power and place. They say the doughty Montgomery makes very light of his "big job," goes about with the most jaunty and gallant air, humming bits of the old Confederate war song:

> "From hill to hill, from creek to creek,
> Potomac calls to Chesapeake,
> Maryland! My Maryland!"

He declares, with a cheery confidence which recalls the comforting pronunciamentos of Mr. Seward, that all the trouble will be over in 60 days—Hayes out and Tilden in, and all the machinery of the new Government working to a charm—Democrats in all the Federal offices, and wine dinners at the White House; if only Congress will fall into his little scheme. He assures us that if the anti-Administration Republicans will ally themselves with the Democrats for this "barring out" of the master, the country will accept the change—sustain the brilliant coup d'état. Perhaps he is safe in saying that much. The legend of St. Denis states that after that holy man was decapitated, he, being dissatisfied with the spot of his martyrdom, took up his head and walked —"promenaded himself"—with it in his hand to a more eligible site for a memorial church, the site of the present grand and gloomy burial place of French royalty, where he laid himself down and gave up his tenacious ghost. One day Cardinal Polignac, in relating this remarkable story to Mme. Deffaut, dwelt particularly on the distance, a full league, traversed by the saint under circumstances so unfavorable to locomotion. "I see not so great wonder in that, your Eminence;" said the lady, "the length of the way is immaterial, for in such cases 'tis the first step that is the difficulty." If Mr. Blair can depose the President, the rest may be easy enough. Were he the champion of any other hero, he might probably succeed, but Democrats say they will risk nothing for a man who went back on them, who by his lack of nerve and plucky assertion destroyed his own chances and the fair hopes of his party. They say the Presidency was not his to make away with, but the prize, the property, the rightful possession of the Democracy, and that the Democracy will never trust him more. Says the nursery rhyme:

> "Sammy got hold of a match one day,
> Sammy set fire to a stack of hay;
> Soon hay, barn, and house were ashes and dust,
> And Sammy's papa turned sad was my buzzat."

GRACE GREENWOOD.

THE PROTECTION OF GAME.

TAMPERING WITH THE EXISTING LAWS IN ALBANY—THE ASSOCIATION TO BE INCORPORATED—FISH CULTURE.

The monthly meeting of the New-York Association for the Protection of Game was held last night at the Hotel Brunswick, Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt, President, in the chair. Senator Alfred Wagstaff, Jr., of the Committee on Game Laws, reported that a bill in the Assembly in relation to the appointment of State Game Constables was progressing favorably. The President inquired whether anything had been done toward providing for the incorporation of the association. Mr. Whitehead, senior counsel, suggested that one of the existing laws for the incorporation of associations of all descriptions should be amended by inserting the words, "Association for the Protection of Game." It was subsequently directed that Mr. Whitehead should draw up an appropriate bill for the incorporation of the association, and transmit it to Senator Wagstaff for presentation to the Legislature. A complaint about the taking of fish by nets in Schoharie Lake was also referred to Senator Wagstaff. Mr. Whitehead drew the attention of the association to the fact that another bills providing for the modification of the Game laws in the interest of certain localities had been introduced in the Legislature. They were detrimental to the general laws for the protection of game, which had been passed after so much labor, and should be condemned.

Mr. Thomas N. Cuthbert, Secretary, read the usual number of communications from different parts of the country requesting information in relation to the laws for the protection of game, all of which had been promptly answered. He also read a communication from Mr. Seth Green, one of the State Fish Commissioners, stating that they were busy at the works in distributing young fry and mature fish. About 3,000,000 of salmon trout fry and 1,000 mature bass had been distributed, and the distribution of brook trout fry had also been begun. They had on hand about 1,600,000 fry, for all of which orders had been received. Reports from all parts of the State were good, and he thought they would soon get excellent fishing without going far from home. Senator Wagstaff's amendment to the Constitution in relation to the manner of electing members went over to the next meeting. The following gentlemen were elected members of the association: District-Attorney Benjamin K. Phelps, J. Harson Rhoades, Paul Thebaud, Dr. Frederick G. Winston, and Ferd Belmont. Mr. Whitehead made a satisfactory report on the condition of the lawsuits in progress. The members then adjourned to the supper-room, where a collation was provided.

SECRETARY SHERMAN IN THE CITY.

Secretary Sherman arrived at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, in this City, yesterday afternoon, accompanied by Mr. Baker, the chief of the Loan Division of the Treasury Department; Mr. Tingle, the chief of the Special Agent Division, and Mr. Babcock, stenographic amanuensis. The object of the Secretary's visit is not known, but it is supposed to have reference to matters connected with the Custom-house. It is believed that he will consult financiers upon the subject of the resumption of specie payments.

THE ELECTION AT NEW-BRITAIN.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 8.—At the city election at New-Britain to-day the Republicans elected David H. Camp Mayor by 355 majority, and also the other city officers and three-fourths of the members of the City Council.

BEER AND BAYARD TAYLOR.

A GERMAN OVATION TO THE NEW MINISTER.

SPEECHES, SONGS, AND GOOD CHEER—AN ADDRESS BY BAYARD TAYLOR AND A VERY BRIEF ONE BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

One of the largest and most sparkling of the ovations to Bayard Taylor was given in the Liederkranz Hall last evening. It was a German "Commers," a real commers, such as Kaiser William's subjects delight in, and Kaiser Hayes' subjects hold whenever they can find the occasion and the beer. There was a fine occasion last night in giving the new Minister a hearty send-off, and there was a fine commers.

The big Liederkranz Hall was full. There was not room for another man. One more glass of beer might have found its way in, but it would have met instant death. Beer had no more chance there than reeds before a hurricane. The most prominent object in entering the hall was the large platform with the gentlemen upon it. In the centre sat Dr. F. Zinsser, President, and at his right the guest of the evening, Bayard Taylor, calmly smoking a very large cigar. By the way, they were all smoking. And what is that before the new Minister? A foaming, sparkling, rapidly-diminishing glass of amber beer! Then came William Cullen Bryant, at the President's left, with a very large and very tall clay cup, with a silver lid, with the white foam making its way over the top. There's no denying it, it was the biggest sort of a "schooner." The President had a cup that would laugh at half a gallon, and could stretch itself a little and take in the whole four quarts. Mr. F. Behringer was another of the gentlemen on the stage, and Prof. Schlegel, of the Normal College, Mr. L. Hoffman, and Dr. Schoonmaker, the German Consul.

Underneath the platform, stretching all the way down to the other end of the hall, were 15 large tables, at which were seated not less than 500 gentlemen, 500 beer glasses, (too often, alas, quite empty,) and 500 little plates of matches. Added to this came the very agreeable, but rather thick, smoke from 500 good cigars. There was the noise of the clinking of many glasses, of the striking of many matches, of the clapping of many hands, and the soft gurgling of many gallons of foaming beer as it rolled and rippled deliciously down 500 appreciative throats. There was the rush of many waiters, the music of the band, and the constant and happy shouts of many enthusiastic sons of the Vaderland.

It is possible that there are some uninformed Americans who do not know what a commers is. It is jolly. The object is to drink just as much beer as you can hold, smoke just as many cigars as you can bite the ends off of, and see who can sit in his chair the longest. It is an institution worthy the gods. And, bless us, how the beer pours down. It's up we all stand, and down she all goes; and, here, waiter, fill 'em up again. The man who can drink the most (and the reporter will pledge his word that Bayard Taylor is no slouch at the business) is the best man. There is nothing to eat—and who would eat when he can blow off the foam and have her filled up again?

The hall was beautifully decorated. Over the platform was a large banner bearing the German arms, surmounted by a monogram "B. T." At the other end of the room, in front of the gallery, was the word, in letters of light, "Farewell." Banners all about the walls bore appropriate German devices. American and German colors were blended and intertwined everywhere. In every nook and corner were blossoming rose-bushes, orange-trees loaded down with fruit, yellow lemon-trees, tropical flowers and plants, and everything to make the room as beautiful as a rose garden in June.

The programme was diversified, long, and carried out to the letter. Appended is a translation of it. The translation is like our new Minister—as much German as English:

> Fest Ordnung.
> Programme:
> First Song.
> Address by the President, Dr. F. Zinsser.
> Second Song.
> Rede des Dr. A. Jacobi.
> Quartet—Mitglieder des Liederkranz.
> Third Song.
> Quartet—Mitglieder des Arion.
> Fourth Song.
> Address by Hon. Oswald Ottendorfer.
> Quartet—Mitglieder des Liederkranz.
> Fifth Song.
> Quartet—Mitglieder des Arion.
> Sixth Song.
> Imb.ss.
> Seventh Song,
> Schluss.
> Initium Fidelitatis.

The songs were all German college songs, except one, which was in what is known in school days as "Eog Latin," and afterward, as "kitchen Latin." Here is a sample verse:

> "Gandeamus igitur
> Juvenes dum sumus,
> Post jucundam juventem,
> Post molestam senectutem
> Nos habebit humus!"

The bill of fare was varied and extensive. Following is a translation:

> Beer,
> Cigars,
> Beer,
> More Beer,
> Cigars,
> Beer. Beer. Beer. Beer. Beer. Beer.
> Beer. Beer. Beer. Beer. Beer. Beer.
> Beer. Beer. Beer.
> Beer. Beer.
> Beer.

The proceedings were begun with the singing of one of the songs, and at the conclusion, as well as at the end of every song and speech of the evening, the President arose and rapped three times loudly upon the table. At this every body else stood up. "Eins, swei, drei," shouted the President. Everybody drank. "Eins, swei, drei," he shouted again, and 500 glasses rattled and jingled on the table. "Eins, swei, drei," a third time, and every glass was held above its owner's head. "Eins, swei, drei," fourth and last time, and the glasses were pounded down on the table with a dull thud.

At the end of each table hung two crossed swords—probably to protect the beer—President Zinsser delivered a short address, saying that Mr. Taylor was "one of them literary fellers," and not a politician. Dr. A. Jacobi read a speech that outlasted many fillings of the glasses. Music; and then Bayard Taylor, amid enthusiastic cheering, arose and said:

MY FRIENDS: If the German character is really as sympathetic as the German themselves assert, then you will have compassion on me, and not expect me to address you formally, for I am not only at a loss for words, but I am exhausted by all the ovations of friendship that have been given me. I should certainly have endeavored to escape this ovation were it not for the fact that it was offered me by Germans. But I must accept it even at the risk that my strength will not permit me appropriately to express my appreciation. I realize the fact that my German-American fellow-citizens regard me as a connecting link between German and American life, between German and American thought and intercourse. To be this has really always been my endeavor, and will so remain. If, however, I have accomplished anything that will survive, it is not altogether my own merit. If my German friends had not shown me such hearty recognition, such ready appreciation and support, my efforts would not have been so fruitful. It has been my great good fortune to have learned to know the intellectual heroes of the German people; that Lessing, Heyer, Schiller, Richter, Goethe have solved for me many of the interminable problems of life. Sheer good fortune it is, no merit of mine. But Providence is often inexplicably kind, and, in this case, it lets advantage ripen into honor. Everything that has helped to strengthen and develop me, everything for which I should be so grateful, is now as a wreath placed upon my hat. Can I accept it otherwise than in humility? I beg of you to make it as light as possible, that I may not feel the burden. Pluck off each undeserved leaf, and let no bud prematurely bloom. Let me assure you that the work of my life is not yet completed, and give me friendly wishes for the future rather than praise for the past. And now I will say that I am united to you. I have also German blood in my veins. One of my ancestors was a Protestant clergyman, who came to Pennsylvania in the beginning of the last century. At least a quarter German, I ask you to join with me in this sentiment: "Long live, and freshly live, on our soil German feeling, German honesty, and German fidelity." [Cheers.]

Mr. William Cullen Bryant, being loudly called for, responded in German:

GENTLEMEN: I thank you for the ovation, and I can only say, as my friend Taylor has said before, "long live German feeling, German honesty, and German fidelity."

Mr. Bryant was followed by Hon. Oswald Ottendorfer and a great variety of charming music.

THE TIMES reporter came away when the rounds of beer were somewhere up in the three hundreds. If the beer held out, the 500 are there yet.

STEAM-BOAT EXPLOSION IN KENTUCKY.

CINCINNATI, April 8.—The boilers of the Sandy Fashion, a small steamer, running from Catlettsburg, Ky., up the Sandy River, exploded last Saturday night at the mouth of the river, and the vessel sank in three minutes in nine feet of water. Her passengers and crew numbered about 40. Joseph Newburg, a merchant, of Richmond, Ky.; A. Osborn, pilot, and two others, names unknown, were killed. Hiram Rice, engineer, was badly scalded, and Cyrus Preston, clerk, and Herm Tugart were cut on the head. Several others were injured, but not seriously.

NEW-ENGLAND METHODIST CONFERENCE.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 8.—The New-England Methodist Conference, at Westfield, to-day adopted resolutions declaring that it is the duty of citizens, and especially Christians, to prevent the elevation of bad men to civil office; deploring the corruption of society and the prevalence of communistic and infidel sentiments, and declaring the course of the Government toward the African, Indian, and Chinese to be full of injustice, bad faith, and cruelty. A resolution was adopted approving fraternal relations with the Methodist Church South, but maintaining the claim of its own denomination to be the original Wesleyan Church. A plan was also adopted for a domestic missionary society, and memorial services were held for four members who died during the year.

APRIL

AMUSEMENTS.

SHAKESPEARE AT LYRIC THEATRE.

Lyric Theatre, a large place of assemblage which was formerly known as Lyric Hall, was tenanted last evening by an audience of about 200 persons, four-fifths of whom were colored. They had been brought together by the announcement that the "great and only genuine colored tragedian," Mr. B. J. Ford, would appear in the "title-role in Shakespeare's entire tragedy in five acts, entitled 'Richard III.,'" and they remained until the close of the performance with a steadiness of purpose which indicated the liveliest interest in the proceedings. The representation did not afford many opportunities for uproarious fun, for it was carried on with so much grim earnestness and imperturbable stolidity as to weigh down the spirits of the most buoyant. But many of its incidents were exceedingly laughable. All the actors were colored, and no two of them were of the same hue. Their costumes were typical of every period known in connection with the costumer's art, and combinations of green and crimson and scarlet and orange were among the quietest resorted to. The scenery was in keeping with the dresses. A room with green wall-paper, a single door, and no window, did duty for the apartments in the palace, and *Clarence* lay in duress in a cell pictured by the ground floor of an Italian villa, with lovely gardens and dancing waters just across the threshold. Except in the case of Mr. B. J. Ford, there was not the slightest difference in the manner of the performers. All of them had committed their lines to memory, and the words tumbled out of their mouths with the conventional monotony of utterance assigned to the *Ghost* in "Hamlet." Every now and then the misprounciation of a syllable—as when massacre was pronounced *massacree*—would create a ripple of merriment, but the spectators soon quieted down, and the players were allowed to speak their lines with as little apparent concern as to their meaning as so many talking automatons might have exhibited. It was a very droll affair, indeed, and when an amusing mishap occurred, it was seized upon with marvelous alacrity. The arrival of the funeral procession with a coffin scarcely large enough to contain the remains of a full-grown cat was a welcome diversion from the ligneous severity of the transactions, and the occasional obstinacy of a door which an impatient artist would try to open in the wrong direction was hailed with great delight. Mr. B. J. Ford's *Richard* was the only performance which offered evidence that the actor understood the story or the text of the tragedy. Mr. Ford recited his part intelligently, and accented portions of the text by a variety of time-honored "stage-business." He was not always impressive, but his work suggested that he was less of a mannikin than his associates, and the relief, slight as it was, was grateful. He jerked out his words much as Mr. Backus does in his clever imitations, and pawed the ground with the recognized "tragedy-stamp," and emphasized his most vigorous declarations with an equally familiar "tragedy grunt" Mr. Booth's nervous patting of his left hand with his right will no doubt be remembered. Mr. Ford imparted to this act far more significance and solemnity, and the fretfulness and ill-restrained anger of the tyrant were finely expressed by deliberate and broad movements, admirably illustrative of the well-considered castigation of a refractory infant. There is no necessity, however, to note the minutiæ of the portrayal. If it has taken the negro what Ernest Rénan calls centuries of slow evolution to reach his present condition, we fear it will require thousands of years before the race produces a tragedian of conspicuous originality, and, recognizing this fact, last night's performers will no doubt at dawn to-day return to humbler and more useful avocations.

GENERAL MENTION.

The concert of which the proceeds are to be applied to the erection of a national monument in honor of the late King Victor Emanuel takes place at Steinway Hall, this evening.

"Champagne and Oysters" was reproduced at the Park Theatre, last evening, to the delight of a large audience. It is to be withdrawn after to-night's performance, however, as "Our Aldermen" will be in readiness for production to-morrow.

The complete programme for Mr. Thomas' Saturday's symphony concert and Thursday's rehearsal is as follows:

Overture, "Midsummer Night's Dream"....Mendelssohn
Cavatina, "Flowers of the Valley," (Kuryanthe)..Weber
Mrs. E. A. Osgood.
Concerto No. 1, in E flat.....Stasny
Mr. Max Pinner.
Introduction, "Tristan and Isolde"..... } Wagner
Finale, "Isolde's Death"..... }
Isolde: Mrs. E. A. Osgood.
Symphony No. 5, C minor, op. 67.....Beethoven

A change of "cast" in the performance of "The Exiles" at the Broadway Theatre, now brings Miss Kate Girard before the public. This young artist has made rapid strides in her profession since she last appeared in this City, and her portrayal of *Tatiana* is marked by a variety of accent and a degree of emotional power—as shown particularly in the "snow scene" of Mr. Rowe's stirring drama—which produce a strong impression, and are to be considered as uncommonly promising.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Dr. Pierre Tessier, of Quebec, an eminent physician and accomplished scholar, died yesterday morning.

J. Stricker Jenkins, of Baltimore, late Colonel of the Fifth Maryland Regiment, died yesterday morning. Col. Jenkins was an influential and respected citizen of Baltimore.

Hon. William B. Small, Solicitor of Rockingham County, died at his residence at Newmarket, N. H., last Sunday morning, aged about 58 years. He had been County Solicitor for eight years, a State Senator and a Representative in Congress for four years. He was one of the oldest lawyers in New-Hampshire, and highly respected.

Prof. Francis Gurney Smith, M. D., of the University of Pennsylvania, died at his residence in Philadelphia last Saturday. Dr. Smith was born in Philadelphia March 8, 1818, and was the fifth son of Francis G. Smith, a prominent merchant. He obtained both his academic and medical education in the University of Pennsylvania, receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1840. For about a year after graduating he was one of the physicians of the Department of the Insane of the Pennsylvania Hospital. In 1842 he was elected Lecturer on Physiology by the Philadelphia Medical Association. In 1863 he was elected Professor of the Institutes of Medicine in the University, and filled the chair of that professorship until his death. For six years, commencing in 1859, he was one of the attending physicians at the Pennsylvania Hospital. Dr. Smith is well known in medical literature as one of the compilers of the text-book the *Compendium of Medicine*, which has passed through numerous editions; one of the editors, for many years, of the *Philadelphia Medical Examiner*; as the author of frequent contributions to professional periodicals; as the editor of American editions of Carpenter's and Marshall's works on physiology, &c., and as the first American translator of Barth & Rogers' *Manual of Auscultation and Percussion.*

STRIKE OF THE BRICKLAYERS.

A resolution, passed at a meeting of the Bricklayers' Union on Thursday night last, declaring that no member of the union should work for less than $2 50 per day, went into effect yesterday. In accordance with it, about 500 bricklayers who have been receiving less than the daily stipend mentioned struck for an increase. The demands of most of them were complied with. About 100 were given indefinite answers by their employers, and remained idle all day. It is expected that they will be allowed the increased wages to-day, but if not, then at the furthest within three days.

THE PATERSON CHARTER ELECTION.

The Paterson, N. J., charter election took place yesterday. The tickets were badly mixed. At midnight the indications were that Winters, Republican, and Crouter—Democrat, but running as an Independent—were elected Tax Commissioners, and that the Board of Aldermen will stand eight Republicans to eight Democrats, the same as last year. The Passaic County Board of Freeholders will probably stand the same as last year—10 Republicans and 7 Democrats. The city School Board is strongly Republican.

ECONOMICAL REPUBLICAN RULE.

The Philadelphia *North American* of the 8th inst. says: "The expenses of the city departments hardly bear out the charges of extravagance and profligate expenditure which are so freely bandied by people who do not care to look at the figures. The expenses for 1876, in spite of the Centennial, show a decrease of almost 10 per cent. from the amount spent in 1875, and those of 1877 a further diminution of almost 18 per cent. The appropriations for the present year contemplate a still further reduction of almost 15 per cent. If the administrative officers of the city support Councils in their efforts toward retrenchment, the expenditures for this year will be 30 per cent. less than for 1875, showing greater economy and reform, we venture to say, than that of any other large city in the country. We do not think that Councils have taken advantage of every possible opportunity for saving, but they have certainly done enough to deserve some credit."

THE PYRAMID POOL TOURNAMENT.

ENTRIES FOR THE AMERICAN CHAMPIONSHIP —OPENING OF THE CONTEST LAST NIGHT —THE SCORES.

The grand national pool tournament at 15-ball or pyramid pool, for the American championship and a gold medal, with $550 in money prizes, was opened last night at O'Connor's Union-Square Billiard Rooms, with the following entries: Clark Wilson, J. M. Warble, Samuel Knight, A. P. Rudolphe, Cyrille Dion, Joseph Dion, William Sexton, George F. Slosson, George Frey, and Gottlieb Wahlstrom. There were present during the evening probably 400 spectators, among them being many prominent men and all the leading billiard players. The tournament will last 10 days; each player will have to play against every other player. The opening game was played between Wilson and Warble. The play was by no means brilliant. Wilson played with a great deal of ease and neatness, but seemed absolutely unable to master position. Warble in the first five or six games was lucky, making several "scratches" on "ring" balls, and played very steadily throughout. In the seventh game Wilson "skunked" Warble with a score of 65 to 0, while in the game preceding it, when Wilson stood 50 to Warble's 18, the latter got a good break and swept the table. In the tenth game Wilson again "skunked" his opponent. In the thirteenth game Warble showed his nerve. Play of the sixth, clearing the table when Wilson was 55 to his 21. Warble played with either hand very nicely. In the fifteenth game Wilson stood at 60 points to Warble's 45, with the 15 ball only on the table, and both men played eagerly for it, but Wilson was finally successful, though he forfeited once by pocketing.

The score stood as follows, the majority out of 21 games winning:

Warble—1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1—Total, 11.
Wilson—0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0—Total, 6.

The second game was the feature of the evening, and was begun at 10:45 between Wahlstrom and Rudolphe, Wahlstrom, "the Swede," as he is called, being reputed as the finest player in the world, though a mere boy in appearance. He won the first game in about four minutes by a score of 64 to 10, and the second by 72 to 15, in 10 minutes; third, 72 to 12, in 5 minutes. In the fourth Rudolphe skunked Wahlstrom, however, in 9 minutes, and Wahlstrom immediately returned the compliment in 1 minute 48 seconds. Rudolphe won the seventh by good playing, and Wahlstrom, by rapid play all over the table, made 68 straight after Rudolphe had picked up 35. The distinguishing features of the Swede's play are his perfect composure, and his bold, rapid play, avoiding all "safety" shots and going in to win. In the thirteenth game there was some loose talk among the "sports" about betting, and Wahlstrom becoming involved in it lost his self-possession, and with it the game. In the fifteenth game Rudolphe had a "mark" and 59 "good," and so was awarded the game, the remaining balls not counting enough to let the Swede out. The game closed at 12:30 o'clock. The score stood as follows:

Wahlstrom....1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0—10
Rudolphe.....0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1— 7

The play to-day will be as follows: Afternoon—Frey vs. Warble; Joseph Dion vs. Knight. Evening—Sexton vs. Slosson; C. Dion vs. Wilson.

MATTERS OF YACHTING INTEREST.

THE ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB—A NEW CLASSIFICATION OF YACHTS—REVISION OF THE SAILING REGULATIONS—THE WILLIAMSBURG CLUB.

The Atlantic Yacht Club of Brooklyn met last evening, Commodore Thayer in the chair. The special committee appointed for the purpose of classifying the yachts and to revise the regatta and sailing regulations of the club reported in favor of the following for the season of 1878: Class A—All schooners of 75 feet and over on the water-line Class B—All schooners under 75 feet on the water-line; Class C—All cabin sloops of 45 feet and over on the water-line; Class D—All cabin sloops of 35 feet and under 45 feet on the water-line; Class E—All cabin sloops under 35 feet on the water-line; Class F—Open sloops; Class G—Cat-rigged boats; Class H—Catamarans. In Classes A and B, if not more than two yachts are entered for a regatta or do not appear at the starting line, all schooners shall sail in one class, except in pennant or challenge races.

The committee also recommend that schooners be restricted to mainsail, maintopsail, maintopmaststaysail, foresail, foretopsail, forestaysail, jib, flying-jib, and jib-topsail; for cabin-sloops, mainsail, maintopsail, forestaysail, jib, flying-jib, and jib-topsail; for open sloops, mainsail and jib; for cat-boats, mainsail only; for catamarans, mainsail and jib. All head-sails, excepting storm-jibs, should be set as stays, excepting catamaran-jibs. No two sails of the same name may be set at the same time, but there shall be no restriction as to the size of sails. The report of the committee was adopted, as was also the following: "That the over-all measurements of the yachts of this club shall be taken from a point on deck perpendicular to that point on the forward part of the stem or cutwater where the water-line intersects, to the point of the extreme length of the yacht on deck aft, irrespective of the rail; that the measurer be directed to file with the Corresponding Secretary as soon as practicable the new measurement of the yachts of the club."

No date for the sailing of the catamaran race or the regatta for open boats was fixed.

The Williamsburg Yacht Club held a special meeting last evening for the purpose of taking action in regard to the payment of the prizes of the last year's regatta. A special committee, to whom the subject was referred, reported last night in favor of appropriating $60 for the purpose of providing prizes for the owners of yachts which won in the different classes in the last June regatta. The report was adopted. A meeting of the boat-owners of the club was held, and selected Tuesday, June 4, as the day for the sailing of the next annual regatta.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 9—1 A. M.—The low area last night extending from Texas to Manitoba has developed into a storm of decided energy now central near Omaha, Neb. The barometer is highest and rising in New-England and Nova Scotia. Rain has generally fallen, except in the lower lake region, Middle and South Atlantic States, and New-England. South to east winds generally prevail east of the Mississippi River; south-west in the Gulf States; and have veered to colder north-west in the extreme North-west. The temperature has risen in the Atlantic coast States and lake region, and remained nearly stationary in the Gulf States, Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and North-west. The Missouri River has fallen two feet at Leavenworth, and the Mississippi 17 inches at Vicksburg.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England, partly cloudy weather, followed by increasing cloudiness and possibly rain areas, winds veering to warmer south-easterly, rising, followed by falling, barometer.

For the lower lake region and Middle Atlantic States and South Atlantic States, cloudy, rainy weather, south-east to south winds, stationary or higher temperature, falling, preceded in the second-named district by stationary, barometer.

For the Gulf States, cloudy and rainy followed by clearing weather, warm southerly veering to colder west or north winds, and stationary or falling, followed by rising, barometer.

For the Ohio and West Gulf States, clearing weather, warm south-west veering to colder northerly winds, rising barometer in Texas, followed by a "norther," and possibly by areas of light rain.

For Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and the upper lake region, cloudy, rainy weather, warm south-easterly winds, falling barometer, followed in the west portions by rising barometer and colder north-west winds.

For the Upper Missi-sippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, cloudy weather, with rain or snow, warm southerly winds, and falling barometer, followed by rising barometer, and colder north-west winds.

The Lower Missisippi River will fall.

Cautionary signals continue at New-Orleans, Mobile, St. Mark's, Key West, Jacksonville, Savannah, Pepe Island, Charleston, Smithville, Wilmington, Cape Lookout, Cape Hatteras, Kitty Hawk, Cape Henry, Norfolk, Baltimore, Lewes, Cape May, Atlantic City, Barnegat, Sandy Hook, Oswego, Rochester, Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Port Huron, Alpena, Grand Haven, Chicago, Milwaukee, Section No. 1, Escanaba, Marquette, Ludington, and Duluth, and are ordered from New-York, New-Haven, New-London, Newport, Wood's Hole, Boston, and Thatcher's Island.

Cautionary offshore signals continue at Indianola and Galveston.

The storm is central near Omaha, Neb.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1877.	1878.		1877.	1878.
3 A. M.	35°	45°	3:30 P. M.	52°	68°
6 A. M.	34°	45°	6 P. M.	44°	62°
9 A. M.	41°	51°	9 P. M.	41°	55°
12 M.	49°	57°	12 P. M.	39°	46°

Average temperature yesterday.....53°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....42½°

NEWPORT, R. I., April 8.—The operatives of the Aquidneck and the Perry Cotton Mills here were this morning notified of a reduction of wages, to take effect in two weeks. The reduction is the same as that lately established in Fall River.

REPUBLICANISM DEFINED.

A LETTER FROM GEORGE C. GORHAM.

WHAT HE SAID AT THE MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE — THE ISSUES IN THE APPROACHING CAMPAIGN CLEARLY EXPLAINED—REPUBLICAN ENTHUSIASM MUST BE AROUSED—PARTY PRINCIPLES TO BE AFFIRMED—THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY NOT TO BE DISAVOWED IN TERMS.

Mr. George C. Gorham has published a letter pointing out and correcting certain inaccuracies in the *Tribune's* Washington dispatches, which purported to give an account of the proceedings of the Republican National and Congressional Committeemen at their meeting on Thursday evening last. Mr. Gorham was represented as having "made a remarkably bitter speech against the President and his Administration," and in view of the fact that a new House of Representatives is to be chosen in a few months, he wishes to make known the position he took at the meeting in question. He says: "I expressly stated it to be my opinion that it would be better to affirm Republican doctrines and denounce crimes of the enemy than it would to arraign the Administration for any acts committed or omitted. I did not even propose that the party should in terms disavow the course of the Administration toward Louisiana and South Carolina; but that we ought to affirm the righteousness and constitutionality of the reconstruction policy of the party, and to insist that its failure was due to the defiance of law by Southern Democrats, and not to the wickedness of Southern Republicans; "that those who had sustained the laws were better and worthier political associates than those who had rebelled against and trampled them under foot." Mr. Gorham then inquires pertinently: "Was this 'bitter and extreme?'" He then reviews the political campaigns of 1872 and 1876, and the Presidential count of 1876-7, and continues: "Is it 'warring upon the President' to say that the laws should be obeyed, and that to deny a citizen his lawful right to vote is a crime against our system of government? Is it 'bitter' to say the truth—that this rule is uniformly reversed in the lately rebellious States, and that a Pole in Russia, an Alsatian in Germany, or a Fenian in England, may more freely and safely utter his sentiments than can a true Republican in the Southern States of free America? Is it 'extreme' to contend that the obligation to furnish protection to a State Government against insurrection, when constitutionally called upon, is imposed upon the President by the Constitution, which forbids him to leave undecided which is the Government and which the insurrection, and also forbids him to leave the State and the insurrection 'to fight it out between themselves?' Is it 'opening anew old controversies' to declare that Democratic hopes of success in control are based upon law breaking as a policy, and that nine Southern States now held in chains by the Democratic Party would be Republican if legal voters were allowed to vote? May not Republicans arouse the North to these things without antagonizing the Administration?"

Mr. Gorham then asserts that the campaign this Summer "must be so carried on as to arouse the old enthusiasm of Republicans. As for the new recruits who may have followed Schurz and Key and Evarts from the Liberal Confederate, and the Johnson camps, they are sure to rally, for they are near the commissary stores. But, as I remarked at the late meeting, 'It is important that some effort should be made to arouse the Republican vote.' The party was not organized to distribute clerkships; that will be left to the self-styled "reformers," who have agreed to vote the Republican ticket in consideration of the patronage. Mr. Gorham says it is a trade of their own proposing. His letter concludes as follows:

"But the Republican Party has higher interests in charge—to establish freedom where slavery was; to dissipate ignorance by education; to insure equal rights among men, and to base our Government on 'the consent of the governed' expressed at the ballot-box, and not on the bayonet rule of White League militia or clubs. These are objects for which the Republican masses can be rallied. If these are indeed dangerous themes in a Republican meeting, let us hear no more of the Republican Party. If, on the other hand, they are worthy of further struggle, let us hear no miserable cant of the impolicy of offending by their utterance. Who are we afraid of offending? Is it the Greeleyites, whom we have forgiven for their treachery and for their defamation of us in 1872? Let us be frank and tell them that our forgiveness is not to be construed into an apology for having refused to desert with them.

"This Administration will only be regarded as Republican, in my judgment, upon the understanding that the presence of Mr. Evarts in the Cabinet is not an indorsement of the policy of Andrew Johnson; that Gen. Devens was not appointed Attorney-General because there was any special merit in his having been the Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts against John A. Andrew in 1862; that Mr. Key is a monument of Yankee forbearance and not 'a burnin' and a shinin' light for a' this place;' that Carl Schurz is a pardoned (if not repentant) prodigal, and not the spoken of Presidential candidate of the infamous mad campaign of 1872; and upon the further understanding that our party cannot offend the President by demanding, in its platform, obedience to the Constitution and the laws, or by denouncing the crimes of the Democratic Party in organizing violent resistance to both. If this view is wrong—if there is to be a milk diet—then I much fear that babes only will seek nourishment from it. If the fear of Southern claims is the only objection to Democratic rule, let those fight against that rule who can be stirred only by the fear of having their pockets disturbed. If the present wholesale disfranchisement of our party for a dozen States is not worthy of a passing comment, then the party is in the dry rot, and cumbers the ground. Those who want sympathy when they are threatened with robbery will have no words of comfort or a little sympathy with the survivors of those who have been murdered, and with the dumb three-quarters of a million Republican voters, whose enforced surrender of political rights to the unrepentant rebels is to be sometimes feebly mistakenly attributed to President Hayes' conciliation policy. The men who get sentimental over the murder question and the total subjugation of Southern

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LATEST PARIS SHAPES

in ROUND HATS, BONNETS, and PROMENADE HATS.

English Milan Straws.

UNEQUALED VARIETY, including a SPECIAL

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GLENHAM MOQUETTES, SAXONY WILTONS, VELVETS, BODY BRUSSELS, TAPESTRIES, &c., EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS

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APR 1878

AUCTION SALES.

ERIE RAILWAY—FORECLOSURE SALE.

In Chancery of New-Jersey.—Between THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustees, complainants, and THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, and others, defendants. F. fa. for the sale of mortgaged premises.

In pursuance and by virtue of the above-stated writ of fieri facias issued out of the Court of Chancery of the State of New-Jersey on the seventh day of this month of December, A. D., eighteen hundred and seventy-seven. Directed to the Sheriff of the County of Hudson, which court specially designated in said writ by the Chancellor of said court and State, I shall expose to public sale and vendue on Monday, the twenty-first day of January next, in A. D. 1878, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New-York, at the hour of twelve o'clock at noon, of said day, or as soon thereafter as such sale can be made, being the same time and place appointed for sale by George Tichnor Curtis, the Referee, designated in a certain judgment or decree obtained by complainants herein, as plaintiffs, in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, against the said the Erie Railway Company and others, as defendants, and I shall then and there sell under my said writ all those lands, premises, railroads, property, and franchises that are situated, set, lying, or extended within the State of New-Jersey, and ordered by the final decree in said Court of Chancery to be sold, being the same described in a mortgage executed by the said The Erie Railway Company, party of the first part, to the complainants herein, dated fourth of February, A. D. 1874, recorded in the several Count s of Hudson, Passaic, and Bergen, in New-Jersey, and also in the office of the Secretary of said State as follows, namely:

All and singular the railway of the party of the first part, from and including Piermont, on the Hudson River, to and including the final terminus of the said railway on Lake Erie, and the railway known as the Newburg Branch, from Campbell Hall to Newburg, and also all that part of the railway designated as the Buffalo branch of the Erie Railway, extending from Hornellsville to Attica, in New-York, and also all the other rail-ways belonging to the party of the first part in the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, or any of them, together with all the lands, tracts, lines, rails, bridges, ways, buildings, piers, wharves, structures, erections, fences, walls, fixtures, franchises, privileges, and rights of said company; and also all the locomotives, engines, tenders, cars, carriages, tools, machinery, manufactures or unmanufactured materials, coal, wood, supplies or fuel of every kind belonging or appertaining to the party of the first part; and all the tolls, income, issues and profits arising out of the said property, and all right to receive the same; also, all the estate, right, title, and interest, terms, and remainder of terms, franchises, privileges, and rights of action, of whatsoever name or nature, which the party in equity of the second mine the New-York and Erie Railroad Company or onto the Erie Railway Company, by the Union Railroad Company, by the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company, by the Buffalo, Bradford and Pittsburg Railroad Company, by the Rochester and Genesee Valley Railroad Company, and by the Long Dock Company; together with all and singular the emoluments, income, advantages, tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging and the reversion and reversions remainder and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof.

The aforesaid sale, as directed under said writ issued out of said Court of Chancery, will be made as therein directed, and subject expressly to the lien of certain mortgages existing upon the property described as aforesaid, that is to say to the mortgage called the fifth mortgage and supplemental mortgage of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and to that of the complainants known as the first consolidated mortgage of the Erie Railway, also the first, second, third, and fourth mortgages, known as the first, second, third, and fourth mortgages, made by the said the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, to the extent of so much of said property as is contained respectively therein, and will take place at the time and on the day designated hereinbefore, or any subsequent day and place to which the Referee shall adjourn said sale under the judgment obtained as afore said in the State of New-York, so as that said sales shall both be made together and for the one term and bid, and in all things in accordance with the direction of said execution.

Given under my hand at Newark, this 13th day of December, A. D. 1877. WILLIAM PATERSON, Master in Chancery.

RICHARD WAYNE PARKER, Solicitor of complainants, Newark, N. J.

The above sale stands adjourned to take place on the twenty-fifth day of March, 1878, at the same hour and place. WILLIAM PATERSON, Master in Chancery.

The above sale stands adjourned to take place on the twenty-fourth day of April, 1878, at the same hour and place. WILLIAM PATERSON, Master in Chancery.

mh26-law5wTu

J. HAYES, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 11 A. M., AT NO. 106 WEST 42D-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV., Entire contents of large brown-stone house, consisting of very reserved parlor, library, chairs, sofas, bedroom sets, buffets, wardrobes, lounges, mirrors, modern and antique furniture, silver-plated ware, China, glass, crockery, kitchen utensils, &c.

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We would call special attention to our large variety of open Fire Places, with brass Frames, Andirons, and Fenders of antique designs, suitable for wood or coal. Also the largest assortment of Grates and Fenders in the market, with our patent Shaking and Dumping Grate.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

CAMPBELL, AARON F., ET. AL.—NEW-YORK Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiffs against ALBERT G. CAMPBELL, J. G. Campbell, John J. Perine, and George T. Young, defendants.—Summons, with notice.—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' Attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated March 18, 1878.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Post Office address, No. 69 Wall-street, New-York City; Office, 69 Wall-street, New-York City.

NOTICE.—Take notice, that upon your default to appear or answer the above summons, judgment will be take against you for the sum of thirteen hundred fifty-eight and 50-100 dollars, which the Clerk of the 4th day of January, 1878, and with costs of this action.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

To Aaron F. Campbell, John G. Campbell, John J. Perine, and George T. Young, the above-named defendants: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 30th day of March, 1878, and filed with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York.—Dated March 30th, 1878.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

ap2-law5wTu

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MICHAEL M. VAN DYKE, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John W. Little, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Michael M. Van Dyke, heretofore carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 8th day of April, A. D. 1878.

BENJAMIN W. WEST, Assignee, 1 Fulton Fish Market, New-York City.

WALDEGRAVE HARLOCK, Attorney for Assignee, 4 Warren-st., New-York City. ap9-law3wTu

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANK M. PENNESSY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John W. Little, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Frank B. Pennessy, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 9th day of April, A. D. 1878.

FREDERICK LEWIS, Assignee, 373 Broadway, New-York City.

WALDEGRAVE HARLOCK, Attorney for Assignee, 4 Warren-st., New-York City. ap9-law3wTu

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THE LARGEST AND ONLY LEADING HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY.

THE MERCEDES COIFFURE,

formed by means of our newly-invented MARIE ANTOINETTE SWITCH, very fashionable and stylish, at $6, $8, $10, $12, $15, and upward.

The "EUGENIE SCALPETTES" or COIFFEURE DE COQUETERIE. Very stylish, self-adjustable, and will not rip or tear. Price, $3, $4, $5, and upward.

In our exquisite assortment of COIFFURES, THE NINON stands unrivaled for simplicity, elegance, and grace of form; self-adjustable, made of the best quality, naturally curly, all long hair, at $6, $8, $10, &c.

INVISIBLE FRONTS, for young and old, improving the looks of all ladies instantly. THE MADEMOISELLA, the latest and very becoming style, always ready, at $2, $3, $4, $5, $6, &c. A most magnificent variety of Switches, Curls, Fingerpuffs all at wholesale prices.

GRAY HAIR A SPECIALTY.

The finest quality, genuine colors, lower than any other house. INVISIBLE HUMAN HAIR NETS for the front hair, the largest and best imported, 20 cents each, $2 per dozen.

COMBINGS made up in the most approved manner; roots all one way. Hair taken in exchange. Advice given by a French artist how to arrange hair most becomingly free of charge.

Hair artistically arranged at the establishment, 50c.; or at ladies' residences, $1.

A complete assortment of the choicest beautifying cosmetics.

EUGENIE'S SECRET OF BEAUTY, the great magic beautifier for the complexion, a specialty. It imparts a brilliant transparency, removes tan, freckles, pimples, and all skin blemishes. Warranted to be harmless. $1 per box.

F. Coudray's Aurora or Golden Fluid, for bleaching the hair a fine golden blonde, $1 25 and $2 per bottle.

The latest sensation, ALBURNINE, to bleach the hair the now so fashionable golden brown, $2 50 per bottle.

F. Coudray's celebrated Vegetable Solution Face Powder, for blondes and brunettes, $1 per box.

Liquid Vegetable Face and LIP Rouges, $1 50 and $1 per bottle.

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PERSIAN KHENVALINE, (Trade Mark.)

A marvelous instantaneous hair stainer; will change an undesirable color of hair from a handsome light to dark brown; warranted to be free from all poisonous substances; perfectly odorless; does not soil linen, and is not greasy; is recommended by the best physicians; $1 50 per box.

LOVERS of TORTOISE SHELL JEWELRY, IVORY and JET GOODS can have their tastes gratified by inspecting our large, exquisite, and choice assortment of French, Italian, and American designs, always the latest fashions at lowest manufacturers' prices.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MICHAEL M. VAN DYKE, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—1 Fulton Fish Market, New-York City, April 8, 1878.—This is to give notice that the second, third, and final meetings of the creditors of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 22d day of April, 1878, at ten o'clock A. M., before John W. Little, Esquire, the Register of said Court in Bankruptcy in charge of the above-entitled matter, pursuant to an order of said Register, for the purposes mentioned in sections 5,092, 5,093, 5,096, 5,099, 5,100, and 5,101 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," that I have filed my final account as Assignee of the estate of said bankrupt with said Register, and that at said meetings I shall apply to the court for a settlement of my said account, and for a discharge from all liability as Assignee aforesaid, in accordance with the provisions of said section 5,096. BENJAMIN W. WEST, Assignee.

WALDEGRAVE HARLOCK, Attorney for Assignee, 4 Warren-st., New-York City.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PHILIP STIER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Philip Stiner, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said Revised Statutes, and that the first day of May, 1878, at ten o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the eighth day of April, 1878. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

WALDEGRAVE HARLOCK, Attorney for said bankrupt, 4 Warren-st., New-York City. ap9-law3wTu

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES G. BENNETT and ANDREW H. SMITH, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that by an indenture bearing date the 18th day of March, A. D. 1878, James G. Bennett and Andrew H. Smith, of the City of New-York, have conveyed and assigned all their estate and effects whatsoever to William L. Pomeroy, of No. 61 Leonard-street, in the City of New-York, as Trustee, upon trust for the benefit of the creditors of said James G. Bennett and Andrew H. Smith, and that said conveyance was duly executed according to the provisions of an act of Congress entitled "an act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 24 1867, and the acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, and under the Revised Statutes of the United States, title LXI., entitled "Bankruptcy." Dated at New-York City, this 23rd day of March, A. D. 1878.

WILLIAM L. POMEROY, Trustee in Bankruptcy. a2-law3wTu

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM B. PETTIT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by William B. Pettit, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of April, 1878, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated March 26th, 1878.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

mh26-law3wTu

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE M. WOODWARD, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by George M. Woodward, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and the acts amendatory thereof, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said acts, and that the twentieth day of April, 1878, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 139 Fulton-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the twenty-fifth day of March, 1878. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

mh26-law3wTu

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBERT MCCHRISTIE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Robert McChristie, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said Revised Statutes, and that the 23d day of April, 1878, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 25th day of February, 1878. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

mh26-law3wTu

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALEXANDER M. SMITH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Alexander M. Smith, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said Revised Statutes, and that the 24th day of April, 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1878. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

ap2-law3wTu

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 30 day of April, A. D. 1878, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ISAAC MANN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Esq., Register, on the 23d day of April, A. D. 1878, at two o'clock P. M.

LOUIS F. PAYN, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY H. COX, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John W. Little, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Henry H. Cox, of the City or Brooklyn, County of Kings, N. Y., heretofore carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 8th day of April, A. D. 1878. WILLIAM C. HEATH, Assignee, 478 Broadway, New-York City.

WALDEGRAVE HARLOCK, Attorney for Assignee, 4 Warren-st., New-York City. ap9-law3wTu

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

These town offices of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,238 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COMPANION.—BY A YOUNG LADY AS COMpanion. Call at No. 508 24-av., third floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable woman; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; satisfactory reference from last and former employers. Call or address No. 359 6th-av., in the cap store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS OR NURSE.—By two respectable Welsh girls, one as chamber-maid and waitress, and the other as nurse. Call for two days, at No. 112 East 11th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl to do chamber-work and waiting in private family; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 323 East 33d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS Chamber-maid and waitress; will assist with washing and ironing; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 140 West 26th-st., ring rear bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Can take full charge of ladies' wardrobe and dress hair; good reference; no objection to go South. No. 253 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A NEAT, TIDY Girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 451 West 32d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS Chamber-maid and assist with washing and care of children in a small private family; reference. Apply at No. 316 East 32d-st., store.

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CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT young woman to do chamber-work and fine washing, or chamber-work and sewing; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 112 West 46th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman; is a first-class washer and ironer; no objection to the country; City reference. Call at No. 254 West 16th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, Card to do sewing; or as waitress or assist with children; City or country; best references. Call at No. 468 6th-av., near 29th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS Competent chamber-maid, or as nurse and seamstress; willing and obliging; good City references. Call at No. 6 East 30th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as chamber maid and waiter as in a private family; City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 456 2d-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

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CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—FIRST-class; lady's maid; to the country and remain in Winter if desired; good reference from last employer. Call at No. 335 East 14th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A young woman in a private family; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 148 West 31st-st.; ring private stable bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Protestant young woman in a private family, or assist mind a grown child; City reference. Apply at No. 173 7th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, OR Cwould take care of children and do sewing; willing and oblig ing; good reference. Apply at No. 212 West 29th-st.

CHAMBER-WORK AND WAITING.—BY A young woman; best of City reference. Call at No. 473 5th-av., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; is willing to help with washing; good City reference from last place. Call at 144 West 44th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress; best City refer ences. Call at No. 22 West 40th-st.

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APRIL 1878

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Monday, April 8, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, A. J. Bleecker & Son sold a three-story building, with lot 25 by 79.9, on Gouverneur-st., east side, 78.5 feet north of Cherry-st., for $7,235, to Samuel and Jonas Weil, as Executor and plaintiff in the legal proceedings. Under a similar court order, Hugh H. Camp, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, disposed of a three-story frame house, with plot of land 80.8 by 100, on 10th-av., east side, 26 feet south of 74th-st. for $10,000, to Mutual Life Insurance Company, plaintiff. Mr. Camp, under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, John J. McGurk, Esq., Referee, sold the two four-story and basement brick dwelling-houses, with lots, each 20 by 100.10, Nos. 208 and 210 East 117th-st., south side, 325 feet east of 3d-av., for $13,000, to New-York Life Insurance Company, plaintiff in the legal action.

David De Venny reports at private sale the two four-story brown-stone-front houses, with lots 17 by 100.5, Nos. 146 and 148 East 47th-st., south side, between Lexington and 3d avs., for $22,500; also, a similar house, with lot, adjoining the above, for $11,500. Mr. De Venny also offers some very desirable property situate on Lexington-av. and 47th-st., comprising 10 first-class brown-stone house, complete in every respect, and the terms liberal.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows: By A. H. Muller & Son, Executor's sale to close the estate of Charles M. Connolly, deceased, of the following improved and unimproved City property: One five-story brick bul ding, with lot 28.1 by 85.3 by 28 by 85.3, No. 53 Water-st., south-east corner of Cuyp's-alley; one brick stable, with lot 22 by 100.5, No. 129 West 29th-st., north side, 372 feet west of 6th-av.; four lots, together in size 104.3 by 99.10 by 100.5 by 85.5, on Grand Circle and Broadway, south-east corner of 59th-st.; one lot 25 by 100.5, on West 59th-st., south side, 89.10 feet east of Grand Circle; two three-story frame houses, with lots, each 25 by 75, on 11th-av., north-east corner of 129th-st.; five lots, each 25 by 75, on 11th-av., east side, 24.11 feet south of 130th-st.; one-story frame house, with lot 24.11 by 75, on Boulevard, south-east corner of 130th-st.; a plot of land, 429.8 by 200, on 10th-av., east side, between 214th and 216th sts.; 18 lots, each 25 by 279.10, on 215th-st., north side, running through to 216th-st., 400 feet east of 10th-av.; plot of land, 259.10 by 150 by 129.11 by 150 by 129.11 by 482.3 by 519.8 by 510.8, on 9th-av., east side, running through to Harlem River, between 212th and 214th sts.; also a plot of land 502.4 by 102, on 211th-st., south side, 75 feet east of 9th-av., running to Harlem River.

By Hugh N. Camp, Executors's sale to close the estate of Daniel C. Pents, dece sed, of the following City real estate: The five-story brick building, with lot 28.10 by 25.1, no. 2 Gouverneur-lane, west side, 72.3 feet south of Water-st.; three-story and basement brick house, with lot 20 by 92, No. 310 East 21st-st., south side, 170 feet east of 2d-av., and two lots, each 25 by 102.2, on east 85th-st., north side, 225 feet east of 2d-av.

By Scott & Myers, public auction sale of the three-story brown-stone-front houses, with lots each 16.8 by 100.11, Nos. 178, 180, and 182 East 104th-st., south side, between 3d and Lexington avs., also, Supreme Court, in foreclosure, James M. Fiske, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick building, with lot 25 by 109.2, No. 40 3 East 78th-st., north side, 94 feet east of 1st-av.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward H. Schell, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick house, with lease of lot. 25 by 100.5, No. 147 East 44th-st., north side, 100 feet east of Lexington-av.; leased April 1, 1870; term, 20 years; ground rent, $530 per annum.

By Gerard Betts, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, John M. Barbour, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick dwelling-house, with lot, 16.8 by 100.5., No. 477 West 57th-st., north side, 235.4 feet east of 10th-av.

EXCHANGE SALES—MONDAY, APRIL 8.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 three-story house with lot, 20 Gouverneur-st., e. s., 78.5 ft. n. of Cherry-st., lot 25x79.9..... $7,235

By Hugh N. Camp.

1 three-story frame house, with plot of land, 10th-av., e. s., 26 ft. s. of 74th-st., plot 80.8x100..... $10,000
2 four-story and basement brick dwelling-houses, with lots, Nos. 208 and 210 East 117th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d-av., each lot 20x100.10..... 13,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, April 6.

120th-st., s. s., 350.6 ft. w. of Avenue A, 18.9x100.10: Raphael Lowenthal and wife to H. Holzheim..... nom.
71st-st., s. s., 63 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x86.5: R. Guggenheimer and wife to John Murphy..... $17,000
53d-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 9th-av., 48.5x100: William M. Hollins to Cora C. Dwight..... nom.
Franklin-av., corner of 168th-st., lot No. 122, 75x100, 25d Ward; A. H. Westervelt and wife to L. F. Bourne..... 1,000
Coles road, w. s., lot No. 9, 50x232: also, lot No. 10, 24th Ward: William C. Cooper and wife to E. V. Cooper..... nom.
2d-av., n. e. corner of 66th-st., 75x25.5: Cassie M. Pardee, wife, husband to Frederick W. Nolte. 21,500
3d-av., n. w. corner of 94th-st., 100x201.5; Charles Fox and wife to Solomon Bellmann..... 156,000
130th-st., n. s., 198 ft. e. of 5th-av., 16x99.11; Maria A. Ballard and husband to John G. Train. 6,000
120th-st., s. s., 350.6 ft. w. of Avenue A, 18.9x100.10; A. M. Peixhaw, Assignee, to H. Holzheim..... nom.
73d-st., East. No. 169; Lette Wolf and husband to Charles L. Veichhausen, Jr., lot 25x102..... 7,650
1st-av., s. s., 75.3 ft. n. of 7th-st., 25.11x113; A. T. Ackert, Referee, to James S. Gibbons, Executor..... 2,000
2d-av., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 7th-av., 20x90.9; W. G. Boyd, Referee, to Germania Fire Insurance Company..... 13,500
130th-st., n. s., 400 ft. e. of 6th-av., 150x irregular; J. Whalen, Referee, to t. Schrink..... 3,380
52d-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x100.5; Lange Hart N. Cross and wife to Henry Harris..... 4,300
41st-st., s. s., 130 ft. w. of 4th-av., 16.8x98.9; Julius T. Runkely and wife to Charles Traeger. 41st-st., s. s., 130 ft. w. of 4th-av., 16.8x98.9; Charles Traeger to Sophia Runkely..... nom.
38th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x98.9; Lena Goetz to J. M. Gemmer..... 500
6th-av., n. w. corner of 128th-st., 75x99.11: J. M. Flak, Referee, to Union Dime Savings Institution..... 10,500

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Bellmann, Solomon, and wife, to Charles Fox; n. w. corner 3d-av. and 94th-st., 3 years..... $5,000
Same to same; w. s. 3d-av., n. of 94th-st., 3 years. 5,000
Same to same; w. s. 3d-av., n. of 94th-st., 3 years. 5,000
Same to same; w. s. 3d-av., n. of 94th-st., 3 years. 5,000
Same to same; w. s. 3d-av., n. of 94th-st., 3 years. 5,000
Same to same; w. s. 3d-av., n. of 94th-st., 3 years. 5,000
Same to same; w. s. 3d-av., n. of 94th-st., 3 years. 5,000
Same to same; w. s. 3d-av., n. of 94th-st., 3 years. 9,000
Gassin, Elizabeth J., to George G. Taylor, Executor: n. s. 125th-st., w. of Irving-place, 3 years..... 5,000
Harris, Henry, to H. N. Crowell; w. s. 53d-st., w. of 6th-av., 3 years..... 20,000
Hennessy, Daniel, to Walter B. Lawrence; s. s. 54th-st., w. of Madison-av., 1 year..... 15,000
Hennessy, Daniel, to David Dinkelspiel; s. w. corner Madison-av. and 54th-st., 1 year..... 13,000
Hennessy, Daniel, to Joseph W. Patterson; s. w. corner Madison-av. and 54th-st., 1 year..... 27,000
Same to same; s. s., 54th-st., w. of Madison-av., 1 year..... 20,000
Hennessy, Daniel, to Eliza P. Barton; s. s. 54th-st., w. of Madison-av., 1 year..... 20,000
Same to same; s. s. 54th-st., w. of Madison-av., 1 year..... 20,000
Jones, Edward R., and wife to William C. Schermerhorn; s. s. Front-st., No. 99, 1 year..... 4,562
Mailes, James M., and husband to E. Mumford; s. s. 42d-st., n. of 6th-av., 1 year..... 1,000
Mack, Selim, and wife, to C. F. Floyd; w. s. of 9th-av., n. of 54th-st., 3 years..... 7,500
Queripel, Samuel W., and wife to Bank for Savings; s. s. 27th-st., e. of 6th-av., 1 year..... 5,500
Siemes, George, to D. Siegman; s. s. of 13th-st., 3 years..... 2,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Benedict, C., and others, Executors, to P. A. H. Jackson..... $2,500
Bridge, James, Trustee, to W. P. Bridge, Trustee..... Nom.
Fairchild, B. P., Executor, to A. E. Beckwith..... 6,500
Ferguson, T. H., Admr., to Ann Ferguson..... 1,000
Green, Edward, to Edward Smith..... 3,705
Union Dime Savings Institution to Samuel S. Constant..... 3,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—BELOW 48TH-ST., AND NEAR 5TH-AV., a full-size house, magnificently fitted up, regardless of expense. The house, lot, furniture, and works of art can be purchased at a figure 70 per cent. less than cost; it should be seen to be appreciated. For further particulars, permit, &c., apply to F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT EXTRA-WIDE HOUSE for sale on 57th-st., close to 5th-av.: house has a superb two-story extension, and was built by one of the best builders in this City; it is perfect in design, drainage, ventilation, and interior finish. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, FURNISHED.—Three-story brown-stone-front, No. 317 West 51st-st., handsomely furnished, and in the best order; to be seen any time; would entertain an offer to exchange for a home on the Hudson, south of Peekskill, not less than four acres. RANDELL, owner, Nos. 554 and 556 6th-av.

A BEAUTIFUL 22-FOOT HOUSE FOR SALE on 38th-st., between Madison and Park avs.; one of the finest locations in New-York City; house well built and in perfect order; rates low. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

NO. 2 WEST 31ST-ST.—MAGNIFICENTLY furnished full-sized dwelling; also, No. 62 West 47th-st., elegantly-furnished medium-sized extension dwelling—bargains. J. W. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 P. M., 33 East 17th st., and 661 5th-av.

FOR SALE.—AN EXTRA-SIZED FOUR-STORY first-class dwelling-house, No. 46 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs; 1st about 29 feet wide by half the block.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A VERY DESIRABLE English basement house on 20th-st., west of 6th-av. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 2 Wall-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT A BARGAIN.—58TH-AV., NORTH-WEST CORNER 130TH-ST.—One of the most magnificent and complete double gentleman's residences in the City, with well-appointed stable adjoining. The dwelling contains every known convenience throughout, finished in cabinet-work by Messrs. Pottier & Stymus, and substantially built by day's work. The elegant mirrors, &c., go with the property. Permits and full particulars at 4 Pine, 33 East 17th st., and 661 5th-av. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

FOR SALE—THE SEVEN FIRST-CLASS NEW brown-stone houses, pleasantly located, north side 77th-st., near Madison-av., each 18.9x60 feet; lots 102 feet; three full stories, high-stoop, basement, and subcellar; most conveniently arranged throughout; parlors, first story and basement "sabbie finished;" well built, plumbed, sewered, and ventilated; brick furnaces, improved ranges, together with every modern improvement. To close the sale of them without delay, they are now offered at a low price and on easy terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or WM. L. FAQUES, owner, on the premises. April 4, 1878.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—TEN FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone houses, situate on Lexington-av. and 47th-st.; different sizes, new, well built; complete in every respect, with brick furnaces in cellars; price low; terms easy. Apply on the premises to DAVID DE VENNY.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET—UNFURNISHED—Four-story high-stoop dwelling on 99th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. W. S. LATTING, No. 72 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—No. 83 PARK-AV. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE,
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF CHARLES M. CONNOLLY, DECEASED, OF THE
IMPROVED PROPERTY,
NO. 55 WATER-ST. NO. 129 WEST 29TH-ST.
UNIMPROVED PROPERTY,
5 lots south-east corner of BROADWAY AND 59TH-ST., opposite Central Park.
8 lots, with the improvements, on the easterly side of 11TH-AV. BOULEVARD,
comprising the entire front between 129th and 130th sts, and lots on 9TH AND 10TH AVS.
211TH, 212TH, 213TH, 214TH, 215TH, AND 216TH STS., and water-front on HARLEM RIVER,
On TUESDAY, April 9,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
Title to all this property is perfect.
65 PER CENT. on bond and mortgage, at 6 per cent.
Book maps at office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers. No. 7 Pine-st.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
TUESDAY, (TO-DAY,) APRIL 9, 1878,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
(By order of the Executors of Daniel C. Pents, deceased.)
No. 2 GOUVENEUR-LANE.—South side, between Water and Front sts., five-story brick building, 38.11x25.1x 38.5x25.1.
No. 310 EAST TWENTY-FIRST-STREET.—South side, 170 feet east of 2d-av., three-story and basement brick house, with brown-stone trimmings, 20x50, lot 92 deep.
Eighty-seventh-st., north side, 225 feet east of 2d-av., two lots, 25x102.2 each.
Also, grant of 320 acres land at Brown, Mich.
Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 152 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF STORE AND LOT
of south-west corner Duane and Elm sts.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Executors, to close an estate, the five-story and cellar brick store and lot N.W. 60 DUANE-ST., south-west corner Elm-st.; has independent walls, and is very substantially built; lot, 24x65 feet.
Also, at the same time:
The four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house and lot No. 17 EAST 24TH-ST., north side, near Madison-square; house, 25x80 feet; contains modern improvements, and is in perfect order; lot, 25 feet by half the block.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE STORES, Nos. 5 and 7 South William-st. and Nos. 63 and 65 Stone-st.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of Robert L. Maitland, deceased.
The two four-story and attic brick buildings, with stores and lots, situate on the southerly side of South William-st., near William-st., running through to and fronting on Stone-st., known as Nos. 5 and 7 South William-st. and Nos. 63 and 65 Stone-st. Lots about 20.6 by 75 feet.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FORTY-SEVENTH-ST., NO. 76, BE-tween 5th and 6th avs., elegant three-story high-stoop brown-stone: perfect order; beautifully frescoed; mantel mirrors, pier-glasses, and chandeliers; open by 9 at LORD'S cleaning and tying office, No. 860 Broadway, corner 17th-st., or No. 701 6th-av., corner 40th-st.

TO LET—129TH-ST., MADISON AND 5TH AVS.—Large mansion; 16 rooms perfect order; six lots ground, stable, and greenhouse; also, Madison-av., between 124th and 125th sts., three-story brown-stone; perfect order; 22 feet wide. PORTER & CO., No. 173 East 125th-st.

FIFTY-THIRD-ST., ADJOINING 5TH-AV.—Medium-sized four-story high-stoop brown-stone; frescoed, mirrors, &c.; an exquisite dwelling; only $2,200. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 661 5th-av., 4 Pine, and 33 East 17th st.

TO LET UNFURNISHED—AN ELEGANT four-story high-stoop brown-stone house; parlor and hall mirrors, chandeliers, and finest finish throughout; bath; closets all in complete order; 124th-st., opposite Mount Morris Park; rent very low. WILLIAM J. COLES, No. 1,333 Broadway.

APARTMENTS IN THE ELEGANT NEW Alderbrin Building, south-west corner 7th-av. and 29th-st, to rent: all modern improvements: halls heated by steam; no kitchens: steam elevator; low prices. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or No. 1,130 Broadway.

NO. 143 WEST 42D-ST.—A FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, in perfect order, will be let to a private family for $1,500. Apply to OWNER, on the premises.

A FIRST-CLASS FLAT TO LET IN THE New-York Savings Bank Building, north-west corner of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Inquire in the bank.

NEW LISTS.

Just issued by Hall & Nixon, Broadway, corner 51st-st.; well be sent by mail on application.

TO RENT—BASEMENT, ONE ROOM ON SECOND floor, and four rooms on third, in choice, brown-stone house, No. 4 West 43d-st., well refitted, newly painted.

RENT TO SUIT TIMES.—THREE-STORY brown-stone high stoop, 19x50: all improvements; gas fixtures and furnace. 105th-st., near 9th-av.

LENOX, 5TH-AV., CORNER 13TH-ST.—Apartments for families at greatly reduced rents.

TO LET, FURNISHED—TO A SMALL FAMily, No. 120 West 42d-st. Apply between 11 and 1.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—GENTLEMEN ABOUT leaving the City having a good house, furnished or unfurnished, wishing to rent to a small American family for small or nominal rent, with security for the best of care, address WASHINGTON, Box No. 264 *Times Uptown Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE to meet with a Christian family living in a first-class house, centrally located, who would rent, either furnished or unfurnished, and board with tenant if mutually agreeable. Address, for three days, G. D., Box No. 2,583 Post Office.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN (NO INCUMbrance) wishes to take charge of a house for the Summer or Winter; first-class City references can be given. Address M. K., Box No. 235 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

A RESPECTABLE MAN AND WIFE WISH the care of a gentleman's house during the Summer months; can give highest City references as to character and capability. Address J. Sherman, No. 308 East 36th-st., for three days.

A RESPECTABLE MAN AND WIFE, HAVing no children, wish to take charge of a house for the Summer; no objection to part of the family remaining at home; best City reference. Call or address Hanlon, No. 477 6th-av.

A PROTESTANT MAN AND WIFE WOULD take charge of house for Summer or longer; best reference given. Address or apply, for two days, J. C., No. 203 West 19th-st.; ring top bell.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET—AS A WHOLE OR IN PART, FOR OFfices, the ground floor of the New-York Savings Bank Building, on the north-west corner of 8th-av. and 14th-st.; heated by steam; granite vaults, &c.; lately occupied as a banking-room. Inquire in Savings Bank.

TO LET—VERY LOW, TO A RESPONSIBLE TENant, three or four lofts of the marble store, No. 27 Great Jones-st., 25x100. Apply to GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—At Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson River, a handsomely house and grounds, nine acres land, about 300 feet of beautiful, fine lawn, garden, forest and ornamental trees, commanding views of the river extending to the Highlands. The house is large and convenient, and contains four rooms on the first floor, six on the second, and five on the third floor, with a wing for kitchen and servants' rooms; carriage-house and stable. EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT WHITE PLAINS, on Harlem Railroad, 45 minutes from 42d-st., two new houses, detached, with full modern improvements; 13 rooms each; lots 60x165; more ground adjoining if desired; one house on corner lot: five minutes' walk from depot; 12 trains daily to and from New-York; also, two smaller cottages (new) at low figures to desirable parties. Apply to W. R. BROWN, No. 261 Broadway, Room No. 38, or at White Plains.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FOR SALE OR Rent, furnished country seats, all modern improvements, 4 to 10 acres; rents from $300 to $2,500. Price, $6,000 to $50,000. S. EDDY, No. 143 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE John S. Mitchell at Tarrytown, consisting of 51 acres splendid river view; Gothic house complete, and in perfect order; fine stable, gardener's house, and outbuildings; superb greenhouse, stocked with rarest plants; will be sold on reasonable terms. EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st., or WM. E. HOYT, No. 243 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE—83 ACRES AT HILLSDALE, N. Y.; first-class buildings; all modern improvements; will be sold for less than costs of buildings. Particulars at No. 199 Centre-st., New-York City. I. L. COLE, Owner.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

LONG BRANCH.—FOR RENT, A LARGE HOUSE on the sea, opposite Cedar-st., with 12 large, airy bedrooms, fine parlor and dining-room, two bath-rooms and billiard-room; gas and water introduced, and in thorough order; newly and elegantly furnished and comfortable in every way; two superior bathing-houses on the sea: stable; ice-house filled; rent, $2,500. Address A. J. THOMAS, at Drexel, Morgan & Co.'s, Broad and Wall sts.

FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.—TO RENT FOR the season, completely furnished, the old Leavitt homestead, only four blocks from the depot; large, roomy house; all the conveniences; water, billiard-room, green-house, stables, large granary, fine fruit; will leave a fresh cow; possession at once. Apply to LEAVITT & WOLCOTT, No. 10 Pine-st.

BRUEN HOUSE.—AT PERTH AMBOY, TO Please at a low rent; the hotel is in good order and conveniently for sailing and boating; in the station of the Long Branch Railway is near the house. For further information apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—ONE of the most desirable residences in Perth Amboy, N. J.; splendidly located, with fine view of the bay; 10 minutes' walk from the depot. Address PERTH AMBOY, B. MARSH, North-German Fire Insurance Company, No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

AT PLAINFIELD.—A FINE, LARGE HOUSE IN A beautiful situation, would be let with or without furniture for the season or year. Also, a smaller house near station. Apply to OWNER, No. 160 Fulton-st., Room No. 5, between 12 and 2.

HOMES IN THE COUNTRY.—THE CENTRAL New-Jersey Land Improvement Company have desirable houses to let at various places on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st., New-York.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—TO LET, WITHIN five minutes of depot, house with six bedrooms and every modern improvement; one hour from New-York; 15 trains; yearly commutation, $35; rent, $400. W. H. NEWAN, No. 106 Broadway.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, AN ELEGANT RESIdence at Elizabeth, N. J., with stable, carriages, five acres of ground, fruit trees, lawn, and garden; rent low, owner being in Europe. CHARLES P. SUMNER, No. 5 South William-st.

AT IRVINGTON-ON-HUDSON.—TO LET FOR the Summer or year, a completely furnished dwelling containing 13 rooms and every convenience, stable, garden, &c. EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

A LARGE STONE VILLA FULLY FURNISHED on Harlem Railroad, 45 minutes, to rent for one or two years, or the season. Apply to W. W. EVANS, No. 63 Pine-st.

FORDHAM.—TO RENT, WITHIN 8 MINUTES' walk of depot, a large house: 13 rooms, stable, and one acre ground; all in fine order; rent $400. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 152 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 as 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
BOTHNIA, WED., April 10 | *RUSSIA...WED., April 24
ALGERIA, WED., April 17 | SCYTHIA.....WED., May 1
Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP BOTHNIA embark from the Cunard Dock, foot of Morton-st., Jersey City, at 10:30 A. M. on Wednesday, April 10, 1878. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS, FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.
BALTIC, Capt. PARNELL.....Thursday, April 11, noon
ADRIATIC, Capt. JENKINS, Thursday, April 18, A. M.
BRITANNIC, Capt. PERRY.....Saturday, April 27, 2 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, smoking-room, state-rooms and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable. Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, April 13, 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK...Saturday, April 20, 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, April 25, noon.
From Pier No. 45 North River.
CABIN, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW.....LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, AND THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
From Pier 42 North River, foot of Canal-st, as follows:
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, April 11
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, April 18
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, April 25
First cabin, $55 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $40. Steerage, $26.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Anchoria...April 13, 2 P. M. | Bolivia.....April 27, 2 P. M.
California, April 20, 8 A. M. | Ethiopia.....May 4, 6 A. M.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
Australia, April 10, 11 A. M. | Alsatia.....April 24, noon.
Cabin, $80 to $100, gold. Steerage, $28.
Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
Company's piers, Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's pier foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.
HERMANN.....Sat., April 13 | ODER.....Sat., April 27
MOSEL.....Sat., April 20 | DONAU.....Sat., May 4
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

NATIONAL LINE.—PIERS 44 AND 39 N. R. FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks:)
Italy, Thurs. April 11, 11 A. M. | Holland, April 24, 10 A. M.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Helvetia, April 13, 1 P. M. | Egypt...April 20, 7:30 A. M.
Cabin, $50 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward at low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
HOLSATIA, Thur., April 11 | WIELAND, Thur., April 25
LESSING, Thur., May 2 | GENEVIA.....Thur., May 9
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broadway, N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, April 9, 10 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, April 16, 10 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, April 30, 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, according to stateroom; steerage, $26. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
PEREIRE, Duranton, Wednesday, April 17, 5 P. M.
VILLE DE PARIS, Durand, Wednesday, May 1, 4:30 P. M.
SAINT LAURENT, Lachesnaye, Wed., May 8, 10 A. M.
For freight and passage apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.
For freight and passage at Philadelphia apply to ALONZO SHOTWELL, No. 2 Chesnut-st.

THE RED STAR LINE FOR ANTWERP.
Carrying the United States Mail. Sailing semi-monthly alternately from Phila. and New-York.
ACTON sails April 6, 9 A. M.
For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Phila., and No. 52 Broadway, New-York.
JNO. McDONALD, Agt., No. 8 Battery-place.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave from Pier No. 3 North River.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Drake.....Tues., April 16, 3 P. M.
City of Washington, Timmerman.....April 18, 10 A. M.
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Van Sice.....April 24, 3 P. M.
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.
Via Havana. Progreso, Campeachy, Frontera.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Drake, Tuesday, April 16.
CITY OF MERIDA, Hitchcock, Tuesday, April 30.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans April 24 and May 15, for Vera Cruz via Matamoros, Tuxpan, and Tampico, making close connection with steamers for New-York and all the above ports.
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
Steam-ship COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, April 10
Steam-ship GEO. W. CLYDE.....SATURDAY, April 20
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
Sailing THURSDAYS from Pier 17 N. R., at 3 P. M.
NIAGARA, (new,) 2,268 tons, Curtis, Thursday, April 18
SARATOGA, (new,) 2,283 tons, Sumberg, Th., April 25
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Blank passports indispensable to travelers issued by J. B. JONES, Passport Agent, No. 61 Dunne-st.

SHIPPING.

SAVANNAH,
FLORIDA, NASSAU, HAVANA, AND SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHESEBROUGH, WEDNESDAY, April 10, Pier 16 East River, 2 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, April 13, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.
Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading to connect with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway. GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA WASHINGTON TERRITORY, AND OREGON.
Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For the ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, connecting for Central and South America:
Steam-ship PACIFIC CITY.....Tuesday, April 9
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship COLON.....Friday, April 19
Connecting for Central and South America.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Wednesday, May 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand:
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Monday, April 15
For freight and passage apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....April 10
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....April 13
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, Office on the pier,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

THE ARREST OF EX-GOV. MOSES.

THE PRISONER DECLINES TO SAY ANYTHING ABOUT HIS CASE—A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS GRANTED BY JUDGE DONOHUE—GOV. ROBINSON TO BE ASKED FOR A WARRANT OF EXTRADITION TO-DAY.

Ex-Gov. Franklin J. Moses, Jr., who was arrested on a requisition from Gov. Hampton, of South Carolina, on Sunday evening, remained in custody at the Police Central Office yesterday. He was not locked in a cell during the day, but was permitted to occupy the back room of the Detective Office, where he received a large number of friends. Superintendent Walling and Sergt. Kealey were pestered all day by persons who wanted to see the ex-Governor merely out of curiosity, but only those he was desirous of seeing were allowed to enter. Several reporters called early in the day, to ascertain whether Mr. Moses desired to make a statement, but he declined to talk with them in reference to the charge upon which he had been arrested. His counsel, Col. Charles S. Spencer, called during the morning and had a protracted interview with the prisoner. Mr. Spencer then called on Superintendent Walling and desired to be informed what steps he intended to take. Mr. Walling said that he had not seen the Sheriff of Charleston or any person representing him, and as the law required that all prisoners must be sent to court immediately after their arrest, or as soon thereafter as the court opened, he would send an officer with Mr. Moses to one of the Police courts and ask to have the prisoner remanded until the arrival of the Sheriff with the Governor's requisition. Col. Spencer, on behalf of his client, waived the right of being taken before a Police magistrate.

Subsequently Col. Spencer obtained from Judge Donohue, sitting in Supreme Court Chambers, a writ of habeas corpus, returnable at 11 A. M. to-day, for the purpose of inquiring into the legality of the prisoner's detention. In the petition it is said that "the cause of such detention is a requisition purporting to be from his Excellency Wade Hampton, Governor of the State of South Carolina, upon the Governor of the State of New-York for the body of said Moses, charged with forgery; that no warrant from the Governor of New-York accompanies said requisition, and that the alleged forgery is that of a name upon an usurious and void promissory note." Col. Spencer also sent the following dispatch to Gov. Robinson: "In the matter of Gov. Moses: is alleged forgery of a name upon usurious and void promissory note a crime? Is any pecuniary obligation thereby incurred?" The writ was served on Superintendent Walling at 1 o'clock.

At 3 P. M. Sheriff Bowen, of Charleston, and John S. Connor, the Special Constable to whom the requisition had been originally issued by Gov. Hampton, arrived at the Police Central Office. Mr. Bowen denied that he had come to New-York especially on this business, but said the case was in the hands of Connor, who had been detailed as a Constable and as the "agent" of the State to execute the warrant. Connor said that he had been in this City for nearly three weeks, looking for Moses, and had employed private detectives to "shadow" him. It was not intended to arrest him until the papers had been perfected and the warrant for his rendition obtained from Gov. Robinson, but the detectives saw him on Broadway on Sunday, and fearing that he would escape they deemed it best to arrest him and place him in charge of the Police. When asked why he had not come to the Central Office promptly yesterday morning, Connor said that he "supposed it didn't matter for two or three days." He was then informed of the issue of the writ of habeas corpus, and told that if he desired to take the prisoner to South Carolina it would be necessary for him to obtain the Governor's warrant as quickly as possible, or Moses would be discharged. Connor then said that he would go to Albany at once and present his papers to Gov. Robinson, and make formal application for a warrant of extradition. The officer left this City on the 6 P. M. train.

Mr. Moses said yesterday that he had been in this City three weeks, living without concealment, and he had intended to return to Charleston during the present week.

FIVE FOOLISH YOUNG MEN.

THE STRANGE LOSS OF 96 ERIE RAILWAY GOLD COUPONS—THE PROPERTY TRACED TO FIVE YOUNG MEN, WHO ASSERT THAT THEY FOUND IT—THEIR VERSION OF THE STORY—THE PRISONERS COMMITTED FOR EXAMINATION.

Capt. Caffrey, of the First Precinct Police, brought to the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, five young and well-dressed prisoners, named, respectively, Charles Creevey, of No. 317½ Fifth-street, Jersey City, an employe of a William-street gold broker; Eugene Kern, of No. 87 Johnson-street, Brooklyn, a real estate and loan broker; Frank Grant, of No. 240 Cumberland-street, Brooklyn; Charles H. Porter, of No. 77 Fort Green-place, Brooklyn, and Frederick Cornell, of No. 57 South Oxford-street, Brooklyn, a clerk in the office of the *Bankers' Magazine*, at No. 251 Broadway. They had all been arrested for alleged complicity in the robbery of $3,360 worth of Erie Railway gold coupons belonging to Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., of No. 3 Broad-street. Four of the prisoners were brought to the Tombs on Sunday, but were remanded without examination, owing to the fact that Cornell was yet at large. He was captured on Sunday. The history of the larceny is rather interesting. It appears that on March 11, Frank Foster, a clerk and messenger, was sent to the Post Office Building to collect the mail for the firm, and received four packages containing, besides the coupons, United States bonds to the amount of $100,000, which had been sent over for redemption by English bondholders. Only three of the packages were delivered, the other having been either lost by or stolen from the messenger. The case was put into the hands of Private Detective Davis, but nothing was heard of the coupons again until Saturday last, when some of them were offered at the office for redemption. The clue thus furnished was rapidly followed up, and resulted in the arrest of the prisoners by Detective Davis and Capt. Caffrey.

Capt. Caffrey, upon questioning them, gathered the following story, which he set forth in a long affidavit before Justice Murray yesterday. Creevey stated that he found the package of coupons at the corner of Cortlandt and Greenwich streets on Friday, March 22, and kept them two days to see whether any advertisement of their loss would appear in any of the newspapers. He then sent two of them to the Erie office for payment by a boy whom he met on the street. Upon offering them to the Cashier the latter gave the boy a memorandum, and told him to call for payment on the following day. The next day he sent another boy to the office with the memorandum, and waited on the corner of Fulton and Nassau streets for the boy's return. He saw the boy coming back, but thinking that some one was following him, fled. On the day following he gave to the remainder of the coupons to Grant to keep them until a reward for their return should be offered. Grant sent a district messenger boy to get two coupons cashed at the company's office, but received a reply that the company refused payment. He then, so he said, went to Creevey's office, in William-street, and told him he did not wish to have anything more to do with the coupons. The latter then declared that he would give him $1,000 if he would get rid of them, and thereupon gave him 85 of them to dispose of. Of these he gave 15 to Cornell, and 23 to Porter, who said he could get that number cashed by a friend. Porter declared that he gave them to Kern, and that he had not seen them since. Kern said that he received the 23 from Porter, who stated that he had bought them on speculation and wanted them cashed for a commission. He went to the office to get them cashed, when he was arrested by private Detective Davis, having in his possession a document authorizing him to sell the coupons, which the company kept. Porter further stated that Grant met him in the street and told him a friend of his had a lot of coupons which he wished to have cashed. He received them and gave them to Kern. Cornell went with Capt. Caffrey yesterday to his [Cornell's] office, and, unlocking his drawer, took out 10 of the coupons and gave them to the Captain. He said that he had cashed one for $35 at the Erie office.

The Captain's affidavit was supplemented with those of George S. Bowdoin, of the firm of Morton, Bliss & Co., Detective Davis, the messenger, Foster, and Frank Van Tassell, Paying Teller of the Erie Railway office. The latter testified that Kern had applied for the payment of 23 coupons in a check payable to Charles H. Porter, and indorsed by the latter. In the case upon information, and the messenger, Foster, testified that he did not know whether he lost or was robbed of the coupon package. Detective Davis testified to the arrest of Creevey and Grant, and to the fact that the latter stated that the coupons were found in the Post Office inclosed in an envelope addressed to Morton, Bliss & Co.

Judge Shipman, representing the prosecution, consented to an adjournment, and the case was set down for examination Monday noon. Creevey was put under $5,000 bail, and the others under $1,000 each. Cornell, who is the son of wealthy parents, was admitted to bail, his father furnishing his security. The others were locked up in the Tombs. Justice Murray said yesterday that the prisoners could be held for larceny even if they found the coupons as they assert, as it was their business to return them to the company. Cornell claims that he put an advertisement in the papers of the fact of the coupons being found, but received no reply, and that then only did he offer any for payment.

THE ERIE REPORT FOR JANUARY.

The report for January of ex-Judge James C. Spencer, the Referee who audits the accounts of Receiver Jewett, of the Erie Railway Company, was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday. From this it appears that the balance of cash on hand Jan. 1, 1878, was $466,618 70; that the receipts were $2,502,412 86, and the disbursements, $2,519,900 36; and that the balance of cash on hand on Jan. 31 was $449,129 26. Among the disbursements were $22,137 50 as interest on coupon bonds, $14,700 70 on account of the coal lands purchased, and $36,000 for locomotives. Five hundred and five thousand seven hundred and forty-one dollars and eleven cents of Receiver's certificates of indebtedness were issued during the month, and $709,707 04 of such certificates were paid, thus showing a decrease of $203,965 93. The aggregate amount of certificates outstanding on Jan. 31 was $1,278,062 93.

OWNER'S RISK AND CARRIER'S RISK.

THE ORDER CONCERNING WEST BOUND FREIGHTS SUSPENDED—AN EXPLANATION BY COMMISSIONER FINK.

The order made by the Executive Committee of the Trunk Line Managers, which was published in THE TIMES on Sunday, has been received with so much opposition from shippers that the idea of enforcing it has been abandoned, at least for the present. Merchants who read the circular understood it to mean that the trunk lines were endeavoring to compel every shipper to pay an extra rate for all articles shipped, or else agree not to make any demand for damages in case the goods should be destroyed in transit. It was seen that all shippers, except perhaps leather dealers, whose goods would not be liable to sustain damage as readily as some others, would be equally affected by the change, and that the irritation would increase rather than diminish in time. While merchants were annoyed by the notice they did not believe that the railroads could, by adopting such a plan as this, escape liability under the law. On Saturday, having heard from several agents that the new order was severely condemned by shippers, Commissioner Fink issued the following order:

No. 346 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, April 6, 1878. }
(Circular No. 14.)

Inquiries having been made as to the meaning of the terms "owner's risk" and "carrier's risk," in the contemplated change of classifying all articles now taken at owner's risk one class higher than when taken at carrier's risk, the following explanation is given:

At present the bill of lading provides certain articles of a frail and brittle nature, and other articles subject to injury in the ordinary course of transportation without negligence on the part of the carrier, are only to be taken at owner's risk unless specially agreed in writing to the contrary. The proposed change merely contemplates determining at once and notifying the shippers of the rates that are to be charged in case the carrier assumes the particular risks above referred to, instead of leaving that question an open one to be made the subject of a special agreement in writing in each particular case.

The shipper is to select whether he wishes to ship at owner's risk, with reduced rates, or at carrier's risk at a higher rate.

There is no intention to exempt the carrier from any liability or risks due to his own carelessness, but as the latter idea seems to be entertained by shippers, it is proposed not to make any change at present, and until the subject is more generally and better understood by those interested. Respectfully yours. ALBERT FINK.

Commissioner Fink said that the misapprehension about the purpose of the order was general and that it was a great mistake to suppose there was any intention on the part of the trunk line managers to escape responsibility or extort a profit by trick. It was a plan for the convenience of shippers rather than anything else, but as there seemed to be some doubt as to the meaning of the order, he said the committee had decided to allow the schedule to remain as it is, and not to make a change on the 15th.

THE RAILROAD RIOTS.

THIRTY-NINE SUITS BEGUN AGAINST THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY—AN AGGREGATE OF OVER $60,000 DAMAGES ASKED FOR.

The committee appointed by the New-York Produce Exchange to prosecute claims against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for losses arising out of the strike riots, have already entered suit through the counsel of the Exchange, William P. Foster, Jr., in the New-York Supreme Court, in 39 suits, aggregating, in amount, $68,198 78. The names of the plaintiffs, and the sums for which they severally sue, are as follows:

D. Appleton & Co., No. 549 Broadway, $1,057 50; R. Bamber & Co., No. 65 Broad-street, $689 70; John G. Bale, No. 115 Broadway, $41 30; David Dows & Co., No. 20 South-street, $599 64; W. H. Dudley & Co., No. 153 Chambers-street, $2,000; Empire Woolen Company, Utica, N. Y., $3,633 45; Fletcher, Harrison & Co., 55 Pearl-street, $139 60; J. Howard Foote, No. 31 Maiden-lane, $325 66; Freeman Brothers, Newark-avenue and Second-street, Jersey City, $60 75; Gilbert, Parkes & Co., Nashville, Tenn., $3,446 68; John M. Goddard, Sea Girt, N. J., $60; Frederick Guiterman, No. 30 Broad-street, $707; Jewell, Harrison & Co., No. 27 Water-street, $2,900; G. S. Hart & Howell, No. 35 Pearl-street, $3,235 14; John L. Hasbrouck & Co., No. 75 Hudson-street, $3,333 02; Adolphe Heilbrun, No. 483 Broadway, $2,372 43; J. H. Herrick & Co., No. 1 State-street, $1,093 54; Hunter, Walton & Co., No. 164 Chambers-street, $3,252 72; Henry Ide, No. 540 Broadway, $146 68; Charles Kohlman, No. 75 Franklin-street, $1,190 13; Mc-Bride & Co., No. 74 Warren-street, $2,036 77; McBride & Howell, No. 333 Greenwich-street, $167 49; V. W. McFarlane & Co., No. 138 Pearl-street, $1,511 16; Mackenzie, Newman & Co., No. 92 Warren-street, $1,621 62; C. F. Mattlage, No. 276 Greenwich-street, $3,442 43; David Muir, No. 2 Broadway, $1,189 94; Solon Palmer, No. 12 Platt-street, $111 98; Phillips & Co., No. 11 Front-street, $1,041; Pollard, Pettus & Co., No. 54 Broad-street, $867; Pingé & Blackman, No. 37 Water-street, $933 72; George B. Raynor, No. 129 Broad-street, $1,008; Rosenstein Brothers, No. 323 Greenwich-street, $640 50; Henry Russell & Co., No. 38 Platt-place, $110 75; Sawyer, Wallace & Co., No. 47 Broad-street, $1,288 15; L. J. Seaman, No. 311 Washington-street, $3,514 43; G. K. Sheridan, No. 23 Thomas-street, $376 08; W. O. Smith & Co., No. 53 Exchange-place, $3,509 86; Tolan & Carr, Twenty-fourth-street, corner Eleventh-avenue, $762; Zinn & Deleree, No. 94 Warren-street, $1,385 46.

The suits will be transferred to the United States District Court, and will be tried there. Any other persons, whether members of the Produce Exchange or not, having claims of this nature may have them included by addressing A. E. Orr, Chairman of the Committee for the Prosecution of Claims at the Produce Exchange.

THE SINKING FUND COMMISSION.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund met yesterday in the Mayor's office. A communication was received from the Corporation Counsel stating that the claim of the estate of the late Mr. Cortland Palmer, amounting to $3,000, for appraising property owned by the City in 1873, was not, according to the facts presented to him, a valid one. The Controller then offered a resolution, which was adopted, declaring that there was no appropriation out of which the bill could be paid.

Another communication was received from the Corporation Counsel in regard to a petition from Mr. E. M. Harrison, praying the board to surrender to him the City's interest in certain lands under water, situate at the foot of Duane-street. It appears that the lands in question were sold in the year 1828 for assessments to one James Kay for a period of 500 years, and that Mr. Harrison subsequently came into possession of them. The Corporation Counsel, after adverting to the facts in the case, says that the City's reversionary interest in the property must be offered at public auction. A resolution was adopted in accordance with this opinion.

The board then authorized the Controller to issue dock bonds to the amount of $50,000, in compliance with a requisition from the Dock Department, and also to sell the franchise of the ferry from James' slip to Hunter's Point, Long Island, to the highest bidder, for a term not exceeding five years. The Controller was further directed to lease for a term of two years a number of unoccupied lots and other City property. A communication was received from the Police Department stating that the building in Franklin-street formerly used as a station-house was greatly out of repair, and therefore unfit for use. The board then adjourned.

PIGEON SHOOTING AT DEERFOOT PARK.

After the failure of Capt. A. H. Bogardus to kill 85 out of 100 pigeons—50 pairs—at the Brooklyn Driving Park, formerly Deerfoot Park, on March 22 last, a Mr. Haggerty laid a wager of $250 a side, with Mr. Ira A. Paine, that the latter could not kill 75 out of 100 birds upon the same conditions. The challenge was accepted, and yesterday was the day decided upon for the contest. The birds were all of Long Island breed, and were extremely tough and wiry. Mr. Paine used a Parker gun, No. 12, weighing 7 pounds 3 ounces, with 1¼ ounces of No. 7 shot, chilled shot, and a charge of 3¼ drams of Curtis & Harvey powder. The rise was 21 yards, and the boundaries 100 yards. The weather was fair, and with the sun at his back, the rifleman had a favorable breeze from the north-west quarter. The judges were Walter B. Ireland for Mr. Paine, and M. V. Bayils, of the Brooklyn Gun Club, for Mr. Haggerty, and Mr. W. H. Foster, of the Long Island Gun Club, as Referee. There was a large number of spectators present, and pools were sold at the rate of $10 to $7 that Paine would beat Bogardus' score, and $10 to $5 that he would win the match. The contest commenced at 3:06 o'clock and closed at 4:32. Paine losing the match. His score at the finish stood 62 birds, one less than the number hit by Bogardus, and 13 less than he had essayed to kill.

WALL-STREET BROKERS QUARRELING.

James M. Clark, a broker at No. 11 Wall-street, was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday on a charge made by Howard Felton, of No. 9 New-street, of threatening him with bodily harm. Mr. Felton alleged that some time ago he lent Clark $500, taking as security Clark's note and some shares of stock as collateral. He afterward sold the note for $475. When the paper matured it was allowed to go to protest by Clark, for the reason, as Clark says, that when Felton sold it to the third party he kept the collateral and used it. A law suit was instituted against Clark by Felton to compel payment, but Felton lost the case. Felton alleged that on the 1st of April Clark came into a Sixth-avenue car where he was, used insulting language, called him foul names, and threatened to shoot him. Clark denied Felton's allegations, but Justice Duffy put him under $200 bail to keep the peace toward Felton for six months, and allowed him to go on his own recognizance.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The racquet handicap contest which was to have taken place yesterday was postponed until to-day at 3 P. M.

An attempt will be begun this evening by James L. Downey, at the Central Park Garden, to walk 400 miles in 100 hours.

Messrs. William P. Clyde & Co., of Bowling Green, the owners of the Agnes which went ashore on the coast of Florida, say that assistance has been sent to her.

The eighty-fourth anniversary of Howard Lodge, No. 35, F. and A. M., will be celebrated by a reception and musical and literary entertainment at Masonic Temple, on Thursday evening.

A private cable dispatch was received in this City yesterday from Venezuela, by way of St. Thomas, announcing the reopening to commerce of the port of Maracaibo, which has been closed for some years past.

Col. E. D. Webster, Special Agent of Internal Revenue, with a force of Inspectors' took possession yesterday of one of the large rooms of the top floor, Broadway side, of the Federal Building, to be used hereafter as his office.

The concluding lecture of the season before the New-York Sunday-school Association was delivered by Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, at the Collegiate Church, Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, last evening. The lecturer's subject was the "Gospel According to St. John."

Officer Ross, of the Twenty-third Precinct, yesterday found an infant's skull and an arm-bone in the cellar of No. 1,453 Third-avenue. The bones were old, dry, and discolored, and at the Morgue were pronounced by the Coroner a pair of medical student's samples.

Mrs. Tom-Ri-Jon, who was recently committed to the Tombs for 10 days for assaulting Frederick W. Lyon, of No. 31 Liberty-street, in the street, was yesterday released, the balance of the fine being paid by Dr. Lozan, of the Westminster Hotel, who sympathized with her troubles.

The public are cautioned by its officers against contributing funds to any alleged collector or agent for the West Side Relief Association or Sea-side Sanitarium. All contributions should be sent to Henry Bergh, Twenty-second-street and Fourth-avenue, or to Henry King, President, No. 304 West Twenty-eighth-street.

The general view taken on the Produce Exchange yesterday of the situation in Europe was decidedly pacific, resulting in a depression of such of the produce markets as are affected by the export demand. Wheat and corn were both lower, and flour was heavy. Another large quantity of oats was taken yesterday for France.

The Customs' officials seized yesterday at Castle Garden from immigrants who arrived by the City of Richmond two smuggled dress patterns of silk, one of 15¾ yards in length, and the other of 15¾ yards; also some velvet, a silk sash, and a woolen shawl. On the Havana steamer Columbus 600 cigars and 346 bundles of cigarettes were captured.

A meeting of property-owners was held last evening at No. 1,783 Broadway, and resolutions were passed protesting against permitting any elevated or steam railroad being built or erected upon any street or avenue bounding any of the parks in this City, except Manhattan-square on the west, or over or through any park or parks in the City of New-York.

Nicholas Adenay, an Italian boy, 11 years of age, was found in the street at Washington Market helpless and bleeding by Officer Humphrey, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, yesterday afternoon. He had a severe stab wound in the left breast, which he said he received from some unknown boy, who attacked and wounded him and then fled. Adenay was removed to the Chambers-Street Hospital.

At the one hundred and thirty-eighth semi-annual meeting of the New-York Typographical Society, held on Saturday evening last, the following officers were chosen: President, Hazeldine Hamilton; Vice-President, Sigmund Hoffheimer; Secretary, James H. Easton; Treasurer, George Parsons; Librarian, John Craw; Directors, S. F. Baxter, John G. Clayton, Joseph Cassidy, J. H. Gillespie, H. J. Crate, P. J. O'Connor.

A youth named James S. Klinge, of No. 397 Ninth-avenue, was arrested on Sunday night, on the corner of Broadway and Thirty-sixth-street, by Officer Madison, of the Twentieth Precinct, while promenading in female attire, which he had surreptitiously borrowed from his sister's wardrobe. After passing the night in a cell he was taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, subjected to much ridicule on the part of the audience, given a severe reprimand by Justice Duffy, and then turned over to his mother, who was present with a suit of his own clothes, after donning which he was allowed to go home.

Mr. A. A. Low acknowledges the receipt, since March 29, of the following additional contributions for the relief of the sufferers by the famine in China: Utica, $5; a reader of the *Tribune*, $2; G. W. K., Watertown, N. Y., $5; David Abeel, American Missionary Association, from a friend at Binghamton, $12 50; S. T. Harper, Downington, Penn., $2; D. B. Ray, $5; J. Jacob Schudy, Monroe, Wis., $1; Mrs. H. O. Rose, $1; A. New-York, $1; S. M. R., $5; Mrs. Theodore R. Davis, $10; Mrs. T. E. C., (90c.,) say $1; John R. Anderson, N. Y., $5; from Biddeford, $2; North Presbyterian Church Sabbath-school, Orange, $10; John Munn, Cobbath-school, Ellenville, $5. Total, $74 50; previously acknowledged, $961 55; total to April 8, $1,036 05.

BROOKLYN.

The Anniversary Day parade of Sunday-school scholars will occur this year on May 22. The children will parade in seven divisions.

Mr. James Bywater, of No. 39 Lynch-street, who was struck by a locomotive in East New-York on Saturday night, on the Atlantic-Avenue Road, died yesterday from the effects of his injuries. An inquest will be held to-day.

The agents of the Temperance Brotherhood of Christian Churches made charges yesterday of violating the Excise law by selling liquor on Sundays against 18 liquor-dealers, 10 of whom were detected in this city, and eight in the country towns.

A young child named William Bower, of No. 222 Union-avenue, was run over and killed yesterday by a horse and truck belonging to Arthur Gallagher, of No. 285 First-street. While the boy was playing on the cart with some youthful companions the horse suddenly started, throwing young Bower under the wheels.

STATEN ISLAND.

Mr. Edward Egbert, aged 84 years, a lifelong resident of Staten Island, and a veteran of the war of 1812, died at his residence in West Brighton yesterday.

A new steam-yacht, called the Gilbert C. Deane, will be launched from the yard of Charles Walker at Tottenville on Wednesday. She is 50 feet in length, 13 feet wide, and of 50 tons burden.

NEW-JERSEY.

The registry in Jersey City for the Charter election, which takes places to-day, aggregates 21,192.

The body of the man found in the canal at Jackson-street, Newark, on Sunday morning, has been identified as that of Bernard Reilly, of No. 97 Jackson-street. He probably fell in while drunk.

A deed dated in 1734, and conveying 40 acres of land in what is now the Town of Westfield, to John Roboson, for the sum of £20, was left for record in the Union County Clerk's office, at Elizabeth, a few days ago.

During an election dispute in a Grove-street saloon, in Jersey City, last night, Robert Hall was stabbed in the head with a knife in the hands of John Mahon. The latter was arrested. Hall's injuries are not dangerous.

The counsel for the Society for the Prevention of Crime in Essex County, appeared yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas, at Newark, to oppose the granting of licenses to tavern keepers in Orange and in Clinton and Montclair Townships.

Cornelius Murphy and his wife, of No. 60 Railroad-avenue, Jersey City, were brutally beaten last night by a crowd of drunken roughs who forced their way into the house. Complaint was made at the First Precinct Police Station, but no arrests were made.

An incendiary set a pailful of chips saturated with kerosene against the barn of George Beatty, in East Grand-street, Elizabeth, on Sunday night, and then applied a match to the material, with the evident design of burning the barn. The flames were extinguished before they had made much headway.

Justice Streng, of Hoboken, yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of Charles Sisson, on complaint of George Reilly, who charges him with false pretenses. Reilly alleges that Sisson, representing that he had been sent by William Lacy, procured a horse and wagon from him, and has since disappeared with them. Lacy denies that he authorized Sisson to hire the turn-out. Sisson is a son of Charles G. Sisson, the dead millionaire, and inherited his father's estate.

The residence of John C. Bailey, of Essex-street, Orange, was entered by burglars on Saturday night. From the pocket of Mr. Bailey's waistcoat was taken a package of New-Jersey Central Railroad bonds and scrip for stock, valued at $9,000. The thieves then made their way to the school-house of C. J. Prescott, where they examined their plunder, leaving the certificates of stock valued at $7,000, and taking with them $2,000 in bonds. The bonds are registered, and will probably be recovered.

A laborer named Tierney, while going through a quarry on the Bull's Ferry Road in Guttenberg yesterday morning, discovered the body of a man lying among the stones. A pistol lay by his side, and there was a bullet-hole through his hat and in his head. The neighborhood is infested by footpads, and the man's death may not have been caused by his own hand. The body is that of an elderly gentleman, of genteel appearance. An examination of his pockets revealed nothing leading to an identification. The body was taken to the Hoboken Morgue, where it now lies awaiting the arrival of friends.

While the family of Peter P. Dumont, living on the corner of Sixth and Peace streets, Plainfield, were at church Sunday evening their house was entered by burglars, who carried away jewelry and clothing valued at $600. The Police were informed, and Officer Dodd was detailed to capture the thieves. Noticing two men acting in a suspicious manner near the depot he commanded them to halt, but instead of doing so they ran. He then drew his pistol and fired. One of them was struck by the ball and wounded. Upon being arrested he gave his name as Benjamin Holmes, and said that the name of his companion, who escaped, is Philip McGurgen. An investigation showed that neither of the men had anything to do with the burglary.

THE BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.

A VETO FROM MAYOR HOWELL—THE LATE ALDERMAN SHANNON'S FUNERAL — A GOOD SUGGESTION FROM GEN. JOURDAN.

At a meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council yesterday, a communication was received from Mayor Howell vetoing a resolution passed at the previous meeting prohibiting an election in the Fifth Ward to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Alderman Shannon, and providing that the deceased Alderman's widow receive the salary which the late Mr. Shannon would have drawn had he lived until the expiration of the term for which he was elected. The Mayor holds that the resolution is directly in conflict with the city charter, and that he should be guilty of a crime did he approve it. The action of the board in striving, by resolution, to prohibit an election to fill Alderman Shannon's place he denounces as un-American, and an unmanly outrage at a time when the Common Council is so equally divided by party lines. The veto was ordered on file. The bill for expenses incurred by the city in connection with Alderman Shannon's funeral, presented by the Finance Committee, contained the following items: For draping the late Alderman's chair and desk, $10; for floral cross and carrying the same to the cemetery, $85; for printing, telegraphing, postage stamps, &c., $23 50; for the use of 38 coaches, $164; for 111 pairs of black kid gloves, at $1 75 a pair, $194 25; for crape, $21 75; total, $398 50. The bill as reported by the Finance Committee was ordered to be paid, without discussion. Assessors Smith and Breen were confirmed as their own successors in the Board of Assessors. Mr. Charles Teale was confirmed as a member of the Board of Education in place of ex-Mayor Booth, who refused to accept the position. A resolution was adopted requesting the Union Ferry Company to re-establish the Bridge-Street Ferry.

In the early part of the year a letter was received from Gen. James Jourdan, President of the Department of Police and Excise, requesting the board to fix the salary of Police officers other than detectives, doing detailed duty, at $850. Many active young men possessing political influence are now doing light duty on the Board of Health and in the courts who, if their salary were reduced from $1,100 to $850, would go on active duty to obtain the higher salary. Their places could be filled by men who have become either old or disabled in the service of the public, and whom it would be unjust to place on the retired list at a salary not sufficient to support their families. Gen. Jourdan states that should the Police Commissioners exercise their right to compel the young men doing light detailed duty to go on patrol it would lead to a conflict with the heads of other departments, who are frequently the friends of the detailed men, which would seriously interfere with the good government of the City. The letter was referred to the Committee on Law, where it was allowed to slumber until yesterday, when Alderman Baird moved that the Law Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the matter, and that it be referred to the Committee on Police and Excise, with instructions to report on Monday. The special committee to whom was referred a resolution relative to the use of steam on Atlantic-avenue south of Flatbush reported that they could not agree on a plan, and were discharged from the further consideration of the matter. Alderman Burnett offered a resolution permitting the building of a depressed road on Atlantic-avenue west of Flatbush-avenue to South Ferry. The resolution was made the special order for the next meeting.

THE MAGENTA DISASTER.

The Coroner's inquest in the case of the Magenta explosion was continued at Sing Sing yesterday. James H. Stevens, a boiler-maker, in the employ of Fletcher, Harrison & Co., testified that the boilers and steam chimneys of the Magenta were put in at their works; no test was made with a hammer; the chimney was merely looked over; witness admitted that it was partly decayed; a portion of the old lining was cut out and new put in; a patch was put on the same sheet that was blown out, about two feet from the rupture. Witness thought that many cases boilers were not thoroughly inspected by the Government officers, for want of time. Andrew Fletcher, of Fletcher, Harrison, & Co., testified that new boilers were put in the Magenta in the Spring of 1873, and repairs were made in May, 1877; he considered it an error of judgment that the worn condition of the steam chimney was not discovered, and thought yearly inspections were insufficient; if the Government inspectors had examined the Magenta this Spring, just before she began running, the defect, in witness' opinion, would have been discovered. Francis Wilsey, Superintending Engineer of the Stevens & Condit Transportation Company, and Thomas W. Dawson, President of the same, testified regarding the repairs made on the Magenta, but no new facts of importance were elicited from them.

THE BROOKLYN PRESBYTERY.

The quarterly session of the Brooklyn Presbytery was held in the Tabernacle, on Schermerhorn-street, yesterday. The greater part of the session was devoted to the reading of reports on education, church extension, &c. Rev. Archibald McCullogh, the Pastor of the Ross-Street Presbyterian Church, was formally presented to the Presbytery, and Rev. Richard E. Field was licensed to preach.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Emery A. Storrs, of Chicago, is at the St. James Hotel.

William Beach Lawrence, of Rhode Island, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Deputy Insurance Superintendent John A. McCall, Jr., of Albany, is at the Rossmore Hotel.

Count Montcabrier, of France, is at the Brevoort House.

C. G. Wicke, President of the Dakota Southern Railroad Company, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Alexander Mitchell, President of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, is at the Hoffman House.

Albert Keep, President of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, and Gen. John N. Knapp, of Auburn, N. Y., are at the Windsor Hotel.

Gen. John S. Preston, of South Carolina; William M. Wadley, President of the Central Railroad of Georgia, and ex-Mayor E. C. Anderson, of Savannah, are at the New-York Hotel.

Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury; Attorney-General Charles Devens, John Jay Knox, Controller of the Currency; Isaac V. Baker, Jr., of Comstock's, P. T., and W. A. Simpson, United States Navy, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Savannah, from Savannah.—Mrs. S. G. Clemens, Col. William M. Wadley, Col. E. C. Anderson, Gen. G. M. Sorrell and wife, Dr. P. Y. Clarke and wife, Mrs. Tyng and daughter, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Wardevier and two children, Miss Van Alst, Miss L. Ormsby, W. Brewster and wife, W. H. Hart, A. M. Shaffer, W. M. Gibson, J. H. Howard, C. Heyman, J. W. Tufts, Miss Dyer, Mrs. J. T. Smith, C. B. Wiltsie, Dr. Goddard, C. F. M. Starke and wife, Mrs. Clemens, Miss E. Beatty, J. F. De Lanier, E. G. Townsend, wife, and daughter, Mrs. G. C. Sanger, Mrs. E. E. Kellogg and two children, L. C. Seelye, R. Mc-Woods, Mrs. J. W. Tufts and two children, Mrs. Hearne, Miss Sorymser, Mr. Totten, A. Schwartz, John Fitzpatrick, Mrs. Minot and son, E. Fitzpatrick, G. S. Northrop, B. B. Kirkland, A. Harkness, Mrs. M. R. Halstead, J. Van Ease and wife, W. W. Orman and wife; Mrs. H. Beach, Mrs. A. R. Stone, Miss Gilbert, Miss Cole, B. S. Owen, wife, and children, W. A. Manning, E. Bolles, C. J. Bolles, G. B. Colina, C. H. Armstrong, Mrs. Heuzey, Mrs. Cameron, R. D. Lattimore, S. W. Thomas, A. Aaker, John S. Bordley, H. A. Pratt and wife, C. E. Armstrong and wife, W. Hasker, T. S. Lyons, W. Koss, J. T. Payne, J. Johnson, George James, A. Chapman, F. Mason, W. H. Vredenberg, P. Jochmis, T. Pastinico, A. Jamison, George Franklin, J. D. Ward, J. Mahoney, George Corbett, T. White, W. H. Flint, C. M. Carter, E. Beekman, J. M. Kaiser, M. Delaney, C. Meid, G. Bellini, H. Kaggiamo, L. Colligrini, M. Buckley, T. Murphy, E. Clancey, M. Shaw, T. Clifford, J. McCaffray, W. McGlenn, W. Cody, T. Doyle, E. Wilson, W. Morrow, M. Cameron, R. Sullivan, W. Walsh, P. Fleming, F. Lafferty, James Dargan, D. Hogan, M. Ward, W. Twomey, W. Dougherty, T. McLaughlin, C. McGrath, E. Murray.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:30 | Sun sets.....6:33 | Moon sets....1:46

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook..12:42	Gov. Island...1:31	Hell Gate....2:53

TO THE LADIES OF AMERICA.

A most interesting subject to American ladies is to know how to make light, white, delicious bread, rolls, &c. As an evidence of the superior quality of the ROYAL BAKING POWDER, it has been adopted in the royal households of England, Germany, and Brazil, after most thorough tests as to its purity and wholesomeness. It is now used by the best families throughout the world, and acknowledged to be the standard and finest preparation of the kind ever produced, free from any substitute or unwholesome ingredient.

Many of the cheap preparations now urged upon the market are dangerous to use, producing indigestion and dyspepsia, owing to the fact that strong corrosive acids are used in their manufacture. The manufacturers of the Royal Baking Powder challenge any test or comparison as to its quality. Sold by all grocers.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....MONDAY, APRIL 8.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Mayflower, Davidson, Philadelphia, James Hand; Wyoming, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool, via Queenstown, Williams & Guion.

Ships Tsernogora, (Br.,) Hilton, Bristol, Snow & Burgess; Noland, (Br.,) Smith, Liverpool, Arkell, Tufts & Co.; Louise, (Norw.,) Bell, Rilano, Holland, Funch, Edye & Co.

Barks President Dase, (Norw.,) Albrethsen, Christiania, Norway, C. Tobias & Co.; Fremtiden, (Norw.,) Terjesen, Rotterdam, C. Tobias & Co.; Tempiar, (Br.,) Tretry, Calias, James W. Elwell & Co.; Camilla, Johnson, Antler, Vernon H. Brown & Co.; George E. Corbett, (Br.,) O'Brien, Cadiz, Boyd & Hincken; Poznace, (Norw.,) Pande, Amsterdam, Bockmann, Oerlein & Co.; Camilla, (Norw.,) Ornen, Havre, Bockman, Oerlein & Co.; Madre and Figli, (Ital.,) Scarpati, Marseilles for orders, Lauro, Storey & Scarpati; Gucheo, (Pa.,) Boulon, Bilboa, Boyd & Hincken; Plimsoll, (Norw.,) Pedersen, Aarhuus, C. Tobias & Co.; Brennero, (Ital.,) Bozzolino, Schiedam,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8292. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1878. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS TO PAY UP.

PASSAGE OF THE SINKING FUND BILL IN THE SENATE—UTTER DEFEAT OF THE JAY GOULD LOBBY — BLAINE'S HANDCUFF AMENDMENT DEFEATED—FAIR PROSPECT FOR THE EARLY PASSAGE OF THE BILL IN THE HOUSE—GOULD'S NEXT SCHEME OF ESCAPE BY PROLONGED LITIGATION PROVIDED AGAINST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The debate on the Pacific Railroad Sinking Fund bill was concluded in the Senate to-day, and the act reported from the Judiciary Committee passed by a vote of 40 to 19. This result, which is, of course, generally regarded as a signal defeat of Jay Gould & Co., was due in a very great measure to the untiring energy and persistency of purpose with which the bill was advocated by Senators Thurman and Edmunds. The debate was opened by the latter gentleman, who spoke at length and with much force in favor of the bill and against the amendment offered to it by Mr. Blaine. At the conclusion of his speech he plainly intimated that the intention of the amendment in question was simply to kill the bill, and he advised all those who favored the measure as it came from the Judiciary Committee to vote against it, should the amendment carry. This had the effect of inducing Blaine to considerably modify his proposition, at the same time, however, so tying the hands of Congress that it would be impossible in the future for the Government to exercise any control over the roads. Of course, this was objected to by the friends of the bill. Mr. Voorhees favored it, however, and wasted a great deal of time and much studied eloquence in its support. After further casual but unimportant discussion, Senator Patterson, at 5:30 P. M., tried to secure an adjournment. Mr. Thurman objected, however, and asked the Senate to sit out the debate and act on the bill without further delay. The yeas and nays were called for on the motion, and it was lost by a vote of 29 to 36. Considerable rambling discussion followed, and then Senator Thurman rose to close the debate. He had hardly done so, however, when Mr. Ferry interrupted him to make a suggestion. This he concluded by a second motion to adjourn. Mr. Thurman, however, indignantly declared that he had yielded the floor for no such purpose, and the motion had to be withdrawn. Senator Thurman then went on making a short but vigorous and effective argument against the amendment and in favor of the bill. Shortly afterward the yeas and nays on the amendment were called, and it was lost.

During the day there was considerable comment upon the fact that Senator Conkling was not in his place. Pending the roll-call, however, his absence was explained by Senator Cameron, who stated that he was paired with the Senator from New-York, who, if he was present, would vote for the bill. It was also announced that Senator Cameron, of Wisconsin, was paired with Senator McMillan, Senator Chaffee with Senator Morrill, Senator Hoar with Senator Dawes, Senator Eustis with Senator Hamlin, Senator Harris with Senator Dorsey, and Senator Howe with Senator Jones, of Nevada. After the defeat of the amendment, which was secured by a much larger vote than had been expected, the bill was read a third time and passed by a vote of 40 to 19.

When the result was announced, Messrs. Thurman and Edmunds were warmly congratulated on their victory, and after voting to take up the bill to repeal the Bankrupt law to-morrow, the Senate adjourned. No doubts are entertained about the passage of the bill by the House, and the action of the Committee on Pacific Railroads to-day insures its being brought up for consideration at an early day. It was introduced in the House last week by Mr. Chalmers, of Mississippi, and was referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroads. To-day it was called up by Mr. Chalmers, and a motion to postpone, in order to give the Pacific railroad people an opportunity to be heard, was defeated by a tie vote, Mr. Rice, of Massachusetts, being absent. Mr. Hewitt then moved that the bill be reported favorably, and this motion was agreed to. The Committee on Pacific Railroads is the next committee to be called for reports, and there is, therefore, a fair prospect that the bill will be reported this week. To-night it is currently reported in usually well-informed railroad circles that the Gould men will not attempt to stop the passage of the bill in the House, but that they will try to escape observance of its provisions by the old trick of protracted litigation. How they can succeed in such an attempt, however, is not clear, as the bill itself distinctly sets forth that all matters of controversy between the Government and the companies shall be at once considered and disposed of by the United States Circuit Courts.

THE SHIELDS BILL IN THE SENATE.

OBJECTION TO PRESENT CONSIDERATION MADE BY MR. EDMUNDS—THE BILL TO TAKE ITS REGULAR COURSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Gordon tried to get a vote on the bill passed by the House under a suspension of the rules, and which provides that the veteran Gen. Shields be placed upon the retired list of the United States Army. Such a motion required unanimous consent, but it was not thought that any Senator would be independent enough to take the responsibility of opposing it. Senator Edmunds, however, was equal to the occasion, saying promptly: "I object to singling out one gallant soldier from a thousand for the purpose of helping either party in either House out of a bad scrape," and, of course the bill had to go over. It will now take its regular order.

DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY AND REFORM.

ENFORCED CLOSING OF THE DISTRICT PUBLIC SCHOOLS ANTICIPATED—NO MONEY TO PAY THE TEACHERS—RELIEF THUS FAR REFUSED BY THE LEADING DEMOCRATS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—It is very probable that within a few days a fresh illustration of Democratic economy and reform will be furnished by the enforced closing of the public schools of the District of Columbia. For some time past it has been represented to our new rulers in the House that, in order to carry on these institutions until the end of the school year, a Congressional appropriation of $75,000 would be necessary. No action has been taken in the matter, however, and the closing of the schools as indicated will probably be the result. At the commencement of the year the District Commissioners informed the Trustees that it would be necessary to use the strictest economy in conducting the schools. This injunction has been complied with, but notwithstanding every effort to keep down expenses on the 1st of the present month, the sum set apart for the schools by the District Commissioners had been nearly exhausted. Under the law the Commissioners are powerless to give any relief, and it is feared that as they are prohibited from contracting debts unless they have the money to pay, they will have to order the closing of the schools at once. It has been suggested that the teachers might continue to serve without pay, but it is questionable whether such an arrangement can be made without being regarded as an evasion of the law. The leading Democrats in the House and on the House District Committee have repeatedly been informed of this state of affairs, but in the name of economy and reform they have up to this time failed to furnish the relief which the taxpayer of the District have every right to expect at their hands.

MR. WOOD'S SPEECH ON THE TARIFF.

REVIEW OF EXISTING LAWS AND THE HISTORY OF TARIFF LEGISLATION—EXPLANATION OF THE BILL REPORTED FROM THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE—MR. WOOD ENLISTED IN A WAR AGAINST PROHIBITORY DUTIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The Tariff bill was taken up in the House to-day, and Mr. Wood made his opening speech, explaining its provisions and advocating its passage. The speech was systematically arranged and supported by statistics, which will make it valuable for reference during the tariff discussion. In its arrangement, Mr. Wood showed that he has given much time and study to the subject, and its delivery evinced considerable familiarity with the several topics discssed. He devoted some time to discussing the necessity and purpose of sinking funds, showing that the sinking fund for the redemption of the national debt had been overpaid about $240,000,000, and arguing from this fact that its operations could be suspended for a period of eight years, thus affording a measure of relief to the people. He claimed that the present tariff laws were complex, expensive, and unjust to all our interests, many of them having been in existence since 1789, and not now adapted to the requirements of the Customs service and the wants of commerce. Since 1789 there had been 128 tariff laws passed, every one of which contained something that had been dictated by personal or partisan interests. To show the complex system of the present tariff laws, he referred to the fact that the list of dutiable commodities numbers 2,162, many of which have compound duties. On this list there are over 1,000 articles subject to duty which yield the insignificant annual aggregate of about $370,000. He then referred to the number of suits pending against the Government growing out of the present complicated system of assessing and collecting Customs duties, quoting from the report of the United States District Attorney at Newark to show that up to July 1, 1877, over 3,000 suits were pending in the New-York District. He claimed that the pending bill would obviate all this litigation, and thus save a large sum to the Government and prevent annoyance to importers. All the complicated machinery of the present law in reference to invoices would be abolished, and an average tax of 5 per cent. substituted to cover the numerous and uncertain charges invented to annoy merchants.

Proceeding to explain the bill, he said the reductions made are small compared with what they should be. They would not exceed, on an average, 15 per cent., when they should be at least 50. He made a special appeal to Western men to support the bill, and took up in detail all the materials used for building purposes and personal use and wear to show that agriculturists do not escape the large tax imposed to furnish exorbitant profits to the American manufacturer. "Take the house built by the Western farmer," said Mr. Wood; "on his lumber he must pay 20 per cent.; window glass, 90; nails, 35; screws, 53; locks, 30; wall paper, 35." In the same way he ran through the clothing worn by the farmer and his family, and medicines and other articles of consumption, to show the tax paid to sustain the protective system. He gave a practical illustration to his argument by introducing a felt hat, and describing the duty imposed upon the various articles which enter into its manufacture. In concluding his speech Mr. Wood gave notice that no matter what might be the fate of his bill, he was enlisted in a war against prohibitory duties, and would not cease agitation until reform was secured. Gen. Banks has the floor to reply to Mr. Wood, and will probably address the House to-morrow.

The computation which was made in the Bureau of Statistics at the request of the Secretary, as to the amount of revenue which the Wood Tariff bill would yield if it should become a law, was computed on the basis of the importations of the fiscal year 1877, no estimate being made as to the increase of imports which an increase of population, improvement in business, or a reduction of the rates might cause.

THE ISSUE OF TREASURY NOTES.

BILL TO RETIRE THE CIRCULATION OF NATIONAL BANKS—A SUBSTITUTE PRESENTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The Committee on Banking and Currency to-day reported a substitute for Mr. Buckner's bill to retire the circulation of national banks by providing for the issue of Treasury notes to the amount of national bank-notes outstanding, which Treasury notes shall be used exclusively in the redemption, payment, and retirement from circulation of national bank-notes. The bill has been printed heretofore, and has not been materially altered by the committee. An additional section has been added which provides that hereafter, in all payments of Customs duties, two-thirds of the sums so payable shall be paid in coin, and one-third thereof shall be paid in legal-tender notes or the Treasury notes authorized by the bill. The Treasury notes are made exchangeable at par for legal tenders at the option of the holder, at the office of the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. The bill provides for the retirement of national bank-notes by requiring each bank to deposit monthly with the Treasurer of the United States legal-tender or national bank-notes not less in amount than 5 per centum of its entire circulation. Upon the receipt of each monthly deposit the Secretary of the Treasury is required to reassign and deliver to the banks a proportional amount of the bonds deposited by them to secure their circulation.

The consideration of the bill was fixed as a special order for April 23, not to interfere with the Appropriation bills or the Tariff bill. The vote on fixing a time for the consideration of this bill cannot be regarded as a test of its strength in the House, as some members voted for consideration who will not be found voting for the bill when it comes before the House on final passage. But the vote of to-day—126 to 106—indicates that the vote on its passage will be close, with the chances in favor of the friends of the bill.

PUBLIC RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES.

RESULTS OF THE FIRST NINE MONTHS OF THE FISCAL YEAR, AND COMPARISON WITH THE PREVIOUS CORRESPONDING PERIOD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The following tables will show the receipts and expenditures of the Government for the nine months ending March 31, 1878, as compared with the corresponding nine months of the preceding fiscal year. The receipts are given in detail by quarterly periods. The first quarter of the fiscal year 1877 began with July 1, 1876.

RECEIPTS.

	1877.	1878.
First Quarter.		
Customs	$37,554,728	$36,983,532
Internal revenue	28,813,336	28,393,382
Miscellaneous	6,742,460	6,160,656
Total	$73,110,524	$71,537,570
Second Quarter.		
Customs	$27,793,129	$30,101,915
Internal revenue	29,242,882	28,292,128
Miscellaneous	1,966,885	2,069,271
Total	$59,002,896	$60,463,314
Third Quarter.		
Customs	$34,000,920	$31,990,284
Internal revenue	27,446,265	23,512,860
Miscellaneous	7,721,510	6,552,369
Total	$69,168,695	$62,055,533

The following recapitulated statement will show the aggregate receipts during the nine months of both years given below:

	1877.	1878.
Customs	$99,348,777	$99,075,731
Internal revenue	85,502,483	80,198,390
Miscellaneous	16,721,510	14,782,369
Total	$201,572,770	$194,056,490

Thus the total receipts for the nine months ending March 31, 1878, were $7,516,280 below the corresponding nine months of the preceding fiscal year, and of this deficit $5,304,093 occurred in internal revenue receipts, $1,939,141 in miscellaneous, and $273,046 in Customs.

EXPENDITURES.

The expenditures for the nine months of the two years compared above, exclusive of interest on the public debt, were as follows:

	1877.	1878.
First quarter	$41,644,343	$30,264,315
Second quarter	35,828,546	37,267,779
Third quarter	35,288,253	32,378,832
Total	$112,761,142	$99,910,926

The table given below will show the excess of receipts over expenditures for the two periods compared:

	1877.	1878.
Receipts	$201,572,770	$194,056,490
Expenditures	112,761,142	99,910,926
	$88,811,628	$94,145,564

It will be seen from the above table of aggregate receipts and expenditures that the excess of receipts for the nine months ending March 31, 1878, as compared with the corresponding nine months of the preceding fiscal year, was $5,323,936.

THE SOUTH PACIFIC COOLIE TRADE.

ORDER OF THE COMMANDERS OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC SQUADRON TO SEIZE AMERICAN VESSELS IN THE COOLIE TRADE AND BRING THEM TO A UNITED STATES PORT FOR TRIAL.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Secretary Thompson to-day issued his order to the commanders of all United States men-of-war in South Pacific waters concerning the coolie trade. The order, after citing the laws upon which it is based, says:

Whereas, Information has been communicated to the Navy Department by the officer in command of the North Pacific Station that American ships and American masters of ships are now engaged in the coolie trade in violation of the laws quoted; that the wrecked American vessel H. N. Carlton has been recently discovered on the island of Molokoi in the Pacific Ocean, with about 50 Chinese aboard over and above the number testified to by the United States Consul at the port of her departure, and that two other American ships are expected to reach Honolulu with cargoes of Chinese under such circumstances as are calculated to create the reasonable belief that they are engaged in the coolie trade—therefore, by direction of the President, you are hereby instructed to employ any and all ships, officers, marines, and seamen under your command to keep watch upon all vessels navigated or owned, in whole or in part, by citizens of the United States, or by foreigners residing in the United States, as you may have reasonable cause to believe to have on board any subjects of China, Japan, or other Oriental country, known as coolies; and if, therefore, you shall find sufficient proof that such vessel or vessels are so employed, you will cause her to be carried, with her officers and crew, to the most convenient port or district of the United States, and delivered to the United States Marshal of said district, to be dealt with according to law.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, April 9, 1878.

The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day were $196,821 05, and from Customs, $424,673 35.

The Navy Department states that before the sailing of the Wyoming from New-York she was examined by a Board of Officers and pronounced seaworthy in every respect.

Bruce F. Thomas was to-day appointed Revenue Storekeeper and Gauger for the Ninth District of Kentucky; John G. Springer for the District of Arkansas, and Taylor Steinger for the Third District of Texas.

Paymaster Charles F. Gould and Passed Assistant Engineer Henry L. Slosson are ordered to the Alaska at New-York. Assistant Engineer J. K. Barton is detached from the Marion, and ordered to return to the United States.

Gen. Field, the newly-elected Door-keeper of the House of Representatives, took possession of his office to-day. He was soon besieged by importunate place-hunters. It is not expected he will make any change. Mr. Donovan, Assistant Door-keeper under Col. Polk, has resigned.

A Marine Retiring Board met at the Washington Barracks this morning, before which Second Lieut. Smyser is ordered to appear. The board consists of Majors Nicholson and Hayward, Capt. Collier, Surgeon Hudson. Passed Assistant Surgeon Queen, and Col. Bartlett as Judge Advocate.

The Post Office Department has received a report stating that officers engaged in trying to arrest the robbers who stopped the train on the Houston and Texas Central Railroad and robbed the express and mails have had a skirmish with the outlaws, who are in force. The assistance of the State authorities has been invoked to effect the capture.

For the first nine days of April, 1877, the receipts from internal revenue sources aggregated $2,823,521 92; the receipts for the corresponding period of 1878 were $2,485,271 95, showing a falling off of $338,749 97. The receipts for the fiscal year of 1877 up to April 9 were $88,908,322 29, and for the same period this year, $83,179,933 80, showing a decrease of $5,728,388 49.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: James Dumais, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Springfield, Mo.; James C. Tolman, to be Surveyor-General for Oregon. Postmasters—Perley Putnam, at Laconia, N. H.; Loren B. Hurd, at Springfield, Vt.; Henry Chickering, at Pittsfield, Mass.; Joseph C. Chaffee, at Lee, Mass.; Henry L. Whitcomb, at Bloomfield, Conn. Mass.; Stephen H. Brown, at Woonsocket, R. I.; James F. Fiske, at Holliston, Mass.; Franklin Williams, at Stonington, Conn.; Edward F. Getts, at Thomaston, Conn.; John L. Ingfield, at Schuylersburg, Penn.; Mrs. Susan H. Burbridge, at Hopkinsville, Ky.; Edgar A. Tribon, at Tecumseh, Mich.; Harrison H. Wheeler, at Ludington, Mich.; Daniel T. Bailey, at San José, Cal.; Frederick E. Clary, at Sidney, Neb.

Complaint was made to the Post Office Department last January that letters received from Persia had been perforated by some sharp instrument. Inquiry was made at once of the Persian postal authorities as to the cause, to which a reply was received at the Post Office Department yesterday, dating Teheran, Feb. 25, to the effect that the perforations complained of were made during the fumigation at the Russian frontier, to which all letters from Persia were subjected during the existence of the plague in that country, and the establishment of quarantine regulations. The letter from the Persian Postal Department concludes: "I am happy to inform you that the plague has disappeared, and the quarantine has been removed." The comparatively short time—less than six weeks—which is required to transmit a message from so distant a nation as Persia, shows the efficiency of the International Postal Union.

RUSSIAN REPLY TO ENGLAND

THE GENERAL TONE CONCILIATORY.

LORD SALISBURY'S CIRCULAR CONTESTED POINT BY POINT BY PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF—DEFENSE OF THE SAN STEFANO TREATY—THE BULGARIAN ARRANGEMENT ACCORDING TO THE PRINCIPLES OF THE CONSTANTINOPLE CONFERENCE—NO PRETEXT FOR DEBARRING RUSSIA FROM POSSESSING BESSARABIA—THE ACCESSIONS IN ARMENIA DEFENSIVE—EXISTING TREATIES VIOLATED BY THE PORTE AND THE POWERS.

LONDON, April 9.—The *Times* issued a special edition to-night containing the full text of Prince Gortschakoff's reply to Lord Salisbury's circular dispatch. Prince Gortschakoff contests Lord Salisbury's assertions point by point, but the general tone of his reply appears to be conciliatory. He denies that the Treaty of San Stefano creates a strong Slav State under the control of Russia, and declares that the arrangements relative to Bulgaria are only a development of the principle established by the Constantinople Conference. He continues: "Lord Salisbury admits that a return to the programme of that conference, pure and simple, is rendered impossible by the war. The fact that the San Stefano Treaty is preliminary indicates that Russia has not prejudged definitive results, and has left room for an ulterior understanding. Bulgaria will be under Russian control no more than Roumania, which also owes its existence to Russia. Russia is quite ready to abridge the term of the occupation of Bulgaria as much as possible. The limits of Bulgaria have only been indicated in general terms, in accordance with the nationality of the population; the details will be left to a mixed commission. The only object of assigning ports to Bulgaria is to assist her commercial development, by which England and the Mediterranean powers, whose commerce has always been a powerful lever for their political influence, are likely to profit far more than Russia.

Prince Gortschakoff expresses surprise at the objections to the stipulations of the treaty relative to Thessaly and Epirus. By the modest reforms stipulated for, it is intended to avoid the appearance of either establishing Russian supremacy on the one hand, or utterly neglecting the Greeks on the other. Russia did not forbid the Porte to consult the European powers, as well as Russia, on the reforms for the Greek provinces. There is no longer any pretext for debarring Russia from the possession of Bessarabia, as the freedom of the Danube is secured by the International Commission.

Prince Gortschakoff's tone in regard to Armenia is much more energetic. He says: Batoum is far from being equivalent to the pecuniary indemnity which it represents. The Russian acquisitions in Armenia have only a defensive value. Russia wishes to hold them so as not to have to besiege them at the beginning of each war. These territorial cessions are the natural consequence of the war. If England wished to avert them she had only to join Russia in exercising pressure upon the Porte, which would probably have compelled it to grant the reforms without war. England having refused to do so she has now no ground to question the right for which Russia has shed her blood, namely, the right to establish a state of things which will henceforth render such sacrifices unnecessary, or at least less onerous. The assertion that Russia's annexations in Armenia will interfere with European trade with Persia, conflicts with statements previously made by British Ministers. Such assertions push mistrust to the extreme. The complaints concerning the indemnity are equally ill-founded. The sum is out of all proportion to Russia's sacrifices. In the deferment of the payment of the indemnity it is easier to see a design to keep the Porte up to its engagements in the interest of all than a design to paralyze Turkey; but there is no remedy against suspicion.

Prince Gortschakoff says, in conclusion: "The situation may be summed up thus: Existing treaties have been successively infringed by the Porte in violating its obligations toward the Christians, and by the powers in interfering on behalf of the Christians. Lord Salisbury himself recognizes that great changes are necessary in the treaties hitherto regulating the East. It remains for Lord Salisbury to say how he would reconcile these treaties and the recognized rights of Great Britain and the other powers with the benevolent ends to which the united action of Europe has always been directed, and the attainment of which one leaves with pleasure the English Government desires, namely, good government, peace and liberty for the oppressed populations. It is equally for the Marquis of Salisbury to say how he could attain the desired end outside of the preliminaries of San Stefano, and yet at the same time take due account of the rights Russia has acquired by the sacrifices she has borne alone. Lord Salisbury's dispatch contains no reply to these questions. It seems that entire liberty of appreciation and action would have been more naturally found by formulating, side by side with the objections contained in that dispatch, some practical propositions of a nature to assure an understanding for the solution of the present difficulties."

LONDON, April 10.—The *Times*, in its leading editorial, says Prince Gortschakoff's reply shows a genuine desire to insure a peaceable solution.

The *Times* correspondent at Berlin says it appears that Austria and Germany recognize the European character of the Bessarabian question, without, however, taking any direct steps to influence Russian resolves.

STILL HOPING FOR A CONFERENCE.

OPINION IN ST. PETERSBURG—A SATISFACTORY ARRANGEMENT HOPED FOR BY MUTUAL CONCESSIONS—TEMPER TOWARD AUSTRIA—VIENNESE VIEWS OF THE CONGRESS—COUNT ANDRASSY'S POSITION.

LONDON, April 9.—St. Petersburg telegrams are very pacific. They say the feeling gains ground that some formula will be invented which will remove the obstacles to the assembling of a congress, and that Prince Bismarck is evidently interesting himself to this end. They declare that Russia has not sought to exclude Europe from considering the solution of the Eastern question, and does not regard the methods proposed by the treaty of San Stefano as the only solution Russia can accept. Russian diplomatists say: "Let Austria and England state the solutions they desire. Perhaps by mutual concessions some satisfactory arrangement can be found. There is a wide basis for an agreement, seeing that all recognize great changes are necessary, and real guarantees must be secured against a renewal of the recent disturbances in Southeastern Europe, while the problems to be solved apart from national *amour propre*, would not be simplified by a European war. Lord Salisbury's circular is said to offer a new argument for the congress, for the questions raised by it are so numerous and important as to require many months for their discussion through the ordinary diplomatic channels. While this is the language of inspired communications from St. Petersburg, in Vienna it is known that Austria's written objections to the Treaty of San Stefano, which reached St. Petersburg two days after Gen. Ignatieff's return from Vienna, have given great dissatisfaction, the Russians saying Austria claims entirely too large concessions.

In Vienna, Count Andrassy's friends declare that there is no question of driving a bargain at all; that Austria has simply pointed out the European interests which are damnified by the Treaty of San Stefano, and which Russia is bound to respect. Nevertheless, Count Andrassy still clings to the idea of a congress, so closely, indeed, that in some quarters it is declared that it is his only hope of getting any settlement whatever accepted by both the Hungarians and pro-Russian Court party, and in default of such acceptance Count Andrassy's position will be untenable.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 9.—The *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, adverting to the hopes of the maintenance of peace which have gained ground during the last few days, points out what would have to be done in order to effect a solution of the crisis. "Russia," it says, "demands that the benefits obtained for the Christians shall not be secured by inefficacious stipulations like those of 1856, but by material guarantees. Russia cannot accept the ephemeral decision of a congress, because it would not assure peace. If Europe be disposed to undertake a settlement of the Eastern question in the sense of emancipating the Christians, Russia will not raise any difficulties, but discussion of the questions at issue must be inspired by confidence, not by jealousy."

The *Journal* further says: "None can exercise pacific influence better than the Berlin Cabinet, which inspires confidence at Vienna, London, and St. Petersburg. If the congress assembles for the discussion of new guarantees, Russia will test them with a sincere wish to find them sufficient."

VIENNA, April 9.—The official *Wiener Abend Post* states that by the Ministerial declarations made last night in the British Parliament, the prospects of the assembling of a congress are again thrown into the background.

THE SITUATION IN THE PROVINCES.

TURKISH OBJECTIONS TO RUSSIAN MILITARY MOVEMENTS—RUSSIAN TROOPS IN POSSESSION OF THE DANUBE FROM THE SERVIAN FRONTIER TO THE MOUTH—THE ROUMANIANS — DESTITUTION IN THESSALY.

LONDON, April 9.—The drift of the news from Constantinople is again distinctly pro-English. The position of Vefyk Pasha, President of the Council of Ministers, is said to be strengthened, and new objections have been taken by the Turks against Russian military movements. Russian garrisons have relieved the Roumanians at Widdin, Nikopolis, and Rahova, so that the Russians now hold the Danube from its mouth to the Servian frontier.

The Russians are completing the fortifications commenced by the Turks at Tchekmedje and Serkos. Fresh purchases of arms are being made by the Turkish War Office.

A Berlin dispatch to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "Notwithstanding the favorable reports in the Berlin press, there is reason to believe that M. Bratiano, the Roumanian Premier, is dissatisfied with the results of his visit here. Germany has declined to use direct pressure upon Russia for the withdrawal of her claim to Bessarabia. The Government has advised M. Bratiano to lay his case before the Czar and endeavor to come to terms by an amicable arrangement."

LONDON, April 10.—A Reuter telegram from Bucharest says the report is confirmed that Prince Ghika has been authorized to inform Prince Gortschakoff that the Roumanian Army would suffer itself to be crushed rather than be disarmed. Prince Charles has notified the Russian Consul to the same effect. It is stated that Russia is about to relinquish the clause of the treaty guaranteeing the passage of her Army through Roumania, and will send a delegate to treat directly with the Roumanian Government on the subject.

The Vienna *Political Correspondence*, however, asserts that the Russian representative at Bucharest repeated Prince Gortschakoff's threats on Sunday.

An Athens dispatch says: "Eight thousand Thessalians from burned villages in Thessaly have taken refuge in Greece. They are utterly destitute."

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

ADOPTION OF THE ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN ON THE RESERVE MESSAGE—THE DEBATE UNIMPORTANT.

LONDON, April 9.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, again stated that the House would adjourn for the Easter recess on the 16th inst., provided the pending debate on the address to the Queen is concluded to-night.

In the House of Commons to-night the debate on the address to the Queen, in reply to her recent Message, was continued. The debate was long but unimportant. The speakers in opposition to the address were principally Radicals, such as Messrs. Joseph Chamberlain, Henry Richard, and Jacob Bright.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson, on behalf of the Radicals, moved the amendment, of which he had previously given notice, contesting the necessity of calling out the reserves.

The Marquis of Hartington urgently appealed to Sir Wilfrid Lawson to withdraw his amendment as ill-timed and unnecessary. He said it was undesirable to multiply the appearances of difference at the present moment. He would have had no hesitation in supporting the amendment if he believed calling out the reserves would commit the country to immediate war.

Sir Stafford Northcote replied in a moderate speech, strongly denying that the Government desired war, although if the necessity arose, he said, they would not shrink from their duty.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson refused to withdraw his amendment notwithstanding Lord Hartington's appeal, and it was then rejected by a vote of of 319 to 64.

The Marquis of Hartington, Mr. W. E. Forster, and many other Liberals, abstained from voting. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright supported the amendment.

The amendment proposed by Sir George Campbell praying her Majesty to accept the preliminary conference suggested by Germany and abstain from isolated action while declaring England is ready to support the other powers against the spoliation of Roumania, was withdrawn.

The address was then agreed to without a division.

This afternoon's *Pall Mall Gazette*, in its leading editorial article, in view of the "factious opposition which, not daring to move hostile resolutions, seeks to hamper the Government by such speeches as Lord Granville's, Lord Derby's, the Duke of Argyll's, and Mr. Gladstone's," calls upon the Government to dissolve Parliament and thus terminate the anarchy which has partially paralyzed it during the last two years.

WHY THE EARL OF DERBY RESIGNED

THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN HIM AND THE CABINET—HIS RESIGNATION IN LORD BEACONSFIELD'S HANDS TWO DAYS DURING THE DEMAND FOR A VOTE OF CREDIT—SOME OTHER REASONS NOT YET DIVULGED INDICATING POSITIONS TAKEN BY THE CABINET NOT YET MADE KNOWN.

LONDON, April 9.—The most interesting and important part of the first day's debate on the address was Lord Derby's statement. This showed the difference between Lord Derby and his colleagues to be of long standing and affecting the substance of their entire Eastern policy. Lord Derby disapproved of the early summoning of Parliament. The date ultimately fixed was a compromise on a proposition that Parliament should meet even earlier. He disapproved so strongly of the vote of credit that he temporarily retired from the Cabinet, and for 48 hours his resignation was in Lord Beaconsfield's hands; but now it is not the calling out of the reserves which induced him to resign. There are other reasons, but what those other reasons are he cannot divulge until the propositions of the Government from which he deserted are made known. It appears, therefore, that the Government has come to some resolutions which at present are held in reserve. While the Government has held from the outset that Russia cannot liberate herself from existing engagements without the consent of the other contracting parties. Lord Derby attaches little importance to the necessity of requiring from her a formal acceptance of that principle. He recognizes that if the congress should meet such a principle must be laid down, but he does not emphasize it as a primary requisite for a final arrangement of any kind. He regards the failure of the congress as comparatively unimportant. He does not recognize in the consequences of that failure a state of affairs justifying or requiring forcible defiance of British interests. They might be the subject of further negotiations in which objections to various points of the treaty of San Stefano could be discussed between the individual powers, but he deprecates on every ground England going to war on account of such interests as are involved in these questions.

THE EASTERN QUESTION AND STOCKS

THE MARKET UPHELD BY A CONTINENTAL COMBINATION IN THE INTEREST OF A RUSSIAN LOAN—THE NEGOTIATIONS A FAILURE IN PARIS.

LONDON, April 9.—The stock market was quiet yesterday, but prices in the foreign department were upheld by quotations from the Continent. Russians at one time touched their highest point since Lord Derby resigned the Foreign Secretaryship. It is surmised in some quarters that Continental prices are supported by a combination which is endeavoring to negotiate a new Russian loan. One of the members of the Berlin banking-house of Mendelssohn was in Paris yesterday seeking the co-operation of the Paris financial houses concerned in last year's loan to place about 300,000,000 francs more. Several Paris dispatches state that Herr Mendelssohn returns to Berlin unsuccessful. The market became flatter toward the close yesterday, in consequence of apprehensions of disclosures that might be made in the Parliamentary debates on the address to the Queen.

POSITION OF ITALY.

FREEDOM FROM ALL ENGAGEMENTS EXCEPT THOSE OF EXISTING TREATIES—RIGOROUS NEUTRALITY.

ROME, April 9.—Count Corti, Minister of Foreign Affairs, answering interpellations on the Eastern question in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, said that Italy was free from all engagements except those devolving upon her through treaties which constituted the public law of Europe. The progress of negotiations between European Cabinets afforded grounds for believing that there would be a peaceful settlement. In any event Italy would preserve a rigorous neutrality.

THE ENGLISH COTTON OPERATIVES.

LONDON, April 10.—A conference took place at Manchester yesterday between the cotton operatives and masters of North and North-east Lancashire. The operatives offered to submit to a 5 per cent. reduction of wages as a compromise, but the masters refused to agree to it.

POLITICAL ROW IN NORTH CAROLINA.

THE STRUGGLES OF THE DEMOCRATS FOR OFFICE—CHARGES AND COUNTER-CHARGES —A BITTER AND DISGRACEFUL CONTEST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, April 9.—The Democratic wrangle over candidates for Judges of the Supreme Court is becoming exceedingly bitter and disgraceful to the last degree. The Counties of Allechany, Cabarrus, Halifax, Henderson, Lincoln, and McDowell have declared for Mr. Schenck for Chief-Justice. Mr. Schenck recently held a term of court in Halifax County, and it has been well understood since that time that he and Thomas N. Hill, of that county, had formed a combination to secure each other's nomination as Chief-Justice and Associate Justice. When this fact was announced, the papers devoted to exalting the claims of ex-Judge Howard, of Edgecomb, attacked Mr. Hill, saying that he was not the choice of Eastern Carolina, and denounced him as unfit for the Bench, because he has not a county reputation as a lawyer. Last week the manager of Judge Schenck's canvass was in this city, and it is presumed that he ascertained that Mr. Hill could not be of any service to the former. This manager lives in Cabarrus County, and on last Saturday that county held a convention and indorsed Mr. Schenck, Mr. Ashe, and Mr. Howard, and totally ignored Mr. Hill. The news now comes up from Halifax that Mr. Hill and his friends are furious that he should have been so basely betrayed in the house of his supposed friend. They threaten Mr. Schenck with unrelenting war, and have pledged themselves to defeat his nomination. Another Democratic paper has denounced Judge Howard as unfit for the Bench because, as a Director of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, he has paralyzed the material property of Eastern North Carolina and made Wilmington, the chief city of the State, a way station. Another Democratic paper has denounced Chief-Justice Smith as a fossil and an imbecile, and wanting in backbone. Other Democratic papers have denounced Mr. Schenck because he was a Knklux; that in the hour of danger he showed the white feather and betrayed his brethren; that he shot a negro in the back in self-defense while the negro was running; that he approved of the punishment of the Kuklux by Judge Bond in 1871; that Mr. Schenck's morals and ability are not to be mentioned in comparison with Judge Smith's; and thus the fight proceeds.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

CAUCUS OF THE REPUBLICAN MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE—THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS TO BE SUSTAINED—PROSPECTS OF AN ADJOURNMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, April 9.—The Republican members of the House of Representatives held a caucus this evening to adopt a course of action in regard to the criminal proceedings pending against Sergeant-at-Arms Gaines, in Delaware County, and to agree upon a time for final adjournment. After long discussion of the matter, the caucus resolved to sustain the Sergeant-at-Arms in the courts of Delaware County, and to pay the necessary expenses of his defense. This subject disposed of, the caucus next proceeded to consider the more interesting one—to some members at least—of final adjournment. A strong effort was made to fix an early day in May as the time for adjournment, but this movement was defeated, and the 24th prox. selected as the last day of the session. The selection of so remote a date for final adjournment is the result of a coalition between the country members and the representatives from the oil regions. The former claim that their constituents demand that local bills of importance now on the calendar shall be passed at this session, and to accomplish this a long session will be necessary. The oil men have a measure pending, known as the Anti-Freight Discrimination bill, which they say positively shall be passed at the present session. The passage of this bill will, it is claimed, inflict great injury on the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and greatly benefit the New-York and Baltimore and Ohio Roads. The bill deprives railroads doing business in the State of the privilege of making discrimination in freight rates between local traffic of small lots and large shipments over long distances. The bill emanates from the Oil Producers' Union, which demands its passage to the sacrifice of all other measures on the calendar. It is a measure intended to punish the railroad companies for their opposition to the Oil Pipe Line bill, which was defeated this session.

EX-CONGRESSMAN VANCE HEARD FROM.

CINCINNATI, April 9.—A telegram has been received from the proprietor of the Lick House, San Francisco, addressed to Mrs. Vance, stating that her husband, ex-Congressman J. L. Vance, who mysteriously disappeared from this city a short time ago, was there, and was insane.

MONTREAL, April 9

THE ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

CRITICS ON THE FENCE.

THE PUBLIC VERSUS ARTISTS — PICTURES WITHOUT MEANING—PAINTY PICTURES —POPULAR ARTISTS—GEORGE INNESS, THE ECCENTRIC.

It was while speaking in a former notice about the portrait of Bonnat, which has been hoisted above a doorway in the East Room of the Academy of Design, that allusion was made to the wide gulf which lies between pictorial art regarded from the stand-point of the artist and from the stand-point of the public. What does the public care about high lights, chiaroscuro, luminous shadows, and all the rest of what the irreverent call "art twaddle"? The public wishes to be amused in one way or another, whether by the sight of beautiful things, or thrilling things, or even instructive things. The public may be likened to a little child which clamors: "Show me some pictures, show me pictures!" To this natural instinct in people who have either no taste or no leisure for becoming dilettanti in art, what do our artists respond? The Beards answer cleverly enough with monkeys and dogs dressed up like men, and going through human actions. Wordsworth Thompson paints us George Washington on horse-back reviewing the ragged Continentals. (No. 483 South Room.) A thin line of backwoodsmen, half-breeds, and Indians takes the lead; after them come the musicians, officers of the line and the ranks of determined yoemanry. The whole scene is realistic. The General, the staff, and Army are not made pretty and impossible; neither is their raggedness overdone. Robert W. Weir has historical subjects as well as genre. The South Room contains a small canvas, (No. 536,) representing Columbus before the Council at Salamanca. It has enough dignity in the bearing of the actors to reason it from commonplace. In the North Room is a picture of Titian in his studio, (No. 322,) and the East Room contains "The Microscope," (No. 373,) and "The Snow-plow at West Point," (No. 392.) All these may be fairly called popular in their aim. They have a story to tell which is obvious to the least informed. Julian Scott is another who seeks the popular pulse in "Prisoners from Saratoga on their Way to Boston." Winslow Homer occasionally hits a responsive chord in human breasts with a picture like that in the corridor called "Watermelon Boys," in which the artist has called upon to sympathize with the fun of eating stolen fruit. But the number of such pictures is insignificant compared with those which are either frankly nothing more than "studies," or are portraits, or are paintings called "of still life." Such an exhibition is therefore interesting enough to artists and amateurs, but what possible enjoyment can the general public extract therefrom? Is there a single picture on these walls which will be sure to attract so much attention from both artists and public that it can be termed a universal favorite?

It may be answered to this that the critics in the newspapers are chiefly to blame for the present dearth of large pictures, which tell stories amusing to the public. The critics have so attacked, so derided both the subjects and the style of painters who attempted popularity, that they have driven them out of the field. The position of the critic is, indeed, a peculiar one. He is a kind of hybrid, neither on the side of the people nor of the atelier, but standing between the two. The more he knows of art the more technical become his judgments, and the more absurd he seems to people in general. On the other hand, the further he moves away from artists the more ridiculous he becomes in their eyes. They can point out a hundred blunders made through recklessness or ignorance. As one of the Academicians expresses it, "A critic consists of a little ink and an unlimited cheek." To the artist absorbed in the manual labor of of his profession, and exercised in mind concerning such technical details, as few even among good critics know the artistic side, assumes great importance, while that of the public sinks proportionately into insignificance. In other words, the public has no rights.

Nevertheless, the public asserts its rights by either staying away or only coming to admire what amuses it. The men who seek popularity, it will be noticed, are the older artists; those who belong to a former régime. The young men are here with studies and the young women with flower pieces and fruit, the best of them with portraits. This seems to mean that the new generation has discovered what a long and thorny path is that of art, and how much better it is to be humble and, beginning with studies, gradually work forward to what they really great. The older men have not attained to anything great; perhaps it is because they have not begun with sufficient care, have not laid a ground-work thorough enough, have not made themselves good pupils before attempting to be masters.

Take, for example, Shirlaw's "Bather," in the North or West Room. Note the art with which roundness is given to the limbs of the boy by even brush-strokes across the limbs, without the slightest attempt to "stipple" or punch the canvas lightly with the tip of the brush. This figure is a study, not a picture; but it is all the better for being a study, and should have been so denominated in the catalogue. We can tell from this so much about Mr. Shirlaw—he knows his trade, and, if he have wit enough to conceive a good subject, will not find his hand to fail him in carrying it out. If "The Bather" be considered a full-fledged painting, and something more than a study, then there is room to criticise it, for the very fact that it shows too plainly the strokes of the brush.

It would not do to call Mr. Shirlaw's picture painty, but there is another belonging to the same school of art which exaggerates the quality of brokenness—and sometimes more than a study, then there is room to criticise it, for the very fact that it shows too plainly the strokes of the brush.

It would not do to call Mr. Shirlaw's picture painty, but there is another belonging to the same school of art which exaggerates the quality of brokenness—and sometimes more than into positive paintiness. This is a large canvas in the South Room, by a Munich artist named Schmitzberger, which is called "Waiting for the Master." Here are two large dogs, a parrot, table, books, &c.—in fine, an animal and bric-a-brac picture, which, instead of being anxiously worked over and fashioned with fine brushes into a cabinet picture, has been dashed in with a lordly breadth of treatment on a wide canvas. It is like the work of Munkacey. Here indeed are massy spatulafuls of paint; there is a prodigality in the use of pigments which may be said to be "worthy of a better cause." There is excellent workmanship exhibited in this, but it stands much further off from a true picture than that of Mr. Shirlaw. It is bold and taking; it may be worth every dollar of the price asked; yet it must rest on its merits as a study, not a picture in the complete sense of the term. The paintiness of it is so apparent that the attention is distracted from the meaning of the picture to the method of its fabrication, and so soon as that takes place in the observer's mind the chief aim of a work of art is missed. The painter has been working not for the public, but for the approbation of other painters, or those initiated into the mysteries of the craft.

Of course there is no statement here that it is right to consult the public taste and ignore the artistic, or vice versa. Only facts are being stated. Each painter must choose for himself how far he is to do "the popular thing," how far to follow the rigorous promptings of his mind in the direction which he considers the highest in art. Here is Mr. Thomas Moran, who is frankly Turneresque, because he admires Turner and finds that the public like his interpretations of that eccentric genius. In the North-west Room, over the door, is "A Dream of the Orient." (No. 716,) which is not so bad a dream, as dreams go; but it will not please those who have learned to like the twang of Turner, but how few, comparatively, have seen Turner's pictures, and how few of those who have seen them learn to appreciate them! In the corridor he has "A Summer Shower," (No. 157,) in which the styles of Diaz and Turner are by no means disagreeably blended; for, if Mr. Moran be somewhat lacking in imagination, his execution is marvelously facile and his knowledge of what the people like remarkably sure. Robert C. Minor has taken his place beside him with clever adaptations of the styles of Corot and Diaz, (No. 379, "Evening," East Room; No. 448, "Autumn;" No. 471, "June Morning," South Room; No. 615, "October," West Room.) Very different from these artists is Mr. George Inness, who seems to be courting neither the public nor the suffrages of his fellow-artists. We are not sure that Mr. Inness is quite right in his mind, so startling are the developments of his studio for the year. He, too, has taken a leaf from the note-book of Turner, but it is rather a literary than an artistic leaf. Under his green and yellow landscapes he now affixes a tables bearing strange words, more or less rhythmical, more or less prosaic. These are the lucubrations of Mr. Inness' own brain; he disdains the trumpery poets of acknowledged literature and supplies his own legends from his own muse. As to his landscapes, they are not being better painted, but rather the contrary. Inness is one of the very few painters, we have a right to call very few painters, we have a right to call very few painters, we have a right to call

LAW REPORTS.

BANK TRUSTEES IN TROUBLE.

JUDGE VAN BRUNT GIVES JUDGMENT AGAINST THEM IN SIX CASES—THE SUITS BY THE RECEIVER OF THE GERMAN SAVINGS BANK OF MORRISANIA.

Judge Van Brunt rendered a number of decisions yesterday in suits brought by William J. Best, as Receiver of the German Savings Bank of Morrisania, on bonds and mortgages given by Trustees of the institution in January, 1876, to cover up a deficiency in the bank's assets. In five such cases the defendants interposed, by way of demurrer, a plea of chapter 371 of the Laws of 1875, which provides that no Trustee or officer of a savings bank shall become an indorser or surety, or become in any manner an obligor to the bank for money loaned by or borrowed of such corporation. The theory of the defense was that the bonds were an additional security for previous loans. The fact was, however, according to Judge Van Brunt, that they were given to make good a general deficiency in the bank's assets. The Trustees, he holds, were therefore not obligors on loans to the bank. In addition to this, they are estopped by principles of public policy from setting up such a defense. If any other view were to prevail, the Judge says, Trustees and officers of savings institutions could perpetrate the most flagrant frauds upon the Banking Department and on the public with impunity. Judgment is given against the defendants, who are Nicholas Thiel, George Scheppel, Henry Schmitt, Franz Sigel, and others.

Another suit, brought by the same Receiver, was against George W. Freedman, Robert Peters, and others. It seems that Freedman's brother, John Christopher Freedman, was one of the Trustees, and that George F. gave him a bond and mortgage of $10,000. John Freedman assigned to the bank in January, 1876. The assignment was not recorded until Feb. 17, 1877. On this last date, which was after the Receiver had taken possession of the bank's property, the two Freedmans, Peters, and the latter's brother got together and John C. Freedman gave a satisfaction piece of the mortgage. Then the other Freedman made a new $10,000 mortgage to Peters. The new mortgage was recorded after the assignment of the former one to the bank had been put on record. Judge Van Brunt decided yesterday that the assignment to the bank was valid, and he gave judgment in favor of the Receiver, as in the other cases.

COURT OF APPEALS.

DECISIONS HANDED DOWN—THE REGULAR PROCEEDINGS—THE CALENDAR.

ALBANY, April 9.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following decisions were rendered: Motion denied without costs—Rathbun vs. The Citizens' Steam-boat Company of Troy. Motion for reargument denied with $10 costs—Phelps vs. Rawlins. Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide event—Dutchess County Mutual Insurance Company vs. Hachfield. Order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide event—Jennings vs. Conboy. Order granting new trial reversed and judgment on verdict ordered with costs—Moore vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York. Judgment affirmed with costs—Stanton vs. Bristow & Wallace vs. Vreeland; Clussman vs. Long Island Railroad Company; Sandford vs. Wheeler; People ex rel. Haneman vs. Commissioner of Taxes; The Third National Bank of Saratoga vs. Bigelow vs. Bigelow. Order of General Term reversed and order of Special Term affirmed with costs—People ex rel. Thompson vs. Board of Supervisors of Hamilton County. Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide event—Ellsworth vs. Ætna Insurance Company. Order affirmed with costs—White vs. Bogert.

Motions.—Auburn City Bank vs. Hunsiker, motion for reargument submitted; Machin vs. Baptist Church vs. Baptist Church vs. Oliver-street, motion for reargument submitted. No. 168—Pope vs. Harmer, motion to open default and restore cause; Charles Baker for motion; granted. Hall vs. Tenlmin, motion to dismiss appeal, John H. Bergen for motion, Edgar A. Hutchins opposed.

Appeals from Orders.—No. 398—People ex rel. Morgan vs. Kendall; argued by Samuel Hand and Samuel Hand for appellant, D. M. Porter for respondent. No. 30—Kennedy vs. Kennedy; argued by J. E. Develin for appellant, Roger A. Pryor for respondent. No. 397—Roberts vs. White; argued by William R. Martin for appellant, Charles A. Spernan for respondent. No. 400—Cochrans, Executor, vs. Ingersoll; argued by R. V. Stanton for appellant, Winchester Britton for respondent.

General Calendar.—People's Bank of New-York vs. Mitchell; argument resumed and concluded. No. 107—Wilson vs. Dean; argued by Samuel Hand for appellant, B. C. Chetwood for respondent. Case on.

Following is the calendar for April 10: Nos. 205, 206, 207, 32, 294, 57, 50, 143.

COURT NOTES.

In the Tombs Police Court yesterday there was a fight over the custody of a child named Margaret Reiche, the father, a shiftless drunkard, insisting upon having the little one in possession of a woman named Dusseline, while his two daughters urged that the child be placed in their charge. Justice Murray complied with their request and they went away happy.

In the United States Circuit Court, criminal side, yesterday, Judge Benedict charged the new Grand Jury, after which the gentlemen retired to their duties. Later in the day indictments were ordered against Michael Tobin, a private soldier, for the murder of his comrade, Peter Ahlers, and Victorio Assenas and Jose Meresso, charged with counterfeiting Spanish gold coin.

Judge Van Vorst, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, rendered a decision dismissing the complaint in the suit of Frederick A. Conkling against Richard Hamilton Dewey and Frederick A. Bunce, as Trustees, and the Secor Sewing Machine Company. The plaintiff sought an injunction to restrain the defendants from foreclosing a $100,000 mortgage on the company's property in Hartford, which he bought in at a sale under a judgment obtained by him against the company.

On his own application, Hugh J. Jewett, the Receiver of the Erie Railway Company, was authorized by Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, to purchase $226,500 of the bonds of the Paterson and Newark Railroad Company. Mr. Jewett has generously been authorized by Chancellor Runyon, of New-Jersey, to make the purchase. The bonds are the remainder of those issued under a $500,000 mortgage and not already held by the Erie Company, which guaranteed their payment.

William E. Kennedy was removed from his position as a clerk in the City Prison by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction on Sept. 21, 1874. He says the removal was without cause, and has begun legal proceedings in the Supreme Court to procure his reinstatement. His counsel, Alfred Steckler, applied to Judge Donohue yesterday and obtained a writ of certiorari for the purpose of having the action of the Commissioners reviewed by the General Term. Mr. Steckler insists that his client has a legal right to the clerkship until found guilty of misconduct.

Josepha Alle and Louis Paluba, two Italians, living at No. 47 Crosby-street, became involved in a heated dispute on Monday night, and during its progress Paluba drew a dagger and made a lunge at his adversary. The weapon inflicted no damage, however, beyond a rent in Alle's coat, and hostilities were for the time discontinued. Yesterday the quarrel was renewed, and Paluba, seizing a razor set Alle across the hand with it, inflicting an ugly gash. He was arrested and arraigned before Justice Murray at the Tombs Police Court, where, pleading not guilty, he was committed to await trial in default of $1,000 bail.

A NEGRO THIEF CONVICTED.

Two colored men visited the jewelry store, No. 12 Maiden-lane, on March 25, and pretended that they wished to purchase some wares to retail. After their departure it was discovered that they had carried off 19 plated watch chains. A week afterward a colored man entered a jewelry establishment at No. 1 Maiden-lane, and offered to sell some gold chains. A bundle was submitted to his examination, and after he had left it was found that he had stolen one of the chains. From the description of the thieves furnished by the jewelers, an officer arrested William Johnson, a negro, at a theatre. One of the stolen chains was found in his possession, and he was identified by the proprietors of both jewelry establishments as one of the men who had visited them. Johnson nevertheless, stoutly asserted his innocence, and, on being called up by Assistant District Attorney Russell, in General Sessions, yesterday, demanded a trial. He swore that the property in Troy at the time of the alleged thefts and accounted for the possession of the tell-tale chain by stating that he had won it at a raffle in Albany. The jury promptly found him guilty, and after his conviction one of the jurors identified him as a thief who had stolen property from his store. Notwithstanding this overwhelming testimony Jackson loudly protested his innocence. On hearing which Judge Gildersleeve, who had contemplated a slight mitigation of punishment, reconsidered his determination, and sentenced the prisoner to the full penalty—five years in the State Prison at hard labor.

A SUIT FIVE TIMES TRIED.

In March, 1868, Henry J. Clare, while passing the National City Bank, then situated at No. 52 Wall-street, was struck and seriously injured by a plank which fell from a scaffolding that some workmen were using in repairing the building. He began an action for $10,000 damages in one of the State courts, and recovered a judgment for $1,200 and costs. On an appeal taken by the bank the judgment was reversed and a new trial ordered. On the second trial the jury rendered a verdict in his favor for $1,250. This judgment was also reversed, and a new trial ordered. On the third trial Clare recovered the damages for the plaintiff at $2,000. Again the judgment was set aside on appeal, and the plaintiff then discontinued his proceeding in the State courts and began anew in the United States Circuit Court, the bank being a Federal corporation. The case was tried before Judge Wallace, and the jury returned a verdict for $3,666 in favor of Mr. Clare. The defendants moved for a new trial, and Judge Wallace granted the motion. Yesterday the case was brought to trial for the fifth time, and, by a stipulation, before Judge Wallace. This time the jury rendered a verdict for $2,000, and Judge Wallace directed that judgment be entered for that amount.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

By Judge Brady.

Lapolette vs. Wendt.—Order settled. See memorandum.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Orders Granted.—Miller vs. Smith; Pearsee vs. Dillon.

By Judge Donohue.

Granted.—In the matter of the New-York, Boston and Montreal Railway Company; Scrymser vs. Murray; United States Life Insurance Company vs. Holmes; Kennedy vs. Loew; Kinnersley vs. Johnson; Grist vs. Roe. *Settled et Balanced et al.*—Hoffman vs. Hoffman.

Motions Denied.—Wylie vs. Stilwell; Duncan vs. Seymour; O'Leary vs. Jones; Wolfbeck vs. Friedman.

Consolidated.—Prouty vs. Whipple; Rice vs. The Mayor, &c.

Memorandum vs. Garrison.—Approved.

In the matter of Hughes.—Motion denied, without costs.

Memorandum.—

In the matter of Whipps.—Motion denied, without costs.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Lawrence.

Ballshimer vs. Reichardt.—Findings signed.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Opinions.—Best vs. Thiel et al.; Stevens vs. Good; Best vs. Freedman; Milburn vs. Judson; Deins vs. Farley et al.

Kissling vs. Schuhmann.—Findings and decree signed.

Brown vs. Murdock.—Memorandum of instructions.

Dawson Steel.—Order vs. Chowey, Talbby vs. Reynolds et al.

Hoy vs. Foss et al.—Findings signed.

Valentine, &c., vs. Hoydecker et al.—Findings settled.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Hartwig vs. Freiberg et al.—Decree signed.

Weil vs. Sanson et al.—Findings signed.

Conkling vs. Hamilton et al.—Complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion.

Chetwood, &c., vs. The Abbott Downing Company.—Judgment for defendant on the demurrer. Opinion.

Rice, &c., vs. Church.—Judgment for defendant on the demurrer, with liberty to plaintiff to amend on payment of costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief-Judge C. P. Daly.

Schroder vs. Bevi.—See opinion.

Appl'cations Granted.—The New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Mowry; The New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Moore; The New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Westervelt; Harkins vs. The Mayor; Wiener vs. Crandall; Schuyler vs. Fallon; Lippman vs. Anderson; In the matter of the Assessment vs. Thompson.

MARINE COURT—SPECIAL TERM AND CHAMBERS.

By Judge Gorpp.

Middlesex Quarry Company vs. Neon.—Motion for leave to enter judgment for amount admitted due granted.

Myer vs. Masses.—Motion for judgment granted.

Mathone Granted.—Williams vs. Gildea; Hamburger vs. Schutte; Schwarschild vs. Stahl; Eberhard vs. Asbury; Barry vs. Kelly.

The Joseph Dixon Crucible Company vs. Major.—Order vacated.

Schubuck vs. Krause.—Proceedings dismissed as to R. Stuart Willis.

Motions to Dismiss Granted.—Landmeyer vs. Conner; Bayne vs. Conner; Conner vs. Conner; Houston vs. Lent. Motions to dismiss complaints granted, with costs, and $10 costs of motions.

Motions Denied.—Wollman vs. Gensler; First vs. Behr. *Wormuth vs. Reith.*—Prisoner discharged.

By Judge McAdam.

Duvenbeck vs. Sullivan.—Defendant found guilty and commitment ordered.

Rumdist vs. Rooney.—Order filed.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by ——, J.

Nos. 49, 53, 75, 83, 86, 90, 92, 102, 125, 126, 136, 137, 162, 163, 168, 230, 231, 232, 238, 239, 263, 265, 286, 290, 292, 294, 296, 300, 313, 314.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Demurrers—No. 12. Nos. 378, 371, 383, 392, 393, 401, 118, 180, 242, 244, 245, 250, 220, 302, 271, 297, 421, 424, 426, 427, 428, 104, 114, 415, 490, 421, 431, 432, 433, 436, 438, 451, 321, 375.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. 994, 1431, 1500, 1507, 1003, 1558, 1462, 2201, 1143, 1463, 1468, 1662, 664, 1021, 1277, 1, 1513, 746, 1509, 1515, 919, 798, 821, 2218, 1708, 462.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. 1043, 955, 1369, 969, 1344, 1364, 1452, 1379, 1335, 1498, 1421, 1466, 2057, 1369, 1574, 1576, 2715, 1590, 1592, 1596, 2038, 1604, 1605, 1607, 1614, 1615, 1609, 1617, 1624, 1625, 1626, 1647, 1648, 1649, 1643, 1644, 1651, 1654, 1666, 1667, 1671, 1672, 1674, 1566, 1541, 1679, 1679, 1680, 1691, 1682, 1683, 1634, 1685, 1688, 1497, 1688, 1690, 3283.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos. 1228, 310, 506, 507, 512, 1286, 1339, 199, 384, 1441, 1045, 1119, 1125, 2503, 1527, 463, 3180, 1217, 1539, 796, 1344, 1347, 1543, 1443.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Case on—No. 8. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Freedman, J.

Case on—Nos. 733. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos. 512, 1093, 680, 678, 621, 781, 884, 736, 471, 707, 172, 770, 851, 849, 809, 206.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Sperry, J.

Nos. 830, 461, 299, 760, 968, 817, 335, 169, 297, 779, 289, 327, 831, 836, 861, 655.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by C. P. Daly, J.

Nos. 1, 6.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos. 14, 7, 11, 16, 34, 10.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by A. P. Daly, J.

Nos. 1, 1434, 1438, 899, 2877, 871, 988, 1294, 569, 1635, 1636, 2466, 1431, 628, 1178, 727, 1769, 1328, 394, 2538, 1292, 449, 688, 1961, 2273.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos. 596, 840, 736, 1448, 1320, 1143, 1452, 132, 1377, 3140, 1260, 1318, 1264, 1278.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Sheridan, J.

Nos. 2915, 3347, 2040, 2743, 2870, 2453, 3239, 3331, 3332, 3104, 2778, 3147, 2895, 2877, 3391.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Maddox, J.

Nos. 3230, 3609, 3279, 2922, 3118, 3034, 3279, 3693, 3654, 7442, 3813, 3814, 3818, 3821, 3822, 3824, 3826, 3829, 3832, 3834, 3838, 3839, 3844, 3847, 3848, 3850, 3851, 3863, 3865, 3866, 3868, 3873, 3877, 3874, 3875, 3883, 3887, 3888, 3889, 3892, 3893, 3894, 3896, 3897, 3899, 3903, 3905, 3909.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Shea, J.

Nos. 3418, 3470, 1899, 3574, 3062, 4216, 3553, 3552, 4132, 23, 3084, 4221, 3274, 3556, 3559, 4713, 3575.

COURT OF SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Sutherland, J.

William Green, burglary. Emanuel Martinez, grand larceny.
Henry Williams, Reuben Roberts, John Loftus, and Frank Jackson, burglary. Henry Stanbon, grand larceny. William E. Smith, grand larceny.
James Kirk, Patrick Clark, and James Griffin, burglary. Mary Pierce, grand larceny.
John Hogan, burglary. James Reilly, grand larceny.
Rafaello Griego and Carmine Griego, grand larceny. John Downs, grand larceny.
William Barnes, grand larceny. John Reilly, assault and battery.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

John Reilly, homicide. George Hughes, burglary.
William W. Johnson, robbery. John Bannon, burglary.
Mary Harris, robbery. Frank Butler, burglary.
William Gibson, William Schoen, and August Gammeins, robbery. Richard Shaw and Annie Agnew, grand latceny.
E. J. Scrailemoir, felonious assault and battery. Edward Mosely, grand larceny.
Carl Martini, felonious assault and battery. Henry Sullivan, grand larceny.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 9.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 697 head; total for the week thus far, 4,488 head, against 4,396 head last week; an increase of 1 car for the week thus far unchanged through. 252 cars in sales to-day; fresh arrivals consigned through. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,400 head; total for the week thus far, 9,800 head. Same day last week, 2,400 head left consigned through, 8 cars; market lower, closing steady, offerings compare favorably with last week's; sales of late to good Western Sheep at 5@ 50@5 75; Lambs, 7 00@7 25; wool grades disposed of. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 1,610 head; total for the week thus far, 11,845 head, against 10,690 head last week; market very active, 25 cents higher; sales still and slow; limited demand both for Eastern and local trade; quotable Yorkers at $3 67½@3 70; spring at $3 83@3 95; supply equal to demand; sales of 8 cars.

WATERTOWN, Mass., April 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 705 head. The demand for Cattle, as compared with last week, has not improved, and prices were only steady; the few Northern at the market were largely composed of Milch Cows, which were taken by farmers and speculators; sales of choice at $7 50, extra at $7 00@7 25; first quality at $6 38@6 50, second do. at $5 38@5 50, third do. at $4 38@4 75. Hides and Lambs—Receipts, 1,354 head; Sheep sold at full prices, butchers being early at the market and desirous of buying; some few head of river Spring Lambs were on the market, but not in sufficient numbers to cause a quotation; sales of Sheep at 5@ 9 head; extra at $4 50@5 50, or from 3c. 3½c. ₱ lb. fancy Lambs at 6c. 7c. ₱ lb. Veal Calves at 4½c. 6 3-4c.

ST. LOUIS, April 9.—Cattle stronger; prime to choice native shipping Steers, $4 30@5 25; fair to good butchers', $3 65@4 20; Cows and Heifers, $2 60@3 25; feeding Steers, $3 75@4 20; stockers, $2 20@3 75; corn-fed Texans, $3 60@4 25; Colorados, $2 75@4 50; receipts, 1,100 head. Hogs active and firm; light shipping to good, $3 35@3 45; packing, $3 30@3 50; butchers' to select heavy, $3 50@3 70; receipts, 2,800 head. Sheep strong; in good demand; extra heavy shipping, $5 40@5 75; good to choice, $4 75@5 25; common to fair, $3 30@4 50; receipts, 400 head.

CHICAGO, April 9.—The Drovers' Journal reports: Hogs—Receipts, 18,000 head. Shipments, 4,300 head; market a shade weaker; mixed packing slow at $3 85@3 35; light, $3 50@3 65; choice heavy, $3 65@3 90. Cattle—Receipts, 3,100 head; shipments, 1,000 head; market steady and unchanged; shipping Steers, $3 90@5 25; heers and stockers, $3 25@4 25; butchers' steers, $3 40@3 90; Texans, $2 75@3 75. Sheep—Receipts, 600 head; market quiet and weak; sales mostly of shipping at $4 50@5 25.

EAST LIBERTY, April 9.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 304 head; all for sale here; prices Cattle, 3c. to 4c. ₱ lb. for common, common to fair, 4c. to 4½c. ₱ lb. to-day, 525 head. Prime Sheep, $4 10@4 20; Yorkers, $3 70@3 80. Sheep—Receipts to-day, 4,500 head; closed, 2c. to 25c. weaker, at 50@5 00.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 9.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$15,000 R. W. & O. con. 97
5,000 do. 97½
25,000 do. 97¾
1,000 do. 97½
11,000 R. & O. con. 96¾
5,000 do. 96½
5,000 do. 96¾
5,000 do. 96½
5,000 do. 96¾
100 do. 96½
100 do. 96¾
100 do. 96½
100 do. 96¾
100 do. 96½
100

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1878.

APRIL 10 1878

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—Under Todd's Cards—Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Howard.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Diplomacy.—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Rose Coghlan.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—A Celebrated Case—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Mr. Parselle.

PARK THEATRE.—Our Aldermen—Mr. James Lewis, Mr. E. P. Thorne, Mr. W. J. Le Moyne, Miss Sydney Cowell.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—The Exiles.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—London Show, Parisian Circus, and Barnum's Menagerie.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE BUILDING.—Barnum's Greatest Show on Earth.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The Exiles—Mr. A. Dampier, Mr. F. B. Warde, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis.

FIFTH-AVENUE HALL.—Prestidigitation and Humor—Mr. Robert Heller.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Leah; or, The Jewess Maiden's Wrong.

STANDARD THEATRE.—Little Barefoot—Miss Maggie Mitchell, Mr. William Harris.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy, Burlesque, and Comicalities.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Farce, Minstrelsy and Variety—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

THE AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish—Broncho Horses—Educated Dogs. Day and Evening.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Annual Exhibition of Paintings and Sculpture.

STEINWAY HALL.—At 2 P. M.—Symphony Rehearsal—Mrs. E. A. Osgood, Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of The Times *is at No.* 1,258 *Broadway, south-east corner of Thirty-second-street. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* The Times *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for the Middle Atlantic States and lower lake region, warmer, cloudy and rainy weather, south-east veering to south-west winds and falling, possibly followed by rising barometer.

The substitute for the Buckner Treasury-note bill is only a trifle less mischievous than the original measure. Instead of making the notes which it is proposed to substitute for the national bank circulation a legal tender for all import duties, their use is now restricted to the payment of one-third of such duties. The existing green-back circulation is in this respect to be put on the same footing as the new Treasury notes. This interminable tinkering at the currency is but an earnest of what we might expect were the entire note circulation of the country made to depend on the caprice of Congress. The commercial distress and uncertainty which would attend the destruction of the national banking system which the Buckner bill would bring about, would be enhanced by a chronic state of commercial paralysis whenever Congress was in session. Every conservative interest in the country demands the release of the circulating medium from the incessant interference of reckless innovators in Congress; it is only the speculators, the wreckers, and the demagogues who have anything to gain by the conversion of the Treasury into a great bank of issue, whose management may be affected by every breath of public clamor.

By a vote of 40 to 19, the Senate has passed the Thurman bill relating to the indebtedness of the Pacific Railroads. This is a triumph of principle over trickery, of the public over the jobbers who proposed to defy the demand that they should make provision for the repayment of their debt to the Government. The Senate has shown an amount of dilatoriness over this measure, which was calculated to excite the gravest suspicions, but its final passage by two votes to every one opposed to it is highly encouraging to those who are still disposed to regard the Senate as capable of statesmanlike and beneficent legislation. The extent of the triumph must be measured by the force of the influences brought to bear against the Thurman bill. A lobby acting under the guidance of Jay Gould was not likely to be deficient either in pertinacity or resources, and when Gould went the length of compelling his newspaper to come openly to his aid in opposition to the bill, it is obvious that he spared neither money nor promises to accomplish its defeat. Probably, one of Gould's reflections over his discomfiture will be that he might have made a better investment than in the purchase and maintenance of a newspaper.

Those members of the House who gladly rushed through a bill placing Gen. Shields on the retired list, with the rank and pay of Brigadier-General, are now calmly considering whether they had any right to enact any such law. The Senate has declined to hurry the bill, and an examination may prove that the generosity of the House was inconsiderate, as well as hasty. There are several requirements touching the retirement of commissioned officers, none of which seem to cover Gen. Shields' case. An officer may be relieved on his own application after thirty years in the service, or by the action of the President after forty-five years of service, or at the age of 62, or by a Retiring Board when incapacitated for duty by incident of service or otherwise. In all cases the service must have been continuous; and it is expressly provided that the officer shall be retired on the actual rank held by him at the date of retirement. Gen. Shields' service has not been continuous; and as he resigned his rank long ago, he has none on which he can be retired. Nor could he be retired on account of a wound received in the Mexican war, as that incident of service was not severe enough to incapacitate him from holding a volunteer rank much later. Finally, officers are retired by operation of existing laws, and Congress cannot legislate a man into the Army for the sake of legislating him on the retired list.

A new project has just been brought up by the persistent search of the European powers for some way of escape from the consequences of their own policy. It is now proposed that the three Emperors shall meet at Berlin, as in August, 1872, to discuss their common interests. This is virtually the discarded congress in a new form, but the pacific tone of the latest utterances from Vienna and St. Petersburg shows that both Governments are unwilling to appeal to the sword till all other means have been tried. The movements of Russia, however, in the Carpathian passes and along the Lower Danube, seem to have excited some alarm both in Constantinople and Bucharest, while, on the other hand, Lord Derby's recent disclosures, and more especially his denunciation of the Government policy as "plunging England into a causeless war," have naturally enraged the anti-Russian press of London, the *Pall Mall Gazette* in particular demanding a dissolution of Parliament, "in order to terminate the anarchy which has been paralyzing the Government for two years." The quietly argumentative tenor of Prince Gortschakoff's reply to Lord Salisbury's circular augurs well for the temper in which Russia is prepared to meet new obstacles to her plans. The vaporing of her semi-official press has been evidently a mere feeler to test the opinion of Europe.

The Tammany members of the Board of Aldermen have promptly come to the support of Senator Hogan's bill, which proposes to create a commission for the laying of macadamized pavement on Fifth-avenue. The commission would, of course, do the job by day's work, and would furnish the Tammany Aldermen with their proper quota of labor tickets. Commissioner Campbell insists on letting out such work after public competition, and has a decided objection to allowing his department to be run by the ward committees of Tammany Hall. So the Tammany Aldermen, acting on the only set of motives which they can understand, propose to obstruct every effort made by Commissioner Campbell to give the City a fair day's work for a fair day's wages. Behind the Aldermen is, of course, the ubiquitous Mr. Kelly, to whom a Republican Legislature propose to hand over the control of the internal management of every department of the local Government. It might be well for Mr. Kelly to hold his hand for a little, lest so plain a revelation of how despicable a trickster he is may shame even the Legislature into going back on their bargain.

It appears that the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Cities has become convinced that the so-called Municipal Salary bill needs amendment. A letter was read to the committee from Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer, stating with much force and directness the objections to the bill, which have already been made by The Times. Mr. Pomeroy accepts these objections as well taken, and it may be assumed that the bill will be amended in accordance with them. It is to be hoped that the Council of Political Reform, or any other local organization which may undertake to present at Albany the views of New-York taxpayers, will follow the line marked out in Mr. Ottendorfer's excellent letter. Any attempt to bolster up Kelly and his allies in palming off under the guise of reform a palpable fraud on the people would subject its authors to imputations not at all likely to improve their further usefulness.

MR. WOOD AND THE TARIFF BILL.

Mr. Wood's speech on the Tariff bill is a statement of principles and conjectures, not a discussion of the details which are essential to an understanding of the measure and its probable effect on domestic industries. It is not a speech that will reconcile opponents or indicate the wisdom of the Ways and Means Committee. Generalities are a poor apology for a sweeping scheme of change, introduced at the very time when those whom it concerns are least able to bear it. The arraignment of the present system is easy enough, and as an argument is unanswerable. The inordinate list of dutiable articles would alone suffice to prove the folly which under the pretense of protection has crippled our industrial resources, and burdened trade with vexatious restrictions. The compounding of duties, their unequal operation, the fraud that springs up under them, the enormous cost of collection which they entail, their comparative unprofitableness, the injury they inflict upon commerce,—are all undeniable. The protection that amounts to prohibition defeats itself, and the encouragement to native industry which culminates in monopoly violates the only conditions that render its defense possible. So far Mr. Wood is right. But the fitness of tariff legislation depends to a large extent on other considerations than those derived from the injustice of existing laws. "The nation," Mr. Wood declares, "lies weakened, and prostrated, and sick almost unto death." Therefore, it is not a fit subject for heroic treatment. It may not be amiss to round off a speech with the saying that "we are now brought face to face with the solemn consideration of the present, and the great duties of the future," but, as a practical matter, the country was never less prepared for legislative changes affecting its business interests, and never less inclined to accept abstract reasons for interference with struggling industries. This feeling must not be confounded with the ordinary protectionist cant. The cause of it may be found in that condition of embarrassment and depression which Mr. Wood describes, and in the consequent unwillingness to encounter needless disturbing forces or to assume a single unnecessary risk.

Had Mr. Wood thought less of his reputation as an economical reformer and more of his usefulness as the head of the Ways and Means Committee, his course, we think, would have been different. Instead of attempting to reconstruct the tariff, he should have singled out for correction its more flagrant enormities and aimed at the encouragement of manufactures by an enlargement of the free list. Simplification in a few conspicuous instances would have been the best possible preliminary to larger effort at a more propitious period; and the free admission of raw materials now subject to heavy duties would have stimulated industry without exciting formidable opposition. A tariff bill of this unpretending character might not have satisfied Mr. Wood's ambition, but its success would have been the best testimony to his sagacity. As the case stands, we have an ambitious effort that will almost certainly end in failure. Not that the new Tariff bill is, as a whole, a bad bill, or one that, in other circumstances, might not have been advantageously presented. It is a decided improvement upon the measure reported to the House some weeks ago as reforming, at any rate he, although a Protestant, aroused the opposition of the London missionaries, who had for many years had a station on the islands—as, for that matter, had also the Church of Rome; and the American Consul, a young man named Foster, also sided against Steinberger.

The result, as our readers may remember, was the seizure of Capt. Steinberger by Capt. Stevens, of her Britannic Majesty's ship *Barracouta*, and his forcible conveyance to Fiji, whence he went to England to complain of his treatment. In a recent English paper we have seen it stated that he reckons his damages, including the loss of his situation as Prime Minister, at the modest sum of two million dollars.

Meanwhile Secretary Fish, who had given a very cold shoulder to Steinberger, found that the English Government was willing to acquire control over Samoa in the same way as it had done with Fiji, and, furthermore, that the Samoans fancied American protection more than English annexation. No encouraging steps, however, were taken by Mr. Fish; but last Autumn Messrs. Le Mamea and Colmesnil came to Washington, and soon the treaty of mutual advantage was drawn up that has recently been ratified.

If we look at the text of this treaty, we find its second article providing that all Government and merchant vessels of the United States shall have the privilege henceforth of entering any port of the Samoan Islands; that our naval vessels may also establish in the port of Pagopago, and on its shores, a station for coal and supplies both for our naval and commercial marine, "and the Samoan Government will hereafter neither exercise nor authorize any jurisdiction within this port adverse to such rights of the United States or in restriction thereof." The merchant ships are to trade freely with cargoes of any sort, without import or export duty, (this latter is the provision of article 3,) and only a tonnage duty of one-half of 1 per cent. per ton, actual measurement, shall be charged on the entrance of such vessels. But, by an exception, trade in fire-arms and munitions of war in the islands is made subject to regulations by the Governments.

The fourth article of the treaty provides for the settlement of local disputes between citizens of the United States by the United States Consul at Apia, and for a joint settlement by him and by the Samoan authorities in cases of disputes or offenses between our citizens and the natives of the island. The punishment shall be according to the laws of the country of which the guilty person is a native. Article fifth provides that in any dispute between the Samoan Government and any other Government in amity with the United States, our Government shall "employ its good offices for the purpose of adjusting those differences upon a satisfactory and solid foundation." We cite this provision because it has been said that our Government has undertaken a protectorate of Samoa. This fifth article is the only one that could give color to that interpretation, and it will be seen that nothing of the sort has been done.

The sixth article assures to our Government and citizens all rights granted or hereafter to be granted to any other Government or citizens in Samoa, and the seventh fixes the treaty term at 10 years, with provision for its continuance thereafter until the end of a stipulated notice of revocation. As, therefore, without "entangling alliances", or any troublesome pledges, a valuable naval and coaling station has been acquired in what Admiral Wilkes long ago pronounced the best harbor of the South Pacific, we may look with satisfaction for the practical carrying out of the treaty now to be attempted.

OUR FOOTHOLD IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

In a few days the *Adams* is expected to leave the Isthmus with Mr. Le Mamea, the Samoan Ambassador, and Mr. Colmesnil, his counsel, for the Samoan Islands, there to permanently raise the American flag in the ceded port and harbor of Pagopago. The tidings of the successful completion of the treaty were duly transmitted in advance, and presumably have by this time reached Samoa—in season, no doubt, to anticipate the diplomatic flank movement of Sir Arthur Gordon, Governor of Fiji, for the annexation of the Samoan Islands as a British colonial possession. The intrinsic importance of the naval and supply station acquired by the treaty, and the precedent it creates in our history as a nation, will cause its practical attainment to be watched for with curiosity and interest.

Lying directly in the line of the commercial steam route from San Francisco to Australia, possessing a very fertile soil, having many products desirable for export, and peopled by a race above the Polynesian average in habits, intelligence, and desire for improvement, the Navigator or Samoan Islands may have no mean future before them. Popular interest in them, however, in our country, was not much excited until a few years ago, when Mr. A. B. Steinberger had his curious adventures in Samoa. This roving diplomat, not, we believe, an adopted citizen, as some, judging from his name, have supposed, but a native of Pennsylvania, of the German-American stock there, went to Samoa in 1873, and staid several months. Two years after, when King Kalakaua, of the Sandwich Islands, visited this country, Steinberger went back with him to San Francisco in the *Pensacola*, and proceeded thence, in the *Tuscarora*, to visit Samoa a second time. The *Tuscarora* remained in the harbor of Apia about two months. Steinberger framed a constitution for the Islands somewhat after the model of the Hawaiian, which the people seem to have accepted, he becoming Premier. A Parliament was created, with an upper and a lower house, like the English and our own; and in an election held by the chiefs of the eight islands, he threw his influence in favor of Malieta, the one chosen King. As Premier, the industrious Steinberger claims to have clothed the people, built schools, made roads, appointed Governors and magistrates, organized a Police force, introduced American implements of agriculture, and set up a printing-press, which he had brought from San Francisco. Whether his own accounts are too flattering, or whether, being a great and good reformer, he suffered the usual fate of good and great

in the science of building has been made since the days when ex-President John Quincy Adams was a Representative from Massachusetts. The new hall of the House does not show any such thing. It is a relief to go from the steaming, superheated air of the House wing into the cool and sunlit chamber where the earlier Representatives made laws. The new hall is incrusted with gilt gingerbread-work, and is tawdry with finery. The old hall has the severe dignity of old times and old manners; its dome is sustained by noble columns of Potomac marble, or breccia; the ceiling is paneled, and the general aspect of the place is, or would be, classic. Stationed around this hall, at irregular intervals, are the marble and bronze statues which have been set there by several States of the Republic, in answer to an invitation from Congress to place in this modern valhalla the effigies of two distinguished citizens of each State. The collection might be much worse than it is. But the hall is ghastly with all this white marble statuary and its white marble floor. For all practical purposes, the apartment is a wilderness. It is a mere passage from the rotunda to the hall of the House. The pages go there to munch their peanuts. Occasionally, a wayfarer glides behind a marble column to put a furtive flask to his lips; and the incurious visitor gazes upon the statuesque ghastliness with the air of one who cannot make up his mind to ask what all this means. It was considered a happy thought to turn the fine old hall into a sort of monumental infirmary. Ever since the new wing had been occupied by the House, the continual question had been, What shall we do with it? In New-York we should have given it over to be an armory. But, after years of lonely neglect, the chamber has been partially occupied by marble and bronze statesmen and heroes.

Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, who has a rare faculty for sudden inventions, has brought together the two questions of the ventilation of the House wing and the use (or disuse) of the old hall. He proposes that the House of Representatives shall hold its business sessions in the old hall, and that the newer hall shall only be used for general debate and oratory. He would have the statues carried out into the rotunda, and benches like those of the British House of Commons fitted up for the seating of members. The desks left in the present hall of the House could be used by members for their daily work, and when a division of the House is called, members could be summoned to their posts by the sound of a gong. Practically this would be making a sort of great committee-room of one hall, while the other would be a general rallying-place for special occasions. We do not understand that imperfect ventilation is the only objection to the present hall of the House. It is complained that the large number of members scattered over so considerable an area produces much confusion, in the midst of which it is almost impossible to transact business. Members write letters, read newspapers, gossip from desk to desk, hobnob with the lobby, and pay no attention to the work of the day. Mr. Hewitt's plan is to take away from the members their papers, writing facilities, and temptation to idleness, set them down hard on plain benches, compel them to mind their business, and take away from them the all-pervading lobby. For there would be no chance for the intrusion of a lobby in the proposed working department of the House. This, it will be seen, is applying a severe discipline to the easy-going, loose-talking, and indolent House of Representatives. It is a doubtful experiment. Yet something must be done to save Congress from drifting into a muddle of imbecility. How would it do to give Congress a little more brains?

HEWITT'S REMEDY.

There are two subjects to which Congress, when all others fail, returns with perennial delight. These are the ventilation of the hall of the House, and the condition and disposition of the old hall. It may seem inexact to say that Congress debates these two subjects; for the House naturally has the lion's share of both matters; both come legitimately within the domain of the House of Representatives. But the Senate, by some of those ingenious twists of parliamentary law which every lawyer understands, is occasionally able to take a tilt at the questions which have engaged the attention of the lower branch of Congress ever since the new wings were added to the Capitol. The hall of the House, —that is to say, the large hall in which the House holds its sessions,—is a sort of cave, or excavation, in the midst of a vast architectural pile. On its four sides this room is surrounded by inclosed corridors, one above another. Overhead there is a double ceiling, chiefly constructed of glass and iron; the lower ceiling is a flat skylight; the upper one is a skylight with a steep roof. Between the two is a large space in which a man can walk upright. Therefore, the inner walls of the hall are from ten to forty feet from the outer walls of the building, in any given direction. The light by day falls through the glass double roof. By night, gas-burners between the two roofs shower down radiance and headache. The blessed air of heaven is sucked into air-shafts in the basement, carefully sifted, dried, and pressed, and pumped up into the hall, through the floor. The holes through which the air is delivered to the members are closed with wire screens to prevent the members from falling into them on nights when cold tea is kept on draft in the cloak-rooms. These apertures are used as spittoons by the legislators.

It will be seen, then, that the assembled wisdom of the nation is secluded in a cave, or excavation, with so jealous a care that the winds of heaven may not visit its cheek (and there is a great deal of it) too roughly; and light and air are delivered under so restrained conditions and through so jealous barriers as suggest nothing but a protective tariff. The old hall, which is the hall occupied by the House before the completion of the new wings, is a well-ventilated and well-lighted apartment. Light and air are introduced by what might be called natural means, the windows at the sides opening directly to the outer atmosphere. As this lofty chamber was planned as long ago as 1818, and was finished in 1825, the costlier structure for which it was abandoned in 1860 ought to have shown what a tremendous stride

tery which confronts us, and which it is our duty to solve. Do barbers invariably die at the age of, say, 35, or do they retire from business at that age and live upon their savings? To neither of these questions can an affirmative answer be returned. Barbers do not die at a certain fixed age, or our death records would show the fact. Neither do they retire and live on their money, as do our retired journalists and other millionaires, for if such was their habit the retired barber would be frequently met, whereas there is no man living who has ever seen such a phenomenon. All the public knows at present is that a perpetual succession of young and hirsute barbers ply the razor and sing the praises of tonic, and that in some mysterious way they disappear as soon as they reach the age of greyness and baldness. The reason why they disappear is readily seen. A bald or a grey barber would be a complete refutation of the alleged virtues of tonic. No man would put faith in tonic if it were offered to him by a barber with grey hair or no hair at all. Consequently, the middle-aged barber must disappear if the sale of tonic is to be maintained.

We have thus shown why aged barbers are as invisible to the public as are dead donkeys. There remains only a mere question of detail—the question how this disappearance is effected and what is its precise nature. It is upon this subject that the recent remark of an intoxicated barber to the effect that he had "done the asylum out of two quarters' tonic," throws a lurid light. What is the asylum to which he was expected to contribute, and what is meant by the mysterious expression, "two quarters' tonic?" Let us answer these questions with a hypothesis. Enormous sums of money are annually made by the sale of tonic, and a large and costly asylum could easily be maintained upon a very small portion of the profits of tonics. Let us suppose that all gray and bald barbers are confined in an asylum far from the knowledge of the public and that all practicing barbers are compelled to pay quarterly a part of the money received from the sale of tonic to the Trustees of the asylum. The mysterious remark just quoted is thus made perfectly intelligible. The drunken barber meant to say that for two successive quarters he had withheld his proper contribution to the asylum, and had greedily retained all the money which, during that period, he had received from the sale of tonic. This hypothesis not only explains an otherwise unintelligible remark, but it explains the disappearance of all aged barbers. A hypothesis that explains a certain set of phenomena must be believed until some better hypothesis is put forward, and it is not too much to say that the hypothesis of a barbers' asylum supported by sales of tonic is precisely as credible as the hypothesis of gravitation.

The necessity of selling a great deal of tonic in order to support the asylum of aged barbers accounts for the superhuman energy displayed by barbers in selling that famous liquid. The next time a reader of The Times is urged by his barber to buy a bottle of tonic let him answer that he would prefer to read the report of the Trustees of the asylum before contributing even indirectly to its funds. There can be little doubt that the astonished barber will at once cease to speak of tonic, and that the truth of the hypothesis above set forth will be visible in his confused and guilty countenance.

BALD BARBERS.

Mr. Weller once asked, in a triumphant tone, as if assured that no one could answer his question, "Who ever saw a dead donkey?" The fact that dead donkeys are never visible must have been known for centuries prior to the birth of Mr. Weller, and yet no one had ever called attention to it. No sooner had that great philosopher formulated the fact than scientific men began to inquire into the reason of it. They have pursued the inquiry ever since, but they are no nearer to the answer to-day than they were thirty years ago.

Another mystery quite as profound as that of the disappearance of dead donkeys has existed in every civilized community for centuries, but has hitherto apparently escaped all notice. Who ever saw an aged barber? Of course, the answer is, "No one." What then becomes of barbers who have passed the age of vigorous manhood? Scientific persons are at liberty to give their whole energies to the task of finding the true answer to this question, but it is extremely doubtful if ever, with the aid of the best transit instruments and the entire resources of the calculus, they will succeed in finding it. Nevertheless there is an answer, and it is very possible that a few words dropped a day or two since by a partially inebriated barber have furnished a clue which will lead us to it.

There are two axioms which are the very foundation of the tonsorial science. These are, first; that no barber is ever bald; and, second, that all barbers have tonic for sale. Superficial thinkers may jump to the conclusion that barbers use their own tonic and hence avoid baldness. This, however, is obviously untrue. No man among the millions who have been forced to buy tonic at the edge of the razor has ever known the slightest effect to follow its use, and hence it is incredible that tonic should have any fertilizing effect upon the heads of barbers. Moreover, it is the uniform course of nature that the men who manufacture patent remedies for any disease whatever—including, of course, loss of hair—never dream of personally using them. They know too well of what these remedies are made, and have no desire to waste their time in using those which are simply inert, or of perilling their health by using those which may produce miscellaneous and unforeseen effects. The universal prevalence of hair among barbers is thus not due to their alleged use of tonic, and we must search further in order to explain it.

All barbers are men under the age when the human hair begins either to turn grey or to disappear altogether. The absence of baldness is, of course, due to this fact, and the question, "Why are barbers never bald?" gives place to the question, "Why are aged barbers never seen?" This is the real mys-

STATE AFFAIRS AT ALBANY

IMPORTANT LEGISLATIVE WORK.

THE PIPE LINE BILL ORDERED TO A THIRD READING—A WELL-EARNED VICTORY FOR MR. PRESCOTT—THE PRISON RAILROAD BILL PASSED—A LONG DISCUSSION IN THE SENATE ON TAXING CLERGYMEN'S AND CHURCH PROPERTY—THE PROPOSITION DEFEATED—THE POOL BILL SENT TO A THIRD READING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Albany, April 9.—The great question of the day in the Assembly was the bill to permit the incorporation of oil-pipeline companies. It is a Buffalo measure, the one thing upon which the Erie delegation, and it may be the whole population of that county, are united, and about which they are enthusiastic. It is a matter of the greatest importance to Western New-York, for if a pipe line can be laid from that section to the sea-board, the oil can be transported for 10 cents a barrel instead of $1, which is now the cost of transport by railroad. Mr. Allen, of Erie, had charge of the bill; his colleagues, Messrs. Hurd, Day, Crowley, and Langner were with him, and during the long debate upon the bill they formed a group whose manner indicated the deep concern they felt. Mr. Alvord was the leading and in fact the only opponent of the bill, but he was a host in himself. All the controversy was on the fourteenth section, which gave to the companies incorporated under it the right of eminent domain. Without this, the bill would have little or no value in the eyes of its friends, for the Standard Oil Company, with a prophetic eye for future pipe lines, has acquired a strip of land about four feet wide, circling the City of Buffalo, so that no pipe line can get out of it without the consent of that corporation. Mr. Alvord insisted that the provision was flagrantly unconstitutional; but he apparently had the House against him, and after spending the greater part of the morning in debate, the bill was finally ordered to a third reading. The City of New-York is exempted from its provisions. The fate of the bill is still very doubtful.

When the Pipe-line bill had been disposed of, Mr. Alvord asked that the Supply bill, which was on the order of third reading, might be immediately put upon its passage. According to his previous promise to allow the yeas and nays to be called upon such amendments as had been offered in Committee of the Whole, he moved that the item making an appropriation for the Westchester Catholic Protectory be struck out, and the amendment offered by Mr. Prescott, of Oneida, making an appropriation of $30,000 for the New-York State Deaf Mute Establishment at Rome, inserted; but he also stated that he was opposed to both motions. No debate was allowed, but Mr. Prescott called for a division of the question, and the way the vote went was quite amusing. Mr. Prescott and his friends were intensely anxious to get the State aid for their institution, and the friends of the Catholic Protectory were just as anxious to get it for theirs. Mr. Fish had made the motion to strike out, and had planned a combination by which he expected to carry it; but the Prescott item broke it up entirely. Seeing what was coming in Mr. Alvord's motion, Mr. Fish demanded that the vote be taken on the Prescott item first, but the Speaker decided that the questions must be put in the order they were moved. The yeas and nays were called upon the motion to strike out the Protectory item, and it was beaten by 70 to 30; then followed the motion to insert the Prescott appropriation, and it was carried by 76 to 17. Mr. Fish was so mortified at his defeat that he left the chamber so as to avoid voting for the bill, which was then passed by a vote of 90 to 3. Mr. Prescott was warmly congratulated upon his success, which indeed was a great one, for he had all the heavy guns in the House against him. The next move of Mr. Alvord was to call up the adverse vote by which the bill for the building of a railroad from Dannemora Prison to the lake was lost, to have it reconsidered, and it was passed by a vote of 76 to 17. How this surprising change was effected it would take too long to tell, and perhaps all the circumstances could not be told; but it certainly was a most astonishing change. Mr. Beard, the labor reform member, was very wroth, and expostulated earnestly with Mr. Grady, who had moved some amendments to the bill, and made a short, very sensible, and temperate speech in favor of its passage. He pointed out that as the Superintendent of Prisons had already contracted for the labor of the convicts in the prison at extremely low rates, with a proviso that if this road were built these rates should be more than doubled, the only effect of the passage of the bill would be to bring the price of the convict labor into closer approximation with that at which free labor was paid. If it were not passed, the same number of men would continue to be employed, and if it were, the one change would be to raise the price of their labor. Mr. Galvin tried hard to defeat the bill, but Mr. Grady had all the best of the argument—in fact, his propositions were unanswerable. The opponents of the bill had rested their opposition to it on the ground of its encouragement of convict labor, and they were completely beaten upon that issue. There were objections to the bill of quite another character, and upon which, had they been raised, its passage might have been defeated, but by taking an untenable ground they were beaten.

The Senate occupied most of the session to-day in a long and animated discussion upon Mr. Raines' bill, repealing the law that exempts the property of clergymen and priests to the extent of $1,500 from taxation. If any doubt existed before about the lofty virtue and piety of the Senate of 1878-9, it must have been dissipated after listening to the number of eloquent champions of religion which the discussion brought to the rescue of Christianity and its ministers. Mr. Sessions, at the opening of the debate, offered an amendment to the bill repealing all laws exempting church property, to an amount exceeding $5,000, from taxation, and it was against this amendment that the fervid eloquence of Senators was more particularly directed. Mr. Turner favored the amendment, and said that the exemption of churches from taxation was a relic of a past age, when ecclesiastical influences predominated. No good reason for it existed now, as it had come to be a serious hardship to those who paid taxes on other property. Not less than $80,000,000 of this kind of property was exempt from taxation in the City of New-York alone. Mr. Goodwin opposed the amendment. He was thankful that this was a question not affected by party politics. The sentiment in favor of exempting churches from taxation had its origin in something far higher and holier than party, and he believed it was as strong in the public mind now as at any other time. He should grieve to see the day when the tax-gatherer would be allowed to enter our temples of worship to levy contributions in the name of the tax-payers. It was a small business, in his estimation, to repeal the petty exemption now allowed to men who sacrificed all earthly projects in order that they might promote the interests of religion. Mr. Edick also opposed the bill, and asked Mr. Raines if the influences of churches of his county did not save the county tenfold the amount of tax that would be realized by repealing this exemption.

Mr. Raines declined to defend the amendment offered by Mr. Sessions, saying it was a new and distinct proposition, not contained in the bill as introduced by him. As to repealing the exemption now allowed to clergymen, it was not only a just and proper measure, but it met the wishes of four-fifths of the clergymen of all denominations in his district. In this matter of taxation he could see no difference between clergymen and other citizens; they had come to be a profession like the legal and medical professions, and followed their avocations as a means of livelihood. They were not missionaries, traveling through the wilderness in search of souls to be saved, as they might have been 60 or 90 years ago, but they generally lived in comfortable houses, and the better class of them would feel a pride in paying their just taxes like other citizens. Moreover, his bill was in pursuance of the popular wish for equality of taxation, and against sectarian appropriations. Every dollar exempted from taxation for the benefit of clergymen was in reality a sectarian appropriation of money belonging to the State. He had yet to learn that it was a precept of the Christian religion to confiscate the property of unbelievers for the benefit of its disciples.

Mr. McCarthy followed with a very warm speech in opposition to the bill, during which he made a personal attack on Mr. Sessions, who moved the amendment, saying that he [Sessions] had been guilty of the unmitigated cowardice of running around the Senate asking for votes as a personal favor, on the ground that it would help him with his constituents. Mr. Sessions denied having ever spoken to a Senator about the bill. Mr. McCarthy said he did not refer to

GENERAL NOTES.

Gov. Rice, of Massachusetts, declines to be a candidate for re-election.

California is to have a convention to revise its Constitution. Its members will be elected in June, and it will meet in September.

One of the first New-England women to master the Greek language died last week at the age of 64 years. She was never married.

The Indianapolis (Ind.) *Sentinel* (Democratic) on Monday said that the nomination of Field for Door-keeper by the Democrats was a political mistake.

It is reported that Hon. James H. Campbell has consented to be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in the First District of Pennsylvania.

The Nashville *American* contends that Tennessee is receiving more new settlers than it is losing by emigration, and that the State is decidedly the gainer in a pecuniary point of view.

A local bill which passed the Maryland Legislature was stolen from the State-house, and the Governor has refused to sign a certified manuscript copy which the friends of the bill have sent to him.

Mr. James Tucker and Mr. David Livingstone, two wealthy retired wood-carvers, have given $25,000 each for the foundation of a home for their destitute fellow-craftsmen in Eastern Massachusetts.

The Reading (Penn.) *Times* says there is no truth in the woman's story of the murder of a telegraph operator in the village of Alberta, that State, nine years ago. The operator died a natural death in this City.

The Virginia City (Nev.) *Enterprise* says that laboring men are flocking there, both from the Pacific cities and the Eastern States, and are woefully disappointed, as the mines are already overstocked with workmen.

The Vicksburg (Miss.) *Herald*, a Democratic paper, tells Mr. Blair that his efforts are more likely to injure his own party than to overthrow a President. Another thing it is sure of is that "the South will have none of this foolishness."

Moses W. Field ran for Superintendent of Schools on the National ticket in the Michigan town in which he resides at last week's election, and was beaten badly by his Democratic competitor. This is a cruel fate for a Greenback leader of such pretense.

The Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch* of yesterday says: "Hon. B. B. Douglas denies that he was drunk when he recently violated the rules of the House, and says that he has determined to drink no more during his term. Good news. He is a most estimable gentleman, and as to abilities far superior to nine-tenths of his Yankee fellow-members and traducers."

The Virginia City (Nev.) *Enterprise*, describing Dr. Carver's shooting at the race track, near that city, says: "He began by shooting glass balls as they were tossed up in the air, and out of 103 he broke 90. In shooting coins tossed up in the same way he was equally successful. He drilled six half dollars in succession, and hit any number of dimes and quarters."

Speaking of the income tax matter, the Mobile (Ala.) *Register* (Democratic) says: "Mr. Tilden will find that the common sense and honesty of the people will hold that every good citizen, and especially one who stands in the bright light of party leadership, should set an example of doing one's whole duty to the law because it is the law, and not simply because he is compelled by the law to do it."

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, has written a letter to the editor of the Philadelphia *Times* to deny that he expressed approval of the bill upon the subject of the metric system which he lately introduced in the House. He says it was sent to him by a gentleman who has devoted a great deal of time, reflection, and study to the subject, and that his sole object in introducing it was to have it printed for the use of the committee and the members when the subject might come up for consideration.

this bill, but to others. Mr. Sessions replied that he believed he had asked McCarthy to vote for one bill of his, and Mr. McCarthy had done the same thing and asked him [Sessions] to vote for his [McCarthy's] Bank bill. Mr. McCarthy denied having done anything of the kind, and there the dispute ended.

Mr. Ecclesine also made an eloquent speech against the bill, as did Mr. Hughes, and the discussion closed by voting down Mr. Sessions' amendment by 24 to 3, the 3 yeas being Martin, Turner, and Sessions. The enacting clause was then stricken out by a vote of 19 to 8, the 8 negatives being Goebel, Hinks, Lippitt, Lynde, Payne, Raines, Robertson, and Sessions.

Senator Wagstaff's Pool bill came up in Committee of the Whole, when Mr. Loomis moved to strike out the enacting clause. The motion was lost when, without any debate, Mr. Wagstaff moved that the bill be ordered to a third reading, which was carried. When it comes up on third reading it is expected there will be another discussion upon it.

The Committee on Commerce and Navigation reported favorably and without amendment the bill regulating fares on the boats of the Union Ferry Company—commonly known as the "One Cent Ferry bill." Senator Davenport dissents from the report.

Senator Edick offered a concurrent resolution, which lies over under the rule, providing for a commission of three Senators and three Assemblymen to sit during the recess and overhaul the law, and make such amendments as they may think proper, and report to the next Legislature.

There was a joint session of the Canal Committees of the Senate and Assembly this evening on the bill defining the duties of the Superintendent of Public Works, which was addressed by ex-Gov. Seymour. He opposed the paymaster clause of the bill, and urged that Deputy Superintendents should be sent out on the canals to work and see that everything was done properly. He also urged that the canals should be maintained in proper condition and kept up to their full capacity. He did not advocate free canals, but favored the lowest possible tolls.

INVESTIGATING A JUDGE'S ACTS.

A HEARING BEFORE THE GOVERNOR IN THE MATTER OF THE CHARGES AGAINST JUDGE SMITH, OF CORTLAND COUNTY—BRIBERY AND MALFEASANCE IN OFFICE ALLEGED.

ALBANY, April 9.—The Governor this morning gave a hearing at the Executive Chamber to Judge Abram P. Smith, County Judge of Cortland County, against whom charges have been preferred. Hon. R. G. Ballard, Judge Shankland, and Hon. S. D. Halliday appeared for Judge Smith, while B. T. Wright, ex-District Attorney of Cortland County, Irving L. Palmer, and Riley Champlain appeared in support of the charges. The Governor said he had looked into the matter and had satisfied himself that the course ordinarily adopted by the Executive upon the reception of charges was not the true course. He felt that it was the duty of the Governor, when a judicial officer, elected by the people, had charges preferred against him, to investigate such charges and satisfy himself as to their weight before deciding to send them to the Senate. The case of an officer elected by the people was different from that of an officer appointed by the Governor and Senate. He did not see how a Governor could conscientiously send to the Senate a recommendation that an elective officer be removed without first investigating the charge.

Mr. Wright said that those who preferred the charges had supposed the same rule would be followed in this as in other cases. They were not ready to go into the case to-day.

The Governor replied that he would not be able, so near the end of the session of the Legislature, to investigate the charges himself; he would necessarily be compelled to delegate their consideration to a Referee.

Mr. Wright then briefly stated the charges upon which the removal of Judge Smith was asked. Mr. Halliday replied, calling attention to the fact that most of the acts which were the subjects of charges had been committed many years, and that Judge Smith had been twice re-elected in the meantime. He said the thirteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first, and twenty-eighth charges were to the effect that Judge Smith had refused to draw certain papers. In reply he would refer to the Prindle case, in which it had been decided that a Judge was not required to draw such papers. As to the charge concerning the taking of affidavits, it was was not verified, and should be relegated to the courts.

The Governor, at the conclusion of Mr. Halliday's argument, said he was strongly inclined to think that the bribery charges ought not to be gone into. The law provided other and better modes of investigating such charges. The present proceedings were to ascertain whether Judge Smith should be removed for malfeasance in office, not for crimes in obtaining office. He was also inclined to think that charges based on acts alleged to have been committed by Judge Smith during a former term of office ought not to be considered. After hearing further argument, the Governor held, subject to the brief of the prosecution, hereafter to be presented, first, that the charges that the Judge had bribed voters should be sent to the Grand Jury and not to the Senate; second, that the charge that the Judge had received bribes should be made more definite within 10 days or be struck out entirely; third, that he was strongly of the opinion that charges should not be gone into in regard to acts since the commission of which the Judge had been twice re-elected. The hearing was then adjourned.

THE MUNICIPAL SALARY BILL.

HEARING BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON CITIES—A LETTER READ FROM HON. OSWALD OTTENDORFER DENOUNCING THE MEASURE.

ALBANY, April 9.—The Senate Committee on Cities held a hearing this afternoon on the Salary bill. Mr. Allison, of Allison & Shaw, New-York, spoke against the bill. Mr. Herring urged the exception of the Board of Education. Mr. George Bliss replied to Mr. Herring's argument in favor of retaining that clause. Messrs. O. B. Potter and John H. Strahan spoke in favor of the bill. A letter from Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer was read. It is as follows:

NEW-YORK, April 8, 1878.

Hon. J. M. Pomeroy, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Cities, Albany, N. Y.:

SIR: Unavoidable engagements will prevent me from visiting Albany to-morrow, but I intended to do so to remonstrate against some of the provisions of the so-called "Municipal Salary bill" passed in the Assembly on Tuesday, the 2d inst., and which is now before the Committee of which you are chairman of the Senate.

I therefore take the liberty to call your and your colleagues' attention to some of the provisions and defects of this bill, which, in my opinion, make it the most dangerous measure in relation to our City that has been before the Legislature during its present session.

The bill is called in the New-York newspaper reports "The Municipal Salary bill," and the impression is prevalent that it intends to reduce the salaries of all, or the most, of our City officials. The fact is, that the bill is far from attempting to accomplish such a result. It provides simply that the aggregate amount raised by taxes in such (that is our) City for the year 1879 and subsequent years shall be at least $2,000,000 less than the aggregate amount required to be raised by tax in said City for the year 1878. This can be accomplished without touching the salaries or fees of our City officials in the least. It is expected that our contribution to the State taxes in 1879 will be about $500,000 less than in the present year. For another million the tax levy can be reduced by the passage of a bill now before the Legislature, which provides that the principal sum of our Municipal debt, becoming due in the future and payable from the proceeds of taxes, shall be redeemed by the available means of the sinking fund. Several hundred thousands of dollars can be secured by curtailing or failing to make appropriations for necessary improvements, such as the repairs of pavements in the streets in the lower part of the City, and the balance, if necessary, can be provided for by estimating the revenues of the general fund at a much higher sum than they can or will, in all probability, produce.

Thus it will be seen that the requirement to raise by tax $2,000,000 less in the future than we do at present will not abolish the sinecures nor retrench the salaries of our City officials, which no doubt, in some instances, are exorbitant and out of proportion to the services which the recipients are able or expected to perform.

To secure economy in this direction the bill should be amended to the effect that the appropriations for salaries and fees to be paid directly or indirectly from the City Treasury shall be reduced in the future to a certain amount or percentage of the sum appropriated at present for such purposes. Without such or a similar provision, the promise that the bill will reduce the expenses of our City Government is a fraud which cannot even claim to be new or original. The same bait was used in the Tweed charter, when the promise was made that the taxes to be raised in the future in our City should not exceed 2 per cent. of the assessed valuation of the taxable property. This promise was one of the most effective means to reconcile the opposition to that notorious fraud. The results are known, and if the Legislature should allow itself to be caught again in the same trap, they will not even have the excuse to have been misled by want of experience. But even if the Board of Estimate and Apportionment should feel inclined to use the necessity of reducing the taxes for the retrenchment of salaries and fees, the bill contains no provision against the misuse of this power; on the contrary, it furnishes the greatest temptation to sacrifice good and efficient City government to partisan purposes.

It is to be remembered that our Board of Estimate and Apportionment makes a provisional estimate of the appropriations for the following years in the months of September and October, while the final and definite estimate is made in December, immediately after the Fall elections. What a temptation is thereby held out, not only to secure absolute subservicncy of all the departments to the wishes of the board in the preparation of the provisional estimate, but to compel them to contribute to the campaign funds of the political organizations by the expectation that in determining the final estimate after the election, use will be taken to reward consultations with the heads of the political machine leaders, or to punish officers who decline to be made slaves of ambitious intriguers. It may be said that such suspicions against gentlemen in high public positions should not be raised without substantial proofs, showing that there be well founded. I do not consider the present members of our Board of Estimate and Apportionment as men who are not able to appreciate the importance of their position, or who do not intend to fill it in a satisfactory manner. But neither are they, in my opinion, capable to withstand the pressure of political influences to which they would be exposed by the passage of this bill. They may be gentlemen of great respectability in their relations as private citizens, but for their actions as public officers, some of them at least have a different code of morals, which does not prevent them from using their official power as indicated above. Some of their decisions in determining the final estimates for 1877 and 1878 could not be explained or excused in any other way. It is difficult, if not impossible, to remove this danger entirely, for to increase the power of some authority always implies the danger of its misuse. But to some extent at least in this instance the temptation could be obviated by an amendment making it the duty of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to met immediately after the passage of the act, to revise the appropriations for 1878 and to reduce the salaries and fees for the latter half of the present year in accordance with the other provisions of the bill. The members of the board could not, unless they intend to misuse the power to be conferred on them in the above-mentioned mode, object to such an amendment. If they were sincere and earnest, they would be glad to be relieved of the pressure which their friends may bring to bear on them if the matter is delayed until the election is at hand.

These are, no doubt, other very serious objections to the bill and other amendments, the adoption of which would tend to make it what it pretends to be. My intention was to call your and your colleagues' attention to two of the most glaring and dangerous defects of the bill, and hoping that you will give to this matter that earnest consideration which its importance for the welfare of our citizens deserves, I remain, with the highest regards, respectfully yours,

OSWALD OTTENDORFER.

As the result of the hearing on the Salary bill, the impression is general this evening that the committee will amend it in several important particulars, the principal one being to compel the reductions to be made this year, on or before the 1st of July next. Whether the committee will insist on $2,000,000 being taken from salaries alone is doubtful, for it seemed to be agreed on both sides that so large a reduction on that one item of City expenses alone could not be made this year. The committee will probably insert limitations and safeguards which will remove from the bill the features to which objection is now most strenuously urged.

CONVICT LABOR CONTRACTS.

SUPERINTENDENT PILSBURY'S REPORT OF THE CONTRACTS NOW IN FORCE.

ALBANY, April 9.—The Superintendent of State Prisons sent the following report to the Assembly to-day:

In answer to the resolution of your honorable body, adopted April 1, I respectfully report that the following-named contracts are now in force in the several State Prisons:

Sing Sing Prison.—Contractors, Perry & Co., stone; number of convicts, 900; price per day, 50 cents; expires Dec. 31, 1881. Contractors, Bay State Company, shoes; number of convicts, 300; price per day, 50 cents; expires April 13, 1882. Contractors, W. Carroll & Co., hats; number of convicts, 150; price per day, 50 cents; expires Dec. 31, 1881. Contractors, State Work Laundry; number of convicts, 155; expires, optional.

Auburn Prison.—Contractors, Duncan, Salmon & Co., shoes; number of convicts, 2.0; price, 50 cents; expires April 30, 1882. Contractors, Sheldon & Co., axles; convicts, 80; price, 42 cents; expires Feb. 29, 1880. Contractors, Sheldon & Co., machines; convicts, 50; price, 50 cents; expires Feb. 29, 1880. Contractor, L. M. Moore, baskets; convicts, 30; price, 40 cents; expires May 31, 1876. Contractor, George Corning, shoes; No. 1 convicts, 100; price, 40 cents; expires Dec. 31, 1879. Contractors, Hayden & Smith, hames and plates; convicts, 100; price, 50 cents; expires Sept. 30, 1880. Contractors, Foxell & Jones, hollow ware; convicts, 100; price, 50 cents; expires Oct. 31, 1882.

Clinton Prison.—A contract has been made with W. Carroll & Co. for the manufacture of hats. They relinquish their contract at Sing Sing and employ 450 convicts, at 60 cents per day for 250 convicts, and 25 cents per day for the remaining 400 provided, however, that if the proposed railroad from Plattsburg to Dannemora be constructed the price per day for said 400 convicts shall be 40 cents.

LOUIS D. PILSBURY,
Superintendent of State Prisons.

THE PYRAMID POOL TOURNAMENT.

FINE PLAY LAST EVENING—THE SECOND PAIR OF MATCHES—SEXTON DEFEATS SLOSSON, AND CYRILLE DION BEATS WILSON.

The second pair of matches in the championship tournament at pyramid pool took place yesterday afternoon at the Union-Square Billiard Rooms, in the presence of several hundred spectators. The games were between John McWarble against George Frey, and Samuel Knight against Joseph Dion. The play was not specially interesting. McWarble defeated Frey easily by a score of 11 to 3, and Knight scored 11 against Dion's 6. In the thirteenth game Knight whitewashed Dion by 61 points against 0, and further distinguished himself by making during the games several fine double combinations. The evening matches were between the two favorite young billiard players, William Sexton against George Slosson, and Cyrille Dion against Clark E. Wilson. There was a large attendance of spectators, mainly interested in seeing the first match, to judge how well good three-ball players could manipulate 15 balls. The first half-dozen games were rather uninteresting, their distinguishing features being some delicate safety play on the groups, keeping the pyramid almost unbroken at times for six or seven innings. Slosson also made a number of pretty long pockets, and Sexton two or three intricate fine shots, cutting his object ball out from among ugly clusters. Slosson won four out of the first five games, and then Sexton began to work. In the eighth game, when Slosson had made 11, Sexton took charge and "pooled" on 75 points, playing the "big ringer" on the last shot all the way down the table. On the tenth game the score was even, five games each, and from this point to the close became interesting. In the fifteenth game Sexton showed really fine dashing play, and whitewashed his opponent with a score of 72 to 0, thus for the first time leading in the score, which now stood 8 to 7 in his favor. He won the next game also, by 67 points to Slosson's 9. The seventeenth game developed some nice play on both sides, and though Slosson had the best of it all the way through, he came near losing through sheer hard luck. Both men now played anxiously, but with a friendly good nature toward each other that older players might well emulate. As Sexton's confidence grew, however, he played boldly and well, and Slosson lost the ease which marked his earlier play. Sexton won the eighteenth and nineteenth games and the match in two hours five minutes. The following is the score:

																					Total.
Sexton..	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	—11
Slosson..	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	— 8

The second match between Cyrille Dion and Wilson was opened by Cyrille, who pocketed against Wilson's 49, the latter playing with the usual stolid reserve. In the second game he made 49 to Dion's 0, and then some extraordinary safety play lasted through five innings, the one ball being almost "frozen" in a bunch of seven or eight balls, which each man was careful not to break, but Wilson at last scored the game. Both men played rapidly through these and several succeeding games, each breaking the pyramid on the lead and generally playing the balls wide apart. In the fourth game Wilson played with great dash, and pooled to Dion's 5 points, picking the balls out of the pack very cleanly. The fifth game was very slow. In the sixth Wilson played very finely, and on a cushion kiss played the length of the table, "pooled" by pocketing the 13 ball, and won the game on all the balls in the tenth game, when Wilson pooled on 70 points to Dion's 3 the score of games standing 10 to 6 against the former, who had to make the remaining five games of the 21 to win, but Cyrille went out on the seventeenth. The score is as follows:

																					Total.
Dion..	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	—13
Wilson..	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	— 6

William Sexton's missing valise, which was supposed to have been stolen from him while on the way from Springfield to New-York on Monday evening, has turned up all right. When he and "Yank" Adams, who have been giving exhibitions together in New-England, reached Hartford, they left the train to play there. Sexton missed his bag and supposed it had been stolen from the hotel, and as it contained clothing, some fine billiard balls, and the championship's badge, he employed a detective to recover it. Yesterday it was found at the Grand Central Depot in this City. He had forgotten it, and left it in the train when he got off at Hartford.

THE LEFFERTS-BREVOORT ESTATE.

The case on appeal from the Supreme Court, in which the title to the old Lefferts estate was involved, has been decided in the Court of Appeals, and the title in purchasers under the partition and sale ordered by the Court below has been declared valid, and the order compelling the purchasers to complete their purchases affirmed. This virtually confirms the title of the purchasers at the sale under the partition proceedings in the Supreme Court—from whose decision the case was carried to Albany.

A WOMAN MURDERED.

BIDDEFORD, Me., April 9.—Early this morning a fisherman rowing down the river discovered the body of a woman near the shore with no clothing save a chemise and with a rope around one ankle. The body was taken in charge by the authorities and conveyed to the City Hall. The general impression prevailed all day in the city, and late in the afternoon a sister of Frederick Savage identified the woman as Rose Vincent, of Methuen, Mass., and gave a clue which being followed up led to the arrest of Savage. This evening the captive confessed that he is a Frenchman, is married, and has children. When asked why he did it he said, "Oh, I loved her too much."

AMUSEMENTS.

LAST EVENING'S CONCERT.

A concert in aid of the Victor Emmanuel monument fund was given at Steinway Hall, yesterday evening. A gigantic bust of the late sovereign rose upon the platform, and the auditorium was about half filled by an appreciative assemblage. The proceedings do not call for criticism. With the exception of Signor Morosini's piano-solo and Mrs. Clara Morris' readings, the performances were supplied by amateurs only, Mrs. Thompson, Miss Samuels, Miss Hosmer, Miss Auerbach, Mrs. J. K. Barton, and Mr. Berthelot being the principal singers. Mrs. Clara Morris recited two poems, one by Mr. Bayard Taylor, and the other by Mrs. Browning. She is not a good reader, for her delivery is monotonous, her tone nasal, and her enunciation indistinct. Mr. Taylor's verses could hardly be made out by a listener 20 feet from the speaker, but in Mrs. Browning's plaintive lines, wherein the poetess mourns the loss of her sons who have perished while fighting for Italy, the actress' sensibility and peculiar but genuine and communicable emotion rendered the effort very effective.

GENERAL MENTION.

"The Exiles" will be acted at Booth's Theatre, to-night.

"Our Alderman" will be made known this evening at the Park Theatre.

Miss Maggie Mitchell will perform in "Little Barefoot," at the Standard Theatre, this evening.

A representation of "Il Trovatore," or rather a rendering of an English version of that well-worn opera, will be given at the Grand Opera-house this evening. Mr. Fritsch is to sing *Manrico*, and Mr. Blum *Count Di Luna*.

The Wednesday matinée representations of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre, have proved exceedingly popular. The drama is given in its entirety at these performances, and all the incidents of the work as originally performed are included in its progress.

Representations of "Leah, or the Jewish Maiden's Wrongs" can now be witnessed at Niblo's Garden. The drama, as will be guessed from its title, is but a version of Dr. Mosenthal's well-known play. Miss Gussie de Forest personates its heroine, and Mr. Samuel Piercy embodies *Rudolph*.

BOYS WHO OUGHT TO BE WHIPPED.

THE EASTHAMPTON LADS WHO DECORATED THEIR TEACHER'S HOUSE WITH BARBER'S SIGNS—THE REASON FOR THEIR MISCONDUCT—FORBIDDEN TO FLIRT WITH THE FACTORY GIRLS.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

EASTHAMPTON, Mass., Tuesday, April 9, 1878.

The boys of Williston Seminary, at Easthampton, Mass., not to be outdone by college students, have been doing a little hazing. Only, instead of taking the lower class man, they have tried it on the Principal. In 1875 the death of Samuel Williston, the founder of the school, occurred, and in 1876 Dr. Marshall Henshaw, who had been Principal of the school for 13 years, was deposed by the new Board of Trustees. Dr. Henshaw, although somewhat stern and crabbed, was a teacher of unusual ability, and had brought the school to a high degree of prosperity. His government, however, was not all that could be desired, and on account of this and some minor matters, it was thought that a change would be beneficial. Dr. J. M. Whiton, of Lynn, formerly Rector of the Hopkins Grammar School in that town, was made Principal. His accession to the office was marked by a general overturning of the established order, and the inauguration of an entirely new régime. Although some of his innovations were wise, a large part were thought to be ill-advised, and, as schoolboys are proverbially conservative, he immediately became unpopular. He brought with him Dr. R. P. Keep, of Hartford, once Consul at Athens, and Roswell Parish, of Worcester, whom he installed as masters of the classical and scientific departments respectively, placing them over the heads of the old teachers, some of whom had been there for years. This, of course, created considerable hard feeling among the Faculty, but despite this they have aided him in every way in their power. One of his most obnoxious deeds was an order in regard to factory girls. The manufacturing interests of Easthampton are controlled by the Nonotuck Button Company, which were started by the founder of the seminary, and the employes consist in large part of comely American girls from the country. Of course, there were some black sheep, and some trouble had occurred from their association with a few of the school's wilder pupils. The Principal made a sweeping order, absolutely forbidding the students to associate with any of the factory girls. As the wives of many of the leading citizens of the town were formerly factory girls, this was thought to imply a slur on the character of that class; and a great deal of ill-feeling prevailed among the townspeople. One of the prominent men of the town took up the cudgel for the girls in a letter to the local paper of so effectual that the order became practically a dead letter. This is but one instance out of many, and the history of the last two years has, consequently, been a continued series of petty insults and annoyances to the Faculty by the students. All this ill-humor culminated Saturday night, when several of the students went to the Principal's house, and, by a plentiful use of paint, converted the two large pillars in front into barber's poles, while the front of the house was covered with barber's signs, telling the public the price of hair-cutting, shaving, &c. Naturally, the Principal was indignant at such a dastardly outrage, and the means he took to discover the offenders could hardly be approved. On Sunday morning, when the students were at church, two of the teachers only attended service, while the rest made a systematic search of the boys' rooms, going through trunks, bureau-drawers, and carpet-bags, and being rewarded by finding clothes spotted by paint in three or four rooms. When the boys, after church, discovered what had been done they were furious, and at a mass-meeting in the gymnasium all but four of the 190 students agreed to "cut chapel" the next morning, and 130 of them did so. Sunday night threats of vengeance on the Principal were loudly made, and if he had made his appearance on the streets he would undoubtedly have been mobbed. He wisely kept his house, however, and it was guarded through the night by four watchmen. No further trouble was experienced, and as the term closed Monday night, the students have now all dispersed to their homes, from which many will not return. That such disgraceful doings should be a matter of surprise is the usual stolid reserve. In the second game he made 49 to Dion's 0, and then some extraordinary safety play lasted through five innings, the one ball being almost "frozen" in a bunch of seven or eight balls, which each man was careful not to break, but Wilson at last scored the game. Both men played rapidly through these and several succeeding games, each breaking the pyramid on the lead and generally playing the balls wide apart. 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GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

REPUDIATION IN VIRGINIA.

HON. JOSEPH SEGAR'S ANTI-SECESSION SPEECH—DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE—THE READJUSTERS AND THE DEBT-PAYERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Hon. Joseph Segar, of Virginia, has been urged by many prominent Union men in the South to have republished his famous anti-secession speech delivered in the Virginia Legislature in March, 1861. In that speech Mr. Segar prophesied that unless other results repudiation would certainly follow if Virginia seceded from the Union. Recent events in that State clearly prove that Mr. Segar saw much farther into the future than any of his contemporaries, and it would have been well for his State and the nation had his wise counsels been heeded.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, April 9.—The decision of the Virginia Supreme Court, just made in the case of Clark against Tyler, renders it impossible for this State to repudiate that portion of her debt which is found most troublesome—the $20,000,000 of "consols." If the Legislature refuses to increase taxes and pay interest at the Treasury, bondholders may continue to cut the coupons off their bonds and sell them to tax-payers, who can have them received by the collecting officers for "all taxes, debts, dues, and demands" whatsoever. Even fines, which are set apart to the school fund, may be paid in coupons. The General Assembly, as it anxious to bring about a crisis, left the Treasury empty. The lunatic asylums, institutions of learning, and the penitentiary are running on credit. More than one-half of the incoming taxes will be paid in coupons; the residue, if paid in money, will not be sufficient to maintain government and public schools. What then will be done? No one here seems prepared to answer. The present General Assembly (which will not meet in regular session again until December) is pledged not to increase taxation, though that can only secure only practical one, and even that, perhaps, will not bring the immediate relief demanded.

The "readjusters"—the people who are determined to make the creditors compromise on such terms as they [the readjusters] may prescribe—are well organized. The "debt-payers," having in their ranks the ablest leaders and the largest tax-payers, are doing little or nothing, except to occupy a defensive position, while their opponents are aggressive, and prepared to carry the issue into the Congressional election. The only hope for the State is for the "debt-payers" to make a vigorous canvass, and show the people that they can better afford to have their taxes increased than to suffer the ills that they now endure, which will be greatly intensified month by month. The task is formidable, but not impossible. Under the present Constitution none but men who have paid their capitation tax can vote, and outside the ranks of those who are actually property-holders few are thus qualified. It is believed that those paying the poll-tax of State and City, after having seen the baneful effects of the readjustment policy, will not refuse to be a little further burdened to save not only the honor but the very existence of the State. It is claimed by those who ought to know that when a disposition to pay is clearly manifested the bondholders will meet the State with proper consideration, and the entire debt of $30,000,000, now bearing 6 per cent, may then be funded in new 4 per cent. bonds. However that may be, the narrow question is now—repudiation being impossible, if desirable—between providing more revenue or permitting the State Government to go to pieces.

THE HARRISBURG INVESTIGATION.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE SCRUTINY ENDED AT LAST—A REPORT TO BE MADE NEXT WEEK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., April 9.—The Senate Committee to-day concluded its investigation of the facts in the matter of the collection of the Union Railroad and Transportation Companies tax by Simonton and Olmstead. The last witness was examined this forenoon, but the report will not be made public until next week. Among those called to-day were Mr. William H. Thaw, President of the corporation, and Hon. Robert W. Mackey, ex-State Treasurer. Mr. Thaw, who was examined some time ago and was recalled this morning, corroborated Mr. Olmstead and contradicted William Barnes, Secretary of the company, in his statement that Mr. Olmstead had spoken to him [Thaw] in the company's office in Pittsburg on the subject of delinquent taxes due the Commonwealth from the Union Railroad and Transportation Company about the 1st of January, 1875. Mr. Thaw stated positively that he never held such a conversation with Mr. Olmstead. Mr. Mackey's testimony was important only as aiding in establishing the fact that in accepting the check for $5,000 as a fee for services which were performed by Simonton & Olmstead, who were handsomely compensated, Attorney-General Lear acted contrary to precedent established by former occupants of the position. Mr. Mackey also said the services of a man competent to attend properly to the duties of Corporation Clerk in the Auditor-General's office were worth a great deal to the State, which could afford to pay a salary of $15,000 to a competent man to attend carefully to the business. Mr. Mackey thought it was a very narrow question whether the State could have collected the Union Line tax through the courts, and had he been Auditor-General he would at any time have given 10 per cent. to any man for 90 per cent. of money the collection of which was in doubt.

COLORED VOTERS IN RHODE ISLAND.

WHY THEY DID NOT TAKE PART IN THE ELECTION LAST WEDNESDAY—LETTER FROM ONE OF THE LEADERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 9.—At the State election held last Wednesday many colored voters did not take any interest in the matter and kept away from the polls. The reason for their action was explained to the Republican City Committee of this place to-night, a letter being read from Mr. George T. Downing, who is the leader of the colored wing of the Republican Party in Rhode Island. One reason given was because the General Assembly had voted not to legalize the intermarriage of the whites and blacks. The other and more important reason was because the election of the Republican candidate for Governor was to be taken as an indorsement of President Hayes' policy, which policy, in their opinion, was an utter disregard of the rights of the colored people, whose interests were considered only on election day, and who were not offered any of the "loaves and fishes" by the party which they had served so faithfully ever since its organization.

CAPTURE OF A BLACK WHALE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 9.—A black baby whale, 11 feet long, and weighing nearly 1,000 pounds, was captured on Monday, the 1st inst., off Barnegat, by the crew of the fishing schooner Dot, and brought to this City to-day. The vessel has been visited by thousands of people this afternoon, among others by Mr. George Wells, formerly agent of P. T. Barnum, Esq., in his "Tom Thumb and Jenny Lind exhibitions," Mr. Wells purchased the animal on the spot, and has already placed it on exhibition in a vacant store on State-street. The whale was discovered floundering on the shoals, and endeavoring to get off into deep water, when the schooner's crew lowered a boat and pulled toward him. They pounded him with handspikes and capstan bars till he was stunned, and then towed him to the vessel, and hoisted him on board, but it died after nine hours' captivity. Mr. Wells will send it to the New-York Aquarium in a few days.

A MURDERER TRYING TO POISON A WITNESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9.—Hunter, the murderer of Armstrong, now confined in the Camden Jail, it was learned late to-night had offered $200 to a prisoner who carried his meals to him, and also supplied Graham, who made the confession implicating Hunter in the murder, to poison the latter. The man was to put strychnine in Graham's coffee, and the money was to be paid to-day. The authorities learned of the matter, and prevented the second murder in the case.

A DETROIT GRAIN SPECULATOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, April 9.—Gardner K. Clark, a grain speculator, who left Detroit so unceremoniously last Saturday, went only as far as Hamilton. He returned yesterday and has published statements asserting that he had no intent to abscond; that he absented himself temporarily from the city by advice of counsel, and to prevent certain creditors who were pressing him from getting undue advantages, and that he proposes to settle justly and honorably all his debts. Negotiations are in progress between the parties, and Mr. Clark's brother from Boston is here aiding them.

IMPORTANT INSURANCE DECISION.

TRENTON, N. J., April 9.—A judgment of considerable interest was rendered here yesterday in the United States Circuit Court. Messrs. Robbins and Appleton, agents of the American Watch Company, brought suit against the People's Fire Insurance Company, of Newark, to recover loss sustained by the plaintiffs at the great Bond-street fire in New-York a year ago. Over $300,000 of losses had been paid to them by other companies, but the People's Insurance Company, which had a risk of $15,000 with the Columbia Company, with a risk of $5,000, and the Fireman's Company, of San Francisco, also having a $5,000 risk, all declined to settle. The real point at issue was as to whether or no the policies were contributing. The court, Judge Nixon, admitted all testimony offered on this point, and the jury gave judgment for the full amount claimed—$4,274 18.

RECENT MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

TRENTON, N. J., April 9.—The municipal election in this city turned out to be a mixed victory between the two parties. The Democrats carry the Mayor, School Superintendent, and Receiver of Taxes on the city ticket by a reduced majority. The Republicans carry two out of three chosen freeholders, and five out of seven Councilmen, giving them a majority in both bodies. They gain two Trustees of Public Schools, and carry three wards that usually give Democratic majorities.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—In the city election at San Jose yesterday the citizens' ticket was elected entire, except the Chief of Police, who was elected by the Working Men. A full vote was cast.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., April 9.—The Democrats today elected Richard H. Hosg, Mayor, and a majority of the city Council and Aldermen, which gives them control of the City Government.

THE IRISHMEN AND GEN. BUTLER.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 9.—At a well attended meeting of representative Irishmen this evening, resolutions were adopted eulogistic of the character of Gen. Shields as a soldier and statesman, and thanking Gen. Butler for his "manly and eloquent effort in behalf of an old hero, who should have needed no stronger passport to office than the wounds he bore on his body." A copy of the resolutions were sent to Gen. Butler.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—Yesterday, on the North Pacific Coast Railway, near Nicasia, a palace car, occupied by J. G. Eastland, President of the road, and a party of friends, was thrown 40 feet down an embankment into a creek. Mr. Eastland and his daughter, Ethel, were dangerously injured. The other occupants of the car escaped with more or less severe bruises.

ALBANY CHARTER ELECTION.

ALBANY, April 9.—Michael N. Nolan, Democrat, is elected Mayor by a plurality of over 1,000. The Working Men's candidate ran nearly as high as the Republican candidate. The Board of Aldermen stands: Democrats, 7; Republicans, 6; Working Men, 3. The Democrats have a majority of the Board of Supervisors.

A CRISIS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—A Victoria dispatch announces that the conference between the delegates from that province has only added to the bitter feeling. Personalities are freely exchanged in debate. The *Colonist*, the Government organ, advocates an appeal to the country.

THE COAL COMBINATION.

REPORT OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE OF THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE—NOTHING UNLAWFUL FOUND—THE COMBINATION A PRAISEWORTHY AND BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

The following is the text of the report just adopted by the committee recently appointed by the New-Jersey Legislature to investigate the alleged now coal combination:

The committee appointed by the House of Assembly to investigate and report as to an alleged unlawful combination among producers and carriers of coal, to enhance the price of that article, beg leave to report that your committee examined witnesses and otherwise investigated the said matter. We have been unable to find proof that any railroad company chartered by this State owns any coal lands or has any connection with the coal business except as carriers thereof; nor, so far as your committee has ascertained, have the managers of any railroad of this State entered into any arrangement or agreement to not transport as lawful rates any coal that may be offered to them for transportation, and that all of them are ready and willing to transport at lawful rates all coal that may be offered to them for transportation. A verbal understanding has been arrived at between certain owners of anthracite coal mines, situate in Pennsylvania, as to the proportion in which they shall respectively contribute during the present year to supplying the coal which the market will take. So far as your committee has been able to learn, no limitation has been fixed or agreed upon as to the amount which shall be mined or put upon the market during the present year, the object seeming to be to send forward all that can be sold. In this respect there is nothing unlawful in the plan. Should this arrangement be perverted, misused, or abused so as to be unlawful and unjust in its operation, the courts can, in that event, apply the proper remedies. At present your committee do not perceive no need for legislation upon the subject. It appeared to your committee that, for more than a year past anthracite coal at tide-water has not sold for enough to pay the labor employed in mining, transporting, and marketing the coal. To the owner of the coal in the ground the price of coal

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, April 9.—Flour in fair demand and steady. Wheat dull and weak; No. 1 Spring, $1 16¾; No. 2 do. do., $1 07¾; No. 3 do. do., $1 06¾; No. 2 Spring, $1 08¾; rejected, $1 03; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 08¾; No. 3 do. do., $1 03; rejected, $1 03; No. 2 Amber, $1 08¾; No. 3 do. do., $1 03. Corn in fair demand; irregular; 43¾c. for cash and April; 43¾c. for May; 44c. for June; rejected, 43¾c. cash and April; 43¾c. for May; rejected, 44¾c. for June. Oats in good demand and firmer; 28¾c. for cash; 29¾c. for May; 29¾c. for June. Rye dull; 58¾c. Barley dull; 70c. for cash; 71c. for May; 72c. for June. Pork in fair demand at $9 for cash; $9 05 for May; $9 17½ for June. Lard in good demand at $7 30 for cash; $7 02½ for May; $7 10 for June. Bulk meats steady; unchanged. Alcohol, 33c. bid. Receipts—13,000 bbls. Flour, 76,000 bushels Wheat, 220,000 bushels Corn, 25,000 bushels Oats, 11,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—12,000 bbls. Flour, 208,500 bushels Wheat, 112,000 bushels Corn, 60,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Rye, 4,300 bushels Barley. At the close Wheat fairly active and a shade higher; $1 08¾ May; $1 07½@1 08 June. Corn in good demand, tending upward; 43¾@43¾c. May; 41¾c. July. Oats, 29c. bid, June. Oats nominal; 22½c. April; 26¾c. asked, May. Pork easier; $9 03@$9 05 May; $9 15@$9 17½ June. Lard steady and unchanged.

TOLEDO, April 9.—Wheat dull and lower; Amber Michigan, spot, $1 28; seller April, $1 25¾; seller May, $1 27; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 27½; No. 2 do., spot and seller May, $1 21; seller May, $1 23½. Corn dull; No. 2 cash, $1 12½; No. 2 Canton and Michigan, $1 11½; Rejected Wabash, $1 01; No. 2 Amber Michigan, $1 13. Corn Bill; High Mixed, 43½c.; No. 2, spot, 43c.; seller May, 44½c.; seller June, 44½c. offered; No. 2 White, 44¾c.; Rejected, 40c.; damaged, 39c. Oats inactive. Clover-seed—Mammoth, $4 40@$4 50; prime, $4 05. Receipts—Wheat, 37,000 bushels; Corn, 124,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 10,000 bushels; Corn, 19,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels. At the close Wheat dull and lower; Amber Michigan, spot, $1 26; seller May, $1 26¾; No. 2 Red Winter, seller May, $1 22½@$1 23½. Corn dull; No. 2, seller April, 43c.; seller May, 44c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 9.—Flour in fair demand; sales of 900 bbls. at unchanged quality. Grain dull; sales of 1,500 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Spring on private terms. Corn steady; sales of 5 cars New, on track, at 47c. 2@5c., according to quality. Oats nominal. Barley quiet; sales of 2,000 bushels Canada, on track, at 74c.; 2 cars do. on private terms. Rye inactive. Highwines quoted at $1 06@$1 08 for city made. Other articles unchanged. Railroad Freights unchanged. Railroad Receipts—Flour, 1,700 bbls.; Wheat, 12,900 bushels; Corn, 16,900 bushels; Oats, 9,100 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels; Rye, 900 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 1,450 bbls; Wheat, 16,800 bushels; Corn, 14,000 bushels; Oats, 9,100 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels; Rye, 900 bushels. Lake Receipts—29,500 bushels Corn.

ST. LOUIS, April 9.—Flour quiet and weak. Wheat dull; No. 3 Red Fall, $1 15¼, closing at $1 15¼ April; $1 13½@$1 14¾, closing at $1 13¾ May. Corn, 38¾c. @38¾c., cash; 39¾c.@40¾c., May, 40¾c.@40¾c., June. Oats firmer; 25¾c. bid, cash and April; 27c. May. Rye, 50c.@50¾c. Barley dull; prime Northern, 57½c. Whisky steady at $1 06. Pork dull; jobbing, $9 50@$9 60. Lard dull; $7 asked, $6 95 bid. Bulk meats dull at 3¾c. for loose Short Rib and Short Clear Middles. Bacon dull; Clear Rib Sides, $5 50@$5 60; Clear Sides, $5 65@$5 75. Receipts—2,500 bbls. Flour, 33,000 bushels Wheat, 51,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley.

CINCINNATI, April 6.—Flour dull and drooping. Wheat in fair demand, but lower; Red, $1 10@$1 18. Corn in fair demand and firm at 41c. Oats steady, with a fair demand at 29c.@29¾c. Rye quiet, but steady at 50c.@62c. Barley dull and nominal. Pork dull; jobbing at $10. Lard dull; current make, 7c. asked; Refined, 7½c.@8c. Bulk-meats dull; Shoulders, 4¼c.; Clear Rib, 5c.; Clear Sides, 5½c. Bacon dull; Shoulders, 4¾c.; Clear Rib, $5 50; Clear Sides, 5¾c.@6c. Whisky in fair demand but lower at $1 06. Butter quiet; choice Western Reserve, 25c.; Central Ohio, 20c.@21c. Sugar firm and unchanged. Hogs dull; common, $3@$3 35; light, $3 40@$3 60; packing, $3 45@$3 55; butchers', $3 70@$3 75; receipts, 2,200 head; shipments, 695 head.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 9.—Wool dull, prices nominal; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, XX, and above, 41c.@42c.; X, 40c.@42c.; medium, 41c.@42½c.; coarse, 34c.@35c. New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western, fine, 37c.@40c.; medium, 40½c.; coarse, 33c.@34c.; Combing Washed, 42c.@50c.; do. Unwashed, 32c.@35c.; Canada, Combing, 42c.@46c.; fine Unwashed, 25c.@27c.; coarse and medium, do., 29c.@30c.; Tub-washed, 40c.@42c.; Colorado, fine and medium, 17c.@20c.; coarse, 14c.@15c.; California, fine and medium, 25c.@27c.; coarse and medium, do., 22c.@25c.; Texas, fine and medium, 18c.@20c.; do. coarse, 12c.@15c.; Valparaiso, fine and medium, 30c.@32c.; do. coarse, 25c.@27c.

MILWAUKEE, April 9.—Flour dull. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 15¼ for Hard and $1 14 for Soft; No. 2 do., $1 09¼; April, $1 07¾; May, $1 09¾; June, $1 08½; No. 3 do., $1 03. Corn quiet; unchanged. Oats scarce; No. 2, 24½c. Rye, 56c. No. 2, 58½c. Barley dull, unsettled, and lower; No. 2 Spring, 54c.; April, 51c.@51½c. Provisions inactive and nominal. Mess Pork nominally $9, cash; $9 12½, May; $9 25, June. Lard—Prime Steam, 7c., cash. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 3½c. Receipts—11,000 bbls. Flour, 129,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—8,000 bbls. Flour, 94,000 bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, April 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged; Wheat lower; extra White Michigan, $1 29¼; No. 1 do., $1 27¼. Corn lower; High Mixed offered at 42½c. Oats quiet; No. 1 White offered at 31c.; No. 1 Mixed offered at 29½c. Clover-seed lower at $3 95. Receipts—Flour, 1,600 bbls.; Wheat, 22,000 bushels; Corn, 1,000 bushels; Oats, 1,900 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,700 bbls.; Wheat, 8,000 bushels; Corn, 700 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels.

CLEVELAND, April 9.—Petroleum easier; Standard White, 9½c.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 9.—Cotton firm; Middling, 10½c.; Low Middling, 9¼c.; Good Ordinary, 8¾c.; net receipts, 1,495 bales; gross, 3,112 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 7,925 bales; to the Continent, 2,554 bales; to the Channel, 4,800 bales; sales, 5,000 bales; stock, 228,438 bales.

GALVESTON, April 9.—Cotton firm; offerings light; Middling, 10c.; Low Middling, 9¼c.; Good Ordinary, 8¼c.; net receipts, 633 bales; gross, 640 bales; exports, coastwise, 340 bales; sales, 1,158 bales; stock, 72,254 bales.

SAVANNAH, April 9.—Cotton firm; Middling, 10½c.; Low Middling, 9¾c.; Good Ordinary, 8¾c.; net receipts, 3,434 bales; exports, to the Continent, 1,504 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 25,932 bales.

INSTRUCTION.

NORMAL SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES.—AT Amherst College, under the direction of L. Seaveur, Ph. D., from July 1 to July 5. Circular at No. 1,461 Broadway. See *The Nation*.

MR. AND MRS. J. H. MORSE WOULD TAKE into the country as boarding pupils the coming Summer four young ladies. No. 288 West 44th-st.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK, N. Y.—Both sexes; open during Summer; $60 per quarter; no extras; enter at any time. W. H. BANNISTER, Prin.

TEACHERS.

MRS. MITCHELL, HAVING RETURNED FROM Europe, resumes her agency; families and schools supplied with competent foreign and American gentlemen and lady teachers; governesses and tutors ready for Summer engagements; experienced teachers to travel with families; information given of good schools and pensions in Europe. TEACHERS' BUREAU, No. 67 West 38th-st.; office hours from 10 to 4.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—$15,000 TO $20,000; A FIRST-CLASS, established, and profitable manufacturing business. In full operation and rushing orders, owing to present limited production, offers a thorough investigation and references to a desirable party that can furnish the above amount of capital to increase the production. Address, appointing interview, INCREASE, Box 138 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN WILLING TO FURNISH $12,000 for a working capital in an established manufacturing business, all money to pass through his control, and whose associates will be gentlemen, may address W. H., Box No. 314 *Times Up-town* Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

$300 WILL PURCHASE HALF INTEREST in a business, will double in 30 days (with a few men;) business added; references first-class; 1 mean it. Address Box No. 273 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,238 Broadway.

WANTED.—GENTLEMAN WITH $500 TO TAKE half interest with me in English Patent worth $60,000. No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 18.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TAMAR INDIEN. (UNIVERSALLY PRE-ferred by the Faculty.)—A laxative, refreshing and medicated fruit lozenge, for coughs, colds, sore throat and effectual cure of constipation, headache, bile, hemorrhoids, &c. Tamar (unlike pills and the usual purgatives) is agreeable to take and never produces irritation. E. GRILLON, No. 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris. Sold by all chemists.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTing; each package is labeled JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England. New-York Depot, No. 170 Piccadilly, London, England. New-York Depot, SMITH & VANDEBEEK, Park-place.

PATENTS. CAVEATS, TRADE-MARKS. Designs, Copyrights, promptly secured on moderate terms, by MUNN & CO., Solicitors American Patent Agency, No. 37 Park-row, corner of Beekman-st., New-York. Thirty years' experience.

PLANT DEPOT, 4TH-AV., CORNER 37TH-st.—A choice and varied selection of greenhouse and bedding plants, flower-seeds, evergreen shrubs, &c., to be obtained in any quantity at above depot. Orders promptly executed. JOHN THORNHILL, Agent.

"PICTURESQUE AMERICA."—A BARGAIN, $26, bound by D. Appleton & Co., full Turkey morocco; cost $50; short time since. AMERICUS, Box No. 112 Times Office.

TO RENT—TWO SITTINGS IN AN ELIGIBLE pew in the Broadway Tabernacle Church, Rev. William M. Taylor, D. D. Address E. M., Post Office Box No. 1,845.

AMERICAN SOFT CAPSULES.—TEN BOXES. All druggists. Circulars free. HAGGIS & PETRIE, No. 110 Reade-st., N. Y. Avoid fancy names and prices.

SAFES.

SAFE WANTED.—ANY ONE WISHING TO SELL a Safe Marvin or Herring make, reasonably new, suitable for a jeweler, will hear of a purchaser by addressing [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AND Tremendous Rush AT THE GREAT SALE OF SILKS BY Doyle & Adolphi, Nos. 267 and 269 Grand-st.

The Sale will be Continued with the following additional BARGAINS:

GROS GRAIN SILK, PLAIN COLORED, TWENTY-FOUR INCHES WIDE AND VERY HEAVY, $1 25 Per Yard, ACTUAL VALUE, $2 00.

Plain Colored Taffetas, 65c. Per Yard, WORTH 90c.

Plain Gros Grain Silks, 70c. Per Yard, WORTH $1.

SATIN-FINISHED BLACK SILKS, $1 45 Per Yard, WORTH $1 85.

The above-named Silks are Positively the Greatest Bargains Ever Offered.

Novelties in Dress Goods, The Latest Styles, 15c., 25c., 35c., 50c., and 60c. per yard, and upward.

SPECIAL SALE OF LADIES' UNDERWEAR, CORSETS, HOSIERY, KID GLOVES, AND PARASOLS.

We Respectfully Solicit a Call.

DOYLE & ADOLPHI, Nos. 267 and 269 Grand-st., CORNER FORSYTH-ST., NEW-YORK.

CARPETS AND Upholstery Goods.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. Have now open full lines of SPRING STYLES AXMINSTER, MOQUETTE, WILTON, BODY BRUSSELS, TAPESTRIES, AND INGRAINS. INDIA CARPETS AND RUGS. OILCLOTHS AND LINOLEUMS. EXCLUSIVE PATTERNS IN FRESH CANTON MATTINGS, &c.

ALSO, DRAPERY AND FURNITURE MATERIALS In SILKS, TAPESTRIES, "DRAP D'OR," "HINDOO CLOTH," "DRAP D'ORIENT," CRETONNES, SERGES, LACE, GRENADINE, GUIPURE, NOTTINGHAM and LENO CURTAINS, &c., &c. AT POPULAR PRICES.

Broadway, Corner 19th-Street.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR, EVERY VARIETY, QUALITY, and STYLE; also, French Dress and Breakfast Caps At Greatly Reduced Prices. A. T. STEWART & CO., BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH and 10TH STS.

MILLINERY.

MME. RALLINGS, IMPORTER, NO. 1,143 Broadway, will open THURSDAY, April 11, the novelties which have been recently obtained in the Custom-houses; also four cases just received from the leading houses of Paris.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

NO. 1,207 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD SQUARE.—Ladies' private office; diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c., bought and sold. Branch No. 1,207 Broadway. LINDO BROTHERS.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until Friday, April 19, 1878, at 4 P. M., for supplying the following wood required for the public schools in this City for the ensuing year—say ten thousand (10,000) tons of coal, more or less, and eight hundred and fifty (850) cords of oak, and five hundred and fifty (550) cords of pine wood, more or less. The coal must be of the best quality of white ash furnace, stove, nut and range coal, screened and in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins of the several schools named in the schedule to be had in such quantities as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal, (to be furnished from the mines named, if accepted,) and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds.

The quantity of the various sizes of coal required will be about as follows, viz.: Eight thousand one hundred (8,100) tons of furnace size, nine hundred and fifty (950) tons of stove size, and one hundred (900) tons of nut size.

The oak wood must be of the best quality, the stick not less than three (3) feet long. The pine wood must be of the best quality, split, and not less than one foot (3) feet six (6) inches long. The proposal must state the price per cord of one hundred and twenty-eight (128) cubic feet, solid measure, for both oak and pine wood, and also the price per cut per load for sawing, and the price per cut per load for splitting the quantity of oak wood to be split at the Clerk's office, as required by the Supplies. The wood will be inspected and measured under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education, and must be delivered in the schools as follows: Two-thirds of the quantity required from the 10th of June to the 15th of September, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies; and wood for oak and pine, must be delivered sawed, and when required, split, and must be piled in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of the school buildings, as may be designated by the proper authority. The contracts for supplying said coal and wood to be binding until the first day of June, 1879. Two sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and such proposals cannot be accompanied by the agreement and bond of such proposed sureties. No agreement will be signed for delivering said coal and wood at any of the schools, nor for putting and piling the same in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of said schools.

Proposals must be directed to the Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education, and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal," or "Proposals for Wood," as the case may be.

The Committee reserves the right to reject any or all proposals received.

FERDINAND BLAUD, HENRY P. WEST, DAVID WETMORE, JULIUS KATZENBERG, REMI V. MANIERE, Committee on Supplies.

New-York, April 4, 1878.

FINANCIAL.

[illegible] shares of the capital stock of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 15th inst. until the 25th inst., both days inclusive. By order of the President.

WM. H. ASPINWALL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 10, 1878.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for the election of trustees, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company on THURSDAY, the 18th of May next.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of April 16 until the morning of May 20, 1878. By order of the Board.

GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 2, 1878.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF this company held this day, a dividend of TWO (2) DOLLARS PER SHARE was declared, payable on June 1, 1878, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 15th of May next, The transfer-books will be closed on May 1 at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 28th of June.

H. G. BOLSTON, Secretary.

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK, No. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 26, 1878.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of Three and one-half (3½) per cent, free of all taxes, payable on and after April 10 next.

The transfer-books will remain closed until April 8 next.

A. H. STEVENS, Cashier.

TOWN OF WEST CHESTER, N. Y., April 8, 1878.

BONDS AND COUPONS AS THEY MATURE. Bond No. 1 will be ready to be paid on presentation at the Union National Bank, No. 24 Wall-st., New-York.

ROBERT C. WATSON, Supervisor.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THIS CERTIFIES THAT ON THE 5TH day of April, 1878, the copartnership heretofore existing between FREDERICK KNIEF and WILLIAM MITTELSDORF, who were conducting business at No. 1 Bridge-street, in the City of New-York, under the firm name of KNIEF & MITTELSDORF, was, by mutual consent of both partners, dissolved. The said WILLIAM MITTELSDORF will pay all liabilities and collect all assets due to the late firm of KNIEF & MITTELSDORF, and I, the said FREDERICK KNIEF, do further certify that on and after the said 5th day of April I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by or in the name of the said firm of KNIEF & MITTELSDORF.

Dated New-York, April 5, 1878.

In presence of CHARLES S. CARTER.

KNIEF & MITTELSDORF.

ap8-3taw3w

THE BUSINESS OF RUDOLPH SCHULTZ has been sold to Schultz & Co., composed of Max Kast and William Schultz, who will continue as manufacturers and importers of paper hangings, borders, &c. Retail Department No. 210 West 39th-st., near 7th-av.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN B. STASIN, plaintiff, against EDWARD SCHEPPER, EMIL SCHEPPER, and FRANTZ SCHEPPER, defendants.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated February 19th, 1878.

G. F. VAN VECHTEN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office Address, No. 143 Broad-street, New-York City.

NOTICE.

You are hereby notified that in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the sum of six hundred and fifty-seven 15-100 dollars, with interest, together with the costs of this action.

G. F. VAN VECHTEN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

To Edward Scheppar, Emil Scheppar, and Frantz Schepper, defendants:

The foregoing summons is served on you, by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 15th day of March, 1878, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of this court, at his office in the new Court-house, in the City of New-York.

G. F. VAN VECHTEN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

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NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN MAY, plaintiff, against FREDERICK FOST, Moses Mayer, Jacob Hays, Samuel Hallas and many others, defendants. To the above-named defendants, and to all persons unknown,) Henry Kahn Anna C. Beckman, Henry Moses, Henry Silbermann, Moses May, Nathaniel Moses, Mordecai Moses, Jacob Moses, Solomon Moses, Abraham Moses, Philip Hoppner, Philip Mankheimer, Michael Bergmann, Charles Burns, John N. Heubner, defendants.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated February 20th, 1878.

CHARLES H. BAILEY, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address, No. 115 Nassau-st., New-York City.

To the unknown William Millen, and Mary Mallen, his wife, (the same Mary being named her unknown,) Henry Moore, and Henry Silbermann: The foregoing is a notice of the suit, and of the object of the same, served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Fred. A. Tallmadge, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the twenty-ninth day of March, 1878, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the New Court-house, in the City of New-York. CHARLES H. BAILEY, Attorney for Plaintiff.

mh30-law10w

KIRALFY, IMRE, ET AL. — SUPREME Court, City and County of New-York.—IMRE KIRALFY, plaintiff, against IMRE KIRALFY and BELOSSY KIRALFY, defendants. Summons.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated February 19th, 1878.

JAMES M. FISK, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address, No. 206 Broadway, New-York City.

To the defendants: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. A. D. Lansing, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 5th day of March, 1878, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in the City of New-York. Dated M. F., March 5, 1878.

JAMES M. FISK, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address, No. 206 Broadway, New-York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE SITUATION OFFICE OF THE TIMES is located in No. 1,356 Broadway, south-east corner of 37th-st. Open daily, Sundays excepted, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and ended.

THE TIMES (by mail, ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 1 P. M.

COMPANION, &c.—A WELL-EDUCATED YOUNG lady would like a position to go to an elderly lady, or to take charge of grown children; would make herself generally useful; is a good reader; has no objection to travel; best of references. Address M. Rosenthal, Belvedere House, Irving-place and 16th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A VERY RESPECTable girl in an American private family as chamber-maid and waiting; has been with present employers, with whom she has lived over five years. Apply at No. 57 West 52d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A GIRL AS CHAMber-maid and waitress in a private family; is willing and obliging; fair reference. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 143 West 42d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a first-class Protestant as chamber-maid and waitress; excellent City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 154 West 42d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GIRL AS CHAMber-maid and waitress; is a first-class seamstress and fine washer; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 154 West 42d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a first-class Protestant as chamber-maid and waitress; would assist with washing; has excellent City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 151 East 45th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND DO PLAIN SEWing.—BY a first-class woman; has no objection to go to the country; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 76 Irving-place, corner 19th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS first-class chamber-maid; would assist with the washing; good City reference. Apply at No. 309 West 19th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A WOMAN AS FIRST-class chamber-maid; willing to assist with the washing; has City reference. Call at No. 64 East 41st-st., corner Park-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO Chamber-work and waiting, or to take care of children; best City reference. Call at No. 586 8th-av.; between 42d and 43d sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman to do chamber-work and fine washing, or chamber-work and sewing; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 112 West 46th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT young woman as competent chamber-maid in a private family; good City reference; thoroughly competent. Address M., Box No. 302 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,238 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman; is excellent cook and housekeeper in a small private family; understands her business; best reference. Call at No. 130 West 25th-st., in store.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS FIRST-class cook and baker; would go to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 160 West 54d-st., three floors from 7th-av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK; understands all the branches; best reference. Address No. 172 34-st.

COOK, &c.—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL IN A private family, to cook, wash, and iron; City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 41 Morton-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable woman; first-class City reference. Address C. W., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook and assist in washing in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 145 6th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—REFERence required. Call at No. 1,445 2d-av., near 76th-st.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL AS FIRST-class cook; best City references. Address A. B., Box No. 202 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,238 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK, TO wash and iron; good City reference. Call at No. 230 East 29th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK; willing and obliging; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 12 West 44th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS cook and assist with the washing; City or country; best City references. Call at No. 568 7th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON; COOK and assist in washing; no objection to the country; best City references. Call at 88 West 43d-st.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; excellent baker; would go to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 143 West 39th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands good bread and biscuit; best City reference. Call at No. 64 East 41st-st., corner Park-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A MIDdle-aged woman; good reference from last place. Call at No. 205 West 15th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD PLAIN cook; understands her business; best City reference. Call at No. 311 East 39th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AND TO do plain washing; good reference; no objection to country. Address No. 244 West 33d-st., top floor, back.

COOK.—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT GIRL AS cook; has a City reference; no cards if it is possible to call. Call at No. 226 West 27th-st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD PROTESTANT COOK IN A private family; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 153 East 38th-st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as cook; has excellent City references from last place. Call at No. 359 West 35th-st.

DRESS-MAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A competent woman in private family; by the month; is a good cutter and fitter; has seven years' reference. Address Box No. 298 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,238 Broadway.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY DAY, WEEK, OR MONTH; is first-class in cutting, fitting, and trimming; prices moderate; gives newest styles; references. Call, for two days, at No. 160 West 18th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker; goes out by the day; best City references. Call at No. 453 4th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general house-work; is a good cook, washer, and ironer; understands baking; no objection to a short distance in the country; good City reference. Address E. D., Box No. 322 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,238 Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—GOOD PLAIN COOK, Washer, and Ironer in a small family; willing and obliging; best City reference. Address No. 413 East 15th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL LATELY landed in a small family, or chamber-work and sew to make herself useful. Call at No. 1,307 3d-av., no cards.

INFANT'S NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTestant woman; understands thoroughly bringing an infant up on the bottle; excellent City reference given; is obliging; go to the country. Can be seen at No. 156 East 50th-st.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT French Canada girl as lady's maid and seamstress, or nurse to a gentleman. Call at No. 1 West 44th-st., present employer's.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY an English Protestant girl; can dress hair and assist in dressing; has several years' excellent City reference. Call at No. 429 East 16th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN EDUCATED GERMAN (Swiss); understands gardening; can milk; can take the entire charge of a gentleman's place; thoroughly experienced and highly recommended by first-class families; City or country. Call or address William, private stable, No. 102 West 56th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable single man; willing and obliging; good, careful City driver; five years' best City reference from his last employer; can furnish his own livery if required. Address J. E., Box No. 312 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,238 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY RESPECTable man; thoroughly understands his business; steady, careful City driver; five years' best City reference from last employer. Call or address Jas. No. 1,462 Broadway, between 43d and 44th sts., livery store, for two days.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG married man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; will be found willing and obliging; can come well recommended. Call or address Coachman, at C. Sands & Son's, No. 15 East 59th-st., from 8 to 11 A. M., 3 to 7 P. M.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPEtent, reliable, and trustworthy man; steady, careful City driver; civil and obliging; seven years' excellent City references from late and former employers as to honesty and sobriety. Address Business, Box No. 310 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,238 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant Scotchman; single; understands his business; strictly temperate; willing and obliging, as his reference will state; can keep a flower garden in perfect order if required. Call, for two days, Coachman, No. 146 East 39th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man, who well understands and trustworthy; understands his business to perfection; will guarantee satisfaction to any one requiring his services; excellent City reference from last place. Call or address R. D., No. 465 3d-av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTestant American single young man; City or country; can do plain gardening, tend furnace, milk, &c.; good saddle rider; understands care of carriages, harness, &c. Address Tom, Box No. 277 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,238 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—I HAVE SOLD MY ESTABLISHment, and am anxious to procure a situation for my coachman who has served me faithfully for years; strictly honest, sober, and reliable; good man. Address O. K., present employer, office No. 159 Duane-st., or No. 737 7th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A STEADY, SOBER, RELIAble young man; understands his business thoroughly; is willing to make himself generally useful; can give 12 years' reference in the city. Address J., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; good careful driver; thoroughly understands the care of horses; will be found civil and obliging; can milk; City or country. Call or address William, private stable, No. 102 West 56th-st.

GARDENER OR GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—He is a thoroughly experienced vegetable gardener; can, the sale of flowers, trees, and the general work to be done on a gentleman's place; Protestant; best of references. Address Gardener, Box No. 296 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A GOOD WORKING GARdener; Protestant; understands his business; fruits, flowers, and vegetables; care of stock; would keep a horse and cow. Address City, Box No. 1,238 Broadway, Box No. 1,238 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,238 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, WITH WIFE and family; thoroughly competent in all departments of gardening; has had 20 years' experience in this country. Address J. M. C., No. 35 Cortlandt-st.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCH MARRIED MAN; age 30; one child; is willing and obliging, and most attend to work; highest City references. Address Manager, No. 353 Union-st., Brooklyn.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A FIRST-class married man; reliable and trustworthy; thoroughly and sure of horses and stock; first-class references for three, for three days, K., Box No. 234 *Times* Office.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY A GERMAN, single; 10 years' experience in this country; understands fruits and flowers; best of references. No. 1,410 Atlantic-av., or A. B., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

GROOM AND FOOTMAN, OR WOULD MAKE himself generally useful.—Young man; single; Protestant; has had no reference from last employer. Call or address J. M., No. 47 East 33d-st.

GROOM OR COACHMAN.—FOUR YEARS' City reference from last place; English. Address Gray, Noakes & Co., Broadway and 39th-st.

HOSTLER.—BY A YOUNG MAN 19 YEARS OF age; thoroughly understands the care of horses and cattle; would make himself generally useful; three years' reference from last employer. Address T. M. S., Box No. 317 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,238 Broadway.

JANITOR.—OF A BUILDING; TEAMS OF EXPErience; has good security if required. Address F., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

JANITOR.—BY AN AMERICAN MAN, MARRIED; no children, as janitor. Call or address George Harrison, No. 122 West 54th-st.

SERVANT.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED Young man as servant in private family; City or country; City references. Call, for two days, at No. 136 1st-av.

USEFUL MAN.—A YOUNG MAN OF 20, OUT OF employment, would like to find something to do; can take charge of horses and make himself generally useful; no objection to the country. Good City references. Address J., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; good careful driver; thoroughly understands the care of horses; will be found civil and obliging; can milk; City or country. Call or address William, private stable, No. 102 West 56th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man; Protestant; thoroughly understands his business; also the care and management of road horses; best City references. Call or address, for two days, W. T., No. 13 East 39th-st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MARried man; understands the proper care of horses and harness; no objection to the country; can come well recommended from my last employer. Call at No. 44 East 33d-st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle man; understands his business thoroughly; can grow vegetables; good careful driver; good City reference from his last employer. Call or address O'Neil, No. 876 Broadway, at seed store.

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THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The attendance at the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, April 9, was large, at an important section was noticed to occur in the sale by A. H. Muller & Son, under the direction of Executors, of a list of improved and unimproved City real estate belonging to the estate of Charles M. Connolly, deceased, located on Water and West 49th sts., Broadway and 50th st., 9th, 10th, and 11th ave., and 211th, 212th, 213th, 214th, 215th, and 216th sts., together with the water fronts on the Harlem River. Full details, with terms of purchasers, are annexed. The following brief view made by other auctioneers:

Hugh N. Camp, at an Executor's sale to close the estate of Daniel C. Pierce, deceased, disposed of the following property: One five-story brick building, with lot 20.10 by 58.1, No. 3 Gouverneur-lane, west side, 72.3 feet south of Water-st., sold for $1,700. to Daniel E. Pierce, one of the heirs; one three-story and basement brick house, with lot 20 by 92, No. 209 East 21st-st., south side, 170 feet east of 2d-av., sold for $6,300, to Timothy Donovan; and two lots, each 25 by 102.2, on east 85th-st., north side, 225 feet east of 2d-av., sold for $2,000, to S. R. Shaw.

Richard V. Harnett, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Edward H. Schell, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick house, with lease of lot, 25 by 100.5, No. 147 East 44th-st., north side, 200 feet east of Lexington-av., for $5,415 to Robert Dinkel, plaintiff in the legal action; leased April 1, 1870; term, 20 years; ground rent, $350 per annum.

Gerard Betts, under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, John M. Barbour, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick dwelling-house, with lot, 18.8 by 100.5, No. 477 West 27th-st., north side, 285.4 feet east of 10th-av., for $9,150, to William Manley.

Scott & Myers, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, James M. Fiske, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick building, with lot 25 by 102.2, No. 406 West 47th-st., north side, 94 feet east of 1st-av., for $6,200, to William Von Welden, plaintiff in the legal action. The following property was knocked down at the price noted by the same auction firm, but not sold: One three-story brown-stone-front House, with lot, No. 180 East 104th-st, between 3d and Lexington ave., $4,250. The two houses, with lots, Nos. 178 and 182 East 104th-st., adjoining the above, were both withdrawn.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows: By Richard V. Harnett, public auction sale of the four-story English basement brick house, with lot 16.8 by 98.9, No. 143 West 26th-st., north side, 241.8 feet east of 7th-av. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John H. Goodhart, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick building with lot 22.6 by 90.6, No. 12 4th-st., south side, 22.7 feet east of Mercer-st. Also, partition sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, William S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick houses, with lots, together in size 57.11 by 90.10, Nos. 721, 723, and 725 East 13th-st., north side, 372.1 feet east of Avenue C. Also, Superior Court foreclosure sale, G. Hanchel, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 98.9, on West 36th-st., south side, 425 feet east of 11th-av.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Louis S. Grant, Esq., Referee, of the four-story and basement brick dwelling, with lot 22 by 92, No. 38 East 19th-st., south side, 242 feet west of 4th-av. Also, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Joseph S. Bosworth, Esq., Referee, of one lot 25 by 100.5, on West 49th-st., north side, 400 feet West of 4th-av.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George T. Curtis, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick basement brown-stone-front house, with lot, 20 by 100.5, No. 153 West 43d-st., north side, 100.6 feet east of Broadway.

EXCHANGE SALES—TUESDAY, APRIL 9.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 five-story brick house, with lot, No. 55, Wooster-st., s. w. c. of Cuyler-alley, lot 23.1x 85.3; Hugh N. Camp.....$16,200

1 brick stable, with lot, No. 125 West 40th-st., s. s., 272 ft. w. of 6th-av., lot 22x100.5; mass purchaser.....6,700

5 lots, Grand-circle, Broadway, s. e. corner of 59th-st., each 20.11x90.11x irregular; 2 lots, 20.11x90.5x 110.9; R. H. Arkenburg.....72,500

1 three-story and basement frame house, with lot, 20ft. 11in. by 100ft., s. s. of 125th-st., each lot 25x75; Hugh N. Camp.....5,000

2 lots, 111th-av., e. s., adjoining above, each 25x 75; Benjamin P. Fairchild.....2,450

1 one-story frame house, with two lots, 11th-av., s. e. corner of 130th-st., each lot 25x75; George R. Peet.....2,550

2 plots of land, 10th-av., e. s., between 214th and 215th sts., 279.10x250; Hugh N. Camp.....3,300

4 lots, West 215th-st., n. s., corner of 10th-av., each 25x149.11; R. P. Ritchie.....1,220

3 lots, West 215th-st., n. s., adjoining above, each 25x149.11; Robert White.....945

2 lots, West 215th-st., n. s., adjoining above, each 25x149.11; James Russell.....430

18 lots, West 216th-st., s. s., 450 ft. s. of 10th-av., each 25x149.11; Hugh N. Camp.....5,222

4 lots, West 215th-st., s. s., 450 ft. s. of 10th-av., each 25x149.11; James Russell.....850

4 lots, West 215th-st., n. s., adjoining above, each 25x149.11; James Russell.....430

4 lots, West 215th-st., n. s., adjoining above, each 25x149.11; George F. Gantz.....840

4 lots, West 215th-st., n. s., adjoining above, each 25x149.11; E. W. Coates.....820

4 lots, West 215th-st., n. s., adjoining above, each 25x149.11; James Russell.....630

13 lots, West 214th-st., s. s., 75 ft. s. of 9th-av., each 25x129.11; Hugh N. Camp.....1,680

3 lots, West 213th-st., s. s., corner of 9th-av., each 25x129.11; same buyer.....2,400

9 lots, West 213th-st., s. s., running through to 212th-st., 75 ft. s. of 9th-av., each 25x99.10; same purchaser.....2,315

8 lots West 212th-st., s. s., adjoining above, each 25x99.10; George F. Gantz.....2,240

38 lots West 211th-st., s. s., 75 ft. s. of 9th-av., each 25x about 112.10; Hugh N. Camp.....7,560

1 three-story brick house, with lot, No. 221 East 114th-st., 502.8x210.8; William Nelson, Jr. Water front, Harlem River, between 210th and 211th sts., 193.10 feet; Hugh N. Camp.....320

By Hugh N. Camp.

2 five-story brick building, with lot, No. 2 Gouverneur-lane, w. s., 72.3 ft. s. of Water-st., lot 38.10x25.....$7,700

2 three-story and basement brick house, with lot, No. 210 East 21st-st., s. s., 170 ft. e. of 2d-av., lot 20x92; 6,300

1 do., 212 East 21st-st., s. s., 221 ft. e. of 2d-av., each 22x102.2.....2,000

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 three-story brick house, with lease of lot, No. 247 East 44th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Second-av., lot 25x100.5. Leased June 1, 1870, term, 10 years; ground rent, $630 per annum.....$5,412

By Scott & Myers.

1 three-story brick dwelling, with lot, No. 477 West 37th-st., s. s., 285.4 ft. e. of 10th-av., lot 18.8x100.5.....$9,150

By Scott & Myers.

1 four-story brick building, with lot, No. 403 East 73th-st., s. s., 94 ft. s. of 1st-av., lot 23x102.2. $6,200

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, April 8.

Fifth-row, Nos. 13 and 15, Stuyvesant; J. H. Tennbrock to R. M. Mitchell.....nom.

Bevington-st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of Essex-st., 20x75; Elizabeth Frank to Charles Saunow.....650

Fourteenth-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20x98.9; Preston Burdge to Frederick R. Tillyman.....nom.

Sweet-st., n. s., 11 Carroll-place, & Van Sinderen-st., 200 ft. e. of Bushwick-av., 25x100.5; Alex. s. s., 270 ft. w. of 9th-av., 20x100.5; George F. Vath and wife to L. A. H. Von Pfingsten.....8,825

125th-st., s. s., 256 ft. e. of 3d-av., 16.6x99.11; Hannah Fiske and trustees to Hannah Stratton.....5,000

103d-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 1st-av., 16.8x100; A. B. Mills and wife to Charles A. Speigh.....2,500

Stay-st., s. s., 44.6 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18.9x100; Frederick Koesty and wife to William Dinner.....3,000

43d-st., s. s., 226 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20x100.5; Francis Gels and wife to George F. Vath.....nom.

Fifth-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Avenue A, 20x98.9; Bank for Savings in John Murphy.....11,800

Sixth-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x102; William Bell and wife to Joseph Keely.....nom.

85th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 1st-av., 75x98.9; Stephen Hyland and wife to Charles Bruning.....nom.

85th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x98.9; Frederick Koesty to W. F. Clarke.....nom.

Fifth-st., s. s., 207 ft. e. of 3d-av., 16.7.1; A. Mitchell to Mary Ann Mitchell.....nom.

Fort Washington, irregular; C. M. Connolly and wife to John Haven.....100

1st-av., s. s., 25.4 ft. n. of 66th-st., 25x75; A. Mechelbacher and wife to M. Verbeck.....14,000

72d-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x102.2; Harry Stolzgoyer and wife to B. Wetzel.....7,000

Sixty-first-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d-av., 100; E. S. Mills, Executor, to John W. Simmons.....nom.

45th-av., s. s., 80.6 ft. e. of 9th-av., 20x80; G. W. Schaus and wife to Mary Ann Mitchell.....5,000

45th-st., n. s., 90 ft. w. of 7th-av., 21.6x98.9; G. Schuster, Referee, to James O'Neill.....2,480

Same property; same to same.....2,062.9

James W. Fisk, Referee, to W. V. Welch.....6,300

LEASES RECORDED.

42d-st., East, No. 14, 5 years; J. J. Abernethy to T. Peters & Co.....$1,200

Bevington-st., No. 48, 5 years and 10th, 5 years; H. Cohn to P. Carroll.....202

Sussex-st., No. 20, 5 years; William Astor to G. Gutchow.....1,300

Park-row, No. 13, 10 years; J. W. Daniels to J. H. Ten Broeck.....6,500

Park-row, No. 15, 10 years; J. S. Greenwood to J. H. Ten Broeck.....6,500

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Greene, Harry W., and wife, to Carrie A. Calhoun; No. 12, Frankfort-st., 4 years.....$4,500

Hurst, Andrew, and wife, to Rimbolt Carnes; No. 51 Allen-st., 5 years.....3,000

Hurst, Andrew, and wife, to Franciska Karst; No. 51 Allen-st., 5 years.....3,000

Murphy, John, and wife, to Bank for Savings; s. s. 30th-st., w. of 9th-av., 1 year.....8,500

Marx, Otto, to Charles Bernheim; w. s. 9th-av., s. of 54th-st., 3 years.....4,500

Mosher, Asa, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; s. w. corner New and Elm sts., 1 years.....8,000

Ortwin, Frederick, to Fischer & Co.; s. Division-st., 1 year.....6,200

O'Brien, Thomas, and wife, to H. Lockwood; n. w. 37th-st., w. of 7th-av., 3 years.....14,000

Wilhelm, F., and wife, to W. W. Schoer, Washington-av., 23d Ward, 5 years.....1,000

Wetzel, Bernard, to Bidelman, Perry, s. s. 72d-st., w. of 3d-av., 1 year.....7,000

Same to same; s. s. 72d-st., w. of 3d-av., 1 year.....6,800

ASSIGNMENT OF MORTGAGES.

Stout, E. R., to M. S. Brown.....$13,600

Hall, Isaac, to Mary F. Whitney.....6,000

Purdy, Ezra L., to M. C. Addonis.....1,100

Tuthill, John, to C. L. Wells.....500

United States Savings Bank to S. S. Constant.....3,500

Union Dime Savings Bank to James W. Johnston.....29,500

Union Dime Savings Bank to James Wentworth.....9,000

Same to same.....4,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AN EXPLORED BUILDING STONE QUARRY, Westchester County, 40 West 19th-st., or Tremont, at end of Third-av. Railroad.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE SEVEN MOST-CLASS NEW brown-stone houses, pleasantly located, north side 77th-st., near Madison-av., each 18.9x56 feet; lots 102 feet; three full stories, high-stoop, basement and cellar; nine conveniently arranged throughout; parlors, first story and basement "cabinet finished;" well built, plumbed, severed, and ventilated; brick furnaces, improved ranges, and other with every modern improvement. To close the sale of them without delay, they are now offered at a low price and on easy terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or WM. L. JAQUES, owner, on the premises.

April 4, 1878.

FOR SALE.—BELOW 48TH-ST., AND NEAR 5TH-av., a fifteen-foot house, magnificently fitted up, regardless of expense. The house, in its furniture and works of art, can be purchased as a fixture 70 per cent. less than cost; it should be seen to be appreciated. For further particulars, permit, &c., apply to F. G. & C. G. BROWN, 90 Broadway.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—TEN FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone houses, situate on Lexington-av. and 47th-st.; different sizes, new, well built; completes in every respect, with brick furnaces in cellars; price low; terms easy. Apply on the premises to DAVID DE VENNY.

A MAGNIFICENT EXTRA-WIDE HOUSE for sale on 57th-st., close to 5th-av. house has a superb two-story extension, and was built by one of the best builders in this City; is in perfect in design, drainage, ventilation, &c. Interior finish, new; full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, FURNISHED.—A three-story brown-stone-front, No. 317 West 51st-st., handsomely furnished, and in the best order, to be sold at any time; would entertain an offer to exchange for a home on the Hudson, south of Peekskill, not less than four acres. RANDELL, owner, Nos. 554 and 556 6th-av.

FRONTING ON STUYVESANT PARK, OVERlooking the fountain, that beautifully located four-story stone residence, No. 2 Rutherford-place, size 20x 60x100, can be secured at a great bargain. Apply to O. G. BENNET, No. 111 Broadway, Room B., or No. 311 East 50th-st.

A BEAUTIFUL 22-FOOT HOUSE FOR SALE on 38th-st., between Madison and Park ave.; one of the finest locations in New-York City; house well built and in perfect order; price low. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIFTY-FIFTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison ave.—Twenty-two-foot dwelling at a great bargain.

V. E. STEVENSON, Jr.,
4 Pine or 33 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST FULL-SIZE FOUR-story stone house on Murray Hill, with extra lot and stable. Will sell to a prompt buyer at $45,000.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A VERY DESIRABLE English basement house on 30th-st., near 4th-av. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—No. 9 WASHington-pl., near Broadway. Apply to GENIO C. SCOTT, No. 615 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—No. 83 PARK-AV. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES For the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY V. MANDEVILLE and HIRAM SIGLER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on the 5th day of April, 1878, at 12 o'clock noon, at Gibson's Real Estate Exchange, No. 47 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, N. J., all the right, title, and interest which said bankrupts, or either of them, had on the 5th day of January, 1878, in and to all those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of Jersey City, (formerly City of Bergen,) County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, and known and distinguished as Block number (180) one hundred and eighty, as a certain map, entitled "Map of Paulmount, No. 2, &c.," filed in the office of the Register of Hudson County, N. J., as map No. 145; said Block 180, when taken together is bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the north-easterly side of Duncan-avenue with the north-westerly side of Marsh-avenue, thence running north-easterly along the said north-westerly side of Marsh-avenue five hundred feet, more or less, to a point, which point is in the most northerly line of a certain 10-acre meadow lands conveyed by Letitia Ward and husband to said William H. Daly, by deed dated September 29, 1871, and recorded in said Register's office, in book 232 of deeds, page 486, &c., on October 2d, 1871, thence running north-westerly along said line two hundred feet, more or less, to the south-easterly side of Grey-avenue; thence running south-westerly along the said south-easterly line or side of Harvey-avenue five hundred feet, more or less, to the north-easterly side of Duncan-avenue; thence running south-easterly along the said north-easterly side of Duncan-avenue two hundred feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, April 1st, 1878.

WILLIAM D. LENT, Assignee.
No. 390 Broome-st., New-York City.

LUKE A. LOCKWOOD, Attorney for Assignee, 59 and 61 Liberty-street, New-York City.

The above sale is adjourned to the 22d April, at the same time and place.

W. D. LENT, Assignee.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY V. MANDEVILLE and HIRAM SIGLER, bankrupts.—The undersigned will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of April, 1878, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, through A. J. Lynch, auctioneer, the following described real premises, viz.: All those certain lots, pieces, and parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Twenty-third-street and the easterly line of Fifth-avenue; running thence northerly along the easterly line of Fifth-avenue forty-nine feet five inches, thence easterly and parallel with Twenty-third-street eighty-nine feet six inches, thence southerly and parallel with Fifth-avenue forty-nine feet five inches to the northerly line of Twenty-third-street, and thence westerly along the said northerly line eighty-nine feet and six inches to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, April 2, 1878.

WILLIAM D. LENT, Assignee.
No. 390 Broome-st., New-York City.

LUKE A. LOCKWOOD, Attorney for Assignee, 59 and 61 Liberty-street.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE STORE AND LOT Fulton-st. corner Dunne and Hicks sts.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Executors, to close an estate, the five-story and cellar brick store and lot, 20.6 by 80 DUANE-ST., southwest corner of Hicks-st.; has independent walls, and is very substantially built; lot 24x65 feet.

Also, at the same time:

The four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house and lot No. 17 EAST 24TH-ST., north side, near Madison-square; house, 25x60 feet; contains modern improvements, and is in perfect order; lot, 25 feet by half the block.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE STORES, Nos. 6 and 7 South William-st. and Nos. 63 and 65 Stone-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sale-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of Robert L. Maitland, deceased.

The two four-story and attic brick buildings, with stores and lots, situate on the southerly side of South William-st., near William-st., running through to and fronting on Stone-st., known as Nos. 6 and 7 South William-st. and Nos. 63 and 65 Stone-st. Lots about 20.6 by 72 feet.

MOSES WILKINS, Auctioneer.

No. 116 WEST 42D-ST., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 12, 1878, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York.

Very Fourth-second-street.—The handsome four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot No. 116 West 42d-st., just west of 6th-av. House is 12.6x53 feet, including extension; in good order, and immediate possession will be given. Lot, 98.9 feet.

MOSES WILKINS, Auctioneer.

NO. 116 WEST 42D-ST., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 12, 1878, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York.

Very Fourth-second-street.—The handsome four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot No. 116 West 42d-st., just west of 6th-av. House is 12.6x53 feet, including extension; in good order, and immediate possession will be given. Lot, 98.9 feet.

MOSES WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.
NO. 133 WEST 46TH-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 12, 1878, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York.

West Forty-sixth-street.—The very desirable four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot No. 133 West 46th-st., south side, between 5th and 6th ave. The house is 15x 55 feet, in good order, and contains all the conveniences. Possession May 1. Lot, 100.5 feet.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—HARLEM.—TO LET—FOUR-STORY brown-stone houses; hard-wood finish; all improvements; 1234-st., 5th and 7th ave., at $900.

PORTER & CO., No. 173 East 125th-st.

A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE ON PARK-AV., very handsomely furnished, to rent to a small private family. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

SEVENTEENTH-ST., (STUYVESANT-SQUARE.)—Second flat, eight rooms; all the improvements; rent, $700. L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d-av., Bible House.

TO LET—TO A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, a second floor of certain house, hot and cold water, &c.), on West 30th-st. Inquire at ALEX. W. MURRAY, Bible-house, Astor-place.

$900 WEST 125TH-ST., 7TH AND 8TH AV. 8 rooms; 2 in store. Key to H. 22, 7th-av. cor. 125th-st.

A FIRST-CLASS FLAT TO LET IN THE New-York Savings Bank Building, north-west corner of 14th-st. and 6th-av.; possession on the 1st inst.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 316 EAST 125TH-ST., $300; 11 rooms.

TO LET—House No. 78 East 125th-st., $300, and Clinton; 11 rooms.

TO LET—House No. 905 East 12th-st., $1,200, and Brooks; 15 rooms.

TO LET—House No. 305 East 20th-st., $1,000, and Cromwell; 14 rooms.

TO LET—House No. 424 West 22d-st., $1,000, and Cromwell; 14 rooms.

TO LET—House No. 129 East 104th-st., $1,200, and Croton; 14 rooms.

TO LET—House No. 126 East 104th-st., $1,200, and Croton; 14 rooms.

TO LET—House No. 77 3d-av., $1,200, and Croton; 18 rooms.

For permits and particulars apply to HIRAM MERRITT, No. 33 3d-av.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 331 127-AV., $1,100, AND Croton; basement, with store.

TO LET—House No. 333 126-av., $1,100, and Croton; basement, with store.

TO LET—House No. 335 1st-av., $1,100, and Croton; basement, with store.

TO LET—House No. 319 East 14th-st., $1,300, and Croton; 18 rooms.

For permits and particulars apply to HIRAM MERRITT, No. 33 3d-av.

FIFTY-THIRD-ST., ADJOINING 6TH-AV.—Modern sized four-story high stoop brown stone; frescoed, mirrors, &c.; an exquisite dwelling; only $2,200.

V. E. STEVENSON, Jr.,
661 5th-av., 4 Pine and 33 East 17th-st.

TO LET—FORTY-SEVENTH-ST., NO. 76, BEtween 5th and 6th ave., elegant three-story high-stoop brown-stone; perfect order; beautifully frescoed; mantel mirrors, pier-glasses, and chandeliers. Furnite at LORD'S cleaning and dyeing office, No. 880 Broadway, corner 17th-st., or No. 701 6th-av., corner 40th-st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—PART OF PRIVATE house, consisting of five sleeping-rooms, one reception-room, dining-room, and kitchen; rent, $800 per annum. Address OWNER, Box No. 231 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,236 Broadway.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS, A very desirable apartment, fully furnished, in a central location, near Madison-square; terms reasonable. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 111 Times Office.

"THE MANOVER." NO. 2 EAST 15TH-st. corner 5th-av.—Apartments, two to eight rooms; table d'hôte; "Bachelor apartments."

W. E. ALLIS.

TO LET—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE, 34th-st., between 7th and 8th ave., to a small family; rent moderate; and house one.

WM. M. THOMAS, No. 508 6th-av.

SEVENTEENTH-ST., (STUYVESANT-SQUARE.)—Three-story high-stoop brick; modern rent.

L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d-av., Bible House.

RENT TO SUIT TIMES.—THREE-STORY brown-stone high stoop, No. 106½ 4th-st., between gas fixtures and furnaces. 105th-st., near 9th-av.

A FLAT IN THE ROCKINGHAM TO RENT from May 1. Carpets obsolete. Inquire JANITOR.

LENOX, 5TH-AV., CORNER 13TH-ST.—Apartments for families at greatly reduced rents.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

CHEAPEST STEAM-POWER IN NEW-YORK.—From 5 to 100 horse-power can be furnished at $3 per week per horse, running 10 hours per day; also lofts, basements, and store-rooms to let, from 500 to 5,000 feet light, water, and water-closets on each floor; steam heating; also elevators and steam hoistways. J. T. PRESTON, Nos. 26, 28, 27, 29, and 31 Rose-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE.

The spacious and elegant apartment offices now occupied by the Queens Insurance Company in the Park Bank Building. Possession 1st May. Inquire in the bank.

TO LET—AS A WHOLE OR IN PART, FOR OFfices, the ground floor of the New-York Savings Bank Building, on the north-west corner of 8th-av. and 14th-st.; heated by steam, &c. Safe and vault. Also, that lately occupied as a banking-room. Inquire in Savings Bank.

TO LET—THE BANKING-ROOM OF BULL'S HEAD Bank, with fixtures complete, desks, fire and burglar-proof vaults, &c.; also, basement office. Apply at the bank. Property for sale.

TO LET—IN THE CORNER BUILDING NO. 4 Great Jones-st., store and three lofts, 28x140, with steam power; very eligible for manufacturing and show-room combined. WHITE & KENT, 502 Broadway.

TO LET—VERY LOW, TO A RESPONSIBLE TENant, three or four lofts of the valuable store, No. 27 Great Jones-st. 25x100. Apply to GEE-MANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 287 Broadway.

SIXTH-AVENUE STORE, NEAR 42D-ST., 25x125 feet wide; three plate-glass fronts; rent, $2,000; SIMPSON & PEET, No. 1,616 Broadway, near 44th-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED or unincumbered City property, the country seat of the late Dr. Forest Mason, known as Locust Grove, of 55 acres; 14 miles from New-York and one mile from Queens and Creedmoor stations; comprising a large dwelling-house of Gothic style, with all modern conveniences; greenhouses, graperies, peach, and other glass houses, carriage-houses and stables, a large ice-house with refrigerating-rooms, a gardener's cottage, large nursery and shrubs of full growth, high and choice hedges, fruit trees of the best varieties and full growth, and large flower and kitchen gardens; all the buildings and grounds are fully supplied with water; most of the house furniture and greenhouse plants will also be sold. Apply to W. D. F. MASON, Executor, No. 45 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—ONE OF THE finest country seats on the Hudson, the Ryder Place, at Dobb's Ferry; 13 acres; elegant mansion of 30 rooms, in perfect repair; stable, carriage-house, greenhouse, and a bountiful supply of pure water; four bath-rooms; gas; barular alarm; fully and elegantly furnished; fine stable, with rooms for coachman; 3 acres of choice grounds beautifully laid out in walks, drives, shade, fish ponds, &c.; five minutes from station; finest views on the Hudson. HOME MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR RENT CHEAP, Jamaica, Long Island, formerly occupied by Dr. George C. Risam, deceased; house nearly new, two story and French with modern improvements; large barn; lot 50x351 feet, with lawn, fruit and shade trees; large vegetable garden; location most desirable in village. Inquire of A. DE GRAW, Jamaica, or J. H. ADRIANCE, No. 61 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—$3,500 WILL PURCHASE A COTtage among the hills; 10 rooms; one and a half acres; garden; shade; soft spring water; 55 miles from New-York; abundance of fresh milk; Swiss scenery; accessible by steam-boat or cars.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT MONTrose, N. J.; modern house; 14 rooms; furnace; hot and cold water, carriage-house, stable, and cow-house; one and a half acres in garden and lawn; in view of Orange Mountain; cost over $32,000; will be sold at a sacrifice. Address O., Box No. 167 Times Office.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE-HOUSE; SEVEN ROOMS; one hour from New-York Post Office; on Long Island; price $2,900; terms easy. Inquire of H. C. KELLEY, No. 52 Leonard-st.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., VERY low, terms easy, fine residence; location unsurpassed; $16,000. Address OWNER, Box 485 Morristown, N. J.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED, FOR A RESIDENCE or boarding-house, the elegant place called

"LINKWOOD,"

near Rhinebeck, on the Hudson, containing mansion-house, two cottages, gate lodge, stables, ice and boat houses, with some 80 acres of lawn and shade-trees. Rent, $1,000 per annum.

WILLIAM H. DUNNING,
No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

LONG BRANCH.—FOR RENT, A LARGE HOUSE on the sea, opposite Cedar-av., with 12 large, airy bedrooms, bath-rooms, hot and cold water throughout and ball-room; gas and water introduced, and in thorough order; newly and elegantly furnished and comfortable in every way; superior bathing-houses on the sea; stable; ice-house filled; rent, $2,500. Address A. J. THOMAS, at Drexel, Morgan & Co.'s, Broad and Wall sts.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED, FOR THE SUMMER.—A large, recently furnished house (gas, water, carriage-house and stable, fine garden planted; everything in perfect order); will be rented to a private family only. Can be seen any time; attended within half hour's drive from Central Park; five minutes walk from depot; rent, $1,000. Address C. H. R., Times office.

ON DELANCEY RECK, MAMARONECK, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—To let—A furnished house, with 13 rooms, besides kitchen and laundry, bathroom, and all modern conveniences; grounds handsomely laid out, fine orchard, large and small fruits, good stable, bathing-house, &c. Place known as "Willowbank." Ask for RICHARD BERRY, on the premises, or apply at No. 33 West 17th-st.

TO LET—A CHARMING VILLA AT BAYSIDE, Long Island, on the property of John Taylor, Esq.; located on high grounds, commanding an extensive view of Long Island Sound, with beautiful inland surroundings; will be let for the season or longer; rent, $400. Apply to office, St. Death Hotel, Broadway and 11th-st.

FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.—TO RENT FOR the season, completely furnished, the old Leavitt homestead, only four blocks from the depot; large, roomy house; all the conveniences; water; milk and vegetables; greenhouse, plants, large nursery, fine fruit; will leave a fresh cow; possession at once. Apply to LEAVITT & WOLCOTT, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET FURNISHED—A DESIRABLE SUMMER residence, containing nine rooms, surrounded by shade trees, stable, carriage-house, possession of grounds, fruit, and a variety of other choice fruit in abundance, at Hallett's Cove, one hour from New-York. Address Box No. 343 Post Office, Rahway, N. J.

HOMES IN THE COUNTRY.—THE CENTRAL New-Jersey Land Improvement Company have desirable houses to let at various places on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st., New-York.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, AN ELEGANT RESIdence at Elizabeth, N. J., with stable, carriages, five acres of ground, fruit trees, lawn, and garden; rent low, owner leaving Europe. CHARLES P. SUMNER, No. 6 South William-st.

TO LET—ON THE PALISADES, FINE HOUSE, 16 rooms, outbuildings, stable, water, &c.; great view; furnished or unfurnished. P. J. Lenglet, OWNER, Box No. 163 Times Office.

A LARGE STONE VILLA FULLY FURNISHED on Davenport Neck, New Rochelle, to rent for one or two years, or the season. Apply to W. W. EVANS, No. 63 Pine-st.

GREENWICH, RIVERSIDE.—ATTRACTIVE Country house; and rent, stabling; others from $100 upwards. J. W. ATWATER, No. 239 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FROM JUNE 1 TO OCT. 1, IN WILLIAMS College, Mass., a furnished cottage, in one of the pleasantest locations in town, within two minutes walk of the college buildings; contains 10 rooms, bath-room, &c. M. E. C., Box No. 252 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,236 Broadway.

HIGH-CLASS VILLA ON HUDSON, AT HYONERES.—Thirty rooms; two acres; gas, stabling, fruits; immediate possession; low rent. ERNEST X. KLOPP, No. 60 Wall-st.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS, FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have been recommended by Lloyd, Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

BALTIC, Capt. PARKES.....Wednesday, April 10, noon.
ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMESON, Thursday, April 18, 6 A. M.
BRITANNIC, Capt. PERRY.....Saturday, April 27, 3 P. M.

From recent Liverpool docks, Pier No. 49 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking, and bath-rooms are amidships, where the motion is scarcely felt, and least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates of passage, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $30.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. CONYNE, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 in 43 latitude, or going to the south of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridians of 50 in 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

These routes are followed by the steamers appointed to sail from Liverpool as follows:

ROTHNIA, WED., April 10 | BOHEMIA.....WED., April 24
ALGERIA, WED., April 17 | SCYTHIA.....WED., May 1

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP BOTHNIA, embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 10:30 A. M. on Wednesday, April 10, 1878.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, AND THE FINNISH PORTS.

From Pier 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., as follows:

STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, April 11
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, April 18
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, April 25

First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 42 Broadway and at the company's pier, foot

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

SECRETARY SHERMAN'S VISIT.

A CONFERENCE WITH A SECRET SYNDICATE OF NEW-YORK BANKERS—A PROPOSITION TO SELL $100,000,000 4 PER CENT. BONDS FOR GOLD, WITH A VIEW TO RESUMPTION, NOT ACCEPTED.

On Monday afternoon a select dozen or so of private bankers and representatives of national banks received invitations marked "private" and signed "F. S. Babcock, private secretary," to meet Secretary Sherman yesterday—the bankers at 11 A. M. and the representatives of banks at 1 P. M.—at the Bank of Commerce on important business. There was only a small attendance at either meeting. At the first were present Mr. Schiff, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; Mr. Jacob Vermilye, of J. D. Vermilye & Co.; Mr. Joseph Seligman, of Seligman & Co.; a member of the firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co.; Mr. Howard Potter, of Brown Brothers & Co.; Mr. Ellis, of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Mr. August Belmont, and a member of the firm of Wm. Hoffman & Co. At the second, President Cox, of the American Exchange National Bank; President Tappen, of the Gallatin National Bank; President Sherman, of the Mechanics' National Bank; President Vail, of the National Bank of Commerce; Cashier Sidney, of the Metropolitan National Bank, and Mr. Fahnestock, representing the First National Bank, responded. Assistant Treasurer Hillhouse was also in attendance. Secretary Sherman's private secretary took full minutes of all that was said for future reference. All present at both meetings were put under the strictest obligation of secrecy, and Secretary Sherman flatly and positively refused to impart any information out it to-day, when he said he might have something of interest to give to the press. It was learned, however, from authoritative and trustworthy sources that all this mystery had no more awful purpose than to temporarily conceal a proposition by the Secretary to the parties above mentioned of this nature: The Secretary wishes to sell $100,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds for gold. He wants the New-York banks and bankers to guarantee to take them between now and Jan. 1, 1879, in quantities of from $1,000,000 to $5,000,000 at a time as they may need them. There is to be no syndicate, but each purchaser is to act independently of the other. This would give him $100,000,000 more gold toward resumption. There was considerable discussion at both meetings. The bankers did not want to take 4 per cent. bonds. They asked the Secretary to offer 4½s or 5s, but this he declined to do for the present, or, at least, without first canceling all past due coupons. This was not satisfactory to the bankers at the price named. They afterward expressed their willingness to take the 4s on the same terms on which the syndicate had had them—par and one-fourth off as commission—but the Secretary would not listen to any discount. Finally, seeing that no understanding was possible, yesterday Secretary Sherman adjourned the conference with the remark that he would remain in town two days and would be happy to hear further suggestions in the interval. Between the meetings Mr. Sherman visited the Sub-Treasury, but not, so far as could be learned, on official business.

THE CASE OF EX-GOV. MOSES.

A SOUTH CAROLINA OFFICER TAKING HIS CASE BEFORE GOING TO ALBANY—THE HEARING ADJOURNED TO TO-DAY.

Ex-Gov. Franklin J. Moses was brought before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, in obedience to the writ of habeas corpus taken out to inquire into the legality of his detention. He sat in the back part of the court-room beside Sergt. Kealey, who had him in charge, and seemed to be rather nervous. District Attorney Phelps opened the short discussion which was had by saying he had some difficulty about making a return to the writ. He had received a telegram from the messenger who had gone to see Gov. Robinson to obtain the extradition warrant. The messenger was then on his way to this City with the warrant. Mr. Phelps asked for a reasonable delay until the messenger could arrive in the City.

Col. Spencer, the counsel for Moses, read an affidavit by himself, in which he stated that his client had been under arrest since Sunday on a charge of having forged a promissory note for $316, with accruing interest at the rate of 1½ per cent. per month. The counsel also said he had gone to Superintendent Walling, who informed him on Monday that he would send for the South Carolina officer who had made the arrest. At first the officer could not be found. He mustered into Superintendent Walling's office between 3 and 4 P. M., and then explained that he had done nothing in the matter, and that he did not believe it was a case of haste as long as Moses was safe at Police Head-quarters. The counsel said the proceeding was an outrage on the liberty of the citizen, and that the prisoner was entitled to his discharge. A man could not be deprived of his liberty without due process of law. Yet here was a case in which the liberty of the accused was at the mercy of the caprice and whim of a man from another State. Such extreme laches or negligence, he insisted, had been shown as should operate to prevent the granting of any further delay. The officer had arrested Mr. Moses without taking the pains to go to the Governor beforehand and procure a warrant of extradition. Then he simply took his case at his hotel while Mr. Moses was locked up. The court, instead Col. Spencer, should not make a precedent by granting unreasonable delay in such a case.

Mr. Phelps said everything had been done which could be accomplished, except perhaps that the officer might have applied to a Police magistrate for a warrant. The prisoner's counsel had, however, waived the proceedings before a magistrate. He simply asked for time to prepare a proper return to the writ. That could not be done until the officer came here from Albany. After some desultory discussion the hearing was adjourned to 1 P. M. to-day.

THE GILBERT ELEVATED RAILWAY.

VALUE OF PROPERTY ON SOUTH FIFTH-AVENUE—A MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS TO ASSESS DAMAGES.

Mr. William Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company; Edward Mitchell, and John H. Sherwood, the Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court to ascertain and assess damages to property on South Fifth-avenue, taken by the Gilbert Elevated Railway Company, met last evening at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, to resume the hearing of the case of Mr. Eno. Messrs. G. P. Lowery and Charles F. Stone, of the law firm of Porter, Lowery, Soren & Stone, appeared for the railway company, and Mr. John E. Parsons, of Man & Parsons, on behalf of Mr. Eno. Mr. Parsons, after referring to the various decisions of the Court of Appeals, and the laws under which the old and new streets were formed, pointed out that under the common law the public had but a use of the older streets, the fee and reversion remaining in the owner of the adjoining lands and it was so under the law of 1813 and earlier legislation on the subject. Mr. Parsons then told how the Bayard farm west of Broadway was cut up into lots fronting on intersecting streets; that the owners never parted with the right of the land in front of the lots to the middle of the street; and that it was never acquired by the City. A street steam railroad could not take this land without making compensation, and he commented on the fact that this was the only street in New-York on the map of which the company were called on to pay compensation to the adjoining owners. Mr. Parsons then examined Mr. Albon Man, a real estate agent, as to the value of the property affected and the damage likely to accrue to it by construction of the line. Mr. Man assessed the lots at each side of the street at $10,000 to $12,000 each, and with the land to centre of the street $15,000 each. He also said that lots in South Fifth-avenue would suffer more in rent value than in sale value, but that neither might be permanent, as the line might improve instead of injuring the property. Mr. Lowery cross-examined Mr. Man, but nothing of interest was elicited.

The commission then adjourned to meet at 8 P. M. to-morrow.

THE GRANNIS RELIEF FUND.

At a meeting held in the rooms of the Palette Club recently a committee was formed to raise a fund for the benefit of the family of the late Theodore C. Grannis, the journalist and writer on art matters. Mr. Grannis was a member of the Palette Club, and was on terms of intimate acquaintanceship with almost every artist of prominence in this neighborhood. His death was sudden, and he left his family, for whom he provided well during his lifetime, in great need of support. The Palette Club's committee is composed of the following-named gentlemen: W. A. Camp, George H. Peabody, R. W. Hubbard, Charles H. Isham, John Henry Hall, Thomas Hicks, E. T. Chapman, Jr., T. L. Smith, George A. Leavitt, Daniel Huntington, and C. W. Wood.

CRAZED BY HIS LOSSES.

The trial of the case of John P. Stromer against Jay Cooke & Co., which was begun before Judge Van Brunt and a jury, in Part I. of the Supreme Court, yesterday, was suspended for a rather singular reason. It seems that in August, 1873, the plaintiff deposited all his money with the Subscribers' banking firm. It is the following month he drew enough of it out of the deposit, leaving $11,000 remaining to his credit. Two days afterward the firm failed. Mr. Stromer has since received but 5 per cent. Evidence which was paid to the conference of the bankers. He will be asked to re-

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the customers of his deposit. He still claims that the defendants received the money when they knew they were bankrupt, rather than pay over more than $12,000,000. The defense is that the money was received in the ordinary course of business. Mr. Stromer, when put on the stand as a witness yesterday, was unable to tell a straight story. He kept changing in his answers. One time he would be positive in his statements to the examining out to him. His self-control. One of a most utterly nervous and excited person, by his look. Judge Van Brunt, seeing the man's condition, suspended the trial.

A STORY OF MISMANAGEMENT.

THE REPORT OF THE RECEIVER OF THE BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION—HOW JOHN BONNER CARRIED ON THE SWINDLE.

The remarkable manner in which the affairs of the Bankers' and Brokers' Association seem to have been mismanaged is shown by a report of Robert L. Cutting, Jr., the Receiver of the corporation, which was presented to Judge Brady, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. Owing to the misconduct and dishonest management of John Bonner, the Receiver says the examination of the affairs of the association has been difficult, slow, and protracted. The confidence in Bonner seems to have been such that he was enabled thereby to acquire the entire control of the corporation, and he made use of his position to misappropriate its funds to his own purposes, until, the money being as good as exhausted, he fled to avoid the consequences of his conduct. He appears to have falsified the accounts of the association and caused dividends to be paid, as though from earnings, when in fact the capital and funds of the corporation were almost, if not wholly, exhausted. The nominal capital of the association was $1,000,000, of which, however, only 50 per cent. was paid up. The law makes the stockholders personally liable for the debts of the association to the amount of their stock, in addition to their liability to pay for their stock in full. On the books of the association, it appears, 6,569 shares are in the name of Bonner, or in that of his firm; 2,790 shares are in the names of some 300 persons, and 1,541 are in the names of fictitious persons. There were 900 shares wrongfully issued by Bonner in excess of the lawful capital. Of the 2,790 shares the Receiver thinks 2,325 are held by mineral persons and firms, the remainder being held by insolvents. The liabilities of the association, aside from some special claims and the capital stock, amount to $45,891 43. The Receiver obtained possession of $1,487 49 in cash and a quantity of Western securities. The amounts due to the association aggregate $592,588 71, of which Bonner's debt is $481,593 72. The Receiver thinks he cannot collect more than $1,500, though he may get $3,900 more. He suggests an assessment of 25 per cent. on the stockholders, and asks leave to convert the securities he has into cash. Judge Brady directed a reference to William G. Taphagen to take proofs and ascertain the facts referred to in the petition.

THE OLD MERCHANTS' HOTEL.

SELLING OUT THE STOCK AND FIXTURES—A HOUSE THAT HAS ALWAYS BEEN A SUCCESS.

On the 15th of the present month the Merchants' Hotel, in Cortlandt-street, will cease to be known as Schenck's place, and the man who has been proprietor for 29 years will go out. The furniture is advertised to be sold, and the notice of sale has been spread abroad. The hotel was opened Aug. 11, 1840, by Charles Wyckoff, who was succeeded, in 1844, by William Muirhead, who afterward took as his partner B. G. Clark. In 1849 Mr. W. G. Schenck, who had been a store-boy in New-Brunswick, found employment in the hotel office. He rose in the estimation of his employers, and Muirhead having made a fortune and retired in 1861, Mr. Schenck bought out his interest and became Clark's partner. From 1869 Mr. Schenck, by purchase, became the sole proprietor, and he has since been a popular manager with a host of patrons. The Merchants' Hotel has been the favorite resort of scores and scores of men for years, but at the same time it has been patronized by all sorts of travelers. Being in the way of the New-Jersey railroads before the ferries began to take passengers up town, many New-Jersey people stopped here. It has also been a great resort of New-Jersey politicians, and it is said that one in search of information could at any time learn more on the politics of that State in one minute in the Merchants' Hotel, than he could in a month in New-Jersey. All the prominent New-Jersey leaders have made the place their head-quarters, and meetings of the State Committees of both parties have frequently been held there. Some of the servants in the house have been connected with it for 28 years. It is said that the present proprietor has made a fortune of about $100,000 since he came into sole possession. His reason for going out is said to be a demand for higher rent from the owners of the property. The rent has not been increased at any time since 1861, and the demand is now looked upon by the lessee as unreasonable. Mr. Schenck will probably continue in business in some other house.

A POLICEMAN'S GOOD FORTUNE.

HE BECOMES HEIR TO A LARGE FARM IN CANADA—THROWING UP HIS SHIELD TO TAKE POSSESSION OF HIS NEW HOME.

Michael Deane, a veteran Policeman, recently attached to the Twenty-sixth Precinct, has fallen heir to a large fortune. During his official rambles near the station-house about a month ago he learned that his brother, who had lived and died a bachelor, had made a will, giving him a very valuable farm, situate in Canada, opposite Detroit, Mich. The news was subsequently confirmed in a communication from one of Mr. Deane's relatives. A prosperous village had sprung up near the farm, and its productiveness had made its late owner rich. The lucky officer was not long in making up his mind as to what he should do. There was before him an opportunity to escape night duty and its attendant "shoofties." He surrendered his shield, and his resignation was accepted by the Police Board on the 11th of March. Then he went to his home at No. 377 Eighth-street, and made preparations to take possession of his property. He sold very little about his good fortune in the station-house, but Officer Groo he was occasionally communicative in regard to the great expectations which fitted before him like shadows in the night. He told the Sergeant, in substance, that he would become wealthy yet; and then he narrated various facts in regard to the property to which he has become heir. He also spoke to two of his comrades—Officers Lynch and McCord while on his rounds—of the good luck in store for him. The monotonous meetings of the two at the boundaries of their beats or after roll-call were relieved in this way, but then his fellow-patrolmen seemed to think very little of the story until it became practically verified.

In addition to the property left him by his brother, Mr. Deane, it is said, owns a farm in the State of Minnesota which has rapidly increased in value. He was appointed a member of the Police force in 1865. He was formerly attached to the Twenty-first Precinct, but was transferred on Jan. 4, 1877, to the Twenty-sixth. Sergeant Groo says that he was born in Ireland about 48 years ago, and is a devoted attendant of the Methodist Church.

AN UNKNOWN BARK FOUNDERS AT SEA.

Capt. Garguenich, of the bark Sreona P., which arrived from Lunerick on the 5th inst., reports the loss of an unknown bark on the night of the 2d of March, in latitude 42° 49′, and longitude 42° 31′. A heavy gale from the north had set in during the previous night, and at 11 o'clock next morning the unfortunate vessel was sighted. The Sreona approached as near as her safety would permit, she being in ballast and rolling heavily. The unknown vessel appeared to be a Belgian bark of about 500 tons, but her name could not be ascertained, owing to the snow and hail which accompanied the storm. She was painted black, and had houses on deck. Her bulwarks had been stove, and her decks were flooded, and she was very low in the water. Some seven or eight persons were seen clinging to the mizzen rigging, and making signals of distress. They had a boat hanging between the main and mizzen masts ready to launch, but did not dare to make the attempt on account of the heavy sea. In this condition the two vessels remained during the afternoon, the unfortunate men never ceasing the rigging. At 9 o'clock in the evening the unknown bark suddenly disappeared, having foundered beyond a doubt. The Sreona lay by during the night and all the following day. Men were again aloft and a sharp lookout in every direction was kept up all day, but no signs of the wreck were discovered. After having laid by for 38 hours Capt. Garguenich gave up all hopes of saving any of the crew, and ordered the yards to be braced, and the bark proceeded on her voyage.

THE RACQUET CHAMPIONSHIP.

The preliminary matches of the Racquet Club were continued, in the club's fine racquet courts, yesterday afternoon. These matches are for the selection of the most successful players, who will take part in the principal matches for the championship. If yesterday's matches, which were classed as "second-class handicaps," may be taken as a sample, some of the best playing ever done in this country may be expected in the championship matches. In the first match yesterday, H. M. Brooks and F. A. Otis were the players, the best three in five to be the winner. Mr. Otis won three straight games, although he was staked against a very good player. In the second match the contestants were F. O. Beach and C. Fellows. Mr. Beach won three out of four games, both gentlemen showing that they were skilled in the game. A handsome silver pitcher, from Tiffany's, is the championship prize. The matches are to be continued daily until finished.

CHARGED WITH INCENDIARISM.

John Handy, a full-blooded negro, was placed at the bar yesterday, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, on a charge of arson. Edward C. Francis, also colored, appearing as complainant. The latter stated that about 3 o'clock yesterday morning he found a pile of rags and clothing on fire in his hallway, and observed Handy retreating hurriedly from the premises. It was only the work of a moment to extinguish the flames. On the information of Mr. Francis, Handy was arrested. He will be arraigned for examination this morning.

A VERDICT IN THE MAGENTA CASE.

THE CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE VESSEL, THEIR SUPERINTENDENT, UNITED STATES INSPECTOR BLAKE, AND THE ENGINEER OF THE MAGENTA DECLARED GUILTY OF NEGLECT.

Coroner Feeney, of Sing Sing, concluded the inquest in the Magenta explosion matter at 9 o'clock on Monday night, and after three hours' deliberation the jury rendered the following verdict:

The jury find that Stephen Wright and Alfred Reynolds were instantly killed by the explosion of the steam chimney of the steamer Magenta on the morning of March 23, 1878, which explosion took place soon after the left Sing Sing dock and opposite to Scarborough; and that Richard Lowe, William Fleming, Ira W. Bailey, and William Powers subsequently died by reason of scalds and other injuries received by said explosion; and the jury further find that the steamer Magenta, at the time she was placed upon the route between Haverstraw and New-York, viz.: on the 9th day of March, 1878, and upon which said route she has since remained at the time of the explosion, was entirely unfit and unsafe to carry passengers by reason of the iron of the steam chimneys being worn out—the part where the rupture took place, and other portions of the steam chimneys being less than 1-16 of an inch in thickness; and the jury are of the opinion that the Stephens & Condit Transportation Company, of Newark, N. J., and their Superintending Engineer, Frank Willery, are guilty of neglect in having chartered the steamer Magenta without first ascertaining her true condition by a more thorough examination of her steam chimneys; and we further find that Stephen C. Blake, United States Local Inspector of Steam Vessels, was guilty of neglect in not having in his examination of the steam chimneys of the Magenta in June, 1877, made a more complete inspection of the same; and we further find that Ephraim Hotaling, the engineer of the steamer Magenta, in not thoroughly examining the boiler and chimneys of the boat on taking his position as such engineer, failed to perform the duties devolving upon him, and was guilty of a neglect of duty as an engineer. J. Holly Platt, foreman; R. G. Tompkins, W. F. Egan, Casper C. Childs, Jr., James Brown, John Chadesayne, John W. Foster, L. Chapin, Eugene Hall.

MATTERS OF YACHTING INTEREST.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE NEW-YORK BAY REGATTA—THE COURSE DECIDED UPON—A CATAMARAN RACE.

A meeting of the committee having charge of the preliminary arrangements for the first union regatta for open boats in New-York Bay, June 27, was held last evening at the Hoffman House, ex-Commodore Nobles in the chair. The Chairman reported that he had completed the contract for the steamboat Fort Lee to be used as a committee boat on the day of the regatta. The contract was ratified by the committee. Mr. John M. Sawyer, from the Committee on Course, presented a diagram on which was mapped out three or four different courses for the race. The course finally decided upon is as follows: Starting from an imaginary line between two stake-boats anchored off Hunt's Dock, Long Island shore, thence around Channel Buoy, off Robbins' Reef, thence around a stake-boat in Gravesend Bay, opposite the Bath Hotel, three-quarters of a mile off shore, and thence to the home stake-boat and repeat, making 20 nautical miles, for the first three classes, and from the same point of departure to and around Robbins' Reef Buoy, thence around a stake-boat anchored below Owl's Head, one-half mile above Fort Lafayette, and thence to home stake-boat, and repeat, making 15 nautical miles, for boats of the fourth class. The committee continued to take into consideration the providing of a class for catamarans, reported in favor of the proposition, and the report was adopted. It was also decided that the time allowance for catamarans shall be on the basis of one and one-half minutes to the foot on a 20-mile race, and that the measurement shall be on the water line, same as in open boats. The course for catamarans will be the same as that sailed over by the first, second, and third classes, and they will sail under the same regulations as those adopted for the open boats. It was decided that all the boats sailing in the fourth class shall be centrigged and restricted to mainsail only. The committee adjourned to meet again on Tuesday evening next at the same place.

The first yacht race of the season came off yesterday afternoon, from the foot of Court-street, Brooklyn, between Mr. Frederick Hugh's catamaran Tarantilla and Mr. Latham Fish's catamaran John Gilpin. Both these boats were built at Bristol, R. L., by Mr. Herreshoff, and are of the same model and similar in all respects. The race was started at 3h. 32m., and the course was from the starting point off the Erie Basin, to and around Fort Hamilton, a distance of six miles, and return, making a race of 12 miles. The wind was blowing fresh from the south-east, and the tide was the last of the ebb. Both yachts got under way together, and ran almost side by side until near the finish, when the Tarantilla passed her competitor, and won the race by about a length. The owner of each yacht sailed his own boat with the aid of an assistant only. Time, 44 minutes.

THE COLLISION IN THE EAST RIVER.

The Board of Directors of the New-York and Brooklyn Ferry Company met yesterday afternoon to investigate the circumstances of the collision between the ferry-boat Superior and the schooner J. W. Houston, which occurred early Sunday morning, by which accident three men were injured. George Tuttle, the pilot of the ferry-boat, admitted being but 100 feet from Pier No. 52 when he sighted the schooner coming under full sail from the slip, which was hidden by a large bark. He also admitted that he rang the bell to go ahead rapidly and gave danger signals. Mr. George Prindle, of No. 13 Second-street, Williamsburg, corroborated the statement of Pilot Tuttle; thought the accident unavoidable, but believed that had the schooner lowered its jib the collision might have been avoided. Capt. Ambrose Conway and the crew of the schooner said that the vessel had not obtained headway, only from the ebb tide, as the wind was light; that the pilot of the ferry-boat must have seen that the schooner had her sails fully set, although not filled. The mistake, in his opinion, was that the pilot of the ferry-boat sent her ahead instead of backing her, and he declared that lack of judgment or recklessness only caused the collision, as sailing craft always have the right of way.

ONE OF MR. TILDEN'S FRIENDS.

Patrick J. Ryan, who says he is a printer, and lives at No. 190 Henry-street, was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail, by Justice Duffy, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of stealing two overcoats, valued at $150, belonging to Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, from his residence at No. 20 Gramercy Park, on the 25th of January last. Justice Duffy recognized in Ryan an old offender. It was said from the bench that Ryan made such good use of his accomplishments while Tilden was at Albany that he frequently was invited to ride out with the Governor. Previous to the reception tendered to ex-Gov. Hendricks by the New-York Democracy a year ago, Ryan went about representing himself to be a newspaper man engaged in getting up the reception. He rendered the treasurership of the finance committee by turns to Justice Duffy, Algernon S. Sullivan, and others. Ryan subsequently went about collecting money for the evening's expenses, and received hundreds of dollars. Justice Duffy, Algernon S. Sullivan, and others giving him $20 each.

CUSTOMS ENTRIES OATHS.

It does not seem to be generally known among merchants that under a recent order of the Secretary of the Treasury importers and consignees may now swear to their invoices before entering them at the Custom-house. Formerly it was the custom to take the oath only after the entry had been perfected at the desk. Under the new system this caused much annoyance and delay, a merchant being obliged to wait in line sometimes for an hour or more in order to make the necessary affidavit, and if any defect were found in the papers, and they were thrown out for correction, the time of waiting was greatly prolonged, as the person presenting them was compelled to take his turn over again at the end of the line. This is now done away with, and there seems no further reason why the new system should not work satisfactorily in any way.

ILLNESS OF COL. JAMES R. HITCHCOCK.

Col. James R. Hitchcock, commander of the Ninth Regiment, has been seriously ill since last November. At various times he has rallied and inspired his friends with hopes of his ultimate recovery. About four weeks since, however, he became totally blind, and the doctor think that even should his life be spared, his eyesight will be gone, and his mind will be somewhat impaired. On Monday his physician—Dr. Roof—remained with him all night, momentarily expecting his death. Yesterday, however, he was better and more rational than he had been for several weeks.

THE AQUARIUM'S NEW MONKEYS.

The Aquarium is the proud possessor of five more missing links—five little orang outangs, that sit and play with the spectators all day long. They are so much like little men that with a Tammany ticket in their hands, and before a board of Tammany inspectors, they would be allowed to vote without question. They are Democrats, beyond doubt, for they wipe their noses with the backs of their hands. No finer specimens of the monkey tribe have ever been brought to this country.

DISPOSING OF HER CHILD.

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A VERDICT IN THE MAGENTA CASE.

THE CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE VESSEL, THEIR SUPERINTENDENT, UNITED STATES INSPECTOR BLAKE, AND THE ENGINEER OF THE MAGENTA DECLARED GUILTY OF NEGLECT.

Coroner Feeney, of Sing Sing, concluded the inquest in the Magenta explosion matter at 9 o'clock on Monday night, and after three hours' deliberation the jury rendered the following verdict:

The jury find that Stephen Wright and Alfred Reynolds were instantly killed by the explosion of the steam chimney of the steamer Magenta on the morning of March 23, 1878, which explosion took place soon after the left Sing Sing dock and opposite to Scarborough; and that Richard Lowe, William Fleming, Ira W. Bailey, and William Powers subsequently died by reason of scalds and other injuries received by said explosion; and the jury further find that the steamer Magenta, at the time she was placed upon the route between Haverstraw and New-York, viz.: on the 9th day of March, 1878, and upon which said route she has since remained at the time of the explosion, was entirely unfit and unsafe to carry passengers by reason of the iron of the steam chimneys being worn out—the part where the rupture took place, and other portions of the steam chimneys being less than 1-16 of an inch in thickness; and the jury are of the opinion that the Stephens & Condit Transportation Company, of Newark, N. J., and their Superintending Engineer, Frank Willery, are guilty of neglect in having chartered the steamer Magenta without first ascertaining her true condition by a more thorough examination of her steam chimneys; and we further find that Stephen C. Blake, United States Local Inspector of Steam Vessels, was guilty of neglect in not having in his examination of the steam chimneys of the Magenta in June, 1877, made a more complete inspection of the same; and we further find that Ephraim Hotaling, the engineer of the steamer Magenta, in not thoroughly examining the boiler and chimneys of the boat on taking his position as such engineer, failed to perform the duties devolving upon him, and was guilty of a neglect of duty as an engineer. J. Holly Platt, foreman; R. G. Tompkins, W. F. Egan, Casper C. Childs, Jr., James Brown, John Chadesayne, John W. Foster, L. Chapin, Eugene Hall.

MATTERS OF YACHTING INTEREST.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE NEW-YORK BAY REGATTA—THE COURSE DECIDED UPON—A CATAMARAN RACE.

A meeting of the committee having charge of the preliminary arrangements for the first union regatta for open boats in New-York Bay, June 27, was held last evening at the Hoffman House, ex-Commodore Nobles in the chair. The Chairman reported that he had completed the contract for the steamboat Fort Lee to be used as a committee boat on the day of the regatta. The contract was ratified by the committee. Mr. John M. Sawyer, from the Committee on Course, presented a diagram on which was mapped out three or four different courses for the race. The course finally decided upon is as follows: Starting from an imaginary line between two stake-boats anchored off Hunt's Dock, Long Island shore, thence around Channel Buoy, off Robbins' Reef, thence around a stake-boat in Gravesend Bay, opposite the Bath Hotel, three-quarters of a mile off shore, and thence to the home stake-boat and repeat, making 20 nautical miles, for the first three classes, and from the same point of departure to and around Robbins' Reef Buoy, thence around a stake-boat anchored below Owl's Head, one-half mile above Fort Lafayette, and thence to home stake-boat, and repeat, making 15 nautical miles, for boats of the fourth class. The committee continued to take into consideration the providing of a class for catamarans, reported in favor of the proposition, and the report was adopted. It was also decided that the time allowance for catamarans shall be on the basis of one and one-half minutes to the foot on a 20-mile race, and that the measurement shall be on the water line, same as in open boats. The course for catamarans will be the same as that sailed over by the first, second, and third classes, and they will sail under the same regulations as those adopted for the open boats. It was decided that all the boats sailing in the fourth class shall be centrigged and restricted to mainsail only. The committee adjourned to meet again on Tuesday evening next at the same place.

The first yacht race of the season came off yesterday afternoon, from the foot of Court-street, Brooklyn, between Mr. Frederick Hugh's catamaran Tarantilla and Mr. Latham Fish's catamaran John Gilpin. Both these boats were built at Bristol, R. L., by Mr. Herreshoff, and are of the same model and similar in all respects. The race was started at 3h. 32m., and the course was from the starting point off the Erie Basin, to and around Fort Hamilton, a distance of six miles, and return, making a race of 12 miles. The wind was blowing fresh from the south-east, and the tide was the last of the ebb. Both yachts got under way together, and ran almost side by side until near the finish, when the Tarantilla passed her competitor, and won the race by about a length. The owner of each yacht sailed his own boat with the aid of an assistant only. Time, 44 minutes.

THE COLLISION IN THE EAST RIVER.

The Board of Directors of the New-York and Brooklyn Ferry Company met yesterday afternoon to investigate the circumstances of the collision between the ferry-boat Superior and the schooner J. W. Houston, which occurred early Sunday morning, by which accident three men were injured. George Tuttle, the pilot of the ferry-boat, admitted being but 100 feet from Pier No. 52 when he sighted the schooner coming under full sail from the slip, which was hidden by a large bark. He also admitted that he rang the bell to go ahead rapidly and gave danger signals. Mr. George Prindle, of No. 13 Second-street, Williamsburg, corroborated the statement of Pilot Tuttle; thought the accident unavoidable, but believed that had the schooner lowered its jib the collision might have been avoided. Capt. Ambrose Conway and the crew of the schooner said that the vessel had not obtained headway, only from the ebb tide, as the wind was light; that the pilot of the ferry-boat must have seen that the schooner had her sails fully set, although not filled. The mistake, in his opinion, was that the pilot of the ferry-boat sent her ahead instead of backing her, and he declared that lack of judgment or recklessness only caused the collision, as sailing craft always have the right of way.

ONE OF MR. TILDEN'S FRIENDS.

Patrick J. Ryan, who says he is a printer, and lives at No. 190 Henry-street, was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail, by Justice Duffy, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of stealing two overcoats, valued at $150, belonging to Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, from his residence at No. 20 Gramercy Park, on the 25th of January last. Justice Duffy recognized in Ryan an old offender. It was said from the bench that Ryan made such good use of his accomplishments while Tilden was at Albany that he frequently was invited to ride out with the Governor. Previous to the reception tendered to ex-Gov. Hendricks by the New-York Democracy a year ago, Ryan went about representing himself to be a newspaper man engaged in getting up the reception. He rendered the treasurership of the finance committee by turns to Justice Duffy, Algernon S. Sullivan, and others. Ryan subsequently went about collecting money for the evening's expenses, and received hundreds of dollars. Justice Duffy, Algernon S. Sullivan, and others giving him $20 each.

CUSTOMS ENTRIES OATHS.

It does not seem to be generally known among merchants that under a recent order of the Secretary of the Treasury importers and consignees may now swear to their invoices before entering them at the Custom-house. Formerly it was the custom to take the oath only after the entry had been perfected at the desk. Under the new system this caused much annoyance and delay, a merchant being obliged to wait in line sometimes for an hour or more in order to make the necessary affidavit, and if any defect were found in the papers, and they were thrown out for correction, the time of waiting was greatly prolonged, as the person presenting them was compelled to take his turn over again at the end of the line. This is now done away with, and there seems no further reason why the new system should not work satisfactorily in any way.

ILLNESS OF COL. JAMES R. HITCHCOCK.

Col. James R. Hitchcock, commander of the Ninth Regiment, has been seriously ill since last November. At various times he has rallied and inspired his friends with hopes of his ultimate recovery. About four weeks since, however, he became totally blind, and the doctor think that even should his life be spared, his eyesight will be gone, and his mind will be somewhat impaired. On Monday his physician—Dr. Roof—remained with him all night, momentarily expecting his death. Yesterday, however, he was better and more rational than he had been for several weeks.

THE AQUARIUM'S NEW MONKEYS.

The Aquarium is the proud possessor of five more missing links—five little orang outangs, that sit and play with the spectators all day long. They are so much like little men that with a Tammany ticket in their hands, and before a board of Tammany inspectors, they would be allowed to vote without question. They are Democrats, beyond doubt, for they wipe their noses with the backs of their hands. No finer specimens of the monkey tribe have ever been brought to this country.

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CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Customs officials seized 10 packages of smuggled stuff yesterday on the steamship Hermann from Bremen.

A lecture on the "Yo Semite Valley" was delivered at the Cooper Institute last evening by Rev. Dr. O. H. Tiffany.

John G. Lamberson, of No. 302 West Forty-sixth-street, died suddenly yesterday afternoon in his office at No. 235 Broadway.

The members of the Cotton Exchange decided yesterday by over two-thirds majority to observe Good Friday and the following Saturday as holidays.

Resolutions eulogizing the memory of the late Judge Johnson, of the United States Circuit Court, were adopted at the meeting of the Bar Association last evening.

The foreman in the service of the Street-cleaning Bureau was informed yesterday that they would be transferred from the districts which they have control of to-day.

Luther Redfield, the defaulting President of the Tarrytown National Bank, who was arrested in Chicago on Saturday, will reach this City and be arraigned before United States Commissioner Osborn, for examination, this morning.

The schooner S. C. Noyes, which arrived from San Blas yesterday, saw a one topmast schooner of American build ashore on Colorado Reef on the 27th of March. She appeared to have been entirely stripped of her sails and rigging.

Charges of conduct unbecoming an officer are being prepared against Capt. Copeland, of the Thirteenth Precinct Police. The allegations of improper conduct are based upon a series of entries in the Police Blotter and the bickerings the Police station which, it is claimed, are false.

At the anniversary meeting of the New-York Genealogical and Biographical Society, to be held in the chapel of the Collegiate Church, corner Twenty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue, to-morrow evening, Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D., will deliver an address entitled "Life and its Record in this Generation."

New candidates are constantly looming up for the vacant Wardenship of the Tombs. It is said that the Controller wishes to have Martin J. Keese, a Deputy Sheriff, appointed to the position, and that Judge Donohue and others are desirous of having it filled by Mr. William Johnson. The matter is now before the Commissioners of Charities.

The Captain of the schooner Paugussett, which collided with the Yankee Doodle off Barnegat, made a statement yesterday, in which he says that the master of the latter vessel admitted to him after the collision that the accident was caused by the Yankee Doodle's attempting to cross the Paugussett's bow, when she had not sufficient time in which to do so.

The Women's Hotel was again thrown open to the public for inspection yesterday, that is, to those who had tickets, and hundreds of persons took advantage of the opportunity to examine the appointments of the palatial hostelry. The visitors were mostly ladies, who lingered as long as good taste would permit to admire the elegant apartments of their sex's hotel.

Mme. Rallings, whose valuable Spring millinery importations were recently seized by Capt. Brackett's force, paid the appraised duties on two cases of goods yesterday morning, and having by permission of the court filed a bond for the full amount of penalties likely to accrue to the Government from the trial of her case, now in progress, was allowed yesterday afternoon to remove the articles from the seizure-room to her warerooms for exhibition and sale.

Superintendent Walling yesterday received a letter from Daniel Moore, Master of the Cincinnati, Louisville and New-Orleans passenger steamer Robert Mitchell, stating that John R. Graham, a printer from this City, had died on board the steamer on Thursday last, and that the trunk and other effects of the deceased were in his possession. Edward Miller, Secretary of the Louisville and New-Orleans Packet Company, Cincinnati, will furnish deceased's friends further information.

Owing to the uncertainty caused by the tariff legislation in Congress, importations have largely fallen off, and Solomon Spitzer, the contractor for labor to the Customs weighers, has been making satisfactory profits. Mr. Spitzer wanted recently to contract for weighing exports also, but the Government learning that he was obtaining labor at 25 cents per hour on his imports contract, did not see fit to consent to the change, and Mr. Spitzer was rejected his offer. The Government rate for labor is now, consequently, 25 cents an hour, instead of 40 cents an hour, as formerly.

BROOKLYN.

There is a balance in the City Treasury of $1,262,637 38.

The forty-ninth and fiftieth strands of the East River Bridge cables were completed yesterday.

Rev. William J. Lane, Pastor of St. Anthony's Church, Greenpoint, will lecture on "St. Vincent de Paul, the Apostle of Charity," on Easter S

The New-York Times.

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REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CAUCUS.

MEETING GATHERING OF SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES—CONKLING, BLAINE, AND BUTLER AMONG THE UNEXPLAINED ABSENTEES—ELECTION OF A NEW CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE—DEBATE ON A PROPOSITION TO ASK THE RESCINDING OF THE PRESIDENT'S CIVIL SERVICE ORDER—THE MATTER REFERRED TO THE NEW COMMITTEE—GENERAL SATISFACTION WITH THE MEETING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—What was, all things considered, the most important Republican caucus held in Washington this Winter, came together to-night at the call of the Congressional Committee. The caucus was a joint one of both houses, and was attended by 118 Representatives and 23 Senators. Nearly every prominent Republican here was present, the only notable absentees being Senators Conkling, Blaine, Christiancy, and Hamlin, and Gen. Butler, of Massachusetts. Mr. Hamlin is out of town, and why the others named did not meet with their party is not known. Stanley Matthews came late, but he came nevertheless, and somewhat to the surprise of many of those present. Mr. Hale, the Chairman of the Congressional Committee of the last Congress, called the meeting to order, and, on motion of Senator Anthony, was continued as presiding officer. Mr. Conger was elected Secretary without opposition. On taking the chair, Mr. Hale stated that the object of the meeting was the election of a new Congressional Committee to act on behalf of the Republican Party, and for the consideration of such other matters as might be deemed of interest to the party and its organization. Immediately upon this announcement Gen. Garfield moved that each State nominate a member to represent it upon the committee, and the motion being adopted without debate, the several delegations represented separated and selected their men in the usual way. Following is a list of the new committee chosen:

Maine—Representative EUGENE HALE.
New-Hampshire—Senator E. H. ROLLINS.
Massachusetts—Representative W. W. CRAPO.
Rhode Island—Senator BURNSIDE.
Connecticut—Representative WAIT.
New-York—Representative FRANK HISCOCK.
New-Jersey—Representative CLEMENT H. SINNICKSON.
Pennsylvania—Representative JACOB M. CAMPBELL.
Virginia—Representative JOSEPH JORGENSEN.
North Carolina—Representative CURTIS H. BROGDEN.
South Carolina—Representative JOSEPH H. RAINEY.
Alabama—Senator GEORGE E. SPENCER.
Mississippi—Senator BLANCHE K. BRUCE.
Louisiana—Senator WILLIAM PITT KELLOGG.
Ohio—Representative CHARLES FOSTER.
Tennessee—Representative J. M. THORNBURGH.
Illinois—Senator RICHARD J. OGLESBY.
Indiana—Representative LEONIDAS SEXTON.
Missouri—Representative HENRY M. POLLARD.
Arkansas—Senator STEPHEN W. DORSEY.
Michigan—Representative J. A. BURNELL.
Florida—Representative HORATIO BISBEE, Jr.
Iowa—Senator WILLIAM B. ALLISON.
Wisconsin—Senator ANGUS CAMERON.
California—Representative H. F. PAGE.
Minnesota—Representative MARK H. DUNNELL
Oregon—Senator JOHN H. MITCHELL.
Kansas—Representative WM. A. PHILLIPS.
Nevada—Senator JOHN P. JONES.
Nebraska—Senator ALGERNON S. PADDOCK.
Colorado—Senator JEROME B. CHAFFEE.
New-Mexico—Delegate TRINIDAD ROMERO.
Washington Territory—Delegate ORANGE JACOBS.
Dakota Territory—Delegate JEFFERSON P. KIDDER.
Wyoming Territory—Delegate WILLIAM W. CORLETT.

When this preliminary routine business had been disposed of, the meeting settled down to what proved to be the most interesting portion of the proceedings. Senator Sargent was the first to obtain the floor, and introduced the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The restoration of the Democratic Party to power would be a great national calamity, to avert which all patriotic citizens should put forth their best efforts; and

Whereas, Thousands of Republican officials throughout the country are under orders from the President of the United States to abstain from participation in some of the necessary political work of the campaign; be it

Resolved, That the Republicans of the two houses of Congress do earnestly urge the President to rescind his order forbidding the attendance of officials in the executive branch of the civil service at preliminary meetings, caucuses, and conventions of a political character, and their services upon political committees.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the President.

The reading of the resolutions called out a slight manifestation of approbation in some quarters, and of disapproval in others, and then Senator Sargent proceeded to support them. In a speech of about 15 minutes' duration he described the effects upon the party of the President's famous order, showing that the organization had been entirely broken up in several States, and setting forth that the most efficient party workers had in many instances been prevented from doing anything for the cause they were so anxious and able to advance, and that the effect of all this had been to discourage men who had been leaders in the party from doing anything in the interest of its continuance in power. Further, the speaker declared that the President could not have dealt his party a more destructive blow than he did in promulgating the order in question. Alluding to its origin and the original purpose which it was intended to serve, the speaker intimated that it was suggested by New-York politicians, not for the good of the civil service, but for personal reasons and to defeat political opponents. It could not be enforced, he declared, and challenged the meeting to mention a single case in which an official who was bold enough to violate it had been dismissed for such action. When these facts were considered the order could only be regarded as so much buncombe. If the President had ever meant to enforce it, he must have been frightened out of doing so when he realized for what purpose his advisers had induced him to issue it and when he saw the effect it was having and would have upon the party. Continuing, Mr Sargent said that the President had stated that the object of his order had been simply to keep office-holders at their work, and prevent them from meddling in politics and political movements that did not concern them. This might be so, but the result had certainly been a different one.

Senator Edmunds followed Mr. Sargent, and opposed the resolution upon the ground that it was not the proper way to accomplish the object desired. He thought it would be better to select a small committee to visit the President and discuss the matter in a direct and candid manner with him, and he believed the President would give such a committee a patient and thoughtful hearing. He did not think the President would act upon such a resolution, as he had signified in an unmistakable manner that he did not desire anything bordering upon dictation from members of Congress.

Senator Teller supported the views presented by Mr. Sargent, and a short colloquy occurred between him and Mr. Edmunds with regard to privileges of Congressmen in their communications with the Executive. Mr. Edmunds stated that Congressmen were at liberty to make any suggestion to the President, but he was not bound to listen to them.

Representative Williams, of Wisconsin, opposed the resolution because he was apprehensive that it would widen the breach between the President and the Republicans in Congress.

In reply to these speeches Senator Sargent stated that the President had repeatedly assured Republicans of his ability and willingness to assist the Republican Party, and that he was in earnest sympathy with it. He did not think there should be any hesitation about asking the President to do what was proposed by the resolution.

While agreeing with Senator Edmunds, Mr. Conger said the President's order had done great damage to the Republican organization, but he did not believe that damage could be repaired, or that a rescision of the order could be secured by the passage of the resolution. He wanted to meet the President in a candid manner upon all differences. He believed the President intended to do what was right. He was convinced of the wisdom of his own course, and the only proper way to deal with him was to make an honest effort to show him that he was in error.

Representative Keifer, of Ohio, earnestly defended the President. He contended that Mr. Hayes was prepared to do everything that was proper and right to advance the interests of the Republican Party, but he should be approached in a proper manner. The President had positive notions in regard to his rights and duties, and if Republicans in Congress desired him to work harmoniously with them they must show respect for his convictions and not attempt to interfere with his prerogatives. He predicted that the President would be found active and earnest whenever the interests of the Republican Party were concerned.

Senator Edmunds then moved that the Sargent resolution be referred to the new Congressional Committee, to act upon as they thought best, and that they be instructed not only to consult with the President about the matter under discussion, but in regard to all matters of party interest.

The motion was adopted without opposition, and then Mr. Price, of Iowa, offered a resolution which gives the Congressional committee power to appoint a standing committee of 11, composed of Senators and Representatives, to consult regarding the course which the party, as such, should take upon legislation pending in Congress. This also was adopted, and then, at a late hour, the caucus adjourned. Its action is on the whole regarded as a victory for the more conservative wing of the party, and the harmony and good feeling which prevailed is generally taken as promising the best results. The committee appointed seems to give universal satisfaction, though the Cameron element in the Pennsylvania delegation is said to be dissatisfied with the selection of Gen. Campbell, who is not regarded as one of the Senator's henchmen.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

THE RUN FOR THE GREAT NORTHAMPTONSHIRE STAKES—PRINCE GEORGE THE WINNER.

LONDON, April 10.—The race for the Great Northamptonshire Stakes took place at Northampton-shire to-day, and brought out 10 starters. Mr. W. S. Crawford's Prince George was the winner. Mr. Acton's Playfair was second, and Mr. M. Dawson's Il Gladiatore third. The last betting was four to one against Prince George, six to one against Playfair, and twelve to one against Il Gladiatore. Following is the summary:

THE GREAT NORTHAMPTONSHIRE STAKES of 300 sovereigns, added to a handicap sweepstakes of 20 sovereigns each, 15 sovereigns forfeit; entrance 3 sovereigns, to be the only liability if forfeit be declared by noon on Tuesday, Feb. 5; about two miles. (64 subscribers, 30 of whom declared forfeit.)

Mr. W. S. Crawford's b. h. Prince George, by Toxophilite, out of Royal George's dam, by Y. Melbourne, 5 years, 111 pounds.....1
Mr. Acton's ch. c. Playfair, by Lecturer, dam by King Tom, grandam by Sians, out of Letitia, by Sir Hercules. 4 years, 97 pounds.....2
Mr. M. Dawson's b. c. Il Gladiatore, by Gladiateur, out of Scottish Queen, 4 years, 101 pounds.....3

FRESH MILK FROM DELAWARE COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RONDOUT, N. Y., April 10.—The steamer William Cook now makes daily trips from this port to New-York with milk sent by Thomas Correll & Co., of the Wallkill Valley and Ulster and Delaware Railroads. She leaves here every afternoon at 6 o'clock, with only milk for freight, runs through without stopping, and arrives in the City at 2 o'clock in the morning. She starts on her return at 10 o'clock A. M. The steamer has now been in the milk-carrying trade for eight days, and the returns show a progressive increase. On the first trip she received 180 cans from the Wallkill Valley Railroad, and 40 cans from the Ulster and Delaware Railroad. There has been an increase of several cans each day, and last night she took out 280 cans. The increase is mainly on the Ulster and Delaware Railroad, and the farmers in Delaware are reported to be going into the business rapidly.

THE LATE ELECTIONS IN MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., April 10.—More complete returns of last week's election indicate that both of the constitutional amendments submitted were rejected. One of them was a purely formal matter, and not open to the least objection, but the indications are that it has been defeated by a large majority. In 31 of the most popular counties, which last year elected 380 Republican, 245 Democrat, and 20 Greenback Supervisors, the result last week, as unofficially reported, was 264 Republicans, 200 Democrats, and 169 Nationals or Greenbackers. The eight counties in which the Nationals scored their most complete victories gave Mr. Hayes over 11,500 majority.

NO CORN-TAX FOR CANADA.

OTTAWA, April 10.—In the House of Commons to-day a resolution proposing to tax corn and oats was voted down—yeas 54, nays 104. In the Senate Mr. Scott, referring to the threatened Indian troubles in the North-west, stated that the law prohibiting the killing of buffalo by half-breeds had been relaxed, and half-breeds were now put on an equality with Indians, and can kill buffalo when they require to do so. The Government were in constant communication with the mounted Police, and there was not the least possible cause for apprehending a hostile alliance between the Blackfeet and Sioux.

GERMAN IN THE SCHOOLS.

ST. LOUIS, April 10.—The question as to whether the German language shall continue to be taught in the public schools here, which has agitated this community and been the subject of much discussion in the newspapers for some time past, was settled for the present by the Board of Public School Directors last night. They held a very late session, and finally, after taking two or three test votes, which were favorable to German, adopted the majority report of the committee having the matter in charge, which favored retaining German, music, drawing, and the kindergartens.

THE INDIANAPOLIS FORGERIES.

BOSTON, April 10.—It is now believed that the forgeries of Joseph W. Bugbee are more extensive than at first reported. Notes are continually going to protest, and until facts regarding their genuineness can be obtained the actual condition of the affairs of the firm cannot be learned. There is but little doubt in the minds of the legal advisers of the firm that Bugbee has not confessed to all the forgeries, and there seems to be an impression that nearly all of the $229,000 in notes held by Boston banks are in some way compromised.

EASTERN COMPLICATIONS.

THE RUSSIAN REPLY TO ENGLAND.

ITS PACIFIC TONE INDICATIVE OF A DISPOSITION TO REMOVE THE DIFFICULTY OF NEGOTIATION — A CONGRESS OF THE POWERS HELD TO BE THE ONLY COMPETENT AGENCY.

LONDON, April 10.—The pacific and argumentative tone of the Russian reply to Lord Salisbury's circular is recognized with satisfaction by the London morning papers as indicating the purpose and giving the hope of finding an arrangement by negotiation. The *Times*, while doing justice to the spirit by which it presumes Prince Gortschakoff's arguments are dictated, maintains that whatever their value, a congress of the powers alone is competent to determine their validity. It says: "It is not for this country nor Austria to decide the matter from its own point of view, and still less is this the province of Russia. Probably every power could make out a strong case for its own interests, but no power is adequate to judge of the manner in which other interests are affected, and we claim that both Lord Salisbury's and Prince Gortschakoff's circular should be submitted to the judgment of Europe."

LONDON, April 11.—The *Agence Russe* states that a short circular accompanying Prince Gortschakoff's reply invites England to formulate her proposals.

The *Times'* Vienna correspondent remarks that this seems to point to an intention of trying to come to a separate understanding with England, as was attempted with Austria.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says the attempts at mediation seem to have made it probable that the powers will only consent to participate in the revision of the Treaty of San Stefano on the same condition as demanded by England.

The Berlin *Post* says Austrian agents have informed their Government that Russia has promised Bosnia to Servia in the event of the renewal of hostilities. This news has produced a bad impression at Vienna.

The *Daily Telegraph's* Vienna dispatch says Austria seems to consider Prince Gortschakoff's answer satisfactory, and thinks England can exact no further assurance than therein contained previous to the congress.

EFFECT OF THE ENGLISH DEBATE.

THE PERSISTENCE OF SIR WILFRID LAWSON REGRETTED—MISCHIEVOUS CONCLUSIONS LIKELY TO BE DRAWN FROM THE 64 VOTES FOR HIS MOTION—IMPRESSIONS IN VIENNA — RUSSIAN HOLD ON ROUMANIA.

LONDON, April 10.—The *Times* of this morning says that it cannot but share Lord Hartington's regret that Sir Wilfrid Lawson was not content with the debate in Parliament without going to a division on his amendment. "The whole discussion," it says, "has materially tended to clear up the obscurities of a perilous situation, and it has certainly brought the prospect of peace nearer than before. But no practical inference can be drawn from the fact that 64 members of the House of Commons think that the present juncture is not a great emergency, while it is possible a good many erroneous and mischievous conclusions will be drawn from it both at home and abroad."

The debate has not had the same reassuring effect abroad, though the judgment founded on the telegraphic summaries thereof may be reversed on the receipt of the full text of the speeches. The speeches of Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury are thought at Vienna to point to the probability of war, and to hold out small hope of a congress, which is believed to be the only possible way of reaching a pacific solution. This supposed attitude of England is not approved at Vienna, because the Austrian Government has made no provision for the eventuality of a final failure of the congress project. It is said, however, that when the necessity of deciding is forced on Count Andrassy he will undoubtedly resist Russia's demands and make an alliance with England, provided he can carry the court party with him.

VIENNA, April 10.—The *Fremdenblatt* says: "Peace can only be maintained by Russia modifying the Treaty of San Stefano in conjunction with the other powers." The *Presse* considers that England has already gained a moral victory for herself and Europe.

LONDON, April 11.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs as follows: "The tone in official circles since the changes is attributed to the speeches made in the British Parliament, to the consequent alteration in the attitude of the Austrian Cabinet, and the apparent hesitation of Germany to act as mediator. It is believed in official circles that some of Lord Salisbury's remarks on Monday indicate an intention of going to war.

LORD DERBY'S SECRET REASONS.

THE UNEXPLAINED DETERMINATION OF THE GOVERNMENT THAT LED TO HIS WITHDRAWAL SUPPOSED TO BE TO FORCE AN ENTRANCE INTO THE BLACK SEA IN CERTAIN CONTINGENCIES.

LONDON, April 10.—Though it is generally considered here that the debate in Parliament on the address thanking the Queen for calling out the reserves has placed the Government's policy in a clearer light, Lord Derby's statement concerning the secret determinations of the Cabinet which led him to resign is the subject of much anxious curiosity. It is reported in the clubs that they are connected with orders already sent to Admiral Hornby, which are contingent on Russian movements near Constantinople. Russian officials of rank at Bucharest declare that they fully expect the English fleet to succeed in forcing its way into the Black Sea in the event of war. Hence their efforts to increase the facilities for land transport over lines not accessible to interruption from the fleet and as far distant as possible from the Austrian frontier. They have taken measures for constructing a military railway between Bolgrad, on the newly-completed Bender and Galatz line, and Ismail, and also a short line connecting Reni with the wharves on the Danube.

THE SITUATION ON THE BOSPHORUS.

A VISIT TO THE SULTAN FROM THE KHEDIVE—AHMED VEFYK'S HEALTH—DISEASE AMONG THE RUSSIANS—A RUSSIAN VIEW OF OPERATIONS IN THE EVENT OF WAR WITH ENGLAND—TURKISH NEUTRALITY IMPOSSIBLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 10.—The Khédive of Egypt will come to Constantinople in two weeks to pay his respects to the Sultan.

The health of Ahmed Vefyk Effendi, President of the Turkish Council of Ministers, has been re-established.

LONDON, April 10.—A dispatch from Pera states that 14,000 Russians are sick from San Stefano to Adrianople, nearly half of them with typhus, so that the Russian officers regard their position as very unsatisfactory.

A St. Petersburg letter in yesterday's Berlin *Norddeutsche Zeitung*, likely to come from an authorized source, says: "Turkey cannot be permitted to remain neutral in an Anglo-Russian war. If she allies herself with Russia, she will have to give up Constantinople as a pledge of her fidelity; if she sides with England, Constantinople, Gallipoli, Buyukdere, and the European shores of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles will be occupied by Russian troops at any trial. The Russian fortifications round Constantinople render the conquest of the city certain, and Russian torpedoes will soon teach the English vessels to keep at a distance lest a return to Besika Bay should be cut off."

This letter possibly was the foundation for the rumors circulating in the lobbies of the House of Commons last night that the Russians had made a formal demand to occupy Constantinople.

It is announced that a review of 20,000 Turkish troops will be held near Constantinople on Thursday.

It is stated that Hobart Pasha has obtained a short leave of absence for the purpose of visiting England.

LONDON, April 11.—A special to the *Standard*, dated Constantinople, Wednesday, states that the Grand Duke Nicholas continues to demand the forts on the Upper Bosphorus. Gen. Nelidoff will have an interview with the Sultan on the subject to-day. The Grand Duke has also demanded the immediate evacuation of Batoum, in accordance with the treaty, indicating that in the event of non-compliance complications may arise.

A special to the Vienna *Political Correspondence* from Constantinople states that Mr. Layard has succeeded in paralyzing for the present Russia's endeavors to obtain the friendship of the Porte.

In view of the hourly increasing tension of Anglo-Russian relations, the greatest importance is attached to a long interview Mr. Layard had on Monday with Reouf Pasha and Osman Pasha, who are paramount in military affairs.

A special to the *Daily News* from Constantinople says it is untrue that the Rusians have demanded Kavak and Buyukdere.

THE POSITION OF ROUMANIA.

AN EMBARRASSING SITUATION FOR THE PRINCIPALITY IN THE EVENT OF WAR.

LONDON, April 10.—With the contingency in view of an Anglo-Austrian alliance, Russia has taken a firm grip on Roumania, and should the Government attempt to resist her will the country would find itself in a most embarrassing position. Therefore, it is by no means certain that the final policy of Roumania will coincide fully with the present manifestations of popular feeling. Should the war be confined to England and Russia, Roumania can manage to escape serious consequences, but should Austria enter into action, the principality cannot avoid being crushed almost irreparably between the contending forces no matter which belligerent she chooses as an ally.

The Roumanian Government officially reaffirms the correctness of Prince Ghika's reports of his interviews with Prince Gortschakoff, when the latter used threatening language.

A special from Bucharest to the Vienna *Political Correspondence* reports that on Monday the advanced guards of the Seventh and Eleventh Russian Army Corps began to cross from Rustchuk to Giurgevo in order to occupy the line from Giurgevo to Bucharest. The Roumanian Government, in order to avoid alarming the public, denies that the occupation has commenced, but nevertheless it is an undoubted fact.

A Reuter telegram from Bucharest says: "Russian troops, especially artillery, have arrived at various places on the Roumanian bank of the Danube. They have entered Frestati and command the railway station at Giurgevo. They have also occupied important positions on the Nyashlov River."

In consequence of the urgent demands of Russia, M. Cogalniceano, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has asked Prince Charles to recall M. Baltchano, the Roumanian representative at Vienna.

In the Senate to-day Minister Cogalniceano refused to state what course the Government would take if Russia demanded the conclusion of a convention to secure the passage of her troops.

M. Stourdza complained that the absence of M. Bratiano, the Premier, prevented the Government from acting, although Russia was commencing her threatened occupation.

IRELAND, POLITICAL AND SOCIAL.

MR. BUTT RESIGNS THE HOME RULE LEADERSHIP—HIS PARTY INTRACTABLE — A SHOUTING MOB AT LORD LEITRIM'S FUNERAL—THE PEACE PRESERVATION ACT PROCLAIMED.

LONDON, April 11.—The *Standard* says Dr. Butt has announced that he cannot manage the Home Rule Party while in Dublin, and as he is unable to devote his whole time to Parliament, he must beg to be relieved from the responsibility of the leadership. It is understood that his resignation is due to the revival of the Obstructionist tactics. The Home Rule Parliamentary Committee is endeavoring to induce Dr. Butt to reconsider his determination. He is expected in London to-day, and his definite decision, therefore, will not be delayed.

The Earl of Leitrim was buried in St. Michael's Church, at Dublin, yesterday. A crowd of about 300 hissed, hooted, and cheered outside of the church.

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland has proclaimed the district comprising Lord Leitrim's Donegal estates under the Peace Preservation act.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE GERMAN REVENUE POLICY—RUMORED DEATH OF MARSHAL BAZAINE—DEATH OF A SPANISH STATESMAN—THE CHINESE FAMINE—THE UNIVERSITY BOAT-RACE—CARDINAL MANNING.

BERLIN, April 10.—The semi-official *Provincial Correspondence* publishes an "inspired" article declaring that Prince Bismarck is convinced of the benefits of a policy of reciprocity, involving moderate protection of native industry, and hopes to gain a firm majority in the Reichstag therefor.

PARIS, April 10.—An unconfirmed rumor is current that Ex-Marshal Bazaine is dead.

The *Moniteur* acknowledges that Gen. Borel, Minister of War, encounters so much opposition from the Left that he may be obliged to resign.

MADRID April 10.—Señor Martin de Herrera, formerly Minister of Justice, is dead.

LONDON, April 10.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegraph Company from Shanghai reports that the famine in the northern provinces of China is increasing.

The betting on the inter-University boat-race, which takes place on Saturday next, is 10 to 3 on Oxford. These odds are taken freely.

LONDON, April 11.—Cardinal Manning arrived in this city last night. He received a deputation, and, in response to their greeting, denied the various sensational reports concerning his doings in Rome, and said he had always been united with the majority of the Sacred College.

SUICIDE OF AN AGED BANKER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 10.—Mr. Charles Pardee, a banker of Skaneateles cut his throat with a razor yesterday. He was aged 82 years. He was supposed to be very wealthy, but a shrinkage of values and continued litigation brought on despondency, and undoubtedly caused him to take his life. He was the first white child born in the town. For 50 years he had been the leading citizen and financier of the village.

GREENBACK CONVENTION IN IOWA.

DES MOINES, April 10.—The Greenback National State Convention was held here to-day. Only about one-third of the counties in the State were represented. E. N. Gates was appointed Chairman. The platform adopted demands the unconditional repeal of the Resumption act, the monetization of silver, making it a full legal tender, that the coinage of silver be placed on the same footing with gold, and that Congress shall not authorize the issuance of interest-bearing bonds of any kind. The following tickets was nominated: For Secretary of State, M. Farnsworth; for Treasurer, M. L. Devine, and for Attorney-General, C. H. Jackson.

SEVERE STORM IN THE NORTH-WEST.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 10.—A heavy storm is raging along the line of the Dakota Division of the Northern Pacific Railroad. The cuts are drifted full of snow, and trains have been delayed for a half a day. Telegraph lines are down and news is meagre. This is the first interruption of travel on the road this Winter. The storm, which is composed of snow, rain, and wind, is moving south.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10.—D. O. Mills has tendered his resignation as President of the Bank of California, to take effect May 1. This action was necessitated by the pressure of private business. Vice-President William Alvord has been elected to the vacancy. Mr. Mills will continue in the Board of Directors.

A FORGER AND DEFAULTER.

NEARLY HALF A MILLION STOLEN.

LARGE OVERISSUE OF THE UNION MILLS' NOTES AT FALL RIVER—NAMES OF DIRECTORS FORGED ON INDORSED PAPER —CONFESSION OF S. A. CHACE, TREASURER OF THE COMPANY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, April 10.—The business community was startled to-day by the announcement that S. Angier Chace, Treasurer of the Union Mills, at Fall River, Mass., was a defaulter to the amount of nearly half a million dollars, and that the corporation had suspended. The Union Mills Company was formed in 1869, with a capital of $155,000, and has done a vast business, employing 500 operatives, and turning out 12,500,000 yards of print cloths annually. Its standing has hitherto been second to none of the great corporations in Fall River. The par value of the stock was $1,000, and has been in such demand that it has at times sold as high as $8,000 per share. The last sales, made a few months ago, realized between $3,000 and $4,000 per share. Mr. Chace has, until this exposure, been held in the highest estimation, and the utmost confidence has been reposed in him by the Directors of the corporation. A few days ago one of the Directors, while in a banking-house in this city, was informed that two notes of the corporation had gone to protest two months ago. The banker stated that it was doubtless owing to some carelessness on his [Chace's] part, as such cases of notes going to protest sometimes occur through neglect of attending to the matter. But the Director said, in rather an uneasy manner, that he didn't know about that. So far as appeared, there was an abundant supply of money to carry on the mills, and he certainly saw no reason for any such issue of corporation paper as was indicated by the fact of these notes going to protest. Acting upon the banker's advice, he immediately proceeded to the Treasurer's house, on returning to Fall River, and it appears that Mr. Chace made confession at once that he had made a large overissue of the company's notes. Astonished at this evidence of irregularity in a man who had been so trusted, the Director called upon his associates in the board and told his story.

As a result, last evening the Directors held a conference which lasted all the night. A cursory examination of the Treasurer's accounts was made, and this was sufficient to show that the Union Mills promissory notes had been oversissued to an amount between $400,000 and $500,000. Mr. Chace admitted this morning that he had forged the name of the corporation, issued bogus certificates, used the money for himself, forged the Directors' names on indorsed notes, and said that if sent to State Prison it would be merited, and he did not care how soon he went. The method adopted for the forgery was simple. Trusted entirely as he was by the Directors, he had full liberty as to the method of issuing the notes. Not the slightest check was put upon him, and he could simply issue them, indorse them, and dispose of them as he saw fit. It was not necessary that the name of even one of the Directors should appear upon the note, and so complete was the Treasurer's doings was virtually abandoned by the Directors. Until within a short time the notes of the corporation were held to a large amount by five banks in this city, viz.: the National Bank of Redemption, the New-England Trust Company, the Webster National, States National, and First National Banks. These have recently declined to receive the notes of the Union Mills, and it is believed that it was owing to their action that Mr. Chace found himself unable to meet the payment of the note which came back to Boston protested.

Matters are reported so bad in connection with the corporation, that parties here have been advised to inform their friends who are interested in the Union Mills, to give prompt attention to the matter. The mills were attached this morning when the defalcation became known, by Henry T. Paine, a Providence banker, but to what extent is not known. The last financial statement of the corporation showed property worth $690,836 50; quick assets of $226,782 37, and liabilities of $432,319 99, leaving a surplus of $435,298 88. According to these figures it will be seen that the liabilities of the company are largely in excess of the capital, which fact, according to the laws of Massachusetts, renders the officers and Directors individually liable for the debts of the corporation, so that the chances would seem to be that the creditors of the company are in danger of suffering any loss from the defalcation of the Treasurer, but that the principal loss will fall upon the stockholders. The Directors are John B. Anthony, President; Charles P. Dering, John Durfee, Foster H. Stafford, Elijah C. Kilburn, William Mason, and S. Angier Chace, the latter being the defaulting Treasurer. Mr. Chace resigned this morning, and the Treasurer of the Tecumseh Mills, Simeon B. Chace, was elected Treasurer of the corporation.

The defaulter was a Director of the Fall River Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Company, and the Fall River Gas Light Company, and also President of the Second National Bank, and the Five Cents Savings Bank. The latter institution, although believed to be perfectly sure, to day required 90 days' notice of withdrawals of deposits. Until within a few months Mr. Chace has been Treasurer of the Fall River Manufactory, the Directors of which believing that he had too many and great responsibilities, elected another man. Whether his defalcation will force the Union Mills corporation into bankruptcy cannot now be definitely predicted. In years past no corporation had a stronger credit. It has still a splendid property, including the new mill just erected, and ought to be amply able to meet all honest debts.

It is said that Mr. Chace a few days since borrowed $10,000 of H. B. Durfee, Treasurer of the Fall River Manufacturing Company, as a temporary loan, which must also be added to his other defalcations. Chace was a member of the House in 1865, and of the State Senate in 1867-8, is 58 years of age, and has been a resident of Fall River since 1822, was a member of the Central Baptist Church, and active in religious and benevolent movements. He enjoyed a high social position, having married a daughter of the late Dr. Nathan Durfee, of whose will he was one of the Executors.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Busey Block, at Urbana, Ill., was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Among the buildings destroyed was a banking-house, boot and shoe store, and printing-office. The loss on buildings and furniture is about $25,000, which is covered by an insurance of $23,000, divided as follows: Royal, $5,000; North British Mercantile, $5,000; Hartford, $8,000; Phœnix, of Brooklyn, $1,500; Phœnix, of Hartford, $3,000.

A large grain elevator at Bellevue, Ohio, owned by the Patrons of Husbandry, and leased to John Decker, was entirely destroyed by fire last night. The loss is estimated at $10,000 to $15,000. The building was insured for $4,000 in policies of $1,000 each in the Phenix, Home, Niagara, and Rhode Island Association. The grain was insured for $5,000 in policies of $1,000 each in the Home, of New-York, and Phenix, of Brooklyn.

A dispatch from Evanston, Ill., says the residence of Arthur Truesdale in that place was burned last Tuesday night. The loss is $9,000; insurance $5,000.

THE PORK-PACKING TRADE.

CINCINNATI, April 10.—The Cincinnati *Price Current's* twenty-ninth annual report of the pork packing in the West will be published to-morrow. The total number packed last Winter was 6,505,000 hogs; average net weight, 226 4-100 pounds; yield of lard, 38 61-100; cost per 100 pounds net, $4 99. Compared with last year, there is a gain of 1,404,000 in the number of hogs packed, 10 12-100 pounds in the average net weight, and 4 53-100 in the average yield of lard, and a decrease of 19 cents in the average cost per 100 pounds net. The total production of pork was 723,368 barrels, being an increase of 86,101 barrels. The number packed for the 12 months ending March 1, was 9,048,566 hogs. The Winter product of lard was 761,192 tierces, of which it is estimated that the visible supply in the West and the seaboard, including interior points, is 250,000 tierces, or 33 per cent. of the total. The winter product of cured meats was 980,000,000 pounds, of which there was at large cities in the interior and at the seaboard in the middle of March 388,000,000 pounds, or 40 per cent.

The report is elaborate in its presentation of the details of the season's business and the comparisons with previous years.

SEVENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS STOLEN.

DENVER, Col., April 10.—It is publicly announced here that H. A. McIntire, President of the First National Bank of Lake City, and Vice-President of the First National Bank of Colorado Springs, has absconded with $70,000. The first disclosures were made quite recently, and showed that McIntire had in the interim following the death of the late President of the bank at Colorado Springs, and before the vacancy was supplied, secured from the deposits of this bank between $30,000 and $40,000. In addition to this he has hypothecated stock of the two banks with which he was connected amounting to $25,000. It is feared that the effect upon the Lake City Bank will be irreparable, and that further disclosures will swell the estimate already made.

TRYING TO POISON A WITNESS.

THE EFFORT IN THE CAMDEN JAIL—HUNTER'S ATTEMPT TO BRIBE A PRISONER —THE STORY TOLD BY GEORGE ELLIS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—To-day George Ellis, the young man whom Benjamin Hunter endeavored to have poison Graham, the principal witness against him in the Armstrong murder in Camden, made the following affidavit: I was sentenced for 60 days for assault and battery, and have done some work about the Camden Jail for the Keeper; I have been taking up the meals to Hunter; one day he said to me, "Do you give this other man [Graham] the same to eat as I get?" I said I didn't know, but I asked the cook about it, and he said yes; I also told the keeper, Mr. Kennedy. On Tuesday, April 2, 1878, he managed to whisper, "Does Graham get the same victuals as I do?" I said yes. "You can make $200 out of me. You put strychnine in his coffee, and as soon as you've done it I'll give you the money." He said: "He thought he was smart blowing on me, but he wasn't so smart as he thought he was." "Judge" Ware was sweeping and moving about at the time I came down and told Kennedy and the Sheriff. The Sheriff told me to say to Hunter that I'd do it. That same evening I went up, and while the "Judge" was moving out some things in the room, Hunter said, "Will you do it if I show the money?" I told him I would, and he said, "Don't make a botch of it when you do it. Put enough of it in his coffee or his tea. I'll show you the money in the morning, or as soon as I can get my lawyer to get it for me." I had told him I had carried Graham his meals. I went up the next morning, and at dinner, and he said that he had not had a chance to get the money. On last Friday I went up, and Hollis, the keeper, went away for some cigars. Hunter was sitting there, and he did not say anything until I spoke to him. I said, "How about this thing? You have a chance and can work it up now." He said: "Shut up; somebody will hear you." I went to the door to satisfy him, and said that no one was coming, and I said: "Shall I do it in the "morning." "Oh, I was only joking." Hunter replied, I said that was not so, and after my looking to see if there was anybody coming, he said: "Graham acted dirty with me, and I never went back on a man in my life. You do the job and I'll give you the money. After Graham is dead you tell Scovel to come right up to me." On Saturday morning last I told him I was making my chance to do it, and he said that he had told Scovel to get him the $200 (two $100 notes.) He also said that Scovel knew what the money was for.

Ellis' time was out last Saturday, on which day he was released. The reason the project was abandoned by Ellis was, he says, because Hunter positively refused to pay the money until his counsel, Col. James Scovel, had brought him intelligence that Graham was dead. Hunter is as yet unaware that the scheme has been exposed, and to-night was in excellent humor, thinking that Graham would be dead, as the money was to be paid to-day.

THE COMING GRAIN CROPS.

LARGE INCREASE OF WHEAT ACREAGE IN THE NORTH-WESTERN STATES — OATS ABOUT THE SAME.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, April 10.—During the past two weeks the large grain operators, as is usual with them every season immediately after seeding, have made diligent inquiries relative to the amount of acreage of the various cereals sown throughout the North-west, and of the present and prospective conditions that have influence upon the crops. It is estimated that the increased wheat acreage over that of last year is at least 35 per cent. in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, and Northern Iowa, while in all the wheat growing districts south of the south line of Wisconsin the increase is even a much larger per cent. The acreage of oats is about the same as last year. There will be very much less barley sown. In every locality where Winter wheat is grown it now looks exceptionally well. The very early seeding assures, under the circumstances, a large crop of Spring wheat. There is nearly or quite 25 per cent. of last year's crop still in the hands of the farmers, and 60 per cent. is yet left in Wisconsin, 30 per cent. in Minnesota, 10 per cent. in Iowa and Illinois, 20 per cent. in Dakota, and 14 per cent. in Nebraska.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10.—The crop reports received this evening from all parts of the State are of the most favorable character, with a few exceptions. There is a prospect of abundant harvest in all quarters. The southern portion of the State, and the San Joaquin Valley, in which the crops failed last year, promise equally well with the northern valleys. In some localities there is complaint that early sown grain has grown so rank as to lodge, but this has not occurred to any material extent. The exceptions above referred to are the low bottoms in the Sacramento Valley, which were drowned out by the February floods, and tule islands in the delta of the Sacramento River, which are still flooded over the greater portion of their surface, and nothing more than late crops of vegetables can be expected there.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 11—1 A. M.—The storm centre last night in the North-west has moved north of Lake Superior. The barometer is highest, but falling, in New-England. Rain has generally fall

the position of Health Officer, in case a nomination is sent in to the Senate, is Dr. Austin Flint, Jr. Indeed, it has been stated that the Governor will insist upon Dr. Flint's nomination, and if he cannot be confirmed, no other name will be sent in. With regard to the office of Superintendent of Banks, now held by Mr. Lamb, it has been several times reported that the Governor was going to send in the name of Mr. Shaw, late United States Consul at Toronto. Whether the Governor has, or has not, had any such intention is not known, but it is quite likely that nominees for Health Officer and Superintendent of Banks will be sent in together if they are sent in at all.

ADVOCATING FREE CANALS.

DR. HAYES' ARGUMENTS IN SUPPORT OF HIS FREE CANAL RESOLUTIONS—NEW-YORK'S SUPREMACY THREATENED — STATISTICS SHOWING THE IMPORTANCE OF THE ABOLITION OF TOLLS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 10.—The afternoon session of the House was given up to the discussion of Dr. Hayes' free canal resolutions, and the event of the debate was the Doctor's own speech upon them. It was a carefully-prepared effort, the fruit of much thought and research among dry statistics; but Dr. Hayes was careful to avoid the mistake he made in his first speech upon the same subject, delivered in the House a few weeks ago. He read that, and the reading robbed it almost wholly of effect as an oration. His speech of to-day he had so thoroughly committed to memory that he was enabled to deliver it with as much freedom and force as if it had been extemporaneous, and it was only when giving figures that he referred to the paper before him. The speech of Mr. Hepburn, of St. Lawrence, made some time ago in reply to Dr. Hayes, appeared to have touched that gentleman in a sore spot, for a large portion of his speech to-day was an onslaught on St. Lawrence and some other counties, which draw from the State Treasury for school purposes more than they contribute to it by taxes. These portions of the speech were delivered with special emphasis and point. The House seemed to enjoy the attack greatly, and it was acknowledged on all hands that, whether the speech was calculated to make votes or not, as a speech it was a great success.

After quoting various statistics bearing on the canals in this and other States, Dr. Hayes proceeded to show the reason for the rapid advance of New-York over her sister States. He said in substance: "With her wonderful mineral and agricultural wealth Virginia failed to form connections beyond her borders. The great West was a 'sealed book' to her, while New-York, with her canal and no natural wealth whatever, rapidly increased her population and rushed forward into opulence and power with giant strides. In 1875 the population of the State of New-York was 4,705,208, being a gain of 702 per cent. since 1800, and in 1870 the population of Virginia, including West Virginia, was only 1,067,177, being a gain of less than 90 per cent. since 1800. These diverse results are due to a spirit of masterly inactivity' in the one case, and to a degree of energy and enterprise in the other. But I tell you that New-York is in danger of losing her supremacy, and will most assuredly do so unless there be exercised the greatest sagacity. The notable events in the history of our State have been, first, the construction of her canals; second, their enlargement, and the third assuredly will be, liberating them from the incubus of tolls. The management of our canals should have been such as was originally contemplated. While we had virtually a monopoly of the carrying trade, we should have made our canals yield a revenue sufficient to have paid off all the loans contracted in aid of their construction and enlargement, within the stipulated period of 20 years, and thus been prepared, without taxing the people, for a competition which the enterprise and energy of sister States was certain to force upon us. The census returns show that for the decade ending with 1860 the population of the States of New-York and Pennsylvania has increased in exactly the same ratio, but for the decade ending in 1870 the percentage of increase for Pennsylvania was over 21, and for New-York less than 13; or, taking he period from 1840 to 1870, it appears that Pennsylvania has gained 104 per cent. and New-York only 80! At this rate Pennsylvania, 18 years hence, will outrank New-York in population. The State census taken in New-York in 1875 shows that the percentage of increase for the five years was no greater proportionally than for the decade ending with 1870. This is one result of the competition; another, as it shall show, is a loss of trade in Western products. The total exports of grain from all United States ports to all foreign countries, was, in 1877, 141,166,166 bushels, and in 1876 125,959,601 bushels, being a gain of 69,816,435 bushels, an increase equal to nearly 125 per cent. This increase in the foreign export trade in vegetable food certainly ought to have had a perceptible and beneficial influence in the trade of this State; but how was it? The total movement in vegetable food by the trunk roads and canals connecting the West with the City of New-York, was, in 1877, 3,068,471 tons, and in 1876 3,216,942,000 tons, an actual loss of 98,471 tons, and notwithstanding there was a gain in exports equal to 125 per cent. The trade of our own State actually fell off 7 per cent. For 1877 the result was far from flattering. There was a gain of 125,867 tons in vegetable food, as compared with the previous year, but as compared with 1871 there was a gain of only 72,000 tons, or less than 7/10 of 1 per cent. Do not these facts prove that the constitutional restrictions in regard to our public works are insidiously working in the interest of our rivals, and are actually retarding the growth of the State, and repelling trade which naturally should flow to it?

"It is true that when our canals were projected the people were assured that ultimately they would pay the full costs of their construction, and that they never would be a source of taxation beyond their ability to return. They have already accomplished all that was promised. Grant that the people have paid in taxes, distributed through a period of 34 years, $35,000,000 for canal purposes, and that there is still a debt of $9,000,000 outstanding, these sums simply represent the interest paid and might have been realized from the business of the canals, but for a clause in the Constitution. But if the canals have not directly paid their full cost, they have in an indirect manner more than redeemed every pledge made for them. The Auditor informs us: That the cost of constructing all the canals amounts to $78,000,000; that the revenues have exceeded the cost of operating by $86,000,000, showing that the profit of operating has been $8,000,000 more than cost exclusive of interest; that the indirect benefits which have accrued to the State are the sums realized by the carriers, the warehouse men and the commission merchants, from the business of the canals during the last 40 years; that these sums aggregate $246,868,964, and that there are other collateral benefits which cannot be estimated; that since 1820 the aggregate valuation of the real and personal property in the State has increased $2,500,000,000, and that the population has increased nearly 3,400,000. Wonderful as these results really are, and as incredible as they may appear, they are as nothing compared with what may be realized in the future, if we will exercise ordinary sagacity.

"It may not generally be known, but it is nevertheless true, that of all the wheat, corn, oats, and rye produced in the States and Territories of the United States, more than 70 per cent. is grown north of the Ohio River. Pennsylvania produces 30 per cent. more grain than New-York, and consequently requires less than New-York for home consumption than New-York. The States bordering on the lakes of which the Erie Canal is the outlet, not including Pennsylvania and New-York, according to the Agricultural Bureau report of crops for 1875, (if this is not the latest published, it is the latest I can obtain, and I understand the crop returns for 1877 are even larger than for 1875,) from 31,874,475 acres sown to wheat, corn, oats, and rye, produced 819,055,000 bushels, while these other States, with direct rail connections with Lake Michigan, from 16,885,387 acres sown, produced 479,020,000 bushels, or a grand total production of 1,298,075,000. Add to this vast product, which is only a minimum of producing capacity, save only what is required for local consumption, would naturally flow to the water route and through our State if there was a demand equal to the supply.

Dr. Hayes then quoted voluminous statistics in support of his argument, and closed as follows: "I do not think it needful for me to say anything more in order to prove the correctness of the proposition which I first set out, that the canals of New-York State have been the origin and continuance of her wealth and prosperity. I ought, indeed, perhaps, to apologize for assuming that any one might seriously believe the contrary, since, otherwise, surely I would not had the idea not been suggested upon this floor that certain portions of the State, while receiving benefits from her Treasury, were really interfering with diversion of trade to the foreign City of Montreal. It cannot be denied, however, that certain counties have interests in some measure foreign to the State. The interests of some lie with Pennsylvania and her great manufacturing centres, the people of this continent, (Philadelphia,) while others lie with Canada and the great shipping mart of Montreal. But is it not possible that we can unite upon some middle ground, and all join hands for the glory of the Empire State? The counties that have been made prosperous by the canals immediately, have, indirectly, contributed to the prosperity of those counties lying remote from them. Yet are they not all bound together by a common idea, a common interest, and a common impulse, which is all expressed in the motto of the State, Excelsior?"

QUEER FRIENDS.

The Indianapolis *Herald* tells this story: "Dr. Fletcher's pet pig, Simon, escaped about 10 days ago, and neither hide nor hair of him could be found for three days. The children were inconsolable, and Pompey, the Doctor's faithful man-of-all-work, went up and down the earth in search of the missing pig. Suspicions of foul play were entertained. Finally the pig was found in company with a vagabond horse in the neighborhood of Fall Creek. Pompey undertook to arrest the pig, whereupon the horse laid back his ears and made a vicious charge upon him, which he only escaped by scaling a neighboring fence. For three hours he vainly tried to cajole the pig. Whenever he made a demonstration the old horse was up and a-coming. The two animals seemed to be on the most affectionate terms. Finally assistance was obtained and the pig captured. Once from under the horse's influence, Simon became quite docile, and went peaceably home, where there was great jubilation over the recovery."

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

EXCITEMENT IN ENGLAND.

RESIGNATION OF LORD DERBY—HOW IT WAS REGARDED BY THE PUBLIC—FRIENDSHIP FOR THE RUSSIAN MINISTER—PREPARATIONS FOR WAR—A CONVERSATION WITH A DIPLOMATIST.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, March 30, 1878.

Russia has lost her last friend in the English Cabinet. Lord Derby has resigned. Should England go to war and defeat Russia, history will hand Lord Derby down to posterity as a coward. If Russia puts England into serious difficulties, history will say Lord Derby was a prudent and careful statesman. Lord Derby tells the world that he entirely agrees with the Ministerial policy in declining to go to a congress in which Russia is to select what she shall put forward for discussion and what she shall withhold; that he is in accord with all the Cabinet has done in the past; but he objects to something they propose to do in the future, that something being the embodying of the reserve forces of the Empire and putting the country into a fighting attitude. Lord Derby still believes in the moral forces of England, and in the efficacy of dispatches. Furthermore, he has lately became so bewildered with the continuation of fair promises from Russia and foul performances that he is no longer quite certain of himself. It is no breach of private confidence also to tell you that for some months past Lord Derby has found it necessary, for his "particular complaint," to take an inordinate quantity of stimulants, which has tended to unnerve rather than to strengthen him for the arduous work of his office. In political circles he is regarded as another of Schouvaloff's victims. I have heretofore informed you with how much jealousy the visits of the Russian Ambassador to Lord Derby's house have been watched. The Foreign Secretary's doors have always been open to Count Schouvaloff. If Lord Derby happened to be engaged when the Count called, the mistress of the establishment was always to be seen, and the Count could wait until his Lordship had returned from Cabinet councils. There was not a thought or a fact that came before the Cabinet which Count Schouvaloff did not get hold of. He was Lord Derby's bosom friend. He looked into his heart as closely as Chillingworth pryed into the very soul of Dimsdale in *The Scarlet Letter*. He knew every move of the Cabinet. His telegrams to his most Christian master often anticipated the dispatches of the English Foreign Minister. All this was known to diplomatic society; distinguished Conservatives and eminent Liberals alike regretted it. The Earl's confidence was being abused, everybody said; and by a man notorious for his intrigues, his diplomatic insincerity, his miscellaneous amours, and his general disregard of what are called the higher and nobler virtues. Therefore, after the first rush of excitement, not to say panic, at the news of Lord Derby's resignation, there is a national sigh of relief that at last England has a unfied Cabinet. The fascinating influence of Count Schouvaloff in Cabinet circles here is a standing wonder. When Mr. Gladstone was Premier, and Lord Granville occupied the position which Lord Derby has resigned, Count Schouvaloff got on nearly as well with that astute Liberal statesman as he did with Derby. It was during the Khiva business that the present Russian Ambassador came with his drawing-room manners, his winning ways, and his unbounded promises of amity on the part of the Czar. When Lord Granville became a little uneasy about Khiva, Schouvaloff assured him that nothing was further from the Czar's intentions than an occupation and annexation of Khiva. His Imperial Majesty had given his positive assurances on that head, which Lord Granville was at liberty to repeat to Parliament, and which Mr. Gladstone's Minister did repeat in due course. And Russia took possession of Khiva. Such, however, is the sweet, innocent, and confiding manner of Count Schouvaloff that Lord Derby, the new chief at the Foreign Office, found no difficulty in believing him, in spite of tradition, and notwithstanding Khiva and that "massacre of the innocents" there, which must always be registered against the present Government of Russia. Count Schouvaloff assured Lord Derby that his master's mission was simply to give independence and peace to the Christian subjects of Turkey. The Czar only desired to do the work of Europe. His Majesty wished to be the instrument in the Divine Hand. He would not even approach Constantinople. The Czar himself should give this public assurance. The Czar did so accordingly. Annexation! His Imperial master had never thought of such a thing. Touch Asia! Not at all. The Czar was anxious to prove to England that the imperial visit not long since paid to London, was one of genuine friendship. He would not even approach a British interest. Lord Derby believed all this, and with Lord Carnarvon, and even Lord Salisbury himself, forced their faith upon the Cabinet. It was this helplessness that drew from John Bright, in the famous debate, "if you wanted to fight Russia why did you wait until she had beaten Turkey?" But we didn't want to fight, as the song has it, and so the Muscovite march went on. Count Schouvaloff reassured Lord Derby with a diplomatic picture of the treaty of peace, whatever it might be, interfering with no British interest, and being duly submitted to the great powers for ratification. Then followed the mystery of the armistice, the forward march after its signature, the frightful procession of dying Mussulmans to Constantinople, and the entrapping of Lord Derby into an undertaking not to land troops at Gallipoli. Still Schouvaloff played the English Minister, and held back the Cabinet with the assurance that no treaty would be considered complete without the assent of the powers, until at last Lord Derby found that he had permitted Russians literally to enter Constantinopole, to annex Armenia, and then, when at last he insisted upon the treaty being honorably submitted to a conference, Russia demurred. Checkmated with his eyes open, he refuses to accept defeat; and yet he shrinks from giving to his own refusal to enter a Congress on Russian terms the necessary support of military and naval strength. And so politically he dies, the victim of misplaced confidence and Russian diplomacy. The most curious fact in the history of Count Schouvaloff's wonderful influence in England is that any ordinary observer can see that he is only playing a game, and that the game is not England's. Moreover, the fact that he was once the head of the Russian Police (the most corrupt and tyrannical force in Christendom) ought to have prepared English Ministers to receive his "sacred word" with a considerable discount.

The coming war, in which England and Russia will be the chief combatants, may be postponed for some time; it may break out at any moment. That it is destined to come sooner or later, I have always maintained with unswerving persistency. Russia has a blind belief in Cæsarism, which has either to be hammered out of her, or permitted to prevail to the utter destruction of international treaty-honor and European liberty. It is the last effort of a giant despotism—not to use the harsher phrase of a brutal barbarism—to control the destinies of Christendom. The nation that holds Constantinopole rules the universe. That is an idea even older than Bonaparte; and directly or indirectly the Russians mean to possess that key to sovereignty and to power. England can never permit such an arrangement, and she never will; and the bitterest enemy of Great Britain must admit that the success and freedom of English rule in the East or elsewhere is better for liberty and civilization than the government of the Czar of all the Russias. Lord Derby has resigned because like the cat i' the adage he preferred to go on letting "I dare not" wait upon "I would." He wanted to defy Russia with a sword of faith. The Cabinet preferred the real thing. Lord Derby resigned. His successor is to be Lord Salisbury, whom Gen. Ignatieff distinguishes always with the title of "my friend Salisbury." While this statesman was at Constantinople he said Gen. Ignatieff were on good terms, and when the Earl came home it was thought he was too friendly with Russia. Indeed, his resignation as a member of the Cabinet was continually in men's mouths, and the wish was then father to the thought. But Lord Salisbury from the moment that Russia closed in upon Constantinople, while they were mystifying Europe with armistices and preliminary treaties, has been at one with his colleagues, though the *Times* considers his appointment to Lord Derby's place as a guarantee that no measures of mere hostility to Russia will be adopted. At the same time the fact that he stands by his colleagues at this crisis affords very strong evidence of the fact that English interests are gravely menaced.

"It is Russia," says the leading journal, "who has trespassed upon the forbearance of England, not England who has shown a lack of consideration for her. That consideration has now been strained to its utmost limits. But nothing but necessity would induce us to assert our rights by force, and a timely and temperate concession on the part of the Russian Cabinet would, without in the least degree compromising the interests of Russia, insure the peace of Europe." Next week Queen Victoria will, according to constitutional custom, having first communicated with Parliament, order the embodiment of her reserves. She will declare the Empire in danger or in some other words proclaim an emergency that calls for the support of her military as well as her naval forces, and in a few months the Continent will see what England can really do when she is in earnest. The Guildhall speech of Lord Beaconsfield, now nearly two years ago, comes back to the memory. It will not be one or two or three campaigns that will exhaust England. She is just as capable of fighting for a long time as she was during her 30 years or three score years and ten. Believe that civilization should have to stand aside while barbarism sets her iron heel upon the world's fair pastures, but the descendants of Clive and Pitt, and Marlborough and Nelson, of Wellington and Havelock, and the subjects of the gentlest and most magnanimous of English Queens are not going to be at the beck and call of St. Petersburg, whether the Czar is backed by Bismarck, or supported by a triple alliance of ten times the strength of the Northern powers. This is the feeling of England at this moment. The desire for peace has given rise to irritation at the keeping open of an ugly core; the magnanimity of waiting to have things settled by a congress has given rise to national indignation at what is regarded as a tyrannical and dishonest attempt to rob the conference of its fair and legitimate business. England will hesitate no longer except with her hand upon her sword-hilt; and the moment her Majesty's proclamation, addressed to her subjects, is on the walls, the old country will spring up in her a feeling of pride that at last there is to be plain speaking and earnest blows where honest words are unavailing.

The first object of Russia is to "square" Austria. Count Andrassy was listening to the song of the charmer when the news of Lord Derby's resignation sounded in his ears. Ignatieff immediately permitted himself to be interviewed by reporters of the London *Telegraph* and *Times* in order that they might send home to England full particulars of his pacific desires. He pointed out in eloquent terms the goodness of Russia and the folly of any power doubting her virtuous intentions. Mr. Gladstone was at the same time making a very similar speech in England. Meanwhile, Russia is making Servia garrison certain points on her side of the Balkans, in order that she may send additional troops to San Stefano. From Bucharest are once more passing the Danube, and veteran troops are moving on toward Constantinople. The *Kreus Zeitung* says that until very lately England intended to ruin Russia financially by prolonged armaments, a plan which, were it carried out, would place Russia in a very awkward position. To prevent this Russia is prepared to strike hard and promptly. "Hence," says the *Zeitung*, "England has been driven to arm in good earnest." From Berlin we learn that the Czar being determined to leave his troops on the shores of the Bosphorus if the Treaty of San Stefano is not approved by the powers, "it is here expected that England will guard and eventually occupy Gallipoli." That an attempt is being made to form a Russo-Turkish alliance is as certain as anything can be in this life, and a few days may demonstrate its success or the want of it. The present tension will not stand. Should England make a really hostile movement, Russia will occupy Constantinople, with or without the consent of the Sultan. Supposing the Czar's troops are in the capital when war breaks out between England and Russia, what will happen? The British fleet could reduce Constantinople to ashes. Two divisions of Russian cavalry have been ordered to return post haste from Bulgaria to Roumania in order to occupy the strategical line from Sinaia to Predeal. Other important movements are going on with a view to meet all contingencies. Yesterday the Czar inspected the reserve battalions of sappers, of the guard, and the rifles, in St. Petersburg, and in addressing the officers on matters, he hurried back to the depot, took the 4 o'clock train to Hartford, and, after arriving there, procured a carriage and drove some six or eight miles to the cabman's in which his prospective father and mother in law resided, got the permit, and was back here on the 7:28 train. The City Clerk was at his office, the license was procured, and the persevering and hamstrung young man rejoined his girl at the parsonage, where she had awaited his return with a patient confidence that promised well for the future. The banns were reading made one."

OPPOSITION TO TAMMANY.

THE CITY DEMOCRACY ORGANIZING.

A MASS-MEETING AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE—A DEMAND MADE FOR A REDUCTION OF SALARIES—THE PUBLIC BURDENS BILL AND MR. HAMILTON FISH, JR., DENOUNCED—JOHN KELLY'S ADMINISTRATION CONDEMNED.

Disagreeable weather did not materially interfere with the success of the mass-meeting at the Cooper Institute last evening under the auspices of the City Democracy, who are opposed to the present expensive Municipal Government. The large hall was filled, every seat was occupied, and many persons were obliged to stand. The speakers' platform was crowded with well known Anti-Tammany Democrats. Mr. Robert B. Mooney called the meeting to order, and Mr. John B. Haskin was made Chairman. On taking the chair Mr. Haskin spoke of the burdens under which tax-payers and all classes of citizens were suffering, and pointed to the fact that the City debt was meanwhile increasing. He referred briefly to the address of the City Democracy of Feb. 17, setting forth the principal grievances of the people, and the appeal to the Legislature for the passage of a concurrent resolution calling for the appointment of a commission of 13 citizens to report a bill to reduce salaries and abolish sinecures. Copies of this concurrent resolution, he said, had been sent to Mr. Hamilton Fish, Jr., of the Assembly Committee on Cities, and to Mr. Potterey, Chairman of the corresponding committee of the Senate. The resolution had been received with much favor at Albany by country members, and the committee who had presented it to the Legislature were encouraged to hope that it would pass when introduced. Last week, by a species of political legerdemain with which Mr. Fish appeared to be well acquainted, the latter substituted for the concurrent resolution sent to him by the City Democracy a bill called the "Public Burdens bill." That measure Mr. Haskin denounced as a sham and a fraud. It gave the Board of Apportionment the power to reduce the annual appropriation for the City Government $2,000,000, but did not specify how the reduction was to be made. It did not reduce salaries, but expenditures, and left the Board of Apportionment to decide for itself what expenditures should be cut down. This was not the reform needed. What was wanted was a reduction of the enormous salaries paid to City officials for small services and the abolition of sinecures. The Board of Apportionment might cut down the wages of laborers and leave the office-holders undisturbed. He did not want, he said, to say anything harsh of Mr. Hamilton Fish, Jr., because he [the speaker] came from Putnam County, which had sent him twice to Congress, but he considered that Mr. Fish, Jr., was a young man whose talents were much below mediocrity. A descendant of the old Stuyvesant family of this City, the son of a former Secretary of State, had disgraced his ancestry and his parentage by introducing the so-called "Public Burdens bill," (which might be more aptly termed the Public Plunder bill,) in the Legislature, which was intended to defraud the 1,000,000 inhabitants of this City. The speaker then proceeded to give some statistics comparing the expenses of the City and National Government to the advantage of the latter. At present he said the office of Alderman was nominal and the Mayor was nobody. The Board of Audit established by the old Ring for corrupt purposes was now changed to the Board of Apportionment—a change of title only. And Mr. Fish asks that the power of economizing City expenses shall be delegated to this body. In conclusion, he advocated a new charter, under which Spring elections should be held, and when such a charter was passed, he said, a democratic form of government would be re-established. The following Vice-Presidents and Secretaries were then elected:

Vice-Presidents.—Charles B. Tappen, John Bigelow, Wilson G. Hunt, George A. Halsey, Edward Cooper, Franklin Edson, John H. Sherwood, Gustav Schwab, John J. Townsend, Frederick W. Devoe, George H. Pell, J. Seaver Page, Joseph B. Godwin, George W. Greer, Edward H. Ludlow, William H. De Lancy, Jesse A. Marshall, William Cullen Bryant, George H. Peters, William H. Webb, Royal Phelps, William Steinway, William H. Morrell, Joseph Park, Charles Cravey, C. C. Colgate, C. F. Reynolds, David M. Turnure, William Sloan, William Henry Hurlburt, Rich'd H. Browne, Charles Tracy, Guilford Smith, Alfred Godfrey Gunther, David Jones, Thomas Fay, Ames B. Eno, Homer Morgan, William R. Garrison, Edward Kemp, Richard Mortimer, Robert B. Roosevelt, Peter Cooper, Henry Havemeyer, Henry Steinway, George W. Pouillon, Samuel Jones, Robert G. Remsen, Joseph Kunts, Henry Clausen, Jr., Charles W. Roome, Charles Bivinium, Thomas Lynch, Nicholas Muller, Andrew Hasbrouck, Thomas Burns, Jacob Blair, Henry E. Lynch, James D. McClelland, James J. Coogan, George Law, Jr., Frank Harding, C. Edgar Smith, Charles McGinnis, Michael Tobin, Robert B. Nooney, George Kelly, James Hayes, Michael Healey, T. Francis Gibbons, P. C. Bamberger, George W. McLean, Washington Hadley, James Maxwell, James Daly, William E. Demarest, Nehtes Haughton, John Scott, Christopher Columbus, Herman Uhl, John Gannon, John M. Carroll, James O'Brien, Christopher Hackett, T. J. McCahill, James E. Coulter, Peter B. Masterson, Charles G. Deane, William H. Hamilton, Vanderbilt Allen, Nathan Nesbitt, Hosea B. Perkins, Henry Monroe, Joseph Koch, Karl Klein, Charles Dexheimer, Jacob Gregonius, Theodore Tax, Henry Bambach, Capt. John Kennedy, John V. Traphagen, Felix Storber, Dennis Crowley, Gustav Lauter, Michael Murphy, Edward Morrissey, Nicholas Murphy, M. H. Phelan, Cornelius Welsh, Capt. Michael Halpin, Thomas J. Barr, James Ketherington, Edwin V. Welsh, John Conley, John B. Dye, William M. Thomas, John Rogge, Walter Thorn, Alexander Campbell, William W. Niles, John M. Barbour, Samuel Boardman, John M. Cornochan, Charles E. Burnell, P. Van Zandt Lawrence, Jr., Furniure, Mortimer Porter, George W. Varian, Sidney Webster, Henry Murry, David B. Williamson, Nelson J. Waterbury, John McCool, Peter Bowe, Hubert O. Thompson, William P. Mitchell, John Callaghan, William T. Pelton, Robert Power, Robert Ennover, Henry Wehle, William A. Butler, Joseph J. O'Donohue, William Brady, F. A. Hammer, Henry Radcliff, George W. Hutchins, U. Byron Brown.

Secretaries.—Alfred T. Ackert, C. Harris Phelps, Charles D. Ingersoll, Edward L. Parris, Hamilton B. Tompkins, Oliver P. Beall, Thomas Stokes, F. V. S. Oliver, William E. King, W. F. Monteith, George W. Van Slyck, William J. Fryer, Jr., Stuyvesant W. Morris, A. T. Gillender, John J. Gannon, A. A. Drake, Timothy C. Noons, Oscar Kenat, Frank Livingston, John Tracy, E. Graham Haight, J. Reinard Reynolds, Alexander V. Davidson, Samuel G. Jackson, Timothy Shea, Frank H. Rodenberg, David Tomlinson, John B. Haskin, Jr., Jordon L. Mott, Jr.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

After the Vice-Presidents and Secretaries had been elected Mr. B. B. Mooney offered a series of resolutions, of which the following is a synopsis:

The recent address of the Executive Committee is reaffirmed and approved, and the Legislature is requested to promptly pass a concurrent resolution for the appointment of a commission of 13 citizens of acknowledged honesty and capacity to report forthwith to them for their information and action, a proper bill to reduce salaries and abolish sinecure offices, so that a real saving of at least $1,000,000 from these sources alone may be made in the tax levy for this year, and more than $2,000,000 next year. The "Public Burdens" bill is denounced as a fraud and a sham because it delegates power to the Board of Apportionment—"believed to be an unconstitutional body, created by the people for emergencies and creation of the Tweed Tammany Ring, which is inherent in the State Legislature, and because its provisions are not mandatory, nor does they make it compulsory to reduce salaries, save the Mayor's salary, $25,000, the Corporation Counsel's, and City Chamberlain's, from their present exorbitant amounts to $10,000 each, and a few other salaries, amounting in all to over $25,000 per annum, to that extent, while unlimited power is delegated to the Board of Appointment to diminish appropriations of the departments, preventing legitimate improvements and the employment of labor to the extent of $2,000,000 for the year 1879, leaving the present year, our tax-paying people to groan under the oppressive burdens of about the same aggregate taxation of the last year, or a new City charter is favored, based in its main features to the charter of 1830, with legislative and taxing power vested in the Common Council, and the same executive power in the Mayor conferred by that charter, and Spring elections.

A constitutional amendment is asked prohibiting any increase of the City debt beyond $150,000,000, or in addition to the State debt of more than $1,000,000 in any one year without a direct vote of the people. The next resolution favors the improvement and freedom of the Erie Canal, the early completion of all unfinished Municipal public works, clean and rapid transit—5 cents to Fifty-ninth street and 10 cents above—and an appropriation by Congress to connect the Hudson and East Rivers, at Harlem, by canal. The next opposes the passage of the bill to tax mortgages, and the Cuvier Labor bill, of the bill substituting a two-third vote for a four-fifths vote on appropriations of money by the Common Council, of Assemblyman Alvord's Apportionment bill, and of the Fifth Avenue Pavement Special Commissioners bill. The immediate passage of a "just bill of apportionment" is favored. The next insists upon an immediate restoration of the City pay-rolls in at least 25 per cent. of "the enormous salaries" now paid. The resolution continues: "The expenses of the City Government of New-York weigh too heavily upon thousands of our people to be tolerated much longer. The spectacle of sinecure office-holders maintained out of the public purse, to serve the political ambition of the head of a political club, is arousing a deep and general indignation, which grows with every fresh violation of the spirit in which the affairs of New-York City are conducted."

The last resolution reads as follows: "The immense debt of this City—not much less than $132,000,000—the heavy taxes levied upon the shrinking values of real estate, and the enormous rate of interest, (ranging from 6 per cent. to as high as 6 per cent. on over $150,000,000,) a first mortgage upon the property of every tax-payer, about $133 of debt in principal upon every man, woman, and child of our population, and the annual taxbill of about $30,000,000, or a tax on the head of every man, woman, and child living here of about $28 each, should be immediately reduced from two to three millions so that the property of our citizens may not be confiscated; so that rents may be reduced; so that the commissariat of the dominant party organization may be curtailed of supplies, by which enormous and contributed party assessments of $10,000 and under for each candidate nominated may be destroyed; so that worth, honesty, and capacity may be rewarded by the popular will; so that each Democrat may have a voice and vote, unpurchased and unpurchasable, by which his individuality and manhood may be recognized and felt; in accordance with the letter and spirit of a true democratic government, and in opposition to the existing oligarchy of office-holders now controlling a so-called Democratic organization in this City, dictated to and ruled by an autocrat. With these principles and measures in view we call upon every independent citizen throughout the City to enroll himself in the different Assembly districts, at the primary meetings called for the 17th inst., as a member of 'The City Democracy,' to redeem this metropolis from the misrule, the extravagant and bad government, under which it now groans."

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

ADDRESSES BY CHAUNCEY SHAFFER AND OTHERS.

The next speaker was Mr. Chauncey Shaffer. He began with a reference to the Tammany Hall Party in the years long before the days of the Ring. The party in those days, he said, used to act very earnestly, very honestly, and consequently very energetically. Everything at the present time was changed. It did not require many honest men to run an honest government, but it appeared to be necessary to have a great many dishonest ones to run the Government of this City. Trade and business were being driven away from the City, "there was no reason why New-York should become a sand-bank for rats and moles to fatten on," but it would come to that eventually if its misgovernment was not arrested. He remembered the time when public officials took care of the people's money for the people and for themselves; he remembered the time when men in office were required to earn their money. The present state of affairs was the result of the cyclone of political corruption which swept over the City in the Ring days. Tweed, he said, was a man born to a higher destiny, not born to be where he is, but where he ought to be. When Tweed stepped out another man born for better things stepped in. John Kelly had made, in his opinion, a good Sheriff; and when he hanged a man he did it like a gentleman. It was a noble ambition of his [Kelly's] to want to rule a great City like New-York and he found no fault with him for entertaining such an ambition. His government, however, was unsatisfactory to the people. He could not get rid of the men around him. If Kelly himself got rid of the men fattening through him, he would go down. They would all hang on to him, whether he would or no, and if they did not hang together they would separately. [Laughter.] He then went on to charge Kelly with collusion with Republicans in the Legislature to acquit Insurance Superintendent Smyth. And after Kelly's action in helping to secure the acquittal of a corrupt Republican office-holder he claimed to be the head of the Democratic Party of this City. The speaker then denounced the proposed "Public Burden bill." The Board of Apportionment, in making the reduction of $2,000,000, would allow every salary to remain up in the cold sublimity where it now stands! [Laughter.] In conclusion, he urged upon his hearers the necessity of organizing for the overthrow of Tammany Hall.

Mr. Simeon E. Church was the next speaker. He said that he could not be considered as allied to any particular organization. He preferred, like a good many of his fellow-citizens, to belong to those flying dragoons in politics, whose duty it was to be in at the breach everywhere where there was peril, and to give a helping hand wherever there was need. Speaking of the oppressive burdens of taxation and the depreciation of real estate, he alluded to Mr. Kelly's denunciation of the reduction of the Legislature by Commissioner Campbell, which would improve property north of Fifty-ninth street. He advocated the building up of this property, and in conclusion said: "Let Mr. Kelly go to work to cut off sinecures and useless offices, instead of stopping the public works, and he will find that he will have abundant means. A million dollars saved in this direct on will keep 3,000 men employed every day in the year, Summer and Winter, year in and year out. There are now over 8,000 salaried employes in this City whose names are upon the City pay-rolls, drawing a united salary out of the pockets of the people of over $10,000,000 a year. If they were placed in column four abreast in marching order, the column would extend from the City Hall a mile beyond where we are now assembled. If a column could be set to marching, and made to keep on marching till the last rear rank had disappeared beyond the hills of Westchester, never to return, the tax-payers would be the happiest people in the world." Ex-Judge Dowling, of the Peace of this City, usually a third-rate lawyer, incapable of earning $1,000 in his profession, should draw a larger salary than the Chief-Justice of the United States, and there are 10 of these City Justices' Courts (and there are 10 of them) should cost more money than the whole Supreme Court of the United States."

A letter from Mr. William H. Morrell declining his nomination as one of the Vice-Presidents of the meeting, but expressing strongly his sympathy with its objects was then read by the Chairman, after which Mr. Morrell made a speech in favor of a reduction of the salaries of public officials, the abolition of sinecures, and the employment of more laborers on the public works. The meeting then adjourned.

A VIRGINIA LOTTERY SCHEME.

SUIT AGAINST WELL-KNOWN NEW-YORKERS BY A SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION—A TECHNICAL DEFENSE SUSTAINED.

The Southern Association for the Benefit of Widows and Orphans was incorporated by the Virginia Legislature on June 30, 1867, and was empowered to organize and carry out a plan to dispose of certain lands in a scheme of chance, and sell the chances by ticket or otherwise. Its actions were exempted by charter from all penalities attached to the carrying on of lotteries. John C. Butts, Benjamin Wood, Henry Colton, Charles H. Murray, and Nathaniel S. Morse, of this City, made a bond in the penalty of $50,000 to secure the fulfillment of a contract made with the association on July 31, 1869, whereby Butts was to carry on the scheme of raffling off the property. Butts, Murray, and Wood are well known as leaders in different lottery and policy enterprises, Colton "deals in cards" in Murray-street, and Morse is connected with the *News*, of which Wood is proprietor. The contract of the association was with Butts alone, and the association held that Butts' action should not be liable for any expenses or otherwise that Butts should pay $1,000 per month in advance and 30 per cent. of the net profits for the privilege of running the raffle; that he should not advertise it in Virginia, &c. Butts seems to have found it a bad bargain, for he failed to carry out the terms of the contract. The association, therefore, brought suit against him and the other sureties on the $50,000 bond to recover the amount of the penalty stated in the instrument. The case was brought to trial before Judge Wallace and a jury of which John Jacob Astor was foreman, in the United States Circuit Court yesterday morning. Mr. Simeon E. Church was the next witness. He said that he had no connection or association with the *News*, of which Wood is proprietor. The contract of the association was with Butts alone, and the association held

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.....April 10.

SUMMARY.

The bill for the relief of John C. McBurney, Revenue Collector, in whose accounts a deficiency of $3,000, stolen by a deputy, appeared, was passed. A discussion arose as to the reference of the House bill authorizing the placing of Gen. Shields on the Army retired list, which resulted in the bill resting in the Military Committee to take its course with other bills. The bill to repeal the Bankrupt law was taken up. Mr. Matthews offered a substitute, which he explained. No action was reached.

A bill was introduced in the House prohibiting members from acting as attorneys for certain corporations and patentees. Mr. Potter proposed an amendment to the Constitution that, after 1880, Congress should hold but one session in two years, unless called by the President. The Pension appropriation bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, explained, and discussed. The chief feature, apart from the appropriation, is that it proposes to abolish the agencies and transfer the duties to the Treasury of the United States. This, it is held, will effect a great saving, and will not embarrass the pensioners in the least. No action was taken.

SENATE.

A number of memorials and petitions of the the usual class were presented and referred to the usual committees.

APPOINTMENT OF NAVAL CADETS.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to regulate appointments of Cadet Midshipmen in the Naval Academy at Annapolis. Placed on the calendar.

APPARENT AND ACTUAL DEFICIENCY.

On motion of Mr. HILL, of Georgia, the Senate took up the bill for the relief of John C. McBurney, late Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Georgia.

A debate upon the alleged deficiencies, as apparently shown by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury in 1871, sprung up, Mr. DAVIS, of West Virginia, arguing that this report showed actual defalcation to an amount of over $50,000,000, and Mr. DAWES contending that it was but an apparent deficit, growing out of the mode of accounting by the Treasury Department for all uncollected revenues, being charged to the Collectors until finally settled by the department.

Mr. ALLISON, of Iowa, said that on the table referred to Mr. Davis, the Collector whose case was now before the Senate, Mr. McBurney stood a defaulter to the amount of over $90,000, while the report of the commissioners showed that he owed the Government but $3,000, which was taken by his deputy without any fault on the part of McBurney.

After further debate, the bill was passed.

THE SHIELDS BILL.

Mr. GORDON, of Georgia, rose to a correction of the Journal of yesterday, by which it appears that the bill to restore Gen. James Shields, a gallant and retired list of the Army was referred to the Committe on Military Affairs. When the bill was announced, he rose in his place and moved its present consideration, to which Mr. MATTHEWS objected. He held that under the twenty-fifth rule, the bill ought not to have been referred, but that it was still on the table, or had been erroneously referred.

The CHAIR stated that the bill had been read by title; the CLERK had announced the reference when the gentleman rose.

Mr. GORDON claimed that having made the motion the bill could not, under the twenty-fifth rule go to the committee without a motion by some Senator to refer.

Mr. CONKLING said the statement of the Senator vindicated the Journal and the Chair. The bill could not have been considered except by a motion to suspend the present and all prior orders, and proceed to its consideration. The bill, he said, is now in a better condition where it was than it would be on a formal motion to reference.

Mr. GORDON said that it was not now a question as to the success of the bill, and he would like to test the sense of the Senate as to whether the objection had made was of a character to keep the bill before the Senate.

The CHAIR suggested that the Senator put his suggestion into form of a motion.

Mr. GORDON suggested that the Chair rule whether or not the bill was before the Military Committee.

The CHAIR ruled that it was in that committee.

Mr. GORDON said, without disrespect to the Chair, and only to get the sense of the Senate, he would appeal from the decision of the Chair.

Before a vote was taken he withdrew his appeal, and offered a motion to correct the Journal so as to read as follows:

"If there be no objection, the bill will be considered as read a second time."

Mr. MERRIMON and Mr. HEREFORD objected to this as not stating accurately the words of the Chair.

Mr. GORDON modified his motion, so as simply strike out the words "referred to the Committee on Military Affairs."

Mr. EDMUNDS said that the object of the Senator was to prevent present action and have the bill properly considered, as other bills were. His objection having prevented the attainment of the object the Senator frame, the bill took the ordinary course, and it was therefore properly before the Military Committee.

After further debate Mr. Gordon withdrew his motion.

THE BANKRUPT ACT REPEAL BILL.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to repeal the Bankrupt act, which came up as the unfinished business from yesterday.

Mr. MCCREERY, of Kentucky, said the Judiciary Committee had assigned to him the charge of the bill. He should oppose all efforts to amend the present law; for if it took five months in Winter to perfect the former, what could they expect to do within a new bill in the warm days of Summer? His Legislature had instructed him to vote for a repeal of the act. Nine-tenths of the people of Kentucky favored the repeal, and he would say nothing to delay the passage of the bill or to provoke discussion in opposition to it.

Mr. MATTHEWS, of Ohio, offered as a substitute for the bill his own bill to establish a uniform law on the subject of bankruptcy. He agreed with Mr. McCreery that the present law contained many faults that was good, and that little so embarrassed by delays and vexations as to be hardly worth consideration. He then proceeded to explain the provisions of his bill, comparing it with, and pointing out the differences between its provisions and the existing law. He contended that the bill proposed by him came up to the constitutional requirement of being uniform in relation to bankruptcy and uniform in its operation. There never had been a period when there was so much debt—so much bankruptcy, present and prospective—and he felt that something should be done that would afford relief to the unfortunate bankrupt, and at the same time protect the interests of the creditors. For this reason he had ventured to offer the substitute now presented.

Mr. MCCREERY rose to reply, but yielded to Mr. Sargent for a motion for the consideration of executive business, which was agreed to.

The Senate then went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened, at 5:50 o'clock, adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. COX, of New-York, introduced a bill, accompanied by a petition signed by the officers of the Musical Mutual Protective Union of New-York, representing over 1,300 musicians of that City, including all the competent instrumental performers, to prevent the bands at military posts from taking secondary engagements, &c. They represent that the privilege has been abused by the War Department, and their order is disregarded at the posts.

CONGRESSMEN AS ATTORNEYS OF CORPORATIONS.

Mr. TURNER, of Kentucky, introduced a bill making it illegal for any member of either house of Congress to act as general advocacy attorney for certain corporations and patentees.

ASCERTAINING CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. POTTER, of New-York, providing for the judicial ascertainment of claims against the United States.

BIENNIAL SESSIONS OF CONGRESS.

Also, a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment as to the sessions of Congress. [It provides that after 1880 there shall be but one session every two years, unless when Congress shall be convened by the President.]

THE PENSION BILL.

The House then, at 12:45, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, in the chair, on the Pension Appropriation bill. The bill appropriates $29,288,674, and provides that after July 1, 1878, pensions shall be paid by the Treasurer of the United States under direction of the Secretaries of the Treasury and of the Interior. The items of appropriation are as follows:

For Army invalids	$13,150,000
For widows and minors	12,350,000
For survivors of War of 1812	1,332,000
For widows of soldiers of War of 1812	1,247,974
For fees of examining surgeons	55,000
For Navy invalids	210,000
For widows and minors	334,600
For fees of examining surgeons	1,000
For surveyor out the provinces of the [illegible]	98,000

Mr. SMITH, of Pennsylvania, proceeded to explain the bill. The principal feature was the provision which proposed to abolish the pension agencies and devolve their duties upon the Treasurer of the United States. He read from a tabular statement to show that besides the salary of $4,000 which each agent received, he also received from $10,000 to $15,000 in fees. By abolishing these agencies the Government would save $260,000 annually. Present Expenditures considered the 91 agencies into 18, and this bill simply proposed to consolidate those 18 into one. No cent to the Clerk's desk and had read letters from the Secretary of the Interior and from the United States Treasurer in approval of the proposed change.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, said he had, some sessions ago, introduced a bill providing that the payment of pensions should be made monthly. This would relieve a great evil—the pledging of pensions to money sharks. The second provision was that the Postmasters at every county seat should be also ex-officio pension agents. He had no doubt that the Committee of Appropriations would take a fair or even to consider his bill. If they did not like it, he had introduced another bill on the same subject, proposing to have the pensions paid through the money-order offices.

Mr. HAWLEY, of New-York, defended the bill reported, which he said would reduce the cost of paying pensions to $130,000. The expenses last year were $452,000, and the estimate for next year was $315,000. He reminded the House that under the existing system 87½ per cent. of all the payments to pensioners were made in checks, transmitted by mail. It was proposed to divide the rolls into 13 equal parts, and to pay on those rolls every month, instead of paying them all every quarter. Every pensioner would receive a quarter's pension at once, but the work of payment would go on continuously.

After some remarks by Mr. FINLEY, of Ohio, the committee rose without taking any action on the bill, and the House, at 4:15, adjourned.

THE VANDERBILT WILL CASE.

TESTIMONY AS TO THE COMMODORE'S TEMPER—WHAT HE PROMISED TO DO FOR THE CREDITORS OF HIS SON CORNELIUS.

Few matters of interest were adduced during the examination in the matter of the Vanderbilt will case yesterday. Numerous objections to testimony were made by the counsel for the proponent, and a great deal of time was wasted in talk about petty matters. The cross-examination of Mrs. Helen S. Clark was resumed by Mr. Clinton. The answers of the witness proved that either her memory was very weak or she was less observant than her direct testimony would indicate her to be. She could not describe the interior of the late Commodore's residence, the furniture in his sick room, or the appearance of the servant who admitted her to the house. Elizabeth Reed and Jane Hara, the nurses who attended Commodore Vanderbilt during his last sickness, were brought before the witness, and she said she could not recollect having seen them before.

John P. Cairry testified that he was a topographical engineer; one day in 1873, while he was surveying for landmarks and boundaries along the Richmond road, on Staten Island, Commodore Vanderbilt drove up to him, and said in a violent manner: "What in —— are you doing here?" Witness replied that he was laying out boundaries; the Commodore said: "Get out of here." Witness replied: "Not much, Commodore." He said: "I own all the lands on this island; you get off this island at once, or I will put you off." As he cracked his whip and appeared aggressive, the witness left at once; the Commodore was very violent in his language, and used all the profane expletives he could apparently think of; witness was not pious, but did not care to repeat the oaths; the Commodore, too, the witness said, acted very much like a crazy man.

Horace E. Brown testified that he had known Commodore Vanderbilt from 1863; he and his wife visited the Commodore's residence frequently to see Cornelius J. Vanderbilt's wife, who was then living there; the Commodore once said to the witness, speaking of Cornelius: "I am glad he goes to your office. I wish he would get into such business as yours. I have often regretted that Cornell was not brought up to business, and I wish he was well placed;" the Commodore then asked the witness to keep Cornelius about his office as much as possible; three or four similar conversations took place between the Commodore and the witness; the Commodore also told the witness that Cornelius had gambled, but he thought that the passion for the gaming-table was being crushed out of him by the influence of his wife, who had great power for good over him, and who held the purse-strings; at the time of the death of George Vanderbilt, in 1873, the Commodore spoke pathetically about Cornelius, saying: "I wish Cornele was in business and in perfect health, so that I could lean on him;" witness knew Cornelius Vanderbilt between $700 and $800 on three or four different occasions; when Cornelius went into bankruptcy he owed the witness but $100; witness once spoke to the Commodore about Cornelius' indebtedness to him, and the latter said sharply: "Why, I didn't think you were such a fool as to waste your money in that way. That will be a good lesson to you, young man, as you will have to wait until I am dead, then Cornelius will pay you. Cornele has a great deal more than you think. More than that, others have loaned him money. If they had only followed out the plan I marked out, it would be better. The only revenge I can have is to make them wait until I am dead."

David R. Ryers, of Todt Hill, Staten Island, testified that he kept a public house; he had known Commodore Vanderbilt; had known William H. Vanderbilt all his life; had often seen him on Staten Island and in witness' tavern. Mr. Lord asked the witness if he had ever seen William H. Vanderbilt gamble. The question was objected to, and, after a long discussion, was withdrawn. The investigate excluded testimony bearing upon the character of William H. Vanderbilt unless, as a corollary, it could be shown that the late Commodore was aware of improper conduct by him. When seen, the witness was much affected in his mind by the knowledge that undue influence alone induced him to make the will now contested.

Mr. CLINTON next called out the names of a number of witnesses, and as none of them responded, he asked for attachments. Judge Comstock said that the indulgence of the court had been abused by the counsel for the contestants, and moved that the hearing next day next such counsel be compelled to set forth in an affidavit what they expect to prove, and by what witnesses they expect to prove it, so that the Surrogate might be able to decide whether there was reason pr not to allow the case to continue.

Surrogate Calvin finally decided that the contestants must finish their case in the 10 days allotted for the hearing in this month and in June next, or show good reason for being allowed to continue it longer. The examination was then adjourned until to-morrow morning.

A VERDICT ON MISSING CHECKS.

THE SINGULAR SUIT OF CLARK AGAINST THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK—A JURY'S DECISION IN AN IMPORTANT CASE.

The trial of the singular suit of Thomas C. Clark against the Mechanics' National Bank, which occupied the attention of Judge J. F. Daly and a jury for more than a week, was concluded yesterday morning. It seems that Clark kept an account with the bank for some years, and that when his book was balanced, in 1865, the bank returned it to him with 49 vouchers, and with a notice to the effect that 23 vouchers—in the shape of paid checks amounting to $27,149 90—were missing. Clark does not seem to have paid much attention to the matter until 1874, when he went to the bank and asked for his money. He then denied having drawn the 23 checks, and asked to see them. His attention was called to the fact that they had been reported as missing nine years previously. The bank officers, according to his story, told him they were not bound to return the vouchers, and that it was a mere matter of courtesy to do so. He demanded the $27,149 90, and, its payment being refused, brought the present suit to recover the money, with interest. The bank defended the action, claiming that the money had been duly paid on checks drawn by Clark, and also that the claim was barred by the statute of limitations. The latter plea was overruled by Judge Daly, who held that the balancing of the pass-book—it having been done without assent on Clark's part—was merely provisional, and that the statute did not begin to run until after the demand in 1874. It was not disputed that the bank had really paid out the money, and the institution by proof traced one of the checks. The case was given to the jury at 6:30 P. M. on Tuesday. On returning to their room they immediately took a ballot, which resulted in eight votes for the plaintiff. A second ballot showed 10 votes for the plaintiff. At 8:15 P. M. the jury agreed. They brought a sealed verdict into court yesterday morning in favor of the plaintiff for the full amount, with interest from 1874. This seemed to astonish Judge Daly, who remarked that it was a most extraordinary verdict. On retiring to their room the jury

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE EXILES—Mr. Stowell, B. H. Hackins, Miss Marie Wainright.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—DIPLOMACY—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Rose Coghlan.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—A CELEBRATED CASE—Mr. C. F. Cochlan, Mr. Parselle.

PARK THEATRE.—OUR ALMSHOUSE—Mr. James Lewis, Mr. E. F. Thorne, Mr. W. J. Le Moyne, Miss Cowell.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN—Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Howard.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—LONDON SHOW, PARISIAN CIRCUS, AND SANGER'S MENAGERIE.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE BUILDING.—BARNUM'S GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—THE EXILES—Mr. A. Dampier, Mr. F. B. Warde, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis.

FIFTH-AVENUE HALL.—PRESTIDIGITATION AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller.

STEINWAY HALL.—At 2 P. M.—SYMPHONY REHEARSAL—Mrs. E. A. Osgood, Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

STANDARD THEATRE.—LITTLE BAREFOOT—Miss Maggie Mitchell, Mr. William Harris.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE, AND COMICALITIES.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—FARCE, MINSTRELSY AND VARIETY—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LEAH; OR, THE JEWISH MAIDEN'S WRONG.

THE AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH—BRONCHO HORSES—EDUCATED DOGS. Day and Evening.

CHICKERING HALL.—GLEE AND MADRIGAL CONCERT—Miss Zelie De Lussan, Mr. Theodore Toedt.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH.—CONCERT—University Singers.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS AND SCULPTURE.

O'CONNOR'S BILLIARD-ROOM.—Billiard contest.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, for the Middle Atlantic States, cloudy and rainy followed by clearing weather from the southward, southerly winds, stationary or lower temperature, falling, followed by stationary or rising, barometer.

The attendance of members of Congress at the Republican caucus was unusually large, and its proceedings were "entirely harmonious." Almost the only subject discussed was a resolution presented by Senator SARGENT, which, after stating that the restoration of the Democratic Party to power would be a national calamity, and that 90,000 Republican office-holders throughout the country consider themselves bound by the President's order to abstain from engaging in active efforts to avert that calamity, proceeds to request that the Presidential embargo on participation by officials "in meetings, caucuses, conventions, and committees of a political character" be removed. The resolution was referred to the newly-appointed Congressional Committee, with power to confer with the President on the subject. The gathering had at least the negative merit of abstaining from squabbling over dead issues; it is to be regretted that it failed to show an intelligent perception of the demands of live ones. The President's order has, so far, proved elastic enough in its requirements to satisfy the most exacting partisan, and it is a sorry confession of Republican weakness to assume that the party cannot maintain its place without the aid of the Postmasters, the Revenue Collectors, and the Custom-house officers. The National Congressional Caucus needed to be elevated to the standard of the intelligence and conscience of the Republican Party, not the party to be lowered to the level of theirs.

A somewhat specious defense of the Mexican system of forced loans is put forth in the interest of the Mexican Government. It is explained that when these loans are forced from the merchants and bankers, receipts or certificates are given, and these are afterward receivable for Customs duties, at a considerable discount. In other words, a revolutionary Government redeems, at a discount, the certificates of indebtedness given for the money by which it helped to establish itself. This is true of the DIAZ Government, because DIAZ was successful, and is now in a position to pay the expenses of his revolution, redeeming his paper with the public funds. But suppose he had not been successful? Would his competitor have redeemed the obligations of DIAZ? In the ports of the Pacific States of Mexico revolutions have been very common. The revolutionary chiefs invariably have one programme, which is as follows: (1) Seizure of the specie in the Custom-house; (2) a forced loan; (3) flight. The fact that foreigners thrive under this periodical levy upon their profits, which is advanced by the Mexican Government in further justification of the system, is striking evidence of the statement that the traders have neither conscience nor competition.

Senator BURNSIDE has presented so few bills during his official career that any new proposition from him would be regarded with interest. But his bill to introduce instruction in "the elements of moral and social science" into the schools of the District of Columbia, is something more than interesting. The Senator proposes to have the youth of Washington instructed in "industry, order, economy, punctuality, patience, self-denial, health, purity, temperance, cleanliness, honesty, truth, justice, politeness, peace, fidelity, philanthropy, patriotism, self-respect, hope, perseverance, cheerfulness, courage, self-reliance, gratitude, pity, mercy, kindness, conscience, reflection, and the will." This is a portentous catalogue of virtues and graces, but it ought to be expected that most of these would be indirectly inculcated by teachers who understand their business. The people of Washington are no worse and no better than people of any other city, and we must protest against any attempt to make them virtuous by act of a Congress in which most of the traits enumerated have been conspicuous by their absence.

The persistent opposition of the Tammany members of the Assembly to the High Service Water bill is a fair sample of the spirit in which KELLY and his followers treat questions of local government. The bill merely supplies a vital omission in the act of 1875, and confers the power to erect a pumping apparatus at High Bridge, which that act left unprovided for. And yet, because Commissioner CAMPBELL refuses to recognize KELLY'S right to control the patronage and dictate the policy of his department, the order was given to resist the bill at every step, no matter what loss of money already expended, or injury to the water-supply of New-York, might result from its failure. The animus of the Tammany opposition was so apparent that the bill passed by a majority of 60 votes. It were to be wished that when Tammany shows its hand in a less open, though equally suggestive, fashion, the Legislature should exhibit equal decision on the side of public honesty and good faith.

The instant modification of England's hostile tone on receipt of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF'S manifesto shows how well the veteran Chancellor has done his work. The meaning is the same as ever, but its stern tenacity is quite put out of sight by the frank, easy courtesy of the utterance. Briefly put, the answer is this: "England and Russia are both agreed upon the necessity of remodeling the Turkish Empire; the only question is, how it shall be done. We have stated our plan; let England state hers, and everything can be talked over and settled in a friendly way." The conciliatory tone adopted toward Roumania, and the offered abridgment of the two years' occupation of Bulgaria savor equally of a wish to avoid war if possible; but, on the other hand, the reconstruction of Bulgaria, and the not less delicate question of the Armenian fortresses, are left *in statu quo*. Whether the Khédive's projected visit to Constantinople will revive the very awkward subject of Egyptian reform remains to be seen; but should it do so, a very serious addition will be made to England's present responsibilities. The rumored show of pro-English feeling in the Turkish Cabinet is probably due to the recovery of VEFYK Pasha, who seems to have regained simultaneously his health and his political influence. The anti-Russian press of Vienna is clamoring as loudly as ever for the modification of the San Stefano Treaty, but Count ANDRASSY himself repudiates all idea of bargaining with Russia, and still clings to the hope of peace. In a word, the attitude of all the disputants is that of men who, while wishing to avoid a quarrel, consider themselves bound to let the first overture come from the other side, and the real desideratum is a competent umpire.

CONGRESS AND CHARTERED MONOPOLIES.

The associated Pacific Railroad Companies have probably discovered their mistake. They imagined that resistance to the requirements of the Treasury, with the help of a powerful and unscrupulous lobby, would enable them to dictate the terms of a settlement, or at any rate prevent legislation at variance with their demands. Upon this assumption their programme was founded. Professing to desire a settlement, they submitted propositions that were obviously inadmissible. Then they began a policy of delay. Various devices enabled them to postpone adverse action. Arguments were raised at every stage; Senatorial influence was enlisted in their service; and a session closed with the question still open. Encouraged by past successes, Mr. JAY GOULD undertook to employ similar tactics against the measure which by a decisive vote passed the Senate on Tuesday. He and his lobby took possession of the approaches to the Senate Chamber, invaded its committee-rooms, figured impudently on the floor, insulted Senators, and set up "honorable gentlemen" to talk of the vested interests and sacred rights of a parcel of stock gamblers. Whether Mr. EDMUNDS carry out his half-promise and investigate the Jay Gould method of managing Congress or not, the spectacle presented has been too scandalous to be quickly forgotten. It was an attempt to reproduce on an enlarged scale the machinery and the tactics which in other days enabled GOULD and his partner, FISK, to control legislation at Albany in the interest of the Erie frauds. This time it has failed. But the effort deserves examination, partly with the view of exposing how an arrogant monopoly estimates the authority and integrity of Congress, partly to unravel the mystery of the connection that exists between GOULD and certain members of the Senate who have been always ready to do his work. That inexplicable influence known as Senatorial courtesy forbids a too close scrutiny of the inside history of the Railroad Committee, but the public, who have seen how readily it responds when JAY GOULD pulls the wire, have put their own construction upon its character and motives.

The abandonment of the Matthews bill before the final struggle came was the first indication of the defeat that awaited the little knot of jobbers and schemers who have worked in GOULD'S behalf in the Railroad Committee and elsewhere. It was a sign of the hopelessness of unqualified resistance to the Judiciary Committee's measure. As a last resort, the advocates of the companies turned their attention to the modification of the measure instead of its rejection. Had this course been taken earlier, the result might have been different. Mr. BLAINE says truly that Mr. THURMAN and other members of the Judiciary Committee have somewhat changed their ground since the subject of a sinking fund was first presented. The principles they lay down are more sweeping, and the conditions they prescribe are more burdensome. What then? The fact proves simply that in the beginning the friends of the settlement now sanctioned by the Senate were not inclined to be exacting. Perhaps, they were willing to meet the companies half way. Their overtures, however, were resented offensively. Deriving additional confidence from the Supreme Court decision, the companies defied Congress. The only arrangement they were prepared to enter into was one that would have been inequitable to the Treasury and inadequate as a means of securing it against loss. The Judiciary Committee was constrained to assume a stronger position, and to affirm principles which confer upon the Government the power asserted in the bill just adopted by the Senate. Even then it was not too late for the companies to submit terms entitled to friendly consideration. The proposal to sell to the Government twelve millions of the land it had given showed how strangely their managers misapprehended the temper of the people and of Congress. An opportunity was left to them when the Thurman bill was reported in this session. There was room for a compromise. The amount of yearly contribution fixed for each company is clearly not in excess of its financial capacity. Each may pay the sum and still have enough to cover all necessary expenditures and to divide among the stockholders a dividend in excess of any fair percentage upon the original cost of the stock. The companies should have accepted that condition without more ado. They might then have asked with a good grace for modifications affecting the percentage of net earnings and the retention of earnings on account of Government transportation. Not until the last moment was any effort of this nature made, and then it was spoiled in the making. For this circumstance Mr. BLAINE may be partially responsible. The germ of fairness in his amendment was hidden under a proposition that would have served as the basis of fresh litigation, with decided advantages on the side of the companies. It failed, and the companies may thank themselves for the passage of the bill essentially unchanged.

It is idle to pretend that, so far as the sinking fund is concerned, they have aught further to fear, provided they comply in good faith with the provisions of the scheme to which the House will undoubtedly give its support. However reasonable the general complaint against Government as a party to a contract with a corporation, in the present instance the legislative power has not proved itself a very hard taskmaster. Ample time has been afforded for the voluntary performance of a duty that is scarcely less in the interest of the enterprises than of the National Treasury. Not until a dishonest purpose became apparent did Congress address itself to the task which the tardy action of the Senate brings near a close. The delay has not been an unmixed evil since it has led to an exhaustive discussion of the right of Congress to revise and amend the chartered agreement under which the companies conduct their operations. The argument upon this branch of the subject has been overwhelmingly in favor of the principle that underlies the Thurman bill. The ablest legal minds in the Senate, irrespective of party, sustain it with a conclusiveness that leaves nothing to be desired; and if JAY GOULD has any wisdom left, he will not waste another dollar of his stockholders' money in vain efforts to impede the enforcement of a measure thus strongly fortified. The power has not been exercised wantonly in this case, and its exercise at all in the future depends upon the proceedings of the companies. There is no desire to meddle with them needlessly. But if the Union Pacific proceed on the supposition that its arrangements are independent of law, and that it may violate the terms defined by the law, say, with the Kansas Pacific, it must expect to be subjected to the only authority that is superior to its pretensions. With the passage of the *pro rata* bill, let us hope, the business of Congress with the present transcontinental companies will end. Only let it profit practically by its experience when it proceeds to perfect arrangements for the construction of a Southern line.

RECENT COURSE OF FOREIGN TRADE.

The imports and exports for the month of February are thus reported by the Bureau of Statistics, gold value, changes not marked being decrease:

IMPORTS.

	1878.	1877.	Changes.
Merc'dise.	$32,708,469	$35,320,109	$2,611,640
Specie.....	3,667,652	1,903,989	*1,763,663
Total..	$36,376,121	$37,224,098	$847,977

EXPORTS.

Goods.....	$66,011,226	$51,780,958	*14,230,268
Specie.....	1,302,984	3,310,082	2,007,098
Total..	$67,314,210	$55,091,040	$12,223,170

The large increase, heretofore noted, in imports during 1877, though exhibiting some fluctuations, whether on comparing each month with the preceding one or with the corresponding one of 1876, continued from February to November, inclusive, that month showing an increase of $6,400,000 over 1876, although a decline of $5,500,000 as compared with October just past; December showed a decline of $6,700,000 from November, and of $2,000,000 as compared with 1876; January showed an increase of over $5,000,000 over December, but a decline of $2,000,000 from 1877; February now shows a decline of about $3,000,000 from January, and one of $2,600,000 from 1877. February thus makes the third consecutive month of decreased importations, as compared with 1877. The total decrease during these three months, on comparison with 1877, is $6,737,323; while the total decrease for the same months of 1877, as compared with 1876, was $8,236,313. Goods exports, on the other hand, show an increasing movement. Starting from the unprecedented figure of $76,500,000 in December, 1876, they declined up to the end of last Summer; since then they have been on the rise, both from month to month and as compared with the previous year. In December last, they showed an increase of over $7,000,000 over November, and of $2,740,000 over 1876; in January, a decrease of about $300,000 from December, but an increase of $4,550,000 over 1877; now, in February, that is a decrease of $3,000,000 from January, but the enormous increase of $14,230,000 over 1877. For the eight months of the present fiscal year, the totals are as follows, the first table excluding and the second including specie, all the changes being increase:

	Eight months ending Feb. 28.— 1877-8.	1876-7.	Changes.
Imports.	$292,276,285	$267,960,777	$24,315,508
Exports.	461,278,570	424,491,974	36,786,596
Export excess.	$169,002,285	$156,531,197	$12,471,088
Imports.	$309,879,382	$301,151,697	$8,727,685
Exports.	481,451,989	453,731,165	27,720,824
Export excess.	$171,572,607	$152,579,468	$18,993,139

In order to show better the suprising result of this comparison, we subjoin the trade balances for each calendar year since 1873, the first column excluding, and the second including specie:

	Export Excess.	Export Excess.
1874.....	$7,716,764	$63,180,035
1875.....	7,937,241	64,464,806
1876.....	163,319,454	185,292,605
1877.....	140,043,346	164,684,292

If the remaining four months should show a net movement at the same proportional rate, the fiscal year would exhibit a trade balance of $253,000,000, specie excluded, and one of $257,000,000, specie included, in favor of this country. How startling such a result would be may be seen by a glance at the actual results given above for the calendar years. That the movement will continue in the same direction and also at the same rate for the remaining four months, is not to be expected, and yet it is not utterly beyond prediction; during these months in last year, however, on goods alone, there was an excess of *imports* of a little over $18,000,000. In summary, all that can be said is that the extraordinary decline of imports and increase of exports, in 1876, which resulted in the unprecedented export excess of $185,000,000 for that year, became reversed in the Spring of 1877, and generally so remained throughout that year, but that now there appears to be a reaction going on toward the abnormal movement of 1876. This latter change is certainly as discouraging as last year's trade current was encouraging; it indicates that the inclination and ability to consume, which seemed to be on the rise in 1877, are again depressed, and it is a positive although not noisy testimony to the effects of the mischievous course of legislation. How far the fear of tariff changes—which was not felt during at least nine months of last year—operates to depress importations, and how far their depression is produced by the silver crusade, nobody can tell; but it is within everybody's recollection that when Congress assembled in October last there was, and for several months had been, some perceptible improvement of trade, and the prospects were believed to be good; Congress, however, hastened to restore confidence to the capitalist by menacing him with a club, and very speedily put an end to those prospects, in their stead producing a depression which it is now hard to define. The Matthews statesmanship, which considers that the less we have "to do with abroad" the better, may rejoice in the decline of importations, but it is not a favorable symptom.

The following is the specie movement for the eight months:

	1877-8.	1876-7.	Changes.
Imports.	$17,603,097	$33,190,920	$15,587,823
Exports.	20,173,419	29,239,191	9,065,501
Export excess.	$2,570,322	.....	.....
Import excess.	.....	$3,951,729	.....

The movement of specie—which possesses extraordinary importance in view of the possibilities of resumption nine months hence—is still remarkable and in the same direction as heretofore noted, namely, an accumulation of the stock in the country. In January the net export was nearly $2,000,000; in February there was a net import of $2,364,000. During the seven months there was a net export of about $5,000,000, against a net import of $5,350,000 for the like time in 1876–7; during the eight months the net export is only $2,570,000, or at the rate of less than $4,000,000 a year, while in the year 1872, (taking that as an ordinary year,) the net export was about $75,000,000. These figures show—what has been known for many months—that the country has been accumulating gold rapidly, but whether this accumulation will go on during the remainder of the year, or whether it will not turn into a diminution, is the crucial question which cannot be answered. Certainly, gold will not stay here, much less come here, simply because it is needed for resumption purposes, and, almost as certainly, it will not be drawn by any wisdom apparent either in Congress or in the Treasury management. The movement at this port during last month was a net export of about $500,000, against a net import of about $1,000,000 during February; but this cannot count for much. We venture no prediction, but in view of all the discoverable signs—not the least important of them being that the return movement of bonds is probably somewhat on the increase, and quite large enough to offset the creditor balance in favor of this country resulting from goods transactions alone—we see no reason for qualifying the opinion we expressed a month ago, in reviewing the trade figures for January, that depletion rather than augmentation of the stock of the precious metals is inferable from the facts apparent. The general movement is that we are importing less and exporting more of merchandise, and settling the difference by the return of bonds—buying up our own obligations. This might be a very healthy and desirable course, were we in different circumstances, and able to pursue it. As things are, it is probably fortunate that the return of bonds, stimulated by the silver crusade, has met, thus far, a creditor trade balance which has acted as a protection to our stock of gold. Had Congress, on the other hand, shown ordinary sense and prudence by deferring until the resumption trial had well passed the whole silver matter, except by inviting a monetary conference, there is no good reason for doubting that instead of getting bonds, which we do not want, we should be getting gold, which we do; the direct effects of the infusion of silver into the circulation, moreover, are yet to come, and, at the very best which is possible, the precipitate folly of Congress has complicated the resumption problem by adding a factor which can neither be eliminated nor ascertained in advance.

"THE OLD STORY."

Except the magnitude of the theft, there is nothing peculiar about the crime of the Treasurer of the Union Mills Company, Fall River. It is not often that a thieving officer of a corporation "gets away" with half a million of money before his operations are discovered. But in every other particular CHACE'S theft resembles similar crimes which have startled the community at frequent intervals during the past few years. Of course, CHACE had the confidence of the community and of his fellow-Directors in the Union Mills Company. If he had not, he could not have stolen so much money. Naturally, too, he held a "high social position." So did every one of the embezzlers, defaulters, and violators of private trusts who have suddenly turned out to be rascals. Given, a man with a responsible and influential position, trusted with the handling of large amounts of money, and with the custody of a valuable property, and the "high social position" is almost a necessary consequence. CHACE was Treasurer of a wealthy corporation, President of two banks, and twice a member of the Massachusetts Legislature. Like all the rest, CHACE was eminently respectable, trusted, and therefore able to conceal his theft for a long time. Therefore, too, he was able to steal at all. It is an old story.

It is the custom of the rural press, when a man shoots himself or his friend, while fooling with a fire-arm which he thought was not loaded, to refer to the shooter as "another idiot." Dead or alive, he has no sympathy from the community. The number of people who annually commit homicide or *felo de se* by sportively firing a weapon which they believed "was not loaded" is very large. Each fatal occurrence is commented upon with much feeling, and people go right on shooting themselves and friends as if no warning had ever been uttered. Philosophy is baffled to explain such a predetermined disregard of innumerable warnings. We must suppose that the explanation of this fatuousness, when found, will also account for the failure of business firms and corporations to learn anything by repeated exposures of thefts carried on for years by confidential agents, employes, and officers. No amount of moralizing by the press, and no amount of dilating upon details, has been able to enforce the moral of playing with loaded fire-arms. And no moralizing has sufficed to warn business men of the danger of trusting any one man with the unchecked handling of large amounts of money. At any rate, the Union Mills Company would not be warned; and, within a month, some other concern is certain to wake up with a start to find that it has been robbed by a highly respectable man who holds a fine social position.

The Union Mills Company is a large and substantial corporation. It employs 500 operatives, owns two valuable mills, and was on such a secure foundation that its notes were readily discounted whenever they were put upon the market. The management of the financial affairs of so great a company, one would suppose, should have engrossed all the energy of one man. But the Treasurer, CHACE, was engaged in extensive, so-called, "outside" operations, and was the President of a bank and an institution for savings. There was a board of Directors in the Union Mills corporation. At least we hear of them now as going over the books of the company. What have they been doing, these three years past, while their Treasurer was stealing the company funds and unlawfully issuing the company obligations? In his "outside" operations, this trusted Treasurer was unsuccessful. He needed money to repair his losses. And he took the corporation's money, or raised money on the corporation's paper which he, as Treasurer, fraudulently issued, hoping to be able to replace it by and by. This is an old story. They all lose in speculations, "borrow" with the expectation of returning, and finally come to grief, just as CHACE has, and just as thousands of other men will, until the end of time.

An impartial and uninjured public will say of a Board of Directors who have lost half a million dollars, because they put it into the power of a man to steal that amount, it "served them right." Example after example has shown that it is not safe to tempt men with great opportunities for misappropriating money. And yet these examples are unheeded; and those who fail to heed them are as deserving of sympathy as a man would be who should leave open the doors of his warehouse at night, and complain in the morning of being robbed. There were Directors of the Fall River corporation whose business it was to know what obligations the Treasurer was issuing, and what he was doing with the money obtained on them. Like multitudes of other Directors, they sat about the table at Directors' meetings, heard his statements with unquestioning confidence, and went their several ways. And the man who meant to be honest, but who was hard-pressed and tempted, stole without detection for three years or more, and to the amount of half a million. The loss of money is not a great misfortune, but the loss of confidence of man in man is a real calamity. The highest confidence comes of the consciousness that no man can be unduly tempted. It is only just to the keepers of other people's funds that they shall not be left to temptation. And those who neglect the ordinary precautions which prudent men demand for themselves, commit a grievous public wrong. The criminal is not justified because he has been led into temptation and has yielded. But it would be better for the honest and incorruptible who are in places of trust if their weaker brethren, as well as themselves, were not left without check or oversight.

MR. GOULD'S REPORT.

Yesterday was the thirty-seventh birthday of JAY GOULD—we should say, of the *Tribune*. Its proprietor had been signally defeated the previous day in a raid on the United States Treasury, and he naturally supposed that the public would imagine that the financial difficulties of the *Tribune* would be thereby increased. In these circumstances he remembered the cheerful financial reports which he was accustomed to put forth in the days when he and the late Mr. FISK were engaged in managing the Erie Railway, and he directed that a report of the financial condition of the *Tribune*, concocted after the Erie model, should be published in its columns. Accordingly, under the pretext of celebrating its thirty-seventh birthday, the *Tribune* yesterday printed a report, which, as a display of imaginative power and contempt for prosaic fact, compares favorably with Mr. GOULD'S best efforts in connection with Erie reports.

Mr. GOULD announces that the *Tribune* is absolutely free from debt, with the exception of a single mortgage, and that "it does not even avail itself of the customary sixty or ninety days' time allowed by paper-makers, but discounts their bills for cash." This is especially creditable to the *Tribune*, since it notoriously finds much difficulty in getting its own notes discounted; unless, indeed, the hard-hearted paper-dealers have taken the ground that they will not supply the *Tribune* with paper except for cash, in which case the latter ought not to claim credit for doing what it is compelled to do. From the *Tribune* Building Mr. GOULD assures us that he and his fellow-stockholders receive a sufficient amount in rents to pay the entire interest on the *Tribune* debt, besides an annual surplus of $16,000. Most persons will wonder how a costly building, a great part of which is without tenants, can yield so large a revenue. They forget, however, that the beer saloon in the basement of the building does a very large business, and that if the *Tribune* has an interest in the profits of the beer trade, it ought to receive a large income from that source.

The circulation of the paper is all that Mr. GOULD could wish. He assures us that its daily circulation, though somewhat less than that of the *Herald*, is greater than that of THE TIMES; and knowing from experience the effect which a table of figures has upon the public mind, he prints the "charges for postage on the various editions of the New-York morning papers from the Department of Washington." Of course, with this large circulation, the *Tribune* ought to make a great deal of money. Mr. GOULD, however, is modest, and only claims that its net profits last year were "between $39,000 and $41,000." This, with the surplus from the rents of the *Tribune* Building, makes an annual net profit of about $56,000, which is a very respectable sum in these hard times.

Of course, the one hundred shares into which the capital stock of the *Tribune* is divided are very valuable. The Ayer estate holds fourteen of these shares, which the Executors have for some time past endeavored to sell for $2,500, or less than $200 each, but for which they have failed to find any purchasers. Obviously, these Executors are men of the most grasping disposition. Their share of the $56,000 which Mr. GOULD says the *Tribune* cleared last year must have been about $8,000, which is certainly a fair interest on $2,500. Nevertheless, they are not satisfied, and are anxious to sell for $2,500 a property yielding $8,000 per annum. The most curious feature of the affair is the fact that no one will buy these fourteen shares at the price demanded. It is a painful illustration of the financial distress which prevails outside of the *Tribune* office, that no capitalist has yet been able to command $2,500 with which to buy shares that last year yielded a return of $8,000.

Why Mr. GOULD committed what seems the grave mistake of doubling the capital stock of the *Tribune* at the very time when its annual net profits are $56,000 it is difficult to see. It is only about a week ago that he advertised in an obscure paper his intention of increasing the stock by issuing one hundred thousand dollars' worth of new shares. A newspaper which, after paying all its expenses, including interest on its mortgages, has remaining a surplus of $56,000, surely does not need to resort to the expedient of doubling its capital stock; nor does it seem reasonable that the present stockholders among whom this $56,000 is divided should be anxious to reduce their dividends one-half by sharing them with new stockholders. The only possible explanation which can be made is that which THE TIMES recently set forth. The *Tribune* stockholders must be actuated solely by a desire to share their blessings with other men. This is indeed noble, but there are those who will insist that Mr. GOULD has not hitherto seemed to live solely to make other people happy, and that it is not easy to conceive of him in the act of voluntarily sharing his wealth with others.

GENERAL NOTES.

Ex-Senator H. V. M. Miller is to be the orator on Decoration Day in Rome, Ga.

Ex-Minister E. B. Washburne is nominated for the Presidency by the Galena (Ill.) *Gazette*.

The City of Boston expects to save $20,000 a year by a recent reduction in the price of gas used in lighting the streets.

The Charleston *News* says that there was no Usury law in South Carolina at the time that ex-Gov. Moses committed the crime with which he is charged.

An Alabama negro woman gaped so energetically that she dislocated her jaw, and it required the united efforts of two doctors and her self-sacrificing husband to get it back into place.

The Middletown (Orange County) *Press* says that great dissatisfaction exists among the people who went from that locality with the Texas colony, and open charges of fraud are made against the managers.

If the bill passes, wife-beaters in Kentucky will be doomed to work upon the streets from 5 to 60 days, and their wages will be paid to the abused wives. Kentucky gets a sensible streak occasionally, after all.

An exasperated Democratic newspaper up in New-Hampshire calls Montgomery Blair a humbug and a fraud, and says that if he does not get down and out he ought to be knocked down and out. But how far off New-Hampshire is!

The Indianapolis *Journal* expresses the belief that the Republican Party can secure a majority in the next House of Representatives if it is well organized and handled in the Northern States. Well, how many members will the Republicans of Indiana gain?

Mr. Horace White, of Chicago, will make the annual address to the cadets of the Pennsylvania Military Academy, on the evening of June 12, upon the subject of "Responsible Government." The object of his lecture is to draw a comparison between our own and the European systems of popular representation.

Vermont papers say that through the liberality of Mr. JOHN P. HOWARD, of this City, Burlington, Vt., of which he is a native, is to have an Opera-house erected on the site of the old Bank of Burlington, at the corner of Bank and Church streets. The basement and first story will be fitted up for stores. The Opera-house will seat 1,000 persons, and will be finished in the best possible manner.

The Ottawa *Free Press* says: "On the 25th of last month a French Canadian fisherman, in passing along the bank of the Ottawa, near its confluence with the St. Lawrence, discovered the body of a large seal close to the shore. On pulling it out of the water he found that the head of the seal was stuck fast in the mouth of a large maskinonge, which would have weighed about 50 pounds. Both seal and fish, as a matter of course, were dead. It is supposed that the seal attempted to capture the maskinonge, but was met by a fierce resistance."

The Boston *Journal's* Washington telegrams say that Gen. Sherman has received a letter from Gen. Grant in which the ex-President described the gratification with which he had traveled through Europe, and his enjoyment particularly of his voyage up the Nile. He does not mention politics, but alludes to his relief from care and responsibility. He says that when the Silver bill passed the House it created much excitement and adverse criticism in Europe, but he finds that where the provisions of the bill as finally adopted are understood it is regarded more favorably.

CONFLICT OF CIVIL AND MILITARY AUTHORITY.

YANKTON, Dakota, April 10.—Deputy Sheriff Edwards returned to-day from the Crow Creek Indian Agency, where he was sent to serve replevin papers for the release of the property of Dr. Livingston, ex-Indian Agent, from the hands of the military. On his arrival at Crow Creek he was arrested by order of Gen. Hammond, placed in the guard-house, and prevented from performing his duty. It is probable that Gen. Hammond and Lieut. Dougherty, the latter of whom is acting Agent at Crow Creek, will be arrested and brought before the Territorial Court at Yankton, where the matter will be fully ventilated. Lieut. Dougherty bases his action upon the position that civil law is subservient to military law, and that, therefore, officers of the court have no rights in the Indian country. A condition of affairs similar to that at Crow Creek exists at the Lower Brule and Cheyenne River Agencies, the civil agents there having been ejected, and the same also taken possession of by the military.

WASHINGTON.

REVIVAL OF THE INCOME TAX.

ACTION OF THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS ON THE SUBJECT—AGREEMENT TO REPORT A PROVISION IN THE REVENUE BILL AS INSTRUCTED BY THE HOUSE IN FEBRUARY—A MAJORITY OF THE COMMITTEE AGAINST IT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The Committee on Ways and Means to-day continued the consideration of the Internal Revenue bill, devoting the entire session to discussing the income tax. A motion was made to strike out the paragraph restoring the income tax, which was defeated by a vote of 6 to 5. Mr. Sayler had not intended to vote upon the motion, but as the vote stood 5 to 5, he voted to retain the paragraph. He explained that he was opposed to restoring this tax, but in view of the fact that the House had voted to instruct the committee to report the income tax by a vote of 165 to 89, he thought the subject should be reported. The resolution of instruction to which Mr. Sayler alluded failed to pass by reason of not receiving a two-thirds majority, but the vote showed a very decided majority in favor of the measure, and Mr. Sayler, therefore, thought the House should be given an opportunity to pass upon it. In opposing the restoration of this tax, Judge Kelley said he would not vote for the imposition of any new tax, or the reimposition of any war tax which has been remitted, while the financial policy of the Government restricts the productive power of the country, deprives the laboring people of work and wages, and consequently of the ability to contribute to the public revenues by consuming taxable commodities, and compelling those whose capital is invested in productive industries to pay tax out of their principal rather than out of their current profits, the appropriate fund for that purpose.

A majority of the committee is opposed to the restoration of the tax, and had it not been for the vote of the House on this subject, on Feb. 4, the motion to strike it from the bill would have prevailed. It is probable a majority of the committee will be found voting against this tax when the bill comes to be acted upon in the House. Some members argued that the reduction of the tax on tobacco from 24 to 16 cents will make it necessary to reimpose the income tax. The committee has not decided upon the amount to be exempted, the rate of tax, whether a uniform rate on all incomes in excess of a certain sum shall be imposed, or whether a graduated scale shall be established. Two thousand dollars is the sum now named in the bill as the amount to be exempted.

PACIFIC RAILROAD SINKING FUND.

THE GOULD LOBBY WORKING TO KEEP THE SENATE BILL OUT OF THE HOUSE PACIFIC RAILROAD COMMITTEE—THE BILL SURE TO PASS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The Pacific Railroad Sinking Fund bill was sent to the House to-day, and is now on the Speaker's table. The Gould-Huntingdon party have already commenced action upon the House, and will direct their efforts to securing a reference of the bill to the Committee on the Judiciary. They desire this reference, not because they expect to defeat it in that committee, but because the Committee on Pacific Railroads showed by their action on yesterday that a majority favor the Senate bill. When the bill is reached on the Speaker's table for reference, a struggle may be expected as between the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Pacific Railroads for possession of it. If the bill can be retained on the table until Monday next, an effort will be made to take it up and pass it under a suspension of the rules. No doubts are entertained about the passage of the Senate bill by the House, and many believe that it can be passed by a two-thirds vote.

THE BANKRUPT ACT REPEAL BILL.

DISCUSSION OF THE SENATE BILL BEGUN—ITS PROVISIONS—SENATOR MATTHEWS' SUBSTITUTE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The Senate to-day began the consideration of the bill reported by the Committee on the Judiciary to repeal the Bankrupt law. The bill repeals the act of March 2, 1867, and all acts amendatory or supplementary thereto. It is provided that the repeal shall in no manner invalidate or affect any case in bankruptcy, instituted and pending in any court prior to the passage of the Repeal bill, but as to all such pending cases the Bankrupt law shall continue in full force and effect until the same shall be fully disposed of. Mr. Matthews proposed a substitute for the bill of the Judiciary Committee which establishes a uniform law on the subject of bankruptcy. This substitute provides that any person becoming insolvent, who shall make an assignment according to the laws of the State or Territory in which he resides or carries on business, of all his property, for the equal benefit of all his creditors, shall thereby be declared a bankrupt, and when his assets, upon distribution by his Assignee, shall have paid to his creditors within two years after his assignment 50 per cent. of the amount of their claims, the bankrupt shall thereby be discharged from all further liability, and all property acquired by the bankrupt during the two years subsequent to the date of assignment shall be exempt from seizure upon judicial process upon claims existing at the date thereof. This discharge and exemption shall not extend to obligations contracted fraudulently, or incurred by means of breach of trust. The action of the Senate on these two distinct propositions is uncertain, but it is believed that the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee will be supported by the majority.

THE PENSION APPROPRIATION BILL.

PROPOSED ABOLITION OF THE PENSION AGENCIES—RELATIVE EXPENSES OF VARIOUS MODES PROPOSED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The House spent to-day in considering the Pension Appropriation bill, but failed to complete it. The bill abolishes the present system of disbursing pensions by agents, and provides that after July 1, 1878, or as soon thereafter as practicable, pensions shall be paid by the Treasurer of the United States under direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. The estimated expense for disbursing pensions under the proposed system is $130,000, which is much below the cost of the present system. The Committee on Pensions proposed an amendment to this proposition fixing the salaries of pension agents at $4,000 per annum, and allowing them $15 for each 100 pensioners on their respective lists. The expenses for clerk hire, office rent, and other incidentals are required to be paid out of moneys received from the fees allowed by the amendment. The proposition of the Committee on Appropriations to transfer the payments to the Treasurer gave rise to a protracted debate, but no conclusion was reached.

MORAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE.

SENATOR BURNSIDE'S BILL FOR ITS INCULCATION IN THE SCHOOLS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—A truly remarkable bill was yesterday introduced by Senator Burnside, read twice, ordered to be printed, and the days figure supposed to the Committee on

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Education and Labor. It is offered in good faith and is not a huge joke, as those not familiar with the mysteries of legislation in Washington might suppose. Following is the text of the bill:

A Bill to introduce moral and social science into the public schools of the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted, &c., That the school officers shall introduce, as a part of the daily exercise of each school in their jurisdiction, instruction in the elements of social and moral science, including industry, order, economy, punctuality, patience, self-denial, health, purity, temperance, cleanliness, honesty, truth, justice, politeness, peace, fidelity, philanthropy, patriotism, self-respect, hope, perseverance, cheerfulness, courage, self-reliance, gratitude, pity, mercy, kindness, conscience, reflection, and the will.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the teachers to give a short oral lesson every day upon one of the topics mentioned in section 1 of this act, and to require each pupil to furnish a thought or other illustration of the same upon the following morning.

SEC. 3. That emulation shall be cherished between the pupils in accumulating thoughts and facts in regard to the noble traits possible, and in illustrating them by their daily conduct.

BUSINESS IN THE COMMITTEES.

THE MISSISSIPPI LEVEES—MR. EWING AFTER MORE BANKING INFORMATION—OBSCENE LITERATURE IN THE MAILS.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The House Committee on the Mississippi Levees to-day agreed to report favorably the pending bill proposing the appointment of a commission to report upon the improvement of the Mississippi levees from St. Louis to the mouth of the river. The bill provides for the appointment of three Army officers by the Secretary of War and of three civilians by the President, whose annual salary shall not exceed $3,500 each. The bill appropriates $250,000 to defray the expenses of the commission, including salaries and of the survey proposed.

An objection was yesterday made to the resolution offered by Representative Ewing, authorizing a subcommittee of the Committee on Banking and Currency to take testimony in New-York and Philadelphia. The committee will summon the witnesses to Washington. There are 20 or 30 of them. The purpose of the resolution was merely to save the large expense of calling them to Washington.

P. B. Wolff, of New-York, appeared before the Committee on Revision of the Laws to-day on behalf of the 50,000 signers to the petition presented a few days ago by Representative Butler, protesting against what is known as the Comstock law. He held that all laws are unconstitutional, and an invasion of personal and State rights, dangerous and subversive of society itself; that Congress has no power over the moral quality of mail matter, that that question of common morality and crime belong to the States, except those expressly prohibited in express terms; that the law itself is ambiguous and dangerous in the hands of such men as Comstock; and that the whole nation is responsible for every falsehood told and injustice done under this law; and thus, by the infamous methods of Comstock and his confreres, wholesale crime is committed to punish a few harmless enthusiasts, or a few hardened criminals. He massed all the facts bearing on the subject, State and national, to show the progress already made toward a censorship of the press, and a practical union of Church and State, and the danger of placing it in the power of any man, or set of men, to say what is indecent or immoral in mail matter.

RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

THE REPORTED REVOLUTION IN TAMAULIPAS AN AFFAIR BETWEEN SMUGGLERS AND THE CUSTOMS AUTHORITIES—DENIAL OF THE REPORTED FIRING ON AMERICAN PRISONERS ACROSS THE RIO GRANDE—FORCED LOANS FROM AMERICANS.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Statements having lately appeared in Texas papers to the effect that an extensive revolutionary movement had broken out in the State of Tamaulipas, Mexico, based on a pronunciamento issued in favor of Lerdo by a Col. Salinas, and that Escobedo was expected to head the movement, it appears on inquiry that the report is denied by both American and Mexican officials. The following telegram, addressed to Assistant Adjutant-General Vincent, shows on what foundation the rumor is based:

FORT MCINTOSH, April 3.

Assistant Adjutant-General, San Antonio:

It is reported that some men, supposed to belong to Salinas' gang, or a lot of smugglers, had a fight on Sunday last with six of the Mexican Custom-house guards, and that one man was killed and another wounded. Salinas himself was not seen. The supposed fight took place about 25 miles from New-Laredo. I will endeavor to get more news. I do not deem it important, as the commanding officer of New-Laredo promised me some time ago to inform me whenever there was anything reliable to report. So far he has not sent me word about the Sunday fight, or anything about the crossing.

SELLERS, Commanding.

A report was also published that that the United States military prisoners at Fort Duncan had been fired upon from the Mexican side of the Rio Grande. This report is denied by Gen. Ord.

With reference to the question of forced loans, mentioned in these dispatches some days ago as a possible difficulty in the way of the re-establishment of relations between this country and Mexico, it is stated upon authority that these loans have never been levied except in time of war, and then upon British, French, and Mexicans, as well as Americans; that in the 20 years from 1848 and 1868, during most of which time Mexico was at war, there were comparatively few cases of forced loans upon Americans. These were ruled out by Sir Edward Thornton, still wrote the Mixed Commission, on the ground that the taxes being levied upon natives and foreigners alike did not constitute a case for diplomatic intervention. In addition to this the forced loans were given, which were made receivable for duties on imports at a very considerable discount, so that in many cases merchants actually derived large profits from the transaction. All writs of the Mixed Commission have been driven from Mexico by these exactions, and their steady increase of fortune has not been interfered with. It is also stated that all claims on this account, growing out of the late revolution, which have been presented to the Mexican Treasury have been paid by Secretary Romero.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, April 10, 1878.

Assistant Surgeon Samuel S. Jessop, United States Army, has resigned.

The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day were $252,392, and from Customs, $377,912 61.

Major-Gen. Schofield, accompanied by Gen. Sherman, called at the Executive Mansion to-day, and paid his respects to the President.

The President has signed the act authorizing the Secretary of War to prescribe rules and regulations relating to bids in the War Department.

The subscriptions to the four per cent. loan to-day amounted to $266,500. This includes $250,000 from the First National Bank of New-York.

The First National Bank of Portland, Oregon, has been designated a depository to receive deposits on account of subscriptions to the 4 per cent. funded loan.

Ensign S. W. B. Diehl is ordered to duty at the Hydrographic Office, and Assistant Engineer William Rowbottom to the Marion, European Station. Lieut. E. B. Barry is detached from the store ship New-Hampshire and placed on waiting orders.

The first installment of silver certificates, amounting to $40,000, was delivered to-day from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to the United States Treasurer. They will be shipped to New-York, where there is a demand for $8,000,000 certificates of the various denominations.

The bill introduced in the House to-day by Representative Turner imposes a fine of not less than $5,000 or more than $50,000 upon any Senator or Representative who shall act as an attorney for any railroad or other corporation created by the government, or holding any interest in the United States, or for any mail contractor or their assigns.

The Life-saving Bureau, Treasury Department, has, at the request of Hon. S. S. Cox, and on proofs made, ordered first-class medals of gold to two of Mr. Cox's constituents—Officer Thomas McBride and Policeman Hussey. They have saved a score of lives each. The medals will be taken to New-York next week by Mr. Cox, and delivered to Capt. Berryman, of the Life-saving Bureau, when the presentation will be made.

The bill introduced in the House to-day by Representative Potter, of New-York, "providing for judicial ascertainment of claims against the United States," provides that any person having a claim against the United States not founded upon contract, or of which the Court of Claims would not now have jurisdiction, but founded upon equity and justice, may file his bill in the Court of Claims of the United States, setting forth the grounds of his claim and the relief desired by him, and the Attorney-General shall appear and plead thereto, as provided for other cases.

The Senate, in executive session, to-day confirmed the following nominations: John W. Hoyt, of Wisconsin, to be Governor of Wyoming Territory; Thomas Adamson, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro; Thomas M. Dawson, of California, to be Consul at Apia, Samoan Islands; John G. Austin, of the Philippine Islands, to be Consul at Hollo; Joshua G. Hall, of New-Hampshire, to be United States District Attorney for New-Hampshire; Jesse W. Griest, of Pennsylvania, to be Indian Agent at the Otoe Agency, Nebraska. Collectors of Customs—William H. Gunn, at Newburyport, Mass.; John W. Howell, at Fernandina, Fla.; Samuel H. Dotten, at Plymouth, Mass.; James Brady, Jr., at Fall River, Mass. Postmasters—Thomas Rossee, Huntingdon, Penn.; Thomas B. Galbreath, Elk City, Penn.; Peter S. Clark, Schoharie, N. Y.; Samuel S. Patridge, Phelps, N. Y.; Gilbert H. Reynolds, Clay Center, Kans.; Lewis C. Crittenden, Pratt, Kan.; Andrew L. Tinkham, Middleborough, Mass.; Charles H. Briggs, Foxborough, Mass.; Lewis Holmes, Bridgewater, Mass.; Edward T. Rowell, Lowell, Mass.

THE TILDEN MANAGEMENT.

INDIGNATION OF DEMOCRATIC POLITICIANS AT THE "BLABBING" OF THE KANSAS MEMBER OF THEIR NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The Washington *Post* of Monday prints a report of an interview with Col. John G. Thompson, Sergeant-at-Arms of the National House of Representatives and Chairman of the Ohio Democratic State Committee, relative to the interview with Mr. Eaton, the Kansas member of the National Democratic Committee, which was lately published in the Cincinnati *Enquirer* and reproduced in THE TIMES. Referring to Mr. Eaton's assertion that he got $40,000 of the money that went to Ohio, Col. Thompson said:

"I never received $40,000 at any one time, and not half that sum during the entire campaign from Tilden, or rather, I should say, Hewitt, as he disbursed the money."

"How much did you receive, Colonel?"

"I can't remember exactly, but as I said it was less than half of the sum mentioned by Eaton. All the money I received in the campaign was direct from the Chairman of the National Committee, Mr. Hewitt. That is, the money was ordered sent by him, but it was paid through the Treasurer, Mr. Cooper. It was all sent to us in drafts made payable to the order of Jacob Reinhard, Treasurer of the State Executive Committee of Ohio. The drafts were collected by Reinhard, and the money placed to the credit of the State Executive Committee, and used by them for legitimate campaign expenses, such as printing, circulating documents, paying expenses of speakers, paying for meetings, and so on."

"If it were necessary you could get at the exact amount?"

"Oh, yes; easily enough. The State Committee kept an accurate account of every dollar received and paid out. The books were kept just as your account or mine would be kept at a bank. And the books of the National Committee would show, too. Mr. Eaton knew nothing of that money at all, by the Chairman of the National Committee for campaign purposes. Hewitt said to me yesterday, when I showed him that interview, that he supposed Eaton's failure to convince him (Hewitt) that $250,000 would carry Kansas had changed his mind in regard to the use of money in campaigns."

"Eaton tried to get $20,000, did he?"

"Yes. He went to Hewitt during the campaign and urged that $20,000 be sent in Kansas. Hewitt refused, saying that the State could not be carried and it was a waste of money to try it. Eaton says Gov. Tilden told him about the money. He's got a opinion that Gov. Tilden never did anything of the kind. Gov. Tilden is not in the habit of talking about these matters even if he knew anything about them, which I very much doubt. Gov. Tilden, I don't think, knew anything about the way the money was paid out, and if he did and was given to talking about it Eaton is not the kind of man he would talk confidentially to. Mr. Eaton is a member of the National Committee, and can, at its next meeting, ascertain just how much money was paid out for the campaign in Ohio."

"All the money used was sent to you, was it not?"

"If any other sums of money than those paid to the Executive Committee were sent to Ohio it was without my knowledge or the knowledge of the Democratic Executive Committee. It is possible that money might have been sent into the State to others than the committee, but Mr. Hewitt never mentioned it to me."

"Well, Col. Eaton also told Gov. Hendricks that all Washington was organized into a Thurman movement!"

"Yes, that's about like his other statements. If there is any organized movement for Thurman I don't know it, and I'd be likely to know it if one existed. Of course, Eaton's talk is all rot, and his name is favorably mentioned, but that's all."

The *Post's* man next shook Eaton's interview at Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, ex-Chairman of the National Committee, and asked what he had to say about it.

"I don't propose to discuss the affairs of the last campaign, or be drawn into any statement concerning its management," said Mr. Hewitt, with a determined expression. "Friend Eaton is a Kansan is concerned," he went on. "I will say that for him, as a member of the National Committee, to discuss in an open railway car matters that came to his knowledge as a member of that committee and intrusted with its affairs, is to grave a breach of propriety that words are not strong enough to condemn it." Mr. Hewitt talked fast, and it was plain to be seen that he was mad. He took a second's breath, and, practicalizing vigorously continued: "And as to his (Eaton's) statement that Gov. Tilden and I do not speak, that is a groundless fabrication, a gross falsehood fabricated by himself, and you may give Mr. Eaton the benefit of that for me. Eaton is no doubt mad because we did not put him on the Executive Committee, but we didn't consider him fit for it. That's the whole truth of it. Good evening."

The members of the National Committee who are in Washington are all indignant at Eaton's blabbing, and at a meeting of the committee next month a resolution to expel him will probably be introduced.

THE WOOL MONUMENT.

MEMORIAL OF A HERO OF THREE WARS—THE HIGHEST OBELISK IN AMERICA—300 TONS OF GRANITE.

From the Troy Times, April 10.

Major Gen. John E. Wool left a provision in his will setting apart the sum of $50,000 for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of Mrs. Wool and himself. The General has now been dead nine years, and during the intervening time his Executors have spent many anxious hours in the consideration of plans and designs. The monument will unquestionably be the finest private structure of the kind in the country, and while it will honor the name of Wool, it will also reflect credit upon the City of Troy and our beautiful Oakwood, where it will stand. Its entire height is to be 75 feet, and its weight 300 tons. The design is to represent an Egyptian obelisk, the monolith being 60 feet in length and the largest of modern times, approaching, in fact, the famous obeliaks of Egypt. One of the most celebrated in the world is only eight feet longer than the one we are describing; and, though without such a pedestal, and exposed as Hadropolis as is supposed some four centuries before Moses was born, it still stands erect, challenging the admiration and awakening the enthusiasm of the beholder. The Wool obelisk is to be mounted upon a pedestal of three plain bases, upon which rest a molded base, the die, the neck-mold or plinth, and the shaft. The lower base is 17 feet 6 inches square, and 2 feet thick. This and the two succeeding courses are each in two stones. The fourth, or molded base and each above it are in a single stone. In the curve of the mold is a military trophy cut in the granite in *alto relievo*, consisting of a sword and scabbard and the hat of a Major-General handsomely grouped together. The die is 9 feet square and 6 feet in height, sloping in form to correspond with the lines of the obelisk, and at the corners an upper edges ornamented with a carved molding. The neck-mold is also embellished in like manner. The design, the molding, and ornamentation are all harmonious, and in strict accord with Egyptian architecture. The design will be copyrighted. The weight of the obelisk quarried will be 150 tons, or one-half the entire structure. It is, of course, one solid stone, and is heavier by at least 100 tons than any monolith ever quarried and chiseled in this country. It will be brought to Troy upon a barge, and thence drawn to Oakwood by means of rollers and the multiplication of power through the use of the capstan. It would require more than 100 yoks of cattle to draw it to its place of destination. Made of the most enduring Maine granite, nothing but an act of vandalism or the shock of an earthquake can overthrow the obelisk, much less overturn the pedestal on which it is to stand.

The inscriptions will occupy all sides of the die. On the front, facing the carriage-way, the names of "John Ellis Wool" and "Sarah Moulton" will be cut, with the dates of their birth and death. On the reverse side will be a brief and simple dedicatory inscription, written by the venerable William Cullen Bryant, while upon the opposite faces will appear the order and date of Gen. Wool's promotions, beginning with the grade of Captain and closing with that of Major-General, and a list of the battles in which the veteran took part.

The site upon which the monument is to stand is one of the most picturesque and commanding in the cemetery. It is located some thousand feet north of the present place of burial of Gen. and Mrs. Wool, whither their remains are to be removed, upon an elevated point upon the western borders of the cemetery, overlooking the monument of the Ericsons, and commanding a splendid view of the Catskills in the south-west, the Adirondacks in the north-west, the Falls of Cohoes, and the teeming cities and villages that nestle upon the Mohawk and Hudson below. The lot embraces about one-quarter of an acre, and nature has made it, even without adornment, one of the most beautiful in Oakwood. The monument, when erected, may be seen for miles, and from its conspicuous location it will mark not alone the resting place of the dead hero, but the spot where so many of our friends have been reverently laid away to wait the summons of the resurrection morn. The monument will be completed and set up this Fall—probably in September, and certainly not later than October.

WESTERN RAILROAD RUMORS.

The St. Louis *Republican* of the 5th inst. says: "If Dame Rumor can only substantiate all she talks about, St. Louis is about to witness some startling, but very pleasing transformations. The Missouri Pacific is to get control of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and open new possibilities to our merchants in the Texas trade, while Jay Gould is to save himself from ruin in pro-rating with the Kansas Pacific by buying up that road with the necessary link to St. Louis, the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern, and lending a helping hand to the revolution he cannot avert."

MIXED MARRIAGES IN VIRGINIA.

A Virginia paper says that Judge McLaughlin, of Staunton, in that State, has decided that in the eyes of Virginia law a marriage between blacks and whites stand on the same footing as an incestuous or polygamous marriage, an offense against public morals which the law was made to protect; and the fact that such a marriage was made in another State does not render the contracting parties less guilty when they return within the jurisdiction of Virginia and live as man and wife.

AMUSEMENTS.

DRAMATIC.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

The English version of "Les Exilés," made known in Boston some months ago, was represented at Booth's Theatre yesterday evening. The plot does not differ materially from that of the drama now acted at an up-town house, and reviewed in these columns at some length, when first rehearsed in public. "The Exiles," as performed last night, narrates, as does Mr. Rowe's adaptation of Prince Lubomirski's novel, the story of the misfortunes of *Tatiana* and *Nadège*, and that of the rascality of *Schelon*. The adventures of these personages occur under the same circumstances already detailed in this place. *Schelon* becomes enamored of *Nadège*, and, to possess himself of the maiden, causes her intended husband and her brother to be apparently concerned in a plot against the Russian Government. He hurries his victims off to Siberia, and there wrings from *Nadège*, whose beloved *Tatiana* is about to perish under her eyes, a promise of marriage on condition that her companion's life be saved by the succor *Schelon* alone can give. In due course, *Nadège* fulfills her engagement, but, before *Schelon* reaps the full fruit of his treachery, he is betrayed by one of his own accomplices, and only escapes from the ruins of a burning house to die wretchedly by his own hand. "The Exiles," as represented yesterday, sounded like an almost literal translation from the French. With the perfect rendering it must have had in Paris, it is possible that the original playwrights' work may have appeared somewhat more ingenious than Mr. Rowe's. But the piece first given in this City is a better acting-drama for the local stage, because more compact in its construction, and much more effective in its climaxes. French audiences will accept logical, and, to us, unbelievable dénouements, and, indeed, with the finely-realistic performances which their actors supply, logical dénouements are usually the strongest. English-speaking actors and English-speaking spectators demand, however, a more theatrical art, and any attempt to satisfy a British or American assemblage with a final scene of which a neat reporter or a natural conclusion constitutes the close must be unsuccessful. The performance, on the occasion we write of, was not of a kind likely to make a work of the order of "The Exiles" continuously forcible. Except in point of its scenic attire, it seldom rose above mediocrity. Mr. L. R. Shewell, who personated *Schelon*, pictured him as a commonplace villain of a purely melodramatic type, and was utterly wanting in simplicity and intensity. Mr. Harkins, to whom was intrusted *Max de Lussières*, seemed to have quite neglected to even glance over his part, and, in the most exciting portions of the story, he began his declarations in evident ignorance of their spirit or text until the prompter helped him out, all but syllable by syllable. Miss Maria Wainwright, who embodied *Nadège*, showed grace and refinement, but was wholly unable to express deep emotion or strong feeling of any sort. Mr. Buckley's *Lanina*, Mr. Maguinnis' *Carcasrin*, and Mr. Allen's *Popoff* were the only efforts which claim anything approaching commendation. The scenery and dresses, as mentioned already, are exceedingly beautiful and rich, and they may go far toward redeeming the piece from the total disregard of Metropolitan audiences. Nine pictures are on view during the evening, and several of them, and notably the "Interior of Prince Pierre's Palace," and the "Cross-road in the Forest," are of uncommon elaborateness and solidity. The destruction of the "Governor's house" by fire is among the striking incidents looked upon, and many bright and characteristic Russian costumes and accessories—not forgetting sledges drawn by deer and dogs—delight the eye. A serious drawback to the enjoyment of last night's performance was the interminable "wait" which divided each tableau from its successor. The curtain did not fall upon the final scene of "The Exiles" until long after 12 o'clock.

PARK THEATRE.

"Our Aldermen," a four-act humorous sketch, adapted by Mr. James B. Runnion, of Chicago, from a German comedy, was last night made known to a large audience at the Park Theatre. Its story is a simple one. *Mr. Lyman Drake*, a retired merchant, is elected an alderman, and forms a resolve to espouse the cause of reform upon his entrance into the board, and break up a "ring" of which four other Aldermen are the conspicuous members. As *Mr. Drake* is unused to the ways of politicians, and as he is a man of little patience and somewhat apprehensive about his health, his course is anything but smooth, and it ends in failure. *Mr. Wilmont Birney*, a sort of "boss" in politics, and representative of a now happily extinct species, attempts to instruct the would-be reformer *Drake* in the mysteries of the "ring," and is zealously supported by *Mr. Anson Carter*, an Alderman with aspirations; *Mr. Patrick O'Malley*, an Irish Alderman, with a rich brogue and strong prejudices, and *Mr. Diedrich Gueisberger*, a German Alderman, who controls an important German element. In a conference and subsequent caucus the methods of these politicians are discovered by *Drake* and *Dr. Bernard Clancy*, his ally in the board; but, by a species of cumulative voting peculiar to this particular ring, the reform element is overruled and completely discouraged, and an extravagant appropriation for the court-house dome adopted. The wives of the Aldermen, and several young persons of both sexes, swell the cast of characters, until they number about a score, and, as each one has a responsibility to lay upon *Aldermen Drake's* shoulders, that nervous reformer has a hard time of it, and is in the end glad to go out of politics and escape distraction of mind or death from apoplexy. Mr. James Lewis, who appeared as *Drake*, was admirably "made up" for the part, and his personation evinced careful study, and provoked a large share of the abundant laughter which accompanied the representation. Mr. Le Moyne was *Birney* the "Boss." Mr. T. G. Riggs was a capital *O'Malley*, both in dress and action, and his speeches in the caucus were not so greatly exaggerated as not to vividly recall utterances of a similar kind within the walls of the City Hall. The piece is divided into four acts, and presented with new scenes, the sets in the first and third acts, showing the dining-room and parlor of *Drake's* house, being especially bright and complete in their appointments. Miss Florence Noble, Miss Jennie Murdoch, Mrs. Harry Chapman, and Miss Cowell sustained the principal feminine characters. The play was received with abundant applause, and will undoubtedly prove a source of amusement for large audiences, for a few weeks, at any rate.

GENERAL MENTION.

Mr. Thomas' last public rehearsal, preparatory to the sixth and last of this season's symphony concerts, occurs at Steinway Hall, this afternoon.

The Vocal Union of New-York will give their second concert this season at Chickering Hall, to-night. Mlle. Zélie de Lussan and Mr. Toedt are to be the soloists.

Miss Maggie Mitchell appeared in "Little Barefoot" at the Standard Theatre, last evening. The character is a familiar one, and of the type to which Miss Mitchell's uneven and singular but, to many play-goers, not unimpressive methods, have accustomed audiences for about a quarter of a century.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Major E. Welsh, formerly post trader at Fort McPherson and Camp Sheridan, Neb., and lately one of the heaviest property owners in the Black Hills, died at Deadwood last Tuesday.

Mr. John L. Bunce, President of the Phœnix National Bank, of Hartford, Conn., died yesterday at the age of 76 years. He was Cashier of this bank 23 years, and President 18 years. He was one of the most highly esteemed citizens and best known bankers in Connecticut.

THE CRIME OF A DISCIPLE OF PRESTELL.

Bridget MacLoughlin, a sewing woman, was taken to the New-York Hospital yesterday in a very low condition, suffering from the effects of an abortion. Late in the afternoon she became so dangerously ill that Coroner Flanagan was summoned to take her ante-mortem statement. She confessed that the operation was performed upon her at her room, at No. 123 West Twenty-fourth-street, by Rosella Worcester, a midwife, of No. 149 Charles-street. Coroner Flanagan at once ordered the latter's arrest, and she was subsequently taken into custody by Capt. Williams, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct. The former woman is of the New-York Hospital says that Bridget cannot recover and that she will probably die this morning.

Bridget MacLoughlin is a widow, 24 years of age, and worked as seamstress at Ehrich's. She is the mother of two children. Her husband died only a few months ago. She fell from virtue after his death, and resorted to the expedient which has proved so serious in order to screen herself from disgrace. The prisoner has been well known to the Police for a long time. When Capt. Williams arrested her he made a thorough search of her establishment, and succeeded in finding an assortment of instruments and medicines used in her criminal business, which he took to the station-house. She was taken to the hospital and confronted with Mrs. MacLoughlin, who identified her, after which she was locked up.

THE FIFTEEN-BALL TOURNAMENT.

VERY GOOD AND VERY BAD PLAYING—CYRILLE DION, SLOSSON, KNIGHT, AND RUDOLPHE THE WINNERS YESTERDAY.

The third day's play in the 15-ball tournament drew a large number of spectators to the Union Square Billiard Rooms both afternoon and evening. The matinée play was between Joseph and Cyrille Dion and George Slosson and Clark E. Wilson. The contest between Cyrille and his brother was very long, as they played the entire 21 games to decide the match, Cyrille scoring 11 to Joe's 10 games, thus winning the match. There are people who think that, had they not been fraternally connected as well as professionally, the match would not have assumed such a peculiarly elongated form. It makes Cyrille equal in the score to any player in the tournament, as he has now secured two victories. The match between Slosson and Wilson differed from the one that preceded it by being as remarkable for its "one-sidedness," Wilson being badly out of form. Slosson won the match easily by a score of eleven games to his opponents' two.

In the evening there was a remarkable match between Knight and Warble. Warble won the lead, and chipped the pyramid without breaking it, and in the third inning pooled to his opponent's 0. Then, winning in succession the second and third games, Knight, on the fourth game, pooled with 66 to Warble's 1. In the fifth game, after Warble had counted 53 points, he was again doomed to defeat. In the sixth he crept up to 45 points to Knight's 0. Then Knight pocketed 41 balls and Warble scored 9 more, making the game. In the seventh Warble made only 10 points to Knight's 70, and then lost the match in the eighth game, 51 to 0. In the tenth game he had 53 points to his credit against Knight's 28, with the 12, 13, and 14 balls on the table. He played for an easy shot on the 13 ball, for the cue of the latter was between the 12 and 13, and left the ball on the verge of the hole, with the cue-ball 10 inches from it. Knight sent it home, and drew his own ball up to the upper spot position, where the 12 and 14 balls were together. Sending the 14 into the upper left-hand bag, he caromed on the 12, and sent it alongside the upper cushion, following it into easy position and then pocketing it. It now seemed as though Warble would be "whitewashed," and excitement ran high, while Warble, who is really a good player and possessed of great nerve ordinarily, naturally felt chagrined. Somebody offered to bet $100 to $5 that Knight would win the match, and afterward repeated it while Warble was playing for the 13 ball. Warble evidently said he would bet $25 that he would win this game. He played instantly and missed, leaving the ball in the "jaws." Knight played and missed, and every body knew that the match was now equally unnerved. Warble took the balls again and ran out the game, and then, after bad play on both sides, won the twelfth game also. In the thirteenth game Knight pooled and won the match. The score was as follows:

Knight	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1—11
Warble	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0—2

The second game, between William Sexton and A. P. Rudolphe, was begun at 10 o'clock. Sexton winning the lead, but Rudolphe won the first and second games easily. Shortly after the opening of the third game, and while the bunch was still almost unbroken, Sexton played a bank shot, returned swiftly to the bunch from the left-side cushion, and made the triple combination on the three-ball, which lay on the other side of the heap, bagging it in the right-hand upper corner. This was the best shot yet played in the tournament, and was loudly applauded. It "smashed" the bunch, and left the balls all over the table, but in the next shot he played carelessly, and failed to reap the fruits of his previous good play. He won the fourth game by hard work, and Rudolphe pooled the fifth game on 59 points, there being a mark on the board. The seventh was won by Sexton, who had to take the last ball off the table to do it, and in the next game Rudolphe again pooled on 59 points, with a "mark" out. In the eleventh game Sexton got up to 51 points, and then lost. Rudolphe "whitewashed" him in the thirteenth, after Sexton had made a splendid long "kiss" combination. The play during the whole match was very slow. The score was as follows:

Rudolphe	1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 1—11
Sexton	0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0—6

DEATH OF A CIRCUS CLOWN.

"TED" ALMONTE, OF BARNUM'S SHOW, DIES SUDDENLY — HIS PECULIARITIES AND WIDE REPUTATION.

"Ted" Almonte, one of the clowns attached to Barnum's show, died suddenly last evening at his residence, No. 121 Third-avenue, from a complication of diseases. He performed at the matinée on Tuesday, and was apparently in his usual health and spirits. While preparing to go home, after the termination of the performance, he was seized with pains in the region of the heart. Hoping to be able to reappear in the ring during the evening performance, he decided to remain at the American Institute building, and was there found early in the evening by Mr. Frank Whittaker, suffering extreme pain. He was taken by that gentleman to his home, where he lingered until 9 o'clock. Edward Middleton Almonte, for such was his real name, was born in England about 35 years ago. When 20 years of age he adopted the profession of circus clown. His first engagement was with the show owned by Van Amburgh Gennette, with which he traveled a short time. He subsequently joined Ben Bonn's circus, and after severing his connection with it traveled for three seasons with Sanger's menagerie. He came to this country in 1871, with Howe & Cushing's Circus, and having traveled two seasons with it, returned to England, to accept the position of leading clown in Hengler's Circus. A year later he again emigrated to this country, and accepted an engagement tendered him by John H. Murray and the proprietors of the Pacific Circus. About three years ago he accompanied Cherini's combination through several of the Central American countries, and on returning to this City was engaged by Mr. Barnum. Almonte was regarded as one of the cleverest clowns in the profession, his personal appearance alone being calculated to create hearty laughter. His head was round and his mouth unusually expansive. His favorite ring costume consisted of an exceedingly baggy overall of variegated colors, embellished with the letters of the alphabet. In addition to his talents as a clown, he possessed more than ordinary ability as a tumbler, and displayed his agility in that line whenever the circus company appeared in lofty tumbling acts. Almonte was a great favorite among his fellow-professionals, by whom he was universally liked for his kind and genial disposition. His funeral will take place on Sunday at 2 P. M., from his late residence. The Equestrian Benevolent Association, of which he was Vice-President, will assume charge of the obsequies. The Managers of the Great London Circus, now performing at Gilmore's Garden, announce their intention of giving a matinée for the benefit of his widow and two children.

THE CUBAN SURRENDER.

A letter from Havana, April 6, says: "The complete restoration of peace has not been proclaimed officially as yet, and it seems that there is a lull at present in transactions between the belligerent parties, but this quiet state of affairs is solely due to the circumstance that the bulk of the insurgents having surrendered, the small marauding parties which daily surrender still do not attract the attention of the people, and although the Government might rightfully declare the insurrection finally conquered, it does not wish to do so until the last of the chiefs has laid down his arms. There are only two now left in the mountainous parts of the extreme east of the Island. Their names are Maceo and Vicente Garcia. It is said the only reason why they have not surrendered yet is that they ask for commissions in the Spanish Army, with their present grades. Nothing of this kind has been stipulated in the peace conditions, nor has any other chief claimed this, and the Spanish Government will not grant it. Although peace may thus be considered not entirely re-established in a political point of view, security and good order have been restored. Travel throughout the island has been resumed. Families which left the interior and sought refuge in the cities are returning to their former homes.

All the steamers leaving Havana for other parts of the coast are overcrowded with persons returning to their old abodes and occupations, while insurgents who have been for years in the woods are coming to Havana and filling the hotels.

THE RESULT OF INTEMPERANCE.

Henry Wolf committed suicide last evening by hanging himself with a clothes-line, in a room in his brother's apartments on the top floor of the tenement No. 248 East Twenty-first-street. Deceased was out of work, and took his life while in a fit of insanity produced by the excessive intemperance in which he had for some time indulged. He retired to his room to sleep off the effects of liquor yesterday, and when found was dead and cold, hanging by the neck to the top of the door.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 10.—Three old conductors on the Stonington Railroad have been dismissed for alleged irregularities in making their returns.

DEADWOOD, April 10.—Considerable excitement was caused to-day by an assay of $400 gold per ton obtained from quartz taken from a mine in Whitewood Gulch, about a mile from Deadwood. This vicinity has heretofore been prospected very little.

THE PROBLEMS OF TRAFFIC.

RAILROAD RATES AND EARNINGS.

MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO ROAD—THE DELAWARE AND BOUND BROOK RAILROAD.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 10.—The regular monthly meeting of the Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company was held to-day, President John W. Garrett presiding. The Committee on Finance submitted a report and resolution that the Board of Directors recommend to the stockholders of the company the acceptance of the act passed at the late session of the Legislature, providing for an adjustment and final settlement by agreement of all pending controversy and litigation between the company and the State. The report and resolution were unanimously adopted, and a general meeting of the stockholders to vote upon the proposition of acceptance was called, to be held at the office of the company in this city on the 10th day of June next. During the litigation between the State and the company in regard to the gross receipts for passenger tax, the company passed five semi-annual dividends on the stock of the Washington Branch of the road, and a resolution was adopted to-day that so soon as all the arrangements required to be perfected to give the act of the Assembly aforesaid full effect according to its tenor, there shall be declared five semi-annual dividends of 5 per cent. on the stock of the Washington Branch. It was also resolved that a dividend of 4 per cent. be declared on the capital stock of the main stem for the half-year ended the 31st of March ult., payable in the stock of the company on and after the 15th of May prox., at the office of the Treasurer, Camden Station, and that the transfer-books be closed on the 17th of April inst., and remain closed until the 15th of May prox.

In connection with the recommendation of the Finance Committee to declare the dividend in stock, Mr. Garrett remarked that, although during the present administration, which had continued for 20 years, the dividends had been uniformly in cash—even during the great war—at 6, 8, 9, and 10 per cent. per year; yet the form proposed by the committee was not at all novel in the history of the Baltimore and Ohio Company. At various periods prior to 1858, when the company needed money, rather than press sales of its bonds and securities, it adopted the conservative plan of using a portion of its earnings by borrowing the sum from the stockholders and issuing therefor its stock. A large amount of the cost of the road between Cumberland and the Ohio River was supplied under this system. In order to aid the Pittsburg and Connellsville, the Marietta and Cincinnati, the Virginia Midland, and to construct the Chicago, the Baltimore Short Line, and the Cincinnati and Baltimore Roads, and other enterprises associated with its interests and development, the company created a floating debt which it is the policy of the company to liquidate rapidly. The company owns large amounts of the stocks and securities of its connecting lines, some of which it will be desirable to hold for the purpose of maintaining interest and influence in regard to the connections of which these companies. But large amounts of the bonds of these companies now held can properly be sold when sufficiently advantageous rates can be obtained for them. The company has pursued so conservative a policy that it has heretofore paid from its net earnings, through the action of its sinking fund and by payments in cash from time to time, $3,685,897 of mortgage bonded indebtedness, and the annual earnings upon the present investments in its sinking funds and appropriations for the payments of its mortgage indebtedness amounts at this time to $582,000 annually. In pursuance of this conservative policy, the committee has recommended that a portion of the earnings realized within the present year, viz., $500,000, being $525,768, be used for the payment of the floating debt, and that stock be issued therefor. This dividend will be payable in the common stock of the company. This sum is added to the capital, on which interest will be paid, but only such dividends as may be declared from the net earnings, at the discretion of the Directors, from time to time on the capital stock. While the floating debt has thus materially decreased. This action will insure its more rapid reduction.

The earnings for March on the main stem and branches were $1,187,413 94, being $14,419 95 less than for the same month of the preceding year. After the transaction of routine business the board adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 10.—The statement of operations of the Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad for the first three months of this year was made public to-day. It shows an increase of earnings of $4,595 54 as compared with the corresponding period of last year, while the operating expenses have been reduced $15,230 61, making an increase in net earnings for three months of 1878 over 1877, of $19,626 15. The passenger traffic has also increased, the increased number of passengers over the same period last year being 21,145. The above figures do not include returns from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for using their tracks during the building of the Pennsylvania Company's bridge over the Raritan River.

RAILROAD STRIFE IN THE WEST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, April 10.—The strife between the roads leading from this city and St. Louis to points on the Missouri River is getting fiercer every day and rates are constantly dropping. The rates on lumber from this city to Kansas City are now quoted at $36, about half the regular rate, and grain from Kansas City to Chicago is quoted at 12½ cents per 100 pounds, a lower figure than has been reached for several years. Live stock is carried for $40 per car, which is about $67 50. The roads lose money at these prices, but the managers of the Chicago lines are determined to go still lower, if the St. Louis roads persist in making Chicago rates out of Toledo.

BOSTON AND CANADA RAILROADS.

NORTH TROY, Vt., April 10.—A Montreal dispatch says: "At a meeting of the managers of the Passumpsic and South-eastern Railroads held here this week, all differences were satisfactorily adjusted.

APRIL 1878

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 10.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$1,000 N. W. C. C. 6. 97½ | 200 North-w. pf. 72¾
100 Del. & H. 84⅝ | 100 do. 72⅝
100 Western Union. 92½ | 100 do. 72⅝
100 do. 92⅜ | 100 D., L. & W. 84⅝
100 do. 92⅝ | 500 do. 84⅝
300 Canton. 55 | 500 do. 84⅝
100 do. 55⅛ | 100 do. 84⅝
100 Pacific Mail. 25½ | 100 do. 84⅝
100 do. 25⅝ | 200 do. 84⅝
300 do. 25¾ | 100 do. 84⅝
800 Erie Railway. 11⅝ | 500 St. Paul. 46¾
400 do. 11¾ | 100 do. 46⅝
100 do. 10⅞ | 100 do. 46¾
100 do. 11 | 100 do. 46⅝
100 Mich. Cent. 83½ | 200 do. 46¾
100 do. 83¾ | 100 do. 46⅝
100 do. 83¾ | 200 do. 46¾
700 Lake Shore. 66½ | 500 do. 46⅝
500 do. 66¾ | 400 do. 46¾
700 do. 66¾ | 100 do. 46⅝
725 do. 66¾ | 200 do. 46¾
200 do. 66¾ | 100 do. 46⅝
500 do. 66¾ | 200 Rock Island. 93½
200 do. 66¾ | 100 do. 93⅝
1400 do. 66¾ | 100 do. 93½
100 do. 66¾ | 300 Wabash. 19¾
100 Union Pacific. 68 | 100 do. 19¾
10 Cen. or N. J. 48½ | 200 do. 19¾
500 North-western. 48¼ | 200 do. 19¾
1400 do. 48¾ | 100 do. 19¾
100 do. 48¾ | 100 do. 19¾
100 Del. & H. 84½ | 200 do. 19¾
10 At & P. T. Inc. 20 | 700 do. 19¾
100 West. Un. 92½ | 100 Mor. & Es. 77¾
100 do. 92¾ | 100 Mor. & C. pf. 91
100 do. 93 | 100 C., R. & Q. 102¾
200 N. Y. C. & H. 106¾ | 100 do. 102¾
100 Pac. Mail. 25⅛ | 100 St. L., K. C. & N. pf. 22¾
300 do. 25¾ | 100 do. 22¾
200 do. 25⅝ | 100 Chi. & Alt. 73½
100 Erie Railway. 11 | 300 Mil. & St. P. pf. 73½
100 do. 11⅛ | 100 Chi. & N.-W. pf. 92½
100 Mich. Cent. 83½ | 200 Mil. & St. P. 19
40 do. 83¾ | 200 Mil. & St. P. pf. 39½
100 Pacific M. 25⅛ | 100 do. 39⅝
200 do. 25¼ | 100 D., L. & W. 84½
100 do. 25⅜ | 100 do. 84⅝
400 do. 25½ | 100 do. 84⅝
100 do. 49 | 6 N. Y. L. E. & W. 18½
200 do. 49⅛ | 100 do. 18⅝
100 do. 49¼ | 200 do. 18¾
100 do. 49⅜ | 300 Ohio & Miss. 19
300 do. 49⅝ | 700 do. 19¼
30 do. 49¾ | 100 do. 19⅛
100 do. 49⅝ | 100 do. 19¼
400 St. Paul pf. 71½ | 600 do. 19⅛
100 Mor. & Es. 77¼ |

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

$10,000 U.S. 6s, '81, C. 107⅜ | $25,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40
40,000 U. S. 5-20 C. 107⅜ | 10,000 do. 105⅛
5,000 U. S. 4½s, '91, C. 103¼ | 10,000 do. 105⅝
4,000 U.S. Cur. 6s, be. 118¼ | 10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C. 104⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—11:15 A. M.

$10,000 U.S. 6s, '81, R. 107⅛ | $25,000 U. S. 4½s, '91, R. 103
$9,000 U. S. 5-20 C. 104¼ | 21,400 U. S. 4s, 1907, C. 102⅝
53,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67. 107⅛ | do. be. 102⅜

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Vir. 6s, def'd. 4¼ | 100 C., C., C. & I. b. e. 99
1,000 C., B. & Q. 7s, con. 102¼ | 100 Chi. & R. I. be. 102¼
do. 110¼ | do. 102⅝
6,000 C., R. I. & P. 6s, 1917 C. 108 | 300 Un. Pac. be. 68
2,000 do. be. 107⅝ | 500 do. s3. 67⅞
5,000 C., R. I. & P. 6s, 1917, R. be 107⅝ | 100 do. 67⅞
4,000 Mil. & St. P., I. & M. D. 98⅞ | 100 do. s8. 67⅞
15,000 M. & St. P., con. 96¾ | 100 do. s30. 67⅞
4,000 Ala. & Sou. 2d. 96 | 100 do. 67⅞
4,000 Mich. C. 8s, s f. 109¼ | 200 do. 67⅞
1,000 Nor. Pac. 1st, 7s, R. 101 | 100 do. 68
1,000 Chi. & Alt. 6s, s f. 109 | 200 do. s3. 68⅛
8,000 P. F. W. & C. 1st. 119½ | 200 do. 68⅛
2,000 C. & N. W. con. 108¼ | 2500 do. 68⅛
1,000 C., R. I. & P. 6s, 1917. 107⅝ | 100 do. 68⅛
2,000 do. 108¼ | 100 do. 68¼
19,000 Un. Pac. 1st. 105⅝ | 600 do. 68⅜
6,000 do. 106 | 100 do. 68⅜
5,000 R. W. & Og. 1st con. 36 | 200 do. 68⅜
1,000 do. 36¼ | 100 Chi. & N. W. pf. 92
9,000 C., C. & I. 7s, con. 102¾ | 500 do. 92⅛
500 do. 102⅞ | 100 do. 92¼
100 do. s1¼ | 200 do. 92⅜
100 C., B. & Q. 102¾ | 100 do. 92½
100 St. L., K. C. & N. pf. be. 22¾ | 100 do. 92⅝
100 do. be. 73¼ | 100 do. 92¾
100 Chi. & Alt. be. 73¾ | 100 do. 92⅞
300 Mil. & St. P. pf. be. 73¾ | 100 do. 93
100 Erie Railway. be. 10¾ | 100 do. 93⅛
100 do. s3. 10⅝ | 100 do. 93¼
100 Mich. Cent. be. 83½ | 100 do. 93⅜
40 do. be. 83¾ | 100 Pacific M. be. 25⅛
100 Pacific M. be. s3. 25⅛ | 200 do. 25¼
200 do. 25⅛ | 100 do. 25⅜
400 do. 25¼ | 100 do. 25⅝
100 do. 25⅜ | 100 D., L. & W. be. 85
100 do. 25⅝ | 500 do. 84⅞
200 do. 19 | 500 do. 84¾
100 do. 19⅛ | 100 St. Paul pf. 71¾
100 do. 19¼ | 100 Wabash. s3. 19⅛
500 do. 19⅜ | 300 Ohio & Miss. s3. 19⅛
100 do. 19½ | 1200 do. 19⅛
100 do. 82 | 100 do. 19¼
200 Lake Shore. s3. 66¾ | 200 do. 19⅜
300 do. s3. 66¾ | 200 Han. & St. Jo. 11¾
600 do. 66¼ | 100 H. & St. J. pf. s3. 24
100 do. 66⅜ | 100 do. 25
100 do. 66½ | 100 do. 55
100 Union Pacific. 67¾ | 100 do. 55⅛
65 do. 67¾ | 200 Kansas Pacific. 7¾
50 Chi., R. & Q. 102¾ | 200 do. refus. 7¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:30 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40. 105⅛ | $10,000 U. S. 4s, 1907. 102⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1:30 P. M.

$143,000 U. S. 5-20C. 107⅜ | $80,000 U. S. 5s, '81. 103⅛
$2,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40. 105⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:30 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. 107⅞ | $150,000 U. S. 4½s, '91
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67. 107⅛ | C. 103
2,000 U. S. 5-20 R. 107⅛ | 2,500 U. S. 5-20 R. 110¼
$7. 107¼ | 10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur. 118¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s, '78. 101½ | 13 Harlem. 143
5,000 M. & St. Paul. 96¼ | 200 Un. Pacific. be. 67⅜
do. s f. 96¼ | 100 L. S. & M. S. be. 66¼
10,000 N. Y. C. 6s. 106¾ | 100 do. 66⅛
3,000 C. & N. W. con. 108¼ | 900 do. 66⅛
1,000 C., R. I. & P. 6s, 1917. 107⅝ | 800 do. 66⅛
1,000 do. 107¾ | 400 do. 65¾
2,000 M. So. s f. 111 | 500 do. 65¾
4,000 Erie 4th. 102¾ | 600 do. 65¾
1,000 Del. L. & W. 113 | 900 do. 65¾
1,000 L. S. 2d C. R. 98½ | 1800 do. 65¾
2,000 N. Y. C. 1s. C. 119½ | 12 Cen. of N. J. be. 77
2,000 C. & N. W. con. 108¾ | 100 Chic. & N. W. be. 93
2,000 C. & T. s f. 110½ | 200 do. 93⅜
14,000 So. Pac. 1st. 77½ | 100 do. 93⅝
3,000 L. S. & M. S. 8s, conv. 85¼ | 200 do. 93¾
1,000 do. 85⅜ | 100 do. 93⅞
200 Del. & H. 84½ | 200 Chic. & N. W. pf. 94
100 do. 84⅝ | 200 do. 94⅛
100 do. 84¾ | 100 C. & N. W. s. c. 49
200 do. 84⅞ | 200 do. 49⅜
100 do. 85 | 200 do. 49½
100 Pacific Mail. 25⅝ | 100 do. 49⅝
100 do. 25¾ | 100 do. 49¾
100 do. 25⅞ | 100 do. 49⅞
100 do. 26 | 100 do. 50
100 Union Pacific. 67¾ | 100 do. 50⅛
65 do. 67¾ | 200 Kansas Pacific. 7¾
50 Chi., R. & Q. 102¾ | 200 do. refus. 7¾

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—APRIL 10.

(All Prices are in Currency.)

FIRST CALL—11 A. M.

100 Gold Plate. be. 1.90 | 100 B. & E. I. be. .17
100 do. be. 1.90 | 100 do. be. .17
100 do. be. 1.90 | 100 do. be. .17
100 do. be. 1.95 | 100 do. be. .17
100 do. be. 1.95 | 100 do. be. .17
100 do. be. 1.95

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, April 10:

Richard V. Harnett, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, John A. Gouldin, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick building, with lot 21.6 by 80.6, No. 13 West 4th-st, south side, 22.7 feet east of Avenue-st., for $18,000, to Citizens' Savings Bank, plaintiff. The same auctioneer, under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, William Kelley, Esq., Referee, disposed of the three four-story brick tenement-houses and stores, with lots, together in size 57.11 by 90.10, Nos. 721, 723, and 725 East 6th-st, north side, 272.6 feet east of Avenue C, for $13,450, to Mary Gallagher. Also, by order of the Superior Court, in foreclosure, G. Hanschal, Esq., Referee, disposed of one lot, 25 by 98.9 on West 126th-st, south side, 425 feet east of 11th-av., for $1,000, to James Maddam, plaintiff in the legal action.

A. H. Muller & Son, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Louis J. Grant, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story and basement brick dwelling, with lot 23 by 92, No. 38 East 126th-st, south side, 342 feet west of 4th-av., for $21,750, to Walter Richmond, plaintiff.

James M. Miller, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, George T. Curtis, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 100.5, No. 153 West 43d-st, north side, 100.6 feet east of Broadway, for $14,600, to M. Apgar.

The foreclosure sale by A. H. Muller & Son of one lot, 25 by 100.5, on West 49th-st., west of 4th-av., was adjourned to April 23. The property known as No. 143 West 26th-st., east of 7th-av., announced for yesterday, by Richard V. Harnett, was withdrawn.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONEERS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows: By A. H. Muller & Son, Executor's sale to close an estate, of the five-story brick building, with lot 24 by 45, No. 60 Dunscomb-st., south-east corner of Allen-st., and the four-story and basement brown-stone-front houses, with lot 25 by one-half block, No. 17 East 24th-st., north side, east of Madison-av. Also, similar sale to close the estate of Thomas D. Maitland, deceased, of the two four-story and attic brick buildings and stores, with lots 20.6 by 78.2, Nos. 7 and 5 South William-st., south-east corner of Mill-lane. Also, public sale of the four-story brick tenement-house, with lot 26.9 by 80, No. 276 Greenwich-st., south-west corner of Warren-st., and a five-story brick warehouse, with lot 21 by 100, No. 44 Tompkins-st., east side, 179 feet south of Rivington-st.

By Scott & Myers, Assignee's sale of the four-story and basement brick house, with lot 25 by 75, No. 147 East Broadway, east side, 201.8 feet south of Rutgers-st.

By Albert H. Nicoley & Co., Supreme Court partition sale, Edward C. Mott, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick tenement-house and store, with plot of land 37 by 24.6 by 43.2 by 8.9 by 20, No. 611 Hudson-st., north-west corner 12th-st.

By C. J. Lyon, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Hugh Donnelly, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 115 by 196.6 by 113 by 200, on Avenue A, west side, 75 feet north of 11th-av., running through to Berrien-av., 24th Ward.

By J. Thomas Stearns, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Carlisle Norwood, Jr., Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 150, on Railroad-av., east side, 250 feet south of 11th-st., Morrisania; also, one lot, 25 by 150, on Railroad-av., east side, known on a map of the Village of Morrisania as lot No. 46.

EXCHANGE SALES—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10

NEW-YORK.

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 three-story brick building, with lot, No. 13 4th-st., s. s., 22.7 ft. e. of Mercer-st., lot 22.6 x80.6 ..... $18,000

5 four-story brick tenement-houses and stores, with lots, Nos. 721, 723, and 725 East 6th-st., n. s., 272.1 ft. e. of Avenue C, lots together in size 57.11x90.10 13,450

1 lot, West 36th-st., n. s., 425 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x98.9 1,000

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 four-story and basement brick dwelling, with lot, No. 38 East 126th-st., s. s., 342 ft. w. of 4th-av., lot 22x92 ..... $21,750

By James M. Miller.

1 four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot, No. 153 West 43d-st., n. s., 100.6 ft. e. of Broadway, lot 20x100.5 ..... $14,600

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, April 9.

54th-st., s. s., 147.6 ft. w. of Madison-av., 22.6x100.5; P. H. Ralfsteck and wife to Mary A. Schenck $56,000

Fulton-st., Nos. 193 and 197; William Phyfe and wife to Duncan Phyfe 5,000

Retreat-st., Irregular, 23d Ward; Philip Lambert to L. Kraus 50

Vandewater-st., s. s., lot No. 114; C. Lyons, Receiver, to P. Higgins 9,100

Same property; same to same ..... nom.

56th-st., s. s., 301 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 19x100.5; A. Ullmann and wife to E. Grunauer 13,000

71st-st., n. s., 94 ft. e. of 1st-av., 19x102.2; K. O. Bernet to Elsa Guggenheimer 9,000

126th-st., s. s., 253.6 ft. w. of Avenue A, 18.7x100; H. Holshauer and wife to R. Allison 7,500

130th-st., n. s., 193 ft. e. of 5th-av., 16x98.11; Theodore Roed and wife to M. A. Ballard ..... nom.

50th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 62.6x100.5; James Stuart and wife to A. Fowler 150,000

84th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x38.9; J. L. Hutton to Elias A. Hutton ..... nom.

Horatio-st., s. s., 117.8 ft. w. of Greenwich-av., 16.8x87.6; H. Wilder, Executor, to New-York Life Insurance Company 5,700

Jane-st., n. s., 130.4 ft. w. of Greenwich-av., 25x87.6; F. Wilder, Executor, to J. Dennett 8,200

61st-st., s. s., 412.6 ft. e. of 4th-av., 12.2x100.5; William F. Croft to A. J. Ridley 11,500

Broadway, n. e. corner of Franklin-st.; John Livingston and wife to D. H. Clarkson, deed dated 1784 ..... $100

Same property; John Charlton to Elizabeth Clarkson, deed dated 1784 ..... $100

7th-av., w. s., corner of 17th-st., lots Nos. 18, 19; Peter Kaiy to Thomas Jennett $31,000

79th-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Avenue A., 25x102.2; M. A. Kurshwedt, Referee, to Association for the Relief of Females 5,600

79th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x102.2; same to same 5,800

79th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x102.2; same to same 6,100

79th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x102.2; same to same 5,800

79th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x102.2; same to same 4,600

78th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x102.2; same to same 4,600

78th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x102.2; same to same 4,600

78th-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x102.2; same to same 4,600

Thompson-st., e. s., Nos. 102 and 104; William C. Conner, Sheriff, to M. Taylor 8,716

LEASES RECORDED.

Lexington-av., No. 189, 5 years; C. A. Corwine to T. Davis $1,100

Delancey-st., No. 26, 5 years; G. Dudenhoffer to J. A. Dethlefsen 2,400

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Briant, G. D. F., and wife, to Henry Hart; e. s. e. corner of West and North Moore sts, 3 years $5,000

Harris, Siegmund, and wife, to Home Insurance Company; e. s. of 17th-st., e. of 4th-av., 1 year 10,000

Jennett, Thomas, to Fire Department; n. s. of 79th-st., lots Nos. 18 and 19, 1 year 23,000

Kelly, Thomas, and wife, to M. W. White; e. s. of 9th-av., n. s. of 42d-st., 3 years 16,000

Same to same; e. s. corner of 6th-av. and 52d-st., 3 years 22,000

Kellner, Henry A., and wife, to John A. Kellner; s. s. of 121st-st., e. of 1st-av., 3 years 3,000

Kane, Gardner A., Jr., to H. Fowler, demand 3,500

Kettler, Claus, and husband, to C. Kabel; s. s. of 10th-st., e. of Avenue B, 3 years 1,000

Williams, Daniel, to G. A. Mack; s. s. of 11th-av., n. corner of 57th-st, 1 year 1,000

Wright, Eliza A., and husband, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s. s. of Charles-st., e. of Waverley-place, 1 year 4,500

Ziegler, Jacob, and husband, to Jacob C. Wicker; s. s. of 4th-st., e. of Ferry-st., 5 years 4,000

ASSIGNMENT OF MORTGAGES.

Connell, E. F., to H. J. Armstrong $6,000

Same to same ..... nom.

Rank, F., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Institution 6,000

Union Dime Savings Institution to Mutual Life Insurance Company 5,000

Union Dime Savings Institution to E. S. Lawrence 9,500

Woods, John, to James Begon 1,000

Same to same 1,000

Whitney, William, to William Whitney 54,500

Waydell, John, to L. Haik 5,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT A BARGAIN—5TH-AV., NORTH-WEST CORNER 130TH-ST.

One of the most magnificent and complete double gentleman's residences in the City, with well-appointed stable adjoining. The dwelling contains every known convenience throughout, finished in cabinet-work by Messrs. Pottier & Stymus, and substantially built by Isay's work. The elegant mirrors, &c., go with the property. Permits and full particulars at 4 Pine, 33 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av. P. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

FOR SALE—THE SEVEN FIRST-CLASS NEW brown-stone houses, pleasantly located, north side 77th-st., near Madison-av., each 13.9x50 feet; lots 102 feet; three full stories, high-stoop, basement, and sub-cellar; most conveniently arranged throughout; parlors, first story and basement "cabinet finished;" wall built, plumbed, sewered, and ventilated; brick furnaces, improved ranges, together with every modern improvement. To close the sale of these houses to-day, they are now offered at a low price and on easy terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st, or WM. L. JAQUES, owner, on the premises.

AUGUST 6, 1878.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, FURNISHED—Three-story brown-stone-front, No. 317 West 51st-st., handsomely-furnished, and in the best order; to be seen at any time; would entertain an offer in exchange for a house on the Hudson, south of Peekskill, not less than four acres. RANDELL, owner, Nos. 354 and 356 8th-av.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—TEN FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone houses, situate on Lexington-av. and 47th-st., within a few minutes' walk of the Post-office; in prime order in every respect, with brick furnace in cellars; price low; terms easy. Apply on the premises to DAVID DE VENNY.

AN ELEGANT, FULL-SIZE HOUSE, ON A prominent corner of 5th-av., below 74th-st., for sale; built by owner for his own use. For sale at a very low figure. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST FULL-SIZE FOUR-story stone house on Murray Hill, with extra lot and stable. Will sell to a prompt buyer at $45,000.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA-SIZED FOUR-STORY and-basement brown-stone house, No. 46 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th Avs.; lot about 20 feet wide by half the block.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—TWENTY-SIX lots on 11th-av., 90th and 91st sts., each 25 by 100.5. Apply to HERBERT & CO., No. 261 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BELOW 45TH-ST., AND NEAR 5TH-av., a full-size house, suitable for the residence of a man of means, two building-lots, 50 feet each, or both can be purchased as a figure 70 per cent. less than cost; it should be seen to be appreciated. For further particulars, permit, &c., apply to F. G. & C. S. BLOOD, No. 90 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT FULL SIZE HOUSE, NEAR 5th-av., above 42d-st., for sale for below present values, (with or without beautiful furniture)) 54, on 43d-st., below 5th-av., southside.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, HOUSE—THREE-STORY AND basement brick house, No. 181 Elliott-place, Brooklyn; price, $7,000; former price, $13,000. Apply to H. O. & J. L. JONES, real estate agents, No. 263 Atlantic-av., Brooklyn, or to the owner, GEO. P. ROWELL, No. 10 Spruce-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MOSES WILKINS, Auctioneer.

NO. 119 WEST 42D-ST.—AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 12, 1878, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York.

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COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE PARTIALLY FURnished, with 30 rooms, suitable for large boarding-house or small hotel, and 10 acres of land, situated at Hampton Junction, 12 miles this side of Greenwood Lake; rent, $400. Apply to GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 292 Broadway.

BRUEN HOUSE.—AT PERTH AMBOY, TO Bruen at a low rent; the house is in good order and convenient for sea bathing and boating; the station of the Long Branch Railway is near the house. For further information apply to ROBERT S. ELY, No. 20 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—ONE of the most desirable residences in Perth Amboy, N. J.; splendidly located, with fine view of the bay; 10 minutes' walk from depot. Apply on premises, or to A. R. MARSH, North-German Fire Insurance Company, No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

TO LET—AT MADISON, M. J., A FURNISHED house, containing nine rooms, within three minutes' walk of the station, with lawn, garden, stable, and ice-house. Apply to J. J. MALLARY, No. 180 Broadway, Room No. 7.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, AN ELEGANTLY SITuated house at Elizabeth, N. J., with stable, carriage, two acres of ground, fruit trees, lawn, and garden; said lot, owner being in Europe. CHARLES H. GUMMERE, No. 1 South William-st.

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LONG BRANCH.—FOR RENT, A LARGE HOUSE on the sea, opposite Ocean-av., with 13 large, airy bedrooms, two parlored dining-rooms, and billiard-room; gas and water introduced, and in thorough order; newly and elegantly furnished and comfortable in every way; two superior bath-rooms on the pier; stable; ice-house filled; rent, $2,500. Address A. J. THOMAS, at Drexel, Morgan & Co.'s, Broad and Wall-sts.

TO LET—A CHARMING VILLA AT RAHWAY, L. I., on the property of John Taylor, Esq., located on high ground, commanding an extensive view of Long Island Sound, with beautiful inland scenery; within 30 minutes of New-York; rent, $400. Apply at office, 31 Pearl-st., Room No. 2, second floor.

FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.—TO RENT FOR the Summer, completely furnished, the old Leavitt homestead, only four blocks from the depot; large, roomy house; all the conveniences; water, billiard-room, greenhouse, conservatory, large nursery of fruit; will leave a fresh cow; possession at once. Apply to LEAVITT & WOLCOTT, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET—A PURELY FURNISHED MANSION, 8 rooms; view of Long Island and the Sound; shady lawn, large stable, orchard, and garden; two hours from New-York by New-Haven Railroad; at a reasonable rent for the Summer. Address P. L. C., Fairfield (Conn.) Post Office, or R. O., Brooklyn (Long Island) Post Office.

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FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J. VERY low, terms easy, fine residence; location unsurpassed; $10,000. Address OWNER, Box 465 Morristown, N. J.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE PARTIALLY FURnished, with 30 rooms, suitable for large boarding-house or small hotel, and 10 acres of land, situated at Hampton Junction, 12 miles this side of Greenwood Lake; rent, $400. Apply to GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 292 Broadway.

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LONG BRANCH.—FOR RENT, A LARGE HOUSE on the sea, opposite Ocean-av., with 13 large, airy bedrooms, two parlored dining-rooms, and billiard-room; gas and water introduced, and in thorough order; newly and elegantly furnished and comfortable in every way; two superior bath-rooms on the pier; stable; ice-house filled; rent, $2,500. Address A. J. THOMAS, at Drexel, Morgan & Co.'s, Broad and Wall-sts.

TO LET—A CHARMING VILLA AT RAHWAY, L. I., on the property of John Taylor, Esq., located on high ground, commanding an extensive view of Long Island Sound, with beautiful inland scenery; within 30 minutes of New-York; rent, $400. Apply at office, 31 Pearl-st., Room No. 2, second floor.

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Company's Pier No. 42 North, River, foot of Morton-st.

PEREIRE, Capt. ——, Wednesday, April 17, 4 P. M.

VILLE DE PARIS, Durand, Wednesday, May 1, 4:30 P. M.

SAINT LAURENT, Lacoste, ——, Wed., May 8, 10 A. M.

For freight and passage apply to

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

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ALONZO HOOTWELL, No. 9 Chestnut-st.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lloyd's Register, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

BALTIC, Capt. Parsell.....Thursday, April 11, noon

ADRIATIC, Capt. Jamieson.....Thursday, April 18, 9 A. M.

BRITANNIC, Capt. Fraser.....Saturday, April 27, 3 P. M.

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From White Star Dock, Pier No. 53 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the motion and noise are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

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A LARGE STONE VILLA, FULLY FURNISHED on Davenport Neck, New Rochelle, to rent for one or two years, or the season. Apply to

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Fine house on Catherine-st.; rooms or entire cottage. Apply at No. 434 5th-av.

RAILROADS.

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AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

On and after Nov. 12, 1877,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express," Pullman Palace Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:20 A. M., 1, 4:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 8:30 and 9 P

THE VIVACIOUS MILLINER.

TROUBLES OF MR. AND MRS. NEWELL.

WHAT THE PLEADINGS IN A NOTED CASE ASSERT—THE TESTIMONY OF A SMART MILLINER WITH WHOM MR. NEWELL IS SAID TO HAVE BEEN INTIMATE—MIXING BUSINESS AND LITTLE BREAKFASTS.

The suit for absolute divorce, by Mrs. Anna Newell against Lorenzo D. Newell, which has been before the courts a number of times in various preliminary skirmishes, was brought to trial before Judge Lawrence and a jury, in Part III. of the Supreme Court, yesterday. The case is one which has attracted much attention both by reason of the social standing of the parties, who are well known in this City and in Boston, and because of Mrs. Newell's prominence as a suitor in the latter place to obtain an estate of about $2,000,000 left by the late William H. Boardman, whose adopted daughter she claims she was. Mr. and Mrs. Newell were married at Boston on June 6, 1865. He was then a resident of this City, where he was also in active business. They lived together until June 20, 1874. Mrs. Newell, in her complaint, accuses her husband of improper familiarities with a dashing young milliner named Candace M. Olney. Those moral lapses are said to have continued during the greater portion of 1873 and 1874, in this City, in England, and elsewhere. In his answer, Mr. Newell positively denies the accusation, and makes a counter-charge of a similar nature against his wife. He also says she abandoned him in June, 1874, without cause or provocation. In conclusion, he prays for an absolute divorce from her. Mr. and Mrs. Newell, who are middle-aged persons, were in court together, but were separated by Ira Shafer and J. H. V. Arnold. Her counsel are William Fullerton and John R. Fellows. There was the usual opening to the jury, in which the case was stated to the court. Before its conclusion the court-room was densely thronged by persons, many of whose faces are seen in court whenever any piquant bit of scandal is to be revealed. When the opening speech had been finished, everybody looked forward, expecting to hear Mrs. Newell's name called as that of the first witness. To the astonishment of all, however, ex-Judge Fullerton called Miss Candace M. Olney as a witness for the plaintiff. This was regarded as very daring, since, by calling her, she became his witness, and he cannot impeach her veracity.

Miss Olney is a vivacious, rather good-looking, and very "smart" woman, about 36 years of age. She seemed given to a little of affectation, now and then, not offensively but rather agreeably so. She was very tastefully dressed. In answer to inquiries, she said she was born in Providence, R. I., and had formerly carried on the millinery business there; for the past 10 years she has been living in this City; she now resides at No. 30 East fourteenth-street, where she rents an entire house; she has also boarded at the Spingler House, and at another time in Twenty-seventh-street. The witness was here asked to remove her veil and did so; she said she had become acquainted with Mr. Newell some 20 or 22 years ago; she did not know whether she had been first introduced to him in Providence or in this City; saw him in Providence quite frequently; he used to come to Arnold & Tibbets, wholesale milliners, the employers of witness, to do banking business with them; the witness remembered Newell calling on her only twice at Providence in 12 years, but may have seen him three or four times a year; she saw him only once, on a Sunday, before his marriage; he was then anxious that she should take his sister into business with her; Newell's sister proposed Boston, but witness favored this City, and finally decided in favor of it; the calls Newell made were of a social, others of a business nature; he never called on her at a hotel in Providence; she did go out to lunch with him there and elsewhere; they went together in a private carriage to a garden party at Cumberland when Mrs. Newell was in Paris; in the evening they returned from the place; last Summer the witness went to Boston with Newell and spent the day there. The witness came to this City from Providence on business, and opened her store here; before that she used to come here two or three times a year; did not always see Newell on such occasions, though she did sometimes; witness stopped at Earle's Hotel part of the time and at times; don't know where Newell boarded; saw him, quite likely, at Earle's; witness sometimes breakfasted and stopped at Earle's twice, but did not remember telling the waiter that if Newell came she would meet him in the parlor; did not remember whether she call was a business or social visit; he, very likely, called on her at Flower's house.

Mr. Shafer interposed an objection to this course of questioning about matters which took place 10 years before the times specified in the complaint.

Judge Lawrence said he considered such questions proper as part of the history of the relations between the witness and the defendant.

Mr. Fullerton—I will come to New-York and to the times mentioned in the complaint by easy stages. [To witness.] Didn't Newell on one occasion meet you at the boat, and escort you to Power's Hotel?

A.—I don't remember; I think it possible such a thing occurred.

Q.—You may have permitted him, a married man, to escort you to a hotel, and you remember nothing about it? A.—I think it never occurred.

Q.—Do you swear it never occurred? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Do you say it never occurred? A. (Hesitatingly)—You have my answer, I don't remember.

The witness could not give a positive answer or yes or no to the question. In response to further inquiries, she said she did not remember how many days she had staid at Earle's Hotel on one occasion, but did not think Newell had paid her bill at the hotel; she saw him occasionally in the parlor, but did not sit side by side with him at dinner every day; witness left Providence in March, 1868; she and Newell left the hotel together on two occasions, once when she went to take possession of her place in Fourteenth-street, and again to go to the theatre to hear Mme. Ristori; he took her to the theatre just as any gentleman might invite a lady to go; she went to the theatre with him occasionally—once or twice a year; witness had remained at the St. Denis Hotel in the Spring of 1868 for a few days; witness opened her place in Fourteenth-street on March 1, 1868; Newell called there, and had her meals sent from the St. Denis or Bigot's; sometimes took grapes and other fruit with Newell; occasionally took something more substantial; at times took dinner with him at the St. Denis; the waiter's name was James; once, on returning from church, witness took supper at Delmonico's; went to Dr. Chapin's church, sometimes to Dr. Hepworth's and, at times, to Mr. Beecher's Church; Newell was not in the habit of drinking wine, but took champagne with Newell once; has breakfasted with the latter; never went to his room to accompany him to breakfast and never entertained him in her room, though he has passed through there; he used to call twice a week, sometimes oftener, sometimes on business, sometimes socially; Newell was the landlord of witness' house; he had a key to her rooms; at first he was in partnership with her, but is not now, though they have business relations together; witness went with him to the Centennial, but returned the same evening; happened to be on the same Ground steamer with him once, accidentally; went up the North River with Newell some years ago on the night boat to Albany, and stopped at the Delavan; this was simply on a pleasure excursion; witness returned at night; Newell's wife was then at Paris; attended a clam-bake with him at Silver Spring, 20 minutes out of Providence, last Summer; never went to Newport with him but once; witness always bought her goods in Europe through the house of Newell & Smith. A letter from the witness, dated Sept. 16, 1867, was read. In it the writer discussed the question of another marriage without love is virtuous. Some other letters from her referring to the subject of love were also produced.

Truman H. Cornwall, who was in Miss Olney's employment, was the next witness. His testimony was unimportant, as was also that of John Bird, a waiter at Bigot's, and James Spear, the head waiter at the St. Denis. The trial will be resumed to-day.

CLOSING OUT THE UNION MUTUAL.

The following securities, the property of the Union Mutual Insurance Company, which recently went into liquidation, were sold yesterday at public auction in the Exchange sales-room: 593 shares Phenix National Bank, $20 each, at 78; 190 shares National Park Bank, $100 each, at 93; 148 shares Metropolitan National Bank, $100 each, at 117½; 200 shares Bank of New-York National Banking Association, $100 each, at 107½; 404 shares American Exchange National Bank, $100 each, at 99⅜ to 100½; 270 shares Merchants' National Bank, $50 each, at 108¾; 226 shares Continental National Bank, $100 each, at 76 to 76⅜; 10 shares Bank of America, $100 each, at 135; 86 shares National Shoe and Leather Bank, $100 each, at 109; 30 shares St. Nicholas Bank, $100 each, at 70; 5 shares Market National Bank, $100 each, at 101; 40 shares Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company stock, $100 each, at 66; 5 shares Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company, $50 each, at 60; 1,200 shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company stock, $50 each, at 54⅜ to 54⅞; $1,000 Morris and Essex Railroad Company 7 per cent. convertible bond, due 1890. Interest January and July. $230 New-York Mutual Insurance scrip of 1868, at 50; $1,190 Commercial Mutual Insurance scrip of 1871, at 92; $2,650 of 1872, at 88; $4,330 of 1873, at 82½; $2,750 of 1874, at 81; $5,720 of 1875, at 79; $1,770 of 1877, at 74; 8 shares Fourth National Bank, $100 each, at 98; 30 shares Morris and Essex Railroad Company stock, $50 each, at 76⅞; 87 shares Sun Mutual Insurance Company stock, $100 each, at 50; 2 shares Leather Manufacturers' National Bank, $100 each, at 160, and 18 shares United States Warehouse Company stock, $100 each, at 50. The total amount realized was $256,784 15.

CHARGED WITH SWINDLING MECHANICS.

James R. Laurent, of Paterson, N. J., advertised in the local papers some time ago, for a number of competent mechanics. When applicants visited him, they were told that he was connected with the Sumter Manufacturing Company, of Sumter, S. C.; that the company was about to erect a new building, and desired a party of skilled mechanics to go to work upon it. A large number of laborers, believing his representations, started with their families for the South. They were given no employment there, and several of them were reduced to absolute want. The Sumter Manufacturing Company deny that Laurent is connected with or interested in it. He had offered to deposit $50,000 with the concern and take an interest in its business, but he had not done so. A charge of swindling was made against him in Paterson on Tuesday, and in the evening an officer attempted to arrest him. Laurent resisted stoutly and managed to escape.

SECRETARY SHERMAN'S MISSION.

ANOTHER DAY OF CONFERENCES AND MYSTERY—HOW RESUMPTION IS TO BE ASSURED—WHERE THE HITCH IS.

Secretary Sherman held several more conferences with bankers yesterday. In the morning he was visited at the Bank of Commerce by some of those who attended the conference of the previous day, and by others who wished to learn his views or express theirs on the subject of resumption, and informal discussions of his proposition took place. From 1 until 4 P. M. he was closeted in the Sub-Treasury with the members of the old syndicate. He again refused to talk with reporters, and placed an extra seal of secrecy on the mouths of those whom he admitted into his confidence, so that it was impossible to obtain particulars of the arguments or suggestions advanced on either side at any of the meetings. The Secretary's business, however, is no secret. With some additional modifications, it was fully given in THE TIMES yesterday. He believes that he can still carry out the provisions of the Resumption law on the 1st of January next, provided the banks of the country will help him to $100,000,000 more gold than in the natural course of things he would be able to accumulate. He has come here to feel the pulse of the New-York bankers before taking definite action. His idea is to throw himself, as it were, upon the patriotism or self-interest of the banking community, and ask them to assist him by taking low-interest bonds, and giving in lieu their guarantee to furnish him an equivalent in gold by Jan. 1. He has met with the heartiest offers of co-operation. The New-York financiers have expressed their willingness to enter into the project without hope of profit, which was one of the Secretary's conditions, but they ask in return that they shall be held safe from possible loss. This the Secretary is willing to concede. The hitch is as to what terms or prices will secure the desired mesh. It is on this point that all the discussion has taken place, and up to last evening no agreement had been arrived at.

THE DEATH OF AN OLD MISER.

HOW BARBARA ALLEN LIVED AND DIED—A RICH OLD WOMAN WHO WAS SUPPOSED TO BE A PAUPER.

The fact was reported in THE TIMES yesterday that a poorly-clad woman had died in an ambulance on Tuesday night while being conveyed to the City Hospital from the ladies' waiting-room in the Fulton Ferry-house, where she had been seized with an apoplectic fit. It was ascertained yesterday that the woman's name was Barbara Allen, that she was supposed to have been very poor, and resided in a room on the top floor of the house No. 149 Madison-street, in this City. The people from whom she rented the room knew little about their tenant's history. She told them that she was an Englishwoman, that she had been divorced from her husband about 18 years ago, and that he was Captain of a vessel plying between New-York and Liverpool. When found in the ferry-house she had with her a basket containing scraps of broken meat and bread, which led to the belief that she was a beggar. Yesterday, on searching the body of the deceased in Second-Street Morgue, Keeper McGuire found in the pocket of an inside dress $15 07 in money, and a bank-book showing that she had $1,295 58 to her credit in the Bleecker-Street Savings Bank, the last deposit having been made on Jan. 1, 1878. Sewed up in her clothes were found slips of paper giving the numbers of bank-books and the names of banks in which she is supposed to have money. The banks are as follows: Seaman's Savings Bank, Bleecker-Street Savings Bank, Brooklyn Savings Bank, Broadway Savings Bank, and the Bowery Savings Bank. The first deposit made in the Bleecker-Street Savings Bank was in 1861, and no money has since been drawn out. Coroner Simms ordered a post-mortem examination of the body, by which it was ascertained that the deceased, who was about 75 years of age, had died of apoplexy. The house at No. 149 Madison-st. was boarded is the private residence of Mr. John Clift, a civil engineer. His wife is a very charitable woman, and for several years past she was accustomed to assist Mrs. Allen in a small way. Miss Clift, her daughter, said last evening that the late Mrs. Allen was too proud to beg, and she had never known her to solicit alms, although she had been accustomed to receive good-sized assistance monthly. About two months ago the old lady came to Mrs. Clift and desired to take a room, and board there. Mrs. Clift granted her the privilege, and Mrs. Allen paid her board regularly. Miss Clift said that the deceased had been in the habit of receiving assistance from St. Paul's Episcopal Church. She had frequently expressed the fear that she would some day die of apoplexy, and exacted a promise from Mrs. Clift that she "would not bury her in the Potter's Field." Her room contains several old barrels and boxes, which had not been disturbed last evening. Miss Clift said that had her mother known that Mrs. Allen had any large a sum of money, she would not have allowed her to wander around alone in her old age.

THE AVERY COLLECTION AT AUCTION

CONCLUSION OF THE SALE LAST EVENING—THE TOTAL SUM REALIZED—SOME OF THE PRICES OBTAINED.

The sale of the Avery collection of paintings by George A. Leavitt & Co. was concluded at Chickering Hall last evening. 76 paintings being sold for $25,467. This makes a total of $40,011 paid for the whole collection of 152 paintings. Charles E. Deloit's "Carnival at Antwerp," brought $1,700, the largest price paid for any one picture. The paintings which brought $200 and upward are as follows:

Denouville	"A Chasseur"	$245
Constantan	"The Disappointed Tourist"	300
Werner	"Body Guard of Frederick the Great"	345
Meissonier	"The Visit"	360
Weiss	"The First Tooth"	360
Knaus	"A Child's Head"	310
Madrazo	"Dignity and Impudence"	260
Pascutti	"Mischief"	365
Corot	"Landscape"	230
Duverger	"News from the Army"	475
Rossi	"The Companions"	225
Boldini	"The Avenue of Vases, Versailles"	500
Vautier	"Caught in the Act"	220
Frere	"Tasting the Broth"	410
Meyer-von Bremen	"The Novice"	1,150
Voltz	"Girl with Sheep and Cattle"	460
Boughton	"Cold Without"	490
Tilbert	"The Story of the Bull Fight"	1,300
Kennett	"Lake Gorge, Autumn"	720
Schreyer	"A Wallachian Team Crossing a Ford"	1,450
Janet-Lange	"The Bivouac"	530
Ten-Kate	"The Story of the Battle"	740
Becker	"A Venetian Lady"	440
Castres	"The Dentist, (a Swiss Monastery"	590
Desgoffe	"Objects of Art from the Louvre and Hotel Cluny"	1,150
Hubner	"The End of Litigation"	330
Escosura	"Maiden of Arragon"	1,450
Dias	"The Woods of Fontainebleau"	350
Gunther	"Suspicious Characters"	335
Baugniet	"The Toilet"	350
Marin	"Marguerite"	470
Ziem	"Venice"	600
Seignac	"Playing Housekeeping"	610
Zugel	"One Eye Open"	430
Salentin	"The Pretty Devotee"	330
Knaus	"Head of an Italian Boy"	435
Church	"Twilight in the West-England"	650
Muller	"Mother's Care"	600
Gros	"An Episode of War"	750
Weber	"A Fete in Brittany"	530
Delort	"Carnival at Antwerp"	1700

A NEW DEFINITION OF HOMEOPATHY.

At a meeting of the New-York County Homeopathic Medical Society last evening, amendments to the constitution and by-laws were presented. It was proposed to change article 2 of the constitution by striking out the words that make it necessary for a member of the society to practice upon the principle *similia similibus curantur*, and by substituting other words the effect that any properly accredited physician residing in the county, "who has given satisfactory proof, as provided for in the by-laws of this society, that he fairly understands the principles of homeopathy, may be elected a member." The amendments proposed to the by-laws of the society further describe the qualifications of members and are also meant to provide means for the examination of persons who desire to become members, but who have not diplomas. The amendments were prepared by Dr. E. P. Fowler, the principal mover of the resolution renouncing belief in *similia similibus curantur* as an infallible principle of cure, which recently caused a great deal of contention in the society. No discussion was allowed, and, in accordance with the by-laws of the constitution, they were laid upon the table until the annual meeting in December next.

ILLNESS OF WILLIAM M. TWEED.

William M. Tweed has been confined to his bed in Ludlow-Street Jail since last Friday, and his friends are apprehensive that he will not live long. Mr. and Mrs. Douglass, his son-in-law and daughter, visited him yesterday, and remained with him several hours. Dr. Carnochan, Tweed's family physician, remained with his patient until midnight. He said last evening that Tweed was prostrate with a complication of diseases, including acute pneumonia, inflammation of the membranes of the liver, and his old disease of the kidneys. His legs were also very much swollen.

THAT DETROIT GRAIN-BROKER.

A private dispatch from Detroit states that Clark, the grain-broker who was mentioned in a dispatch in Sunday's TIMES as being a defaulter to a considerable amount, "has settled his matters satisfactorily and honorably and resumed business." The Messrs. Bradstreet are authority for the statement that Gardner K. Clark has had no connection with their house for at least eight years.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

COMMERCIAL TOPICS DISCUSSED.

CONGRESSMAN REAGAN'S BILL REGULATING INTER-STATE COMMERCE—HON. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS' OPINION OF RAILROAD LAWYERS—OTHER MATTERS OF INTEREST.

The Board of Trade and Trausportation met yesterday. Mr. F. K. Thurber, from the Committee on Railroad Transportation, offered a long report on Congressman Reagan's bill for the regulation of inter State commerce. The committee approve particularly of those sections which provide a tariff of rates, which shall be uniform to all shippers, and prohibits special contracts in every form; also the publication of such tariff, so that the public generally may be familiar with the rates. They hold that common carriers have no right to discriminate in favor of one person or firm at the expense of another. While it may not be practicable in the transportation of freight to apply the same rules which govern the management of our postal system, namely, that a single letter shall be carried as cheaply as 100 or 1,000, it is both practicable and necessary that a quantity line shall be drawn, beyond which no shipper shall receive a lower rate. The committee are of the opinion that the very large class of shippers who send less than one car-load at a time are entitled to much more equitable treatment than they have in the past received. In conclusion, Mr. Thurber offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the bill for the regulation of inter-State commerce, introduced by Hon. John H. Reagan, and which is now pending in the House of Representatives, in most of its provisions meets with the hearty approval of this board; but we are of the opinion that in order to make it effective a board of competent Commissioners should be provided to supervise its workings. Further, that the "pro rata" terms of said bill, though equitable in principle, is so difficult to put into practical operation that it may safely be omitted for the present.

Mr. Thurber said that the committee had also examined Senator Thurman's Pacific Railroad bill, and approved of it as eminently fair to both the railroads and the public. Mr. Simon Stern, from the Committee on Legislation, said that his committee had had a hearing before the House Railroad Committee of the Legislature on the subject of the bill which they had introduced creating a Board of Railroad Commissioners. Their principal opponent was Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, representing the New-York Central Railroad. In addition to the old arguments Mr. Depew asserted that any member of the Board of Railroad Commissioners of Massachusetts, to whom the committee had referred, would say, if asked, that that body had effected but little good for either the State or the railroads. Mr. Stern said that he subsequently wrote to Hon. Charles Francis Adams, Chairman of the board, to ask whether he entertained private opinions different from those promulgated in the annual reports of the board. He had received a reply from Mr. Adams in which that gentleman uses this language:

"I am surprised at what you tell me about Mr. Depew's arguments. As to whether the commission has been of practical good I decline to express an opinion. That must be judged from the record. Yet I will say that I have received so far but one letter of censure, and that from a railroad lawyer, a member of the bar of Massachusetts, who complained that the commission had not been more severe in its condemnation of railroad lawyers—other matters of interest.

THE COMING DOG SHOW.

THE PRINCIPAL ENTRIES SO FAR—LIST OF THE SPECIAL PRIZES—RAILROAD AND EXPRESS CHARGES.

All the preparations for the Dog Show are advancing favorably, and success is now assured. Many applications are received daily for stalls by fashionable people, who wish to exhibit their pets. The Queens County Club have promised to enter their entire kennel of fox-hounds. Mr. Brown, of Liverpool, the owner of the five magnificent mastiffs exhibited last year, has promised to come himself this time and bring his entire kennel, which is one of the finest in the United Kingdom. The famous Irish setter bitch Rhoda II., by Champion Ranger, has already arrived from England for exhibition in the show. Up to date the following railroads and steamboats have agreed to carry dogs free to and from the show, when accompanied by their owners: New-Jersey Midland, Erie, New-Jersey Southern, Central of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania Central, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Lehigh Valley, Boston and Albany, New-York Central, and New-York and New-England Railroads, and the Fall River and Stonington Lines of steamers. All the express companies have agreed to bring and return dogs for one rate for the round journey.

The special prize list has just been issued, and is as follows: Class A—For the best pointer dog, any weight, a Parker gun, won by Sensation at the Boston bench show, 1878, value, $300. Class B—For the best brace of pointers, over 50 pounds, without regard to sex, and owned by one person, $50. Class C—For the best brace of pointers, under 50 pounds, without regard to sex, and owned by one person, $50. Class D—For the best pointer dog, any weight, to be shown with two, and only two, of his get, $50. Class E—For the best pointer puppy, under 12 months old, dog or bitch, a combined gun-case and sportsman's traveling-trunk, value, $40. Class G—For the best setter dog of any strain bred in the United States from native parents, $50. Class H—For the best setter bitch of any strain bred in the United States from native parents, a single driving harness, value, $75. Class I—For the best English setter bred in the United States, a silver cup, value, $100. Class J—For the best English setter dog, to be shown with two, and only two, of his get, $50. Class K—For the best English setter bitch, to be shown with two, and only two, of her progeny, $50. Class L—For the best red or red and white setter dog, to be shown with two, and only two, of his get, a double-barrel breech-loading shot-gun, value, $200. Class M—For the best red or red and white setter bitch, to be shown with two, and only two, of her progeny, $50. Class N—For the best black and tan terrier dog, to be shown with two, and only two, of his get, a double-barrel shot-gun, value, $300; white markings allowed on dogs competing in this and following class. Class O—For the best black and tan setter bitch, to be shown with two, and only two, of her progeny, $50. Class P—For the best display of fox-hounds, consisting of not less than three couples, a silver cup, value, $100. Class Q—For the best mastiff, dog or bitch or puppy, a silver collar, chain, and muzzle, value, $50. Class R—For the best St. Bernard smooth-coated or rough-coated dog, bitch or puppy, a silver cup or cash, $50. Class S—For the best cocker spaniel, dog, bitch, or puppy, a silver cup or cash, $50. Class T—For the best fox-terrier, dog, bitch, or puppy, a silver cup or cash, $50. Class U—For the best bull-terrier, dog, bitch, or puppy, a silver cup or cash, $50. Class V—For the best Yorkshire blue and tan terrier, dog, bitch, or puppy, a silver cup or cash, $50. Class W—For the best pug, dog, bitch, or puppy, a silver flagon, value, $75. In judging stud dogs or brood bitches for these prizes, the judges will be instructed to consider the sires or dams as well as the get or progeny.

THE FAMINE IN CHINA.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR RELIEF OF THE SUFFERERS—AMOUNT REMITTED BY MESSRS. OLIPHANT & CO.

Messrs. Oliphant & Co. have received and cabled to China for the relief of the sufferers by the famine since Feb. 1, 1878, the following sums:

Previously acknowledged, $1,786 06; T. T. Grant, $1; Linnie and Lila Rhodes, $1; West Brighton, $2; G. G., $20; James Dwight, $5; M. Leonard, $2; M. Wilson, $20; William T. Smith, $2; Pennsylvanian, $20; The Messrs. North, $24; First Presbyterian Church, Albany, N. Y., $273 50; Second Presbyterian Church, Albany, N. Y., $244; contributions from the employés of the Albany Argus office, $622 02; cash, $1; Mrs. C. P. Churchill, $2; sympathizer, $2; Mrs. E. G. Benedict, $3; Mrs. M. R. Collins, $5; S. T. R., $5; C. A. Rowland, $10; F. B. Bell, $10; Mrs. Dr. Hall, $10; Mrs. Sharp, $16; Dwight E. Marvin, $25; Mary E. Vanderpool, $5; Annie Chipman, $10; T. Williston, $2 25; John J. Coit, $3; New-Haven, $5; Miss A. Payson, $5; A. E. Howland, $5; Mrs. Sterling, gold $62 50, at 101⅛, $63 19; William M. Whitney & Co., $16 75; North Reformed Church, Albany, N. Y., $117 23; Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, Albany, N. Y., $7 57; William Wendell, $3; Rev. Dr. Morrow, $6; J. Hemmiller, $1; State-Street Presbyterian Church, Albany, N. Y., $150; Hudson-Avenue Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school, Albany, N. Y., $13 75; First Congregational Sunday-school, Albany, N. Y., $20 68; C. W. Dodge, $15; Sunday-school of the First Reformed Church of Schenectady, N. Y., $25; S. F. Baldwin, $20; Asa Ketchum, $50; Mrs. Scranton, $25; Miss Hall $10; Miss Peck, $10; Mrs. R. P. Bowles, $10; Mrs. Beers, $5; Miss Townsend, $2; Mrs. Peet and son, $5 50; sick lady, $2 25; two ladies, $6; Mrs. A. B. Gibson, $5; Mary F. Lewis, $1; Nellie C. Palmer, $5; D., $5; Sabbath-school girls, Moores, N. Y., $5; St. Charles, Mo., $10; Presbyterian Church of Stamford, Conn., $38; Heart's Content, N. J., $50; C. H. Thompson, $50; Francis Bacon, $25; Mrs. Gilbert, $10; Mrs. Beers, $5; Mrs. Cowles, $5; Rev. M. Massman, $3; through Mrs. Noble, $1; Addison Van Name, $5; a lady, $5; through the Ithaca *Journal* Association, $137 15; Asylum Hill Congregational Church of Christ and Sabbath-school, Hartford, Conn., $710 12; Joseph Hewitt, $9; Sabbath-school of Presbyterian Church, Red Bank, N. J., $29; Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, New-York City, $536 62; Second Congregational Church, West Winsted, Conn., $56; George O. Perry, $2; Congregational Church, Cheshire, Conn., $5; D. Cady, $10; Mrs. Capen, $5 50; S. P., Georgetown, Mass., $10; D. D. Smith, $25; N. B. Williston, $25; Henry R. Bond, $150; Miss M. Norton, $2; various contributors, Oberlin, Ohio, $11 75; Pine-Street Congregational Church, Lewiston, Me., $16; cash, $1; total, $5,705 89.

LOOKING FOR HIS MOTHER.

Superintendent Walling, about a week ago, received a letter from Lafayette, Ind., asking for information of the whereabouts of a woman named Mary A. Haggerty. The writer stated that the inquiry was made in behalf of a young man named John Haggerty, who had been sent West when a child by some charitable institution in Brooklyn. He could not remember the street his mother lived in, but he thought it was somewhere in "South Williamsburg." The Superintendent communicated with Chief Campbell, of the Brooklyn Police, and that official turned the matter over to Capt. Woglom, of the Fifth Precinct, with orders to find Mrs. Haggerty if possible. Capt. Woglom had no clue to work on, there being no such locality known as "South Williamsburg," but his first act was to order his men to visit every person named Haggerty in his precinct. In 24 hours' time he learned that there was a married woman by the name of Mary C. Rodgers living at No. 378 South Second-street, whose mother's name was Haggerty. The Captain visited the woman, and was informed by her that about 15 years ago her little brother, John Mead Haggerty, had, with a number of other boys, been sent West by one of the institutions in Brooklyn which provides homes for friendless children. Mrs. Rodgers says she was in reduced circumstances at that time, and so the boy was sent away. Since his departure neither mother nor sister heard from him, and he was given up as lost. Mrs. Rodgers was certain that the letter from Indiana referred to her little brother, and was extravagant in expression to her joy. She forwarded the information she had received to her mother, who is now living in Plainfield, Mass. Capt. Woglom says he is satisfied that she is Haggerty's sister.

SALE OF BONDS BY AUCTION.

At public auction yesterday a $1,000 Jersey City water loan 7 per cent. bond, due 1891, interest June and December, sold at 108¼; $5,000 Rochester Water-works loan 7 per cent. bonds, due 1903, interest January and July, at 108¼; $3,000 Ohio State 6 per cent. registered bonds, due July 1, 1881, interest January and July, at 105½; $9,000 Central Park fund 5 per cent. registered stock, due 1898 interest quarterly, at 98; $3,000 Louisville 6 per cent. bonds, due December, 1886, interest June and December, at 97; $1,000 Lewis and Clark 7 per cent. bonds, $1,000 due 1880, $4,000 due 1883, and $5,000 due 1884, interest January and July, at 104 to 104¾; $10,000 Brooklyn 6 per cent water loan bonds, due July, 1899, interest January and July, at 107½; $10,000 Cincinnati 6 per cent. water bonds, due 1900, interest April and October, at 96, and 20 shares Brooklyn Academy of Music, with two admission tickets, $50 each, at 70½.

THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

The annual meeting of the Board of Incorporators of the Five Points House of Industry was held yesterday. Messrs. E. P. Fabbri, Henry E. Hawley, and Dewitt C. Hayes were elected members of the board. Messrs. Morris K. Jesup, Hugh N. Camp, George F. Betts, Charles Ely, F. G. Foster, D. Lydig Suydam, D. S. Eglesion, A. Van Rensselaer, and Charles Lanier were elected Trustees for the ensuing year. The annual report shows that there have been more than 900 pupils in the school, and 924 inmates of the institution. Four hundred and fourteen thousand meals have been given, at a cost of less than 3½ cents per meal. More than 7,000 garments and 1,400 pairs of shoes have been used during the year. The receipts were $29,373 16, expenditures $30,396 32. The present indebtedness of the house is $9,285 97; cost of support, per capita, $76 62.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal will be opened for navigation to-day.

Howard Lodge, No. 35, F. and A. M., will celebrate its eighty-fourth anniversary this evening, at the Masonic Temple.

Fireman William F. Lanser, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 10, was dismissed by the Fire Commissioners yesterday, on charges of assaulting a fellow-fireman and using abusive and indecent language.

The United States naval authorities were granted permission by the Dock Commissioners yesterday to construct a landing-place at the foot of Twenty-fourth-street, North River, for the boats of the school-ship Minnesota.

A concert will be given this evening at Bellevue Hospital, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, for the amusement of the inmates of that institution. Mr. Louis Emil Fink, Jr., and Mr. Charles Clemens Roethig will be the musical conductors.

The funeral of Rev. Father Colton, the parish priest of St. Peter's Church, New-Brighton, Staten Island, took place yesterday in St. Stephen's Church, in East Twenty-eighth-street. A large number of prominent clergymen of the Roman Catholic Church were present at the services.

At a meeting of the Goethe Club at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel last evening, Dr. Ruppaner presiding a paper on the Faust legends was read by Coroner Moritz Ellinger. The essayist prefaced his remarks with a review of legends of supernatural interference in general, and then proceeded to analyze the character of the historical Faust, tracing his life from his twenty-fifth year to the date of his tragic death, in 1540.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange at their meeting yesterday considered the recent fight on the floor of the Exchange, and sentenced E. S. Cambloe, who struck the blow, to 20 days' suspension from the privileges of the floor. T. L. Manson, Jr., the victim, got off with five days' suspension. The verdict will be announced from the rostrum of the Exchange by President Meigs this morning. The Committee resolved to adjourn over Good Friday.

Some time ago a special committee was appointed to consider a plan for a clearing-house for stocks and other securities to be attached to the Exchange. They have now completed their labors, and the Governing Committee yesterday decided to call a meeting of members for Wednesday next to listen to their report and to discuss the advisability of adopting it. The idea is to try the experiment first with Governments, and if found to work well, to extend it subsequently to stocks, bonds, and all other securities dealt in on the Exchange.

A meeting of the cheese trade of the Produce Exchange has been called for to-morrow, to discuss the question of "scale-boarding." The thin, round wafers of wood placed at the top and bottom of cheeses are called scale-boards, and scale-boarding is the term used to describe the overhauling and cooperage of boxes preparatory for export. Cheese-box coopers have been receiving 50 cents per box for the work, and the feeling among the trade is that this is too much, compared with prices of other sorts of labor. At the meeting an attempt will be made to reduce the price.

The new Providence Line to Boston will be reopened on Monday, April 29, when the magnificent steam-boats Massachusetts and Rhode Island will be placed on the route for the season, leaving the pier at the foot of Warren-street, alternately, every week day at 5 P. M. Both of these boats have been thoroughly refitted and redecorated. Their dining-saloons, which are on the main deck, afford, from the tables, a view of the scenery along the route, and the saloons will be enlivened during the evenings by orchestral music. Passengers by either of this line can enjoy a full night's rest, and arrive in Boston at 7 A. M., after a ride of only one hour in the cars.

BROOKLYN.

The Fire Commissioners yesterday appointed ex-Fire Commissioner Phraner a Kerosene Inspector, in place of John Miller, removed.

There were 168 deaths in this city during past week, the death rate being lower than during any previous week in the history of the city.

A resolution was adopted by the Board of City Works yesterday requiring all manufacturers who have fire hydrants on their premises to place metres on the same, under the direction of the Water Purveyor.

The Board of Estimate held its first meeting for this year yesterday in the Mayor's office, and adopted a resolution calling upon the heads of departments to send in estimates of the amounts needed for 1879 on or before May 1.

Mrs. Mary Ann Duane, wife of Alderman Duane, of the Twenty-first Ward, died yesterday morning, of pneumonia, at her husband's residence, No. 598 Willoughby-avenue. Deceased, who was widely esteemed, was 51 years of age and an active member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

The anniversary of the adoption of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States will be celebrated at the Academy of Music this evening. A concert will be given by colored musicians, and addresses will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Henry H. Garnet and other prominent colored men.

The reduced appropriation for the maintenance of Prospect Park having compelled the Commissioners to decide that the Saturday afternoon concerts of Patrick Gilmore shall cease with the coming Summer, President Stranahan has offered, if the concerts are given by subscription, to subscribe $100.

Justice Gilbert, in the Supreme Court, yesterday granted an application of the Trustees of the Tabernacle Baptist Church to sell some of their property, at the corner of Clinton-street and Second-place, for $70,000. Packett. for $7,500. The Trustees set forth in their application that the income of the church is $3,200, while its expenses are $4,000 per year, and that they are in arrears for the Pastor's salary in the sum of $2,400.

LONG ISLAND.

The Nereus Rowing Club, of Flushing, has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, L. M. Franklin; Vice-President, Charles Lever; Treasurer, C. A. Willetts, Jr.; Secretary, J. Q. Thompson; Captain, John A. Walker; Lieutenant, F. A. Guld.

The Presbytery of Nassau have elected the following officials for the ensuing six months: Moderator, Rev. Mr. Russell, of Oyster Bay; Clerk, Rev. Mr. Symington, of Roslyn. On Tuesday, George H. Lee, of the First Church of Huntington, was received under the care of the Presbytery as a candidate for the ministry. Delegates to the General Assembly, to be held at Pittsburg, have been elected as follows: Rev. Franklin Noble, of Hempstead; Rev. Mr. Sinclair, of Smithtown; Judge John J. Armstrong, of Jamaica; Ebenezer Kellum, of Hempstead.

In the Queens County Circuit Court, before Judge Harnard, yesterday, the case of Hugh Steirn against Sheriff Rushmore was tried. The action was to recover $537, the value of goods and fixtures levied upon and sold under an execution against James Gallagher, an undertaker, at Long Island City. Plaintiff claimed the goods under a bill of sale from Gallagher, and the defense was that the bill of sale was fraudulent. And so the jury apparently thought, for they rendered a verdict in favor of the Sheriff. G. Edward Carll, County Treasurer, and another, sued the Howard, the Royal, the Irving, the Mercantile, and the Safeguard Insurance Companies, for losses by fire on policies issued by them. Yesterday the cases were discontinued, the defendants having paid the face of the policies and the costs in each action.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

At the village election in Peekskill, on Tuesday, the Republicans elected all but one Trustee, George D. Sandford, a Democrat. William D. Southard was elected President without opposition.

NEW-JERSEY.

A letter from Switzerland yesterday announced that a team would be sent to this country to participate in the North American Schuetzenfest at Union Hill next June.

At a special meeting of the Jersey City Board of Aldermen, held last night, Henry M. Haffenheimer was elected a member of the Board of Finance, in place of James G. Esterbrook, who resigned some weeks ago.

The

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APRIL 1878

WASHINGTON.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

PASSAGE OF THE PENSION BILL—THE AGENCIES RETAINED—FOUR OF THE REGULAR BILLS YET TO BE REPORTED IN THE HOUSE—THE HOLLOW SHAM OF DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY—DEFICIENCY BILLS FOR MORE THAN EIGHT MILLIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Both branches of Congress were occupied to-day in the consideration of the Appropriation bills. The Senate disposed of what is known as the Little Deficiency bill, passing it substantially as it was reported to the Senate by the Committee on Appropriations. The House finished the Pension bill after a protracted debate upon the proposition to abolish the present system of disbursing pensions through agents, and requiring future payments to be made by warrant through the United States Treasurer. This proposition was reported by the Committee on Appropriations, and was antagonized by the Committee on Pensions with a proposition continuing the present system, fixing the salary of Pension Agents at $4,000 per annum, and limiting their fees to 15 cents per name, out of which all office and incidental expenses are to be paid. Under this proposition it is claimed the aggregate expense of disbursing pensions will be reduced from $216,000 per annum to $206,000. The Committee on Appropriations struggled hard to secure the transfer to the United States Treasurer, but the House, by a very decided vote, adopted the proposition of the Committee on Pensions. An amendment was added to the bill requiring that in future the appointment of Pension Agents, men who have been wounded and crippled in the military or naval service of the United States shall be selected.

There are four regular appropriation bills yet to be reported by the House Committee on Appropriations, namely, the Sundry Civil, the Army, the Indian, and the Deficiency bills. So many deficiency bills have been presented during the present session that the opinion very generally prevails that the Little Deficiency bill, now pending between the two houses, includes all the estimates for deficiencies not yet provided for. This is a mistake. The Committee on Appropriations have not yet disposed of the estimates for the general deficiencies for the current fiscal year in the several departments of the Government, and have now before them deficiency estimates amounting to nearly $5,000,000. In addition to these there will be deficiencies presented by the Committee on Naval Affairs, from the several bureaus of the Navy Department, amounting to about $3,500,000. The committee will begin the consideration of the deficiency estimates to-morrow. If the Committee on Appropriations of the last House had exercised ordinary intelligence in the preparation of the appropriation bills, or had manfully acknowledged their blunders and general incapacity by correcting their bills when palpable omissions were pointed out during the discussions that took place in the House, the present Congress would not have been called upon to pass a half-dozen deficiency bills, and emphasis would not have been given to their lack of ordinary business capacity. When all the deficiencies which Congress at the present session will be called upon to pass are added up, it will be found that the economy about which Democratic orators boasted during the last Presidential campaign was the veriest sham.

BLAIR'S ELECTORAL RESOLUTION.

PRESENTATION IN THE SENATE BY MR. DENNIS, OF MARYLAND—HIS SPEECH AGAINST IT IN DOING SO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Mr. Montgomery Blair does not seem to be any nearer the realization of his dearest ambition than he was a month ago. Nobody here takes any stock in his idiotic resolution regarding the Presidency, and respectable Democrats and Republicans alike join in denouncing all further attempts to interfere with the decision of the Electoral Tribunal. In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Dennis, by request, presented the resolutions in question, as passed by the Maryland Legislature. In doing so, however, he dissented in strong terms from their contents, and declared that there was neither wisdom nor propriety in reopening the old issue. Continuing in the same strain, he made a warm appeal for more thorough pacification, and concluded by a motion that the resolutions be sent to the Judiciary Committee. This was adopted. After his speech, the Senator from Maryland was congratulated upon his independent course by a number of his colleagues and by the Vice-President.

THE DISTRICT PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

NIGGARDLY TREATMENT OF THEM BY THE DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMEN—STOPPING OF THE SCHOOLS FOR LACK OF MONEY FEARED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Recent publications in THE TIMES and elsewhere regarding the niggardly course of Democratic Congressmen in regard to the public schools of the District have induced a number of Republican Senators to take the matter in hand. To-day, in the Senate, a motion was made to amend the Deficiency bill under consideration by appropriating, in addition to other items, the $75,000 necessary to keep the schools open. It was opposed by a number of ultra Democrats, perhaps because hundreds of colored children are receiving excellent education in the public institutions of the District. In spite of this opposition, however, the amendment was passed by a vote of 29 to 22, and unless the Democratic House refuses to concur the schools will be continued as usual.

ENLISTMENT OF COLORED SOLDIERS.

SENATOR BURNSIDE'S BILL TO REMOVE RESTRICTIONS—A SENSIBLE SPEECH BY SENATOR BRUCE, OF MISSISSIPPI.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—To-day, in the Senate, Gen. Burnside's bill to repeal the statutes by which three regiments of the Army are composed exclusively of colored men, and providing for the general enlistment of colored men and their distribution throughout the native service, was considered at length, but without a conclusion. During the debate Mr. Bruce, the colored Senator from Mississippi, took occasion to make a very sensible speech, for which he was afterward warmly complimented by Senators Conkling, Thurman, and others. He said in substance that he hoped the time had come when there would be no further race legislation in or out of Congress, and that the word colored would no longer appear in the statute-books. He added that colored men had been made citizens and endowed with all the rights and privileges of citizenship, and they desired no further legislation which looked like patronage. All they asked was to be left to make their own way in the world, and to enjoy in safety the condition and portion which their individual talents and industry would command. He concluded by urging that the colored regiments be abolished, and colored men admitted to all branches of the service upon the same terms as white soldiers.

PACIFIC RAILROAD SINKING FUND.

THE GOULD-HUNTINGDON LOBBY STILL AT WORK—THE EFFORT TO SEND THE BILL TO A COMMITTEE NOT TO BE CALLED FOR A WEEK—TACTICS OF THE FRIENDS OF THE BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The Gould-Huntingdon party made an effort to-day, through Mr. Hartridge, of Georgia, to have the Pacific Railroad Sinking Fund bill taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. This was defeated through objections made by Mr. COX, of New-York, and others. Under the rules of the House, business on the Speaker's table cannot be reached until after the morning hour, except by unanimous consent. When business on the table is reached in regular order, it is within the control of the majority, and may be referred to committee or taken up and passed. It was generally understood that there would be no morning hour to-day, as the Pension bill was the unfinished business, and its consideration would occupy the entire session. The friends of the Funding bill desire to take it from the table and put it on its passage without reference to any committee, and with this in view will resist all attempts to reach business on the table until Monday, when an effort will be made to pass it under a suspension of the rules. The bill cannot be reached to-morrow, as Friday is devoted to the consideration of the private calendar, and nothing is allowed to interfere with that order. One reason why the opponents of the bill desire to have it referred to the Committee on the Judiciary is that that committee will not be called upon for reports for a couple of weeks, and the Gould-Huntingdon lobby would have the advantage which that period of time would give to operate upon members. The Committee on Pacific Railroads will be the next committee called, and if the effort to pass the bill on Monday under suspension of the rules should fail, it can be referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroads by a majority and reported back to the House when that committee is called.

FRANCO-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

M. CHOTTEAU ADDRESSES A MEETING OF CONGRESSMEN IN ADVOCACY OF A COMMERCIAL TREATY—THE PROPOSITION FAVORABLY RECEIVED.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—A number of members of Congress met at Wormley's Hotel to-night, including Representatives Monroe and Cox, of Ohio; Harrison and Burchard, of Illinois; Chittenden and Hewitt, of New-York; Banks, Norcross, Morse, and Crapo, of Massachusetts; Clymer, of Pennsylvania; Dunnell, of Minnesota; Tucker, of Virginia, and Senators Hill, of Georgia; Eustis, of Louisiana; Butler, of South Carolina; Jones, of Florida, and others. The invitations were extended to these gentlemen by Messrs. Banks and Hewitt, to hear the statement of M. Leon Chotteau. The meeting was organized by calling Gen. Banks to the chair. He stated that the object of M. Chotteau's visit was to procure an extension and permanent enlargement of the commercial relations between France and the United States. That gentleman was a member of the committee organized in France for that purpose, asking the co-operation of the citizens of the United States. Gen. Banks said it might be practicable for gentlemen here to suggest a movement in that direction, but it would be well first to hear what M. Chotteau had to say on the subject.

M. Chotteau then read a short address, in the course of which he said: "We think in Paris that all is not quite right in the commercial relations of France and the United States; most of the American articles are prohibited with us, and the French products which different rules of exchange would bring to you desert your shores. You want to extend your foreign trade. Should the prohibitions which paralyze the exports from the United States to France be removed? That is the question which I beg of you to come and discuss at Paris with my countrymen. If the debates of the Franco-American congress reveal that no economical reform is to be desired between the two nations, then we shall separate in a friendly way and the actual state of affairs will be maintained. If, on the contrary, the interested parties counsel both the Governments to an urgent reform, then will now satisfaction be given to public opinion. You know the spirit which animates the French committee of which I am a delegate. That committee represents largely the industry of France. M. Menier is the President; the Vice-President is M. L. Hielard; the other members represent the Chamber of Commerce of Paris, the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. They all honestly desire the co-operation of the business men and legislators of the United States in establishing a more perfect commercial unity between these two Republics. You will respond to the loyal appeal of the Deputies, the Senators, the manufacturers who have honored me by their confidence. Organize a national committee, which committee will send a delegation to Paris, and in Paris during the Exhibition, hand in hand, our hearts equally animated by the same impulse, we will strive to augment the prosperity of the two Republics which have to-day but one common desire—to attain greatness by labor."

Mr. Chotteau's remarks were applauded. Gen. Banks said that perhaps it would not be deemed advisable by the gentlemen present to take any official action such as the appointment of committees, or to do anything which would give the meeting formal significance, but whatever gentlemen might say could be said with perfect freedom. Gen. Banks then called on Representative HEWITT, who said that in 1867 he had the honor to be a Commissioner to the Paris Exhibition. It then occurred to him that the commercial relations between the two countries ought to be more intimate, but the fault was with France rather than with the United States. He mentioned the fact that at the Paris Exposition there was a contest between the Wood American reaper and the English and German reapers, and the rivalry was as to what reaper would first cut down the field. Mr. Wood harnessed his machine and accomplished the task before the other machines got to work, and yet the sale of the Wood machine was prohibited in France, while the Cobden treaty permitted the English machines to come in. But Mr. Wood sold 1,000 machines in Hungary alone. Mr. Hewitt gave a number of reasons why Americans should meet the French committee in the effort to extend trade between the two countries, and trusted that the movement here to that end would be successful.

Senator EUSTIS said that as a citizen of Louisiana he felt a deep interest in this subject. The people whom he represented were united to the French by tradition, associations, language, and a large portion of them by religion. As a citizen of that State he gave this movement his hearty and sincere consideration.

Representative HARRISON, of Illinois, said all they could do was to encourage M. Chotteau. Our people know the necessity of an enlarged trade with France, and after the citizens of New-York, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, and other great cities move it would then be for Congress to act.

Representative CHITTENDEN, of New-York, as a merchant, knew the causes which are so prejudicial to our commerce. He spoke of the restrictions of the French tariff as to American manufactures, and said that if the prohibition should be removed, the export of cotton goods alone to France would be surprising. He therefore was in hearty sympathy with this movement.

Gen. Banks alluded to the fact that Washington, John Adams, and Jefferson were in favor of commercial treaties only with foreign nations. We have changed in this respect, but France has adhered to the opinion. France now feels that there should be larger markets for her products, and hence the movement we are now considering. He was sure the intelligent opinion expressed would stimulate manufacturers, merchants, and others, and show the French committee that we are ready to co-operate with it in the effort to enlarge our commercial intercourse.

Mr. Chotteau, through Gen. Banks, tendered his heartfelt thanks for the attention which the company had paid to his remarks, and for the encouragement they had given to him in the expression of their views. The company then separated.

WORK OF THE COMMITTEES.

RELIEF OF SETTLERS THROWN OUTSIDE OF RAILROAD GRANTS—THE VENEZUELA CLAIMS FRAUDS.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Mr. Plumb, in behalf of the Senate Committee on Public Lands, to-day reported a substitute for the two bills heretofore introduced by Senators Booth and Ingalls, for the relief of settlers on lands supposed to be within the railroad grants, but afterward thrown outside of the double minimum limits by reason of changes of route, &c. The substitute provides that every pre-emption settler, or his widow or children, if still in possession of the land, shall be entitled to repayment of the difference between the price paid and the Government minimum price of said land, provided that it would, if vacant at the time of application for repayment, be subject to sale or entry at the minimum rate of $1 25 per acre. The bill also allows homestead settlers who have been restricted to 80 acres, to enter an additional tract of 80 acres adjoining the land embraced in the original entry, or, if they or their widows and orphan children so elect, they may surrender the original entry for cancellation, and thereupon be entitled to enter 160 acres under the Homestead laws elsewhere, without payment of additional fees, and their residence and cultivation under the original entry shall be credited upon the new or additional entry; provided, that in every case there shall be at least one year's residence and cultivation required before the issuance of a patent for the second entry. It is also provided that the benefits of this act shall not extend to persons who have sold or in any way attempted to alienate rights under the act of 1872, relative to additional homesteads for soldiers and sailors.

There is a prospect of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs reporting a bill providing for a new commission to examine into the Venezuela claim awards under the former commission, Messrs. Hamilton, Forney, and Kiltinger, the sub-committee, having agreed to report such to the full committee. The committee during the late Congress and also during the present one fully examined into the charges of fraud as alleged by the Venezuelan Government, and discovered that they were well founded.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, April 11, 1878.

The President has recognized W. F. Stoutz as Consul of Austria-Hungary at Mobile, Ala.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $307,836 99, and from Customs, $392,278 22.

George Ogston has been appointed acting assistant keeper of the light-house at Granite Island, Lake Superior.

Edwin S. Petit has been appointed a Deputy Collector of Customs for the District of Port Huron, Mich., vice Frank C. Leighton, resigned.

Mr. Jacob H. Ela, Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, has been designated by the President to perform temporarily the duties of the First Auditor.

The Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to-day authorized the nomination of Charles H. Eddy as Postmaster at Toledo to be reported to the Senate favorably.

The Senate Committee on Commerce this morning agreed to recommend the confirmation of Justin E. Colburn, of Vermont, as United States Consul-General at the City of Mexico.

Second Assistant Engineers H. C. Whitworth, of the Revenue steamer Dexter, and W. F. Blakeman, of the Levi Woodbury, have been detached from their vessels and placed on waiting orders.

Col. Rufus Ingalls, Assistant Quartermaster General, United States Army, will be relieved from duty in the Military Division of the Pacific, and will report to the Lieutenant-General commanding the Division of the Missouri, and Lieut.-Col. S. B. Holabird of his duties of Chief Quartermaster of this division.

Pinkney S. Powell, J. R. Cline, John L. Rhyne, and William R. Rankin were to-day each appointed Revenue Storekeeper and Gauger for the Sixth District of North Carolina, Leroy Fraser for the Fifth District of Kentucky, C. C. Campbell for the Eighth District of Kentucky, and J. P. Harper Gauger for the District of Mississippi.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Frederick C. Alley is ordered to the receiving-ship Independence. Lieut. A. C. McMechan is detached from the Hydrographic Office and placed on waiting orders; Paymaster George C. Hendee from the receiving-ship Independence, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.; Pay Inspector Casper Schenck from the Navy-yard, Mare Island, and ordered to settle accounts.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: C. C. Ford, of Virginia, to be United States Consul at La Union, Salvador; to be Collectors of Customs, Thomas F. House, of Florida, District of St. Augustine, Fla.; Edward A. Brogdon, Maine, District of York, Me.; to be Registers of Land Offices, John B. Miller, of Iowa, at Boise City, Idaho; William Thompson, of Florida, at Gainesville, Fla.; John F. Lewis, of Virginia, to be United States Marshal, Western District of Virginia; First Lieut. Edgar W. Bass, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, to be Professor of Mathematics in the Military Academy, West Point.

The bill introduced by Senator Butler to-day "to fix and regulate the status of brevet in the United States Army" provides that hereafter there shall be no distinction, except as to grade and date, between brevet commissions in the regular and volunteer forces conferred upon officers of the Army now in active service or on the retired list, for gallant, distinguished, meritorious, or faithful services. The bill proposes to repeal section 1,212 of the Revised Statutes, and also explicitly provides that section 1,226 shall be so construed as to confer the same privileges upon officers of the regular Army as were conferred by it upon officers of volunteers.

The Secretary of War has transmitted to Secretary Schurz a copy of a report of Lieut.-Col. Morrison, of the Second Infantry, relative to the cutting of timber on Government lands, near Coeur d' Alene Lake, Idaho. The depredations on a large scale are being made by persons who informed Col. Morrison that they intended to cut and drive 300,000 feet of logs, and that they had no permit to take them from the public lands. On reporting the matter to the United States Land Agents at Lewiston, Idaho, an officer was informed that no civil authority in the Territory was authorized to protect the public lands from the wholesale pillage. In view of the fact that a reservation may be located so as to include the depredated sections, the Lieutenant says it is very important that immediate measures be taken to stop these operations.

FATAL QUARREL ABOUT A DOG.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, April 11.—A fatal shooting affray took place this evening at a low drinking establishment on Broad-street, called the Mechanics' Hotel, by which Michael Lynch received a wound from which he will die. Lynch and a shoe-maker named McCarthy had been drinking during the afternoon. A quarrel arose between them about a dog, which McCarthy accused Lynch of stealing. Words ensued and a struggle took place, in which McCarthy drew a revolver and fired one shot at Lynch, the bullet striking him in the abdomen. He attempted to fire a second shot but was prevented by John P. Dobbins, the proprietor of the hotel, who took the pistol from him. He then ran away, but was overtaken, and locked up. Lynch was taken to his home on Union-street, where he is now suffering great agony. Drs. Mackenzie and Shepherd pronounce the wound to be a fatal one, and think that the injured man can not live more than four or five days.

THREE YOUNG MEN DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WHEELING, April 11.—Six young men living at Martin's Ferry, Ohio, a small village, one mile above this city, went out on the Ohio River in a a pleasure boat last evening. By some accident the boat was swamped, and three of the young men, Milligan, McKimm, and Crowl, were drowned. By the efforts of one of the young men James Greer was saved, while another swam to the shore and gave the alarm. The bodies of the three drowned have not been recovered, although the search for them has been continued all day.

SENATOR MORRIMERT'S ILLNESS.

TROY, N. Y., April 11.—This afternoon a rumor was in circulation on the streets that Senator Morrissey was dying. On investigation it was ascertained that he had a relapse to-day, but his condition is not considered critical. His physicians think he will soon recover his health and resume his duties.

YALE JUNIOR EXHIBITION.

NEW-HAVEN, CONN., April 11.—At the Yale Junior exhibition to-day the prize was taken by George Washington Merriwey, of Albany, for an oration on Richlieu. Among the speakers was Owen Bunn, of Illinois. Other

A CONFERENCE PROBABLE.

INTIMATION OF MEETING IN BERLIN

PRINCE BISMARCK SPEAKS OF A PRELIMINARY CONFERENCE OF AMBASSADORS RESIDENT AT BERLIN—APPARENT WILLINGNESS OF RUSSIA TO ENTER A CONGRESS—RUSSIAN REQUEST THAT GERMANY SHOULD GUARANTEE AUSTRIAN NEUTRALITY REFUSED.

LONDON, April 12.—The *Daily Telegraph* has the following special dispatch from Vienna, dated Thursday, at midnight: "I learn that an official dispatch has been received from Berlin to the effect that Prince Bismarck, in consequence of news from St. Petersburg, considers it possible that a preliminary conference of Ambassadors resident there might be held to-day or to-morrow."

The *Agence Russe* of St. Petersburg published the following announcement last evening: "An active exchange of communications is proceeding under the moderating influence of Germany, with the view of arriving at a pacific understanding, the natural path to which would be a congress. The improved aspect of affairs has developed so as to justify hope of the speedy attainment of a favorable issue, if England does not raise fresh obstacles."

The *Post* publishes the following dispatch from Berlin: "Germany has not only refused Russia's request to guarantee the neutrality of Austria in the event of war, but is further reported to have declared that she is prepared to interfere if any attempt is made to hinder Austria from protecting her interests."

The *Times* correspondent at St. Petersburg says: "Notwithstanding the gloomy views of leading Russian newspapers it is believed in official circles that the congress will shortly meet. The correspondent adds that he has reason to believe this conviction has a pretty solid foundation. Germany has not abandoned the intention of using her influence in favor of peace.

The Vienna dispatch to the *Times* states that Austria, in the written statement of her views which was sent to St. Petersburg, not only insisted on the European character of the questions at issue, but distinctly rejected the idea of a separate settlement.

The *Central News* publishes a telegram which purports to be a summary of the circular accompanying Prince Gortschakoff's reply to Lord Salisbury, but which rather seems to be a reply to Austria's objections. The telegram says: "Prince Gortschakoff endeavors to refute Austria's objection, point by point, and declares that Russia has fully redeemed her promises to Austria, even at the risk of alienating the Servians. He expresses surprise that Austria has not seized the opportunity to check disorders in Bosnia and Herzegovina, either by annexation or by imposing reforms. Prince Gortschakoff, in conclusion, suggests a settlement on the basis of a congress by separate agreement between the various Courts as to the modifications to be introduced in the Treaty of Paris, and disclaims all responsibility for further complications if the powers refuse to agree to this course. The authenticity of the foregoing is doubtful."

A special to the *Daily News* from Vienna says the Porte has asked Austria what would happen if Russia insisted on enforcing the Treaty of San Stefano. Austria replied that she would not protect European interests single-handed, but would protect her own interests most efficiently.

The *Daily Telegraph's* Vienna dispatch says Russia's answer to Austria consisted of verbal confidential assurances. The correspondent's informant said that Austria's position was not such as to involve the question of peace or war. The correspondent believes that this collapse of all serious opposition on the part of Austria is due to an autograph letter from the Czar to the Emperor Francis Joseph, and partly also to a remark made by the United States Minister to Russia, while in Vienna, that the Czar was disposed to make important concessions.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF'S CIRCULAR.

THE RUSSIAN ANSWER NOT REGARDED AS REASSURING IN ENGLAND—THE IMPRESSION PRODUCED IN VIENNA—SINGULARITIES CONNECTED WITH THE EARLY PUBLICATION IN LONDON.

LONDON, April 11.—The ultimate effect of Prince Gortschakoff's circular is not reassuring. It is pointed out here that the Government cannot accept the invitation to formulate counter-proposals, in consequence of their view that the question must be settled by the powers jointly. In Vienna, where only a telegraphic summary has yet been received, the most serious deduction is that the hope heretofore held out from St. Petersburg of a renewal of the conference negotiations is not confirmed by Prince Gortschakoff's circular, which says nothing about accepting England's condition for going to a congress. Without some such concession on the part of Russia no step can be taken toward a peaceful settlement.

The suddenness with which the circular was telegraphed to London, during the debate on the address to the Queen, excites remark. The special edition of the *Times* containing it was issued about 8 o'clock Tuesday night. Sir William Vernon-Harcourt and Mr. Leonard Henry Courtney, Liberals, distributed the papers in the House of Commons. The text of the circular was published in the original French. The inference is that the circular was specially framed with the view of influencing public opinion here, and hurried into the hands of members of Parliament in the hope of affecting the vote on the address.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 12.—Prince Gortschakoff's circular to the Ambassadors accompanying his reply to Lord Salisbury's circular regrets that the latter, besides criticising the Treaty of San Stefano, did not say what the British Government desire. He believes that if Lord Salisbury will make known their wishes a better understanding of the situation may be reached. As to a congress, the circular says: "Russia can only reiterate the declaration that each power, Russia included, would have full liberty of appreciation and of action."

ACTIVITY ON THE BOSPHORUS.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS BY RUSSIANS AND TURKS—THE BRITISH DEPOT AT TENEDOS—THE RUSSIANS OPPOSED TO OSMAN PASHA'S BUILDING OF INTRENCHMENTS BETWEEN SAN STEFANO AND CONSTANTINOPLE—DIRECT CABLE COMMUNICATION WITHOUT PASSING THROUGH RUSSIAN LINES.

LONDON, April 11.—The warlike preparations of the Russians and Turks about Constantinople continue.

A Constantinople dispatch says: "Defensive works near Constantinople are being carried on with great energy. The Turkish authorities at the Island of Tenedos have requested instructions from the Porte, in view of the disembarkation of British marines to guard a depot of war material on the island."

A special dispatch to the *Times* from San Stefano says: "The Grand Duke Nicholas and Gens. Gourkho, Skobeleff, Nepokoitschitzy, Schouvaloff, and Levitzky, with a large staff and an escort of 50 cavalry, yesterday visited the principal defensive works lately commenced by the Turks between San Stefano and Constantinople, and then embarked on board the imperial yacht Livadia for the city. The erection of these defenses has caused great indignation. The Grand Duke Nicholas has obtained an official report that Osman Pasha ordered the construction of the works without the knowledge of Saad Pasha, War Minister, or the Ingineer-in-Chief. Among the assistants were Germans and are expected to be present. Gens. Sheridan, Kilpatrick, Pleasanton, Crawford, Crawford, Merritt, De Peyster, and Collector Arthur. There will be a formal reception at Washington's Head-quarters, a business meeting, and in the evening a banquet at the United States Hotel.

A SOUTHERN POLITICAL FEUD.

THE DEMOCRATIC WRANGLE IN NORTH CAROLINA—EFFORTS TO PACK THE LEGISLATURE FOR THE ELECTION OF A SENATOR—THE JUDICIAL CONTEST—A BITTER FEELING AGAINST JUDGE SCHENCK—A CHANCE FOR A THIRD MAN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, April 11.—The friends of Lieut.-Gov. Jarvis are using extraordinary efforts in Eastern Carolina to break down and destroy ex-Judge D. G. Fowle because it is asserted that Fowle is in favor of Schenck for Chief-Justice. Jarvis is a candidate for the Governorship in 1880, and is making his assault thus early in order to secure the eastern counties, now known to be strongly in favor of Fowle. It is charged that the "U." letters were written to accomplish this object, and to prejudice and damage Fowle with the Confederate element of the Democratic Party.

The determination of Gov. Vance and Senator Merrimon and their friends to pledge the Democratic candidates for the Legislature to vote for their favorite for Senator is producing discord and confusion. A number of Democratic leaders are of the opinion that the party would continue to exist without the support of either of the aspirants for the Senatorship. These leaders are opposed to the attempt now being made in county conventions to commit legislative nominees to any man. A split in many counties is prophesied if the effort to pack the Legislature is made in all the counties. Great fear exists in the Democratic Party that there will be a large number of Indepedent candidates, and that the number of these elected will be sufficiently large to enable them to hold the balance of power. A leading Democrat from the Cape Fear section is in the city, and is confident that at least 20 Independent Democrats will be elected to the Legislature.

A gentleman, who has just returned from a trip through a large number of counties, whose business brought him in contact with the leading men of the Democratic Party, reports the feeling against Schenck as exceedingly bitter and increasing every day. The attack on Shotwell by Schenck is denounced as an effort to injure a man who was not in politics, and who had nothing to do with the contest now going on throughout the State for Judges of the Supreme Court. Schenck was elected Judge of the Superior Court because he belonged to the Ku-klux Klan, but it now seems probable that he will be denied further promotion for the same reason. The conservative men of the Democratic Party are opposed to electing any man to the Supreme Court Bench who was a Ku-klux. Shotwell's card exposing Schenck has not yet appeared.

There seems to be a reaction in favor of Hon. W. N. H. Smith, and it now looks as if he would be nominated. Other Democrats think the tide will soon set for a third man, and that Hon. Thomas S. Ashe, of Anson County, is the coming man for Chief-Justice.

THE CINCINNATI SOUTHERN ROAD.

A BILL PASSED BY THE OHIO SENATE AUTHORIZING THE ISSUE OF BONDS FOR THE COMPLETION OF THE ENTERPRISE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, April 11.—The Ohio Senate to-day passed a bill authorizing the City of Cincinnati to issue $2,000,000 more bonds for the completion of the Southern Railroad. The House will probably pass the bill to-morrow. There were several amendments, all of which were intended to restrict the Trustees. The road cannot be leased in part or as a whole, permanently or temporarily, without the approval of the Sinking Fund Commissioners—an independent board created as a check to the Trustees. Fifty thousand dollars is allowed for terminal facilities, and authority is given to lease ground for the same purpose. It is mandatory upon the Trustees to use the $2,000,000 authorized in opening the road to Chattanooga. The salaries of the Trustees are virtually abolished, and it is provided that the bill shall be submitted to the vote of the people of Cincinnati within 20 days after its passage. The struggle over the question of the completion of the road has been long and bitter. A large party has been in favor of throwing away the $16,000,000 already expended, and letting the road go to the dogs. Manufacturers and business men, however, with an eye upon the Southern trade, have urged the appropriation of money with which to finish the road. Responsible parties in the East have offered to advance the amount necessary to complete it if satisfactory terms of lease could be secured, but their proposition was not entertained. The prospects are now good for the early completion of the enterprise, and the issuing of it on such terms as will partly relieve the City from the enormous burden of taxation caused by the issue of the bonds.

THE RACES AT MOBILE.

MOBILE, Ala., April 11.—The following are the summaries of the races at Magnolia Park to-day:

FIRST RACE—Mile and quarter dash.

Lakeland's c. c. Typhoon	1
Wilson's ch. g. Cannon	2
Cottrell's br. c. Tickler	3
Cottrell's b. c. Melilla	4

Time—2:16½.

SECOND RACE—Mile dash.

Waller's ch. h. Egypt	1
Cottrell's Aunt Betsey	2
Cottrell's r. g. Grigsby	3

Time—1:46¾.

THIRD RACE—Half-mile dash for 2-year olds.

Cottrell's b. c. Buckshot	1
Waller's c. c. by Buckden	2
Cottrell's b. c. Buckles	3

Time—0:54.

FOURTH RACE—Trotting; best three in five.

Shawbran's r. g. George Johnson	1	1	1
McDonald's b. g. E. Beebe	2	2	2
Prichard's b. g. Dick Owens	3	3	3

Time—2:57½; 2:52¼; 2:41¾.

The unfinished race of yesterday was won by Ed. Tyler.

THE ABSCONDING COLORADO BANK PRESIDENT.

DENVER, Col., April 11.—Later developments seem to show conclusively that the First National Bank of Colorado Springs will not be weakened by the malversation of McIntire, the absconding Vice-President. A new set of officials has been chosen, and the bank's affairs are believed to be on a secure footing. No clue to McIntire's movements has been obtained, but it is supposed he has gone to Europe.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., April 11.—Henry A. McIntire, President of the National Bank of Lake City, and Vice-President of the National Bank of Colorado Springs, both of Colorado, who is charged with irregularities in his accounts, has been visiting his relatives here for several days. He left for New-York last Monday.

NORTHERN NEW-YORK LUMBER TRADE.

TROY, April 11.—The lumber trade in Northern New-York will be unusually meagre this season, especially in the supply of coarser grades—spruce and hemlock. The quantity cut was 56,000,000 feet less than the preceding year, and one-third of that could not be transported to the mills owing to the lack of snow upon which to draw the logs to the water-courses and the absence of the usual freshets to float them down the streams. A prominent lumberman asserts that the private marks on logs, by which owners identify their property, have recently been erased by some dishonest jobber, and it is believed that at least 12,000 standard logs have been misappropriated. There is no clue to the perpetrators. The sawing season along the Hudson and adjacent streams has been opened.

CANADIAN RAILWAY TROUBLES.

MONTREAL, April 11.—The Provincial Railway Commissioners have arrived here and demanded possession of the Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway, from Duncan McDonald, contractor of the western section and latterly lessee of the road. The latter refuses to hand over the road as the lease has not expired. McDonald was to have the section completed and fully equipped in October last for $3,600,000. The Government have advanced him over $200,000 in excess of the contract price, and it is with-held $600,000 more to complete the work specified in the contract. The Government will probably take forcible possession without delay.

EMIGRATION TO MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 11.—The emigration to Western Minnesota is reaching unparalleled proportions. The statistics of the railroads and land offices published to-day show that the sales for the last six months have been the largest on record. The railroad trains are crowded with immigrants, and the land offices with land hunters. The agricultural season is earlier by several weeks than the average. Seeding is all finished, and the prospect is encouraging for large crops.

MINDEN, Ontario, April 11.—F. W. Ollard, attorney, was committed for trial to-day on a charge of robbing the Post Office at this place.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE KAFIR WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE ATTACK ON THE TRANSVAAL PROVINCE BY SECOCOENI—THE GOVERNMENT UNPREPARED—APPREHENSIONS OF ATTACK FROM THE ZULU KING CETEWAYO—FIGHTING THE GAIKAS UNDER SANDILLI—THE FRONTIER VERY RESTLESS.

LONDON, April 11.—Detailed advices from Cape Town state that the outbreak of Secocoeni, the powerful chief, which was announced in these dispatches on the 7th inst., surprised the Transvaal Government, which was unprepared, and was only able to send 100 native allies against 500 Kafirs who were surrounding Fort Burghers. The forces of Transvaal and Natal are concentrating to resist an apprehended outbreak of Cetewayo, the Zulu King. Sir Bartle Frere, Governor of Cape Colony, is still as King William's Town. Five thousand men attacked Sandilli, chief of the Gaikas, the day the steamer sailed. It was hoped if they were successful that Sandilli and Kreli, chief of the Galekas, would both surrender. The whole frontier, however, was very restless and war feeling was strongly abroad. All the Government's prudence and firmness were needed to prevent a general native war.

The Manchester *Guardian* prints a London dispatch saying: "A rumor is current in military circles that the British have sustained a disastrous defeat in South Africa." The Colonial Office is ignorant of such defeat.

THE FUNERAL OF LORD LEITRIM.

DISGRACEFUL SCENES IN DUBLIN—THE MOURNERS HUSTLED AND ROUGHLY TREATED BY THE DRUNKEN MOB—THE INEFFICIENT POLICE.

LONDON, April 11.—The scenes at Lord Leitrim's funeral in Dublin yesterday were very violent and disgraceful. The mob that gathered in front of the church endeavored to capture the hearse, declaring their intention to drag out the corpse. They vituperated the late Earl as an "old ruffian" and "heretic." They also climbed the wall of the church-yard, hustled the mourners, and cheered, yelled, and hissed during the reading of the service. Several mourners were roughly handled while endeavoring to make their way into the church-yard. All of them had to pass out by an unfrequented way in the rear of the church in order to escape violence. Fifty constables were present, but they were wholly insufficient to cope with the mob, many of whom were drunk.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

GEN. GRANT IN ROME—WRECK OF A STEAMER ON THE COAST OF PORTUGAL—BURSTING OF A SEWER IN LONDON—LABOR IN LANCASHIRE.

ROME, April 11.—Gen. Grant will dine with the King and Queen on Saturday, and will leave Rome on Monday.

LONDON, April 11.—The Hall Line steamer Childwall Hall, 2,100 tons, which left Liverpool April 6, for Bombay, by way of the Suez Canal, has been wrecked at Sagres, Portugal. Twenty-seven persons have been saved, so far as known.

In consequence of the bursting of a sewer, a considerable section of South London is flooded to the depth of two or three feet. Much damage has been done on Brixton, Loughborough, Kennington, Clapham, and Camberwell New Roads.

A meeting of the manufacturers of Blackburn, Preston, and Burnley is to be held at Manchester to-morrow to consider the threatened resistance to the 10 per cent. reduction in wages of operatives. There seems to be great danger of a gigantic strike and lock-out throughout Lancashire.

NEWS FROM CHINA AND JAPAN.

THE DISTRESS IN CHINA UNABATED—CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE RELIEF OF THE SUFFERERS—FOUR THOUSAND HOUSES BURNED IN TOKIO—OPIUM SMUGGLING AT YOKOHAMA—MOVEMENTS OF UNITED STATES SHIPS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 11.—The steamer Belgic, from Hong Kong, via Yokohama, arrived here to-day. Advices from Hong Kong and Shanghai to March 13 state that the famine and distress are unabated. Gov. Hennessy, of Hong Kong, has given $10,000 of the public funds toward the relief of the sufferers.

Admiral Patterson, of the United States Navy, sails from Hong Kong to Shanghai in the steamer Monocacy, and from there in the Ashuelot to Yokohama, where he will arrive early in April. The United States ship Manonemahs has arrived at Hong Kong to take the place of the Tennessee. She will in turn be relieved in the Autumn by the Richmond.

Reports of the rapid advances of the Chinese troops in Kashgarian territory are in circulation.

YOKOHAMA, March 23.—A fire

THE NEWELL DIVORCE CASE.

TESTIMONY FOR THE PLAINTIFF.

A STRONG CASE AGAINST THE HUSBAND—HOW HE VISITED MISS OLNEY'S APARTMENTS AT LATE HOURS—LAWYER PICKERING'S ACCOUNT OF A STRANGE RECRIMINATORY SCENE IN A BOSTON PARLOR.

The pruriant bits of testimony that were brought forward in the trial of the suit for absolute divorce by Mrs. Anna Newell against Lorraine D. Newell, on Wednesday, drew a very large number of persons to Part III. of the Supreme Court yesterday morning. The room was thronged before the court was opened, and hundreds of eager men besieged the door afterward. The only women in attendance were the plaintiff, accompanied by a very stout old lady, and Miss Candace M. Olney and her sister. The session was enlivened by several entertaining word battles between counsel. The testimony was as follows:

John A. Hardenbrook testified that he formerly lived at No. 30 East Fourteenth-street, in which building Miss Olney keeps her millinery establishment; he knew Miss Olney and Mr. Newell by sight, and had often seen the two meet in the street as if by appointment; he had seen Mr. Newell in Miss Olney's rooms at 2:30 o'clock at night, and had also noticed both persons leave the apartments as early as 9 o'clock in the morning. The remainder of his evidence was an explanation of his complicated relations with Miss Olney, through his landlady, a Mme. Greviere, who Miss Olney dispossessed. It was brought out by the defense, merely with the hope to prove that the witness, as the champion of Mme. Greviere, was prejudiced against Miss Olney.

Alexander T. Harns, a clerk for Louis Berge, a music publisher and piano manufacturer, said he had seen Mr. Newell and Miss Olney go in and out of the latter's apartments at various hours of the day and night; he had once seen Mr. Newell call at 11 o'clock at night, and had several times heard him enter at the same hour; he knew nothing about the business relations of the defendant and Miss Olney; did not know they were partners; Mr. Newell had called upon him twice recently, and had spoken about the present suit, saying that he could not understand how any one could say anything bad against him.

Mr. Louis Berge testified that he formerly occupied the basement of the building No. 30 East Fourteenth-street as a music store; he once saw Mr. Newell in Miss Olney's apartments in his shirt-sleeves; had seen him enter the same apartments as late as midnight; once Mr. Newell visited him, and said there were some troubles going on between himself and his wife, in Boston, and that a letter from the witness would do a great deal of good; he wrote the following letter at Mr. Newell's request:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1874.

Mr. L. D. Newell:

DEAR SIR: As regards the inquiry made some time ago by a lady in reference to your affairs, I wish to say that I do not know anything improper about you or any one connected with this house. Yours truly,

LOUIS BERGE, Manufacturer of Pianos, No. 30 East Fourteenth-street.

The witness could not remember whether he had given the letter to Mr. Newell personally or had mailed it to him at Boston. Mr. Shafer said to the witness: "Is the letter the truth *or a lie?*" Berge responded, timidly, after a long silence, "I don't know how to answer." He was allowed to leave the stand.

James S. Armstrong, of No. 560 Hudson-street, testified that from 1871 until 1874 he was employed by the last witness, and during that period became acquainted by sight with Mr. Newell and Miss Olney; had seen them together in the street as early as 8 o'clock in the morning and as late as 11 at night; had seen them enter Miss Olney's apartments late at night, and had noticed Mr. Newell leave there as early as 7:30 in the morning; never noted anything else suspicious in their conduct; Mr. Newell never appeared desirous to avoid observation during his visits.

Richard M. James, of No. 239 West Twenty-third-street, testified that he had lived at No. 30 East Fourteenth-street, and did business as a print publisher for four years from 1873; in that period he became acquainted with Mr. Newell and Miss Olney; he often saw the former enter the latter's apartments in the evening and leave them early in the morning; witness retired, knowing that Newell was in Miss Olney's apartments, and, not having heard him leave, presumed he remained there all night.

Mr. Shafer—Oh, now, hold on! this is not right. I ask that the witness' presumption be stricken out.

Judge Lawrence granted the motion, and instructed the witness to confine himself to facts. James did not profit by the instruction, for, later on, he said that he had presumed from their actions that the defendant and Miss Olney were man and wife, for which he was rebuked by the Judge and by counsel. He said that upon one occasion Mr. Newell visited the apartments in which he was employed and lived, and said to his brother, in witness' hearing, that he did not deny going with Miss Olney, as he did not profess to be a saint.

During Mr. Shafer's cross-examination of the witness, he said to him: "You are convivial; you attend the clubs, socialties, and parties; you are gay; you like to have a good time, do you not?"

Witness—I like to enjoy myself; but I do not presume that every one has "a good time," in your sense, when he enjoys himself.

Mr. Shafer—What do you think I mean by having "a good time?"

Witness—Getting drunk.

Mr. Shafer (in a rage)—What? Do you know me, Sir? What leads you to suppose I mean that? (To the court)—I submit, your Honor, that the witness had no right to address me in such a way.

Mr. Fullerton—The remark was a very natural sequence to your question.

Mr. Shafer—It might have been, if you were examining the witness.

After this entertaining episode the testimony of the witness was of little importance. When he left the stand the court took a recess for half an hour. When the court was reopened, James F. Pickering, a Boston lawyer, was called to the stand. His testimony took up the entire afternoon session. He testified that in the plaintiff and defendant; he first met the former in his office, on Dec. 7, 1872, and he met the latter in the same place later on the same day; his acquaintance with the plaintiff continued uninterruptedly until 1874; he had business relations with both plaintiff and defendant in the intervening period; on Saturday, Aug. 15, 1874, he met Mr. and Mrs. Newell in the room of the latter at No. 60 Bowdoin-street, Boston, and there heard a conversation between them concerning their domestic affairs.

Mr. Fellows requested the witness to detail the conversation, but Mr. Shafer objected, on the ground that, as the marriage was the counsel for Mr. Newell as well as for Mrs. Newell, conversations between his two clients in his presence were privileged, and his lips were sealed. In response to questions from Mr. Shafer, the witness said he became counsel for Mrs. Newell in the Boardman will case on the Tuesday following his first meeting with her, and continued in that relation to her until 1874; during that time Mr. Newell often consulted with him in regard of his wife; witness had also been counsel for the firm of Newell & Smith within that period; he had not been employed as counsel on either side in the present case; in the beginning of the domestic troubles of the plaintiff and defendant he was the counsel for the former in an endeavor to settle the difficulties; in the course of the attempts at harmonization he was present at several interviews between Mr. and Mrs. Newell.

Mr. Shafer again submitted that what the witness heard at those interviews was privileged, as whatever Mr. Newell said would not have been said if he had understood from Mr. Pickering that he was acting as counsel for Mrs. Newell. Counsel further declared that as the witness did not reveal to the defendant the capacity in which he was then acting, the latter supposed he was acting in a neutral capacity, and consequently he was bound to Mr. Newell, considering their previous relations as counsel and client, as if he had been given a retaining fee.

Mr. Fellows argued that it would be very strange if a lawyer could not reveal statements made to him voluntarily by a person to whom he did not hold the relation of counsel. He declared also that as the witness had information that would be favorable to the case of the defendant, an attempt had been made to lessen his competency and credibility by impleading him with Mrs. Newell in a cross suit for divorce now pending also before Judge Lawrence. In this second action it is declared by Newell, as plaintiff, that the witness had been criminally intimate with Mrs. Newell during the period in which he acted as her counsel.

Judge Lawrence finally admitted the testimony, and counsel for the defendant took an exception. The witness then told the story of what occurred during the interview between Mr. and Mrs. Newell, in his presence, on Aug. 15, 1874, respecting their domestic troubles. He said that it was a long interview, lasting from 11 o'clock in the morning until 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon; Mr. Newell said to his wife that he had seen the witness on the previous night, and had made to him a full statement of their relations from the time of their first meeting; Newell then told his wife what he had told witness, which was substantially, that during the 15 years previous to their marriage, and from the time she was 18 years of age, he had maintained criminal relations with her; these relations, he said, were begun before his first wife procured a divorce from him; she (his wife) had also been on criminally intimate terms with prominent men in Boston; [the witness hesitated about giving the names of the men indicated by Newell, and then said they were the late Isaac B. Rich and the late William H. Wood;] Newell said she had maintained these relations with Rich and Wood, with his knowledge, at the same time that he was intimate with her; he asked his wife if, when both were equally criminal, they should separate, and he urged her not to break with him, as, if she did, he would punish himself by the forfeiture of her companionship. Finding that the discovery, or their effort to keep it from the world, had left Mrs. Newell utterly prostrated, Mr. Newell resolved to rest a day. During his intimate acquaintance with Boardman, they were in the habit of spending evenings at his house, and he would remain over night. He (witness) could not say whether them with food and refreshments, served by a woman employed by him. The officer discovered nothing to substantiate the charge against the prisoner, and he was accordingly discharged.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There appeared lately in some of our daily papers short extracts of a communication to our State Department on topics touching our commercial relations with South America, to which our great Centennial Exhibition in 1876 had given a new impulse, and starting at the same time the attention of our Spanish-American neighbors to us and our manufactures, while it stimulated a remarkably vigorous desire on our part to fully open to us the boundless markets of our own continent of natives from whence we draw immense supplies, products exclusively of their soil, paying them back in our precious metals for much the larger amount, while European countries actually clothe them, feed them, and supply their wants and luxuries. Germany, England, and France have done this for many a decade, by sail, ere steam came into use, and by numberless steam craft since monopolizing even their coasting trade—in fact, the shores of our own continent; but this has been the wise policy of European Governments, compared to a pleayune system as mapped by ours. England, Germany, and France have not only opened a gulf that swallowed up all the over-produce of their mills and factories, but also carried back in their hulls the exchanged treasures that enriched their merchants and traders, while we stood listlessly and carelessly by seeing the caravans of foreign nations carry these harvests from our own continent away from our shores, past our very windows.

It is a well-known fact that our South American neighbors never were—are not now—manufacturers or producers, and will not be for some long time to come; and the lively exertions lately put forth on our part to win their trade will, with a little perseverance, gradually accomplish this desirable result, if in no other way than on the invindible basis of superior and much cheaper goods not only, but also by opening their eyes to the wholesome profits which they have heretofore been wont or were compelled to pay to Europe for inferior goods, under a faint inducement of four or even six months' credit, and a charge of apparently only 2½ per cent. commission to serve as a pious cover for supposed honest dealing.

No pickpocket in the world over, who trades over the seas or to foreign lands many thousands of miles away, could or would transact such a business on 2½ per cent. commission, and all else being on the basis of integrity. We Americans, to whom this field is new, who will give them better and cheaper goods not only, but also honest prices, are not expected to emulate the precepts of Europe by taking profits equaling nearly 100 per cent. interest on the capital invested, and try so smooth it over with a pious wrapper of only 2½ per cent. commission. We intend to be honestly paid for honest labor—that is, we feel ourselves entitled to a commission of 5 per cent., which, if the buyer is dealt with honestly, is nothing but reasonable, and probably will find little objection on our honorable Minister Williams at Guatemala, who, while trying to instruct us on that score, has remained totally silent or failed to instruct our South American merchants on any of the salient points which will in the end prove the safest modes of business. He also told them, or admonished us, that we are mere pupils in the art of packing our goods, for which we ought to be thankful to him; but we propose to accomplish success in this direction as rapidly as we succeeded in driving European manufacturers, in many important branches, not only out of the United States markets, but to so completely dry up the scales as to control our whilom "sellers" to become our "buyers" in nearly all important items of the world's necessities, and by the same means of honest dealing and with the same perseverance will we conquer the markets of our South American neighbors; and we are known not to fail in what we undertake.

The world will soon measure its time by the "standard of American watches and chronometers, and set its meals with American clocks and forks, because our watches are more reliable and our cutlery more pleasing to the eye and the purse alike, but we intend to be fairly remunerated for our labor, and to see our commission merchants paid the full commission due to them. S.

MAIL SUBSIDIES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the process of manufacturing public opinion in favor of more steam-ship subsidies, their associates, (in the New-York Legislature, for instance,) specifically assert that they only ask to be paid for the mail service at the same rate as the railroads are paid. Not so. They ask for $3 a mile on the Atlantic Ocean, and $4 a mile on the Pacific Ocean. The railroads get 10¼ cents a mile! See the Postmaster-General's last annual report, page 9, line 22. At this rate the Inman Line would get less than $174,000 a year, and the China Line about $17,000. They ask for $300,000 and $500,000 respectively, as I understand their specific requests, and for even larger sums under the general bill of the so-called "Exporters'" Convention. The present law gives them pay for the work actually done at a rate in excess of that paid to the railroads for the same work; namely, all the postages, both sea and inland, being at the rate of $2,200 per ton of 2,000 pounds.

MERCHANT MARINE.

THE DISPOSAL OF SEWAGE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I learn that a prominent feature of the new sewage system of Boston, now being carried out by Mr. Tudor, the Sanitary Engineer, is the establishment of ventilated covered reservoirs, above high-water mark, with flood-gates, which receive the sewage whenever the outlets of the sewers are closed by the tide, thus preventing any back flow of sewerage, and automatically discharging their contents at the ebb.

What not go a step further and apply dry earth conservancy on a grand scale? It seems to me that the refuse of our cities might, in such reservoirs, be economically deodorized and disinfected. It could then be saved as a fertilizer, instead of being wasted, while the adjacent waters would escape pollution and much silting up. OL OGEE.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.'S ASSETS.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday on court orders obtained by Selah Chamberlain, Receiver of Greenleaf, Norris & Co., on an order of the Court of Common Pleas, in the matter of the petition of the estate of Alfred Lockwood, deceased, and others: Three bonds, $1,000 each, Joliet and Northern Indiana Railroad Company first mortgage, 7 per cent., guaranteed by the Michigan Central Railroad Company, Nos. 8, 9, and 10, at 90; two bonds, $1,000 each, Atchisón and Pike's Peak Railroad Company 6 per cent. gold first mortgage bonds, Nos. 484, 435, 436, 538, 974, 975, 976, 977, 1,459, and 1,525, at 33; eight do. at 30½; 100 shares States Island Railroad Company, $15 each, No. 235 at 130½; 180 shares American District Telegraph Company of Brooklyn, $25 each, No. 251, at 51.

On an order of the Supreme Court, Kings County, in a suit against Louisa M. Stenton and others, a share National Bank of North Liberties, Philadelphia, No. 990, $50 each, at 269½; 2½ shares Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia, No. 1, $100 each, at 125½; 6 shares Philadelphia National Bank of Philadelphia, No. 1,869, $100 each, at 169½; 2 shares Bank of North America, at Philadelphia, No. 1,226, $100 each, at 242½; 10 shares National Bank of the State of Missouri, No. 994, $100 each, 20 cents per share.

During the sale of the latter lot Mrs. Stenton, who was present, vigorously protested, calling upon God to aid her in her struggle to keep the property out of the sale. We heard being paid to her, she grew terribly excited and elbowed her way hither and thither among the throng, gesticulating frantically and crying out that it was disgraceful, and that it was infamous. She was only a little woman, but she made herself painfully conspicuous. Questioning elicited the fact that she had at some remote period intrusted the securities under the hammer to a man who had hypothecated them with Greenleaf, Norris & Co. She had lost her claim to her stocks and had been repulsed. She then obtained an injunction from one court restraining the sale, but this had been vacated by another court. Some sympathizing brokers present offered to retain their purchases for her, provided she covered a certain amount before the afternoon. She at once started off, evidently determined to get the money.

CONTRACTS FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

Commissioner Campbell awarded the following contracts yesterday: For constructing an outlet sewer at the foot of Vesey-street, North River, and in West-street between Vesey and Barclay streets, to Daniel Gallagher at $12,810; extension of sewers in Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, North River, to Terence Smith at $11,577; sewer in Seventy-sixth-street, between Boulevard and Eleventh-avenue, to G. A. Tracy at $1,565; sewer in One Hundred and Tenth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and in New-avenue, west of Morningside Park, between One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Sixteenth streets, to Michael Noonan at $10,695; sewer in New-avenue, west of Morningside Park, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at the intersection of the centre line of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street and Tenth-avenue, to Michael Noonan at $13,300; sewer in Twelfth-avenue, between One Hundred and Thirtieth and One Hundred and Thirty-first streets, and in One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, between Twelfth-avenue and the Boulevard, to William D. Dean at $3,583 75; for paving One Hundred and Fourth-street, between Lenox and Fourth avenues, with Belgian pavement, to William A. Canning at $7,047 58; and for paving Eleventh-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to Sixty-fifth streets, with Belgian pavement, to John Cassidy at $6,629 60.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.—April 13.

SUMMARY.

The Senate passed the bill to put the New-Orleans Mint in operation. Mr. Dennis, of Maryland, presented the Maryland resolution relating to the decision of the Electoral Commission, but said he would vote against it. Mr. Booth made a speech on the resolution relating to Chinese immigration, and the resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The resolution relating to the arrest of Benjamin Noyes and his removal to New-Jersey was adopted. The Deficiency bill was further amended and passed. Another Conference Committee was ordered on the bill authorizing the employment of temporary clerks in the Treasury Department. The Senate adjourned till Monday.

The session of the House was devoted almost wholly to the Pension bill. The amount for enacting the bill into effect was increased to $130,000. The section abolishing the Pension Agencies was struck out, and the salaries of Agents fixed at $4,000, with certain allowances. An amendment requiring that the offices of Pension Agents shall be filled by disabled Union soldiers was agreed to, and the bill was then passed. The Post-Office Appropriation bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole and read by title, when the House adjourned.

SENATE.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, the Senate took up and passed the bill to repair and put in operation the Mint at New-Orleans.

THE BLAIR PRESIDENTIAL RESOLUTION.

Mr. DENNIS, of Maryland, presented the resolution of the Maryland Legislature [the Blair resolution] in relation to the Electoral Commission, and moved its reference to the Judiciary Committee, which was agreed to. In presenting the resolution Mr. Dennis said: Mr. President: If the Senate will bear with me a moment, I will explain my relation to this resolution. There are no instructions coming to me from the Legislature of my State in regard to it. I am opposed to it. I shall act with good faith. I voted for the appointment of the Electoral Commission and I will stand by the decision of that Commission. I feel in honor bound to sustain it. I feel that if I were to do otherwise I should be unworthy as a member of the Senate to a seat upon this floor. Moreover, I am sure that white reason holds her sway over the minds of our people, any attempt to reverse the decision of the Commission will not succeed. I do not consider this Senate a suitable arena for the exercise of such a power as the joint resolution which has been read would propose. Our people desire peace. We have had enough distress throughout the land. No man within the confines of my State desires to witness a renewal of such scenes as have been enacted within the last 14 or 15 years. No one can desire to see brothers weltering in brothers' gore. We want unity, peace, and concord, and never while I hold a position on this floor shall there be any act of mine the effect of which would be otherwise than to contribute and aid in bringing about fraternal accord between every section of our country. Sir, we are one people, indestructible and unsevered by all the ties of relationship, and by every tie that can bind man to his fellow-man. Let those who died in that sanguinary strife rest in peace. Let those who have been injured by the acts of others, let slumber among the dead, sleep in peace until the day of final resurrection, when the archangel shall assemble the uncounted millions by the sound of his trumpet; and then, and not till then, will they get up their dead. Sir, we are united as a people in all and in every respect. We are bound by bands of iron. And I may say by a net-work of nerves in a telegraph wire spread all the way from one point to the other across the whole. Sir, the Pacific Ocean will have sent one of my children who is as dear to me as my own heart's blood. His destiny is fixed with those people in that growing, rich, and populous section. While he sleeps by the gentle murmurs of the sea placid Pacific, I, in the noonday sunshine almost am here, and shall labor to do whatever I can to promote the interest of that section in which his future destiny is fixed, and of every section of our common country. In the presentation of this resolution I have performed a duty which respect for the Legislature of my State demands, but believing that the interests of every section of our Union call for repeal in the decision made by the Electoral Commission, I feel constrained to state that I shall deem it incumbent upon me to oppose any action by this body in furtherance of the interest of the resolution.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, called up the resolution in relation to Chinese migration.

Mr. BOOTH said: "No question of graver importance or more absorbing interest to the people of the State I have the honor in part to represent has ever been presented for the consideration of the Senate than that to which I now call its attention. Some of you, Senators, it is an abstraction; to them it is vital, touching not only the dominance of parties, forms of government, and methods of law, but the organization of society itself. I do not think I overstate the gravity of the situation in asserting my belief that early legislation by Congress upon this subject may prevent a convulsion in California which will shake the foundation of social order. I deem it my solemn duty to express my conviction that if it shall be decided that the policy of free unrestricted immigration of Chinese is right and must be maintained, the Government should be prepared to maintain it by force and to oversawe a community which on this subject is rife with dangerous discontent. It may be that it is wrong that it is so; doubtless many of you believe it to be grievously wrong, but you are entitled to know the truth, however it may influence your opinions or action." Mr. Booth then reviewed the history of California as a State, showing the American character of its people—the outgrowth of the family relation—and contrasted the civilization of the Chinese and the absence among the emigrants from that country of families. He stated that in the ninety-odd thousand Chinese population in California, eight-ninths of which are male adults, there are no families. "Among them the marriage relation is practically unknown. Their numbers are recruited from China. Their presence will eventuate not in a blending of peoples of a common race, nor in a blending of races, but in a conflict of races. It is only a question of time and numbers. The competition of the Chinese is civilized life are sharp. It is a petition not merely for precedence but for existence. The character, the future, the destiny of our Republic depend far more on the condition of those who toil than of those who enjoy. I ask you what will become of the American idea which is founded upon the personal independence of American citizenship, of American institutions, and of that civilization on which they are based, and whose corner-stone is the family, if the American laborer, if the great mass of our fellow-citizens who bear life's burdens, fight life's battles, our battles, whose daily sweat waters the tree of liberty whose fruits we enjoy, is brought into such competition for daily bread with a class who have no families to support, and give no bonds to fate and country—if the family becomes a luxury of those who have achieved success and not a condition of daily life?" This was not a question of labor agitation alone, if it were it would be entitled to consideration. "The laborers of the Pacific coast say to the American public: 'We have families to support, children to educate, the burdens of citizenship to carry. We contribute to the support of the State in peace, are prepared to defend it in war to the shedding of our blood, to the sacrifice of our lives, and we are brought into direct competition for daily bread with a class who claim the protection of our laws, but who bear none of these burdens, acknowledge none of these obligations, and who must renounce the ties of family or of country.' Is it any reply to him to say that cheap labor hastens the development of the material resources of the State and increases the aggregate of its wealth? He will answer: 'Of what benefit is it to me if the increase of the State are enlarged and its wealth increased if my share in these advantages is diminished by the very means adopted to secure them?' Will he listen with patience to the argument that cheap labor increases production as labor-saving machinery does, and is a like factor in progress and civilization? Will he graciously regard that progress which reduces or eliminates him? Here you propose not an arming, but a substitution; not an increased power of production, but an elimination in favor of another human factor which will produce more or less expense. This is to consider man as a mere machine. Those value is to be ascertained by the amount he produces less the amount he consumes. There is no man so poor, so humble, so despised that I do not recognize and reverence in him the likeness of this image after which we are all made. I rejoice at the progress of every race, at the amelioration of all of human kind. But I love my own race, my own country best, and believing this question touches the interest of these, I ask for it, Senators, your early, earnest, and candid consideration."

At the conclusion of Mr. Booth's remarks the resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE ENLISTING OF COLORED SOLDIERS.

Mr. BURNSIDE, of Rhode Island, called up the bill to remove all restrictions now existing in regard to enlistments of colored citizens in any arm of the Army of the United States.

Mr. BRUCE, of Mississippi, was not certain that the recruit of the old regiment was indicated by the Blairs, that the recruiting officers would favor the enlistment of white troops, driving out colored men for a while, but he favored the bill, believing it was time the color line was broken down. The colored men were willing to stand on their own merits, and asked no special legislation. They felt that, clothed with all the rights of American citizens, they were able, under just and equal laws, to peddle their own cause, and if they could not, perhaps they ought to sink. He would have men accepted for the Army not because they were white or black, but because they filled the requirements.

During consideration the morning hour expired, and the bill went over.

THE BANKRUPT ACT.

The bill to repeal the Bankrupt act came up as unfinished business.

Mr. DAVIS, of Illinois, opposed the bill, and said while he did not approve the bill submitted by Mr. MACDONALD, he did favor a modified Bankrupt law. In this view he was supported by his colleagues of the Judiciary Committee, Mr. EDMUNDS. If the repeal bill was to be passed there was no good reason for the repeal of the other bill, but if it was rejected he would ask the recommitment to the Judiciary Committee.

THE ARREST OF BENJAMIN NOYES.

Mr. HAWLEY, of Connecticut, then called up his resolution in relation to the arrest of Benjamin Noyes in the City of Washington on the 11th of March, and taken on the cars in New-Jersey. He described the case of Noyes [pointing to the Senator from New-Jersey, Mr. DORSEY, who was present].

After some debate the resolution was agreed to.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, then called up the Deficiency Appropriation bill, and explained the action of the Appropriations Committee. A further amendment was adopted increasing the amount for the Interior Department from $40,000 to $100,000. Amendments were also added to the bill as follows: For furniture for the Senate, &c., $269; printing for Navy Department, $9661; authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to advance $75,000 for the support of the schools of the District of Columbia, to be reimbursed out of any funds at the disposal of the District Commissioners not needed for actual expenses. The bill was then passed.

THE TEMPORARY CLERK BILL.

Mr. WINDOM, of Minnesota, from the committee of conference on the bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to employ temporary clerks, and for other purposes, explained that the committee had agreed upon all the items in disagreement two, on which they had failed to agree. The House had appropriated $6,500 for temporary clerks, at $2 per day. The Senate had increased the sum to $220,000, and struck out the limitation. The conference had agreed to strike out the limitation and let the amount stand at $6,500; the conference had also compromised by making the amount a dozen of them. They recommend Jones as an excellent man for a certain office, or each may have a different name to suggest. Jones' name is sent to the Senate, and then we find out what a terrible mistake we have made by the opposition that is brought to bear. Jones never a more unfit man. And is the same with almost every Republican appointment that has been made in the South. As soon as the name is sent to the Senate the Senators are button-holed by his opponents, and the result is the trouble in confirming.

"Is it true that there are efforts making to drive Secretary Schurz from the Cabinet?"

"We are working in harmony, and everything is very happy with us. It seems strange, indeed, that so much opposition should have arisen against a man—a public officer—when he was merely discharging his duty to the public and obeying the law by protecting public property."

"But the people were with Mr. Schurz?"

"Yes, Sir, but it seemed strange that men in public position should rise to cry him down when he was only doing his duty."

"The President sustained him, did he not?"

"President Hayes believes in obeying the laws. He is an upright man. There are none of us aspirants for the Presidency, and we are only discharging our duties as public officers."

"It has been insinuated, Mr. Evarts, that you had Presidential aspirations."

"Yes, Sir, I know that; and they said that I appointed Mr. Roosevelt as Collector of New-York looking to that end."

"It is certainly an appointment that you need not have been ashamed of."

"I do not believe any one else could have induced Mr. Roosevelt to consent to allow his name to be used for the place. I had never visited Mr. Roosevelt, nor had he ever visited me, until I called upon him as a public man. I told him what was wanted. He thought the matter over, but was very unwilling to allow his name to go before the Senate; but I urged upon him the necessity of just such men as he coming forward. A man of wealth; a man of fashion, who drove his four-in-hand; a man who was a patron of arts and sciences; a philanthropist, in the broadest sense of the word, who had had a wide experience in business as a merchant, though retired from active business for some three years. I told him that, in order to break up this machine manipulation of politics, it was necessary for such men as he to come forward, so that no excuse could be brought. He could better afford to be Collector of the Port of New-York than I could to go into the Cabinet. But I accepted the place I hold as a matter of duty, in order to do away, if possible, with the manipulation of conventions by officeholders—in fact, doing away with the machine. And I have been desirous of laying pipes for the Presidency, I should have recommended Mr. Arthur for the place. He is a nearer friend of mine—a gentleman with whom I am well acquainted—and, had I a desire to be President in the future, he was better for me, if I intended to be aided by appointments, since he could better control the machine. Mr. Roosevelt is dead now, but it was not until after his death that the people saw all over the country what an excellent man he was."

"Then there are none among you who aspire to the station of President?"

"No, Sir. We can't all be President."

"How does President Hayes view Mr. Howe's attack?"

"He takes it good-naturedly. Some people thought we should have answered him, but, after a day or two, the friends of the Administration thought differently."

"The public were not with Senator Howe?"

"No, I think not. The President is a far-seeing man, and he goes on doing his best, taking everything pleasantly as it comes. The dissatisfaction comes all from the disappointed machine politicians who cannot control the Administration. If they want to go back to the times of four years ago, let them do so. There is no use denying that the blacks in the South are doing better for themselves, and making more money, than they were then. I have always thought that making the colored man important a factor in Republican politics would prove disastrous to the party."

"You do not mean to say that the Republican Party is dead?"

"On the contrary, no, Sir. I think it is stronger than ever to-day. But the black vote in the South must become divided before it will work as an important factor in Southern politics. As it becomes divided, it will become a balance of power between the parties."

"Then you anticipate good results from the Southern policy?"

"I do, Sir, and I believe the mass of the people are with us in endeavoring to work about certain reforms."

TYTUS—DICKEY.

ANOTHER CHAPTER IN THE GREAT CINCINNATI SCANDAL.

A few days since the Pastor of the Baptist Church at Middletown, Ohio, published a letter explaining the action of the church in dropping from its rolls of membership the name of Miss Nannie A. Dickey. Miss Dickey has written a reply to that letter, which the Cincinnati papers publish. Her statement, which is a column in length, closes with the following:

"God knows I speak the truth when I say John B. Tytus is the father of my child, begotten under solemn promise of marriage. Fatherless, motherless, and without means, I could not do otherwise than submit (excuse myself from this remark,) to what is generally considered among the ablest, if not the ablest, delegation in the present Congress. They were all men of ability, and who, by their integrity and talents, reflected honor upon the State. All of them held high positions on important committees. Mr. Stephens expressed the opinion that while that clause in the Constitution which limits the term of office in the House to two years is a wise one, yet its object was to render a member responsible to his constituents at short intervals, but never intended barely for rotation, so-called, in office, as some seem to suppose. If such were the case, two years as long as a member of Congress fulfills the object of his election he ought not to be displaced for another. No man, however talented he is, was capable of rendering to his constituents sufficient service in the House short of three or four terms. Mr. Stephens thinks, therefore, that the wisest course for the people of Georgia in view of their best interests was to return every one of the present delegation who was willing to continue in the service.

SOUVENIRS FOR THE LAFAYETTES.

The Philadelphia *Times* says: "Gen. W. W. H. Davis, Commissioner to the Paris Exposition from Pennsylvania, will sail on Tuesday next, to remain until the Exposition closes. He will bear with him several interesting souvenirs of Lafayette and Rochambeau's revolutionary exploits to their descendants in France. Gen. Davis has had a beautiful gold-mounted cane made from the hand-rolling of the very timber of the old Bethlehem house where Gen. Lafayette lay wounded after the battle of Brandywine. The inscription on it will be: 'Marquis de Lafayette, from Gen. W. W. H. Davis, of Pennsylvania, United States, 1876.' The Marquis to whom the cane will be presented is a grandson of the Lafayette of Revolutionary fame. He will also present two small but elegant paintings of the Marquis de Lafayette, one furnished by himself, represents the old Moravian house at Bethlehem in which Lafayette lay when wounded. The building has disappeared, having been torn down in 1872; but a sketch was made of it before it was gone, as it was when Lafayette occupied it. The other picture will be presented by Gen. Davis for Mr. George W. Childs, of the *Ledger*. It is a small but superb painting of the house in Warwick Township, Bucks County, where Lafayette, Washington, and a sort of weird, wild dance as they shake one another and chant a strange sort of gibberish. A waiter bringing you your morning chop at breakfast, half way to the table is suddenly seized with the religious convulsion, and crying out 'I'vegot it,' drops the platter and begins to caper about in the most ridiculous manner, while you look on and wonder. At the Rochecan factory suddenly the spirit moves them as they are engaged in twisting the leaf, and they stop all work and begin one of their wild meetings, with shoutings, and prayer, and singing. And so it goes on; these things occurring at intervals of every three or four years. The spirit of prophecy, too, takes possession of many, and predictions of the end of all things, the interpretations of dreams, and readings of signs visible in the heavens and on the earth are a part of the general programme. Then, suddenly it dies out, and the world moves on with them as usual."

SUDDEN DEATH OF A CLERGYMAN.

The Geneva (N. Y.) *Courier* of the 10th inst. says: "The fact of the death of Rev. Charles H. Chester, of Geneva, in one of the cars which conveyed a party from Geneva, to attend the funeral of Rev. Mr. Brush, on Thursday last, is already known to many readers. The circumstances of it are of startling interest. Mr. Chester had occupied a part of a seat with Rev. S. R. Richardson, and during the ride the conversation had shown no depression of feeling on the part of Mr. Chester, nor any physical suffering whatever. The two had talked on a variety of topics, as well as on the subject of the funeral, but for a minute or two just before the cars entered the outskirts of Farmer Village both had been silent. Mr. Richardson then said, turning toward his companion: 'We are near the end of our journey.' Mr. Chester did not answer, but seemed to be looking upward. Mr. Richardson looked up, but saw nothing noteworthy. He then turned to his companion and repeated what he had said, when Mr. Chester's head fell forward upon his breast, and he was dead. Dr. Hibbard, who was in the car, was immediately summoned, but found that life was extinct. Mr. Chester was a man of fine physique, and was apparently in the enjoyment of perfect health. He was about 50 years of age, and leaves a wife and family."

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS

SECRETARY EVARTS.

WHAT HE THINKS OF THE PRACTICAL WORKINGS OF THE SOUTHERN POLICY—HARMONY IN THE CABINET—THE APPOINTMENT OF MR. ROOSEVELT.

The Chicago *Tribune* prints the results of an interview with Secretary Evarts in that city, in which, speaking of the President's Southern policy, he says:

"We are nearly through with that now. The greatest trouble that we have found has arisen from Republican appointments. The trouble is simply this: The Republican Party in the South was largely composed of the colored element and Brigadiers, Colonels, and Major Generals, and other ex-Army officers. When the President inaugurated his policy the negroes found it more profitable to attend to hoeing and planting than talking politics in the towns and villages, and there was no one left to appoint but the Colonels and Brigadiers. When we nominated a few Democrats we found very little trouble. The difficulty seems to lie with the Republicans themselves. The President is a good-natured man. The delegations come to him and wait on him; he listens to them all; there may be perhaps a half a dozen of them. They recommend Jones as an excellent man for a certain office, or each may have a different name to suggest. Jones' name is sent to the Senate, and then we find out what a terrible mistake we have made by the opposition that is brought to bear. Jones never a more unfit man. And is the same with almost every Republican appointment that has been made in the South. As soon as the name is sent to the Senate the Senators are button-holed by his opponents, and the result is the trouble in confirming."

"Is it true that there are efforts making to drive Secretary Schurz from the Cabinet?"

"We are working in harmony, and everything is very happy with us. It seems strange, indeed, that so much opposition should have arisen against a man—a public officer—when he was merely discharging his duty to the public and obeying the law by protecting public property."

"But the people were with Mr. Schurz?"

"Yes, Sir, but it seemed strange that men in public position should rise to cry him down when he was only doing his duty."

"The President sustained him, did he not?"

"President Hayes believes in obeying the laws. He is an upright man. There are none of us aspirants for the Presidency, and we are only discharging our duties as public officers."

"It has been insinuated, Mr. Evarts, that you had Presidential aspirations."

"Yes, Sir, I know that; and they said that I appointed Mr. Roosevelt as Collector of New-York looking to that end."

"It is certainly an appointment that you need not have been ashamed of."

"I do not believe any one else could have induced Mr. Roosevelt to consent to allow his name to be used for the place. I had never visited Mr. Roosevelt, nor had he ever visited me, until I called upon him as a public man. I told him what was wanted. He thought the matter over, but was very unwilling to allow his name to go before the Senate; but I urged upon him the necessity of just such men as he coming forward. A man of wealth; a man of fashion, who drove his four-in-hand; a man who was a patron of arts and sciences; a philanthropist, in the broadest sense of the word, who had had a wide experience in business as a merchant, though retired from active business for some three years. I told him that, in order to break up this machine manipulation of politics, it was necessary for such men as he to come forward, so that no excuse could be brought. He could better afford to be Collector of the Port of New-York than I could to go into the Cabinet. But I accepted the place I hold as a matter of duty, in order to do away, if possible, with the manipulation of conventions by officeholders—in fact, doing away with the machine. And I have been desirous of laying pipes for the Presidency, I should have recommended Mr. Arthur for the place. He is a nearer friend of mine—a gentleman with whom I am well acquainted—and, had I a desire to be President in the future, he was better for me, if I intended to be aided by appointments, since he could better control the machine. Mr. Roosevelt is dead now, but it was not until after his death that the people saw all over the country what an excellent man he was."

"Then there are none among you who aspire to the station of President?"

"No, Sir. We can't all be President."

"How does President Hayes view Mr. Howe's attack?"

"He takes it good-naturedly. Some people thought we should have answered him, but, after a day or two, the friends of the Administration thought differently."

"The public were not with Senator Howe?"

"No, I think not. The President is a far-seeing man, and he goes on doing his best, taking everything pleasantly as

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MASSON'S LIFE OF MILTON.

THE LIFE OF JOHN MILTON: NARRATED IN CONNECTION WITH THE POLITICAL ECCLESIASTICAL AND LITERARY HISTORY OF HIS TIME. By DAVID MASSON, M. A., LL. D., Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature in the University of Edinburgh. Vols. IV. and V. London: MACMILLAN & Co. 1877.

It is now 19 years since the first volume of this colossal biography was launched, and, as the prefatory note to volumes IV. and V. announces that the sixth and final instalment is "in progress," Mr. Lowell may select some good tall cherry-tree in the suburbs of Madrid and climb boldly to the top of it.

The biographer's art has certainly wandered far from its early models in the charming Lives of Plutarch when it has grown to be less a history of the man than of his environment. In Boswell's great work the subject is always at the centre. Georgian politics, Rousseau philosophies, all contemporary literature, and life are shown only through a Johnsonian medium. And this is as it should be. In the absence of such personal acquaintance as Boswell had with Johnson, or as Phillips had with Milton, a biographer had better leave out history altogether except where it has direct points of contact with his subject. Milton's life-element was the atmosphere of all other Englishmen of his time as well. Only what was peculiarly his belongs of right to his biography. For the general history of his period other sources are open to the reader, who may go to Clarendon, or Burnet, or Neale quite as conveniently as to Masson.

Prof. Masson's work is separable into two parts—the historical and the biographical. The two run in parallel courses, and are only occasionally connected by very slender sluices of fact or conjecture. It is true that Milton's life was vitally related to the political and religious controversies of his day, but the extent and nature of his relation might easily have been indicated in a few chapters and by the help of a few quotations from his polemical tracts. Because Coleridge came strongly under the influence of Schelling, is it needful that a life of Coleridge should contain a complete review of German Philosophy from Kant to Hegel? Or because Shelley sympathized with the French Revolution is his biographer called upon to write the history of that convulsion? Some gratitude is nevertheless due to Prof. Masson that he has confined his labors mainly to English history. He might have given us the annals of the Thirty Years War,

"And what the Swede intends and what the French."

But our quarrel with the plan of this work does not end here. Not only is a biographer not bound to write a history of his hero's times; he is also under no compulsion to give us every fact in his life, but only, as we conceive, what is characteristic and significant. Especially in writing the life of a poet ought a judicious narrator to distinguish between what should be presented and what withheld. A poet leads a double life, and the mere business details of his prose existence have less to do than is usually supposed with his intellectual and artistic development. It is this latter side of him which most of all interests posterity. Prof. Masson would have done a service to readers of Milton if he had printed and annotated less of his diplomatic correspondence as Secretary for Foreign Tongues to the Council of State, and had made in place of this some attempt at a sketch of the literary influences which acted upon his genius. His work as an editor of Milton's poetry should have prepared him to trace many of the elements of the poet's style to their antecedents; to tell us what it owed to Wither and Sylvester, to Spenser, Fletcher, and Euripides. In this kind there is nothing in these later volumes so valuable as the sketch of contemporary English poetry in the first volume, though the passage in question was not sufficiently related to Milton's own writings, but read rather like a detached essay. The two volumes now under consideration are not indeed exactly the place for the insertion of such matter, as the period covered by them was poetically the least productive in Milton's life. But in the sixth volume, which will include the composition of "Paradise Lost," "Paradise Regained," and "Samson Agonistes," we shall be disappointed if nothing of the sort is attempted. As an instance of the kind of fact which is really irrelevant in Milton's biography, we may mention the tedious suit to the Commissioners for Compositions by the poet's mother-in-law, Mrs. Powell, who is described as a "brave and tenacious" lady. Equally tenacious is Prof. Masson in his history of this unimportant litigation. He devotes many pages to it, and returns to it again and again, digging it up, with the industry of a conveyancer hunting a title, from the mass of Milton Papers in the publications of the Camden Society, where it lay peacefully buried. The sole item in this business in any way fruitful or significant toward a knowledge of Milton's character is a note in the petitioner's behalf to the effect that "Mr. Milton is a harsh and choleric man, and married Mrs. Powell's daughter, who would be undone if any such course were taken against him by Mrs. Powell, he having turned away his wife heretofore for a long space upon some other occasion."

The two volumes now before us embrace the years from 1649 to 1660. Their history takes in such important events as the battle of Worcester, the dissolution of the Rump, the Dutch and Spanish wars of the Commonwealth, the establishment of the Protectorate, Cromwell's death, the anarchy which followed, and, finally, the restoration of the Stuarts. These 11 years were also in many respects the busiest and most absorbing in Milton's life. During nearly the whole period he was employed in the public service as Latin Secretary to the Council. He was in close personal contact with Cromwell, Bradshaw, Vane, and other leaders of the Commonwealth, as also with the diplomatic corps, and most of the distinguished foreigners who visited or resided in England. He became, moreover, the official defender of the Commonwealth, and lost his eyesight, as he proudly tells us, by his persistent devotion to this task, in disobedience to his physician's advice. It was during these years too, that he lost his first wife, Mary Powell, and his infant son, and that his second marriage and the death of his second wife took place. But his domestic life is quite overshadowed by his public activities; nor indeed do the few glimpses that one gets of Milton's family circle display him in any pleasant light. It is only in larger relations that his character finds a background commensurate with its dignity. Shown by the flicker of the household fire, which has thrown so soft a radiance over the faces of Cowper and other gentler spirits, Milton's features have something ungracious and stern. Milton's attitude toward women, particularly in his later writings, is little short of contemptuous. The insipidity of his Eve in *Paradise Lost* is a critical commonplace, and he mentions the amorous poetry of his contemporaries and forerunners with never-failing disdain. His soul was less open at all times to love than to friendship. To the latter feeling, whether founded on an agreement of religious and political views or on sympathy in letters and studies, he has given noble expression in his sonnets; ranging from loyal tributes to his political chiefs in the verses to Cromwell and Vane, to the Horatian grace of his more familiar sonnets to Henry Lawrence and Cyriack Skinner.

To this period belong most of his controversial tracts in Latin and English prose, such as *The Tenure of Kings and Magistrates*, the *Eikonoklastes*, the *Pro Populo Anglicano Defensio* against Salmasius, the *Defensio Secunda*, and the *Ready and Easy Way to Establish a Free Commonwealth*. None of these, of course, has the literary beauty, as a whole, of the *Areopagitica*; but the *Defensio Secunda* contains more of personal interest to students of Milton than any other one of his prose pamphlets—among other passages the famous and oft-quoted sketch of his own life, and the mention of his intention to write a sacred epic when times should be quieter—"not in these notes."

Prof. Masson's analysis of Milton's political writings makes it evident that his opinions coincided most closely with those of the small group of Republican irreconcilables whose best-known representatives are perhaps Bradshaw, Harrison, and Vane. The language of his later pamphlet is that of one who, while remaining faithful to the Protectorate, regretted its necessity, and regretted above all that the Protector had given his adhesion to the principle of a State Church as opposed to voluntaryism. Liberty never ceased to be Milton's ideal, and he worshiped it with the passion of a theorist and a poet. He had what Bacon calls "the humor of a scholar," with but little historical sense and little of that practical English recognition of what is possible here and now, and what is not, which made Cromwell the first statesman of his time. Milton would have imposed a Greek democracy upon a people trained in the traditions of the monarchy. He recommended the Mosaic laws of divorce to a community which had hardly shaken off the Catholic doctrine of marriage. In a country of endowed grammar-schools and universities but just emerged from a mediæval discipline and curriculum, he wanted to set up gymnasia and schools of philosophy fashioned after the Porch and the Academy.

Prof. Masson has done enduring service, though not so much to readers of Milton as to students of political history, in supplying all the information needed for a full understanding of these controversial writings. The general reader, too, will thank him for his excellent renderings from Milton's Latin, and especially for the translation of the letter to the Athenian Philaras on page 640, volume IV., in which the poet gives an account of the gradual oncoming of his blindness. In one of the extracts on the same subject, translated from the *Second Defense*, we have noted a sentence or two which not only anticipate a famous passage in *Paradise Lost*, but are, perhaps, even more poetically expressed: "Not so much by the dulling of the eyesight as by the shade of heavenly wings does God seem to have made this darkness for us; and having made it He is not seldom wont to illuminate it again by an inner and far more excelling light." Useful also to the general reader is the fullness of comment given to the two sonnets, "To the Lord General Cromwell," and "To Sir Henry Vane the Younger." To lend a sharper historic definiteness to Milton's verse is work of the most serviceable kind which a biographer can do.

In another letter to Philaras, given on page 444, volume IV., there is an earnest aspiration for the freedom of Greece from her Ottoman oppressor, which is almost startling in view of what has since occurred: "Were there in me such a power of pleading that I could rouse our armies and fleets for the deliverance of Greece, * * * truly there is nothing which it would be more or sooner in my desire to do." In which words Milton seems to be reaching a hand across the centuries to touch the tingling ears of that other great British poet who died in this cause.

Though Prof. Masson has added little to our knowledge of Milton's personality beyond what was already attainable from the autobiographical passages in the poet's own writings, and from the older authorities on his life, such as Phillips' Memoir, and the notes of Aubrey and Wood; he has made a distinct contribution to the history of Milton's generation. We have seen nowhere so clear a statement of the confusing political changes which took place between the beheading of Charles and the Restoration, as is given in these two volumes. The author has not the highest gifts of an historian, but he has a minute fidelity and a skill in following up one by one the threads of tangled interests and opinions which make the history of that decade such a complicated thing. Our attention was especially held by his excellent description of Harrington, (of the *Oceana*,) and the debates of the Rota Club; and this, if we mistake not, will come with most freshness to the general reader.

There are fewer instances than usual in these two volumes of that bad taste which offended Mr. Lowell, and into which Prof. Masson always falls when he attempts the humorous or the picturesque. Nevertheless, his air of jocoseness in the Salmasius matter is unfortunate. Salmasius was, in his time, a very serious and important figure; nor ought there to be anything very ludicrous to the eye of the historian in his presenting himself at the Swedish Court in scarlet breeches with a black hat and white feather. However ridiculous such a costume might be to-day, it is a sin against historical truth to transfer our modern notions of what is becoming in dress to the fashions of the seventeenth century. It might have been just as well, too, had the author omitted the extraordinary bit of imagination on page 175, volume IV.: "From January, 1649–50, onward, I seem to see Milton's arm stretching itself, at every leisure moment, through the air toward Leyden, the hand moving quietly as if engaged in fingering, with more and more of interest, the cranium of the great Salmasius." Whatever Prof. Masson may "seem to see," his readers will refuse to see any such thing as this of Milton's fingering the cranium of Salmasius, and to vulgarize their conception of the most august figure in English literary annals by picturing him in the attitude of a phrenologist or hair-dresser.

We have spoken of the 11 years covered by these volumes as the least productive, poetically, in Milton's life since he arrived at maturity. It should not be inferred from this that we think them wasted. They were indirectly fruitful even in poetry. It may be doubted whether the soil of his mind would have borne later such precious harvests had it not been first so deeply stirred and plowed. The battles, drudgery, losses, and patriotic sacrifices of his middle-life came freighted with spiritual gains. They recall his own saying, "He who would not be frustrate of his hope to write well hereafter, ought himself to be a true poem." The reading of these volumes, then, will refresh the convictions of any who hold that truth and beauty are inseparable in practice, and that no high poetry can be produced where noble sentiments and earnest beliefs are wanting; who know that poetry is the blossom of the whole life, and who, therefore, deplore the tendency of much contemporary criticism to look upon it as a merely "artistic" manufacture, independent of the great roots of character and intellect.

THE ART JOURNAL.

—The steel engravings for the April number of *The Art Journal* are distributed among three painters of Germany, England, and the United States. One is after a painting by Daniel Huntington the President of the National Academy of Design. Sir Edwin Landseer furnishes for the second one of his mildly innocuous dog pictures, entitled "Waiting for the Countess," and the third is a picture by Ludwig called "The Toilet." It appeals strongly to the parental instinct, since it represents a young mother, in a German "interior," giving her infant a sponge-bath. Mr. Huntington's picture is called "Philosophy and Christian Art." A venerable person has opened a folio volume of mechanical science, but looks away at a picture held up to his observation by a handsome young woman. It is a Madonna which she is showing to the mechanical philosopher and she and it symbolize Christian art.

Two painters, an Englishman and an American, have notices, with wood-cuts of paintings annexed. They are Thomas Jones Barker, born in Bath in 1815, and William Morris Hunt, born in Brattleboro, Vt., 1824. The notice of the latter is discriminating as well as appreciative. The anonymous biographer of Hunt says: "Of late years we have sometimes regretted that his mind fed so much upon itself, and we have thought that closer and more equal companionship between himself and others of the same sort in Europe, and the daily sight of the work of kindred minds, would bring more vivid inspiration to his thoughts and touches to his brush." It is also stated that Hunt was a friend and great admirer of J. F. Millet, the great Frenchman, and was the first to introduce him in the United States.

Llewellyn Jewett's "Art Among the Ballad-Mongers" has the same faculty of raising expectations and fulfilling them with scant results which we noticed in other work of his. Still, his contribution remains perhaps the best in the number. The Pritchett serial on "Norway" still incumbers the magazine. There is a first paper on "The Homes of America," on some New-England houses, and M. Mauris treats, with text and wood-cuts, of mediæval bookbinding. Lucy H. Hooper describes an exhibition at the Miriltons in Paris, and there is an appreciative notice of the recent exhibition by the Society of American Artists, from the pen of Mrs. S. N. Carter.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Mary Hallock Foote, whose pen and pencil seem to have equal skill, has contributed to *St. Nicholas* a short child-story of fisher-folk life on the Hudson River. The tale will appear in the May number of the magazine, and the picture illustrating it, also a production of the artist-author, is to form the frontispiece of the number.

—"Bohemian Days" is the title of a paper in the May *Scribner*, describing scenes from the every-day life of some American painters, and other Bohemians near Paris. Some lively sketches by Walter Francis Brown illustrate the paper, which does not fail to take note of the earnest and hard working phase of this light-hearted and seemingly frivolous life.

—Emerson has the honor of a lecture at the hands of a writer in the *Catholic World* for April. He is treated with ludicrous condescension, accused of intellectual pride, and with being stilted, unnatural, and affected in style. "It is about time," says the anonymous critic, to expose this wily old philosopher, who has been throwing rhetorical dust into the eyes of several generations."

—*Five Thousand in Gold* is the name of a work soon to be issued by the Clarion Publishing House, Oliver Ellsworth & Co., general agents. Says the Boston *Transcript*: "The proof-pages of the book have been brought to our notice. The story is chaste in thought and elegant in style, the characters are skillfully portrayed, and the plot handled in a manner that betrays long and successful experience in the author's art. The work bids fair to prove one of those rare publications which become popular at once, and which can be taken up and read for the second time with increased interest."

FOREIGN NOTES.

It is said that Prince Rudolph will, after a sojourn in Prague, visit this country, and from here go to Brazil, and thence return home to Austria by way of Cape of Good Hope and through the Suez Canal.

It is proposed to hold next year in London, under the auspices of the Royal Agricultural Society, a great agricultural exhibition, and it has been suggested that it be held in Hyde Park. Rotten Row would not be a bad place to exhibit old roadsters and over-ripe tomatoes.

A scheme for connecting the Brussian capital with the sea by means of a navigable canal provided with locks so as to enable vessels to ascend to the higher level is pronounced feasible by the Polytechnic society of Berlin. Brussels is situated about 165 feet above the level of the Baltic, which is about equal to that of the German Ocean.

A report has been made to the British Parliament on the practicability of removing the Eddystone rocks without rebuilding the light-house thereon. To obtain the safe minimum depth of seven fathoms it would be necessary to remove over 100,000 yards, or 250,000 tons of rock, at a cost of not less than $2,500,000.

There is a keen competition between two lines of steamers running from Glasgow to Dublin, and the fares have been reduced to 50 cents for each journey. It is thought the rivalry will reach the height it did some 20 years ago, when the two companies not only carried passengers for 75 *fe*, but one gave each male person a glass of Scotch or Irish whisky, according to his nationality.

As showing the cost of labor in Europe, the rate of wages paid on certain railroad works of the same class was: In Portugal, $1.45 a week; in Ireland, $2 20; in France, $2 90, and in England, $5 30. Nevertheless, it was found that over the whole works the same amount of earth had been moved for the same amount of money.

A large amount of telegraph work was done through by the central office at Rome on the occasion of the death of King Victor Emmanuel. From the 9th to the 20th of January the dispatches which left Rome amounted to 18,801, while those that arrived numbered 29,503. The whole of the dispatches, including those of transit, rose to 94,416, or nearly treble of the ordinary work.

Among the mountain forests in Armenia are great gnarled walnut trees, with huge knotted excrescences. Many persons at Trebizond, as well as Erzeroun, gain a large income by exporting these irregular growths to Paris and London to be sawed into thin veneers to cover fashionable writing furniture. The price of some of these wood masses, 18 inches square, ranges as high as $50 and $100, according to the grain of the wood.

According to official returns 2,256,860 of the inhabitants of Belgium speak French, 2,650,890 Flemish, 88,070 German, 340,770 French and Flemish, 22,700 French and German, 1,790 Flemish and German, 5,490 French, Flemish, and German, and 2,070 are deaf and dumb. It is now proposed to the Chamber that every Belgian subject shall have the right of hearing all his business correspondence, &c., done for him in the language which he understands.

There is a decided objection among English physicians and surgeons to enter the medical department of the British Army. Only 19 candidates came forward for the 40 commissions publicly advertised recently as vacant. The pay of a surgeon is $1,250 a year; but it is also laid down that on the completion of 10 years' commissioned service, unless the surgeon be specially selected for further employment his services shall be dispensed with, and he shall be entitled to receive, in lieu of all pension on retirement, the sum of £1,000.

Foreigners have much influence in England. If we regard race alone, the Empire is presided over by a German, and governed by a Venetian; its two greatest Viceroys in 1874 were Irishmen; a German of Leipzic is a powerful leader in Parliament; an Italian pensioner is the virtual ruler of the world, and a Pomeranian rank among the first physicians, surgeons, and oculists of London; a German Jew represents Aldegonby, is a baronet, and will yet have a peerage, and an American is the most prominent commercial lawyer in the Kingdom.

The British Government has purchased from Sir William Armstrong four 100-ton guns which are near completion at Elswick. The price is not yet known, but those made by Sir William for the Italian Navy cost $80,000 each. The 80-ton gun, the largest made at Woolwich, costs about $50,000. Herr Krupp has made a breech-loader of 80 tons, and the price, exclusive of the carriage, is $100,000. It is proposed to make a gun of Krupp steel of 124 tons at a cost of $165,000. The report that the British Government intends making a gun of 200 tons is untrue.

The French Minister of Commerce and Agriculture persists year after year in publishing statistics showing certain facts in the champagne trade. The statistics for 1877 give a total of 18,500,000 bottles of this wine exported directly from that country. Now, admitting that Germany exports half this amount of champagne—which is to grossly exaggerate the case—we should have a total of only about 23,000,000 bottles provided for the consumption of the whole world. In the face of these figures declare would have us believe that the champagne sold in this country is imported from France.

The lawyers of Lyons, France, recently went out on a strike. A young advocate, Manet, by name, while pleading in the Court of Appeal, was pulled up by the Presiding Judge in the following manner: "M. Manet, you abuse the patience of the court and the confidence your client places in you. Surely, when you only get a brief about once a month you might have leisure enough to frame something like a methodical argument instead of the crude and unintelligible observations with which you have favored us for a long time." The Bar so resented the action of the Presiding Judge in this case, that the whole body of lawyers struck work, and demanded a written apology. This was refused.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT NOTES.

Frank W. Morse has brought suit in the Supreme Court for an absolute divorce from his wife, Sarah Jane Morse. Judge Donohue yesterday referred the case to A. S. Hamersley.

Oliver Perry Hazard was ordered by Judge Donohue yesterday to pay his wife, Maria A. Hazard, $15 per week as alimony during the pendency of the divorce suit brought by her. An allowance of $250 for counsel fees was also directed to be paid. The order of arrest against Hazard was vacated.

James McKeon, of No. 645 East Sixteenth-street, became incensed over some trifling matter with his wife, Elizabeth, on Wednesday evening, and in the ensuing brutality laid her upon the head with his dinner-can. Justice Smith yesterday committed him, to await the result of his wife's injuries.

William McMullen, a retired contractor, resided at No. 302 East Eighty-second-street, was arraigned before Justice Smith yesterday, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, on a charge of indecent assault, preferred by Flora Seligman, aged 11, of No. 1,213 First-avenue. The assault in question is alleged to have occurred in December last. The accused furnished bail for examination.

Michael McDonald on Wednesday night quarrelled with Thomas Brannigan, of No. 261 West Houston-street, knocked him down and kicked him savagely on the body. McDonald was arrested by Officer Flanagan, of the Ninth Precinct, and arraigned yesterday before Justice Duffy, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, where he was committed to await the result of his victim's injuries, which are feared to be fatal.

In dismissing the complaint in the suit of Calmeyer and Daumann against the Mayor, &c., Judge Donohue, in Part II. of the Supreme Court, held yesterday that where a contract with the City calls for a certain quantity of material, "more or less," the City cannot be held liable for damages in case it only calls for half the specified quantity. Thorndike Saunders appeared for the plaintiffs, and Corporation Counsel Whitney, A. J. Requier, and E. H. Lacombe for the City.

Mrs. O'Shea, of No. 1,537 Broadway, preferred a charge of assault and battery against her husband, Thomas, yesterday, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court. The prisoner has been arraigned twice before for the same offense, and each time, on his promise of good behavior, got off with light punishment. Yesterday Justice Smith sent him to the Island for one year. O'Shea is a veterinary surgeon, and at one time commanded a large practice, but taking to drink, he lost nearly all his business and became comparatively poor.

Ex-Judge Lucian Birdseye was counsel for Caleb B. Le Baron in three suits brought in the Supreme Court, and was paid $375 for his services. He put in a demand for about $1,000 more, and, his claim being disputed, brought suit in the Court of Common Pleas to recover the amount. Le Baron defends the action, claiming it was agreed that Birdseye was to receive only $295 in all. The trial of the suit was begun before Judge J. F. Daly, and a jury, in Part I. of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, and will be resumed this morning. Mr. Birdseye appears in his own behalf, and Charles S. Spencer represents the defendant.

Judge Sedgwick, in Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday denied a motion for a stay in the well-known case of William A. and Henry O. Havemeyer, as Administrators of the late William F. Havemeyer, against John C. and Henry Havemeyer. The motion, as will be remembered, was made by the defendants of a large amount of the stock of the Long Island Railroad Company to Conrad Poppenhusen, whereby the latter obtained control of the road. A judgment for over $70,000 in favor of the plaintiffs was recently reversed by the Superior Court, General Term, and the defendants asked for a stay, in order to take some testimony on commission.

Joseph Kemmerle began an action in the Supreme Court recently for the purpose of procuring an absolute divorce from his wife, Mary Kemmerle. He accuses her of marital infidelity, but she positively denies the charge. Yesterday she applied to Judge Donohue yesterday for an order to compel her husband to pay her alimony during the pendency of the suit. In her affidavit she asserts that he was ordered by a Justice of the Peace to pay her a weekly allowance of $6, and that he has recently refused to do so. Mr. Kemmerle, in opposition, asserted that the Police Magistrate ordered him to pay only $4 per week, and would not have made such order had he (Kemmerle) been represented by counsel. His present refusal to pay it, he says, in consequence of his lawyer's advice. He also claims he is unable to pay any alimony. A reference was ordered to ascertain the facts.

HOLDING SPECIAL PARTNERS LIABLE.

Messrs. Kingsbury, Abbott & Howlett, commission merchants, of this City, failed in business on Dec. 31, 1876. A meeting of their creditors was called, and the senior member of the firm of Gardan & Co. was appointed a committee to examine the books and affairs of the bankrupts. The examination showed that John A. Kingsbury and Daniel H. Lawrence were special partners of the bankrupt, and, as the creditors claimed, had evaded the law in not paying up their special capital. After reporting to the creditors' meeting, Messrs. Gardan & Co., on Jan. 9, 1877, procured an attachment, and attached the property of the bankrupt firm. They and four other creditors brought suit in the Superior Court to recover about $10,000 damages from the special partners. Mr. Lawrence, one of these partners, then began a cross-suit to recover $25,000 damages from Gardan & Co. for their trespass in selling the partnership property. The five creditors' suits were first brought to trial before Judge Speir, in Part II. of the Superior Court, and the jury awarded to Gardan & Co. and the others $7,300, that being the amount of the claim, less about 30 per cent., which they have received from the Assignee in bankruptcy of Kingsbury, Abbott & Howlett. These Lawrence's suit against Gardan & Co. was tried, and the jury yesterday gave a verdict for $5,000 in favor of Lawrence. W. W. Goodrich appeared for the creditors, and Lord & Ludington represented the bankrupts.

ASSAULTING AN OFFICER WITH AN AXE.

Thomas Taylor, a laborer, was placed on trial by Assistant District Attorney Russell, in General Sessions yesterday for feloniously assaulting Officer Eugene Begtin. The prisoner was beating his wife on the night of March 28, at No. 338 West Twenty-ninth-street, when the officer endeavored to arrest him. On seeing the officer Taylor armed himself with an axe and attacked him; aiming three blows at his head, which, fortunately, only grazed his cheek. Taylor was then armed and taken to the station-house, after having been clubbed into submission. On the trial, Taylor swore that he only used the axe to defend himself after the officer had clubbed him unjustifiably. The cross-examination of Mr. Russell disclosed the fact that Taylor had been four years a member of the Royal Irish constabulary, and five years in the English army. Although once a policeman himself, he seemed to entertain the most pronounced hostility toward the guardians of the peace in this City, and distinguished himself in 1873 by cutting Roundsman Brice, of the Twentieth Precinct, with a sabre. For this little freak he was sent to State Prison for 18 months. The jury found Taylor guilty, and Judge Gildersleeve sentenced him to three years in the State Prison.

THE TARRYTOWN BANK DEFAULTER.

Luther Redfield, President of the First National Bank of Tarrytown, and who lately fled to the West in consequence of the discovery of his defalcations in the bank, reached this City yesterday in custody of a United States Deputy Marshal. He was arraigned before United States Commissioner Osborn, and Mr. Orson Adams, Receiver of the plundered bank, was present as plaintiff. Mr. Redfield was accompanied by several relatives and friends, who met him here, and his son, Mr. Amasa A. Redfield, the well-known lawyer, appeared as his counsel. Examination was waived, and the Commissioner fixed bail in the sum of $10,000. A bond was filed and Mr. A. A. Redfield and George Reichard, the latter a brewer, became his bondsmen. The prisoner then left with his friends. The specific charge against him alleges that he, at divers times within three years last past, being President of said bank, embezzled, abstracted, and willfully misapplied the moneys, funds, and credits of the bank to the amount of more than $50,000."

A YOUTHFUL JAIL-BREAKER.

The premises of Mrs. Elizabeth A. Dibbles, who keeps a drug-store at No. 182 New-Church-street, were broken into on the 31st ult., and robbed of money and property amounting to $50. After the alarm had been raised, Mrs. Dibbles saw one of the burglars run off, and after a sharp chase he was captured. He gave the name of Joseph Watson, and said he was a sailor. In the basement of the store the officers found a youth named John Nagle, and took him into custody. Nagle has been in various correctional institutions as many as half a dozen times, and, by his skill and daring in effecting his escape, has earned the title of "Jack Sheppard." The youthful jail-breaker was tried by Assistant District Attorney Russell, in General Sessions, yesterday, and a jury promptly found him guilty. Judge Gildersleeve sentenced him to two years in the State Prison. Watson, his confederate, had already been sent to the State Prison on a plea of guilty.

CONVICTED OF GRAND LARCENY.

On the night of the 11th inst. Detective McGuire, of the Fourteenth Precinct, arrested Henry Williams, and found in his possession 12 dozen pocket-books, which he subsequently discovered had been stolen from the manufactory of Adolphe Schwabe, No. 91 White-street. The detective subsequently arrested Frank Jackson, John Loftus, and Reuben Roberts, and the latter was placed on trial in General Sessions, Part I., yesterday, Assistant District Attorney Bell used Jackson and Williams as State's evidence, and the witnesses testified that Roberts stole the property, and handed it over to them to carry to West Broadway. Roberts flatly denied these statements. Under the cross-examination of Mr. Bell, Roberts admitted that he had twice been in the State Prison for similar offenses, and had been convicted of petit larceny on the 30th of January last. Judge Gildersleeve sentenced him to three years in the State Prison.

A STORY THAT WAS NOT BELIEVED.

A Jew named Abraham Popkin appeared in the Tombs Police Court yesterday to prefer a charge of robbery and passing counterfeit money against a young fellow named David Newmark. The Jew stated that some time ago Newmark paid him a $5 bill, and that on looking over his money afterward he found a counterfeit among his bills. He suspected that Newmark had given it to him, but was not sure. Subsequently Newmark told him that he would take him where he could get $1,000 worth of counterfeits for $300 in genuine money. Popkin, so he said, accompanied him to a place in Pitt-avenue, where he was introduced to some men, who, while he was bargaining with them for the counterfeits, seized his $300 and turned him out of the place. Newmark claimed that the charge was a "put up job" on Popkin's part, because he had refused to buy a silver watch from Popkin for $6, believing it to be stolen property. Thinking that there might be some truth in the story about counterfeits, Justice Murray sent the complainant to the office of a United States Commissioner, to have the matter investigated. The latter official coming to the conclusion that the story was more romance than truth, sent the case back to the Police magistrate, with his compliments. Justice Murray thereupon dismissed the matter.

A SUIT BY MRS. A. T. STEWART.

James H. Breslin, Henry Gilsey, and two others leased the Metropolitan Hotel from the late Alexander T. Stewart some years ago. As a result of their management it is claimed that the furniture and carpets were very much damaged, and that the linen, silver, and other departments were greatly depleted. Mrs. Stewart has brought a suit against them, in the Court of Common Pleas, to recover $40,995 76 for the damages and defalcations, and also $52,472 56 for unpaid rent. The case was brought to the attention of Chief-Justice Daly, in Special Term, yesterday, by a motion on the part of Mr. Gilsey, to have a bill of particulars in addition to one already furnished. The latter bill contains several hundred items. The Chief-Justice denied the application on the ground that a similar one had been already refused by Judge Ingraham, and also because he considered the first bill of particulars sufficiently definite. Henry H. Rice appeared for Mrs. Stewart, and Stewart & Townley represented Mr. Gilsey.

GOING TO THE WRONG COURT.

Benjamin Bateman and George S. Gardner claim they hold a due and unpaid note made by Oliver L. Shepherd. They brought suit in the Superior Court on the 3d inst. to recover $1,091 60, and obtained an attachment against Shepherd's property on an affidavit setting forth that he is a non-resident. Their counsel intended to apply to the Superior Court for the attachment, but by a mistake the papers were brought up in the Supreme Court to Judge Donohue, who granted the order. A levy was then made on Shepherd's property under this order. The counsel speedily discovered the mistake and applied to Judge Sedgwick, in Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday, to have the mistake rectified. Judge Sedgwick dissolved the attachment and directed the issuing of a new one from the Superior Court.

COUNTERFEITING TIFFANY'S TRADE-MARK

During the past few weeks, Mrs. Teresa Lynch, John W. Lynch, and other members of her family, have been in the custody of the United States authorities on a charge of counterfeiting a trade-mark, or selling and disposing of goods under a counterfeit trade-mark. Mrs. Lynch is a Broadway diamond and jewelry dealer, and the trade-mark violated by some parties connected with her business is that of Tiffany & Co., which consists merely of the firm name. John N. Lynch was held for trial yesterday in $1,000 bail, but Mrs. Lynch was discharged, as it was shown in her behalf, on examination before United States Commissioner Donal, that she had taken every precaution to see that no fraud was made. Her son admitted that he bought the goods of an old man who came in to peddle them at regular intervals, and that he had sold goods on them.

THE COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, April 11.—No. 32—Adair vs. Brimmer; argument resumed and concluded. No. 294—Hunt vs. Church; argued by George F. Danforth for appellant, J. B. Adams for respondent; case still on. The calendar for Friday is as follows: Nos. 57, 50, 142, 131, 200, 197.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

In the matter of Prentice.—The motion should be denied.

Wells vs. Lesley.—Exceptions to the Referee's report are overruled and report confirmed, and judgment for deficiency ordered.

By Judge Donohue.

Granted.—New-York Smelting Company vs. Cunningham; Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Gorman.

Motions Granted.—Selby vs. De Rivera; Birmingham National Bank vs. Gustavi.

Motions Argued and Denied.—Maconda vs. Macondo; Kemmerle vs. Kemmerle.

Barnell vs. Barnell.—Granted. Memorandum.

Haggerty vs. Board of Police Commissioners.—Memorandum.

McElroy vs. Erie Railway Company.—Granted. Security to be approved.

Taylor vs. The Mayor &c.—Denied, without costs. Memorandum.

Meyers vs. Meaney.—Motion denied.

Goulding vs. McGorry.—Motion denied, with costs.

Haggerty vs. Board of Police Commissioners.—I think the respondent has explained the default.

Morrison vs. Perry.—If the defendant will pay the costs up to this time he may make the amendments asked.

Hand vs. Sutherland.—Plaintiff will pay all the costs up to the present time. The leave asked will be granted; otherwise denied, with $10 costs.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Tracy et al. vs. Wright, et al.—Judgment for plaintiffs. Opinion.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Havemeyer vs. Havemeyer.—Application for a stay denied. Memorandum.

Knox vs. Equitable Life Assurance Society.—See memorandum.

Tilton vs. Hitchcock.—Report of Referee confirmed, and judgment of foreclosure and sale ordered.

Lockwood vs. Barlow.—Ordered on day calendar for third Monday of April.

Bateman vs. Smith.—Order denying motion, without costs.

Bateman vs. Shepherd.—Order granted, and undertakings approved.

Orders Granted.—Malloy vs. Parker; Ayer et al. vs. West; Fitch vs. Jones; Bateman vs. Shepherd; Lyons vs. Lyons; Domestic Telegraph Company vs. Lyons; Lyons vs. The Guaranty Fire Insurance Company; Edison vs. The Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company; Lopp vs. Marvin; Sherman vs. Burke; Wilmart vs. Herman; Frost vs. Daly; Leonard vs. Negus; McClure vs. Baker.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

O'Donnell vs. The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.—Memorandum for counsel.

Applications Granted.—Brockway vs. Holbrook; Brockway vs. Rosenwick; Brockway vs. Durkin; Leach vs. Leach vs. Garvey; Leach vs. McDonnell; Leach vs. Dowling.

By Chief-Judge C. P. Daly.

Applications Granted.—The New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Green et al. (6 cases); Morse vs. Wood.

Thielemann vs. Denis.—Bond approved.

MARINE COURT—SPECIAL TERM AND CHAMBERS.

By Judge Gross.

Brennan vs. Bullinger.—Motion granted on terms. See papers.

Wheeler vs. Dumont.—Motion granted.

Williams vs. Minister.—Motion denied, with $10 costs, and stay removed.

Fenn vs. Meyer.—Motion denied, unless the plaintiff, within 10 days, pay the $10 costs imposed March 26. In first case, granted.

Phillips vs. Shepard.—Motion granted, unless plaintiff shall, within 10 days, pay $10 costs of motion, place cause on calendar, and stipulate to accept two days' notice of trial. In that case, granted.

Bond vs. Greene.—Motion denied, without costs.

The Atlantic Order of Mission Life, No. 31, vs. McConnel.—Referred to Thomas C. Gambee.

Brown vs. McNeily.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Motions Granted.—Cary vs. Dynon; Steenrod vs. Leibert; Solomon vs. Davis.

Orders Granted.—Folsom vs. Mosier; The Irving National Bank vs. Adams; Brooks vs. Knox; Koehler vs. Boyle; Eckstadt vs. Green; Haggard vs. Strahan; Reese vs. Bogert; Carter vs. Shall; White vs. Hartman; Murray vs. Lockwood; Wilson vs. Byrnes; Byrnes vs. Livingston; Thenning vs. Rencke; McDonough vs. Carry.

Boller vs. Steward.—Motion denied.

Stevens vs. Cochrane.—Case settled and filed.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by ——, J.

Nos. 63, 85, 86, 110, 162, 202, 206, 252, 263, 254, 279, 290, 311, 312.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until April 23.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos. 297, 273, 271, 262, 273, 293, 212, 160, 247, 245, 250, 270, 271, 290, 257, 258, 259, 243, 24, 28, 414, 415, 420, 421, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 275, 288, 286, 437, 336.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. 2,172, 2038, 2100, 2215, 2221, 2135, 2211, 2260, 2262, 2282, 2284, 2286, 2128, 2254.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Donohue, J.

Short Causes—Nos. 2276, 2312, 2043, 2070, 2032, 2237, 2251, 2262, 1982, 2267, 2252, 2280, 2314, 2277, 2019, 2272, 2282, 2068, 2043.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos. 1176

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE EXILE—Mr. Stowell, D. H. Harkins, Miss Marie Wainright.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—DIPLOMACY—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Rose Coghlan.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—A CELEBRATED CASE—Mr. C. P. Coghlan, Mr. Parselle.

PARK THEATRE.—OUR ALDERMEN—Mr. James Lewis, Mr. E. P. Thorpe, Mr. W. J. Le Moyne, Miss Cowell.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN—Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Howard.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—LONDON SHOW, PARISIAN CIRCUS, AND SANGER'S MENAGERIE.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE BUILDING.—BARNUM'S GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH.

FIFTH-AVENUE HALL.—PRESTIDIGITATION AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller.

STEINWAY HALL.—At 2 P. M.—SYMPHONY REHEARSAL—Mrs. E. A. Osgood, Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

STANDARD THEATRE.—LITTLE BAREFOOT—Miss Maggie Mitchell, Mr. William Harris.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE, AND COMICALITIES.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—FARCE, MINSTRELSY AND VARIETY—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

KIRLO'S GARDEN.—IRAH; OR, THE JEWESS MAIDEN'S WRONG.

THE AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH—BROKEN HORSES—EDUCATED DOGS. Day and Evening.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS AND SCULPTURE.

CHICKERING HALL.—PRIZE ELOCUTION CONTEST.

O'CONNOR'S BILLIARD ROOMS.—BILLIARD CONTEST.

UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of Thirty-second-street. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in the Middle Atlantic States, cloudy weather, rain areas, followed by rapidly clearing weather, westerly winds, stationary or lower temperature, falling, followed by rising, barometer.

The agreement concluded yesterday between Secretary SHERMAN and the Syndicate for the sale of fifty millions of four and a half per cent. bonds between this date and the close of the year, is accepted as rendering resumption a certainty. There can be no question that with two hundred millions of gold coin in hand on the 1st of January next, the Treasury will be abundantly able to meet all the claims likely to be made upon it. On the possibility of maintaining specie payments, the questions of how large an amount of silver dollars can be absorbed into the circulation, of what disposition the Secretary will insist on making of the greenbacks redeemed, and of what fresh piece of financial lunacy may be perpetrated by this Congress, have a decidedly important bearing. Meanwhile it is something gained to have placed the Treasury beyond the reach of any possible combination to deplete its stock of gold, and to have provided a certain method of reducing the discount on legal-tender notes to a very trifling fraction considerably earlier than the date fixed for their redemption. It is to be hoped that when the causes mature which will within a year manifestly threaten the stability of the currency, Congress and the country will be in a saner mood to deal with them.

Including the Naval Deficiency bill, the House Committee on Appropriations now have bills before them providing for deficiencies to the amount of $8,500,000. This sum represents part of the amount claimed by the last Congress to have been saved in the expenditures of the Government. That Congress had determined to "save" a certain amount of money, and the sum total was deliberately taken out of the appropriations necessary for the maintenance of the public service. The curious reader will find, on turning to the official records of the proceedings of the Forty-fourth Congress, that these deficiencies were pointed out at the time. It was clearly shown that the Navy Department, for example, could not get on without the money estimated for by the officers of that department. In the face of incontrovertible facts and figures, the Democratic managers refused to put back the appropriation which they had cut down. The Navy Department is to-day $3,500,000 short, and an appropriation bill is to be passed to cover that deficiency. The Democratic Party has had the credit of saving many millions. To the present Democratic House of Representatives is assigned the melancholy duty of proving that the party did nothing of the sort.

Among other claims to public consideration, the Legislature of 1878 has earned the distinction of being greatly addicted to junketing. Select delegations of its members have already enjoyed trips to Trenton, Philadelphia, and Boston, and now the Senate, on the invitation of Senator WAGNER, is enjoying an excursion to Montreal. The hospitable Chairman of the Railroad Committee may be trusted not to imitate the example of the stingy Senators of New-Jersey in making a fuss over the bill for refreshments. Everybody will have an undeniably good time, and will return thoroughly impressed, not only with the disinterested generosity of Senator WAGNER, but also with the essential meanness of the impracticable theorists who propose to allow a board of commissioners to poke their noses into the affairs of the great railroad corporations of the State.

The favorable effect of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF'S reply has vanished as suddenly as it came. The British Ministers, agreeably surprised at first by its conciliatory tone, have begun to perceive that, beneath the smooth surface, it is merely an ornamental edition of Russia's "no surrender" utterance of last month; and the aspect of affairs is stormier than ever. Austria is indignant at Russia's alleged attempt to bribe Servia with the offered cession of Bosnia. Russia is indignant at the construction of fresh Turkish defenses around Constantinople. Turkey is indignant at the symptoms of a second debarkation of English troops on Tenedos Island. Roumania is indignant at the concentration of Russian troops around Fratesehti and Giurgevo, and not less so at the rumored demand of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF that the anti-Russian utterances of the native journals shall be repressed; while England is indignant at everthing and everybody, her own Ministers included. Meanwhile, the Russians are making railways along the left bank of the Lower Danube, between Reni and Ismail, as a precaution, it is said, against the possible entrance of the English squadron into the Black Sea; but their available strength is considerably lessened by the ravages of the typhus, which has put 14,000 men *hors de combat* in the Army of Roumelia alone. Mr. LAYARD, who appears to be a kind of political scapegoat at present, is now charged with having instigated OSMAN Pasha to construct, without the knowledge of the Minister of War, those defensive works against which the Grand Duke NICHOLAS has protested so strongly. On the other hand, "the moderating influence of Germany" is said to be at work with the view of resuscitating the scheme for a congress, and unless England raises fresh obstacles, "a pacific understanding" is confidently expected.

The Illinois Democrats have adopted a platform characterized by the usual juggling with words and dictated by the customary contempt of principle. The Greenback and Granger stragglers from the party ranks have been "whipped into line," and the fact that the plea for an honest money plank in the platform found its sole advocate in ex-Gov. PALMER is a tolerably conclusive proof that no concession will be denied which is likely to keep them there. The sanguine temper of the Illinois Democracy is somewhat dashed by the reflection that they have not been able to conciliate the Nationals, and that the new party is certain to draw most of its recruits from Democratic ranks. Of course, it is merely a question of time with the Democratic leaders of Illinois or of any other State when they will surrender such slight remnants of political principle as may be left them at the bidding of the organization whose rapid progress is so evidently fraught with disaster to their party and its candidates.

BLIND LEADERS OF THE BLIND.

Very little is needed to make small politicians happy. They are delighted because the Republican caucus which assembled at Washington on Wednesday night did not end in a tremendous row. There had been so much threatening that expectation ran high, and a grand fight about the Administration and its relations toward the party would have been considered in order. Indeed, the tameness with which the affair went off seems to be rather disappointing. No village patriot proposed to read the President out of the party. Open war was not declared against Mr. SCHURZ, nor was a demand made for the reorganization of the Cabinet to meet the requirements of certain Senators. The bloody shirt was not hoisted as the standard of the party. And, generally, the gathering was notable simply because it did not render itself ridiculous. Its virtues were all of the negative sort. For this impotent result the great men who were present are rewarded with unstinted praise. Their forbearance, their moderation, their conservatism are dwelt upon as evidences of the illustrious statesmanship that guides the counsels of the party. Happy we are told that it should esteem itself in the possession of leaders who refuse to knock their heads against a stone wall or to go into hysterics about the President's bad faith. Party unity is thus preserved and an easy victory will be the result.

We are unable to echo these congratulations or to share the confidence that accompanies them. The published reports of the proceedings in the caucus concur in all essentials, and may therefore be accepted as substantially accurate. And what impression do they convey? In one respect it is satisfactory. The injudicious talkers at the preliminary meeting were not allowed to reappear. The folly of trying to strengthen the party by dividing it, of rebuking the President by assailing measures which cannot now be reversed, has been abandoned. The party is not under any obligation to "indorse" the President, and its proper course is to leave the Southern question to be determined by results. For so much, as things go, perhaps we should be thankful. But here the feeling of satisfaction ends. Passing from this silence to the speeches that are recorded—from things unsaid to the things that occupied the thoughts of the wise men assembled—what was the all-absorbing topic? The great office question filled all minds and stirred all tongues. Nothing else was mentioned. Moreover, the manner of its introduction attests the importance that is attached to it. "Whereas," runs Mr. SARGENT'S preamble, "the restoration of the Democratic Party to power would be a great national calamity, to avert which all patriotic citizens should put forth their best efforts." A solemn beginning, truly. And to avert the dreadful calamity thus foreshadowed, the California Senator proposes—what? That the Republican Party shall entreat the President to rescind that memorable civil service order which he has not even attempted to enforce! According to our correspondent, "the speaker declared that the President could not have dealt his party a more destructive blow than he did in promulgating the order in question." That is to say, in the judgment of Mr. SARGENT, the Republican Party is doomed to destruction unless the Government officials, great and small, are allowed to devote to its management the time for which the country pays them. The party derives its life and votes from the "machine," and if the office-holders are not to manage the machine the party must die. So says Mr. SARGENT, who expresses the idea of their own importance which prevails among machine politicians. As, however, he was frank enough afterward to confess that the order had not in a single instance been enforced, and as he explained the inaction by remarking that the President had been frightened into allowing the order quietly to drop, it is difficult to see the occasion for that ominous "whereas." Since the salvation of the country depends upon an army of office-holders fighting under the Republican flag, and since, as Mr. SARGENT acknowledges, these partisan mercenaries are as available as ever, why should the caucus spend its precious time in discussing how to induce the President to recall his inoperative circular?

Yet this really was the question which Senators and Representatives could assemble to debate with the view of saving the Republican Party from destruction. We venture to submit that if the party has nothing better to fight for than patronage, and depends for its existence upon the management of office-holders, it is scarcely worth saving. Its new declarations upon this subject show that neither its temper nor its purpose is understood by many members of the caucus. Again and again it has put upon record its conviction that civil service reform is imperatively required. It has called for the elimination of the office-holding element from party management, and for the introduction into the service of conditions utterly incompatible with the work of the "machine." Mr. HAYES' order was welcomed as in part the fulfillment of a pledge made by the party, and had he carried it out with the dogged pertinacity which he has applied to his ill-starred Southern policy, his own position would have been stronger than it is and the condition of the party infinitely better. Now, the only conspicuous feature of his position is its weakness; while the party, disheartened by his cowardice, passively witnesses the struggle of its worst and meanest elements to regain the ascendency they lost at Cincinnati.

One of the reasons assigned for the silence maintained with reference to the Southern policy and the Administration generally is that Senators and Representatives have found that their antipathies and their paltry tactics are not approved by the people. The fact is indisputable, whether its influence be correctly stated or not. The people distinguish between dead issues and live ones, and will not abet any effort to drag the old Southern controversy from its tomb. They are also disgusted with the everlasting squabble about patronage. They have no patience with Representatives who waste days in intriguing about a Door-keeper, or with Senators who imagine that offices were created for their glory. The members of the caucus who could talk only of the necessity of inducing the President to ally himself with the Republican "machine" derive their inspiration from its managers and tools, or they would know that the voting force of the party, its brains, its character, its moral strength, are all against them.

Their shortsightedness is still further exemplified. They meet to organize and suggest plans for the next campaign. Not one of them, however, alluded to the topics that are uppermost in the public mind. The possibility of the civil service being made pure, and administered on commonsense business principles, fills them with alarm. They are afraid lest the reform of a system which disgraces the Government and demoralizes its servants should destroy the Republican Party. But they are blind to the necessity of so reorganizing the party that it shall rally the friends of the national credit and honest money in opposition to dangerous financial heresies, whose power in the West is known already, and whose growth is unfortunately not confined to that section. In the next campaign, the so-called National Party will be a more formidable foe than the Democracy, and the only hope of defeating it rests upon the fidelity of the Republican Party to its record and its principles. What respect can be felt for a Republican caucus that ignores the most perilous issue of the time, or for a leadership that is too blind to see the path of duty?

BIENNIAL SESSIONS OF CONGRESS.

The Constitution of the United States provides that the Congress shall meet at least once a year. It is proposed to amend the Constitution so that after 1880 the sessions of Congress shall be biennial. If this proposed amendment shall be adopted by Congress at the present session, there will be ample time for it to go to the States for ratification by the Legislatures, so that it may be in force and effect after the date fixed. While one Representative is trying to invent something which will keep the House at work, dispatch business, and simplify the operations of the National Congress, another proposes to repress the activity of that body by confining it to a single session. It is a confession that Congress wastes time and energy, and delays public business by having so much time to attend to the things necessary to be done. The House now numbers nearly 300 members. This is a large body, and its size necessarily involves confusion, weakness, and all the bad results of hasty legislation. The legislation is hasty because the members begin each session with a sense of having an almost illimitable period of time before them. They dawdle away weeks and months in unprofitable debate, and are finally surprised by the last days of the session when their work must be done, or be left undone forever. The "long" session, which begins in December of the year following the Congressional election, is terminable at the pleasure of the Congressmen. The "short" session which begins in December of the second year after the election of the members sitting, is limited by the term of those members' official existence, which expires March 4, of the year following, making that session about three months in duration. The "long" session is usually extended far into the Summer. If, when it does end, there is a rush of business, (as there always is,) what must be the effect when the session is brought to a close by operation of a fixed law?

Annually, therefore, occurs the same wild rush of bills, the same inevitable drift of crude legislation, and the same unintelligent interference with the material interests of the country. We do not sympathize with the vulgar and shallow people who deride all legislation as impertinent and all legislators as corrupt or ignorant. Yet, it must be confessed that Congress has brought upon itself much of the odium which is heaped on it by unthinking and superficial people. Those who cry out, "Pass the Appropriation bills and go home," do not know what they are talking about. But it is, nevertheless, true that a vast amount of the so-called business of Congress is worse than useless. The present Congress met in October last. It has been in almost continuous session up to this day. During that time very few important laws have been enacted, and even the Appropriation bills needed for the support of the Government have not all been passed. But there have been introduced in the Senate about 1,100 bills; and about 4,300 bills have been introduced in the House. So that, exclusive of joint resolutions and resolutions requiring the action of only one branch of Congress, about 5,400 propositions of law have been made in Congress during the six months just passed. It is not possible that one-tenth of these bills will ever become laws. The public acts of the Forty-third Congress, First Session, which were reckoned numerous, were less than 500 in number.

While Congress is in session, business interests are in continual jeopardy. Without intending any harm, legislators are perpetually interfering with things which they know nothing about, and which shrivel at the touch of a blundering hand. There is no security under existing laws so long as Congress is at work. Last year, after much vexation and trouble, a law was passed regulating a certain industry of the country. The law is not what the producer, merchant, and consumer desired, but it is on the statute-books, and all parties in interest have adjusted their business to its requirements. This year, Congress lays its heavy hand on that statute, knocks it from committee to committee, and from house to house, for several months, and upsets a productive industry which had just become settled to what was considered final. Is it any wonder that business men impatiently exclaim, "Go home, ignoramuses, and let us alone!" This meddling is true of innumerable mercantile, productive, and financial interests of the Republic. As long as Congress is in session the temptation to tinker is irresistible. Congressmen, for lack of other employment, divert themselves with unseemly debates, to the disgust and disgrace of the country. And the annual exhibition of vulgarity, partisanship, and meanness which annual sessions make possible is fast becoming a public nuisance. Not only so, it is fast deteriorating public manners and morals.

Some such considerations as these have probably influenced the people of twenty-six States of the Union to adopt biennial sessions for their Legislatures. State after State has declared in favor of this system, until biennial sessions are the rule in the following: Arkansas, California, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New-Hampshire, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia. This is not a new experiment in State Legislation, and we have not heard that any State which has tried it proposes to return to annual sessions. In the Legislature of this State a concurrent resolution to amend the Constitution so as to provide for biennial sessions has passed the Assembly without serious opposition. There are few arguments in favor of this system for State Legislatures which do not apply with equal force to the sessions of the National Congress. It is not certain that Congressmen will have the courage and manliness to circumscribe their opportunities for display, self-seeking, and political advancement. But there is a growing conviction that the world is governed too much. And if this Congress does not give us some chance to recover from the nervous prostration of an annual session, another Congress will infallibly vouchsafe to us that boon.

THE RETIRED LIST.

If the Shields incident should serve to direct the attention of Congress to the nature, needs, and possibilities of the retired list of the Army and Navy, it will be fortunate for the country. It is a curious illustration of the random character of much Army legislation that, without considering the conditions or limitations of the retired list, or the statute methods prescribed for retirement and the express restriction of the number, a name was put upon the list, as far as the House action could do it, as a stroke of partisan tactics or as a relief from a political quandary. Gen. SHIELDS is to be congratulated on this sudden rush of Congress to reward his gallant services in a very conspicuous and extraordinary way; but it is none the less a typical incident of Army legislation by Congress.

It is to be noted that no one questioned the physical or mental fitness of Gen. SHIELDS to discharge the duties of House Door-keeper. The thought at once suggests itself that if this veteran officer is nevertheless ripe for the retired list, there must be on that list many younger and equally vigorous men who could, like Gen. SHIELDS, acceptably perform many Governmental duties of an executive character, with a saving of the salaries now paid to such positions. In such a utilization of retired Army and Navy officers for semi-civilian positions may be found a simple and practical field for civil service reform; and there is now pending in the Senate a very sensible bill aiming at this result.

Senator EATON'S bill authorizes the President to detail retired officers who may apply for employment to the Pension Bureau, the Indian Bureau, the diplomatic service, the Life-saving Service, and such other positions as he may think fit. The bill is brief, and possibly designed as the basis for legislation rather than as a measure already complete. There is little doubt that it could be elaborated into a very useful system. Its scope would now of necessity be much restricted, but should the provision for compulsory retirement in the Banning Army Reorganization bill become a law, and the section of the Revised Statutes now limiting the Army retired list to 300 be repealed, the possible benefits of Senator EATON'S measure would be increased. In the Navy there already exists a partial system of compulsory retirement at the age of 62, though limited as to the grades to which it applies.

It is at once clear that the employment of retired officers in the way provided by Senator EATON'S bill would furnish an unusual guarantee of fidelity, integrity, intelligence, and executive skill in positions greatly needing all these qualities. For it is fairly to be presumed that an officer who has reached the age of 62 in the Army or Navy, or who has been retired earlier for wounds or disabilities received in the service, with a clear and honorable record, as attested by the Retiring Board, is an officer to be trusted. If Civil Service reform means, in part, the securing, as far as possible, of well-attested integrity and ability for public positions, such a use of retired officers would be a step toward civil service reform.

Of course, it is not to be supposed that retired officers, under such a system, would be assigned to places for which they had no reasonable fitness. The design undoubtedly would be to put them in positions requiring the sort of ability which is also demanded in the military and naval services—they would be assigned to duties of an administrative or executive character. In the Pension and Indian Bureaus, in the coast-guard service, in the care of public lands, in United States Marshalships, in some parts of the revenue service, and in many other posts that will suggest themselves, their habits of superintendence, of command, and of exact performance of duty, would be of use to the country. As to the question of economy there can be no doubt. The pay of a retired officer is by law three-fourths of the full pay. On being assigned to duty under Senator EATON'S system he would receive full pay. This small difference of one-fourth the pay of his rank would cover all the additional expense of salary to the Government, so that it is clear that many governmental duties could be performed at a very much less cost than under existing salaries.

Of course, there would be some outcry against the absorption of offices by the retired list. But it is to be remembered that retired officers are already salaried Government officials, and the simple question is, whether they cannot be turned to account in a way promoting alike efficiency and economy. Besides, considering the present assignments of retired officers to various needful duties, there would be but an insignificant fraction of the existing "spoils" of official patronage to be set aside for this non-partisan purpose, under Senator EATON'S system; nor would the opening of the present limits of the retired list very greatly increase the number. Discussed on its merits, and with a view to the best administration of the public service, there can be hardly a question that Senator EATON'S plan merits a trial.

THE POTTSTOWN TRAGEDY.

It is well known that the perpetrator of any new variety of crime or outrage is nearly certain to have imitators. For example, Master JESSE POMEROY was no sooner found guilty of carving small boys with his penknife than other youthful monsters began to put their penknives to a similar use. So common is this tendency to imitation on the part of criminals that the conscientious journalist dreads to mention any unusually atrocious crime, lest he should thereby awaken among them a depraved emulation. Some months ago it became necessary to mention the infamous conduct of a man who, in the disguise of a woman, and in the assumed character of an agent for the sale of patent garters, canvassed three counties of Pennsylvania, and with the aid of a tape measure collected statistics the very thought of which makes one's blood run cold. It was to be expected that the villain would find imitators, and, accordingly, no one will be surprised to learn that the town of Pottstown, Penn., has just been made the scene of a peculiarly atrocious outrage.

Nature is a faultless workman—or should we say working woman? She never makes a mistake. In order to give women something wherewith to occupy their minds and hands, she gave them long hair. At the same time, foreseeing that circumstances might arise in which the possession of long hair would be inconvenient, she made the back-hair of woman detachable, so that it can be taken off and laid aside whenever such a course seems desirable. This is one of those facts of science which the Darwinians cannot reconcile with the hypothesis of development. The fossils of whatever strata give no hint of any progress in the direction of detachable back-hair, and the female ape who is supposed to be the ancestress of woman has no back-hair at all. No more bountiful provision than that which permits a woman to shut one end of her back-hair in the bureau-drawer, and to hold the other end in one hand with a view to brushing it, can be found in the whole economy of nature; and no married Darwinian who is asked by his wife to take her back-hair to the hair-dresser's to be "done over," can help losing faith in his hypothesis, at least to some extent.

Just after the beginning of Lent two young men came to Pottstown and announced that they were the sole owners of a new process of restoring brilliancy and softness to back-hair, no matter what might be its age or condition. They began their operations by distributing to every house in the town printed circulars, setting forth their business, and naming a ridiculously low price for their services. In this circular it was promised that the longest switches should be renovated for ten cents each, while the charge for renovating curls and "fronts" was even lower. The ladies of Pottstown were assured that the process of renovation should be conducted with the utmost secrecy, and it would require in no case more than three days. Copies of alleged letters signed by Mrs. ANTHONY, Mrs. CLARA MORRIS, President HAYES, and Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, certifying that their back-hair had been renovated to their complete satisfaction, were annexed to the circular, and there was not a woman in all Pottstown who did not fully believe that she was exceptionally fortunate in having the circular brought to her attention.

The next day the two young men, each carrying a large covered basket, called at every house to receive orders and back-hair. They had printed receipts with them, which they gave in exchange for hair, and which had an extremely genuine and business-like appearance. Before they had visited one-quarter of the houses their baskets were full, and they were obliged to return to their hotel and to empty them before taking a fresh start. Judging from the size of their baskets, a local scientific person has estimated that they collected a ton and a half of back-hair in the course of two days. There was not—so we are assured—a woman in Pottstown who did not trust her hair to these audacious wretches, with the exception of a few ladies of African descent, and each one believed that within three days at the furthest she would receive back her cherished locks in a greatly improved condition.

For several days after the back-hair of Pottstown had thus been placed in the keeping of the pretended hair renovators no ladies were visible on the Pottstown streets. At the same time every lady at whose house any young man ventured to make a call was either "engaged" or "ill," and declined to receive visitors. On the fifth day the hotel at which the two scoundrels had stopped was visited by scores of excited husbands and brothers, who were horrified to learn that the two hair renovators had left town five days before, carrying with them seven large and heavy trunks. Over the scenes which took place when this terrible news reached the ladies of Pottstown a veil must be drawn. Much may be forgiven in a woman who has been cheated out of her back-hair, but it is impossible to approve of the want of judgment which several indignant wives evinced in trying to replace their missing hair by drawing upon the short and scanty hair of their innocent husbands.

There will be no parties in Pottstown for some time to come, and so far as the local young men are concerned they will have no female society whatever. The sudden revival of the back-hair business in this City and in Philadelphia, which Western statesmen are ascribing to the passage of the Silver bill, is due wholly to the demands of the Pottstown ladies. The two pretended hair renovators have sailed for Europe with their booty, and the volume of back-hair in this country will be, for some time, too small for the demand.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Greenbackers in Rhode Island cast 590 votes at the late election.

The Prohibitionists of Illinois will hold a State Convention in Decatur on Thursday, June 6.

The Ohio Republican State Committee is to hold a meeting in Columbus on Wednesday next.

The Democrats of the Twenty-second District of Pennsylvania have nominated J. K. P. Duff for Congress.

Gen. Robert Toombs has declined to deliver the address on Decoration Day either in Columbus or Augusta, Ga.

The painting of "Paris by Night," covering 40,000 square feet of canvas, was sold at auction in Philadelphia on Wednesday for $250.

According to the St. Paul *Pioneer-Press*, there promises to be an eager contest for the nominations for Congress in the three districts of Minnesota.

The Republican Party can gain nothing, and must lose much, says the New-Haven *Palladium*, by shirking the financial issue. And the *Palladium* is right.

A well-to-do farmer in Ulster County, who wanted a wife, took a woman on trial for a week, to ascertain her housekeeping qualities. She suited, and he married her.

Nine members of the Senate and 31 members of the House of Representatives of Ohio have sent a letter to Gen. Butler thanking him for his "patriotic action in behalf of a wounded Union soldier as against a Confederate."

The Dayton (Ohio) *Democrat* thinks it worthy of mention that a railroad official in that city, on Tuesday, was presented with a draft from New-York parties for 9 cents to settle an account. It was paid, which speaks well for the Westerner.

Speaking of the latest train robbery in Texas, the Galveston *News* says: "Express messenger Hickox and guard gave up on demand, without resistance, though they had their car door fastened on the inside. The mail agent also yielded, promptly handing over his way registered parcels."

The Providence *Journal* says that Conductors William A. Matthews, Charles A. Matthews, and J. Frank Dalley have been discharged from the employ of the Stonington Railroad Company for alleged irregularities in making their returns. The amounts involved, it is understood, are not large.

Rev. Joshua Humphries, of the Wilmington (Del.) Conference, had finished the fiftieth year of his ministry this year. Being requested to deliver a commemorative discourse at the next session of the Conference, he refused, saying "he hoped to be in Heaven before the next Conference met."

Hon. J. L. Lewis, of Minnesota, died a few days ago under peculiar circumstances. He was driving a nail and accidentally struck his thumb with the hammer. Soon after he complained of not feeling well, and lay down, and within two hours he was dead. Heart disease was assigned as the cause.

One other little incident of the morning was an explosion between Mr. Floyd-Jones and Mr. Alvord, upon a little local bill of the former's, which the latter attacked by mistake, and which its author, who had already fought several severe battles for it at previous stages, defended with the energy of despair. Mr. Floyd-Jones was so exasperated that he said Mr. Alvord had "a venomous hatred for him." Mr. Alvord fired up, and demanded that the expression be withdrawn. Mr. Floyd-Jones said he meant "a venomous hatred for the bill," which was satisfactory, and the bill was then passed by 96 ayes to 24 noes.

Mr. Skinner's constitutional amendments providing for biennial sessions of the Legislature passed the House to-day by a decided majority, which gave evidence of the pertinacity with which their author had worked for them, as well as the tenacity with which he held on under the most discouraging circumstances. When these resolutions were considered in Committee of the Whole last week they were treated like a foot-ball, and kicked about till there seemed to be no vitality left in them. Most men would have given up all idea of passing them after that, but Mr. Skinner happens to be one of those most obstinate men in the Legislature, and their passage to-day attests his persistent energy. It is not thought, however, that the Senate will ratify them.

The afternoon session was almost wholly devoted to canals. The General Canal Appropriation bill was passed; Dr. Hayes' free canal resolutions were finally recommitted to the Committee on Canals, and the Superintendent of Public Works bill, after a long debate, was procressed. The Committee on Cities reported favorably Mr. Moller's Moffet Bell Register bill, but there were several dissents, so that the speaker inquired if any member of the committee was in favor of it. Mr. Fish replied that there was a quorum of the committee present when the vote upon the bill was taken, and a majority voted in favor of reporting it.

It is surprising what a number of gentlemen in politics from New-York are present in Albany. What they are here for, what they intend or desire to do, or what they expect to accomplish, it is almost impossible to ascertain, for nearly every one of them tells a different story. Most mysterious of all is United States Deputy Marshal Mahoney Cregan, who turns up in the most mysterious ways, at times and places least expected; but as he is a person who never does anything without a purpose, it is fair to presume he is not here without one now. The bill giving the appointment of Marshals to the Civil Justices is supposed to be the object of his latest visit, and the bill certainly passed to-day, after hanging fire a long time; but, then, as Mr. Cregan is a Federal officer, it is undoubtedly on United States business that he comes to Albany.

The Assembly Committee on Cities gave a hearing to-day on Mr. Thain's bill to prohibit the City of New-York from appropriating any more money for the East River Bridge. Edgar M. Cullen, counsel for the Bridge Commissioners, appeared in opposition to the bill, and made three points against it—first, that the City of New-York cannot now retire from its connection with the City of Brooklyn; second, that contracts have been entered into involving the expenditure of $1,500,000, and the City of New-York is responsible for them to the extent of a one-third share, nor can any Legislature under the Constitution absolve it; third, the completion of the bridge would be stopped because, as the original act provided that both cities must contribute to its construction, the City of Brooklyn would have no power to go on with the work. It is said the committee will report the bill favorably.

The Senate did a large amount of business to-day in general orders and third readings, but there was very little discussion, and most of the bills acted upon were of little interest to the general public. Among the Brooklyn bills ordered to third reading were the amendment to the charter prohibiting the removal of firemen without charges and a public hearing; the bill providing for the election of a clerk by the Board of Supervisors every two years, and the bill authorizing the County Clerk to employ clerks to assist and to arrange the papers in his office, and to transcribe mutilated judgments and decrees affecting titles to property.

Senator Regan introduced a bill authorizing the New-York Juvenile Asylum Society to take charge of children under 14 years of age, and permitting magistrates to commit vagrant children under that age to the care of the society.

A bill to confer on the Prince-President, who returned at the next election from the Department of the Seine, and was nominated, Oct. 3, 1849, Minister Plenipotentiary to Turin. He was made Senator in 1852, and by decree of Jan. 25, 1852, he assumed in 1853 the title of Prince. He was at one time spoken of as the destined emancipator of Italy, but owing to the division of parties in that country the agent of affairs was not attractive to Murat, who was not intended by nature to rule, and under discouraging circumstances he expressed his sentiments in a letter to Count Popoli, his sister's son, in which he declined to make an attempt to push his claims, although he expressed his readiness to serve Italy if he was called upon. After Garibaldi's victory, and the expulsion of the Bourbons from Naples, Murat wrote another letter earnestly putting forth his claims to the crown. This provoked a remonstrance from Napoleon, which was answered by Murat in an emphatic waiver of his claims on May 21, 1861. During the siege of Metz Murat was shut up with Bazaine in the city, and after the capitulation he was sent a prisoner to Germany. Prince Murat's children were Caroline, Joseph Joachim Napoleon, Achille, Anne, and Louis Napoleon.

STATE LEGISLATIVE WORK.

THE PIPE-LINE BILL PASSED.

A LUDICROUS INCIDENT IN THE ASSEMBLY DURING THE VOTE ON THE MEASURE—MR. SKINNER'S PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS—CANAL DEBATE—THE WHISKY-PUNCH BILL REPORTED.

Special Dispatch to The New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 11.—The celebrated Pipe-line bill passed the Assembly this morning. It was an event which came in opportunely to vary the dullness of a session which otherwise would have been merely routine, and it was attended by a richly ludicrous incident. Previous to the announcement of the bill from the desk, the Speaker announced to the House that he had been informed that there were persons upon the floor who were not there by invitation or permission, and had no right there; those persons were present for the purpose of influencing legislation, and he warned all such to retire from the chamber forthwith. It appeared that Mr. Alvord must have been the person who made the complaint, for, immediately rising to a point of order and a question of privilege, he said that he had been troubled by strangers coming to him and trying to influence his vote, and he gave warning that if the thing occurred again, he should at once denounce such persons to the House. Of course, this little affair created a sensation, and, as everybody knew that the Pipe-line bill was to come up for passage in a short time, the general idea was that the strangers referred to were looking after that measure; but it really appeared that the culprit was a Brooklyn gentleman, who had rather unwisely been teasing members about Mr. Galvin's Dentist bill in which he took a warm interest. The feeling which the affair caused was still fresh in the House when the Pipe-line bill was announced. The Speaker, rapping the desk for order, said: "The Sergeant-at-Arms will enforce the fifty-seventh rule," and then, glancing around the chamber, added sharply, "he will enforce it quickly." While Sergeant-at-Arms Orr, amid the silence which this order had produced, rushed about to drive out all persons not entitled to the privileges of the floor, the voting upon the bill began. It happened that just at this time Senator Marvin, of the Twenty-third District, came leisurely into the chamber. Probably the Senate was a little dull and he came down stairs to find excitement in the House, or possibly he was interested in the Pipe-line bill; but whatever the cause, it happened that he came in just as the voting began. Mr. Allen, of Erie, had explained his affirmative vote, and called upon all his friends and all true friends of the people to vote with him for the bill; Mr. Alvord, who had fought the bill at every stage had explained his negative vote and in such a way as showed that he was in a very irritable frame of mind; the voting went on, and Mr. Brooks was up explaining his negative vote, when Mr. Alvord startled the House, by shouting, "Mr. Speaker! Mr. Speaker! Here is one of those persons—right now, on the floor, after the order has been given, trying to influence me to vote! There he stands now." Mr. Alvord was angrily gesticulating at the empty air, for the particular person he referred to was not there by any means. He had disappeared from the spot and the chamber like a flash. A figure had been seen by a few to vanish through the rear door; but who the person was no one seemed at that moment to know. Mr. Brooks had been quite upset by the sudden interruption; he now observed, in a mildly, deprecating way, "I am much disturbed, Mr. Speaker, by these things," which was evidently true. When he had voted, the roll-call went on, absentees were called, again called, votes were changed, and every vote one way or the other was eagerly watched. At last the result was announced—yeas 76, nays 30. Congratulations were exchanged among the friends of the bill on their decisive victory. As the measure has already passed the Senate, the action of the House was final, and it now goes to the Governor for his signature. When the buzz which greeted the announcement had subsided Mr. Alvord rose and apologized to the House for the interruption he had made. The gentleman, he said, that he had mistaken for a stranger and a lobbyist was an honored Senator of the State, who, of course, had a perfect right to be upon the floor and to speak to him [Alvord] in the way he did. He had apologized to the gentleman himself, and he now apologized to the House. It would be difficult to say what feeling was predominant in those who heard this apology and explanation. Mr. Alvord acknowledged his wrong-doing so seriously and manfully, and the thing itself was so intensely ludicrous, that one could scarcely know whether to laugh or not. It seemed that the Senator, by way of a joke, had suggested to Mr. Alvord the propriety of changing his vote and supporting the bill. Mr. Alvord was at that moment feeling very miserable; he glanced around at the tempter, mistook him for another man, and without more ado sprang up and "went for him."

One other little incident of the morning was an explosion between Mr. Floyd-Jones and Mr. Alvord, upon a little local bill of the former's, which the latter attacked by mistake, and which its author, who had already fought several severe battles for it at previous stages, defended with the energy of despair. Mr. Floyd-Jones was so exasperated that he said Mr. Alvord had "a venomous hatred for him." Mr. Alvord fired up, and demanded that the expression be withdrawn. Mr. Floyd-Jones said he meant "a venomous hatred for the bill," which was satisfactory, and the bill was then passed by 96 ayes to 24 noes.

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or communication of any offense, or shall threaten to communicate or to publish, or in any manner to use information or documents or statements that are alleged to be disadvantageous to the personal reputation or to the business standing of any other person, with intent by any such threatening to extort any property, or to derive any pecuniary or valuable benefit whatever, shall, upon conviction, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 2. This act shall be taken to extend and to be in addition to any statute now in force upon the like subject.

Mr. Hughes introduced a bill amending the act of 1857 establishing an Insurance Department, providing that all charges for making examinations of insurance companies of every kind made by the Insurance Department or persons in its employment shall be presented to the Superintendent in the form of an itemized bill, which shall be first approved by him and then presented by him to the Controller for audit. If the Controller does not approve the bill the Superintendent is to take it to the Attorney General, who shall determine the fair amount to be paid therein, and the person or persons entitled to payment of such bills shall then be paid by the companies examined.

It was erroneously stated in a dispatch in to-day's TIMES that Judge Robertson was authorized by a vote of the Senate to serve on the Committee on Cities in the place of Mr. Morrissey during the latter's absence from his seat. It should have been that Judge Robertson, as President pro tem., was directed to appoint a Senator to serve in place of Mr. Morrissey. Senator Ecclesine was so appointed to-day by Judge Robertson.

Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Louisiana, spent an hour on the floor of the Senate to-day.

No session of the Senate will be held to-morrow, the Senators having been invited by Senator Wagner to take a trip to Montreal, starting to-morrow morning and returning on Monday.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS.

The public rehearsal preparatory to Mr. Thomas' sixth symphony concert, which is set down for Saturday evening, took place at Steinway Hall, yesterday afternoon. The only elements in respect of which the programme differed from that interpreted twice already, were an aria from Weber's "Euryanthe," and the introduction and finale from "Tristan und Isolde." The vocalist in both numbers was Mrs. E. A. Osgood, a lady born, if we mistake not, in Boston, and who has dwelt some years abroad. Mrs. Osgood, we are informed, has sung with great success in England, and is here on a brief leave of absence, having been specially engaged to take part in the Cincinnati Festival. We are further informed that yesterday she was suffering from indisposition. Under these circumstances we prefer to reserve judgment upon the lady's merits until to-morrow evening. Her performance, on the occasion we write of, was feeble, and, whatever additional strength of tone and steadiness of delivery may be gained between now and Saturday, there was nothing in her first achievement to warrant the belief that the choice of such a trying composition as the excerpt from "Tristan und Isolde" was aught but injudicious. Mr. Thomas' orchestra rendered the sensuously beautiful but rather vague introduction to Wagner's opera with a delicacy of shading and a wealth of sonorousness which could not well be surpassed, and rounded off the proceedings with a faultless performance of the Fifth Symphony. Mr. Pinner's playing of Liszt's E flat concerto was not characterized by absolute precision, clearness of touch being occasionally sacrificed in a desperate and necessarily fruitless attempt to make the piano rival the power of the band. We cannot help thinking that Mr. Thomas now and then subordinates the work of his soloists, whether singers, pianists or violinists, to that of his orchestral forces, and treats the voice, the piano, and the violin—in accordance with the Wagnerian theory—as component elements only of a gigantic whole, of which the band constitutes nine-tenths if not a still larger proportion.

VOCAL UNION OF NEW-YORK.

The Vocal Union of New-York, under the direction of Mr. William Wolsiefer, gave a concert at Chickering Hall yesterday evening. They sang Smart's "Stars of the Summer Night" and "Cradle Song," Mendelssohn's "Judge me, O God," Macfarren's "Spotted Snakes," and a variety of glees and part-numbers by Calkin, Leslie, Woelkes, and Benedict. The work of the society was uniformly smooth and precise, and the shading creditable though not, perhaps, of the very highest order attainable. The two soloists were Mlle. Zélie de Lussan and Mr. Theodore J. Toedt. Mlle. de Lussan's solo—a half-spoken half-sung *chansonnette*, called "But then, what could I do," showed that the young performer possesses a pure and rather powerful voice, of agreeable quality and sufficient compass; the song afforded her, however, no opportunity whatever for execution. Mr. Toedt, who rendered Clay's pretty though somewhat monotonous "'Tis better not to know," has a pleasant tenor voice, the slightest effort tinseling the higher tones, unfortunately, with a nasal timbre not very offensive, but too distinct to pass unnoticed. Mr. Toedt sang with feeling and discretion, and he was encored. We have no intention to protest against this particular token of an audience's approval, but should like to place on record a protest against the abuse of encores in connection with concerts generally, and, especially, concerts given by amateurs. There were 13 or 14 pieces set down for interpretation, last night, and yet most of the songs were redemanded. When compliments are paid with so marked a lack of discretion—and we wish it to be understood, we repeat, that this observation is suggested by recollections of many concerts and not wholly by yesterday's—exemption from a recall will end by being considered as the most enviable of tributes.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

In answer to a letter from Mr. Daniel H. Harkins, Mr. Napier Lothian, Jr., the prompter at Booth's Theatre, has written to Mr. Harkins that he did not prompt him once during Wednesday's performance of "The Exiles."

RIFLE SHOOTING IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 11.—The Spring meeting of the California Rifle Association opened to-day. The weather was unfavorable, with a strong, gusty wind. The Military Team match, 200 yards, was contested by teams from the First, Second, and Third Regiments, National Guard, and was won by the First, by a score of 402 out of a possible 500. The Kellog Challenge Cup, 600 yards, was won by Private Shaughnessy, of the Union Guard, by a score of 20 out of a possible 25. The Fourth Cavalry Cup, 200 yards, was won by Brig.-Gen. John McComb, by a score of 23 out of a possible 25.

THE EASTERN SHORE RAILROAD.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.—A meeting of the first and second mortgage bondholders of the Eastern Shore Railroad was held to-day at the Girard National Bank here. The object was to arrange for a foreclosure and sale of the mortgaged premises on a plan which would not conflict with the interests of the two sets of bondholders. The meeting was a harmonious one, and its object was accomplished.

TWO MURDERS IN TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 11.—A special from Stevenson, Ala., says that a man named Weidman killed Henry Bunn, a prominent merchant of that place, to-day, while intoxicated. William Briggs killed John Ursery at Campbellsville, in this State, yesterday, in a quarrel about some grain, and was arrested here to-day.

THE CUBAN POSTAL COMMISSION.

HAVANA, April 11.—The Postal Commission from the United States, consisting of 35 persons, arrived in this city to-day. All of the party are well.

A DRUNKEN DRIVER AND A VICIOUS HORSE.

James Dowling, of No. 266 First-avenue, while intoxicated last night, was driving a horse and cart through Fourteenth-street, when the horse took fright and ran away. Dowling was thrown from the box. He was severely cut on the head and had the thumb of his right hand dislocated. Minnie Howard, of No. 116 Fourth-avenue, who was crossing Fourteenth-street at University-place, was knocked down by the runaway horse. The coach passed over her, injuring her severely. Dowling was taken to the New-York Hospital, and Miss Howard was taken to her home.

A COLLISION IN THE EAST RIVER.

The steam-tug Nellie ran into the Fulton Ferry-boat Farragut at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. A hole was cut in the side of the latter, forward of the paddle-box, and a few feet above the water-line. The stem of the tug was injured, and her forward bits were smashed. The pecuniary loss is not large on either side.

FEMALE BIBLE SOCIETY.

The sixty-second anniversary of the New-York Female Bible Society took place yesterday in the Bible House. The Treasurer's report showed that the amount of money at the disposition of the society during the past year was $14,565 77. The expenditures expended was $11,149 25, leaving the sum of $3,417 52 to the credit of the society.

A HUSBAND'S DOUBLE CRIME.

THE FOGARTY MURDER AND SUICIDE

FAST LIVING AND INTEMPERANCE LEAD FROM AFFLUENCE TO POVERTY—FOGARTY'S CAREER IN IRELAND, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA—DETAILS OF THE TRAGEDY—HE POURS NITRIC ACID DOWN HIS WIFE'S THROAT, STABS HER IN THE BREAST, AND THEN KILLS HIMSELF.

As announced in yesterday's TIMES, Launcelot Cormack Fogarty, of No. 330 West Forty-second-street, murdered his wife Margaret and then destroyed himself by cutting his throat. Subsequent developments make it all but certain that Fogarty also intended to murder his three children, William, aged 15; James J., aged 13, and Ellen, aged 10, and that he was prevented from doing so by the merest accident only. No cause can be assigned for the tragedy, which was entered into and carried out to the very end by the chief actor with a coldness, deliberation, and ferocity seldom, if ever, equaled. Very little was known of the Fogartys until the present tragedy brought the family into such prominence. Fogarty was born of well-to-do parents, in the County of Tipperary, Ireland, in 1838. When a lad he was a grocer's apprentice. He served his time in Thurles, and became acquainted with Margaret Kehoe, a young lady who belonged to a good family, and who at that time was a pupil in the Ursuline convent in that town, from which she subsequently graduated. Fogarty was much given to sport and drank. When his apprenticeship had expired he became dissatisfied and went to Australia, settling in Queensland. He started in the grocery business there and flourished, making a large fortune. After Miss Kehoe had graduated she secured a position as governess in a noble family. She did not remain long there, however, and when she was 19 years of age she went to Australia. After being there some time she accidentally met Fogarty at a reception, and was surprised to learn of his good fortune. She also renewed acquaintance with an Irish priest whom she had known in Thurles, and he took great interest in her and secured her a situation as governess in one of the best families in Queensland. Fogarty renewed his acquaintance with Miss Kehoe, and they became intimate friends and formed a reciprocal attachment. The young lady's clerical friend did not much like the prospect. He knew that Fogarty was worth about $13,000, but he also knew that he was "fast" addicted to drink, and had a most violent temper. The priest attempted to dissuade the young woman from keeping company with Fogarty, but she kept up the alliance, and secretly married Fogarty in 1860. The husband and wife lived happily together until 1868, the only cloud that obscured their happiness up to that time being the death of a little daughter. They had remaining two sons, William and James J. In 1868 Fogarty settled up his business in Queensland and moved with his family back to Ireland, going straight to Thurles. There he opened a grocery store, but soon got entangled in a lawsuit, and subsequently removed to Drogheda. After starting there he fell to fast living and drinking, neglecting his business and causing much trouble in his family. This went on until 1870, when he left home one day, leaving his wife in charge of his affairs, and came to America with $8,000 in his possession. He remained here one year, spending his money in riotous living. He suddenly went home. He spent some time in the north of Ireland, and again came to New-York in 1872. On this occasion he left his wife so suddenly that she thought he had deserted her. He staid in this City one year before he wrote to his wife. He then wrote for her to close up the business at Drogheda, and come to New-York. She did so, and arrived here with her two sons and little daughter, Ellen. When she arrived her husband's fortune was quite small. He was then employed in the tea business with Stiner, at the corner of Forty-first-street and Eighth-avenue. After some time he set up for himself at Eighteenth-street and Ninth-avenue. He did not succeed. Soon bought a grocery at No. 723 Tenth-avenue. His habits of fast living began now to tell upon him. He drank more than ever, and his temper became more violent. His business suffered, and he was forced to quit his large grocery and take a smaller one at the corner of Forty-second-street and Ninth-avenue. His temper was not improved any by the effects of sunstroke, which he suffered during 1876. Things went on this way until the Spring of 1877, when he deserted his wife and went to Chicago.

HUSBAND AND WIFE IN A POLICE COURT.

On last Wednesday morning Mrs. Fogarty appeared before Justice Duffy at the Jefferson Market Police Court, accompanied by her husband. She said that they had come to have a family quarrel settled. Her story was substantially as follows: She had been married to her husband 15 years; they had three children, and had lived happily together until a couple of years ago, when, for various reasons which she did not care to mention, domestic dissensions crept into their home. A little over a year ago they kept a grocery store on the corner of Ninth-avenue and Forty-second-street. Mr. Fogarty had reasons to leave the City suddenly. Before going he collected all the bills he could, disposed of as much stock as possible, sold a quantity of his wife's clothes and left her $4 to live on. Having sold his stock at the proceeds of his unfair work some $1,500, and leaving her heavily in debt to her wholesale grocers. Fogarty's flight created a great deal of gossip, and Thurber & Co., her principal creditors, took preliminary claims toward securing their claims by seizing Mrs. Fogarty's stock. But after making inquiries into the matter the firm were so well satisfied as to the woman's intelligence, honesty and capabilities that they refused to annoy her, but allowed her credit and took her two boys into their employ. Then Mrs. Fogarty moved into forty-second-street and rented the first floor of No. 330, just opposite the Catholic Church of the Holy Cross. On this floor there are four rooms, a front store-room, two bedrooms behind that, and a kitchen in the rear. The woman fitted up the store somewhat with a few groceries, and again commenced business. Her friends and acquaintances took interest in her success, patronized her, and she did well. Mr. Chaney whither he had gone, Fogarty heard of his wife's good fortune, and when his own means were exhausted he returned to New-York, after an absence of a year. He at first pretended to work by peddling teas on commission; he next assisted his wife in the grocery, and at last, about a week ago, asserted himself as the proprietor of the establishment, and did as he pleased with the revenues. Mrs. Fogarty said she was responsible to her creditors, and if he were allowed to divert the proceeds of her business to purposes of his own she could not keep up her credit and would soon be bankrupt. After Mr. Fogarty had sold to the wife of her husband, attempted to convince the court that when he left for Chicago he left $2,500 worth of stock in the grocery; that afterward he sent his wife $300, and only left his home because she abused him and proved company that he objected to. Justice Duffy refused to have anything to do with the case, as nothing criminal was alleged, and advised the parties to go to a civil court for redress. They did not desire a divorce. Fogarty said he had no reason for divorce against his wife; she said she had nothing against him except what she had already complained of—she could not accuse him of Mormon sentiments, nor of abuse, nor even of disorderly conduct. She then asked if the court would advise her as to her rights if it had not jurisdiction in the case. Justice Duffy said that she alone owned the store and had a right to its revenues and keys; and that if Fogarty had the keys he should give them up to her; that if her husband annoyed her so much as to break the peace he would issue a warrant for his arrest. Thereupon Fogarty handed his wife the store keys, but kept the key of the kitchen. Mrs. Fogarty immediately discovered this, and told the court of it. "Why," said the Justice, "do you not want your husband to go to your house?" "Judge," she replied, "I do not want him to come to the house. He will injure my business, drive away my custom by his presence, and keep me miserable. I wish that he could be kept from the house." Every one was surprised at this speech. The Justice looked at the man and woman, both unusually intelligent looking—Mrs. Fogarty, medium sized, slender, and with a refined air; Fogarty, short, stout, good looking, with a massive and intellectual head. Justice Duffy said to them that people of their intelligence had very little business in a Police Court; that they knew enough to direct their affairs in peace; that their attitude toward each other was a shame; and that they should go home and reason the thing out. The couple then left the court-room together. In the afternoon Fogarty returned to Justice Duffy and said that his wife would not allow him to enter the house, and wanted to know, if she abused him, if he could obtain a warrant for her arrest. He was told he could, and he appeared satisfied and started to go. He was nervous and shaky, and Justice Duffy was of the opinion that he was suffering from the effects of liquor. He left the court-room in a very singular manner. He went to a back seat and sat there staring around. He then got up and went out bareheaded, leaving his hat and overcoat on the bench. After walking about the street a while he returned, took up his garments and went away.

DETAILS OF THE TRAGEDY.

Fogarty went home, it is known, about 6 o'clock. He left and returned again about 8. He then again left, and it is believed after another quarrel. Then he did not return until about 1 o'clock in the morning. He had a key to the kitchen, which was also the living room, and went in there. His children were sleeping soundly in the room next to the grocery, and his wife was asleep in the room between that and the kitchen. He had a saw, book-binder's knife, with a long, keen blade tapering to the point like a needle. He had also a vial of laudanum and one of nitric acid. He lit the lamp, removed his coat and collar, rolled up his sleeves, and took off his shoes. He then poured the liquids into small glasses, and went through his wife's room toward the children's. She awakened, it is supposed, and he seized, bold of her. He had both the laudanum and the acid with him, and it is thought that he succeeded in getting the laudanum on the children's breath while asleep. Holding the poor woman in his strong grasp, when she opened her mouth to scream, he poured the contents of the glass of nitric acid down her throat. It went clear to her stomach, eating through and through her internal organs and tearing her intestines into threads. The little that also forced out of her mouth, ran trickling down her right cheek, down that side of her neck, and all the way down her back, burning off the flesh all along its course, and eating holes clear through the pillow into the mattress. The woman, in her fearful agony, threw the murderer from her. He then ran to the kitchen and brought in the knife. Seeing his wife standing in the middle of the floor in much agony, he went up to her and plunged the long, thin, keen blade into her left breast up to the handle, the blade penetrating the lung. She then fell. At this time the children were awakened and ran into the street. William met Officer Buckley, of the Twentieth Precinct, and running up to him cried out, "Oh, come home with me!" "Why?" said the officer. "Father's hurt my mother," cried the lad. "What makes you think so?" asked the officer. The boy then said, "Because I saw blood on her bed." Buckley then went with the boy to the house. In the meantime Fogarty, after satisfying himself that his wife was dead, laid her on the floor, put a pillow under her head, and went into the kitchen. Going up to the small mirror on the wall, he stretched his neck and plunged the bloody knife into it on the right side. The knife went clear through toward the front, coming out through the windpipe without severing the right carotid artery. He made a similar wound on the left side of his neck, the knife there also coming out through the windpipe without severing the carotid artery. He then staggered over to the table on the opposite of the room, put out the light, and fell to the floor. When Officer Buckley reached the house it was dark. He struck a light and found Fogarty lying on his face in a pool of blood, dead. His wife was dead, lying with her body in her bed room and her head on the pillow just across the kitchen door-sill. The Police of the Twentieth Precinct were immediately notified, and took possession of the house.

The kitchen floor was covered with tracks of blood. Underneath the mirror, where Fogarty cut his throat, was a large pool of blood. The soles of his feet were smeared with blood, and there were crimson tracks of his feet all about the floor. The pillow under the woman's head was smeared with bloody finger-marks. It was a sickening sight, and more than one strong policeman had to turn away from the scene sick and faint. When Coroner Flanagan and Deputy Coroner Miller arrived it was decided to remove the bodies to the Morgue for the purpose of making careful autopsies. One reason of this was that Mrs. Fogarty's body was covered with blood, which could not be accounted for by the presence of the wounds on her neck, which were charred on the right cheek and down her neck and back; her right eye was burned out, the right ear burned almost off, and part of her clothes and part of the bedclothes burned to powder. The bodies were accordingly removed to the dead-house. The children were sent to Mrs. Lang's, at No. 817 Tenth-avenue, and as the Messrs. Thurber & Co. had ordered Mr. John Murray, of No. 416 West Forty-second-street, to attend to the funeral at their expense, Coroner Flanagan directed that the keys of the house should be given to him.

At 6 o'clock the autopsy was begun. It was found that Fogarty had severed the larynx on the right side and had died of asphyxia, his lungs being clogged with blood from the wounds in his throat. A stab wound was found on his left breast, in the same spot in which he had struck his wife. The knife was prevented from reaching his heart by an intervening rib, the wound being slight on that account. Mrs. Fogarty was found to be suffering from the internal hemorrhage produced by the powerful acid. The stomach was full of blood, and the intestines were almost entirely eaten away. In fact, the entire interior of her body was a mass of ghastly sight, being burned and with the charred holes made by the acid. The stab in the left breast was pronounced not necessarily fatal. It was the Coroner's opinion that Fogarty attacked his wife while she was asleep, opened her mouth, poured the acid down her throat and held her until she had swallowed the dose and until her violent struggles threw him off. The Coroner bases this opinion upon the fact that so much of the acid found its way into the woman's stomach.

The murderer and suicide left a letter addressed to a morning paper, and the following note:

No. 330 WEST FORTY-SECOND-STREET, }
April 10, 1878. }

M. W. Justin, Esq.:

I have accepted a position in another establishment, and will not on that account accept your position. Many thanks from yours respectfully,
LAUNCELOT CORMACK FOGARTY.

A broken-hearted man."

Addressed to M. J. Austin, Esq., No. 16 Greenwich-street, grocer.

The name in the address was by mistake made Austin instead of Justin. It is evident that these letters were written while his family were asleep, after he had planned his bloody work, and only a short time before he went at it, for the letters appeared freshly written, and the writing materials were still about when the bodies were found.

THE SUNNYSIDE DISASTER.

RONDOUT, April 11.—The trial of the case of Hayward against the Citizens' Steam-boat Company, was begun to-day in the Circuit Court, before Judge Learned. The suit is for $5,000 damages for the death of Mrs. Hayward, who was drowned at the time of the steam-boat Sunnyside disaster, on Dec. 1, 1875, and is a test case. There were 11 lives and considerable property lost by the Sunnyside disaster, and several other cases depend upon the result of this trial. The plaintiffs, the Executors of Mrs. Hayward, claim that the defendants were guilty of negligence, which the defendants deny. The counsel for the plaintiffs are Chauncey M. Depew and Judge George W. Curtis, of New-York; and for the defendants, William A. Beach, of New-York, and F. T. Westbrook, of this city.

TRAIN ROBBERY IN TEXAS.

GALVESTON, Texas, April 11.—A special to the *News* reports another train robbery on the Texas Pacific Railroad, at Mesquite Station, 13 miles east of Dallas, at 10 o'clock last night. The train was stopped at the depot, and the engineer and fireman were taken from the engine and placed under guard. The express messenger and route agent barricaded themselves in their cars, but the robbers saturated it with coal-oil, set fire to it, and forced them out. The express and mail matter were then plundered. Conductor Alford and two of the robbers were wounded. The plundering party numbered 15 or 20. The passengers were not molested.

THE MOLLIE MAGUIRE MURDERS.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., April 11.—The case of the Commonwealth against James McDonnell, Charles Sharpe, and Thomas Dakin was called this morning. The prisoners are charged with murdering George K. Smith at Andenried on the night of Nov. 15, 1863. They elected to be tried separately, and the District-Attorney began with McDonnell's case. A great deal of interest is felt in the trial on account of the fact that the murder of Smith was one of the first Mollie Maguire outrages. A jury was obtained without trouble.

A MURDERER'S TERRIBLE STORY.

FONDA, N. Y., April 11.—Sam Steenburgh, who is to be hung on the 19th inst. for the murder of Jacob S. Parker at Amsterdam on Nov. 17, made a full confession last night to Sheriff Fonda and ex-County Clerk Burtch. He admitted having committed 11 different murders—the first when he was only 14 years old. Also, to innumerable burglaries, robberies, and incendiary fires in and around Amsterdam. The confession will not be made public until the day of execution. It is horrible in the extreme, and nearly all of it is corroborated. He says he murdered Parker.

END OF THE KANSAS RAILROAD STRIKE.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 11.—The strike on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad has ended, and results in no gain to the strikers, who have not only gained nothing, but lost their positions. Gov. Anthony has discharged and paid off the Militia, the necessity for their presence having passed away. Trains again running regularly. As a precautionary measure, a guard is on duty at the depot, but no trouble is anticipated.

CONVICT LABOR AT DANNEMORA PRISON.

TROY, April 11.—Superintendent of Prisons Pilsbury has ordered the employment at hat-making of 500 convicts at Dannemora Prison. According to the terms of the contract, the State is to receive $745 per week for the services of the convicts. The machinery now used in that branch of industry at Sing Sing will at once be transferred to Clinton Prison.

A RAILROAD PRESIDENT BURNED TO DEATH.

BOSTON, April 11.—John E. Lyon, President of the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad, was burned to death last night at the Pemigewasset House, at Plymouth, N. H. During the night he arose, in consequence of illness, and fell to the floor. A lamp, which he carried, broke, setting fire to his clothing.

AN INSURANCE DEFAULTER.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 11.—It is said that the investigation of the accounts of the Agricultural Insurance Company shows the late Secretary and Treasurer, J. Blackburn, to be a defaulter to the extent of $12,000.

ARREST OF AN ABSCONDING TELLER.

MONTREAL, April 11.—William C. B. Tiller, a teller in the American National Bank of Detroit, who absconded with $12,000, has been arrested here with his plunder, and taken back by a detective.

A NEW POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

TROY, April 11.—An organization, known as the Northern New-York Poultry Association, has been formed by the farmers of Saratoga, Washington, Clinton, Warren, and Essex Counties. It is intended to hold an exhibition this year. Washington County alone has a revenue of $300,000 per annum from the sale of poultry. The association will hold monthly meetings.

THE FALL RIVER DEFALCATION.

REPORT OF OTHER CORPORATIONS—CHACE STILL RETICENT ABOUT HIS TRANSACTIONS.

FALL RIVER, Mass., April 11.—The feeling of business men, generally expressed, in relation to the recent defalcation, is that of the most implicit confidence in the solvency of other manufacturing companies. A Director of the Border City and Sagamore Mills positively asserts that those mills are in no way whatever, either directly or indirectly, connected or involved with Chace's defalcation to the extent of $1. Previous reports to the contrary notwithstanding, many rumors are afloat concerning Chace, such as a further acknowledgement of $200,000 in addition to that previously reported; that if he had the company's books to compare with his memoranda he could give definitely the amounts, &c. A Director in the Union Mills pronounces these rumors false, and says Chace has had the books of the corporation before him, and everything that would assist him in making a correct statement has been afforded him. He does not give any definite answer as to what he has done with a large proportion of the money. It is believed that some of it went into the Durfee estate and the Massasoit Flour Mills, but nothing positive is known. Since the Directors learned of the defalcation they have been working early and late upon the books of the corporation, visiting banks, and endeavoring to get at the true state of affairs. As soon as arrived at the Directors will give a statement of the facts for publication over their own signatures; and call a meeting of creditors, before which they will lay the statement of the facts for their action. While it is believed that criminal proceedings will be instituted against Mr. Chace, the Directors have not determined upon any action whatever, there aim being first to get a full and complete list of fraudulent papers issued, and the amount thereof. The Union Mills shut down on Wednesday night, and will not start up again at present. But a small amount is due the operatives of the Union Mills. Mr. Chace was asked by the Directors what he had done with the funds, and he replied that he could not say. He was asked if he could not tell what he had done with the first $5,000. $10,000, $15,000 or $20,000, whichever it might be, that he appropriated to his own use, but no satisfactory answer could be elicited from him. This is the first failure of any mills in the city, and no instance has ever occurred where by parties loaning money ever lost a dollar by mill corporations in this city. The excitement caused by this affair and the fears for other corporations have almost disappeared.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 12—1 A. M.—The pressure is generally below the mean. It is highest in the Gulf States, and lowest, but rising, in the upper lake region. It is falling most rapidly in New-England. Light rain has fallen in the Middle and South Atlantic States and lake region. The temperature has fallen in the Middle and South Atlantic States and lake region. The temperature has fallen in Tennessee and the East Gulf States. Elsewhere it has risen. North-westerly winds prevail in the North-west and East Gulf and Middle States, southerly in the lake region, thence to the South Atlantic coast, and southerly in the West Gulf States. The Savannah River has risen 18 inches at Augusta, and the Mississippi one foot at Cairo.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England, cloudy, rainy weather, variable winds, mostly from the north, stationary or lower temperature, falling, followed by rising, barometer.

For the Middle Atlantic States, cloudy weather, rain areas, followed by rapidly clearing weather, westerly winds, stationary or lower temperature, falling, followed by rising, barometer.

For the South Atlantic States, clear or partly cloudy weather, light north-westerly winds, and stationary or higher pressure and temperature.

For the East Gulf States, clear or partly cloudy weather, light northerly winds, becoming variable, and stationary or rising temperature and barometer.

For Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and lake region, clear or partly cloudy weather, westerly winds, and stationary or higher pressure and temperature.

For the West Gulf States, warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather, southerly winds, and stationary or falling barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, clear or partly cloudy weather, winds mostly from north-west to south-west, and stationary or higher pressure and temperature.

The rivers will remain nearly stationary.

Cautionary signals are ordered for Wood's Hole, Boston, Thatcher's Island, Portland, and Eastport.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

1877.	1878.		1877.	1878.
3 A. M.	42°	50°	3:30 P. M.	63°	55°
6 A. M.	42°	50°	6 P. M.	61°	55°
9 A. M.	49°	55°	9 P. M.	53°	53°
12 M.	56°	59°	12 P. M.	49°	54°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....53½°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....51½°

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire in the car-house of the New-London Northern Railroad at North New-London yesterday morning consumed property to the value of $35,000. The brick building, 225 by 60 feet, erected in 1874, at a cost of $12,500, was totally destroyed. It was insured for $1,000. The passenger cars, two baggage cars, and one freight car were also burned, which were valued, at $30,000. There is an insurance upon the latter property of $7,300, in the Liverpool, and London and Globe Companies. The fire probably originated from sparks in kindling a fire in one of the passenger cars.

A fire at Bay City, Mich., yesterday afternoon destroyed 6,000,000 feet of lumber and 7,000 barrels of salt and docks owned by Eddy, Avery & Co.; 4,000,000 feet of lumber, a planing mill and dock, and 6,000 barrels of salt belonging to H. M. Bradley & Co., and 30 buildings, mostly residences. The loss is estimated at $200,000. The amount of insurance is unknown. The fire originated from sparks from a passing tug.

BALTIMORE, April 11.—Patrick McKim was arrested here to-day by Detectives Smith and West, charged with being concerned in the burglary in the store of J. S. Janison & Co., Washington, D. C., on the night of the 30th of March, when $40,000 in money and United States bonds were stolen.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in the apartments of William V. Webster, the Secretary of the Dry Dock Savings Bank, on the top floor of the bank building, Nos. 341 and 343 Bowery, caused by a window curtain taking fire. Damage, $50.

The store of O. B. Wheeler, Jr., at Oakland Valley, Sullivan County, N. Y., which also contained the telegraph and Post Office, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night. Loss, $6,000; insured for $3,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Seven stores and five dwellings were destroyed by fire at Cadillac, Mich., early yesterday morning. The total loss is about $10,000. There is little insurance. A Mrs. Blount perished in the flames.

ILLEGAL RAILROAD CHARGES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WHEELING, April 11.—The investigations of the legislative committee which has been looking into the complaints of exorbitant charges for carrying freight on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad were finished to-day. A large number of witnesses were examined in towns along the line of the road, and it was found that unjust discrimination has been practiced against the State. The rate for sending freight 400 miles, to points outside of the State is 50 per cent. cheaper than for same freight sent 100 miles in the State. The committee will report that the charges are unlawful, and that the road's charter is forfeited. A large number of suits will probably be brought to recover overcharges on freight and damages.

THE BUGBEE FORGERIES.

BOSTON, April 11.—In view of the present aspect of Holt & Bugbee's affairs, and the uncertainty as to what may yet be developed, the firm has decided to go into bankruptcy. Bugbee, in his confession, only partially acknowledges his criminal transactions, as time, since the first announcement of his rascalities, has proved. The total amount of forged paper now foots up $147,000; and stock and other property in Indianapolis, which the firm has appropriated at about $56,000, will not exceed $150,000. In addition to the forged paper, the indebtedness of the firm amounts to about $40,000; making the total liabilities, as far as known, $187,000. This estimate is made on the presumption that $82,000 in notes which the banks hold will be paid by the makers. To offset their indebtedness the firm have, with their Indianapolis property, about $150,000. It has been the wish of the firm and also of the banks that this course might be avoided; but it seems to be the only course under existing circumstances for them to pursue.

OREGON DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

PORTLAND, Oregon, April 11.—The State Democratic Convention to-day nominated the following tickets: For Congress, John Whittaker of Lane County; for Governor, W. W. Thayer, of Multnomah; for Secretary of State, Thomas G. Reams, of Jackson; for State Treasurer, A. H. Brown, of Baker; for State Printer, A. Noltner, of Multnomah; for Superintendent of Public Instruction, Joseph Emery, of Benton.

THE ILLINOIS DEMOCRACY.

THEIR STATE CONVENTION.

CANDIDATES FOR STATE TREASURER AND SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION PUT IN NOMINATION—A RESOLUTION THANKING CONGRESSMAN SPRINGER CAUSES AN ABRUPT TERMINATION OF THE PROCEEDINGS—SILVER AND INFLATION ADVOCATED IN THE PLATFORM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, April 11.—The Democrats of Illinois made up their State ticket in Springfield to-day. The Convention was well attended, and all the counties were represented except Stark, Mercer, and Grundy. The Presidency of the body was given to Cook County, in the person of M. W. Robinson. Aside from the clerkships of the Supreme and Appellate Courts, there were only two State officers to be nominated—a Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction. As usual in such scrambles, there were a multitude of aspirants for the leading places on the ticket, and, after much sparring and several votes, the choice fell to E. L. Cronkhite, of Stephenson County, for Treasurer, and S. M. Etter, the present incumbent, for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

After the nominations had been made, W. W. O'Brien, of Chicago, presented a resolution returning the thanks of the Democracy of Illinois to Congressman W. M. Springer for his "patriotic and independent course in voting for that veteran Democrat and gallant soldier, Gen. James Shields, for Door-keeper of the House of Representatives. The reading of the resolution created a sensation, and it was interrupted with most vociferous shouts of "No, no," "Yes, yes." It was evident that there was a most decided diversity of sentiment on this question, and after having the rule for its reference to the committee suspended for the purpose of discussion, an Egyptian member moved to adjourn, and this latter motion was adopted with a terrific burst of cheers, and the convention was over. This "snap judgment" excited most particularly, the indignation of the Irish wing of the Cook County delegation, and they cursed the Southern element without stint.

This evening the Democratic State Central Committee organized by the election of T. W. McNeely, of Menard, as Chairman. This ousts C. H. McCormick, against whom there has been considerable feeling of late. The country members, who have also manifested a disposition to take the head-quarters of the convention from Chicago, succeeded in so doing and designating Springfield as the place. The following is the State Central Committee: First District, Frederick Summers; Second, D. E. Courtney; Third, F. H. Winston; Fourth, H. R. Enoch; Fifth, F. A. Marsh; Sixth, John S. Drake; Seventh, C. C. Farley; Eighth, George C. Harrington; Ninth, W. T. Davidson; Tenth, W. C. Hooper; Eleventh, J. M. Bush; Twelfth, T. W. McNeely; Thirteenth, J. B. Irwin; Fourteenth, E. Baringer; Fifteenth, M. J. Cochrane; Sixteenth, J. Foreman; Seventeenth, J. S. Drummond; Eighteenth, W. A. Lemma, and Nineteenth, Robert F. Place. From the State at large, John Forsythe, J. M. Crebs, A. Orendorff, C. Dunham, W. K. Murphy, and J. H. Johnson.

The Democrats were gathered in Springfield to-day are quite enthusiastic, and have great expectations. They say now, as they have always said at the beginning of a campaign, that they are going to elect their ticket. They calculate on supposed dissensions in the Republican ranks, and think that the disagreement between the President and the Republican Congressmen will demoralize the Republicans and give the Democrats the State. They have whipped into line nearly all of their fellows who have been wandering after strange gods, in the shape of Grangers and Greenbackers. They pretend to feel relieved because they are rid of the "Nationals," though they admit that the Nationals will take more votes from them than from the Republicans. A straight Democratic ticket was what they demanded almost unanimously.

The platform was the cause of much anxiety to the delegates. One crowd was afraid of saying too much; another of saying too little. On the currency question they were of one mind, with the exception of Gov. Palmer, who alone advocated the insertion of an "honest money" plank. Palmer stands almost alone on this question. There was a disposition to commend Secretary Sherman's policy of the Hayes Administration, and at the same time denounce Hayes himself as "a fraud and a usurper," and invitehim to "step down and out." The prevailing opinion seemed to be that the less said about Congress the better for the Democracy.

The following is the platform:

The Democracy of Illinois assembled in convention congratulate the country on the final settlement of the questions resulting from the late civil war upon the principles of local self-government so long supported by the Democratic Party, and restore confidence in the capacity of the people to govern themselves, and their belief in the supremacy of the civil over the military power, the liberty of individual action, uncontrolled by the usurpation of the separation of Church and State, the support of free common schools, and the duty of all to yield to the lawfully expressed will of the majority: and we declare

First—That reform must be made in national, State, county, and municipal government by a reduction of taxes and expenditures; the dismissal of unnecessary and incompetent officers and employes from the public service, and the strict enforcement of official responsibility; and that the provisions of the State Constitution limiting the indebtedness and the rate of taxation shall be strictly observed and enforced.

Second—That a tariff for revenue only should be adopted, and, if discrimination is made, it should be in favor of the necessaries of life; and, in order to relieve the mass of the people, who are taxed too much, a graduated tax on incomes over a reasonable sum for support ought to be adopted and placed upon the surplus profits of the wealthy, who escape their just proportion of taxation.

Third—That United States bonds and Treasury notes being subjected to taxation the same as other property.

Fourth—All contracts ought to be performed in good faith according to the terms thereof, and the obligations of the Government discharged

APRIL 1878

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 11.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$1,000	R. W. & O. 2d g.	87½	300	North Western	48¼
2,000	R. C. & A. 1st	88½	300	do.	48¼
1,000	St. Paul 1st	87½	100	do.	48¼
2	Hanover Bank	300	50	do.	48¼
100	Del. & Hud.	54½	1100	do.	48¼
32	do.	54½	200	do.	48¼
100	do.	54½	200	do.	48¼
200	do.	54½	100	do.	48¼
200	Western Union	91½	300	do.	48¼
100	do.	91½	200	do.	48¼
100	do.	91¾	100	do.	48¾
100	do.	91¾	100	do.	48¾
100	do.	91¾	100	do.	49
700	do.	91¾	100	do.	49
300	do.	91¾	100	do.	49¼
300	do.	91¾	100	do.	49¼
100	do.	91¾	100	do.	49¼
100	do.	91¾	100	do.	49¼
100	N. Y. C. & H.	156½	100	do.	49¼
500	Pacific Mail	18	500	do.	49¼
100	do.	18½	300	do.	49¼
100	do.	18½	200	do.	49¼
100	do.	18¾	300	St. Paul	45½
100	do.	18¾	300	do.	45¾
200	do.	18¾	300	Wabash	9½
200	do.	18¾	200	do.	9½
100	do.	18¾	200	do.	9¾
100	do.	18¾	200	do.	9¾
100	do.	18¾	200	do.	9¾
100	do.	18¾	10	P., F. W. & C. pf.	90
200	do.	18¾	200	Ohio & Miss.	30½
500	do.	18¾	200	Ohio & M.	30½
200	do.	18¾	200	do.	30½
200	do.	18¾	200	do.	30½
100	do.	18¾	200	do.	30½
100	do.	18¾	200	do.	30½
100

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the real estate sales yesterday, Thursday, April 11:

By R. H. Mather & Son, at ex Executor's sale, to close the estate of Robert L. Maitland, deceased, disposed of the two four-story and attic brick buildings, with lots each 20.6 by 78.9, Nos. 5 and 7 South William-st., running through to Stone-st., s. s. of Mill-lane, each lot 20.6x78.2 ..... $50,000

2 five-story brick stores, with lot, No. 276 Greenwich-st., s. w. corner of Warren-st, lot 26.9x 40,000

By Scott & Myers.

1 four-story and basement brick house, with lot, No. 147 East Broadway, e. s., 201.9 ft. n. of Rutgers-st., lot 25x75 ..... $10,625

By A. H. Nicolay & Co.

1 three-story brick tenement-house and store, with plot of land, No. 811 Hudson-st., n. w. corner of 12th-st., lot 22.3x75.5x2.3x20. ..... $9,625

By C. J. Lyon.

1 plot of land, Avenue A, w. s., 75 ft. n. of 1st-pl., running through to Berrian-av., 24th Ward, 115x196.6x113x200 ..... $4,300

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, April 10.

Bowery, s. s., 25 ft. n. of 5th-st., 24x100; David McMullen and wife to J. McBride $732
67th-st., n. s., 498 ft. w. of 3d-av., 16.5x100.8; Samuel Hallock to Mary Hallock ..... nom.
Avenue C, s. w. corner of 12th-st., 77.6x83; David McMullen and wife to John McBride 1,061
Horatio-av., e. s., 134.4 ft. n. of Greenwich-av., 16.8x87.6; J. Gerry and husband to New-York Caledonian Club 6,000
Forty-ist., No. 125; Henry Carlough and wife to F. Kircher 9,000
3d-av., w. s., 75 ft. n. of 120th-st., 50x100; D. C. Carleton and wife to E. B. Philbrook 26,000
75th-st., s. s., 240 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x102.2; H. B. Bauer to O. Schulze ..... nom.
90th-st., s. s., 375 ft. e. of 5th-av., 20x100.5; R. B. Lynd to L. M. Freeman 33,000
8th-av., e. s., 45.6 ft. n. of Waverley-place, 22.9x 99; P. Wilder, Executor, to A. Rich 14,100
Rivington-st., n. s., 18.9 ft. e. of Sheriff-st., 18.9 x 60; D. Corsen to G. W. Parsons 6,250
Washington-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 12th-st., 50x 130, lot No. 113, map Central Morrisania, 24th Ward; A. Hinschberger to M. Hinschberger ..... nom.
Same property; M. Hinschberger and wife to Josepha Hinschberger ..... nom.
Rivington-st., s. s., 18.9 ft. e. of Sheriff-st., 18.9 x60; George W. Parsons to F. Gallagher 5,000
1st-av., s. w. corner 31st-st., irregular; Mary Burdell and husband to S. Evans 16,500
East Broadway, No. 260; C. F. Abbott and husband to A. Doyle 8,000
142d-st., s. s., 451.6 ft. e. of Alexander-av., 25x 100, 23d Ward; Anna Tracy and husband to Caroline A. Brewster ..... nom.
76th-st., s. s., 73 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Jefferson M. Levy, Referee, to J. F. S. Churchman ..... nom.
Delancey-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Cannon-st., 25x100; H. Donnelly, Sheriff, to J. Macklin 14,600
135th-st., n. s., 245 ft. e. of 1st-av., 35x85.4; G. L. Ingraham, Referee, to M. J. Munson, Executor 500
138th-st., n. s., 315 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100.11; same to same 2,600
140th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Avenue A, 16.8x 100.11; also, 120th-st., s. s., 141.8 ft. w. of Avenue A, 16.8x100.11; M. A. Tyng, Referee, to L. Bradley, Executor 5,000

LEASES RECORDED.

120th-st., n. s. Harlem River, 2 years, H. Collins and others to W. F. Foster $3,500
Broadway, No. 927, 5 years; A. Gibson to John J. Mitchell 4,500
60th-st., East, No. 142, 3 years; M. Hold to A. Wimpfheimer 1,300
23d-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 4th-av., 17 years; H. Gardiner to W. C. Carpenter 1,800

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Behrmann, Hermann, to John Bohlken; s. s. a. 70th-st., w. of 3d-av., 3 months $6,000
Boone, Thomas, and Fred Bonney; n. s. 130th-st., w. of 6th-av., 3 years 5,000
Carpenter, William C., to H. Gardiner, s. s. 23d-st., w. of 4th-av., 3 years 1,351
Clyde, Julia, and husband, to Charles E. Loper, s. s. 77th-st., e. of Madison-av., 3 years 1,500
Ehrig, Catharina, and husband, to F. Fleischer, No. 1224 West Broadway, 2 years 900
Freeman, Louisa M., and husband, to Mutual Life Insurance Company, s. s. 56th-st., e. of 3d-av., 1 year 16,000
Grinnell, John, and wife, to Aryeh Widow and Orphans Association, e. w. corner of Attorney and Monroe-sts., 3 years 6,000
Hard, Julia, and husband, to C. Rose, n. s. corner of Spring-st. and Lexington-av., 33d Ward, 5 years 4,000
Keating, Maurice, and husband, to George A. Briggs, Fordham av., 24th Ward, 3 years 2,000
Kisenberg, Herman, and wife, to F. W. Quick, Executor, s. s. of 61st., w. of 3d-av., 3 years 4,750
Same to same, s. s. of 61st-st., w. of 3d-av., 3 years 4,750
McGowan, Esther M. to Mary McVeis, n. s. of 31st-st., e. of 3d-av., 1 year 1,000
Powers, James, and wife, to John Markham, No. 426 West 31st-st., 3 years 1,300
Roworth, William, and others, to Charles E. Strong, Trustee, No. 354 Fourth-av., 5 years 12,000
Ryan, Michael, and wife, to John Schmidt, s. s. of 49th-st., w. of 11th-av., 5 years 6,000
Schlesing, A., and wife, to W. R. Rose; s. s. of Houston-st., w. of 1st-av., 5 years 3,500
Simon, Mina, and others, to F. H. Delano, Trustee; No. 862, Bleecker-st., 1 year 8,500
York, Frederick, and wife, to C. Smith, s. s. of 33d-st., between 9th and 10th avs., 2 years 6,000
Wallace, Jane A., to H. Harrison; s. s. of Madison-st., 5 years 3,400

ASSIGNMENT OF MORTGAGES.

Broadway Savings Institution to H. P. Brown $7,000
A. E. D. e Berthois to M. Babour 8,000
James Duffy to R. McCaly 1,000
H. Parr to F. Rhinelander 2,000
I. N.-Ireland, Trustee, to James Mulry 24,000
G. Krehbiel to M. Connelly 4,250
Robert Hone to S. J. Hone 7,000
J. Satchell to James Mulry 30,000
Union Dime Savings Institution to Carolina C. Bishop 2,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, FURNISHED—Three-story brown-stone-front, No. 317 West 51st-st., handsomely furnished, and in the best order; to be seen anytime; would entertain sale or exchange for a home on the Hudson, south of Peekskill, not less than four acres. RANDELL, owner, Nos. 554 and 556 8th-av.

AN ELEGANT, FULL-SIZE HOUSE, ON A prominent corner, 25x100.5, to let, before or after the 1st of May by owner for his own use. For sale at a very low figure. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

FIFTY-FIFTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Finely-finished, 22-foot dwelling at a great bargain. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine or 33 East 17th st.

FOR SALE AN EXTRA-SIZED FOUR-STORY and basement brick dwelling-house, No. 46 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., lot about 29 feet wide by half the depth.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FORTY-SEVENTH-ST., JUST EAST OF 5th-av.—Three dwellings, superbly fronted, 3d, to rent very low by V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine, 33 East 17th st. and 661 5th-av.

TO LET—NOTHING CAN BE MORE DESIRABLE than a residence on the Central Park, with the near approach of rapid transit, Nov. 1. For permits to see the premises, No. 9 East 83d-st., apply to E. T. TAILER, No. 75 Worth-st.

AT A LOW RENT—A SECOND FLOOR FRONT, handsomely refurnished, overlooking Central Park. Address, for 3 days, No. 50 East 59th-st., or to

W. A. QUINTARD & CO., No. 17 Pine-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 316 EAST 13TH-ST., $900, and Croton; 11 rooms.

TO LET—House No. 326 East 12th-st., $900, and Croton; 11 rooms.

TO LET—House No. 306 East 12th-st., $1,000, and Croton; 15 rooms.

TO LET—House No. 305 East 20th-st., $1,000, and Croton; 12 rooms.

TO LET—House No. 424 West 23d-st., $1,000, and Croton; 14 rooms.

TO LET—House No. 122 East 10th-st., $1,200, and Croton; 14 rooms.

TO LET—House No. 129 East 10th-st., $1,500, and Croton; 14 rooms.

TO LET—House No. 77 3d-av., $1,300, and Croton; 18 rooms.

For permits and particulars apply to HIRAM MERRITT, No. 59 3d-av.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 231 1ST-AV., $1,100, AND 1 Croton; basement, with store.

TO LET—House No. 333 1st-av., $1,100, and Croton; basement, with store.

TO LET—House No. 335 1st-av., $1,100, and Croton; basement, with store.

TO LET—House No. 319 East 14th-st., $1,200, and Croton; 18 rooms.

For permits and particulars apply to HIRAM MERRITT, No. 59 3d-av.

LENOX, CORNER 5TH-AV. AND 97TH-ST.—Apartments for families at greatly reduced rents; parlor, bedroom, and dressing-room for gentleman at $400 per year.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, AT A MODerate rent, the desirable full-width house No. 67 7th-av., near 14th-st.; has every modern improvement. Apply to owner, on the premises.

TO LET—HARLEM TO LET—FOUR-STORY brown-stone houses; hard-wood finish; all improvements; 123d-st., 6th and 7th avs., at $850.
PORTER & CO., No. 173 East 125th-st.

TO LET—TO A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, a second floor (four rooms, bath, hot and cold water, &c.) on West 20th-st. Inquire of ALEX. V. MURRAY, Bible-house, Astor-place.

UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 206 WEST 10th-st. to let to a small family; rent reasonable. Apply between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., as above. But one other family in the house.

TO LET—DWELLING-HOUSE, NO. 44 WEST 132d-st. ROBERT L. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau-st., Room No. 72.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORGAN WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTRIX'S SALE OF NO. 1 WEST 47TH-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1878, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building), New-York, by order of MARGARETTA H. WARD, Executrix of THOMAS WARD, deceased—

WEST FORTY-SEVENTH-STREET—The lease of the lots, together with the three-story and basement brick dwelling known as Nos. 1, 3, 5, and 7 West 47th-st., 100 feet west of 5th-av.

The house is 100 feet front by 50 feet deep, including the extension, and contains large drawing-room, reception-room, library, dining-room, butler's pantry, and large picture gallery, smoke-room, and bath-rooms on first floor. Fine, large sleeping-rooms, with dressing-rooms attached, on second and third floors, with servants' and closet rooms on fourth floor. Basement contains, besides kitchen, laundry, &c., large billiard-room and bowling alley. All modern conveniences.

Lease of lots from Columbia College, 21 years from Oct. 15, 1860, at an annual ground rent of $1,000 per annum, with two renewals of 21 years each.

☞ Fifty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.

For maps and further particulars apply to R. H. CAMANN, No. 113 Broadway, or to the auctioneers, No. 8 Pine-st., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING, APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET OR LEASE.

The spacious and elegant apartment offices now occupied by the Queens Insurance Company in the Park Bank Building, at Fourteenth-st. May. Inquire in the bank.

TO LET—IN THE CORNER BUILDING NO. 4 Great Jones-st., store and three lofts, 28x140, with steam power; very slight loss by manufacturing and show-room combined. N. WHITMAN, 502 Broadway.

TO LEASE—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES THE vacant lot north side of Canal-st., between Greenwich and Washington sts. ROBERT L. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau-st., Room No. 72.

TO LET—VERY LOW, TO A RESPONSIBLE TENant, three or four lofts of the marble store, No. 27 Great Jones-st., 25x100. Apply to GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 549 Broadway.

TO LET—FIVE-STORY STORE, NO. 357 WASHington-st., near Franklin; very strongly timbered; good cellar, with 10-foot headroom. ROBERT L. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau-st., Room No. 72.

TO LET—STORE ON SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF 24-av. and 33d-st. ROBERT L. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau-st., Room No. 72.

TO LET—FOR ANY LIGHT BUSINESS, THE SECond floor of No. 418 4th-av. ROBERT L. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau-st., Room No. 72.

FURNISHED BANKING OFFICES TO RENT, and safe and fixtures for sale low. Apply on the premises, No. 32 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, HOUSE.—THREE-STORY AND basement brick house, No. 151 Elliot-place, Brooklyn; price, $7,000; former price, $13,000. Apply to H. & J. L. JONES, real estate agents, No. 363 Atlantic-av., Brooklyn, or to the owner, GEO. P. ROWELL, No. 10 Spruce-st., New-York.

TO LET—$750—ELEGANT LARGE BROWNstone house; mirrors; all improvements; first-class neighborhood; bargain. 41 blocks to ferry, Brooklyn. D. ELSTON, No. 28 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED or unincumbered City property, the country seat of the late De Forest Manice, Queens County, Long Island, of 125 acres; 14 miles from New-York and one mile from Queens and Creedmoor stations; comprising a large dwelling-house of Gothic style, large and fully-stocked greenhouses, gardens, pear, peach, and other fruit-houses, carriage-houses and stables, a large ice-house with refrigerating-rooms, a gardener's cottage, choice evergreens and shrubs of full growth, high and choice hedges, fruit trees of the best varieties and full growth, and large flower and kitchen gardens; all the buildings and grounds are fully supplied with water. Some of the house furniture and greenhouse plants will also be sold. Apply to W. D. F. MANICE, Executor, No. 46 Pine-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR RENT CHEAP, on Jamaica, Long Island, formerly occupied by Dr. George C. Kissam, deceased; house nearly new, two story and French roof, with modern improvements; large barn; lot 50x251 feet, with lawn, fruit and shade trees; large vegetable garden; location most desirable in village. Inquire of J. A. DE GRAW, Jamaica, or J. B. ADRIANCE, No. 91 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—For sale or to lease, one of the most desirable points on the Jersey shore; has 1,000 feet water-front, (deep water,) and is suitable for shipping or other commercial purposes. H. L. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., VERY low, terms easy; fine residence; location unsurpassed; $10,000. Address OWNER, Box 465 Morristown, N. J.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

A BIG THING FOR A LITTLE MONEY.—A careful tenant wanted for one of the most desirable country seats, in point of access, health, high mountain scenery, drives, &c., in the vicinity of the City, being the well-known "Drake Mansion," in the beautiful Village of Westfield, on the popular New-Jersey Central Railroad. Time, 50 minutes; 56 daily trains; near depot; mansion over 20 rooms; modern and in good order; never across lawn, garden, &c. A nominal rent will be accepted from a careful and responsible party. Address MANSION, Box No. 107 Times Office.

$25 A MONTH.—TO LET A PRETTY COTtage at Rutherford Park, N. J., 40 minutes from New-York, on the New Jersey Railway; house contains seven rooms, and commodious boarded cellar; seven minutes' walk from depot; plank walk all the way; located on corner of Park, which will be improved in the future if desired, on the easiest possible terms. Address E. C. T., Post Office Box No. 466, New-York.

TO LET—NEAR FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND, A gentleman's furnished residence and outbuildings, with 10 to 15 acres of land, until Oct. 15 or for the year; high ground; beautiful view of the bay and Sound; fine garden with large variety of fruit; fowls, refrigerator required; also, for sale, 30 acres, in plots to suit purchasers, near Flushing Bay. Address CHARLES SIMONSON, Newtown, Long Island.

FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.—TO RENT FOR the season, completely furnished, the old Leavitt homestead, only four blocks from the depot; large, roomy house; all the conveniences; water, billiard-room, greenhouse, stables, large beenery, fine fruit; will leave a few things, pictures, &c., if desired. Apply to LEAVITT & WOLCOTT, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET AT RICHMOND HILL—TWO VERY neat and commodious dwellings; 12 rooms and all modern conveniences; rent, $25 per month. Apply on Hunter's Point or Flatbush stations; communication, 20c. Apply to D. B. FOWLER, Richmond Hill, or GEO. SIDGOOD, office of Man & Parsons, No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET AT TENAFLY, N. J.—HALF HOUR from Jersey City, No. 1, Northern R. R. of N. J.—two-story frame house; good water, fine garden, fruit, &c.; very convenient to depot; trains frequent. Apply to JAMES BUTLER, Tenafly, or WM. LAIMBERS, No. 19 Madison-av., City.

TO LET—AT MADISON, N. J., A FURNISHED house, containing nine rooms, within three minutes' walk of the station, with lawn, garden, stable, and icehouse. Apply to

No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—A HOUSE IN BLOOMFIELD, OF 13 rooms; all improvements; another in Arlington, seven rooms. Inquire at No. 224 Canal-st., New-York, S. W. CLASON, M. D., at Arlington, N. J., or

F. & W. BISHOP.

A LARGE STONE VILLA FULLY FURNISHED on Davenport's Neck, New Rochelle, to rent for one or two years, or the season. Apply to

W. W. EVANS, No. 49 Pine-st.

TO LET—HOUSE, EIGHT ROOMS, FRONT NEW-York Bay, Bayonne; no reasonable offer refused. Inquire of Mrs. ELSWORTH, Bayonne, or People's Insurance Company, No. 128 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FURNISHED—AT Rye, N. Y., 50 minutes from City; five minutes from station; fine lawn, garden fruit, stables, &c. Address Box No. 38, Rye, N. Y.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—ASTORIA, CONVENIENT TO STEAMboat and cars; house, 8 rooms, rent $250; 9 rooms, $300 and $350; 10 rooms, $360 and $450; 11 rooms, $410. Apply to J. F. WRIGHT, Astoria, Long Island.

NEWPORT, R. I.

Fine house on Catherine-st.; rooms or entire cottage. Apply at No. 434 5th-av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

A WATER FRONT WANTED TO PURCHASE or lease in this vicinity, of from 400 to 800 feet front; deep water. Address E., Box No. 3,107 Times Office.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE.—PIERS 44 AND 39 N. R.
FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks):
Holland, Th...April 18, 10 A. M. | Wed...May 1, 8 P. M.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN:
Helvetia...April 13, 1 P. M. | Egypt...April 20, 1:30 A. M.
Cabin, $50 to $70. Steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Chesapeake's office, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
between New-York and Havre.
Compagnie's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morion-st.
PERIERE, DARRAS.....Wednesday, April 17, 5 P. M.
VILLE DE PARIS, DUMAS.....Wednesday, May 1, 4:30 P. M.
SAINT LAURENT, LAGESSE.....Wed., May 8, 10 A. M.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEGIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.
For freight and passage at Philadelphia apply to
ALONZO SHOWERS, No. 2 Chesnut-st.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43, or nothing to the north of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ALGERIA, WED., April 17 | SCOTHIA, WED., May 1
*RUSSIA...WED., April 24 | ABYSSINIA, WED., May 8
Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Route recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

ADRIATIC, Capt. JENKINS, Thursday, April 18, 6 A. M.
BRITANNIC, Capt. PERRY.....Saturday, April 27, 2 P. M.
REPUBLIC, Capt. PERRY.....Thursday, May 2, 4 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are unsurpassed in accommodations and appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $30.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

E. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, AND THE PARIS EXPOSITION. From Pier 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., as follows:

PRAIRIE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, April 18
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, April 25
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, May 2

First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45. Steerage at lowest rates.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for ANTWERP, SOUTHAMPTON, and HAMBURG.
LESSING...Thur., April 18 | SUEVIA.....Thur., May 2
WIELAND, Thur., April 25 | POMMERANIA, Thur., May 9
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., 2, 3, 4, 5 BOWLING GREEN.
General Agents. General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, April 13, 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, April 20, 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, April 25, noon.
From Pier No. 45 North River.
CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 108 South 4th-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, April 23, at 10 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, April 30, 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, May 7, 9 A. M.
Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Anchoria...April 13, 2 P. M. | Bolivia.....April 27, 2 P. M.
California, April 20, 8 A. M. | Ethiopia.....May 4, 6 A. M.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
Alsatia.....April 24, noon. | Elysia.....May 1, 3 P. M.
Cabins, $65 to $90. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $26.
Company's piers, Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

THE RED STAR LINE FOR ANTWERP.
Carrying the Belgian and United States mail. Sailing semi-monthly alternately from Philadelphia and New-York.
ACTON sails April 8, 9 A. M.
For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Phila., and No. 52 Broadway, N. w-York.
JNO. McDONALD, Agt., No. 8 Battery-place.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA WASHINGTON TERRITORY, AND OREGON.

Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship COLON.....Saturday, April 20
Connecting for Central and South America.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Wednesday, May 1

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand:
Steam-ship SACRAMENTO.....Monday, April 15
For freight and passage apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

SAVANNAH, FLORIDA.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, April 13, Pier 45 North River, 2 P. M.

GEO. YONGE, Agent,
409 Broadway.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. DASHIELL, WEDNESDAY, April 17, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
62 South-st.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R.
No. 315 Broadway.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga.,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 37 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....April 13
SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....WEDNESDAY.....April 17
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded to Florida points. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Or W. P. CLYDE & Co., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE

FOR WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA

Regular bi-monthly sailings from Pier No. 51 North River, as follows:

For Hayti, Colombia, Isthmus of Panama, and South Pacific Ports, (via Aspinwall):
ALPS.....April 13
ALBA.....April 30

For Kingston, (Jam.) and Hayti:
ATLAS.....April 25
ETNA.....May 16

Steamers British-built iron steamers. Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FOREWOOD & Co., General Agents,
No. 56 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
Steamers leave from Pier No. 3 North River.
FOR VERA CRUZ DIRECT, via HAVANA:
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DRAKE.....Tues., April 16, 3 P. M.
City of Washington, Timmerman.....April 16, 10 A. M.
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, VAN BRUNT.....April 23, 3 P. M.

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW ORLEANS.
Via Havana, Progreso, and Campeachy, Tuesdays.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DRAKE, Tuesday, April 16.
CITY OF MERIDA, MEYROLDS, Tuesday, April 23.
Steamers will leave HAVANA DIRECT April 24 and May 15, for Vera Cruz via Matamoros, Tuxpan, and Tampico, making close connection with steamers for New-York and all the Southern ports.
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

Those first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 2 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....SAT., April 20
Steam-ship COLUMBIA.....WEDNESDAY, May 1
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LUDLUM & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
Sailing THURSDAYS from Pier 17 E. R., at 3 P. M.
NIAGARA, (new,) 3,265 tons, Cortis, Thursday, April 18
MATANZAS, 1,500 tons, Hallock, Thursday, April 25
REDUCED RATES of passage for
VERA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS
By through tickets via English and French R. R. Lines from Havana. JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

FOR VERA CRUZ, 5TH.

For first-class passage by S. S. NIAGARA sailing THURSDAY, 18TH INST. for HAVANA, connecting with S. S. MATANZAS for Vera Cruz.
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travellers passing by S. S. Line. Passport Agent, No. 91 Prince-st., Up Stairs.

SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's pier foot of 1st-st., Hoboken.
HERMANN, Sat., April 13 | ODER.....Sat., April 27
HOSEL, Sat., April 20 | DONAU.....Sat., May 4
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE OR BREMEN:
From cabin.....$100 gold
From intermediate.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency
Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after Nov. 18, 1877.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 9:30 P. M. daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:10 A. M., 1, 6:35, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 8:30 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, d, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 3:35, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday: 2:30, 3:35, 7, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:30 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 5 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. J. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

—Commencing Dec. 31, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, drawing-room cars to Rochester.
9:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express to Utica, Whitehall, and Rutland.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping car for Montreal, via Rutland, Burlington, and St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Geneva and Corning, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga and Plattsburg.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detr it, and Chicago; also, to Watertown, excepting Saturday night.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy.
WAY TRAINS AS PER LOCAL TIME-TABLES.
Tickets for sale at No. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Parkplace, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
C. E. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Arrangement of Through Trains. From Chambers-street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)
9 A. M. daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room cars to Buffalo.
6 P. M., daily. Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8:15 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and Northwest. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping coaches to Buffalo.
7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.
7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third-street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 8:45 and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3:30, 9, 10 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15

RESUMPTION A CERTAINTY.

SECRETARY SHERMAN SURE OF IT.

THE SYNDICATE TAKE $50,000,000 FOUR AND A HALF PER CENTS OUTRIGHT ABOVE THE MARKET PRICE AND PLEDGE PAYMENT IN GOOD COIN—DETAILS OF THE NEGOTIATIONS—INTERVIEWS WITH THE SECRETARY AND WITH LEADING MEMBERS OF THE SYNDICATE.

Secretary Sherman rode down to the Sub-Treasury yesterday forenoon, and after remaining with Assistant Treasurer Hillhouse about half an hour, proceeded to the Custom-house, where he chatted with Collector Arthur for 20 minutes on various subjects, the chief one being in relation to the proposed sale of the old Post Office property to the Chamber of Commerce. He asked the Collector's opinion as to the value of the property, and in regard to several matters of Custom-house routine. His visit was purely informal, and was merely intended to pass the time until the hour for meeting the old syndicate. At noon he returned to the Sub-Treasury, and for the next two hours was closeted with Messrs. Baker and Fahnestock, representing the First National Bank; Mr. Lucke, representing August Belmont & Co., and through them the Rothschilds, of London; Mr. George Bliss, of Morton, Bliss & Co.; Mr. Joseph Seligman, of J. & W. Seligman, of this City, and Seligman Brothers, of London, and Mr. Fabbri, representing Drexel, Morgan & Co. and J. S. Morgan & Co., of London. About 1 o'clock an agreement was reached, and shortly afterward a manifold slip containing the following information was posted on the bulletin-board of the Sub-Treasury:

"The Secretary of the Treasury and the members of the last syndicate have entered into an agreement for the sale, for resumption purposes, of $50,000,000 United States 4½ per centum 15-year bonds at par and accrued interest and 1½ per centum premium in gold coin, $10,000,000 to be subscribed immediately, and $5,000,000 per month during the balance of the year. The sale of 4 per centum bonds will be continued by the Treasury Department as heretofore, upon the terms and conditions of the last circular, and the proceeds will be applied to the redemption of 6 per centum 5-20 bonds."

The conference continued in session another hour, talking over details. The Secretary went to the United States Court buildings, where he remained two hours. Thence he went to his hotel. He has changed his mind about returning to Washington at once, and will remain in the City until to-morrow.

The story of the negotiations preceding the agreement of yesterday has been substantially told in THE TIMES so far as they have progressed from day to day. There are a few details, however, that are now officially made public for the first time, that will be of interest. Mr. Sherman was, as has already been said, convinced that the Resumption act might be practically carried out on Jan. 1, 1879, if, in addition to the gold already in the Treasury vaults, (amounting to $140,000,000,) and such as he could probably accumulate in the interval, he could get a guarantee from the bankers of an additional large sum, ranging from $50,000,000 upward. There are many financiers of judgment and experience who believe that the step he has taken was unnecessary. They held that $140,000,000 would be more than sufficient to take up all the greenbacks that would be offered for redemption once resumption was declared. They argued that, with greenbacks the equal of gold, the people would much prefer greenbacks, and that even if gold were at a small premium very little of the enormous quantity of greenbacks distributed through the pockets of the populace, and needed by them to purchase food and clothing and pay debts, would be carried to the Sub-Treasuries for exchange. They pointed to the fact that Secretary Bristow resumed specie payments in silver under much greater disadvantages, and to the other fact that there still remains out over $18,000,000 of fractional currency, whose convenience in making change by mail and for other purposes has caused the people to withhold it from redemption. It is understood that the Secretary was somewhat timid as to his ability to create the necessary confidence with but $140,000,000 of gold on hand, and to make assurance doubly sure he hit upon the plan just consummated. When he came to this City he was naturally anxious to make the best terms possible. He first made a trial of the private bankers, and subsequently on the same day of the national banks. He pointed out that resumption would be a particularly good thing for them, and wound up by submitting a proposition that they should take $100,000,000 or as much more as they wished of his lowest interest bonds (4 per cents) at par in gold, in such installments as they might choose, giving him a guarantee that the gold would be at his call on Jan. 1 next. While the bankers were willing to assist his project in every possible way, they did not care to take such a risk as he sought to impose upon them. The 4 per cent. bonds were, they said, too slow of sale to be relied upon, and there was no certainty of being able to have such an amount of gold available on the date specified. A thousand things might happen to cause a drain, and in such an event they would be at serious loss. All sorts of suggestions and compromises were offered and rejected on both sides. The bankers held firmly to a rate which would leave them a sufficient margin of escape from possible damage, but this the Secretary would not grant. They then declined to give the guarantee asked for. They were willing to take the bonds and do their best with them on condition that they might have the privilege of returning such as they would not be able to dispose of; but, as there was no advantage in this, the Secretary applied to the members of the old 4 per cent. syndicate. These gentlemen, after discussion and consideration, offered to take $50,000,000 4½ per cents., coupons, at par in gold, with ½ per cent. off as commission, and give the guarantee asked for. They would not touch the 4 per cents on any such terms. Secretary Sherman wanted 103 and accrued interest, which is several per cent. above the market price. The agreement of yesterday was a compromise. On one side it was claimed that the probable appreciation of the bonds should be considered. On the other, the risk of not finding purchasers at favorable rates, the loss of profits on exchange, the rate of which would have to be kept down, and the difficulty generally of making such a sum of gold available, were rehearsed. Making allowance for the accrued interest, the price which the Treasury got for the bonds was 102 3-100. Making the same allowance, yesterday's market price for 4½s, in gold, was 102. The sale is regarded on the street as an excellent one for the Treasury, and it is believed that the effect of the willingness of responsible bankers to buy such an amount of bonds will be to favorably affect the public credit both at home and abroad. As to the possibility of resumption at the appointed time, the general opinion among financial men is that yesterday's bargain has made it reasonably certain of accomplishment.

WHAT SECRETARY SHERMAN SAYS.

Secretary Sherman was found last evening in his room at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel busy with his clerk over a pile of letters. He was apparently in his best humor, and no longer desired to postpone conversation on the subject of his mission to this City. A reporter of THE TIMES having expressed a wish to know something about the reception the Secretary had met with from the bankers and the members of the syndicate, Mr. Sherman readily replied: "Yes; I'll tell you now, with pleasure, since the business is all settled." He then went on to say that the results of his conferences were concisely stated in the announcement made by Assistant Treasurer Hillhouse yesterday afternoon. He came here with the desire of placing $50,000,000 of Government bonds on the market, and as the agent of the Government he preferred to sell bonds bearing 4 per cent. interest. He found the bank Presidents with whom he conferred disposed to co-operate with him, but not ready to make him as good an offer as he expected to get. They would take the bonds at par, while he was anxious to sell them at 103. The bankers could not clearly see their way to an acceptance of this offer, and they were further not prepared to make an outright purchase, or to bind themselves with an obligation to pay out so much coin that their business with customers would be trammeled or interfered with. The Secretary then turned to the bankers in the syndicate, and appointed a meeting with them. As the members of it had already understood the purpose for which the meeting was called, all parties were prepared to do business when they met. The Secretary stated his business with them. He wished to sell $50,000,000 of bonds, and he would like to have them take 4 per cents, and pay him 103 gold for them. To this the members of the syndicate replied that they would take 4½ per cent. bonds, but they could not pay so much for them, and that they would like to take them at par. As it was apparent that concession would have to be made on both sides, Secretary Sherman requested another offer from the bankers in the syndicate. They then offered to buy the bonds at 101½ and accrued interest, which made the actual price 102 09. As this was found to be the best that could be done, the offer was accepted. It was then agreed that the time for taking the bonds and paying for gold for them in the Government should be nine months. Ten millions were to be taken immediately, and $5,000,000 in every succeeding month until the entire $50,000,000 were taken. Although this arrangement was made, Secretary Sherman considers the bonds actually sold to-day, and the situation about payment is only one for the convenience of the bankers, who could not pay for the bonds at once. He had no doubt the syndicate were satisfied that the bonds would be a good investment for them or they would not have taken them. As it was, they were desirous of taking $100,000,000 instead of $50,000,000, but the Secretary was satisfied that for his purpose the $50,000,000 would answer. At present there is in the Treasury $138,000,000 of gold, $73,000,000 of which is available for resumption purposes, and $65,000,000 is held in reserve. The Secretary believes that with $50,000,000 more—$120,000,000 net, or $190,000,000 gross—he will be able to resume specie payments. The Secretary then referred to some of the criticisms that had been made upon him for his course in regard to the Silver bill, and expressed regret that newspapers that were ready to find fault with him were not willing, when the best possible thing was done, to concede that something had at least been attempted in the right direction. "It don't make me mad, you know," said the Secretary, "but I would like to have something better suggested, rather than hear a continual scolding about what is objected to, when a better plan than that in practice is not offered as a substitute." Secretary Sherman expressed himself as perfectly confident of the success of the effort to accomplish resumption on Jan. 1, 1879. He alluded to the fact that gold is at a premium of but five-eighths, and that it had declined steadily in the face of all the predictions of men who promised an exactly opposite tendency as the result of the passage of the Silver bill. "We are going to resume," said he, "and if you have any greenbacks on Jan. 1, 1879, for which you want specie, you may have it by presenting the greenbacks to the Treasury for exchange. He added that his business in this City in connection with the plan of resumption was ended, the contract having been signed by all the parties, and that a little time was all that was required to prove its practicability.

BANKERS' VIEWS ON THE SUBJECT.

A TIMES reporter called on Mr. Joseph Seligman yesterday afternoon and asked him about the agreement. Mr. Seligman said that the slip issued from the Sub-Treasury and printed above contained the gist of the whole matter. In answer to further questions, Mr. Seligman substantiated the points above detailed as to the character and progress of the preliminary negotiations. He claimed that the price was a very close one, and that exchange would have to be kept down during the next nine months to prevent the gold now in the country from leaving it, and to make a sufficient sum available when called for. This he thought could be accomplished, but not without sacrifices, and he looked to a probable appreciation in the price of the bonds for his compensation. He said that the syndicate should have had a lower rate, but they were willing to strain a point to help the Secretary in a matter for the general good. Mr. August Belmont said the Sub-Treasury slip contained all he cared to say on the subject.

Mr. H. C. Fahnestock, who, with Mr. G. F. Baker, represented the First National Bank in the conference, said the less official statement issued by Assistant Treasurer Hillhouse really set forth all the results of the conference between Secretary Sherman and the syndicate. There was very little discussion, and the subject looked over in all its bearings for some days there was really not much occasion for talk. The object of the mission of Secretary Sherman had doubtless been satisfactorily accomplished. He came to New-York with definite ideas in his mind, and he had secured the co-operation of the syndicate. The Secretary's idea, Mr. Fahnestock understands, is to resume specie payments as soon as he can increase the amount of the gold in the Treasury from $140,000,000—which it now holds—to $190,000,000. When he reached this City on his mission he visited the bankers and held separate conversations and joint conferences with them. He found them very willing to advance theories and to give advice, but not ready to make any definite offers. When he met the syndicate yesterday he proposed that they should buy $50,000,000 of 4 or 4½ per cent. bonds to assist him in his purpose, and he wanted them to pay 103, gold. This proposition was not adopted, as the syndicate were unwilling to pay so high a price, while they were willing to support Secretary Sherman in his plan if there was the smallest chance of holding their own. It was considered unwise for them to take the whole amount at one time, and, after further consideration, a compromise was reached, and the syndicate decided to take $50,000,000 of the 4½ per cent. bonds at 102, the first $10,000,000 to be taken at once, and the remainder in monthly installments of $5,000,000. This precaution of stipulating that the small payments should be made was adopted to avoid any sudden or large withdrawal of specie from the market. Mr. Fahnestock looked upon the arrangement as a good one, and believed that there would be no difficulty about selling $50,000,000 of bonds within the year. Last year $40,000,000 of 6 and 7 per cent. bonds were easily sold, and he saw no reason why, with a rising market for United States securities, which were looked upon now as by far the safest investment for money, the slightly large amount to be placed in the market could not be disposed of. So far as the syndicate is concerned, he believed their part of Secretary Sherman's plan could be carried out.

Mr. E. P. Fabbri, of Drexel, Morgan & Co., said that the whole story was fully and truthfully told in the statement made by Treasurer Hillhouse, and he could say nothing more on the subject.

A MISER'S FUNERAL.

BURIAL OF BARBARA ALLEN—HER EFFECTS TURNED OVER TO THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.

The funeral of Barbara Allen, the miserly old woman, who was found in a dying condition near the Fulton Ferry, in Brooklyn, on Tuesday night, took place yesterday afternoon from the undertaker's shop, where the body had been taken. The remains were removed to Green-Wood for interment. Mrs. Clift, of No. 149 Madison-street, at whose house Mrs. Allen last boarded, turned over the dead woman's effects to Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan, the Public Administrator, yesterday, and they will be removed to his office to be examined to-day. Mrs. Clift looked over such articles as were not locked, and found a bank-book on the Bleecker-Street Savings Bank representing a deposit of $2,014 57. This was also given to the Public Administrator. Mrs. Clift said that now that Mrs. Allen was dead, she could recall many things which ought to have convinced her long ago that the old lady had a considerable sum of money. She was a very intelligent woman, and took more than a passing interest in financial affairs, and the decline in value of Government bonds would always excite her; but, when she was reminded that the fluctuations of securities could be of no interest to her, she would reply, "No; but that she sympathized with the holders of them." Mrs. Clift now believes that some Government bonds will be found among the deceased woman's effects.

Mrs. Hobson, of No. 34 Jefferson-street, told a TIMES reporter yesterday that she had known Mrs. Allen for the granted under the name of Allen, was eccentric, and so reticent about herself and her affairs that while Mrs. Hobson knew that she had a little money, she had never known until her death how much she had, and knew nothing of her past history, beyond the fact that she had once been married, and that her husband was dead. Mrs. Allen had been in the habit of dining on Sundays with the Hobson family with great regularity, and dined there last Sunday, as usual. When she left the family, she told them that they need not expect to see her during the present week, as she was "going to visit friends in Bro-klyn." Mrs. Clift and St. Paul's Episcopal Church appear to have been the only parties who were imposed upon by Mrs. Allen, as other persons with whom she associated knew that she had sufficient property to maintain herself comfortably.

BOLD BURGLARS CAPTURED.

Shortly after 8 o'clock last evening, as Capt. Byrnes, of the Fifteenth Precinct, was standing at the corner of Broadway and Fourth-street with Detective Slevin, of his command, a lad informed him that four suspicious looking men were engaged in removing three large trunks and a valise from the house No. 9 West Third-street, occupied by J. L. Sandford, an actor, and were loading them on a wagon. The Captain and Slevin hastened to the house, but the men and wagon had disappeared when they arrived there. The lad who had followed them then said that while passing he had overheard one of the men say to a companion, "Bayard-street, near Mott," or "Mott-street, near Bayard, he was not sure which. A coupé was procured, and the Captain, with Slevin and Patrolman Gilsey, were driven rapidly down Broadway to Canal-street, and through Canal-street to Mott. As they turned into Mott-street, Slevin, who was on the box, descried a wagon with four men in it at the corner of Bayard-street. The officers left the coupé, and surrounding the wagon captured three of the men, but the fourth jumped to the pavement and escaped. In the wagon were found the three trunks and the valise spoken of by the boy who had given the information to the Police. The prisoners, and the wagon containing the property, were taken to the Mercer-Street Police Station. The men gave their names as John A lan, Louis Perlato, and Daniel Vonile. Allen was recognized as "Scotch Jock," a well-known burglar. The property was found to belong to Mr. J. L. Sandford and Miss Nellie Sandford, and contained their entire theatrical wardrobe, valued at over $2,000. The prisoners had forced open the front door of the house and removed the trunks from the office on the first floor. The horse and wagon used by the thieves will be retained by the Police for the present, and the prisoners will be arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court to-day.

LIFE'S RECORD IN THIS GENERATION.

The ninth anniversary meeting of the New-York Genealogical and Biographical Society was held last evening in the chapel of the Collegiate Dutch Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street. Mr. Henry T. Drowne presided, and introduced Rev. Dr. Samuel Osgood, who delivered the anniversary address on the theme, "Life and its Record in this Generation." In closing, the speaker urged the society to be true in its special work, referring favorably to the marked increase of interest manifested in family history within the past few years, and to the vast amount of labor expended in the collection and publication of the records of families and genealogical lore.

THE START FOR GERMANY.

BAYARD TAYLOR OFF FOR BERLIN.

THE POLITICAL CARRIES AWAY THE NEW MINISTER, ACCOMPANIED BY MARK TWAIN, AND HIS FAMILY, AND THE WIFE AND CHILDREN OF MR. MURAT HALSTEAD.

The first name on the passenger list of the Holsatia, that sailed yesterday, was "Hon. Bayard Taylor, United States Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary," then followed Mrs. Bayard Taylor and Miss Lilian Taylor, Mrs. Murat Halstead, Miss Jenny Halstead, Master Robert Halstead, Mr. Samuel L. Clemens and family.

Mr. Bayard Taylor, Envoy E. and Minister P., was on board bright and early, being an old-enough traveler to go early and avoid the crowd. Although the rain trickled through the muddy-looking skies in a light drizzle, he carried one of the crimson plush chairs from the upper saloon to the after deck, where, thickly surrounded by his colored servant, "Gawge," his kept a watchful eye upon eight lead-colored trunks that lay upon the wharf. These trunks were not pieces of high art, but they fully made up in bulk and number for anything else they may have lacked. It was painfully evident that the new Minister had made a raid upon his friends' trunks. Some of them were marked "L. T." and others "H. B. W." while all bore the words, in large black letters, "Bayard Taylor, U. S. Legation, Berlin." Two were also marked "Wanted on the Voige." Gawge kept up a constant line of communication between his master and the trunks, perhaps to assure him that they were still safe, or, perhaps again, to show that the opera-glass he carried swung from each shoulder was not too much for his strength. Several cords of steamer chairs, bearing the same ministerial marks, were piled upon the trunks.

The new Minister was smoking another of those large cigars, one eye upon the trunks, with the other watching the wreaths of smoke that puffed to leeward, when a peculiar-looking caravan drove down the pier. It might once have been a coach, but it had been transformed into a sort of pyramid on wheels. As it stopped, and a door opened in its side, a gentleman and two ladies alighted, drawing after them a nurse and a large number of children, whom they carefully counted. The lifting of a few dozen trunks from the top of the pyramid disclosed the Gilsey House coach, shining with silk. It had brought to the steamer Mr. and Mrs. Samuel L. Clemens, a lady friend of Mrs. Clemens, several children, and a nurse. "Mark Twain," the innocent, who was soon to be abroad again, wore a small black silk cap, which, as one of the bystanders said, made him "look like a brakeman." Having checked off his family into the saloon, he came out upon the deck to shake hands with the new Minister.

"Where's Halstead?" said the innocent.

"I don't know," replied the Minister. "I haven't seen him to-day. I left him about 1 o'clock this morning."

"One o'clock!" echoed Mark Twain; "why, you ought to have been in bed by that time."

"I know it," replied the Minister, "and I begged Reid not to keep it up the last night, but he insisted; and they were all so jolly, I couldn't get away. I've had a hard time of it the last two weeks."

"I've had just as hard a time," said Mark; "I've been railroading for two weeks, and taking mixed drinks. I suppose you stick to one thing all the time—straight?"

"Well, I don't know," said Bayard Taylor; "what do you call straight drinks?"

"Coffee," said Mark, "or whisky, if you drink it all the time."

A heavy increase in the shower here rudely broke up what promised to be an important State communication.

Mr. Samuel L. Clemens, while in one of the fits of sober earnest that strike him occasionally, said that he was going to Germany, partly for the health of his family, and partly to give him an opportunity to write, which he finds he cannot do well at home.

"I am going to the most out-of-the-way place in Germany I can find," said he; "fifty miles away from any railroad, where I can sleep more than half the time. We have not rented our house in Hartford, so, if we get tired soon, there is nothing to prevent us from coming back at any time; but, if we like it, we may stay for two or three years."

On being asked whether he had more "Innocents Abroad" in mind, he replied:

"I am going to do some writing. I have been contemplating it for a long time, and now I'm in for it. But it will not be any more "Innocents Abroad." That is done up and done for."

"You'd better travel this time as the Sage of Hartford," suggested Minister Taylor.

"I will," said Mark, "or the Thyme, or any other herb."

Mark Twain was accompanied to the steamer by the historical character "Dan," with whom every reader of the *Innocents Abroad* is well acquainted. "Dan" is Mr. Daniel Slote, a wholesale stationer, of William-street, and the manufacturer of the "Mark Twain Scrap-books." Dan engaged Mark's state-rooms several weeks ago, anonymously, and, as he confessed, was warned by Sam that he must be careful what he said to those newspaper fellows.

Dan insisted upon saying that Sam is one of the best fellows in the world, and the funniest; and the latter statement was so evidently true, that it carried the other through without question.

"I want to know him from top to bottom," said Dan. "When we were out on the Quaker City expedition, he was the hardest-working man I ever saw. Why, out in Egypt, the flies were so thick you couldn't breath without swallowing a thousand, that man used to sit up and write, write, half the night. I used to have to get my clothes off in a second, and hustle into bed before any of the flies had a chance to get between the sheets, and as I was vainly trying to get to sleep, I'd say to Clemens, 'Sam, how the deuce can you stand it to write out there among the flies?' 'Oh, I'm all right,' Sam would say; 'They've got a railroad track eaten out around both ankles, and they keep in that pretty well, so I don't bother with them.'"

Mr. Taylor went below an hour before the sailing time to avoid the rain that at 1 o'clock came down in torrents. Mark Twain, however, having soothed the youngest baby into a quiet state, went down to the pier to have a last chat with Dan, who, by the way, is the image of his picture in the *Innocents Abroad*. They were once surrounded by an army of press representatives, one of whom went so far as to ask Twain, "Are you going to Europe?" a thing that in the most matter-of-fact newspaper might safely have been taken for granted under the circumstances. Somebody spoke of the quantities of flowers the passengers had taken into the saloon.

"Yes," said Mark, "it's all nonsense; they run it into the ground. I was talking with some of my relations about it the other day, and told them what I thought about it, particularly at funerals. They said they had intended to give me a good send-off when I died; but if I didn't like flowers they wouldn't send any. I told them that was all right, I'd rather have ice anyhow."

Our new Minister appeared upon deck again. He walked to the stern and looked anxiously up the street. There was nobody in sight but an old lady selling beaded pin-cushions, and a pea-nut-man. It was not either of these that the new Minister wished to see. He kept up his anxious look while Mark Twain, still standing upon the wharf, told how all the ocean steamers feed their passengers well, except one line that he named, which he said still gives its passengers the same fare it did 30 years ago, invariably giving them boiled rice and stewed prunes every Thursday for the benefit of their health.

The steamer had been waiting for the mail wagon; and at last the wagon drove up. The ship would sail in a quarter of an hour. The Minister kept up his anxious look over the stern-post. At last a coupé, drawn by a lame horse, came in sight. The Minister knew the limp of that lame horse, and a look of joy overspread his face. He rushed to the gang-plank. The lame horse pranced furiously up on three legs. A gentleman alighted. He sprang up the gangway. He grasped the new Minister.

"By Jove," panted Whitelaw Reid, "I was afraid I'd be too late."

"Well don't break my umbrella," said Minister Taylor, "there's time enough for a last embrace."

"There is, my noble friend, there is," responded the alleged editor. "But the morning weighs damper. Let us within, and get a ——." The voice was lost in the stairway. The last word was probably "blanket," for when they reappeared one of the Holsatia's gold-laced Captains was on the gang-plank, driving everybody ashore who was not going to cross the ocean.

"Come, young feller," said he to the editor, in singularly pure German, "you'd better be a gettin' off'n here."

"Sir," retorted the latter, "do you know who I—"

"No," said the officer, still in German, "but you've got to skip, I don't care a (some German word) who you are."

"We must part," said the editor, suddenly, to Bayard Taylor.

"That's so," said Mr. Taylor.

"Adieu! Adieu!"

"Good-bye, old boy. Don't be sad, if you were out late. Good-bye." The whistle blew. The steerage passengers began to leak about the eyes. They were off. Good-bye, new Minister at Berlin. Good-bye, Mark Twain.

THE OPENING OF NAVIGATION.

Preparations for the resumption of canal navigation are being rapidly pushed forward. Private advices from Buffalo say that boats are already loading with grain so as to be ready to enter the canal to-morrow, when the water is to be let in. They will be permitted to proceed no further than "inspection," however, until Monday, which is the day set for the formal opening, but they are expected to arrive here in time for April delivery. There are at least 75 empty boats at the other end of the canal. At this end a great many boats which have been in [illegible] are being fitted out, and the [illegible] are hurrying for the trip to Albany. The [illegible] their cargoes here, fearing the pass [illegible] obliged to call or pay for storage. Many [illegible] boats have been fitted during the winter, and it is expected that the accumulation this season will be abundant; there being now barges, 4,500; and 3,000 boats plying on the canal. The new toll rates for the coming season have just been posted. They include the following articles: Wheat, corn, rye, barley, malted beer, boats, live cattle, shorts and feed, oats, corn-meal, cotton, domestic distilled spirits, foreign spirits and wines, dried fruits, furs, and hides, pig and bloom iron, live hogs, hops, lard, and all other pig and bloom metals, salt, wool, flax, hemp, tallow, manufactured tobacco and wool.

TOOK THEIR OWN LIVES.

A WOMAN TAKES ARSENIC AFTER A DOMESTIC QUARREL—A CLERK CUTS HIS THROAT WHILE INSANE—A BROOKLYN MAN POISONS HIMSELF.

Coroner Woltman held an inquest yesterday in the case of Mrs. Augusta Breitenstein, a German woman, 28 years of age, who committed suicide on Wednesday by taking arsenic. The deceased woman was the wife of Lucas Breitenstein, who keeps a lager-beer saloon at No. 810 Grand-street. The couple had been married for six years, and had three children. About a week ago the oldest child, a lad named Fritz, 5 years old, left the house to play in the street without having received permission. When he returned home his father made an effort to chastise the child, but was prevented by Mrs. Breitenstein. A quarrel thereupon ensued between the husband and wife, and Breitenstein spoke very harshly to his wife. The woman became very melancholy in consequence, and on Tuesday she told her cousin, Lina Mayer, that she was tired of living, but no particular attention was paid to this remark, as it was not supposed that the woman would attempt to destroy herself. On Wednesday, during the absence of her husband, who had gone to a neighboring barber-shop, Mrs. Breitenstein received a visit from her brother, Gustave Schlemm, who took breakfast with her. In the presence of her brother the woman went to a closet in the dining-room and emptied a white powder into a glass, which she afterward partially filled with water. She stirred the contents of the glass quickly, and swallowed them in one draught. In a few moments she complained of feeling ill and laid down on the bed, and, when her brother asked her what she had taken and she said it was medicine, Schlemm suggested the calling in of a physician, but his sister objected. Schlemm then went for the husband, and on his arrival Dr. Stutzer was summoned, but the woman was beyond human aid. Before she became unconscious she informed her brother that she had taken poison with the intent, as she was tired of life, and begged him to so inform their parents, and also to look after her children. Dr. Cushman, who made the post-mortem examination, found that death had resulted from arsenic, and a verdict to that effect was rendered.

Frank Hatch, a clerk, aged 63 years, was found in his room on the third floor of No. 306 Hicks-street, Brooklyn, yesterday, with his throat cut from ear to ear. His right hand, which was bound round with a towel, grasped a razor. Deceased had been out of employment for some time, and it is supposed his lack of money and friends made him insane. About a month ago, Hatch lost the situation of bookkeeper to the St. George's Society in New-York, which he had held for a considerable time.

Orlando Briant, of Brooklyn, made a desperate attempt at suicide at Succasunna, near Morristown, N. J., Wednesday evening. He had been stopping at the house of Mr. Dorastus in that village. During Wednesday he took a heavy dose of laudanum, and then, placing a pistol at his head, discharged the weapon. He was still alive last evening, but no hope of his recovery is entertained. Business and family troubles led him to the commission of the act.

INSPECTING THE NORMAL COLLEGE.

PROMINENT OFFICIALS VISIT THE INSTITUTION—INTERESTING EXERCISES IN THE COLLEGE CHAPEL—THE PROPOSED HIGH SCHOOL IN BROOKLYN.

Several prominent educational officials visited the Normal College yesterday forenoon for the purpose of inspecting the facilities afforded by that institution for the acquisition of knowledge. The visitors were Mr. Neil Gilmour, State Superintendent of Public Instruction; Mr. Andrew McMillan, President of the State Association of School Commissioners and Superintendent of the Utica Schools; Messrs. Alexander Forman, W. M. Cole, John Y. Culyer, and Felix Campbell, of the Brooklyn Board of Education, and Mr. Thomas W. Field, City Superintendent of Schools, of Brooklyn. The representatives of the Brooklyn Board of Education are members of the Committees on Teachers and Studies of that body, to whom has been referred the duty of establishing a High School similar to the Normal College. Already a building in the centre of Brooklyn has been engaged, and arrangements are now being made for its formal opening in September next. The object of the committee in visiting the Normal College yesterday was to note the interior arrangements of that institution, with the view of introducing them in Brooklyn. The gentlemen arrived at the college at 9 A. M., and, being met by President Wood, the Board of Education, Commissioner Manierre, Mr. Thomas Hunter, President of the college, Mr. John J. Sinclair, and ex-Commissioner Lawson N. Fuller, were conducted to the platform of the chapel. The students, numbering 1,500, who had previously assembled, proceeded with the usual opening exercises, which included recitations and singing. President Wood then read a portion of the Scriptures, after which brief addresses were delivered by the visitors. At the close of the exercises the visitors were escorted to the calisthenium and thence to the training department, the kindergarten class, and the various lecture-rooms. They were subsequently conducted to some of the neighboring grammar schools.

SECRETARY SHERMAN AT THE POST OFFICE

Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury, visited Postmaster James, yesterday, with a view to making an inspection of the Federal Building and of determining the question as to whether Commissioner John I. Davenport was in occupation of more rooms than are necessary for the transaction of his official business. The meeting between the Secretary and Mr. Davenport was, to all appearance, quite friendly. At the close of the examination all the parties interested met in Judge Blatchford's private room and discussed the general allotment of rooms in the building. Mr. Sherman said he would like to have Postmaster James, as custodian, District Attorney Woodford, and Judge Blatchford consult together and arrange the matter. Judge Blatchford said he had no objection to consulting on the matter, though he did not desire to be considered as an adviser to the Postmaster had fuller knowledge of the building and its accommodations. Mr. Sherman said that Mr. James, as custodian of the building, had a right to make such arrangements as he might deem necessary for the convenience of the service, but that Mr. Davenport was entitled to the use of the rooms he had. Postmaster James, as custodian, District Attorney Woodford, and Judge Blatchford consult together and arrange the matter. Judge Blatchford said he had not finished the examination of the building, and would not be content to leave the matter in the hands of the custodian. It was finally decided that they should consult about the matter as first suggested, and Mr. Sherman said he hoped they would determine the matter early, as he was desirous to know whether it would be necessary for the Government to renew the lease of the internal revenue offices in Cedar-street.

THE GILBERT ELEVATED RAILWAY.

Messrs. William Orton, Edward Mitchell, and John H. Sherwood, the Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court to take testimony and assess the amount of damages to property on South Fifth-avenue taken by the Gilbert Elevated Railway, met at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel last evening. Messrs. Lowery and Stone appeared on behalf of the company, and Mr. Charles Parsons represented Mr. Eno. Mr. James Carr, of No. 167 Broadway, a real-estate broker, testified to the value of the property owned by Mr. Eno on South Fifth-avenue, and as to the value of what is known as plot No. 5, being 18 feet by 75 feet, and 7 feet distant from the easterly side of the avenue. This piece, forming part of the street claimed by Mr. Eno is valued at $6,000. It is in front of the stores Nos. 119, 121, and 123. Similar testimony was given as to the diminution in value to adjoining property by reason of the construction of the line, one-third being the estimated decrease as the line is at present constructed, and 75 per cent. decrease should the company extend their viaduct to within seven feet of the stores and erect a permanent wall. Other witnesses were examined on the same subject, and all of them gave similar testimony.

BONNER'S REHYPOTHECATIONS.

The recent report of ex-Judge Bosworth, as Referee, set forth the details of the rehypothecations of John Bonner & Co. Messrs. Wheeler & Thomas, and two other owners of replevied securities, applied to Chief-Judge Daly, in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, to compel the Assignee of Bonner & Co. to pay to them the balances remaining from the sale of the securities after satisfaction of the loans to the insolvent firm. A long argument was had yesterday in the matter. The Chief-Judge intimated that he would grant the application, provided certain formalities were attended to. The order will probably be signed within a day or two.

SENT TO BOSTON.

Pliny White, who describes himself as a dry-goods merchant, and who was arrested on Wednesday on a requisition from Gov. Rice, of Massachusetts, was yesterday delivered to Detective Pinkham, of Boston, who had obtained a warrant of rendition for the prisoner from Gov. Robinson. The officer started at once with his prisoner by the noon train for Boston. Within 10 minutes after he had left the Central Office with White, a lawyer arrived there with a writ of habeas corpus commanding the production of the prisoner in the Supreme Court to-day, but the lawyer failed to find the detective and the writ was not served. White is charged with some fraudulent transactions involving $18,000.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A prize exhibition contest will take place at Tilden-ring Hall this evening, under the management of Mr. J. S. Vale. Several ladies and gentlemen will compete.

Mr. Joshua Bailly, of Philadelphia, lectured at the Friends' Meeting-house in Gramercy Park last evening, on "The Temperance Crusade and Decay of its Instrumentalities."

A numerously-signed petition was in circulation in the Produce Exchange yesterday asking the President to order a ballot on the question of observing Good Friday as a holiday.

Mr. Belmont's boy mare Beatrice, 7 years old, by Kentucky, out of imported Bernice, by Stockwell, died on Monday last of inflammation of the intestines. She started but twice as a 3-year old, and won three retired.

The schooner Anson Stimson, which arrived from St. Pierre on Wednesday, encountered a terrific north-west gale on the 7th inst., during which she lost her entire deck-load, consisting of 60 hogsheads of molasses.

Messrs. J. G. Nelson & Co. have purchased of Dr. Conover, the brown filly, Lady Selyers, 4 years, by Longfellow, out of Genevra, by Lexington, and is now at Jerome Park under the care of the old colored trainer, Ansel.

A paper was in circulation down town yesterday, and received over 1,000 signatures of merchants, asking Hon. Simon Sterne to name a place and evening when it will be convenient for him to lecture on the subject of "Railway Commissions."

Bishop Corrigan, of Newark, yesterday administered the rite of confirmation to about 1,800 persons, in the Roman Catholic Church of St. James. The Passionist Fathers terminated their mission, which has been in progress at this church for three weeks, at the same time.

The differences between Capt. M. L. Vantine, of Company C, Seventy-first Regiment, and his company have been adjusted. Capt. Vantine has turned over to the company four lots of land in New-Jersey, said to be worth about $400; has sent in his resignation, and further proceedings against him have been dismissed.

At a civil service competition in the Post Office yesterday for promotion to the distributing clerkship, newspaper department, made vacant by the death of Henry Hashagan, James Gray was the successful contestant, making an average of 98.40 out of a possible 100. He distributed 2,856 pieces of mail matter in 260 minutes, making only 42 errors.

The following additional subscriptions have been received to the Seventh Regiment new armory fund: Goddard & Brother, $250; Leggat Brothers, $100; Mrs. Caroline R. Gibon, $100; Harrison Durkee, $100; cash per A. W. Durkee, $100; Tradesmen's Fire Insurance Company, $100. Also, subscribed by two companies doing business in this City, $500 and $300; total, $1,550.

Postmaster James received yesterday through the mail a branching ear of Indian corn, which is regarded as a rare freak of growth. M. D. Marshall, of Clear Creek, Green County, Tenn., sends it, and asks that it be sent to Mr. Barnum or any museum owner, at the same time suggesting compensation in the form of a cheap watch or little clock, as he is now so fat, weighing 350 pounds, as to be almost incapable of work, and is "very scarce of means."

BROOKLYN.

Charles H. Blydenburg, a lunatic, who was sent to the Flatbush Asylum about a week ago, escaped during Wednesday night by lowering himself to the ground with a rope made of strips of a quilt which he had tied together.

Ex-Supervisor John Delany died at his residence, No. 380 Hamilton-avenue, of pneumonia, on Wednesday night. Deceased, who was a well-known Democratic politician, was a native of Ireland, and had been in this country 43 years.

A resolution was offered at a meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday, providing for the payment of $4,500 to Architect Mundell for his plans for the new jail, accompanied by working drawings, the architect to receive 2½ per cent. on the cost of the building. The resolution was referred to the Law Committee.

In the suit of the Newark Fire Insurance Company against Charles W. F. Dare to recover $9264, with interest, paid to defendant on a policy of insurance in 1874, the jury yesterday brought in a verdict for the defendant. The plaintiffs sought to show that Dare had set fire to his toy factory in order to recover the amount of the insurance.

The Police have been notified of the sudden disappearance from his home, corner of Harrison-avenue and Wallabout street, of William Seibert, a well-known resident. Seibert has been very much depressed in spirits for the past few weeks in consequence of his inability to meet some notes which were overdue, and his family fear that he has committed suicide.

The will of Mrs. Mary Ainslie, of the Eastern District, who died April 5, has been offered for probate. The estate, which includes the Grand-Street ferry lease, is valued at $200,000. The property is divided among seven children and grandchildren, and it is provided that all expenses of any litigation arising among the heirs as to the validity of the ferry lease is to be paid out of the share of the estate.

John McCabe, James McDonnell, and Michael O'Brien played cards all of Wednesday night in Harvey's liquor store, on Sands-street, near Jay. O'Brien by yesterday morning had lost $14. He accused the other two of conspiracy to cheat him, and was threatened with violence by McCabe and McDonnell. O'Brien pulled a revolver out of his pocket and fired at the other men, who hastily jumped up from the card-table and escaped through a window. O'Brien was arrested by Sergt. Easton, and yesterday was arraigned before Justice Walsh until Saturday, when he will be examined on a charge of felonious assault preferred by McCabe.

A railroad, to be known as the New-York

The New-York Times.

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APRIL 13 1878

WASHINGTON.

MR. POLK BECOMING AGGRESSIVE.

PLACING THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR ABUSES IN THE DOOR-KEEPER'S OFFICE ON THE SHOULDERS OF DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMEN—MR. POTTER'S EFFORTS TO PUT AN ABLE-BODIED EDITOR ON THE SOLDIER'S LIST—MR. HARRISON REFUSING TO APPOINT A SOLDIER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Ex-Door-keeper Polk seems determined to relieve himself as far as possible from the charge of mismanaging the office from which he was lately discharged, and to place the blame upon those Democratic members for whom he acted, and whom he charges with being responsible for his troubles. He recently published a card in which he said if he was not able to keep the soldiers' roll full, it was the fault of the members to whom those places had been assigned in not furnishing the men. He says Carter Harrison was offered the appointment of a messenger on the soldier's roll, but refused to have a soldier, and that several other Democratic members also refused to take places on that roll. Of the appointment secured by Mr. Potter, of New-York, Polk says: "Clarkson N. Potter drew a soldier in the distribution of the Door-keeper patronage to the State of New-York, and he presented the name of an able-bodied editor from his district, who had none of the appearance of a disabled soldier, and who admitted to me he had never been a soldier. This man remained on the floor about a month, in everybody's way, doing nothing but importuning me to place him on the soldiers' roll, and when that failed, to promise him I would not oppose his being paid by resolution, if Mr. Potter should offer one to compensate him for his loss of time in coming to Washington to hunt a place under the Door-keeper. The resolution was offered by Hiester Clymer to pay this man $159, which he informed me was done at the written request of Mr. Potter. I did oppose the payment of $159 to Mr. E. I. Horton for doing no service whatever, and there and then I made an enemy who refused to speak to me or give me the slightest recognition from that time forward, and this enemy signed the majority report against me without being present at the examination of my case, except for a few minutes on the third and last day of the investigation. This accounts for the milk in Mr. Potter's cocoanut." Some of Mr. Potter's friends took the trouble to deny the above statement of Polk, and to-day the ex-Door-keeper returns to the charge, and defies Potter and Harrison to deny it. In order to refresh Mr. Potter's memory, Polk reminds him that he took his able-bodied editor, Horton, to the office of the Door-keeper, where Horton was sworn in without the approval or presence of Polk, and contrary to law. It is evident that Mr. Polk is possessed of secrets whose divulgence will not be relished by some Democratic members of the House.

THE FIRST OF A TRAIN OF CLAIMS.

PROPOSITION TO PAY WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE FOR PROPERTY DESTROYED IN THE WAR—CONGRESSMAN LORING'S MAIDEN SPEECH—MR. REED, OF MAINE, PRESENTS THE SCOPE OF THE MEASURE—300 KINDRED BILLS BEHIND IT—CHARACTERISTIC SPEECH OF MR. TOWNSEND, OF NEW-YORK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—A lively and interesting debate occurred to-day in the House over the bill to appropriate $65,000 to William and Mary College of Virginia, for the destruction of the college buildings during the rebellion. Mr. Goode, of Virginia, opened the debate in an able speech of one hour's duration, and was followed by Dr. Loring, of Massachusetts. This was Dr. Loring's maiden effort in the House, and it has placed him in the front rank of Congressional orators. This speech is pronounced one of the most finished, scholarly, and eloquent efforts ever heard in Congress. Dr. Loring spoke for over one hour, and was listened to with unusual attention by members on both sides. He did not advocate the measure as a war claim, and anticipated the arguments of those who would oppose it on legal or technical grounds, or from a sense of justice, economy, or retribution. He appealed to Congress, in view of the associations and traditions of the past, and in view of the great work performed by this college in the cause of civil liberty and popular education, to extend that measure of assistance which will enable it to rise from its ashes and continue the work in which it has been engaged for two centuries. Upon the conclusion of his remarks Dr. Loring was warmly applauded, and received the congratulations of members on both sides of the House.

Mr. Reed, of Maine, followed Dr. Loring in opposition to the appropriation, claiming that it would establish a precedent for the payment of other war claims. He read a number of bills introduced in the House, aggregating several hundred thousand dollars, in which payment was asked by educational, charitable, and religious institutions for damages sustained during the rebellion, every one of which he claimed has as good a right to be reimbursed as William and Mary. To pay this claim would reverse the practice of nations in dealing with damages sustained in war, and would open a pathway for innumerable claims of like character that would bankrupt the Treasury. He referred to the large increase of bills introduced for war claims, and said that public sentiment at the South has been educated not only to justify these demands upon the Treasury, but to insist upon their being urged to payment by their representatives.

Mr. Townsend, of New-York, made a humorous and sarcastic speech, in which he assailed William and Mary College as a nursery of those heresies that ended in secession and rebellion. The college had great traditions, but had not proved true to them; and for the past 30 years had taught the Hotspurs of the South to forget the teachings and examples of the illustrious men who had gone from her halls, and now she comes to Congress cringing and begging for assistance from the men whose sons were laid in sanguinary graves because she had departed from the traditions of the fathers. This college had taught treason and rebellion to her sons of later days, and should now take the consequences of those teachings. Mr. Townsend was also severe upon Virginia, and told some plain truth in language all the more forcible because of its bluntness. He charged Virginians with being conceited and illiberal, and referred to the fact that but one vote was given by that State to the appropriation for the celebration of our national Centennial, and that vote was cast by a carpet-bagger whom the Virginia cavaliers affected to despise because he emigrated to Virginia from Vermont. He said Virginia was the mother of States and statesmen, with grand resources and splendid opportunities, yet she could do nothing for the prosperity of her people. Mr. Townsend continued his remarks in this strain, occasionally making humorous illustrations and Indicrous comparisons, which served to soften the bitterness of his attacks. The debate will be continued on the bill next Friday, when Conger will follow up the attack of to-day on the bill, and Randolph Tucker will reply for William and Mary. It is probable the discussion will take a partisan turn, and that it will result in a bitter controversy over Southern claims in general.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

THE GOULD LOBBY AND THE SINKING FUND BILL—PRESIDENT HAYES AND THE REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL CAUCUS—THE POSTAL INVESTIGATION—SENATOR DORSEY AND THE ARKANSAS LETTINGS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The Gould-Huntington party are not likely to receive any encouragement from the House Committee on the Judiciary in their efforts to defeat the Pacific Railroad Sinking Fund bill. That committee to-day, although the bill is not before them in any shape, considered it informally, and agreed that while, in the opinion of the committee, the Senate bill, if referred at all, should of right go to them, they will not ask to have it taken from the Speaker's table and referred. This may be regarded as an expression of the committee in favor of the bill, and furnishes another indication that sufficient strength will be found on Monday in the House to pass the bill under a suspension of the rules.

To-day, in conversation with an intimate friend, the President stated that he had no intention of rescinding his civil service order. He said, further, in relation to the action of the recent joint caucus, that if any joint committee of Congressmen, representing that meeting, should call upon him regarding the matter, he would refer them, for an explanation of his position, to the letter defining the order which was written by the Attorney-General to the Collector of Boston in October last.

Thus far the investigation being made by the House Committee on Post Offices into alleged fraudulent practices in connection with the letting of Arkansas mail routes has developed nothing whatever to show that Senator Dorsey was improperly connected with those lettings, as was intimated in recent dispatches from this city. Thus far it has not been made to appear that anything criminal occurred in connection with any of the recent mail lettings, or that the Government will be made to suffer any loss by the Arkansas lettings. It has been shown that Senator Dorsey simply did for his personal friends who were bidders what is customary for members of Congress to do in such cases, and that those routes that were awarded to his friends were so awarded because they were the lowest bidders, and entered good and sufficient security to carry out their contracts.

FITZ JOHN PORTER'S NEW EVIDENCE.

ORDER OF GEN. SHERMAN CONSTITUTING A BOARD TO EXAMINE THE NEW EVIDENCE IN CONNECTION WITH THE RECORD OF THE COURT-MARTIAL BY WHICH PORTER WAS DISMISSED FROM THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The following, in the case of Fitz John Porter, explains itself:

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, April 12, 1878.

The following order has been received from the War Department:

An appeal has been made to the President as follows:

NEW-YORK, March 9, 1878.

To His Excellency Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States:

SIR: I most respectfully, but most urgently, renew my oft-repeated appeal to have you review my case. I ask it as a matter of long-delayed justice to myself. I renew it upon the ground heretofore stated, that public justice cannot be satisfied so long as my appeal remains unheard. My sentence is a continuing sentence, and made to follow my daily life. For this reason, if for no other, my case is ever within the reach of Executive as well as legislative interference. I beg to present copies of papers heretofore presented bearing upon my case, and trust that you will deem it a proper one for your prompt and favorable consideration. If I do not make it plain that great injustice has been done me, then I am sure that you and all others who love truth and justice will be glad that the opportunity for my vindication has not been denied. Very respectfully, yours,

FITZ JOHN PORTER.

In order that the President may be fully informed of the facts of the case of Fitz John Porter, late Major-General of Volunteers, and be enabled to act advisedly upon his application for relief in said case, a board is hereby convened by order of the President to examine, in connection with the record of the trial by Court-martial of Gen. Porter, such new evidence relating to the merits of said case as is now on file in the War Department, together with such other evidence as may be presented to the said Board, and to report, with the reasons for their conclusions, what action, if any in their opinion, justice requires should be taken on said application by the President. Detail for the Board: Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield, Brig.-Gen. A. H. Terry, Col. G. W. Getty, Third Artillery; Major Asa B. Gardner, Recorder. The board will convene at West Point, N. Y., on the 20th day of June, 1878, and is authorized to adjourn from time to time, and to sit in such place as may be deemed expedient. By command of Gen. Sherman.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

It will be recollected that Gen. Porter, after trial by court-martial on the charges of disobedience of orders at the second battle of Bull Run, preferred by Major-Gen. Pope, in 1862, was sentenced to be cashiered and prohibited forever from holding any office of trust or emolument under the United States.

WORK IN THE COMMITTEES.

THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE AND THE RESUMPTION QUESTION—INDIAN TERRITORY AFFAIRS—POSTAL EMPLOYES AS JURORS—PACIFIC RAILROAD SINKING FUND.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The Senate Finance Committee held a long session to-day on resumption of specie payments, but adjourned until next Tuesday without taking a vote on the House bill to repeal the Resumption law. It was agreed to dispose of the subject at the next meeting. It can be stated that the tenor of the discussion indicated a very strong probability that the committee will decide to report a substitute for the House bill, which will provide that all United States legal-tender notes outstanding on the 1st day of next July shall be receivable for Customs dues and all other obligations, except where otherwise explicitly stipulated. This will, it is claimed, establish practical resumption by bringing the United States notes to par with gold. The substitute will also provide for reissuing these United States notes with unlimited legal-tender functions.

In the Senate Committee on Territories, this morning, Dr. Healy testified that he thought a territorial form of government beneficial. On cross-examination, he said he was a druggist in the Choctaw Nation, and sold whisky. There was a law of the nation against it, but he said he had a license to sell from Gen Sheridan, but he did not have it with him.

The House Judiciary Committee to-day agreed to report favorably the pending bill exempting postal employes from serving as jurors. Also, Representative Frye's bill to amend the Tenure-of-office act so as to permit the appointment of an additional Assistant Attorney-General in the Post Office Department.

Senator Thurman's Pacific Railroad Sinking Fund bill was discussed by the Judiciary Committee, and it was agreed that no objection would be interposed to a motion to take the bill from the Speaker's table and bring it before the House for immediate action, but if that was refused a motion would be made to refer the measure to the Judiciary Committee.

The House Committee on Pacific Railroads to-day had the Pacific Railroad sinking fund subject again under consideration, and decided to report to the House a measure which, though not identical with the Senate bill, does not differ from it materially.

RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Mr. Zamocona, the Mexican representative here, has received the following telegram announcing the recognition of the Diaz Government by United States Minister Foster:

CITY OF MEXICO, April 10, 1878.

Minister Foster sent yesterday a communication announcing the Government of Mexico and accordial relations with the Mexican Government. You have been appointed our Minister to the United States Government, and the Senate has confirmed the appointment.

VALLARTA, Secretary of State.

THE ROTTEN STEAMER METROPOLIS.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTORS' INVESTIGATION—PROSECUTION OF LUNT AND THE NEWBURYPORT SHIP-CARPENTER RECOMMENDED.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Mr. Hawley, acting Secretary of the Treasury, to-day, sent to the sub-committee of the House Committee on Commerce copies of the evidence taken by the United States Inspectors at Philapelphia in their investigation of the Metropolis disaster, and their report thereon. The report attributes the disaster to the rotten condition of the ship's bow and stern, and the unequal distribution of the railroad iron cargo. Extensive repairs had been made, but in such a manner as to deceive both the insurance and United States inspectors, but without real benefit to the ship. They sum up under four heads as follows:

First—That they believe Mr. Lunt, the superintending owner, was cognizant of imperfections in the hull of the steamer, and, therefore, liable to the provisions of the 4,493d section of the Revised Statutes.

Second—That Eben Manson, ship-builder, at Newburyport, Mass., was accessory to such knowledge, and deserves criminal prosecution for withholding it from the proper authorities until 90 human lives had been sacrificed.

Third—They suggest to the Supervising Inspector of the District an examination into the conduct of Assistant Inspector Craft in changing the character of the steamer under the circumstances noted from the report to the Secretary of the Treasury, under the provisions of section 4,407 of the Revised Statutes.

Fourth—They believe the Captain was in ignorance of the imperfect condition of the ship when he left Philadelphia, and that from the time she began leaking until she was on the beach his conduct was that of a cool and skillful seaman. The total number of lives lost was 90—passengers 76, and crew 14.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, April 12, 1878.

The subscriptions to the new loan to-day were $125,000.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $358,332 19, and from Customs $401,512 95.

Secretary Evarts returned to-day from the West, bringing with him his invalid son William. The latter was so much prostrated that he was carried into the residence of his father.

The Secretary of the Navy left Washington this morning for Terre Haute, to be absent about two weeks. Rear-Admiral Howell is acting Secretary of the Navy in the absence of Secretary Thompson.

Lieut.-Col. S. B. Holabird, Deputy Quartermaster-General, is relieved of his duties as Chief Quartermaster of the Military Division of Missouri, and ordered to duty as Chief Quartermaster, Military Division of the Pacific.

Capt. William R. Mayo is ordered to the command of the Hartford. Asiatic Squadron; Capt. Bancroft Gherardi to the command of the receiving-ship Colorado, at New-York. Capt. Daniel C. Braine is detached from the command of the Colorado, and placed on waiting orders.

The United States Special Postal Commissioner, who left Philadelphia about Jan. 1 to endeavor to induce the South American Governments to adopt the provisions of the Berne Postal Union, announces to-day by cable that the Governments of Peru and Chili have decreed their adhesion to the terms of the Berne treaty.

Prof. Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution, reports that the Director of the Paris Observatory announces the discovery by Coggia, at Marseilles, on the 12th of April, 1878, of a planet of the tenth magnitude, in 12 hours and 35 minutes right ascension, 90 degrees and 57 minutes declination, with daily motion of 2 minutes.

Mr. Mamea, the Samoan Ambassador, called at the Department of State to-day to thank the Secretary for his attentions and to bid him farewell. He subsequently called upon the President and in an informal manner took leave of Gen. Hawley. He will forthwith leave the United States for his home. Mr. Mamea, on being asked by Assistant Secretary Seward whether there was any truth in the report that England had seized Samoa, said he could not believe there was, as circumstances and his latest information were against such a conclusion. The report, he said, might have risen from the fact that Sir Arthur Gordon, the Governor of Fiji, recently went to the Samoan Islands for the purpose only of establishing a consular court, such as we have in foreign countries. The United States ship Adams was some time ago ordered to the Samoan Islands to take Ambassador Mamea home, and while at the islands to make a survey for the purpose of selecting a naval depot, as ceded under the recent treaty of amity and commerce between the United States and Samoa.

Third Lieut. M. G. Woodward, United States Revenue Marine, has been detached from the revenue steamer John A. Dix, at New-Orleans, and directed to report for duty at Key West, Fla., on the revenue steamer H. Crawford, relieving Second Lieut. James B. Butt, who has been placed on waiting orders. Third Lieut. Edmund Burke, now at Milwaukee, Wis., has been directed to report for duty at New-Orleans, on the John A. Dix. Third Lieut. Silas S. Willett has been transferred from the Albert Gallatin, at Boston, to the L. A. Stevens, at Newbern, N. C. Second Assistant Engineer Ellis Gittig, of the Tuscarora, has been detached from that vessel and directed to report for duty on the John A. Dix, at New-Orleans, and First Assistant Engineer Hoyt has been transferred from the Grant, at New-York, to the Ewing, at Baltimore, Md. Samuel H. Doten has been commissioned Collector of Customs for the District of Plymouth, Mass.; William H. Sumner, for the District of Newburyport, Mass.; James Brady, Jr., for the District of Fall River, Mass., and John W. Howell, for the District of Fernandina, Fla.

THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD LOTS.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The Commissioners who were appointed under the bill of Hon. A. M. Bliss, passed by the Forty-fourth Congress, which provided for the sale of the Government lands adjoining the Brooklyn Navy-yard, at Wallabout Bay, in the City of Brooklyn, to that city for market purposes, have agreed upon a report and have sent it to the Secretary of the Navy, who will submit it at an early day to Congress. Commodore R. W. Shufeldt and Hon. J. W. Ela, a majority of the commission, sign the report, which provides that $2,000 per lot shall be paid for the water-front lots, and $1,000 per lot for the balance, making in the aggregate about $539,000, but with the suggestion that Congress shall decide whether the land formerly used as a street, and which will again be used for the same purpose equally by the United States and the City of Brooklyn, if the sale is consummated, should not be left out of the calculation as to the number of lots to be paid for, which would reduce the total to less than $500,000. Hon. John W. Hunter, the other Commissioner, joins in the report, but thinks that no more than $1,000 per lot in the aggregate should be paid for the land. Congress will probably meet the views of the Commissioners, and Brooklyn will have the opportunity through its action of obtaining a site for a public market.

LOSS OF A CARGO OF HEAD.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The Signal Service Station at Norfolk reports to the Chief Signal Office, at 7 P. M., as follows: "Information has just been received that the schooner Ella May, Capt. Spence, with a cargo of shad consigned to A. E. Jacobs, owner of the vessel, Norfolk, Va., was run into and sunk at Buck Island, North River, last night by a Sound steamer. The fish were all lost, but the vessel will be saved. The crew were all saved."

THEATRICAL INJUNCTION DENIED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, April 12.—A case of interest to theatrical people came up to-day, before Judge Gray, in the State Supreme Court. The proceedings were by bill in equity, asking an injunction against John Stetson, lessee of the Globe Theatre, to restrain him from giving an equestrian performance on the stage of that theatre next week. The application was made by Lothrop Cheney, owner of the theatre, who claimed that the proposed exhibition partook more of the nature of a circus than a theatrical exhibition. After hearing the testimony of experts and the eloquence of counsel, the Judge dismissed the application on the ground that, inasmuch as similar exhibitions were given in other theatres, and as this proposed performance would not injure the structure, there was no violation of the contract between Messrs. Cheney and Stetson, which provided that only theatrical exhibitions were to be given.

THE CANAL BOARD.

ALBANY, April 12.—The Canal Board met this morning at 11 o'clock. Four city national banks and the Commercial Bank of Rochester, which had been designated as banks of deposit, declined. A petition was received from citizens residing on Catharine-street, Syracuse, for the completion of the Catharine-street bridge. Referred to the Committee on Constructions. A communication was received from the Hanover National Bank, New-York, declining to pay 6 per cent. on deposits.

Adjourned to 11 o'clock next Thursday.

RUSSIA'S NEW ATTITUDE.

VIRTUAL MEDIATION OF GERMANY.

PRACTICAL SUBMISSION OF THE TREATY TO DISCUSSION BY RUSSIA IN PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF'S CIRCULAR—MORE PEACEFUL TONE IN LONDON AND OTHER CAPITALS—EFFECT OF FOREIGN PRESS COMMENTS ON THE SAN STEFANO TREATY—THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE BERLIN PRELIMINARY MEETING PREMATURE.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 12.—The *Agence Russe* says the Russian Government, by discussing in its answer to Lord Salisbury the objections raised by him on every point of the treaty, has practically established discussion of the whole treaty, and thus shown how small a foundation the British objections had. If the congress meets, there will be no objection to full discussion, but the submission of the treaty implies an act which no independent power—England least of all—would admit. The *Agence* adds: "Direct and amicable *pourparlers* continue, which, thanks to the good offices of Germany, it may be hoped will lead to a satisfactory result."

LONDON, April 12.—The tone of the comments on the political crisis is much more hopeful from all directions than yesterday. The whole basis for this change seems to be a conviction that Russia is preparing to accept Germany's help to get out of the present dead-lock by such concessions as will secure a meeting of the congress. Prince Gortschakoff's reply to Lord Salisbury's circular and the circular to which it was annexed were only published in St. Petersburg on Thursday, which strengthens the belief that the former was telegraphed hither on Tuesday night for a special purpose. The circular when issued here Thursday afternoon had a depressing influence on the Stock Exchange in consequence of the reiteration of the refusal to submit the Treaty of San Stefano to the congress. Russian stocks declined over 2 per cent. To-day, however, it is pointed out that, although the circular offers no concession on the point at issue, it is couched in such considerate and moderate language as to leave the door open for England to make some reply to the invitation for further explanations, and therefore a basis for a common understanding. At Vienna Prince Gortschakoff's reply created an impression of Russia's willingness to find an acceptable method for reopening negotiations. This moderate spirit is believed to be, in a great measure, due to the altered tone of the comments of the German, French, and Italian press and politicians concerning the Treaty of San Stefano, which point to the probability of Russia instead of England being isolated in case of a rupture. The Vienna Cabinet, which still firmly adheres to the idea of the congress as the only possible solution, is, of course, greatly pleased at the improved aspect of affairs. The German semi-official newspapers yesterday evening were not sanguine that either London or St. Petersburg will make the concessions necessary to secure an agreement, but all information agrees that the German Government continues its endeavors to bring about an agreement, which it is not likely to do after the case is hopeless. The improved feeling has, therefore, substantial justification.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says the *Journal de St. Petersburg*, reviewing the opinions of the foreign press upon Prince Gorschakoff's reply, concludes as follows: "The real desire of Russia to bring about a peaceful solution of the existing difficulties meets with universal recognition. The British Government must now abandon its purely negative attitude, either by inviting the powers to assemble for common negotiations, or by proposing solutions which the British Cabinet might wish to substitute for the Treaty of San Stefano. Should the powers find a compromise Russia would willingly participate in a discussion and modify the treaty. Such solution should not, however, nullify the results gained by Russian blood, but take into account her sacrifices."

A Reuter telegram from St. Petersburg says the summary which was published by the London Central Press yesterday of the circular accompanying Prince Gortschakoff's reply to Lord Salisbury is apocryphal.

LONDON, April 13.—The *Times'* Vienna dispatch says the report that Prince Bismarck considered a preliminary conference of Ambassadors at Berlin possible this week was premature, to say the least.

RUSSIAN MILITARY OPERATIONS.

REPORTS OF LARGE FORCES CONCENTRATED IN THE VILLAGES ADJACENT TO BUYUKDERE—TORPEDOES FOR THE DANUBE.

LONDON, April 13.—The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent at Pera sends several sensational reports, thus: That the Russians have been discovered making roads in the direction of Buyukdere; that they have concentrated a large force of all arms in the adjacent villages; and that they have summoned the Turks to evacuate Shumla and Varna immediately.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* asserts that the Russians have sent a large quantity of torpedoes to the mouths of the Danube, ready to block the stream again.

THE PROVINCES AND THE TREATY.

RUSSIA MORE CONSIDERATE OF ROUMANIA—RESIGNATION OF A SERVIAN MINISTER—ANGLO-AUSTRIAN INFLUENCE DOMINANT AT BELGRADE—JOINT PROTEST OF THE PROVINCES AGAINST THE TREATY SPOKEN OF.

LONDON, April 12.—There seems to be some disposition at St. Petersburg to show Roumania more consideration. It is now announced thence that Prince Gortschakoff meant that the stipulation for the passage of Russian troops through Roumania, not the question of the cession of Bessarabia, could not be submitted to the Congress. It is also stated that the Russian Commissioner will go to Bucharest to treat with the Government concerning the passage of troops. M. Stevtcha Mihailovitch, the Servian Minister-President, has resigned; in consequence of the vacillating policy of the Servian Government. It is said that Anglo-Austrian influences are now in the ascendant at Belgrade, and that there is a disposition on the part of Servia, Roumania, and Montenegro to make a joint remonstrance to the powers against the treaty of San Stefano.

The Vienna *Political Correspondence* states that the Russian representative at Bucharest is now urging the conclusion of a convention securing the right of passage through Roumania to Russian troops.

Reuter's Bucharest dispatch says Mr. Stourdza has given notice that he will ask the Government, in the Senate, whether the negotiations for the passage of the Russian troops are in consequence of the Government's having notified Russia of her willingness to permit such passage if a direct understanding was concluded. Notice has been given of an interpellation in the Chamber of Deputies as to the advisability of withdrawing the Army to the Carpathian Mountains in view of the Russian occupation, and whether the Government means to protest to the powers against the recent large entries of Russian troops into Roumania.

A Reuter dispatch from Belgrade says Roumania's recent efforts to induce Servia to make common cause with her have been unsuccessful.

LONDON, April 13.—The *Times* has the following, dated Bucharest, Friday: "It is stated here that 20,000 men of the Eleventh Russian Army Corps will hold Bucharest, and the remainder of the corps will hold the stations on the line to Giurgevo. Other Russian troops are expected in the territory east of the Aluta. Nearly all of the Roumanian troops are in positions westward of the Aluta. The Russian delegate sent to make arrangements relative to the passage of troops will arrive here to-day. The Chambers are much less bellicose and it is he

THE PORTE AND THE TREATY.

CIRCULAR TO ITS REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD—WHAT IT HOPES FROM THE POWERS AND RUSSIAN MODERATION—TURKISH PRISONERS RETURNING—THE GREEK INSURGENTS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 12.—The Porte has issued a circular to its representatives abroad. It recognizes the Treaty of San Stefano as the result of the reverses sustained by Turkey in the late war, and expresses determination to carry out loyally the terms of the treaty, but declares that the Porte would, nevertheless, regard as opportune any modifications which might be made by the benevolent intervention of the powers and the moderation of Russia. The circular concludes by stating that whatever may be the issue of the present negotiations the Porte pledges itself to carry out the projected reforms.

LONDON, April 12.—A Reuter dispatch from Constantinople reports that eight Turkish transports have sailed for Odessa to bring home Turkish prisoners.

The Berlin *North German Gazette* says: "The Porte, believing that the Greek Consul at Salonica was the instigator of the insurrection, has demanded that he be recalled, and threatened to withdraw his exequatur. Greece has refused, and threatened reprisals if the exequatur is withdrawn."

THE FALL RIVER DEFALCATION.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS IN THE CHACE ROBBERY—HOW HE CONTROLLED THE MILL—OVER HALF A MILLION STOLEN.

FALL RIVER, Mass., April 12.—Some further developments have been made in the Chace defalcation, showing that the control of the mill was in the hands of Chace and his immediate family Chace having 41 shares in his own name, and controlling others, the Directors being comparatively small stockholders. The scheme of building the new mill was pushed through by him against the wishes of the more conservative Directors. They were outvoted, and through his desperate efforts he was able to float his debts in the market, where the Directors were but little acquainted. It is stated that his wife knew nothing of his embezzlement, and that all of her private property will be swept away by the conduct of her husband. He also induced his brother-in-law, H. B. Durfee, Treasurer of the Fall River Manufacturing Company, to allow him to draw against $10,000 worth of goods sold by the corporation, of which Durfee is Treasurer, and the latter is placed in the position of defaulter unless the amount is restored. Mr. Durfee has been invited to resign his position. Chace has remained at home, suffering from intense nervous prostration, and declines to make any statement. It is said that he spent $150,000 in paying the debts of the estate of the late Dr. Nathan Durfee, of which he was one of the Executors, but nothing is known as to where the balance of the money went. The Directors propose to sift the matter to the bottom. The amount of the defalcation up to this time is $519,000, and will probably be larger. The banks are not the only creditors of the Union Mill Company, Kilburn, Lindsay & Co., being creditors for about $50,000 for looms, and Messrs. Whittin for $100,000 for carding machinery. Various expedients have been suggested for a settlement with the creditors, but that the mill company shall make an assignment of its property and the Directors of all their individual property to Trustees, who shall hold for the benefit of the creditors, and attempt the experiment of working out the loss, the creditors, of course, to grant an extension running over several years. Another is that the mill shall offer a dividend to the creditors, and a new company be formed, under present corporate name, to carry on the business. But some of the stockholders feel that nothing should be done until a full and complete discovery is made of all the affairs. Attorney Brayton, who attached the mill, consented to-day to allow the mill to run, but after to-morrow he will shut down indefinitely. It is not likely that Chace will be placed under arrest until the Directors have exhausted every possible means to discover where the money has gone. It is considered here that he has nothing left, but that in addition to his own property he has squandered the proceeds of several bequests which he received in past years, and when these are considered in connection with his enormous defalcation, the misappropriations will largely exceed the present estimate. The general feeling here is that the worst feature of the calamity is the depressing effect it will have on Fall River manufacturing interests, as that there is a determination expressed by corporation Directors here to adopt such precautionary measures that similar disasters will be impossible henceforward.

The Directors will, as soon as possible, give a full report to the public. On the resignation of S. A. Chace to-day, as Treasurer pro tem. of the Union Mills, Thomas E. Brayton, of the firm of Thomas E. Brayton & Co., cotton buyers, was chosen to fill the vacancy.

A NEGRO MURDERER HANGED.

JOHN SHALLINGTON PUNISHED FOR KILLING HIS STEP-DAUGHTER—HIS EFFORTS TO ESCAPE FROM JAIL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 12.—John Shallington, colored, was hanged at Snow Hill, Greene County, in this State, for the murder of Serena Thompson, his step-daughter, in August last. It is the current belief that criminal intimacy existed between the parties for several years, and that jealousy on the part of Shallington led to the murder. Serena Thompson was sitting near her fireplace, when a gun was pointed through a crevice in the chimney and fired, causing her instant death. Shallington fled, and was not arrested till October. He was known to be a man of violence, and had several times escaped from jail. He made repeated efforts to break jail, without success. At one time he fired the jail, and would have been burned to death but for timely aid which has been thus discovered to the light. A few days ago he sent for a physician and inquired if he could prevent the breaking of his neck by shrugging his shoulders and drawing down his head. The physician informed him that death by strangulation would result from such an attempt to save his life. This inquiry was made with the hope that he might be cut down before life was absolutely extinct. Shallington was for years of circumstantial evidence upon which he was convicted was entirely convincing. Although the execution was private, as required by law, a great crowd thronged the town to witness his death.

THE PRESIDENT TO VISIT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 12.—The Sub-committee of the Commercial Exchange appointed to receive and entertain the President of the United States have nearly completed their arrangements. The tender of Henry D. Welsh, Esq., President of the American Steam-ship Company, to Francis M. Brooke, President of the Commercial Exchange, of the steam-ship Illinois for an excursion, has been accepted. The time and place of departure have not yet been fixed. Admission to the hall of the association on the 25th inst., to receive the President, will be by card.

A SEVERE AND SUDDEN SQUALL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONG BRANCH, April 12.—A sudden squall came up at 3 o'clock this afternoon, lasting for 20 minutes. Several vessels in the Horse-shoe dragged their anchors and went ashore, but later got off. The schooner Lawrence Price, for Rokoken, was caught in the squall about a mile north of the Hook. Every stitch of canvas was blown away, and the boom and foretopmast were lost. A tug towed the vessel under the Highlands. Her master, Capt. L. L. Seely, says it was the largest and severest squall he has encountered in 40 years.

THE SHOOTING OF MLLE. VOLANTE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 12.—The Coroner at Pawtucket has concluded his inquest into the circumstances of the killing of Mlle. Volante on the Opera-house stage last Friday night. Mrs. Franklin, who fired the shot, was examined. Her testimony developed nothing new save her statement that as she approached the prostrate girl on the stage she [Mrs. Franklin] exclaimed, "Thank God, she has shot herself in her head; there are two holes." The surgeons discovered the fact two days later. The jury returned a verdict of death from a pistol shot, and that the fatal result was wholly unintentional on the part of Mrs. Franklin. The jurors recommended that the Town Council prohibit all shows or exhibitions wherein human life is put in jeopardy by rifle shooting, knife throwing, or such like feats. Mrs. Franklin has entirely recovered from the shock and announces a performance at Woonsocket to-morrow night, without a human target.

RECENT FAILURES.

BANKRUPTCY OF AN IRON OPERATOR IN OHIO—MEETING OF THE GREENEBAUM CREDITORS IN CHICAGO—OTHER EMBARRASSMENTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, April 12.—James Ward, of Niles, Ohio, the senior member of the late firm of James Ward & Co., formerly one of the most extensive operators in iron and coal in the State, filed his voluntary petition in bankruptcy to-day, in the United States Courts. Something like two years ago the industries of the busy iron manufacturing village of Niles depended more, perhaps, upon Mr. Ward than on any other one individual, and his business extended throughout the Mahoning Valley and State. When the crash came, more than two years ago, the firm made an assignment, and it was thought that nearly all the debts would be canceled; but things have constantly gone down since then and now this petition shows that all the assets, except a very small amount of personal property, have been absorbed, and liabilities to the amount of $1,606,000 still remain, from which release is prayed. Should the petition be granted, Mr. Ward will probably resume business, and his much-needed force will again be felt in the languishing Mahoning Valley.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, April 12.—A meeting of the individual creditors of Henry Groenebaum was held to-day. Mr. Greenebaum submitted a proposition for composition on a basis of 25 per cent. The terms of this are 5 per cent. in cash, within 60 days from the approval of the agreement by the court, 10 per cent. in one, and 10 per cent. on two years from date, the deferred installments to be secured by promissory notes without interest. It was provided that the guarantees should be such as would be acceptable to a committee representing creditors, composed of Messrs. W. C. Goudy, D. K. Tenney, and J. Otis. Mr. Greenbaum said he was unable to give the names of the guarantors, but that they would be first-class men. He had spoken of B. P. Hutchinson, N. B. Otis, Matthew Laflin, and others, who would, no doubt, prove satisfactory.

MONTREAL, April 12.—The Pierreville Mills Lumber Company, of Yamaska County, has failed; liabilities, $165,000. The Merchants' Bank is interested. J. Smith & Co., wholesale grocers, of Montreal, have failed; direct liabilities, $75,000; indirect, $50,000. The assets show 90 cents on the dollar.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The Controller of the Currency has declared dividends in favor of the creditors of national banks in the hands of Receivers as follows: Watkins National Bank, Watkins, N. Y., 12½ per cent., making in all 100 per cent.; First National Bank, Franklin, Ind., 20 per cent., making in all 45 per cent.; First National Bank of Winchester, Ill., 10 per cent., making in all 40 per cent.

THE CAMDEN MURDER CASE.

CONFIDENCE OF HUNTER'S FRIENDS IN HIS INNOCENCE SOMEWHAT SHAKEN—THE STORY OF THE MAN EPP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.—The Hunter case is now assuming such a shape that many of the prisoner's friends, who have refused to entertain the belief that he was guilty of the murder of John M. Armstrong, are having their confidence shaken. Their hope of his vindicating himself of the crime lay to a great extent in the evidence of Peter Epp, who states that Hunter was at his place, corner of Bouvier and Oxford streets, in the north-eastern part of Philadelphia, at the very time the murder took place. Yesterday Epp again refreshed his memory, and stated to the Camden authorities that the occasion of the visit of Hunter was not on that particular evening, but the night previous. The change in Epp's testimony has evidently been brought about by the fact that his evidence as to the alibi stood unsupported. His own workmen said that his place of business was closed on the night of the crime at 5 o'clock, instead of 6, as he alleged, and it was also known that at the time Epp alleges Hunter was with him the latter was at Speilsky's, in the southern part of Philadelphia, buying the hat which he wore in Camden. Hunter called on Epp the morning after the murder and induced him to accompany him to Armstrong's house, which he did, where Hunter introduced him and said: "This is my friend Mr. Epp. I was at his house last night, wasn't I Mr. Epp?" To this the latter replied, "Yes." It has also been developed that Graham was to murder Philip Armstrong, the brother of the murdered man, because he knew so much concerning the business relations of the two men.

A DEFAULTING BAN

APRIL 1878

terminad that an autopsy was not necessary, and the following-named gentlemen were then sworn in as a Coroner's jury: Charles G. Cornell, W. W. Cook, Solomon Johns, A. M. Ensign, Francis J. Hawkes, and George W. Bull. Dr. John M. Carnochan was the first witness. He testified: "I reside at No. 14 East Sixteenth-street; I have known Mr. Tweed, the deceased, for about 10 years, during which he has been under my professional care at times; I was called to see the deceased on April 3 at the Ludlow-Street Jail; I found him suffering from acute cystitis. He was also suffering from bronchitis and general symptoms of a cold. In a day or two the cystitis was relieved, while the bronchitis became worse, attended with expectoration and cough. The bronchial trouble yielded to treatment, but double pneumonia appeared. On Sunday last, acute pericarditis, and its attendant symptoms of pain in the heart and irregularity of pulse, set in. This continued and became the main subject of attention and treatment. On Tuesday last, signs of effusion into the pericardium set in, the pulse became more irregular, and considerable pain was felt in the region of the heart. These symptoms continued to increase till 11 o'clock last night, when, under the influence of an anodyne, he became easier, and expressed himself as being more comfortable. He soon after fell asleep, and awoke complaining of increased pain about the heart. Between that hour and 7 o'clock A. M. he was very restless, and sat up, stating that he got relief from his change of position. I sent word at that time that the anodyne (chloral) be repeated. He slept for about one hour. At 8 o'clock I saw him, and found the signs of effusion had increased. The pulse could scarcely be counted. His countenance had changed, and respiration had become more labored. From this time forward the symptoms became more alarming. He sank and died at 12 o'clock noon. Death, in my opinion, was caused by pericarditis, with effusion and heart clot, complicated with bronchitis, pneumonia, and chronic congestion of the kidneys."

Bernard Fitzsimmons, Deputy Warden of Ludlow-Street Jail, testified: "I reside at Ludlow-Street Jail, where I am Deputy Warden; Mr. William M. Tweed, the deceased, was admitted to Ludlow-Street Jail on June 22, 1875, and was readmitted Nov. 23, 1876; for the past six months the deceased has been ailing, and was under the care of a physician; Dr. Schirmer and other physicians attended him, Dr. Carnochan being the last physician in attendance; Mr. Tweed died at 12 o'clock noon this day, April 12, 1878."

Deputy Coroner Cushman testified: "I have made an external examination of the body of William M. Tweed, in the Ludlow-Street Jail, April 12, 1878; from the evidence and history of the case, I am of the opinion that the said William M. Tweed died from acute pericarditis, complicated with pneumonia and disease of the kidneys."

The following verdict was then rendered by the Coroner's jury: "An inquisition taken at the Ludlow-Street Jail, New-York, on the 12th day of April, 1878, before Henry Woltman, Coroner: William M. Tweed, now lying dead at the Ludlow-Street Jail, upon the oath and affirmation of six good and lawful men of the State of New-York, duly chosen and sworn and charged to inquire, in behalf of said people, how and in what manner the said William M. Tweed came to his death, do, upon their oaths, say that the said William M. Tweed came to his death by pericarditis, complicated with pneumonia and disease of the kidneys."

As soon as the Coroner's inquest had been concluded, the body was put into the hands of undertaker A. J. Case, of No. 397 Grand-street, and at 5 o'clock this afternoon was removed and taken to the residence of Mr. Tweed's son-in-law, Mr. J. W. Douglass, at No. 63 East Seventy-seventh-street.

TWEED'S EARLY POLITICAL LIFE.

William Marcy Tweed was born at No. 9 Cherry-street, in this City, on the 3d of April, 1823. His father was a chair-maker, and carried on the business in partnership with Hezekiah Bonnell, the firm being Tweed & Bonnell. Young Tweed had few educational advantages, all the learning that served him in after life being derived from the newspapers, of which he was a constant reader. Of books he knew little or nothing. Tweed learned the chair-making trade of his father, and followed it in early life with industry and thrift. He was a hard worker, and soon put himself into comfortable circumstances.

The volunteer Fire Department was in the height of its prosperity at this time, and Tweed, like many other young New-Yorkers, believed that the highest aim in life was to be the leading member of a good company. His ambition was gratified, for he became the foreman of No. 6 Engine Company, which, through his energetic efforts in 1849, before the Fire Committee of the Common Council, was supplied with a large "double-deck" engine, which obtained for the company the popular name of "Big Six." It was through his efforts, too, that a fine new engine-house was built for the company in Henry-street, which still stands, and is occupied by Engine Company No. 15 of the paid Fire Department. At this time Tweed was comparatively prosperous. He and Bonnell established a joint proprietorship of a chair factory in Ridge-street, and of a store in Pearl-street. He was energetic in business, affable, generous, an excellent companion, and in every way very popular, being almost worshiped by the members of his fire company, and standing high in the esteem of the firemen in general. Some time before his entrance into political life in 1851, he led the "Big Six" Company on an excursion to Canada, visiting all the large cities of the Dominion. "Big Six" traveled about for nearly two months in this way, was hospitably received everywhere, and, with the notoriety gained through the press, on its return to New-York the foreman and his company were greeted with a grand reception.

Meanwhile, Tweed's business interests were suffering. He was paying too much attention to social matters, and not enough to his factory. Some of his old friends date his subsequent downfall in business to the excursion of the "Big Six" to Canada, at any rate Tweed's fortunes as a chair-maker declined after he became so active in the Fire Department, until he was adjudged a bankrupt, in 1861, although, meanwhile, he was a successful politician. In 1852 and 1853 he was an Alderman from the Seventh Ward, his popularity as a foreman securing his election to the board. On the expiration of his term as Alderman, he was elected to Congress, serving in that body from March 4, 1853, to March 4, 1855. While in Congress he made no mark. He was better suited to the arena of ward politics, and was more in his element, and much happier, when he was returned, and was immediately put in a local office.

In 1855-6 he was a member of the Board of Education, and was made a Supervisor, representing the Democratic Party, in 1857. He held that office till 1870, when the board was abolished by the new charter. While a member of the Board of Supervisors, he was elected a State Senator, (1867,) and was re-elected to that office in 1870. From 1863 to 1870 he was Deputy Street Commissioner, his chief at one time being Charles G. Cornell, and, afterward, Mr. George W. Jackson. He was at one time a candidate for Sheriff, but was defeated—his only important political reverse until the overthrow of the Ring. It was not until he became Deputy Street Commissioner that Tweed exhibited that greed for political power which was afterward such a marked peculiarity of his character. It is said by those who knew him that he could not refuse an office, and would have held any one in the gift of the people. He held three very important positions at one time—Deputy Street Commissioner, Supervisor, and State Senator. As a State Senator he bent his energies to increase his power in the City Government, and to secure the passage of bills which would give him opportunities to make money. Through his instrumentality the bills for widening Broadway and opening Church-street and other streets were passed, and at length he secured the passage of the charter of 1870, under which the Ring was firmly seated in power.

As Deputy Street Commissioner, Tweed managed to be advised beforehand of City improvements, and he lost no opportunity to make business investments, which added materially to his rapidly-increasing wealth. Thus, the man who was discharged as an insolvent debtor by a decree of Judge George G. Barnard, of the Supreme Court, on the 5th of October, 1861, became, 10 years afterward, worth millions of dollars. A short time before his failure he lived in a small two-story house in Jefferson-street near Henry. He afterward lived with his father-in-law, in the upper part of the City, and when his fortunes improved he removed to the house at No. 196 Henry-street, where he lived until he went into his brown-stone residence in Fifth-avenue, in 1869 or 1870. In the Tammany Hall Party Tweed was indisputably the master, and his despotic action in the General Committee, when presiding, caused for him the nickname of "Boss" Tweed. When a question was to be voted upon which he wished to have decided in his favor, he would neglect to call for the negative votes, and decide in the affirmative, with a sharp look at the opposing side; and from his decision no one appealed.

When Mr. John T. Hoffman was elected Governor, in 1870, he resigned his office as Grand Sachem of the Tammany Society, and Tweed succeeded him, and held control of the society until John Kelly came into power in the organization, after the downfall of the Ring. When Tweed was in supreme control of the Tammany Society and General Committee, the Young Democracy desired to get control of the society and oust Tweed. On the afternoon of March 28, 1870, the Young Democracy met in force in Irving Hall, and Tweed and his followers intrenched themselves at head-quarters. On motion of Senator Michael Norton, a committee was appointed to go to Tammany Hall and demand tickets of admission from Tweed. Early in the evening it was discovered that the hall was closed and in the possession of the Police. The doors were closed by a resolution of the Council of Sachems of the Tammany Society, who were the Trustees of the building. It was set forth in the resolution that the call for the meeting of the General Committee for that evening was irregular, and that it had originated with John Morrissey and his associates, and was intended to foment disturbances in the party. The hall was not to be used until peace had been restored in the Democratic ranks. The Young Democracy were compelled to meet in Irving Hall, and Tweed remained master of the situation. Mr. Tweed was also the chief mover in the organization of the famous Americus Club in 1869, and in the erection of the club's elegant building at Greenwich, Conn., which has since come to grief.

THE RING ROBBERIES.

The history of the Tammany Ring, which was the outgrowth of years of Democratic misrule in this City, is so intimately interwoven with Tweed's experiences that to understand the latter it is necessary to give a sketch of the former. The exact date of the inception of the colossal scheme of swindling it is very difficult to give. Tweed, himself, in his testimony before the recent Investigating Committee of the Board of Aldermen, testified that a "Ring" existed in the Board of Supervisors during his incumbency as a member. The Supervisors' "Ring" was formed at first in 1859, by the Democrats in the board, including Tweed, for the purpose of procuring the appointment of Democratic Inspectors of Election. The sum of $2,500 was used as a bribe to keep a member of the board away from its session at which the matter of appointing the inspectors came up. This scheme worked so well that Tweed was inspired to further efforts. Walter Roche and John R. Briggs used to meet him at his office at No. 95 Duane-street, and formed a combination for the purpose of pushing through the board excessive bills for supplies and the like. A combination of this kind existed until 1870, when the board was abolished by law, and the way made clear for new and greater swindles. It was in 1867, according to James H. Ingersoll, that the understanding was had that persons who supplied the public offices and buildings with materials would be required to allow to the public officers certain percentages on the amount of their bills. Some honest tradesmen refused to enter into the arrangement, but there was found no lack of persons willing and anxious to do so. James H. Ingersoll was one of the latter, and speedily took means to make the fact known. He was told by Woodward to fix his bills so as "to put up 33 per cent." This was an advance on the previous rate, which had been only 15 per cent. Of the 35 per cent., 25 were for Tweed and 10 for Connolly, who was then Controller. On Jan. 20, 1868, the first of the warrants to Ingersoll was received, and it opened the door to numberless others.

Between 1863 and 1870, Tweed was Deputy Street Commissioner, as well as Supervisor, and in 1868 he was enabled to add to these offices that of State Senator. He had scarcely taken his seat in the Senate before he began to procure legislation to further his efforts at increasing his power in this City. By this time he had become a man of pretty extensive power, his position in the Senate enabling him to exercise influence with regard to the passage of resolutions involving the expenditure of money, the giving out of contracts, &c., and his position as Deputy Street Commissioner enabling him to give lucrative positions to men who worked for him either openly or underhandedly. Among the first of Tweed's legislative measures was the passage of chapter 853 of the Laws of 1868, which has since become better known as the "Adjusted Claims" act. By it the Controller was given power to adjust claims then existing against the City and procure money by the issue of bonds. Payments under this act began to be made by the Controller in July, 1868. They were continued up to January, 1869. During this period, 55 per cent. of the claims paid were divided among the officials. In July, 1869, payments under the act were resumed, but the percentage to officials was increased to 60, and after November, 1869, 65 per cent. was added. $6,000,000 were paid out by the Controller under the act. Keyser, Garvey, Ingersoll, and a number of others whose names have been brought before the public scores of times, presented bills increased by 50, 60, or 65 per cent., and had them paid. The outest 25 per cent. of the spoils went to Tweed, 20 to Connolly, and 10 to Sweeny. Subsequently, when the stealing was increased to 65 per cent., Watson and Woodward obtained 2½ per cent. each, and 5 per cent. was reserved for "expenses," such as procuring legislation, &c., and for division. The spoils was a matter of daily occurrence, and took place in the Supervisors' Room of the Court-house, where the Supreme Court, General Term, now sits. Woodward, Watson, and Ingersoll were, in great measure, the persons who made the calculations. They would go to the Broadway Bank after Watson, as county Auditor, had given a warrant for a claim, get the amount cashed, and then Woodward would receive Tweed's portion, which would be separately deposited. Andrew J. Garvey went about the division more clumsily at the outset. He used to carry Tweed's share of the plunder to him in the office of the Street Commissioner. On one occasion, while George W. McLean, the Street Commissioner, was present, Garvey came into the office with a parcel of money and tried to hand it to Tweed. It fell on the floor, and Tweed with a quick motion put his foot on the package and afterward cautiously took it up and put it into a drawer, which he immediately closed. He subsequently told Garvey to transact money affairs thereafter with Woodward.

It was about this time, toward the close of 1868, that Tweed's operations upon the City and County Treasuries began to assume gigantic proportions, and that the "Ring" became completely organized. Hall had just been elected Mayor of the City, and took his seat on Jan. 1, 1869. Connolly was Controller; Watson, County Auditor; Sweeny, Chamberlain, and Woodward, the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors and the recognized agent and go-between for the Ring thieves. Work now began in the Legislature and in the local bodies in earnest. Tweed, as a Senator, began to dabble in Erie and in various local railroads, to compel different corporations to give tribute for laws passed in their interest, and to assist in paving the way for the tax levy and similar raids. The Tammany bill, passage of the Erie Classification bill in 1869 at the suggestion of Fisk and Gould, and was made a Director of the Erie Company in consequence. By way of further assisting their schemes, and at their suggestion, he went to Judge George G. Barnard and procured an injunction restraining Messrs. Vanderbilt and Shaw in their warfare against the Erie Directors. While at Albany, he was constantly procuring legislation in favor of the Erie managers or else assisting in smothering all attempts to oust them. The money which he required in these efforts was readily supplied.

Tweed's next important step was procuring the passage of the charter of 1870. Under this the office of Street Commissioner and the Croton Department were dispensed with, and the powers of both were vested in a Commissioner of Public Works. Mayor Hall was required to nominate the Commissioner. He appointed Tweed, who, under the law, could not be removed during his term of four years, unless charges were preferred against him by the Mayor, and unless he were tried before all of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. The Special Audit set followed. Under it the New Court-house job was made a richer mine than before for the Ring. The four Commissioners—Coman, Walsh, Norton, and Ingersoll—never held a meeting, but passed upon bills for supplies, taking care to divide 20 per cent. among themselves. Tweed received $30,000 worth of furniture for his own house and $15,000 in cash from Ingersoll alone. Garvey was paid $395,000 on bills when only $264,660 of them had even an imaginary relation to the work done or materials furnished. Numerous instances of special legislation succeeded, finally culminating in the passage of the clause in the tax levy of 1871 confirming the powers of the Ring and his associates as a Board of Audit. Meanwhile, Tweed had not been idle in other directions. By aid of a corrupt judiciary, dependent on him for their positions, he was enabled to have thousands of fraudulent naturalization certificates issued to persons anxious to vote toward perpetuating him in power. With a Legislature amenable to his will, a Governor and Mayor who were mere tools, and a corresponding distribution of patronage, the employment of thousands of laborers on boulevards, pipes, and the like, and the stuffing of ballot-boxes in every ward, Tweed was enabled to wreak his political opponents. He also increased his wealth by other means than the reception of the percentages. He bought up an obscure sheet called the Transcript, and had it made the official organ for the City and County advertising. Then came the organization of the New-York Printing Company, which did the printing for all the departments and for many persons and corporations whom Tweed was in a position either to serve or injure. From this source came dividends of $50,000 to $70,000 per year. Hardly less enormous were the profits from the Manufacturing Stationers' Company, which he formed for the purpose of supplying stationery to public offices. He compelled contractors to divide their profits with him in street-openings, street-widenings, and other improvements, which were constructed on an unprecedented scale. In all these and other devious ways, and by purchasing property for small amounts in localities where he had determined improvements should be made, he succeeded in enriching himself.

The reckless extravagance and waste of the City's money for the benefit of Tweed and his fellow-officials became a notorious scandal

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...ppointment to wear him from the pathway of his education, and from the path which his conscience and his great heart urged him to pursue; but when the spider had gotten the Massachusetts fly into its web, into its kitchen, into its parlor, what good did it do him? I say here to your Massachusetts Websters, to your Massachusetts Lorings, to your Massachusetts Hoar family, [shouts of laughter,] that when Virginia has used you she will cast you off as an unworthy thing. "Ah, but," says my learned and eloquent friend from Massachusetts, [Mr. Loring,] "we had a Centennial." Yes, I was here, and I saw the preparations for the Centennial. We wanted $1,500,000, to be loaned by the Government, on good security—security which has returned us every dollar—to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of American independence, and I find that Virginia, for which now we are to have a new Fourth of July, gave in the negative three votes: Isbell, Douglass, Goode, Terry, and Walker; and Virginia gave but one vote in favor of the Fourth of July of the one hundredth year, and that vote was by a carpet-bagger, [alluding to Mr. Boswell,] who was a man whom I heard a gentleman from Virginia in this house, bearing the name of John Goode, taunt with being a native of Vermont and address as "the member from Vermont." My Northern friends, Democratic and Republican, I say not the flattering unction to your souls." If you are fooled you are fooled with your eyes open. Oh! but Virginia loves Massachusetts; we have had a specimen within two weeks of how much Virginia loves Massachusetts. I never shall forget how the wind blew and, the thunders rolled, and the storm swept and beat upon this House when the gentleman from Virginia beside me [Mr. Harris] blew the party horn and told his friends that they must turn out from the seat to which he was lawfully elected a man from Massachusetts. [Mr. Field.] a man equal in education, equal in capacity, equal in social position to any man whom Massachusetts ever raised; the equal in any respect Virginia has ever furnished since the landing of the pilgrims at Plymouth, whence my ancestors came. [Laughter.] and Virginia walked up like a little man and showed her love for Massachusetts. [Renewed laughter.] I have no quarrel with the gentlemen from Virginia; they are a most able set of Representatives, and very amiable and excellent gentlemen, but they are fenced in by the old Virginia school of politics, and that is a complete perversion of the Assembly Catechisms. The catechism which has been taught for the last hundred years in Virginia, is: "Question—What is the chief end of man? Answer—To promote Democratic success." [Laughter.] That is all Virginia has been attending to. I will not find fault with Virginia further than I am obliged to, but Virginia, after 100 years with a single industry, is found backing up her little wagon to the rest of the world, and asking the rest of the world if it will not load a little prosperity into her wagon. [Laughter.] She is a State which started ahead with a better education than any other State except Massachusetts, with more wealth and more power and influence than any other State, and now, even New-Jersey, which God made last of all things that were made [laughter]—for it is said that when God completed the work of creation he had a load of sand over, and dumped it down on the shore of the Atlantic, and called it New-Jersey. [Continued laughter.] Even New-Jersey went to work with her "sandsills" and Virginia went into politics, and now the Yankee notions produced in Newark would buy out, body and breeches, any Democratic State in the Union. [Laughter.] So it is not late for Virginia to begin her prosperity, or to say that though I am an old man I am not afraid to be called a demagogue. I am too old for that. Some men may succeed in it, but I cannot; it will not do for me. There is nothing in my history or in my associations to lead me to believe that a man without property is better than a man with property; but I do believe that a man in the walk of life, who labors diligently in his calling is worth a hundred politicians. [Laughter and applause.] Now, what is proposed? It is proposed to cut the throat of the laboring people of this country with a silver knife with a jeweled handle presented to us by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Loring.] One word, gentlemen, [turning his back upon the Chair and the shrine toward his seat,] but you shall not have my throat. [Laughter and applause.]

THE GENERAL DEFICIENCY BILL.

On motion of Mr. FOSTER, of Ohio, the Senate amendments to the General Deficiency Appropriation bill were concurred in.

THE CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC BILL.

On motion of Mr. SINGLETON, of Mississippi, the Senate amendments to the Diplomatic Appropriation bill were non-concurred in, and the Speaker appointed Messrs. Singleton, Sparks, and Hale of conferees on the part of the House on said bill.

The House then, at 4:35 o'clock P. M., adjourned until to-morrow.

LONG BRANCH'S COLORED CHURCH.

ELDER HINTON FORGIVING HIS ENEMIES, AND APOLOGIZING TO HIS WHITE BRETHREN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONG BRANCH, April 12.—The Zion (colored) Methodist Episcopal Church, a few miles back from the shore, has made itself famous, within a few few months, by the number and fervor of its revival meetings. Glory has shone around over since snow fell. The whites attended in large numbers, come to have their souls repaired, others to see the sights. A few weeks ago some of the revived ones (several Trustees of the church among the number, it is alleged,) pitched into the whites and blacked their eyes. This broke up the meetings, and the converts, most of them, went back to their wicked ways. It is now proposed to begin the meetings again, next Sunday. Elder Thomas W. H. Hinton, Pastor of the Church, has sent the following letter to the neighboring country newspapers:

"Notice to all Christian churches, that the quarterly meeting of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, South Eatontown, will be held on Sunday, the 14th of April, 1878. Love feast at 9:30 A. M., and preaching at 2:30 P. M. and 7:30 P. M. By order of Thomas W. H. Hinton, Elder in charge. Elder Thomas W. H. Hinton will preach his farewell sermon at 7:30 P. M. at the Zion Church, on the 16th of April. Come one, come all, to Zion call, and all my friends, both white and colored, are most respectfully invited. The Pastor of the South Eatontown Church of colored is deeply sorry that some of its members and Trustees grossly insulted my white friends, but I hope that this shall not be so any more, and so we hope that will not keep them away from our church. Signed on Sunday, the 24th of March, and was printed in the New-York papers; and so I hope my white friends will please overlook this, and forgive me and my members and Trustees this time, and we will try and do better. Respectfully your friend, Elder THOMAS W. H. HINTON.

EATONTOWN, Monmouth County, N. J.

THE OLD SOUTHERN SPIRIT.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN WHEN THINGS GET ENTIRELY RIGHT.

From the Petersburg (Va.) Index-Appeal, April 11.

It will be observed that in the debate in the House on Monday, over the election of a Door-keeper, Gen. Butler, of Massachusetts, said that Gen. Field was a traitor to the Government which had educated him, and that he deserved to be hanged for his crimes. We do not intend to refute the stale slander that graduates of the Military Academy at West Point were under any peculiar obligations to the Federal Government; that has been done a thousand times since Dr. Dabney did it the first and best time in his *Life of Jackson*. We want Mr. Butler's language to be generally remembered, however, because circumstances hereafter may give it a special and monitorious meaning. Mr. Butler is himself an outlaw by reason of the hostility of the Confederate authorities, never repealed, and if he is still in favor of hanging people, there may still be people in favor of hanging him. It had been supposed that this kind of foolishness was ended for good and ever; and so we presume it has, except among a few of the dirty and desperate class of politicians to which Butler the Beast belongs. When things get entirely right, as we hope and believe they will in the course of a few years' time, it will not be altogether well with the desperadoes who are howling for the blood of traitors and the execution of rebels. Mr. Butler would do well to watch his own head a little more carefully. If there ever shall come a time in this country when political difference give occasion for the hanging of people, the name of Gen. Benjamin Beast Butler will not be the safest in the United States.

MRS. GAINES' CLAIM ON BALTIMORE.

The Baltimore *Gazette* of the 12th inst. says:

"The Trustees of the McDonogh educational fund, Samuel H. Tagart, President, have received the opinion of a prominent New-Orleans attorney, whom they consulted, as to whether or not the board has a valid claim against the Corporation of New-Orleans for the $28,000 paid Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines for her claim against the City of Baltimore. Mr. McDonogh devised a large portion of the estate, which he left to found the charities that bear his name, through the City of New-Orleans. These titles were shown to be defective during the prosecution of the suits instituted by Mrs. Gaines to establish her claims to a large portion of the property in that city. The attorney consulted by the board says that, under the statutes of Louisiana and the decision of the courts of that State, there is every reason to believe that a suit against the corporation of New-Orleans for indemnity for the loss occasioned by the defective titles above referred to would result in a verdict for the Trustees. As to this verdict being for the full amount paid Mrs. Gaines, he is not so certain, as he is inclined to think that the courts, under the partition of the McDonogh estate made by experts May 23, 1837, and filed in the case of New-Orleans against Baltimore, would hold that the City of Baltimore was liable for one-half of the amount paid. At the next meeting of the board the opinion will be submitted and the necessary action taken."

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL TRADE.

The Pottsville (Penn.) *Miners' Journal* says:

"The production of the Schuylkill region for the week ending April 6, was 151,128 tons. The production of the previous week was 8,436 tons, and that of the corresponding week last year 196,170. Of the amount produced last week, however, only about 127,000 tons found its way to market, the balance being left in the mines, as is the Railroad company's custom. The region will resume operations on Saturday, and the shipments for the two weeks ending then will be about what we would have produced if there had been no suspension."

LAW REPORTS.

THE VANDERBILT WILL CONTEST.

THE "CONSPIRACY" WITNESSES NOT IN ATTENDANCE—MR. GREELEY'S LOAN TO CORNELIUS J.—MRS. VANDERBILT'S INFLUENCE OVER THE COMMODORE.

The proceedings yesterday in the Vanderbilt will case were mainly confined to offers of testimony tending to sustain the allegation that the testator was unduly influenced by his wife and by William H. Vanderbilt. Mr. Lord said that he had expected to have two of the "conspiracy witnesses" in court, but he had learned that they were prevented from attending by sickness. Neither was he ready to introduce the experts, and would therefore occupy the day by examining other witnesses.

Mr. Isaac A. Briggs testified that he had known Commodore Vanderbilt since 1829; had conversations with him in 1872 at his house in West Washington-place, and at the Grand Central Depot; in the Fall of that year he conversed with the Commodore relative to the indebtedness of Cornelius J. to Horace Greely; the debt amounted to $25,000, and witness asked the Commodore whether he was disposed to pay Mr. Greeley; he said he would not pay it than, and added that Mr. Greeley was a great fool for giving the money to Cornelius-J.; "I do not say," the Commodore said, "that Greeley shall lose this money, but I decline to pay it now;" Cornelius J. Kissam, a livery-stable keeper, testified that the Commodore, having taken a fancy to a horse owned by him, called at his stables and asked the price of the animal; he [Kissam] answered that another man had set a price on the horse, and he could not sell him to the Commodore; the latter replied "Young man, you do not know who I am; I am Commodore Vanderbilt, the greatest railroad man in America, and my word means a great deal." Mr. Lord offered to prove, through Ansel Vroom, of Castleton, Staten Island, that, under the influence of his second wife, the Commodore violated a testamentary promise to establish and endow a female university at New-Dorp, Staten Island, and that the wife further exercised her influence to the extent of inducing the Commodore to endow an educational institution at Nashville. The evidence was excluded for the present. Hosea Birdsall was called to prove that in 1854 the Commodore said, "Billy was good for nothing but to go on a farm," and that he proposed to make a farmer of him.

Judge Comstock—It has been shown that he subsequently said "Billy" was as good as himself.

Mr. Lord—That was the best evidence in the world that the Commodore was insane.

The Surrogate decided to reject the evidence. Birdsall was permitted to testify that Commodore Vanderbilt expressed a desire in 1860 to retire from business; he was engaged at that time in the steamship business. Mrs. La Bau was recalled by Mr. Lord to testify that she never said anything derogatory of Mrs. Vanderbilt to William H. Vanderbilt. The offer gave rise to tedious arguments and was finally accepted, subject to a motion to strike out after an examination of authorities. Mr. De Forest was recalled, and said that the Commodore dispensed with the services of Bennett, the magnetic physician, because he was a Spiritualist; notwithstanding this Bennett seemed to relieve the Commodore; witness told Bennett that he had made a great fool of himself by alluding to Spiritualism before the Commodore, and that if he had not done so he would have received larger compensation for his services; witness never observed any acts of violence on the part of the Commodore against his physicians and attendants; never saw the witness, Mrs. Ellen S. Clark, at the Commodore's house.

The next hearing will be held on June 11, and subsequent proceedings are set down for July 2 and 3, and between Sept. 20 and the end of October.

A LONG ISLAND RAILROAD BOND SUIT.

Adolph Poppenhusen and Henry C. Poppenhusen made a contract several years ago with Charles Knoblauch and Paul Lichtenstein, of this City, to negotiate the sale in Europe of between $3,500,000 and $4,000,000 of the first mortgage bonds of the Flushing, North Shore and Central Railroad of Long Island at a stipulated price. Knoblauch & Lichtenstein employed Robert E. Randall, of Philadelphia, to go to Europe and place the bonds. Randall went to Europe and, as he claims, made the bonds through not on precisely the terms agreed upon between the bankers and the Poppenhusens, yet upon terms which the latter, at the time, accepted as satisfactory. Subsequently, however, the Poppenhusens refused to ratify the contract and refused to deliver the bonds, so that the transaction became void, and Randall sued the bankers and the Poppenhusens for $70,000, to which he claimed he was entitled as commission. Being a non-resident, he was obliged to give security for the costs in the suit. His bondsmen were excepted to, and in the proceedings to justify his bondsmen, on the 31st inst., the Supreme Court omission was made to adjourn the case properly, and the defendants took judgment by default. The case came up in the Supreme Court, before Judge Donohue, yesterday, on a motion to set aside the default and restore the case. The motion was granted.

A WARNING TO BLACK-MAILERS.

Samuel L. Mendes, the book-keeper who pleaded guilty to having attempted to black-mail Mr. Philip Stiner, his former employer, by writing letters, in which he threatened to charge Mr. Stiner with arson and defrauding his creditors unless his silence was purchased for $3,000, was called up for sentence in General Sessions yesterday. Ex-District Attorney Garvin appeared for the prisoner, and ex-Judge Dittenhoefer represented Mr. Stiner. Mr. Garvin asked, in view of the fact that several of the prisoner's friends thought he ought not to have pleaded guilty, permission to withdraw the former plea and plead not guilty. Assistant District Attorney Rollins said the prisoner had voluntarily admitted his guilt many weeks ago, and after several delays, his counsel, now, without a word of notice, saw fit to take another course. He opposed the motion and moved for sentence. Recorder Hackett said he saw no reason for granting the request and denied the motion. No less as a warning to others than as a punishment to the prisoner himself, he felt called upon to impose a severe penalty, and would, therefore, sentence the prisoner to four years in the State Prison, at hard labor. On hearing his sentence, Mendes exclaimed, "Oh, my God!" and, throwing up his arms despairingly, fell back powerless into the arms of the court officers.

THE D. R. EATON SHOOTING CASE.

William H. Smith, the first mate of the ship D. R. Eaton, was tried yesterday in the Marine Court, before Judge McAdam and a jury, in a suit for damages brought by Patrick O'Connor, one of the men who invaded the ship on the 21st of last March for the purpose of inducing the sailors on board to leave the ship, and who was then shot twice—once in the arm and once in the chest. The testimony in the case went to show that two pistols had been used, one of which carried a large ball, and the other a small one; that the wound which caused the injury complained of was made by the small pistol and the other by the large one; and that one of the pistols was fired by the second mate. The jury found a verdict against Smith, and assessed the damages at $200.

A HEAVY PENALTY FOR AN ASSAULT.

John Sewell, a sable representative of "Africa," stood at the bar in Special Sessions yesterday to answer a charge of assault and battery upon a bar-tender named John Foley, of No. 520 Broome-street. Sewell is a man of very black reputation, as well as color, and has served a term in the penitentiary for killing an aged man named John McCarthy, during a fight in "Africa" in 1866. Foley testified that some days ago Sewell came into his saloon, ordered a drink and a cigar, and attempted to leave without paying for them. He attempted to detain him until the account was settled, when Sewell seized a beer-glass and flung it at him, inflicting a severe wound on his head. The court sentenced the prisoner to one year in the penitentiary and fined him $250, a very heavy penalty, inflicted only in extreme cases.

A MILK-DEALER'S FUTILE APPEAL.

Moses P. Polinsky, a milk-dealer, was sentenced, several months ago, to a term of 30 days in the Penitentiary and a fine of $200 for selling adulterated milk. His lawyer appealed the case, and obtained the release of his client on bail pending the appeal proceedings, after he had spent seven days in the Tombs. The judgment of the lower court was affirmed by the Supreme Court, and subsequently by the Court of Appeals, and the case sent back to General Sessions for execution. The accused was called up for resentence yesterday by District Attorney Phelps. Counsel claimed that the seven days spent by Polinsky in the Tombs should be deducted from the original sentence, but Judge Sutherland held that that period did not count, and imposed the original sentence of 30 days in the Penitentiary, and a fine of $200.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, April 12.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following business was transacted:

No. 294—Hunter vs. Church; argument resumed and concluded. No. 57—McCulloch vs. Hoffman; argued by Samuel H. Randall for appellant and Thomas F. Hubbard for respondent. No. 50—Booth vs. The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank; argued by W. F. Cogswell for appellant and Theodore Bacon for respondent. No. 143—Gotzer vs. Morris; argued by John Graham for appellant and George F. Danforth for respondent.

Following is the day calendar for Monday, April 15: Nos. 206, 28, 150, 198, 178, 191, 158 and 159.

SUING HIS UNCLE'S WIFE.

William O. Jackson brought a suit against Anna and Richard R. Hunt to recover what he claims as his interest in the estate of his uncle, the former husband of Mrs. Hunt. After his uncle's death Jackson brought a similar suit, and subsequently discontinued it, as he claims, on the ground of an agreement on the part of his aunt to marry him. After the suit was discontinued the widowed husband and the accused and married. Then he renewed the suit. The case was before Chief-Justice Daly, yesterday, in Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, on a demurrer interposed by Richard R. Hunt to that part of the complaint which included him as a party in the suit. The Chief-Justice sustained the demurrer on the ground that the complaint did not state that Hunt had obtained any property from his wife, but simply held it in his possession, and that he was not made liable for the debts of his wife contracted before marriage.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Donohue yesterday appointed H. D. Furrey a Referee to take testimony in the divorce case of Rosa Steifel against Albert Steifel.

Peter Rink, the Melrose contractor, who was convicted of grand larceny in having obtained from John Shelley, of Hamilton, Ohio, $15,000 worth of malt, for which he paid in worthless notes, was sentenced by Recorder Hackett yesterday to five years in the State Prison at hard labor.

William Redmond, the burglar who was captured by Mrs. Anna Estelle Kidd in her house on the evening of March 12, was convicted of burglary in the first degree yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, and sentenced by Judge Gildersleeve to 15 years in the State Prison at hard labor.

In July, 1876, John E. Wing obtained a judgment against the Gas-light Company of America for $471 49, and judgment was returned unsatisfied. The matter was referred to John Bassett, who reported in favor of sequestration, and Judge Donohue yesterday appointed H. T. Wing a Referee in the case, fixing his bonds at $1,000.

George W. Brown, of Chicago, brought suit in the Supreme Court, before Judge Donohue, to recover $25,000, which he claims as one-third interest in the Great Eastern Menagerie. The show was traveling in the South, and failed utterly. Brown claimed that the $25,000 was for services and money loaned. The jury gave him a verdict for $2,650 55.

Reuben Roberts was convicted, in General Sessions, on Thursday, of being implicated in the larceny of $240 worth of pocket-books from Adolphe Schwabe. Yesterday Henry Williams, who turned State's evidence in Roberts' case, was sent to the penitentiary for one year. John Lottus and Frank Nelson, two more of Roberts' confederates, were discharged for lack of evidence.

Charlotte Dogherty, alias Carrie Adams, who was brought to this City from Petersburg, Va., with Rufus Miner, Horace Hovan, and George Carson, by Detective O'Connor, of the District Attorney's office, charged with the robbery of $300,000 worth of bonds from the office of James H. Goadby, No. 49 Nassau-street, was yesterday discharged in General Sessions, on motion of John B. Fellows, there being no evidence to connect her with the theft.

F. H. Norton visited Rockaway Beach in the Summer of 1875, and while there went in to bathe, leaving his watch, locket, pocket-book, &c., in charge of a bathing-house keeper named Myers. When he called for the articles they were gone, Myers claiming that some one had presented a ticket and obtained the property. Norton assigned his claim to a man named Weeks, and yesterday in the Supreme Court, before Judge Donohue, Weeks obtained a verdict against Myers for $85 49, the value of the missing property.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Orders Granted.—Mettam vs. Billerwell; Newman vs. Dickson; Eggers vs. Long Island Rubber Company.

Leaden vs. Siegel.—On the 28th of March last I filed a memorandum stating that I wanted the pleadings in this case. I have not received them.

By Judge Donohue.

Granted.—In the matter of Peck, &c.; Randall vs. Knoblauch; Peak vs. Yeomans; In the matter of the Episcopal Public School; Crittenton vs. The Mayor, &c.

Jones vs. Brown.—Motion granted.

Memorandum.—Hines vs. Hines; Rudd vs. Rudd.

In the matter of Silberstein, &c.—See rule No. 52.

Bassett vs. Bassett.—Allowance to plaintiff, $250, and to each of the children, $100 per cent. on the amount.

Mattingly vs. Gibson.—Motion granted on payment of the disbursements on the inquest, the other costs, and $10 costs of the motion to abide the event.

Ritto vs. Limerone.—Order granted for security in $12,800 to be deposited in trust company, or United States bonds to that amount may be used.

Hall vs. Hall.—Motion that the objections to the form of order wall taken. Motion denied, without costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Bruffee vs. Knickling.—I think a reasonable arrangement would be varying from $50 per month, now payable in advance. This secures two months' rent, but I shall decline to make any order as to the Receiver's action in this motion.

Bishop vs. Kennedy.—Motion denied, without costs.

Lockwood vs. Butler et al.—Ordered on day calendar for the first Monday after Term.

White vs. Roberts.—Bond approved.

Naylor vs. Meehan (No. 1); *Same vs. Same* (No. 2.)—Order discontinuing actions.

Kronmeiberg vs. Kronmeiberg.—Order denying motion to punish plaintiff for contempt.

Griffen & Co. vs. Griffen.—Order denying motion.

Carleton vs. Darcy et al.—Undertaking approved.

Butler vs. Austin.—Commission ordered.

Ellis vs. Pinkbeiger.—Order granted and undertaking approved.

Orders Granted.—Scott vs. Sanford; St. John vs. O'Brien; McClave vs. Baker; Levy vs. Loeb; Ruse vs. Dickson; Levy vs. Loeb; Woolf vs. Jacobowsky.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief-Judge C. P. Daly.

Applications Granted.—New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Sonnebora; Ilinois vs. Curry; Loucks vs. Pell; Bennett vs. Schwab; Schwab vs. Kerstin; Schroeder vs. Bear; Darling vs. Donnelly.

Schmitt vs. Fisher.—Bond approved.

Underhill vs. Brown.—Order confirmed, &c.

Stewart vs. Breslin.—Motion denied.

In the matter of the accounting of Bradford, &c.—Reports confirmed and surrogate recommitted.

Holland vs. Fox.—Application granted.

Jackson vs. Hunt.—Judgment upon the demurrer, therefore, must be given for the defendant, Richard M. Hunt. See opinion.

MARINE COURT—SPECIAL TERM AND CHAMBERS.

By Judge Goepp.

Opinions Filed.—Dawson vs. Haynes; Fatham vs Coar. *Burnham vs. Rottman.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs. *Wallen vs. Jones.*—Motion approved.

Foster vs. Brunker.—Order absolute.

Marcelin vs. Chambers.—Motion granted. See section 820.

Haupt vs. Nehrbass.—Motion denied, with $10 costs, unless within 10 days after service of this order plaintiff serves upon the attorney for defendant $10 costs and stipulate to accept two days' notice of trial.

Joan vs. Schmidt.—Motion to dismiss action granted, with costs and $10 costs of motion.

Winfield vs. Englemeier.—Order dissolving injunction.

Wheeler vs. Cary.—Referred to John A. Goodlett, Esq.

Austin vs. Tremain.—Motion denied.

Smith vs. ——.—Order settled.

Marcelin vs. Chambers, No. 2.—Motion dismissed, without costs. See papers.

Orders Granted.—Walker vs. Smith; Kaufman vs. The Dry Dock East Broadway and Belt Railroad Company; Babitt vs. Buckley; Olfert vs. Merton; Dickeman vs. McCarthy; Brown vs. Livingston.

By Judge Shea.

The Mayor vs. Cornwallis.—Order settled.

REUNITED.

RECONCILIATION OF A DIVORCED COUPLE IN ST. LOUIS.

A telegram from St. Louis to the Cincinnati *Commercial* says: "Mr. J. B. C. Lucas and his divorced wife have agreed to live together again, a document to that effect attested by Rev. Charles M. Filling, of the Roman Catholic Church, having been filed at the Recorder's office. J. B. C. Lucas is the son of James H. Lucas, one of the pioneers of St. Louis, who died a few years ago. The family is one of the most respectable in the city. About two years ago young Lucas married Miss Mary Cummings Morton, a belle of Louisville. What the shock to the young husband and his aristocratic people was, when a few months after the installation of the beautiful bride in her St. Louis home she gave birth to a child, can perhaps be imagined. Of course, a rupture ensued. The mother and her illegitimate offspring disappeared from St. Louis, and the husband sought a divorce. No resistance was offered, and his petition was granted. After the scandal had blown over, which was not long, for it was not published here, Mr. Lucas apparently began to yearn for the woman who had so shamefully blighted his name. The lapse of time healed his wounded pride in a measure, and his deep, unselfish love for the woman subordinated every other consideration. Although the civil law divorced the parties, the Church to which they belong had not. Under the canons of the Church, then, a separate marriage was unnecessary, and the couple simply agreed to a reunion of husband and wife and wife. It is supposed the agreement, attested by the priest and filed for record, is intended to meet legal obstacles by fulfilling the theory of the law that marriage is a civil contract. Following is a copy of the agreement:

State of Missouri, City of St. Louis: Be it remembered that on the 23d of June, 1877, in the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, personally appeared before the undersigned, Charles M. Filling, a priest of the Roman Catholic Church, John B. C. Lucas, of the City of St. Louis, and Mary Cummings Lucas, of said city, formerly Mary Cummings Morton, and in my presence, and before said as such priest, mutually agreed, one with the other, that they would again live together as husband and wife. In testimony whereof I hereunto subscribe my name this, the 24 day of March, 1878.

CHARLES M. FILLING.

SECRETARY EVARTS' SON.

The Omaha (Neb.) *Republican* of the 10th inst. says: "Hon. W. M. Evarts, wife, and daughter arrived in this city yesterday forenoon in a special car over the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. The object of their journey was to meet the Secretary's son, homeward bound from China, where he has been for several years past, engaged in mercantile pursuits. The young man is in a consumptive decline, and the journey over Sherman had a depressing effect upon him, as it almost invariably does on persons in his weak and dying condition. This information was interrupted by telegrams to Mr. Evarts, and instead of remaining in Omaha until the arrival of the westbound train, they went out on No. 3 to meet No. 4. The party arrived here on the east-bound overland express at 6 P. M., and passed directly East. It was hoped that the young man would survive the remainder of the journey to Washington, but was not considered to be somewhat doubtful in his very enfeebled condition."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 12.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100 Western Union	82⅛	300 St. L. & I. M.	34
200 do.	82⅝	100 do.	34⅛
200 do.	82⅝	100 do.	34⅜
100 do.	82⅝	100 do.	34⅜
100 Pacific Mail	17⅜	100 do.	34⅜
100 do.	17⅜	1300 North-western pf.	72⅜
460 do.	17⅜	100 do.	72⅜
100 do.	17⅜	700 do.	72⅜
100 do.	17⅜	600 do.	72⅜
100 do.	17⅜	100 do.	72⅜
200 Mich. Cen.	89⅜	200 Rock Island	102⅞
50 do.	89⅜	100 Erie Railway	11⅜
1000 Lake Shore	58⅜	100 do.	11⅜
200 do.	58⅜	100 St. Paul	48⅜
100 do.	58⅜	200 do.	48⅜
200 do.	58⅜	1000 do.	48⅜
300 do.	58⅜	100 do.	48⅜
100 North-western	70	1400 do.	48⅜
100 do.	70	100 St. Paul pf.	72⅜
100 do.	70	100 do.	72⅜
100 do.	70	100 D., L. & W.	95⅜
100 do.	70	100 do.	95⅜
100 do.	70	100 Wabash	14⅜
100 do.	70	100 do.	19⅜
100 do.	70	100 do.	19⅜
100 do.	70	100 Ohio & M.	10⅜
100 do.	70	100 do.	10⅜
100 do.	70	700 do.	10⅜
100 do.	70	500 do.	10⅜
100 do.	70	100 do.	10⅜
100 do.	70	100 do.	10⅜
100 do.	70	100

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1878.

APRIL 1878

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE ENEMY.—Mr. Sheewell, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Maude Wainright. Matinée.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—DIPLOMACY.—Mrs. Lester Wallack, Mr. E. J. Montague, Miss Rose Coghlan. Matinée.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—A CELEBRATED CASE.—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Mr. Parselle. Matinée.

PARK THEATRE.—OUR ALDERMEN.—Mr. James Lewis, Mr. E. F. Thorne, Mr. W. J. Le Moyne, Miss Cowell. Matinée.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.—Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Howard. Matinée.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—LONDON SHOW, PARISIAN CIRCUS, AND SANGER'S MENAGERIE. Matinée.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE BUILDING.—BARNUM'S GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH. Matinée.

STANDARD THEATRE.—LITTLE BAREFOOT.—Miss Maggie Mitchell, Mr. William Harris. Matinée.

FIFTH-AVENUE HALL.—PRESTIDIGITATION AND HUMOR.—Mr. Robert Heller. Matinée.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE, AND COMICALITIES. Matinée.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—FAREE, MONSTERISM AND VARIETY.—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart. Matinée.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—ISAH; OR, THE JEWESS MAIDEN'S WRONG. Matinée.

THE AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH.—BRONCHO HORSES.—EDUCATED DOGS.—Day and Evening.

STEINWAY HALL.—SYMPHONY CONCERT.—Mr. Theodore Thomas, Conductor.

CHICKERING HALL.—PRIZE ELOCUTION CONTEST.

O'CONNOR'S BILLIARD ROOMS.—BILLIARD CONTEST.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is at No.* 1,258 *Broadway, south-east corner of Thirty-second-street. It is open daily, Sundays included, from* 4 *A. M. to* 9 *P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at* 4 *A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, for the Middle Atlantic States, clear or partly cloudy weather, north-westerly winds, stationary temperature, and rising barometer.

The bill to saddle the State with some twenty-seven millions of bonded debt contracted by certain local authorities for the benefit of railroads has been taken out of the hands of the Ways and Means Committe, and will be before the Assembly next week. The vote by which this result has been attained cannot be taken as an indication of the strength of the bill, though it has made the fact sufficiently obvious that the measure possesses a dangerous amount of strength. The bill proves that the repudiating spirit of the West and South exists in New-York in a more insidious shape. Most of the communities interested in the success of this bill have made repeated attempts to get rid of the liabilities which were incurred in "flush times" by their accredited agents, and with at least their own tacit consent. Failing in these, they propose to escape the necessity of paying their debts by inducing the State to act as guarantor and as custodian of a sinking fund for the redemption of liabilities with which the State has nothing whatever to do. The purpose of such a measure is as obvious as its results would be disastrous. It should be promptly killed, however certain it may be that a similar application will find its way to the Legislature, after being made a distinct issue in local elections, for many sessions to come.

Ex-Door-keeper POLK declines to be a scapegoat. He has taken to publishing cards which worry the Democratic members not a little. It is evident, as has all along been maintained in these columns, that poor POLK is as much sinned against as sinning, and that some of his friends in the House are really responsible for his disgraceful failure. Specifically, Col. POLK charges that Mr. CARTER HARRISON, one of the Democrats who signed the report recommending his removal, had been made an enemy by the Door-keeper's reluctance to violate his plain duty. In the division of the spoils HARRISON drew a place on "the soldier roll"; but he would have none of it. Out of that circumstance grew his grievance with POLK. Congressman POTTER, of New-York, also "drew" a place for a disabled soldier; and the veteran whom he furnished was an able-bodied editor who had never been in the service, but who was sworn upon the roll, with Mr. POTTER'S connivance, in the absence of the Door-keeper, contrary to law. These disagreeable statements are made in a card published yesterday by the banished keeper of the door, who defies the accused Congressmen to say that his story is not true. One account represents Mr POTTER as being advised that printer's ink will not heal his wounded honor. There are wounds which even newspaper cards cannot reach.

FITZ-JOHN PORTER'S case is at last to be reopened. An application was made to the President by the cashiered officer, last month, for a court of inquiry. PORTER seems to have lost confidence in the possibility of getting a bill for this purpose through Congress, and the President has acceded to his demand. PORTER'S letter to the President being embodied in the order issued by the General of the Army. The court of inquiry will immediately convene at West Point to examine the new evidence which it is claimed can be presented. On the result of this inquiry will depend the action of the President, who may, if he chooses, revoke, modify, or confirm the original sentence of the court-martial which convicted PORTER. That court-martial found PORTER guilty, and he was sentenced to be cashiered and "forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit under the Government of the United States." As this is an era of conciliation and rehabilitation, the reopening of the case seems to fit the times altogether.

Once more the ever-shifting current of European politics has set toward peace. It is announced that England has taken Prince GORTCHAKOFF'S hint to "formulate a counter-proposal," and has chosen as her messenger to St Petersburg the same Col. WELLESLEY whom Russia formerly invited to join the Khiva expedition of 1873. Austria's recent declaration, in answer to the Porte, that, if Russia adhered to the treaty of San Stefano, "she herself would strenuously defend her own interests, though she could not protect those of Europe single-handed," sufficiently explains the seeming vacillations of the Vienna Cabinet during the last few weeks. On the other hand, the conciliatory tone of Russia toward Roumania, and the proposal that a Russian Commissioner shall be sent to Bucharest to settle the points at issue, are distinctly traceable to the belief, strengthend by various symptoms, that Servia, Roumania, and Montenegro may be tempted to make common cause against the obnoxious treaty, and to invoke the aid of England and Austria. Indeed, Russia's present moderation may undoubtedly be ascribed to the secret influence of Germany in the first place, and also to the fear of finding herself unexpectedly occupying the isolated position to which she has been endeavoring to reduce England. It is evident enough, however, that all parties are growing weary of this aimless brandishing of weapons, and the unwontedly peaceful utterance of the official *Journal de St. Pétrsbourg*, that, "should the powers find a compromise, Russia will willingly participate in the discussion, and modify the treaty," probably expresses the general feeling accurately enough.

Mr. HENRY A. SMALLEY, one of Judge DONOHUE'S "Gratzes," or in other words, one of the political protégés of JOHN KELLY, is being anxiously sought for by the representatives of various bankrupt concerns of which he is Receiver. According to the testimony of SMALLEY'S friends, he is a man of "irregular habits," whom it has always been difficult to find "where he was wanted for business purposes." As there are sums in his possession variously estimated at from $6,000 to $30,000, and as he has not been seen in this neighborhood for about six weeks, it is feared that Mr. SMALLEY has found business reasons to permanently sever his lucrative connection with the New-York courts. As SMALLEY is likely to get as easily off as that other protégé of Mr. KELLY, Excise Commissioner MURPHY, his only obvious reason for regret will be that he did not supply himself more liberally with funds than he is reported to have done. His case will lend new interest to the inquiry addressed by the Assembly to the County Clerk as to the name, and fees of the Receivers appointed by our political Judges during the last fifteen months, and is an impressive commentary on Judge DONOHUE'S selection of the notorious HENRY D. PURROY as Referee in a divorce suit yesterday.

THE DUTY BEFORE THE PARTY.

Even a Democratic platform has its uses. Though it may not instruct, it is serviceable as a warning. The burden of that just adopted by the Illinois Democracy is in the main stale enough. Its utterances on the financial question are significant only so far as they reveal the readiness of the party to adapt itself to the worst forms of the demagogism whose power is yet but partially felt in Congress. The people of the Eastern States are too prone to believe that the extreme opinions which imparted to the remonetization movement the larger portion of its strength are evanescent and confined to an inconsiderable class. The agitation, they say, must not be estimated by its noise and smoke. The Springfield Convention is but one of many rebukes to optimism of this character. The original Greenback organization aimed not so much at the exercise of a third party influence as at the acquisition of authority in the councils of the two national parties. Success attended its plan. Almost everywhere in the West it drove the entering wedge into the management of both. Concessions were made to it in the construction of platforms. Nominations were adjusted with the view of catching its votes. And the immediate result is seen in the demoralization visible alike among Republicans and Democrats in Congress whenever financial questions are presented. But the demands of the movement increase with its successes. The old parties do not move fast enough to satisfy its aggressive spirit. They are restrained by considerations of policy to which it is indifferent. They recognize restraints which it has repudiated. Out of this fact grow the reasons for the existence of the National Party. The purpose as declared at Toledo looks far beyond bargaining with Republican and Democratic managers. Drafts are to be made upon the ranks of both parties. A new force is to be put in operation in the nation's politics; great issues are to be raised in a manner that will compel attention and materially affect the action of other party leaders.

Already we have proof that the National Party wields a power that cannot safely be despised. The recent elections in Michigan may be taken as fair indications of the inroads which it has wrought in the regular parties. Michigan has not usually been ranked among the wildest of the Western States. It has been supposed to be more conservative than Indiana or Illinois. And when we find its political calculations upset by an organization representing the united measures and votes of the Greenback and Labor movements, we cannot too frankly concede the probability of serious changes in the party complexion of Western districts hitherto Republican. The danger that menaces them proceeds from the new National Party, which is more formidable than the Democracy as regards financial and kindred questions because it is more honest. The communism of VOORHEES, the inflation and repudiation of EWING, are unmitigated knavery. They are devices of demagogues. So, when Democratic Conventions in Illinois and elsewhere declare war against the public credit, scout the pledges given to the bondholders, assail the national banks, and claim for the general Government absolute control of the currency, in kind and amount, we know that they are pandering to the multitude around them. The bids they make for popular favor are testimony to the strength of the feeling they desire to conciliate, but they are too palpably dishonest to win the respect of intelligent men. Now, the National Party has a full share of demagogues. The more it grows the more demagogues it will attract. But the secret of the immense strides effected by the movements now allied under the national name lies in the faith which the great body of their members have in the justice of their cause. Absurd as their opinions seem to us, they are sincerely held by vast numbers. Their principles, preposterous as they are, judged by recognized economic standards, are in their eyes sound. The schemes they propound, pregnant though they be with disaster according to our ideas, are sufficiently plausible to commend themselves to people ordinarily thrifty and intelligent. How far their honesty resembles fanaticism, we are not required to consider. The point to be kept in mind by Republicans who would drag their party out of the ruts in which some of its leaders would keep it, is that the National organization is the product of a one-sided discussion of important topics, and has at least the merit of being straightforward in its designs.

The probability therefore is, that the National Party will for a time continue to increase in strength. Greenbackers, extreme silver men, inflationists, and repudiators generally are more likely to be drawn toward it than to be attracted by the hollow demagogism of the Western Democracy. None but a fool can mistake the meaning of the vague but mischievous propositions of the Illinois Democrats. It is because shams are always sooner or later detected, that the Republican party should refuse to listen to the cowardly suggestions of leaders who would have it preserve silence in the presence of dangerous financial heresies. Undoubtedly, there are in the Republican ranks many who hold opinions identical with those which distinguish the National Party. Their loss will be felt in more than one doubtful district. But the party can better afford to lose them though their number were twice as large, than to imitate the Democrats in their disgraceful bidding for votes. Let demagogism of this sort be left to others. The Republican Party is worth preserving only so long as it remains a party of principle. And its hopes of success, in the present condition of parties, are more than ever dependent upon the fidelity and courage with which it shall antagonize its convictions to the truckling of the Democrats and the undisguised demands of the National Party.

Upon one question the Illinois Democrats are in advance of the Nationals. The latter limit their repudiation to a single stipulation of the public debt, and base even this upon the letter as opposed to the spirit of the contract. The convention which met at Springfield on Thursday commits the Democracy of that State to a proposal to rob the holders of Western town and county bonds of their constitutional right to relief through the intervention of Federal courts. Georgia was supposed to be the possessor of a peculiar infamy when it so framed its new Constitution as to exclude certain classes of its bondholders from the courts of the State. Illinois Democrats propose that counties and municipalities shall with impunity refuse to levy taxes, or to pay funds in hand, in satisfaction of judgments obtained on account of bonds in default. From the local law there is no chance of obtaining any check upon this kind of repudiation. Federal authority, however, has been invoked against it, and the Democracy insist that Congress shall by legislation come to the help of Western repudiators. Thus multiply the questions which the Republican Party must be prepared to meet whenever it seeks to confirm its title to the confidence of the country.

TWEED.

"This fell sergeant, death, is strict in his arrest." WILLIAM MARCY TWEED has passed beyond the custody of the New-York Sheriff, and gone to an assize where justice is less halting than here below. Far be it from us to say that it was a delusive confidence which nerved him to look calmly into the eyes of death, and to plead that his acts might be judged by his motives when about to pass before the bar of the Supreme Judge. But we should equally transcend the limitations of an imperative duty were we to bespeak indulgence for the crimes of the dead man or sympathy for his misfortunes. Such talents as he had were devoted to cheating the people and robbing the public Treasury; his tastes were gross, his life impure, and his influence, both political and personal, more pernicious than that of any other public man of his generation. That vulgar, material type of success which he attained by trampling on justice and honesty, and setting at naught all the restraints of law and fidelity to public trust, was precisely of the kind best fitted to dazzle the unthinking and corrupt the mind of youth. The story of his rise is the very romance of professional robbery thinly disguised under the pretense of political activity; his fall has neither been so sudden nor so complete as to lend an impressive moral to the deceitfulness of ill-gotten wealth. The millions that he stole enabled him to escape the penalty of the common thief; the law that he defied in his prosperity was to the last powerless to hold him to a strict account. Instead of dying in a felon's cell, he ended his days surrounded by every comfort that could be introduced into a debtor's prison; instead of sinking out of sight and mind, he remained to the hour of his death a centre of political intrigue and a source of political defamation. The men who can be attracted by the career of TWEED will not be repelled by the circumstances amid which it closed.

But for such a career, and all that it represents, society itself is mainly responsible. Such a product could not have been reared except on favorable soil. The indolence, the apathy, and the self-seeking of his fellow-citizens gave him the opportunity he coveted; the callousness of public conscience and the base worship of wealth, no matter how acquired, procured for him the association of "respectable" men and the toleration, if not the applause, of eminent representatives of all the great interests of New-York. He packed the Bench with his creatures, and the Bar made no audible protest; he bought legislators as openly as butchers buy cattle, and the people re-elected them; he visibly guided the Executive pen that inscribed laws on the statute book, and those who cried "Shame!" were like voices crying in the wilderness. Evangelical churches were ready to profit by the generosity with which he gave away what did not belong to him, and evangelical clergymen helped to swell the pean over that most symmetrical form of government under which he and his associates stole at the rate of twenty millions a year. Millionaires were found willing to aid in propping up the failing fabric of his power, and thousands of laboring men voted for him as State Senator after he stood declared as the greatest thief of modern times. There are thousands of all ranks and conditions to-day who will refer to him as a man who was punished beyond his deserts, and there are still more who are ready to sustain the political system of which he was the legitimate outcome, as if it were the highest ideal of free institutions and the fittest instrument of popular government. Tweedism will long survive TWEED, and the blindness, the ignorance, and the cowardice that gave him his lease of power are even now contributing to the elevation of men as ignoble in character and base in their methods as was the man who died yesterday.

BIG GUNS.

The British Government has long held to the belief that muzzle-loading cannon were more serviceable than breech-loaders, while at least four of the five larger Continental nations are entirely in favor of the latter system. So far as this country is concerned, we are not yet committed to either system, for the simple reason that we have no modern ordnance. At the close of the rebellion we found ourselves in possession of a lot of smooth-bore large guns, and since then have made few new ones. England's adhesion to the old-fashioned system was contrary to the views of nearly all the rest of Europe. Further than this, she has all along insisted that the 100-ton guns manufactured at Elswick for the Italian Government were too large, and evinced a determination to hold on to her own 80-ton cannon. To the astonishment of everybody familiar with these facts, the war authorities quite recently yielded both points, and now England not only owns several breech-loaders, but they are the largest guns in existence. In March last the Government purchased from Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG four 100-ton guns, the negotiations being kept secret, for the reason that there were other bidders in the European market for the monster weapons. It is now said that the chief argument for their acquirement was the apprehension that they might become the property of another power, and so enable it to dominate the seas. But in all probability their purchase was decided upon after it had been ascertained that the *Inflexible*, the toughest ship in the British fleet, would be defenseless against the 100-ton guns which Italy possesses. In view of this fact, and knowing that it will take less time to plate a ship than to build a gun, the War Department closed the bargain. The present naval armaments of Great Britain are not, however, built with a view to the use of such mighty ordnance, and they will not be placed on ship-board for some time to come. It may be added that the report that an order would be given before long for a gun of 200 tons is untrue. Questioned recently on this subject in the House of Commons, Mr. HARDY said that there was no intention to make such a gun, adding that there was no ship in the service which could carry it if made.

The construction of heavy ordnance is an art which is yet in its infancy, but great as are the results thus far achieved, there is no doubt it is capable of further development. Visitors to the Centennial will remember the magnificent display of breech-loading heavy and light artillery made by Herr KRUPP, of Essen, and which has been unequaled by any former exhibition. The largest of these guns had in actual experiments fired a shell weighing 1,146 pounds, at a velocity of 1,637 feet in one second, and with a striking force of 21,295 in foot tons. The 100-ton guns are, however, the most powerful implements of war in existence. One of these guns is capable of sending a 2,000-pound projectile through 27 inches of iron plate at a distance of a thousand yards, and it would, perhaps, penetrate the thickest armor afloat at a distance of a mile. Indeed, higher results than these have been obtained, the muzzle energy in foot-tons having been increased from 33,000 to a force ranging between 36,000 and 37,000 foot-tons, the velocity of the projectile being raised from 1,542 feet to about 1,620 feet per second. This velocity about corresponds to that of the Woolwich 80-ton gun, but the shot being so much heavier, the penetrating power is considerably enhanced. By way of comparison, it may be mentioned that the largest guns in our own service are a few 20-inch smooth-bore muzzle-loading weapons capable, with a charge of 200 pounds of powder, of firing a projectile weighing 1,080 pounds. There are also many smooth-bores of lesser calibres, which now largely constitute the casemate armament of the United States sea-coast defenses. These, however, are comparatively ineffective, and some of them have been converted into rifled guns on the Palliser system.

The heaviest guns in our Navy are 15-inch smooth-bores, weighing 42,000 pounds, with a solid projectile of 440, and a shell of 352, pounds, and with a muzzle velocity of 1,560 feet. The tremendous cost of such immense cannon as are made in Europe will long prevent our authorities from further improving the present system of heavy ordnance. The English muzzle-loader of 80 tons costs about $50,000, while the price of the Elswick breech-loader of 100 tons, as charged to the Italians, is about $80,000. The Essen breech-loader, exclusive of the carriage, is valued at $100,000. This last-mentioned manufactory is prepared to make a steel breech-loader of 124 tons, with a calibre slightly exceeding half a yard, to throw a shell of a ton weight, propelled by a powder charge of about 500 pounds, for $165,000. Not long since Herr KRUPP proposed to lend the English Government a gun for $75,000, but he required an order to be given, in case of success, for guns to the extent of $10,000,000. These terms were held to be much too onerous, and the offer was declined. In explanation, the Essen manufacturer wrote a letter in which he says: "I have had to carry out an immense number of costly experiments unaided by any Government grant, for the purpose of perfecting the breech-loader, and therefore was not disposed to furnish a gun to the English which should be used as a model for future construction."

The present era, it will be seen, is one of big guns. Although, happily for us, there is no immediate probability of our having to enter into their construction. The nations of Europe, however, show but little of the spirit of moderation and peaceableness, and are constantly improving their armies and navies. The most powerful armaments are built, and there seems no limit to the use of monster ordnance and ponderous armor. Iron-clads are constructed to resist the heaviest guns, and immediately ordnance is manufactured to destroy them. It is a question of defense and offense; of resistance and penetration; of steel armor and steel guns. Thus far the experiments have been in favor of the latter. In the meantime, the most satisfactory experiments are going on with torpedoes, and at a comparatively small cost boats may be procured which, it is believed, can immediately destroy the toughest iron-clad afloat.

THE PIG-YOKE.

To the rule of the South succeeds the rule of the West. After the whip of the Southern slave-owner comes the pig-yoke of the Western demagogue. The former curled most unpleasantly about our Eastern legs until the revolt of the Republican Party banished it forever. The latter bids fair to strangle our prosperity and to reduce us to helpless servitude.

It is idle to deny that the Eastern States are powerless in the national councils. The West, with its Southern allies, holds us completely in its power, and threatens us, through Mr. INGALLS and other mouthpieces, with an arrogance that recalls Mr. TOOMBS in his loudest moments. The passage of the Silver bill, in order to enable Western debtors to defraud their Eastern creditors, was only the first step toward the subjugation of Eastern "bondholders" and "capitalists," and that it will be followed by a revival of the income tax at no very distant day there is no possible room to doubt. We may protest as loudly as we please, but the protests of a powerless minority are a mere waste of words. Henceforth we hold our property at the sufferance of the West, and we shall save ourselves from the shock of unpleasant surprises by recognizing the fact, and wearing the pig-yoke as gracefully as possible.

The revival of the income tax is advocated by the West on the ground that it is not a burden upon the people, and that it affects only the loathsome capitalists. In the view of the Western statesman, "the people" means those who have nothing, and the "capitalists" are those who have something. In comparison with the population of the whole country, the class upon whom the income tax will fall is extremely small, and, as the advocates of the tax assert, consists of not more than 250,000 persons. To impose a tax upon 250,000 persons for the benefit of 40,000,000 may not seem precisely fair to those who are compelled to pay it; but the Western statesman, regarding it as a means of spoiling the moneyed Philistines, is enthusiastic in its support. It is the East, and not the West, that will be affected by the income tax, and to the Western mind there is something peculiarly fascinating in the spectacle of Eastern "capitalists" paying money into the Federal Treasury, and thus enabling the Government to reduce the tax upon Western whisky.

Of course, the East does not propose to weep and howl over the income tax. The pig-yoke is certainly galling to the neck, but as long as we cannot rid ourselves of it there is no use in bewailing our fate. It is permissible, however, for us to suggest to our Western masters, with great respect, and in an attitude of profound humility, that it is better to gain their ends in a straightforward than in a circuitous way. The plain meaning of the income tax is that those few men who have money are to be forced to share it with those who have none. It accomplishes to a limited extent what the Communist seeks to accomplish by his social panacea—the division of property. If the Government takes fifty dollars from the man whose income is a thousand dollars, it can reduce to the same extent the indirect taxation of the man who has no taxable income. When the West clamors for the imposition of an income tax which will bear almost exclusively upon Eastern men, it is really demanding that part of the money of Eastern men should be seized and divided among "the people"—or, in other words, among Western debtors and the poorer classes generally.

Now, it would be much more frank and honest in appearance were the West to scorn the circuitous legislation and elaborate machinery of the income tax, and to boldly require the capitalists of the East to give a percentage of their incomes to "the people" of the West; so that the money could thus be given directly to those who need it. A bill might be drawn with this end in view, which would give great satisfaction to "the people." Every man whose income is $2,000 might be required to give six suits of clothes per annum to an equal number of deserving Western men to be designated by some competent authority. Men with incomes of $3,000 could be made to give, in addition to the six suits of clothing, six barrels of flour. An income of $4,000 might entail the duty of adding a barrel of whisky to the clothing and flour, and from persons with an income of $5,000 there might be expected in addition a pair of horses and a cow. As for persons with incomes exceeding $5,000, the excess should be confiscated and divided per capita among all who support the financial policy of the West. Thus the true purpose of the income tax would be accomplished in a direct and effective way, and without any weak concession to a wicked prejudice against communism.

Of course, it seems somewhat presumptuous to offer advice to those who have it in their power to do with us as they choose. Still, the West, as yet, permits us to exercise the privilege of free speech, and ought not to take exception to advice which is unquestionably in the interest of "the people." A proposition to facilitate the end sought to be gained by a revival of the income tax is very different from a wicked protest against such a tax. We do not find fault with the pig-yoke which is placed upon our necks, nor do we even hint at a reluctance to wear it. We merely point out that it is not worth while to paint and gild it, and that to make it plain and inexpensive will not render it any less effective. So long as we must wear it, let us wear it frankly and openly, and let the West spare us the mockery of wrapping it with tinsel paper and with leaves torn from obsolete books on political economy, under the pretext of rendering it less galling, or of partially concealing it from view.

GENERAL NOTES.

Five salmon have been captured recently in the Susquehanna River near Harrisburg, Penn.

Ex-Gov. Frederick Smyth is to give a chime of not less than nine bells to the Franklin-Street Church in Manchester, N. H.

Two brothers and a sister of one family in Lexington, Ky., within a year have married two sisters and a brother of another family.

Two women had a discussion on religious topics in Portland, Me., a few nights ago, and it ended in one striking the other on the head with an axe.

The Baltimore *Gazette* asks: "Why was not William E. Chandler placed on the Republican Congressional Committee?" Perhaps because he is not a member of Congress.

Rev. Dr. Wheeler, in the Pittsburg (Penn.) *Christian Advocate*, describes Mr. Hayes as, perhaps, one of the honestest, feeblest, and most conceited men that has ever occupied the Presidential chair.

Democratic papers in Mississippi are very severe in their criticisms upon the late Legislature. They confess that the State was served no better than when under the despised "carpet-bag rule."

How far charity extendeth her wings. The Good Templars of St. John, New-Brunswick, have just received a donation of £49 from South Africa for the relief of the sufferers by the great fire last year.

The brave old war-horse which, proudly or otherwise, bore ex-Gov. Marshall, of Minnesota, through many bloody fights in the war of the rebellion, is now toiling in front of a street-car in St. Paul.

A fish peddler was charged recently in an English Police Court with violently kissing the wife of a surgeon, who was one of his customers. The magistrate sentenced him to two months' imprisonment.

An unpaid gas company turned off the gas from the Opera-house in Pittsburg, Penn., on Wednesday night, and Mr. Edwin Booth was unable, consequently, to play in the "Fool's Revenge," as advertised.

Two years ago John D. Ruff deserted his wife in Cincinnati, and ran away with another woman. In due time the wife got a divorce. Recently Ruff returned to Cincinnati with his guilty companion, there bade her farewell, and sought out his wife, and at his solicitation she remarried him.

A paper down in North Carolina feelingly inquires: "When will our people quit using that 'blarney' term 'Honorable,' as applied to members of the Legislature? It came in with the carpet-baggers and it should go out with them. It is a poisonous exotic. It can only tickle pudding-heads."

The Cincinnati papers print pictures of the great organ built for the new Music Hall in that city, and to be used for the first time at the coming May festival. It is claimed to be the largest organ in America, and about the fourth or fifth in size in the world. It is 60 feet in height, 30 feet in depth, and 50 feet in width. It has 6,287 pipes and 94 stops.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* says: "If Gen. Shields deserved a high place on the retired list of the regular Army he should have obtained it years ago, and obtained it because he deserved it, and not because he was beaten for Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives. As it is, if the Senate should assent to the act of the House, and the President should do his part of the work, the appointment will clearly be the result of the cowardice of the representatives of one political party and the hypocrisy of the representatives of the other."

The Alumni of Princeton College residing in Cincinnati held their annual meeting on Tuesday evening. Hon. E. D. Mansfield was elected President. There was a dinner, of course, and a letter from President McCosh was read, in which he said that the college is in a prosperous condition, and that the recent "occurrence" has been much exaggerated. On this point he writes: "We had been endeavoring to put down hazing in our college, and thought we had succeeded. But, unfortunately, we have had two cases of hazing, in one of which a pistol was shot, doing little mischief, though it might have been otherwise. The authorities promptly dismissed those engaged in these acts, and we have the most perfect quiet. For this the Faculty is surely to be commended."

SHORT SESSION OF THE ASSEMBLY.

THE BILL REGULATING FREIGHT UPON MILK —REMARKABLE RESULT OF A MAIDEN SPEECH—THE BILL AUTHORIZING THE STATE TO ASSUME THE RAILROAD BONDS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 12.—The Senate met at 7 o'clock this morning, Senator Robertson, President pro tem., in the chair. There was a full attendance of four Senators, Clerk Vrooman, and the stout and respected Mr. Comstock, who acted as page. Senator Turner introduced a bill, and Senator Oakley offered a resolution that Mr. Comstock be paid the same compensation as other pages. The President decided the resolution to be out of order. The Senate then adjourned, and took the 7:40 train for Montreal.

The House met at the usual hour and read through the regular order of business. The Railroad Committee then reported adversely upon the bill introduced by Mr. Henry, of Kings, regulating the freight on milk. This bill has been often spoken of in THE TIMES recently. Messrs. Wheeler, Chappell, and Moller dissented from the adverse report. Mr. Wheeler is a young member of the Stock Exchange; he is one of the "boys," and he represents a Westchester district which is greatly interested in the sale of milk. His constituents would like to see the Henry bill pass, and Mr. Wheeler prepared himself to make "the Greatest Effort of his Life" to secure its passage. He moved that the adverse report of the committee be disagreed with and the bill be committed to the Committee of the Whole, and in support of his motion delivered a speech—his maiden speech—full of statistics and facts of the most ponderous and convincing description. While delivering his oration various whispers circulated around the House which members seemed to find very amusing, and when the yeas and nays were called upon Mr. Wheeler's motion to disagree it was carried, amid much merriment, by a vote of 94 to 5.

Early in the session a bill was introduced to authorize the State to assume the railroad bonds of the various towns in this State, amounting in all to some $27,000,000. It came in with such an appearance of organized strength behind it that every one thought it would be the great question of the session. It was introduced, and in the moment of introduction a debate took place merely on the question of which committee the bill should be referred to so fierce and determined on the part of its opponents, lead by Mr. Alvord and Mr. Brooks, that its fate seemed decide there and then. Never was there a more utter collapse. Mr. Alvord carried his point: the bill was sent to the Ways and Means Committee, and there it has rested. Its friends did not dare attempt to force it out until this morning. The Appropriation and Supply bills, the Apportionment bill, and other important matters having been got out of the way, its friends thought the ground sufficiently clear for them to make a fight; and to-day Mr. Halliday offered a resolution that the Ways and Means Committee be discharged from its further consideration, and that it be sent to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Alvord fought the resolution fiercely, and made perhaps the most eloquent speech he had delivered this session against it; Mr. Brooks was away, or he would have fought on the same side. The debate was long and heated, and the resolution was finally carried, 73 to 24, but it was carried in a way which almost wholly deprived the vote of any significance, for even Mr. Halliday told the House he had no idea that the bill could pass and only asked that it be allowed to come before it for discussion. Several members, in voting for the resolution, declared their fixed determination to oppose the bill in any shape or form it might come up; but they were willing to vote to allow discussion upon it. There is no appearance of danger that the bill can command even 40 votes in this Assembly. Mr. Alvord was somewhat chagrined at what he declared to be a rebuke to the Ways and Means Committee, said he should consider the propriety of resigning the Chairmanship, and moved that the House adjourn; which it did in time to prevent Mr. Gilbert calling up the Senate joint resolution for the appointment of a commission on the new Code. Some members said the discussion was purposely prolonged for that purpose. Possibly it was.

The report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections on Mr. Fish's expulsion of members was expected to be presented this morning, but there was a hitch somewhere, and it will not come in before Monday night.

MONTREAL, April 12.—Twenty-two members of the New-York State Senate, accompanied by a few representatives of the press, arrived here to-night from Albany upon a visit until Monday next.

OBITUARY.

HON. E. DELAFIELD SMITH.

E. Delafield Smith, formerly Corporation Counsel of this City, died at Shrewsbury, N. J., yesterday. His skill and energy at the Bar made him for many years a conspicuous figure in the legal annals of the City and State. He was born at Rochester May 8, 1826, and came to this City with his father's family when 10 years of age. His early education was received at the grammar-school of the University, at the Wheatfield (N. Y.) Academy, and at the New-England Seminary, in Pittsfield, Mass. He entered the New-York University, and graduated at the age of 20. He then began the study of law in the office of his elder brother, and later with E. M. and E. H. Blatchford, Judge William Kent, and Judge Henry E. Davies. He was admitted to the Bar in 1848 and began the practice of law the following year. In 1851 he formed a partnership with Samuel Clift, and afterward with Isaac P. Martin and his brother, Augustus F. Smith. The last mentioned partnership was very successful financially, and the firm enjoyed a high reputation. He published four volumes of reports from 1854 to 1859. He was appointed by President Lincoln in 1861 United States District Attorney for New-York, and held the position four years. He was an exceedingly energetic officer, and had a way of winning cases and securing convictions. During his four years' term he procured six verdicts involving the death penalty, one of which was that of Nathaniel Gordon, master of the slave-ship Erie. He was also of great service to the Union cause in procuring the condemnation of the British steamers Peterhoff, Springbok, Stephen Hart, and others, which were carrying on an illicit trade with the rebels thro ugh Nassau and Matamoras. He also obtained the conviction of John W. Andrews, leader of the rioters in July, 1863; of the negro Hawkins, who killed a ship Captain, and Kohnstamm, guilty of perpetrating large frauds on the Government. At the close of his term of office he returned to private practice, in which he was equally successful. His name had been mentioned in 1859 as a candidate for the post of Attorney to the Corporation, but he was not to reach that post till some years later. On the resignation in November, 1872, of Richard O'Gorman, who had been Corporation Counsel through the early days of the struggle against the Tweed Ring, Mayor A. Oakey Hall appointed Mr. Smith to the office, though he had all his life been a Republican. The appointment provoked much criticism, and it was openly charged that the Mayor had been influenced by improper motives in the appointment. At a meeting of the Committee of Seventy, held on the evening of Dec. 11, 1872, resolutions were adopted demanding the resignation of Mr. Smith, and asserting that his continuance in office would be held by the people to indicate his corrupt collusion in the schemes of Mayor Hall, and his intention to defy honest public sentiment. Mr. Smith did not resign, however, and continued in office undisturbed through Mayor Havemeyer's term of office and until the advent of Mayor Wickham. Soon after Mayor Wickham was installed in office, Jan. 4, 1875, he presented a formidable array of charges against the Corporation Counsel, alleging, first, the procurement of special legislation at Albany forbidding the interference of the courts when collusion was suspected between claimants against the City and the City's law officer; and, secondly, the encouragement of the pernicious practice of sending cases to Referees, where they were too often decided against the City. Mr. Smith replied to these charges in a document of great length on Jan. 20. On the 28th of February he addressed a supplementary answer and defense to Gov. Tilden, which was evidently not convincing, for on the 9th of August, 1875, Gov. Tilden informed Mayor Wickham that the charges preferred seemed to him sufficient to warrant Mr. Smith's removal. He was accordingly declared removed, and the Mayor immediately appointed as his successor Wilbur C. Whitney, the present incumbent.

Mr. Smith married, early in life, a daughter of Rev. Dr. Gilbert Morgan, of Bradford Springs, S. C. The funeral will take place at Shrewsbury, on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 2:30 P. M.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SELWYN, D. D.

A dispatch from London announces the death of Right Rev. George Augustus Selwyn, D. D., Bishop of Lichfield. Deceased was the son of William Selwyn, Esq., of Richmond, Surrey. He was born in 1809, and was educated at Eton and St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his degree as junior optime in mathematics and first class in classics. While acting as tutor at Eton and Curate of Windsor, in 1841, he was consecrated First Bishop of New-Zealand. He gained the respect and admiration of the natives, and in the course of his missionary journeys guided a small ship many thousand miles to and from the scattered Islands of the Southern Pacific. It was while thus engaged that the Bishop realised the benefit of his early training as an athlete, and as a member of one of the earlier boating crews at Cambridge. In 1857 he succeeded in obtaining from the British Government a division of his diocese. He was appointed Bishop of Lichfield in December, 1867. In 1874 he made a tour through Canada and this country. The Bishop of Lichfield, though at one time suspected of latitudinarianism, was always a stanch supporter of law. Quite recently, however, in reply to a series of indignant remonstrances on the subject of the Ritualistic vagaries of one of his clergymen, Dr. Selwyn declared that the violations of the law committed in a spirit of priestly zeal ought not to be rudely and hastily stopped.

GEORGE TYLER BIGELOW.

George Tyler Bigelow, LL.D., and ex-Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, which position he held from 1860 until 1867, died, yesterday morning, after an illness of several days. Mr. Bigelow was born at Watertown, Mass., in 1811, and had held various prominent positions in his native State.

ALARM IN SAN FRANCISCO.

From the San Francisco Alta, April 5.

That a most foul and formidable conspiracy exists in this city cannot be denied. The object of the conspirators is publicly proclaimed, which aims at no less than the subversion of all law, the overthrow of the civil authorities, and the overturning of republican government. In its place is to be established mob rule, administered by a *coterie* of unscrupulous ruffians, devoid of character, principle, and even common decency. The leader of the conspiracies over-rides the same control over his small band of followers as did the driver over his band of slaves in the olden time. He harangues his mob gatherings in one continued storm of vulgar blasphemy, villinguate and brutal threats against law, order, life and property. Prominent citizens who are pioneers in this State, and by their energy, skill and labor have built for themselves homes, reared families, and developed the

THE DOOR-KEEPER CONTEST

CONFEDERATE VS. UNION SOLDIERS.

A VAIN AND FRUITLESS CONTEST—GEN. BUTLER'S LOYAL SENTIMENT—THE NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS AND THE FABLE OF THE IRON AND EARTHEN POTS—GEN. SHIELDS' RARE PEET AND HIS FORMER HEROIC AIR.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 10, 1878.

We are through at last with the Door-keeper excitement. It was a pleasant divertisement except to poor Col. Polk, but it used up an awful amount of time, considering how many important interests of Government and the people are suffering for the lack of attention and legislation. It was a vain and fruitless contest, except for the opportunities for oratory of the high old sort which it afforded certain honorable gentlemen. Mr. Butler was never more eloquent, though his loyal sentiment was a little overdone here and there, as in the following passage:

"Do not send the sorrowing widows and weeping orphans to their fathers' and husbands' graves bowed down with the thought their dear ones' veteran comrade is so soon, by the Representatives of their Government, put behind one who led the armies of the rebellion in the battles in which their loved and mourned ones were slain, husbands and fathers all now sleeping in quiet graves."

I doubt whether the defeat of Gen. Shields for the office of Door-keeper will cause a great rum on cemeteries or give new grief to our soldiers' "sorrowing widows," if they still sorrow, and "weeping orphans," if they still weep. They will probably think that "their dear one's veteran comrade" made a fortunate escape, even though he shall fail of the Brigadiership and the "good salary." Mr. Butler, master as he is of the grim humor of sarcasm, surpassed himself in his, "Do not press us so fast. We will get perhaps educated and conciliated up to it pretty soon. We may go a little slowly at first. Be a little tender with us as yet. Do not hurry us so."

In view of this latest victory of the Confederate over the Union Army—in view of the steady advance made all along the line, I would not only enjoin upon Republicans to keep awake and alert, but I would utter a little warning, in the spirit of love, to Northern Democrats, many of whom are such good fellows. The South, my friends, is too much for you, as it was for your fathers. It will charm, then subjugate, you by its masterful, magnificent spirit. It is too shrewd, too fast, too pushing, too strong. Once upon a time, says Le Fontaine, a certain portly, stately iron pot invited a neighboring earthern pot to bear him company on a journey. The latter prudently excused himself at first, saying that he found himself better off to stay quietly in a corner by the fireside, or to move about very gently, as he was of so frail a material that a very little thing might shatter and destroy him.

"O, I will take you under my protection," said the chivalrous iron pot. "I am strong on my three legs, stout and warlike, you know. If any danger menaces you, I will stand between you and all harm—taking the shocks and the blows myself." This magnanimous offer persuaded the poor *pot de terre*, and he set out with his gallant champion. Side by side they trotted off on their three feet apiece, *"clopin clopant,"* so close that they knocked against each other with the least jar. Of course, the weaker vessel suffered, till at last in descending a stony hill, he was quite knocked to pieces by his aristocratic *compagnon de voyage*. Moral: Let us only associate with our equals, if we do not wish to incur the fate of one of these pots. "The *further* bearing of that observation lies in the application of it." But if the Northern Democracy in the House is taking a perilous trot with the Southern, together they too often drive before them or off the course the Republican minority. They have done it even in this struggle over Door-keepers, during which some of our men seemed to stand up so sturdily for their principles and to be manufacturing political capital hand over hand. It is plain enough to me, a calm looker-on, that they were regularly dragooned at last by the Confederate leaders—Southern and Northern—taken in and done for by the cunning test question, the clever trick entitled, "A bill authorizing the President of the United States to appoint James Shields, of Missouri, a Brigadier-General in the United States Army, on the retired list."

The mistake, as I see the matter, was in not putting forward a Republican candidate, a straight-out Republican, a Union soldier, a good and true man, and then fighting it out on that line. Oh, if only our men had the drill and discipline which used to mark the Democratic minority and which kept them together, and made them a power when most without power. I was amazed to see how they walked one after another, or rather in a block, into the snare so cunningly set for them. I was grieved to see Gen. Butler meekly fold his hands on his breast and resignedly go up, "hoist by his own petard."

It was clap-trap for clap-trap, a piece of partisan chicanery which I marvel to see imposing upon any Republican of sense and true manliness. Gen. Shields, who his friends averred had not asked for the position of Door-keeper, and who is evidently not fitted for it, should have had just what he did ask for—an increase of pension. That is all that can be given to him, in these terrible hard times, without doing injustice to other eminent Union soldiers—as brave, as deserving, and as poor as he is. The fact of the need of the old hero has been dwelt upon more than I should think would be quite agreeable to a high-spirited Irish soldier and gentleman, who has seen better days, in which it seems he failed to make provision for the rainy day which may came to the most sunshiny and illustrious life. He was proud and self-respecting when I knew him. He was also a good French scholar, and must have read the sentiment, so terribly true,—"*Pauvreté n'est pas vice, mais c'est une espèce de lâcheté.*" Representative Clark—General in the Confederate service—wrung our hearts by an account he gave of poor Shields at home in Missouri. He says when he went to visit him, he found his old foeman, now friend and brother in the bonds of Democracy, at work in the field, "here-footed, following a sorry-looking mule hitched to a sorrier plow." Probably he looked sorriest of all, being barefooted. That was a touch beyond Cincinnatus. I try in vain to picture to myself the gallant Shields, whom I remember as something of a lady's man, neat and elegant of attire, now so easily going about barefooted. It cannot be denied or doubted that Gen. Clark's little bill is not only a sop to the Irish Cerberus, but the loaf of charity for our future Brigadier, shoeless and stockingless, but "not totally helpless." If it is true, as Mr. Critcenden elegantly said, that the Republicans would have seen the brave old man "doubly damned" before they would have voted for him, had they had the majority in the House, it is also true that stanch Democrats as he was, the Democrats would never have proposed him. He fought on the wrong side during the late war, and Mexican services count for but little except at the South. It is quite as true that but for the chance of making political capital and checkmating Butler, they would never have proposed and pressed so extraordinary and irregular an act as that which they rushed through the House with the help of a few dazed and demoralized Republicans. I see that Mr. Cox, of Ohio, and five other Republicans did themselves honor by keeping out of this ignoble scramble for the Irish-Catholic vote, for that was the prize, was it not? A local journal, speaking of Gen. Shields, calls him "our new Brigadier," adding, "for it is impossible for the Senate not to confirm." So. Then this was a miscalculation was proved by the course of Senator Edmunds, the strongest man in his convictions—as in his will and his independence—in all that body, or so it seems to me. I am sorry he is not a woman suffragist. It was refreshing to hear him say in his dry, direct, fearless way, "I object to singling out one gallant soldier from a thousand for the purpose of helping either party or either house out of a scrape." So the little game was blocked for a time.

Said the eloquent Critcenden that day, speaking of Shields: "You mistake him, gentlemen, [illegible] was one of the most distinguished [illegible]

his honor. Lift your visions to other days, and you will have his standard. He was a Senator twice in character; he is a Senator yet, and will ever be." I lift my vision back to the session of 1850, when I first knew Gen. Shields, a fine-looking, dark-eyed, dark-haired, courteous gentleman, the youngest Senator, I believe, in the old Chamber, whose circumscribed ceiling then arched over more brains than the glass roof of the grand new hall ever shed gorgeous light upon. He sat, the gallant alien, in the midst of a wonderful set of native Americans—Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Benton, Douglas, Seward, Winthrop, Hale, Corwin, Chase, Berrien, Butler, Mason, Davis. Perhaps the modest young soldier felt oppressed by such an Olympian atmosphere of intellect and statesmanship, for I never heard him make a speech during that of the two succeeding sessions. He wore a half-military coat, buttoned up to the chin, over, it was said, the scars of nine honorable wounds. He posed as a hero, as he had a very good right to do, doubtless. His services in the field had been great, beyond question; but we used to think that, in popularity, in fame, and in Senatorships he had been tolerably well paid. I don't think he doubted it then, for he wore always a genial, smiling expression, a look of benign content with all the world—not excepting James Shields, of the County of Tyrone, Ireland—Judge, Auditor, member of two Legislatures, Senator from two States, (illustrious carpet-bagger,) Major-General of Volunteers, and hero of many battles. After that he was Governor of Oregon and Commissioner of the General Land Office. One of his biographers says: "He is known to be as brave as Jackson, as honest as he is brave, and as deserving of the care and attention of his country as he is honest." It strikes some people that he has had about as much "care and attention" from the country as most native-born heroes, honest patriots who have promptly come "to the fore" in times of national tribulation. I did not wish to see my kind-hearted, genial, and generous old friend in the difficult and disagreeable office for which Mr. Butler proposed him. Though plowing must be a good preparation for the business of a soldier, as Putnam proved, it would hardly be for the sterner duties of a door-keeper, unless the place could be farmed out. But I do want to see Gen. Shields rewarded by a generous increase of his pension—not for his services in that iniquitous Mexican war, but for his loyalty and brave deeds during a later and more terrible conflict. When I heard his friends, both Democrats and Republicans, vieing with each other in eulogizing the "glorious old veteran"—giving gush for gush—one telling how he was working in Missouri, barefooted—another how he was earning a precarious living by lecturing in New-England—my heart melted for my old friend. I don't know much about plowing bare-footed, but I do understand this lecture business. Then I said to myself we would believe that these tender hearted gentlemen, who make so free of Government money, in the way of a grand gratuity, could ever be so hard and merciless in the way of withholding, and paring down appropriations, cutting down salaries and necessitating the turning out on the cold world, without warning, of hundreds of good loyal men and women.

As the Democratic Party comes into power we must expect stern and sanguinary doings. The great Republican flock gashered here will be scattered and peeled. It is natural enough, and they have even Scripture authority for it: *Ecce!* "Mine anger was kindled against the Shepherds, and I punished the goats." But Mr. McMahon, Democrat, from Ohio, said a true thing—indeed, he said several awfully true things, and said them well—but the truest of all was his charge that the Republican Party had for a long time back used the Union soldier as staple for buncombe speeches, for patriotic gush and lilfalitin Decoration Day oratory, without really honoring his claims and honestly considering his interests—without heeding him at all when no special political advantage was to be gained by preferring him to the stay-at-home patriot and the pot-house hero. I have not found, of late, that Republican officials are less severe, less hard and cruel, toward crippled soldiers, and toward the widows and children of soldiers, than Democratic or class of employers. It has seemed to me that many a man among them inflicts wanton pain and distress on those under him, as though, in order to taste the choicest sweets of authority, he must see somebody suffer from it. Some of them have certainly shown themselves as heedless as the most unregenerate Democrats could be of the Divine injunctions: "Execute true judgment and show mercy and compassion, every man to this brother. Oppress not the widow nor the fatherless, the stranger, nor the poor, and let none of you imagine evil against his brother in his heart." Thus came the word of the Lord unto Zackeriah—not Zackeriah Chandler—ah, no; the Lord knows his man.

I witnessed the swearing in of the new Door-keeper, *quondam* Captain of cavalry in the United States Army, and Brigadier-General in the Confederate Army, late Pasha, Bashaw, Bashi-Bazouk, or something, in the Army of the Khédive of Egypt. He looked all his titles and dignities, and yet seemed strangely glad and proud to be initiated into an office of so much peril and perplexity and so little distinction. He says he knows little as yet about the duties of the place, but he is strong on the crippled soldier question, on lexicons and Lindley Murray. He is a fine-looking man, able-bodied, and with a military carriage. He looks the Southern gentleman, and I could but wonder how he had relished the disparaging manner in which several of his friends had, spoken of his present office as a "menial position" unworthy of the acceptance of a brave Union soldier like Gen. Shields. He took the oath with proper solemnity, yet it occurred to me that he should have accompanied the act—as I once saw a Chinese witness do—by breaking a piece of china, a frail cup, or saucer. It may be he will prove the right man for the place, and that all will soon be lovely and quiet in that vexed and disorderly sphere, but I suspect that Col. Polk, or the hapless Fitzhugh, would say to him, "Better dwell in the tents of the Khédive, than be a Door-keeper in the House of the wicked."

GRACE GREENWOOD.

A THREATENING LETTER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, April 12.—Howard Percival, who has been creating a good deal of a stir among the people of Oberlin, as being an escaped and persecuted monk, to-day renewed the excitement in his behalf to a certain extent by the receipt of the following letter, without date, which will appear in to-morrow's *Leader*:

You héretic; if you don't stop lying about Catholics you will have your throat cut. You will wake up to find old Sheldon's house on fire. We will give you a chance to escape before we send there. We swear by the Virgin Mary you must leave Oberlin or keep quiet. The sooner you go the better for you. THREE GOOD CATHOLICS.

It is thought that this letter is a put up job by some parties who are helping Percival to raise the wind, but, of course, the truth is unknown.

CUTTING FREIGHTS IN THE WEAT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, April 12.—One of the fiercest and most energetic railroad fights ever waged is the one just now going on between the Chicago and St. Louis roads leading to Missouri River points. In less than a week the rates on grain from Missouri River points to Chicago have tumbled down to 7 cents, which is the lowest rate made by the Chicago roads. On other articles the reductions are almost as large. The St. Louis roads met the reduction made by the Chicago lines, and reduced the rate on grain to St. Louis to 5 cents.

THE STEUBEN COUNTY POOR-HOUSE FIRE.

BATH, N. Y., April 12.—The Coroner's jury in the case of the burning of the building for the insane of the Steuben County Poor-house on Saturday night, and the loss of 16 lives, after having occupied five days in hearing the testimony of 22 witnesses, including the Keeper, Superintendents of the Poor, Supervisors, Poor-house Investigating Committee, eight paupers, and four physicians, reached a verdict to-night. They exonerate Keeper Eli Carrington, censure the citizens of the county and the Board of Supervisors for not having provided safe and suitable accommodations for paupers, and censure the Superintendents of the Poor for not having provided a better mode of egress and fire apparatus, and for not removing the insane to the Lunatic Asylum. The jury-man declares the Supervisors guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree. An appropriation to erect suitable buildings is recommended.

OREGON DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—The platform of the Oregon Democratic State Convention favors the remonetization of silver, the repeal of the Resumption act, the payment of Government obligations in greenbacks, except where otherwise provided, the Tariff bill now pending in Congress, and a law to prohibit Chinese immigration, and denounces the misrule of the Republican Party and the fraud by which Mr. Hayes was put into office.

THE BANK OF CHEMUNG INVESTIGATION.

ELMIRA, N. Y., April 12.—The Bank of Chemung investigation before the Referee appointed by the County Judge, has been stayed by him until the 20th inst. Two witnesses were yesterday placed under arrest for refusal to testify on the ground that the proceedings were illegal. They were taken before Judge Follett, of the Supreme Court, at Watkins yesterday, in obedience to a writ of habeas corpus issued by and returnable to him. The Judge postponed the case to the 17th inst., when it will be argued at Norwich. Ex-Speaker McIntire will appear for the prisoners, and ex-District Attorney Taylor for the Referee. The prisoners, although under arrest, are attending to their business. The liabilities of the bank are offered at 33 1-3 cents on the dollar as a compromise by Col. Thompson, of Springfield, Miss., who is a relative of the Beedle family, who owned the bank. A large number of the creditors are willing to accept the terms.

THE POOL EXPERTS COMPETING.

KNIGHT'S SPLENDID STRUGGLE WITH CYRILLE DION—A ONE-SIDED BUT GOOD-NATURED CONTEST BETWEEN WAHLSTROM AND SLOSSON—THE SCORES.

The fifth day of the national fifteen-ball pool tournament opened yesterday afternoon at the Union-Square Billiard Rooms with a game between Frey and Rudolphe, which resulted in an easy victory for the former, who beat his adversary by a score of 11 to 2. They were followed by Sexton and "Joe" Dion, the latter of whom won by a score of 11 to 6. A large number of persons assembled to witness the evening display, which opened with a very cautiously-played match between "Sam" Knight and Cyrille Dion. Knight won the lead, but Cyrille quickly scored the game in his own favor. Knight won the succeeding three, and nearly scored the fifth game by Dion's pocketing his own ball just as he was about to make "pool." Dion won, however, amid applause, and also scored the next game, during which he made some fine position shots. Both men played "safety" in the seventh game, which was won by Dion on an unfortunate "miss" by Knight, which left many of the "ringers" in easy position. In the ninth game Knight essayed a most difficult "bank" shot for a "cut" into the side pocket. It missed by a hair's breadth, but was wildly applauded by the spectators. The "miss" added the game to Dion's score. Both men were now becoming nervous and played "safety" repeatedly. Knight won the game. Half a dozen consecutive "safety" shots were played on both sides in the eleventh game, which was finally won, amid great excitement, by Knight, who also scored the following game. Dion wrested the fourteenth from him, and won the fifteenth also on a most unaccountable miss of a "set up" by Knight. Dion's victory now seemed simply a matter of time, but Knight, by some very plucky play, made the match a tie at 10 games each, amid tremendous applause and cheering. Then began what might be termed the last act of "safety" game, which was watched with the intensest interest. Dion added it to his string, thus closing one of the prettiest games of the tournament with the following score:

Dion—1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1—11.
Knight—0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0—10.

After some delay the second game of the evening was begun between Slosson and Wahlstrom. Wahlstrom, in endeavoring to pocket a ball, bounced off the table, and another delay ensued before it was recovered. The game was won rapidly by Wahlstrom after the ball was found. The play on both sides was rapid during the next few games, the "Swede" playing with his usual boldness and great vigor. The games alternated in each player's favor until the seventh, Swede, who seems to play equally well with either hand, added five games in rapid succession to his score. During the twelfth game somebody said, "I'll bet $10 to $20 that Slosson wins the match." The remark, evidently intended as a taunt, was spoken in a loud voice, and the "Swede," turning to the speaker, said: "I'll take you up if you will back it." Slosson, a red-hot, zealous friend from closing, and the "Swede," having gained his point of silencing the annoying auditor, played his best, and made a series of the most difficult shots with a rapidity, ease, and accuracy that elicited unbounded applause. The one-sided game was finally brought to a close, amid great merriment, the score standing as follows:

Wahlstrom—0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1—11.
Slosson—0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0—3.

On Thursday, the games of the afternoon were between Slosson and Frey, the former winning, and between Clark Wilson and Sexton, the former of whom, by some singular luck wrested a victory from his adversary by a score of 11 to 8. The first game of the evening was between Cyrille Dion and Rudolphe, which, after an impression gaining prevalence that the match was a "give away," was won by Cyrille by a score of 11 to 1. The "Swede," Wahlstrom, then played against "Joe" Dion, and, as usual, came off with a victory, his score being 11 to 6.

To-day Joe Dion will play Clark Wilson, and Cyrille Dion will play Sexton, while this evening Frey will play Knight and Warble will play Wahlstrom.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 13—1 A. M.—The pressure is everywhere below the mean. It is lowest in New-England and highest in Florida. Light rain has generally fallen in the Middle States and New-England. The temperature has remained nearly stationary. Southerly winds prevail in the South and South-west, westerly in the lake region, Middle States, and New-England, and northerly in the North-west. The Savannah River has fallen 45 inches at Augusta, the Ohio 25 inches at Cincinnati, and the Mississippi 14 inches at Vicksburg.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England, clear or partly cloudy weather, preceded in Maine by rain areas, colder north to west winds, and rising barometer.

For the Middle Atlantic States and lower lake region, clear or partly cloudy weather, north-westerly winds, stationary temperature, and rising barometer.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, southerly winds, stationary or falling barometer, followed, in Texas, by rain areas.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, warmer, partly cloudy weather, with occasional rain areas, variable winds, mostly from north-east to south-east, stationary or falling barometer.

For the upper lake region and Upper Mississippi Valley, clear or partly cloudy weather, cold north-westerly winds, rising barometer, followed in the second district by winds veering to warmer east and south, and stationary or falling barometer.

For the South-west, Missouri Valley and the West, followed by increasing cloudiness and possibly by rain areas, north-east to south-east winds, stationary or higher temperature, with falling barometer. The rivers will generally fall. Cautionary signals continue at Eastport.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1877.	1878.		1877.	1878.
3 A. M.	45°	51°	3:30 P. M.	52°	68°
6 A. M.	43°	51°	6 P. M.	49°	59°
9 A. M.	51°	57°	9 P. M.	44°	54°
12 M.	52°	64°	12 P. M.	41°	51°

Average temperature yesterday.....56½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....47½°

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire in Americus, Ga., on Friday morning, destroyed eight stores, including some of the largest establishments in the place. The City Hall building was also burned. The loss is $50,000; insurance about $20,000.

Last Thursday evening Hall's planing mill, a portion of the United States Hotel, several sables and frame buildings at Zanesville, Ohio, were burned. Loss, $10,000; uninsured.

A fire at East Saginaw, Mich., yesterday morning destroyed two hotels, a cooper shop, and a dwelling-house. Loss, $10,000; insurance, $5,000

CAR MILEAGE IN NEW-ENGLAND.

BOSTON, April 12.—At a meeting of Superintendents of the several New-England railroads held here yesterday to consider the subject of car mileage, it was resolved that a car-counting association for the New-England States should be organized, dating from May 1, or as soon thereafter as practicable, the central office to be located in this city.

SALE OF CHAMBERLIN'S CLUB-HOUSE.

LONG BRANCH, April 12.—John Chamberlin's Club-house, with three acres of ground, near the West End Hotel, was sold at Freehold by the Sheriff this afternoon, under an execution of Adams Express, to H. M. Loomis, for $30,500.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

GALVESTON, Texas, April 12.—A special dispatch to the *News* from Brownsville says: "Intelligence has been received here from the City of Mexico that on the 9th inst. Mr. Foster, the United States Minister, officially recognized the Diaz Government."

POLICE DEPARTMENT MATTERS.

The Board of Police yesterday dismissed from the force Patrolman Michael Fitzgerald, Twenty-seventh Precinct, for immoral conduct; Patrolman Maurice McCarthy, First Precinct, for intoxication, and Patrolman John W. Pearsall, Twenty-third Precinct, for absenting himself from post. Patrolman P. J. Keely, Tenth Precinct, was fined 20 days' pay for being off post; Patrolman William J. Mercer was mulcted in a similar amount for a like offense; Patrolman John Cottrell, Twenty-second Precinct, was fined 10 days' pay for improper conduct, and Patrolman Benjamin R. Jacobs, Fourteenth Precinct, was fined 10 days' pay for conversing on post.

ST. PAUL, April 12.—A special to the *Pioneer Press* from Duluth says: "The Canadian steamers Quebec and Francis Smith arrived here to-day, the first of the season. These are the earliest arrivals on record, being two months earlier than last year. They brought 150 passengers for Manitoba.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

IRISH AGRARIANISM AND POLITICS.

ARRESTS ON SUSPICION IN THE EARL OF LEITRIM MURDER CASE—THE SUBJECT IN BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT—DR. BUTT AND THE HOME RULERS.

LONDON, April 12.—Five more arrests have been made in connection with the assassination of the Earl of Leitrim.

In the House of Commons to-night Mr. Frank O'Donnell, member for Dungarvan, and Vice-President of the Home Rule Confederation of Great Britain, moved that the Government's action in regard to the murder of Lord Leitrim was unconstitutional, and proceeded to make an attack on Lord Leitrim's private character. A motion to exclude strangers was carried. Mr. Gladstone, who voted with the Ministry, was loudly hooted by the Conservatives, and there was a scene of great excitement. Mr. O'Donnell's motion was ultimately negatived.

In the House of Lords to-night Lord Cairns promised the returns of agrarian crimes in Ireland. He denied that undetected and unpunished crime was increasing except in Galway and parts of Mayo and Roscommon. The Government, narrowly watching the state of affairs, were convinced that it was their duty to protect life, and would apply for further powers when it was thought necessary. In consequence of this answer the motion of Lord Oranmore and Browne that the Government should ask for further powers was withdrawn.

Dr. Butt, at a special meeting of the Home Rule Parliamentary Committee to-night, persisted in his resignation as leader of the Home Rule Party. The committee unanimously passed a resolution regretting that they had no other course left than calling a special meeting of the Irish Parliamentary Party for the 11th proximo to consider the subject, but did so in the earnest hope that it might yet be found possible to avert the irreparable loss to the national cause.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

PRICES IN PARIS RAPIDLY ADVANCING—ACQUITTAL OF A WOULD-BE ASSASSIN IN RUSSIA—THE ENGLISH COTTON MANUFACTURERS.

LONDON, April 12.—A special dispatch from Paris to the *Daily News* says that the prices of lodgings and all the necessaries of life will be largely advanced during the Exposition. Proprietors of furnished apartments already make extravagant demands. The Grand Hotel will advance its price of *table d'hôte* dinner from 6 to 8 francs. The cheaper hotels and restaurants will advance their prices proportionately.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says: "The woman who recently attempted to assassinate M. Trepow, Chief of the St. Petersburg Police, was acquitted to-day. There was much applause in the court and on the streets when the verdict was announced."

A conference of cotton manufacturers will be held on the 16th inst., to take action regarding the impending strike of operatives in Lancashire.

The betting now on the Oxford-Cambridge boat races, which takes place to-morrow, is three to one on Oxford.

BRUSSELS, April 12.—The Belgian Chamber of Deputies to-day, by a vote of 80 to 24, passed the bill redistributing parliamentary seats. The measure is considered favorable to the Ultramontanes.

BERLIN, April 12.—Herr Borsig, a leading German ironmaster, is dead.

LONDON, April 13.—The *Times'* dispatch from Paris says it is now stated that ex-Marshal Bazaine is in Madrid and in good health.

The Communist organ *La Commune Affranchie* has ceased to exist, its fines having exhausted the amount of caution-money it was obliged to deposit with the Government.

A meeting at Manchester of the cotton masters of North and North-east Lancashire has unanimously passed a series of resolutions pledging the masters to mutually support each other in the event of any isolated strikes against the 10 per cent. reduction of wages until trade is stopped or the strike terminated.

A Vienna dispatch says the wife of the composer Strauss is dead.

WRECK OF THE CHILDWALL HALL.

TWENTY-SEVEN OUT OF FIFTY-THREE SAVED—THE FATE OF THE OTHERS UNKNOWN—DAMAGE TO A BARK BY COLLISION.

LONDON, April 12.—The British steamer Childwall Hall, which was wrecked at Sagres, Portugal, while on a voyage from Liverpool to Bombay, had a crew of 45 and eight passengers. As before stated, 27 persons are known to be saved. The fate of the remaining 26 is unknown.

The British bark C. E. Robinson, Capt. Breen, has arrived at Dover, cut down to the water's edge, having been in collision. She is much damaged.

THE CHOATE FAMILY.

Speaking of the transmission of family excellences the Boston *Commonwealth* says: "Rufus Choate was born in the town of Essex, in the county of the same name, which was, we think, at the time of his birth, a part of Ipswich. His record, one would think, was quite sufficient to give fame to any family name, but we believe the general average of the family character stands so high that a scientific student of lineage will find in its history material enough to warrant the suggestion we have made above. We will take, for example, another branch of the family, that of Dr. George Choate, late of Salem, since removed to Cambridge. Dr. Choate was evidently a skillful practitioner in his own family, as well as at large, and his children have developed sound bodies, tender consciences, strong intellects, and a good spiritual growth. There was a large family of sons and daughters, and we may be permitted to allude briefly to the careers of the sons, since all, four in number, occupy prominent positions, which they have earned by steady efforts, carefully directed by wise and loving parents. The eldest is Dr. George C. S. Choate, who has a private insane asylum in New-York, which stands perhaps the highest among institutions of its kind in this country. The next is Charles F. Choate, Esq., lately elected President of the Old Colony Railroad, who is father-in-law of the young and wealthy Joshua Montgomery Sears. The third son is Judge William G. Choate, who has just been appointed by President Hayes Judge of the United States Court for the Southern District of New-York. The fourth and youngest son is Joseph H. Choate, Esq., one of the most distinguished lawyers of New-York, who has been for many years an invaluable advocate and partner with our present Secretary of State, William M. Evarts. Such uniform and such remarkable success by these four brothers indicates something more than mere good fortune. It is the good qualities of parents carefully nurtured and developed."

THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH ROAD.

The new management of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad have issued to the stockholders a preliminary report of the business of the company for the year ending Dec. 31 last. The circular says the possession of its land grant assets has enabled the company to spend large sums to put the road-bed and equipment in first-class order, to largely reduce the floating debt, to compromise and settle many litigated cases, and to pay arrears of taxes to the amount of over $100,000. The earnings of the road in 1877 aggregated $1,931,365 32, and the operating expenses $1,135,586 46. After paying interest on the funded debt there was left $135,478 86. This and $241,877 10 received from the Land Department have been applied to the purposes above stated. On the 1st of January contracts for the sale of lands, upon which there remained due interest of $2,500,000, were placed in the hands of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to secure an issue of bonds to the amount of $1,000,000, of which there have been sold to this date $335,000 at 95 per cent. and accrued interest, and the proceeds devoted to the further improvement of the property.

A CLOSE FIGHT WITH A PANTHER.

The Ottawa, (Canada) *Free Press* of the 5th inst. says: "Last week a hunter, named Jacob Farquarson, while passing through the forest between White Fish Lake and Black Trout Lake, near the headwaters of the Madawaska River, encountered a puma, or American panther. He came across the carcass of a deer, which he stopped to examine, and found to be the remains of a large upland Caribou. While looking at it he heard a noise at some distance off among the tree tops. Shortly after, the sounds were repeated, and, on looking up, he saw a large animal leaping from tree to tree toward the spot where he stood. He was armed with a Ballard rifle, and as soon as the beast came near enough he fired at it, when, to his surprise and alarm, the brute sprang from the tree directly at him. In the meantime the hunter had rapidly reloaded, and having jumped aside and behind a large pine before the infuriated animal could recover for a second spring, he gave it another ballet. Both shots had taken effect as was afterward discovered, but neither in a vital part. After the second shot the puma turned and darted with a roar at the hunter, who drew a long keen-edged hunting-knife, and with his back against a tree awaited his enemy. The enraged animal sprang at him and fastened its long curved claws into his shoulder, when he drove the knife repeatedly to the hilt into its breast. Both came to the ground together, but the tussle did not last long, for the lean animal, weakened by the loss of blood from the bullet and knife of Farquarson, soon lay dead. The animal, which is quite rare in Canada now, was one of the largest size, measuring nine feet from the nose to the extremity of the tail."

LIEUT. FLIPPER'S WHEREABOUTS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am constantly receiving letters from almost everywhere, some congratulating me on having been appointed Professor of Military Science, &c., at some college in Texas, others lamenting my having accepted the appointment. They are getting to be very annoying to me. Will you please announce in your columns that I have not been appointed to any college whatever, in Texas or anywhere else, and am not to be so appointed? I received orders in December last to join my company. I did so, and have been with it, Company A, Tenth United States Cavalry, Capt. Nicholas Nolan, ever since. I am at Fort Sill, Indian Territory, and am so well pleased with all my surroundings in every way that I would be most unwilling to leave either my company or this post for any great length of time. It is generally believed that I am down in Texas at some college or other, having a "soft time" generally. You will do me great service if you will correct this impression. HENRY O. FLIPPER.

Second Lieutenant, Tenth Cavalry.
FORT SILL, Indian Territory, Sunday, April 7, 1878.

A BRAVE POLICEMAN.

During a fire in the three-story brick building at No. 62 Bayard-street last night the occupants of the place fled in a panic, leaving Rebecca Weinstein, a Jewess, aged 14, asleep in her room on the second floor. She soon awoke and ran to the front window and screamed for help. Officer Chrystal, of the Tenth Precinct, went into the building, made his way to the girl's room, took her in his arms and carried her to the next floor. He could get no further, and was obliged to throw her from the rear window to the yard below, a distance of 15 feet, where she was caught by some friends uninjured. Chrystal then jumped down himself, and reached the ground unhurt amid the cheers of the crowd. The building was damaged $100.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 12.—The Grand Jury has failed to return an indictment against James W. Bugbee, the forger, no witnesses appearing to testify against him.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, April 12.—There have been no recent arrivals of consequence from the seal fishery. The prospects at the latest accounts were unfavorable. The sealing brig Erie was abandoned near Bona Vista on Monday last in a sinking condition.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., April 12.—In the case of John Huth, an undertaker, in whose house the dead body of an infant was found some days ago, the Coroner's Jury to-day returned a verdict of murder against some person or persons unknown to them. Huth, however, is still held under arrest as an accessory.

CINCINNATI, April 12.—Yesterday, George McKay, alias John W. Scott, who was serving his term in the Hamilton County Jail for robbing a Post Office in Green County, Ohio, was pardoned out by President Hayes, on the action of the board necessitated the granting of a reprieve in the case by the Governor pending the final decision of the board.

UTICA, N. Y., April 12.—A reporter of the Utica *Herald* has succeeding in finding, in the Amsterdam lock-up, the blood-stained cuff of "Sam" Steenburgh, the murderer of Parker, at that place. Sam hid the cuff in the cell on Nov. 19, 1877, when he was arrested, and no person was able to find it before. This corroborates one important part of Steenburg's confession of the murder.

BOSTON, April 12.—An express train of 38 cars of the Boston and Albany Railroad, heavily laden with grain, on the way to the grand junction at East Boston, met with a serious accident near Chelsea, on the Eastern Railroad, to-day, by the breaking of an axle of one of the cars. Five cars were wrecked, and the track was torn up for some distance. Both tracks of the Eastern Road are blockaded, and the loss will be heavy.

RICHMOND, Va., April 12.—J. D. Clay, Clerk of the County Court of Halifax, and formerly a member of the Legislature from that county, has been arrested by the United States Marshal of the Western District of Virginia for forgery, &c., in manufacturing pensions for the Government claimants. After detection, he confessed that he was guilty of the crime. The matter has been known several days by his friends, who have been endeavoring to compromise it.

SUNBURY, Penn., April 12.—Peter McManus and John O'Neil, Mollie Maguires, were brought to this city from Shamokin this morning, and lodged in jail, having been arrested there yesterday by the Coal and Iron Police on the charge of being implicated in the murder of Frederick Hesser, near Shamokin, on Dec. 19, 1874. Six other Mollie Maguires were also brought with them, charged with the burning of Schwerk's coal-breaker, at Mount Carmel, in June, 1875.

A Brooklyn man last Summer deposited $300 with Alex. Frothingham & Co., brokers, No. 12 Wall-street, New-York, as margin on a purchase of 100 Shares St. Paul Railroad stock. The stock was sold six weeks afterward, realizing $2,200 profit. Their *Weekly Financial Report* is sent free.—*Boston Journal.*

Why is It?

The truths of science and progressive thought have always been compelled to batter down the bulwarks of prejudice and disbelief, or remain forever unknown. Why is it that people are so reluctant to receive facts that relate directly to the phenomena of their own existence? Astronomers, upon discovering a star, assign it a place at once, and it is forever fixed. The rule by which a mathematical problem is once solved becomes forever an axiom; but no matter how clearly the principles which govern health and sickness be demonstrated, some refuse to believe. Dr. PIERCE'S FAMILY MEDICINES, which are now so generally used and deservedly popular, were in their early days very reluctantly received by the people. To-day, Dr. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY has outrivaled the old-time Sarsaparillas, his PELLETS are in general use in place of the coarse, huge, drastic pills formerly so much employed, while the sales of his DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY and his FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION are enormous. Where the skin is sallow and covered with blotches and pimples, or where there are scrofulous swellings and affections, a few bottles of his GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY will effect an entire cure. If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat, or chills alternated with hot flushes, low spirits and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from *Torpid Liver, or "Biliousness."* In many cases of *"Liver Complaint"* only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for such cases, Dr. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY has no equal, as it effects perfect cures, leaving the liver strengthened and healthy. Debilitated females who have undergone all the tortures of caustic and the knife, and yet suffer with those peculiar *dragging-down* sensations and weaknesses, can have guaranteed to them prompt and positive relief by using Dr. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION; while constipation and torpid liver, or "biliousness," are promptly relieved by the PLEASANT PURGATIVE PELLETS. Sold by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

A PRUDENT INVESTMENT for any one troubled with a slight Cold, Hoarseness, or Sore Throat is a bottle of DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, as it may save you from much suffering and no

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Friday, April 12, 1878.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Beans, bbls.	20	Spirits Turp., bbls.	189
Beans, bags	3,720	Resin, bbls.	3,293
Copper, bbls.	20	Pig Iron	116
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	30	Oil, bbls.	50
Eggs, bbls.	2,940	Oil-cake, pkgs.	974
Flour, bbls.	14,640	Oil, Lin., bbls.	193
Corn-meal, bags	250	Oil, Lin., bbls.	50
Wheat, bushels	60,750	Pea-nuts, bags	530
Corn, bushels	69,750	Pork, pkgs.	145
Oats, bushels	7,975	Beef, pkgs.	15
Rye, bushels	10,300	Cut-meats, pkgs.	3,433
Malt, bushels	4,100	Lard, pkgs.	1,404
Barley, bushels	4,500	Lard, bags	150
Peas, bushels	1,200	Butter, pkgs.	1,677
Tallow, pkgs.	100	Cheese, pkgs.	2,940
Flax-seed, bags	3	Rice, tcs.	236
Grease, pkgs.	98	Spelter, pcs.	612
Hops, bales	479	Starch, pkgs.	4,000
Hemp, bales	12	Stearine, pkgs.	55
Hides, No.	280	Tallow, pkgs.	219
Hides, pkgs.	191	Tobacco, hhds.	291
Hops, bales	38	Tobacco, pkgs.	379
Lead, pkgs.	1,149	Whisky, bbls.	277
Leather, sides	12,777	Wool, bales	3
Molasses, bbls.	1,500		

COTTON—Has been rather more active since our last for early delivery, partly for export, at former figures. Sales were reported for prompt delivery of 1,922 bales, 1/2 of which 1,066 bales were on last evening, including 522 bales to spinners, 1,400 bales to exporters, and ——— bales to speculators.—And for forward delivery business was done quite moderately sought after, closing, however, at somewhat firmer rates.—Sales have been reported since our last of 76,600 bales, (of which 5,800 bales were on hand previous and 18,800 bales to-day), with 4,700 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, April closing at 10.82c.@10.83c.; May, 10.94c.@10.95c.; June, 11.04c.@11.05c.; July, 11.13c.@11.15c.; August, 11.16c.; September, 10.88c.; October, 10.67c.@10.68c.; November, 10.56c.@10.57c.; December, 10.57c.@10.58c.; January, 10.64c.@10.65c., showing an advance of 3@7 points, closing steady.—The receipts at this port to-day were 3,720 bales, and at the shipping ports, 31,189 bales, against 7,114 bales same day last week, and for the whole week 51,022 bales, against 53,455 bales same time last week. The receipts since Sept. 1 at the shipping ports are 1877, have been 3,980,159 bales, against 3,759,685 bales in the preceding Cotton year.—Consolidated exports (six days) to Great Britain, Continental shipping ports, 39,218 bales; to the Continent, 12,837 bales; to France, 4,784 bales; to the Channel, 3,719 bales; consolidated stock as the ports, 291,773 bales.—Stock in New-York today, 1,155,079 bales.—The week's exports, hence have been 8,780 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton to New-York.

Ordinary	Uplands. Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
	8 12-16	8 13-16	8 15-16
Strict Ordinary	9 9-16	9 9-16	9 11-16
Good Ordinary	9	9	9¼
Strict Good Ord.	9¼	9¼	9⅜
Low Middling	9 15-16	9 15-16	10 1-16
Strict Low Mid.	10 5-16	10 5-16	10 7-16
Middling	10⅜	10⅜	10⅝
Good Middling	11	11	11⅛
Strict Good Mid.	11 5-16	11 5-16	11 7-16
Middling Fair	11 13-16	11 13-16	11 15-16
	12 5-16	12 5-16	12 7-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	7 12-16	Low Middling	9 1-16
Strict Good Ord.	8	Middling	9 11-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—A generally tame market was reported to-day for State and Western flour, with prices quoted, in several instances, weaker, though the offerings of really desirable lots of the several grades were on a comparatively moderate scale. Export dealings limited; No. 2 Flour, of choice to fancy quality, wanted and quoted somewhat firmer.—Sales have been reported during the past 24 hours of 12,100 barrels, including 2,000 barrels of Rye flour at full classes, very poor to choice, at $2 50@$3 50; very inferior to fancy No. 2 at $2 75@$4; low grades Extra State, at $4 10@$4 25; ordinary to fancy Winter, very fancy quoted at 5c.@10c. above our figures,) and $2 90@$3 85 for Spring; poor to fancy Superfine State at $3 30@$4 and Calves the newest receipts of 500 tcs. inferior to very good Extra State, in odd lots and lines, at $3 25@$5 25; very good to very choice do. at $5 25@$6 90; Fancy Mills Extra do. for shipping grades, for the West Indies, $6 75@$8 30 for fair to fancy; mostly sold at $6; do., for South America, $6 35@$7 25 for fair to fancy; Rye mixtures, $4 50@$5 50; Buckwheat, quiet at $3 10@$3 20; do., Family Extras, $6 @$7 50, the latter for fancy; poor to very good shipping Extra Western, $5 25@$5 75; fancy do., $6 @$6 50; very choice do. at $6 75@$7 50; very good to very choice Extra Western, $5 25@$5 75; fancy do., $6 @$6 50; very choice do. at $6 75@$7 50; very good to very choice Extra Genesee, $5 75@$6 50; fancy do., $6 50@$7; very choice do. at $7 @$7 50; Double Extra Western and State, $5 75@$6 50; fancy do., $6 50@$7; very choice do. at $7 @$7 50; Double Extra Genesee, $6 @$6 50; fancy do., $6 50@$7; very choice do. at $7 @$7 50; Double Extra Western and State, for Trade and Family use, $6 @$7 50; fancy do., $7 @$7 50; very choice do. at $7 50@$8; Double Extra Genesee, for Trade and Family use, $6 50@$7; fancy do., $7 @$7 50; very choice do. at $7 50@$8

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Friday, April 12:

James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, R. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, sold, the three-story and basement brick house, with lot 20 by 98.9, No. 32 East 24th-st., south side, 100 feet west of 4th-av. for $12,000, to David Banks, plaintiff in the legal action.

E. M. Seaman, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Elliot Sandford, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story brick house, with lot 15 by one-half block, East 103d-st., n. s., 95 ft. e. of 4th-av., lot 15x by block $4,100

Richard V. Harnett, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, J. Grant Sinclair, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick dwelling-house, with lot 15 by 100.10, No. 222 East 119th-st., south side, 290 feet east of 3d-av. for $3,000, to Emeline Gallup, plaintiff in the legal proceedings.

William Kennelly, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, J. Grant Sinclair, Esq., Referee, disposed of three lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West 120th-st., south side, 125 feet west of 8th-av., for $1,800; to John Donovan, a defendant in the legal proceedings.

The remaining auction sales were withdrawn. Sales by E. H. Ludlow & Co. of the house, with lot No. 116 West 42d-st., and the house, with lot, No. 138 West 46th-st. Sale by Richard V. Harnett, of the house, with lot, No. 44 West 54th-st., west of 5th-av.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows: By Bernard Smyth, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Arthur Leary, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lease of lot 25.4 by 76 by 25.1 by 78, on Chatham-st., south side, 25 feet east of Oliver-st.; leased May 1, 1858, term 21 years; ground rent $800 per annum.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, of one four-story and three-story brick tenements, with lot 24.10 by 96.9, No. 155 West 25th-st., north side, 189.9 feet east of 7th-av.

By C. J. Lyon, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Peort Lord, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 75.6 by 150 by 100.8 by 150 by 25.2, by 100, on Boulevard, north-west corner of 95th-st. Also, one lot, 25 by 100.8, on West 96th-st., south side, 125 feet west of Boulevard. Also, one lot, 25 by 162.6, on West 95th-st., south side, 125 feet west of Boulevard. Also, similar sale, William M. Hoes, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 19.5 by 100.11, on East 112th-st., south side, 279.2 feet west of Avenue A.

By Howard W. Coates, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Joseph Fotrelch, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick dwellings, with lots, together in size 42 by 100.11, Nos. 62, 64, and 66 East 110th-st., south side, 129 feet west of 4th-av.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, John H. Glover, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 119.6 by 32.2 by 106.2 by 50 by 37.3, on West 129th-st., south-east corner of Bloomingdale road.

EXCHANGE SALES—FRIDAY, APRIL 12.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

I three-story and basement brick house, with lot, No. 22 East 24th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 4th-av., lot 20x98.9 ..... $12,000

By D. M. Seaman.

I three-story brick house, with lot, East 103d-st., n. s., 95 ft. e. of 4th-av., lot 15x by block $4,100

By Richard V. Harnett.

I three-story brick dwelling-house, with lot, No. 222 East 119th-st., s. s., 290 ft. e. of 3d-av., lot 15x100.10 ..... $3,000

By William Kennelly.

3 lots, West 120th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 8th-av., each 25x100.11 ..... $1,500

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, April 11.

50th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.5; Robert Taggart and wife to Ellen Powers..... 3,000
Stanton-st., n. s., 101 ft. w. of Greenwich-av., 16.8x16.5; E. Short and wife to Mary D. Taggart. 6,430
King's Bridge road, 24th Ward; Robert Coddington and wife to Thomas W. Strong..... 2,000
125th-st., n. s., 255 ft. e. of 5th-av., 18.8x99.11; A. B. Vanarsdale and wife to Annie Cochran..... 13,500
44th-st., n. s., 23 ft. w. of Madison-av., 17.10x 85.5; Webster Wagner and wife to N. L. Wagner..... nom.
Valentine-av., e. s., 24th Ward; George A. Weeks and wife to Mary J. Ryer..... nom.
Canal-st., No. 508; F. Wilder, Executor, to Phillip Beyer..... 6,450
Bleecker-st., s. s., 40.9 ft. s. of Christopher-st., 19.8x76.3; Francis Wilder, Executor, to E. A. Walton..... 9,200
21-av., e. s., 60.11 ft. n. of 124th-st., 20x80; E. Goodheart to William G. Ferris..... 6,250
136th-st., n. s., 433 ft. w. of 10th-av., 20x99; F. Wilder, Executor, to Cornelius Donovan..... 1,850
19th-st., n. s., West, No. 161; John R. Taylor and wife to Sarah E. Taylor..... 200
133d-st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of 8th-av., 40x99.11; Lorretta C. Smith to Charles A. Brown..... 2,500
81st-st., n. s., 220 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x115; same to same..... nom.
78th-st., n. s., 368 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18.8x102.2; A. Nowlens and wife to Peter Jackson..... 6,250
16th-st., n. s., 140 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x92; Go burd Elias to Caroline Katz..... nom.
Cherry-st., n. s., 164 ft. e. of Catharine, 25x 103.6; George Reichardt and wife to George Jr. Balheimer..... 25,000
21st-st., s. s., 75 ft. of 120th-st., 50x100; also, 120th-st., n. s., 20 ft. e. of Sylvan-place, 20x 100; H. B. Philbrook and wife to Eliza W. Philbrook..... 10,000
Bowery, Nos. 214 and 214½; Emily M. Mowbray to O. Mowbray..... 100
Same property; Oliver Mowbray and wife to Emily M. Mowbray..... 100
124th-st., s. s., 198.4 ft. e. of 4th-av., 16.8x 100.11; John Meraghan to Richard Neville..... 3,000
123d-st., s. s., 266.8 ft. w. of 1st-av., 16.8x 100.11; William McGrath, Jr., to John Sherman..... nom.
3d-av., w. s., 51.10 ft. n. of 61st-st., 25x95; F. W. Loew, Referee, to Gustave A. Flach..... 13,900
36th-st., s. s., 425 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x98.9; C. Hanschel, Referee, to Joseph P. Hale..... 1,000
137th-st., n. s. corner South Boulevard, 218.6x irregular, 23d Ward; M. Hagerty, Executor, to Charles Farrow..... 3,100
Day-st., No. 41, 25x35; Hugh Gaine and wife to Benjamin Stephens, deed dated 1796..... $300

LEASES RECORDED.

Broadway, No. 271, 13 years from 1881; R. Cauchois, Trustee of Shoe and Leather Bank to Union-square, No. 4, part of, 5 years; E. Kollinger to A. Heller..... 2,000
Avenue A, No. 13, part of, 2 years; P. Rupp to George Eichler..... 720

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Armstrong, Harriet C., and husband, to Julia Hunt; No. 164 Henry-st., 3 years..... $3,000
Bleecker, Isabella L., to George Richards; n. s. Eatorice; n. s. Madison-st., s. of Pike-st, also s. s. Oliver-st., s. of Henry-st., 3 years..... 5,500
Bleecker, Isabella L., to George Richards; n. s. Cherry-st., s. of Catharine-st., 5 years..... 14,000
Bowne, Charles P., to M. H. Hagerty, Executor; n. s. of Southern Boulevard and 137th-st., 23d Ward, 3 years..... 2,000
Bruggemann, Christian F., and wife, to C. B. Gansenkiner; w. s. 3d-av., n. of 74th-st., 5 years..... 1,000
Bruggemann, Christian F., and wife, to Mary C. Gansenkiner; w. s. 3d-av., n. of 74th-st., 5 years..... 1,000
Bruggemann, Christian F., and wife, to Charles H. Boeseman, committee; w. s. 3d-av., n. of 74th-st., 5 years..... 8,500
Same to same; n. s. 74th-st. w. of 3d-av., 5 years. 2,500
Bruggemann, Christian F., and wife, to J. S. Hockenjos, trustee; n. s. corner 3d-av. and 74th-st., 5 years..... 8,000
Dowdrey, Jane H., and husband, to Bowery Savings Bank; s. s. 75th-st. w. of 4th-av., 3 years. 8,000
Dowdrey, Jane H., and husband, to Bowery Savings Bank; s. s. 74th-st. w. of 3d-av., 3 years. 10,000
Fox, Henry E., to H. Kohn; s. s. 35th-st., e. of 7th-av., 1 year..... 1,800
Becker, Clara, and husband, to Hannah S. Farnsworth; n. s. Cliff-st., w. of Jackson-av., 2 years..... 1,800
Same to same; s. s. corner Cliff-st. and Jackson-av., 2d Ward, 2 years..... 2,400
Same to same; n. s. Cliff-st., w. of Jackson-av., 2d Ward, 2 years..... 1,800
Fisch, Simon, to Charles J. Fagan; w. s. 3d-av., n. of 81st-st., 5 years..... 11,000
Hardy, F. J., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s. s. 74th-st., e. of 7th-av., 1 year..... 2,500
Hawrence, Annie T., to H. H. Nathan; s. s. Beekman-st., w. of Water-st., 1 year..... 5,000
Levy, Mayer, and wife, to M. Eskine; s. s. 2d-st., e. of 1st-av., 3 years..... 10,000
Murray, Matthew, to John Martha; s. s. 54th-st., e. of 8th-av., 1 year..... 3,500
Peddon, Francis M., and husband, to D. H. Olmstead; e. s. Madison-av., n. of 124th-st., 5 years..... 1,730
Rabenstein, Israel, and wife, to H. Cowen; No. 83 Bayard-st., 1 year..... 4,500
Same to same; No. 83 Bayard-st., 1 year..... 1,000
Rabenstein, Israel, and wife, to Z. Barmly; No. 83 Bayard-st., 5 years..... 8,000
Rubenstein, Israel, and wife, to Jacob Rubenstein; No. 83 Bayard-st., 10 years..... 6,000
Jansen Rudolph to Simon Herman; s. s. 111th-st., w. of Avenue A, 4 months..... 800
Sipp, Christian, assignee, and husband, to Cornucopia Lodge; No. 195 Canal-st., 3 years..... 2,000
Taggart, Robert, and wife, to Thomas Page; n. s. 50th-st., w. of 10th-av., 1 year..... 1,000
Tobias, Augusta, to H. H. Nathan; n. s. 53d-st., s. of Madison-av., three years..... 10,000
Thompson, Jennie S., to H. Flanten; s. s. 43d-st., w. of 6th-av., three years..... 5,000

ASSIGNMENT OF MORTGAGES.

Rust, William J., Receiver, to George Stone..... $2,300
Brown, J. R., to Annie K. Brown..... 2,000
Lutheran Church and Orphan Society to Final Benevolent Society..... 5,000
Martin, Mary, to F. Schellhammer..... 4,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HOUSE AND LOT No. 20 63d-st. between 4th, Madison and 5th ave.; highest location on the island; built on solid rock; brown-st. stone front; three stories high, basement and cellar; all modern improvements; built in the best manner; no better finished house in Madison-st. Inquire within, or at No. 222 6th-av., up stairs.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, FURNISHED—Three-story brown-stone-front, No. 317 West 51st-st., handsomely furnished, and in the best order; to be sent any time; would entertain an offer to exchange for a city house or the Hudson, south of Peekskill, not less than three acres. RANDELL, owner, Nos. 554 and 555 8th-av.

EAST 47TH-ST., NEAR 4TH-AV.—FOR SALE very desirable and attractive three-story dwelling, 20x55 feet, and contains all the modern conveniences. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,730 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON 50TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs., a modern style house, finished throughout in best manner, and in perfect order; price, $62,500. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,730 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—TWENTY-FOUR lots of ground on 21st-st., between 10th and 11th avs. Apply to HARRIS & CO., No. 261 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA-SIZED FOUR-STORY and first-class dwelling-house, No. 46 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; lot about 29 feet wide by half the block.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE MORLOT, JACOB STETTREIMER, and SOLOMON NORDLINGER, Bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—The undersigned will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on the 27th day of April, 1878, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the Franklin House, situate on Main-street, in the City of Paterson, State of New-Jersey, all the right, title, and interest which said George Morlot, or the said bankrupts, or the undersigned, as Assignee of his, or their, estate in bankruptcy, had on the 20th day of June, A. D. 1877, in and to all that certain tract, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of Paterson, County of Passaic, and State of New-Jersey, beginning in the northerly line of Fifth-avenue, at a point in the same three hundred and twenty-three feet westerly from the easterly line of land heretofore conveyed to George Christie by Riverside proprietors, and running thence (1) westerly along the northerly line of Fifth-avenue 200 feet to the easterly water's edge of the Passaic River; thence (2) northerly along the same 250 feet; thence (3) easterly parallel with Fifth-avenue 200 feet, and thence (4) south-westerly 250 feet in a straight line to the place of beginning, being the same premises which were conveyed to the said George Morlot by George Christie and wife, by deed dated July 14, 1868, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Passaic County in Book No. 3 of Deeds, page 175, July 15, 1868. Said property will be sold subject to the unpaid taxes and assessments.—Dated, at the New-York, April 8, 1878. ETHELBERT M. LOW, Assignee.

31 Barding-slip, N. Y.

WM. G. ROW, Att'y for Assignee, 59 and 61 Wall-st., New-York. ap6-law3w8*

POSITIVE SALE OF IMPROVED REAL estate to close an estate, 129th-st., 5th and Madison avs.—Will be sold at public auction on FRIDAY, the 19th day of April, 1878, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, of the City of New-York, by RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer, all that three-story brown-stone high-stoop house and lot of ground known as No. 22 East 129th-st., of this City; lot 17 feet 2¼ inches in width by 99 feet 11 inches deep; the house is in complete order and has all the modern improvements; title perfect; sale absolute for cash to the highest bidder.—Dated March 28, 1878.

THOMAS R. TAPPEN.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer,
No. 111 Broadway.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION,

TUESDAY, April 16,
at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway (Executor's sale.)

EAST RIVER WATER FRONT PROPERTY, on 4th, 5th, and Lewis sts., with 40 upland lots. The Pennsylvania Coal Company has occupied this property for many years. This is a rare chance to obtain one of the finest water fronts on the East River; great depth of water. TITLE PERFECT. SALE ABSOLUTE.

Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

MOSES WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF NO. 153 BLEECKER-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 15, 1878, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, sale by order of John L. Sutherland, Esq., Executor of Martha M. Munroe.

BLEECKER-STREET.—The valuable lot, with the three-story brick, front and rear, buildings, known as No. 153 Bleecker-st., between South 5th-av. and Thompson-st. Lot 25x125 feet.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

APARTMENT BUILDING, NOS. 136 TO 130 EAST 24TH-ST.—May 1, unfurnished apartment with 12 rooms and bath; 2d floor; handsome, perfect, supplied with every convenience for first-class family desiring well-arranged and spacious accommodations. Can be seen from 10 till 2; owner resident.

TO LET—120TH-ST., MADISON AND 5TH AVS.—Large mansion; 15 rooms; perfect order; six lots ground; stable, and greenhouse; also, Madison-av., between 124th and 125th sts., three-story brown-stone; perfect order; 22 feet wide.

PORTER & CO., No. 173 East 125th-st.

TO LET—NOTHING CAN BE MORE DESIRABLE than a residence on the Central Park, with the near approach of rapid transit, Nov. 1. For permits, the entire house No. 6 East 86th-st., apply to E. N. TAILER, No. 73 Wall-st.

GRAMERCY PARK.—A LARGE BEAUTIFUL House to rent, furnished or unfurnished, to a private family on reasonable terms. Agents need not apply. Inquire B. B. B., No. 132 East 20th-st.

HARLEM.—BETWEEN MADISON AND 4TH-Avs., three-story high-stoop (20x50) brown-stone house; perfect order; $600.

PORTER & CO., No. 173 East 125th-st.

LENOX, CORNER 5TH-AV. AND 13TH-ST.—Apartments for families at greatly reduced rents: parlor, bedroom, and dressing-room for gentleman at $400 per year.

NO. 92 GROVE-ST., NEAR 4TH.—THREE-story high-stoop brick; rent moderate.

L. J. CARPENTER,
No. 26 3d-av., Bible House.

IN THE RENSSELAER, NO. 1,271 BROADWAY A very elegant first-class flat, with every convenience. Inquire in the bank.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop house, lately put in perfect order, in 51st-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Address Post Office Box 4,380.

TO LET—MODERATE-PRICED FLATS AT NO. 570 Lexington-av. ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau-st., Room No. 72.

TO LET—DWELLING-HOUSE, NO. 44 WEST 132d-st. ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau-st., Room No. 72.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

That portion of the St. Nicholas Hotel
Known as the Loubat Estate.

Being the entire building, Nos. 507, 509, 511 Broadway, through to Mercer-st.; contains three stores, each about 25x200, and about 150 rooms above, including the ladies' entrance and one of the main dining-rooms; originally built and arranged for a separate hotel. Possession 1st May. For particulars apply to

HORACE S. ELY,
No. 29 Pine-st.

A SALES-ROOM AND LIGHT LOFTS, AD-vantageously placed for country trade, near Broadway, opposite Earle's Merchants' Hotel, fronting on Canal, Elm, and Walker; divided to suit tenants; northern light; terms low; steam if required. J. G. BECK, Jr., No. 248 Canal-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE STORE AND BASEment also the lofts, in whole or in part, in building No. 10 4th-st., west of Broadway. Apply at No. 9 Fulton-st. or at No. 149 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—THE BANKING-ROOM OF BULL'S HEAD Bank, with fixtures complete, desks, fire and burglar-proof vaults, safe, &c., basement office. Apply at the bank. Property for sale.

TO LET—IN THE CORNER BUILDING NO. 4 Great Jones-st., store and three lofts, 22x140, with steam power; very eligible for manufacturing and store purposes combined. H. WHITMAN, 502 Broadway.

TO LET—VERY LOW, TO A RESPONSIBLE TENant, three or four lofts of the marble store, No. 27 Great Jones-st., 20x100. Apply to GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 257 Broadway.

TO LEASE FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, THE two-story brick house, No. 1,307 Gansevoort-st. and Washington sts. ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau-st., Room No. 72.

TO LET—FIVE-STORY STORE, NO. 357 WASHINGton-st., near Franklin, very strongly secured; good cellar, with 10 foot headroom. ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau-st., Room No. 72.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—TO LEASE, FIVE five-story brick buildings, with stores and rear buildings, 7th-av. and 22d-st.

WM. NELSON, No. 24 Old-slip.

TO LEASE FROM 1ST MAY.—A PIER ON THE North River, with covered shed, and depth of water sufficient for the largest vessels. Address Box No. 4,723 Post Office.

TO LET—ON BROAD-ST., NOS. 78 AND 80, 50X 215, with L, 75x50, on Beaver-st.; right of way. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—STORES, HOUSES, AND FLATS, AT low rents. Apply at No. 149 East 27th-st. of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—STORE ON SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF 4th-av. and 23d-st. ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau-st., Room No. 72.

TO LET—FOR ANY LIGHT BUSINESS, THE second floor of No. 418 4th-av. ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau-st., Room No. 72.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, HOUSE.—THREE-STORY AND basement brick house, No. 151 Elliott-place, Brooklyn; price, $7,000; former price, $13,000. Apply to D. & J. L. JONES, real estate agents, No. 262 Atlantic-av., Brooklyn, or to the owner, GEO. P. ROWELL, No. 16 Spruce-st., New-York.

TO LET—$750—ELEGANT LARGE BROWN-stone house; mirrors; all improvements; first-class neighborhood; bargain, six blocks to ferry. Brooklyn. D. ELSTON, No. 23 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—At Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson River, a handsome house and grounds, nine acres land, and highly cultivated, fine lawn, garden, forest and ornamental trees, commanding views of the river extending to the Highlands. The house is large and commodious, and contains four rooms on the first floor, six on the second, and seven in the third floor, with a wing for kitchen and servants' rooms; carriage-house and stable. EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT WHITE PLAINS, 27 on Harlem Railroad, 45 minutes from 42d-st., two new houses, detached, with full modern conveniences; 13 rooms each; lots 65x165; more ground adjoining if desired; one house on corner lot; five minutes' walk from depot; 12 trains daily to and from New-York; also, two smaller cottages (new) at low figures to desirable parties. Apply to W. R. BROWN, No. 261 Broadway, Room No. 56, or to White Plains.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE John E. Kimball at Tarrytown, consisting of 11 acres splendid river view; Gothic house complete, and in perfect order; fine orchard, gardener's house, and outbuildings; small greenhouse stocked with rarest plants; will be sold on reasonable terms. EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st., or S. HOYT, No. 249 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE,

consisting of 10,000 acres of land, situate in the County of York, in the Province of New-Brunswick, on the St. John's River and Shogomoc Creek. Land heavily timbered with hard wood and pine. Water connection therewith by a first-class water-power saw-mill, seven dwelling-houses, blacksmith and carpenter shops, and other improvements. Products can be marketed with equal facility in the Province or the States. To parties wishing to engage in the manufacture of lumber, a rare opportunity is offered. Address FRANK N. JONES, Owago, Tioga County, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—IN ITHACA, NEAR CORNELL UNIVERSITY.—Three large houses with as many acres of land attached as shall be desired. All of these overlook the town of Ithaca, Cayuga Lake, and the Cornell University buildings, making one of the finest views in this country. Persons desiring a home in a town where they can have the best educational advantages for their sons and daughters will find this an excellent opportunity. Address

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AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FOR SALE OR Rent, furnished country seats, all sizes and improvements, ¼ to 10 acres; rents from $300 to $2,500. Price, $5,000 to $50,000.

No. 145 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—AT HUNTINGTON HARBOR, HUNTington, Long Island, furnished, a fine country residence consisting of a large two-story house and eight acres of land; the dwelling contains 26 large and airy rooms, all in good condition and nicely furnished; boat, range, summer kitchen; coal, wood, and store houses; location directly opposite the harbor, bathhouse, barn with stalls for three horses, three cows, and ample room for carriages; well of soft water, which for purity of quality is unsurpassed, and connected with house by pipes. Abundance of apples, pears, peaches, quinces, grapes, currants, raspberries, and strawberries. Will be rented to a good party at a reasonable figure. Possession at any time.

Full particulars by applying to JOHN F. JAMES, No. 189 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

TO RENT, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED for sale, or exchange for house in Boston—The beautiful residence, unincumbered, at Rutherford Park, N. J., built for and occupied by the subscriber for 10 years, and relinquished solely to remove business in Boston; gas, water, and burglar-alarm in house and stable; five acres handsomely laid out; distant from New-York 26 minutes by Erie and Delaware and Lackawanna Railways. Photographs and particulars with owner at 4 Bowling Green. DEAN, No. 95 Thomas-st.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED, FOR A RESIDENCE or boarding-house, the elegant place called

"EVERGREEN,"

near Rhinebeck, on the Hudson, containing mansion-house, two cottages, gate lodge, stables, ice and boat houses, with some 35 acres of lawn and shade-trees. Rent, $1,000 per annum. Apply to

WILLIAM H. DUNNING,
No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

$25 A MONTH.—TO LET, A PRETTY COTtage at Rutherford Park, N. J., 40 minutes from New-York; house of seven rooms; cost $1,500; rooms, and commodious boarded cellar; seven minutes' walk from depot; plank walk all the way; located on corner of Main avenue; could be purchased in the future if desired, on the easiest possible terms. Address E. C. T., Post Office Box No. 466, New-York.

FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.—TO RENT FOR the season, completely furnished, the old Lewis homestead, only three blocks from the depot; large, roomy house; all the conveniences; water, billiard-room, greenhouse, stable, large hennery, fine fruit; will leave a fresh cow; possession at once. Apply to LEAVITT & WOLCOTT, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET—A CHARMING VILLA AT BAYSIDE, Long Island, on the property of John Taylor, Esq.; located on high ground commanding an extensive view of Long Island Sound, with beautiful inland surroundings; will be let for the season or longer; rent, $400. Apply at office, St. Denis Hotel, Broadway and 11th-st.

BRUEN HOUSE.—AT PERTH AMBOY. TO Please at a low rent; the hotel is in good order and convenient for sea bathing and boating; the station of the Long Branch Railway is near the door. For further information apply to HORACE S. ELY,
No. 29 Pine-st.

FOR RENT.—THE COUNTRY PLACE OF PROF. S. F. B. Morse, deceased, called "Locust Grove," Poughkeepsie, with ample grounds, beautiful view, large graperies, and all the appurtenances of an elegant country place, at a moderate rent. Inquire of LORD, DAY & LORD, No. 1,200 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.—ONE of the most desirable residences in Perth Amboy, N. J., splendidly located, with fine view of the bay; 10 minutes' walk to steamboat; 40 minutes to New-York; apply on premises, or on or address E. B. MARSH, North-German Fire Insurance Company, No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

TO LET AT RICHMOND HILL.—TWO VERY neat and commodious dwellings; 12 rooms and all modern conveniences; gardens, &c.; 22 minutes from Hunter's Point or Flatbush stations; communication, $45. Apply to D. R. FOWLER, Richmond Hill, or GEO. BIDGOOD, office of Man & Parsons, No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—A FINELY FURNISHED MANSION, 9 rooms; view of Long Island and the Sound; shady lawn, large stables, orchard, and garden; two hours from New-York by New-Haven Railroad; at a reasonable rent for the Summer. Address H. L. PERRY, Box 4,291 Post Office, New-York.

TO LET FURNISHED—A DESIRABLE SUMMER residence of nine rooms, surrounded by shade trees, stable, carriage-house, four acres of ground, grapes, and a variety of choice fruit in abundance at Hackensack, N. J., one hour from New-York. Address Box No. 345 Post Office, Rahway, N. J.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED 2 large handsome country residence on Long Branch Road, one hour from City, five minutes' walk from station; also communication by boat; every variety of fruit; three acres and more if required. For further particulars, inquire of G. L. ROSE, No. 26 Beekman-st.

TO LET—AT POUGHKEEPSIE, FOR THE SUMmer, a most beautifully located suburban residence; the house is of stone, fully furnished, large and roomy, with fine river views. Inquire of WM. F. HALSTED, No. 153 Broadway, New-York, or H. LOOMIS, Poughkeepsie.

AT IRVINGTON-ON-HUDSON.—TO LET FOR the Summer or year, a completely furnished dwelling containing 13 rooms and every convenience, stable, garden, &c. Inquire of COMFORT, No. 77 Cedar-st.

A LARGE STONE VILLA FULLY FURNISHED on Davenport Neck, New Rochelle, to rent for one or two years, or the season. Apply to

W. W. EVANS, No. 43 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—RAVENSWOOD VILLA ON RIVER bank, furnished; eight rooms; half of one per room. WM. NELSON, No. 24 Old-slip.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Messrs. WM. A. POND & CO.
beg to announce to their friends and the public that they have removed to the elegant and extensive establishment
NO. 25 UNION-SQUARE,
(Broadway),
running through to No. 25 East 19th-st., where will be found
"EVERYTHING IN THE MUSICAL LINE."
Sheet music, Musical works, American and foreign, (including he cheap and elegant publications of Boosey & Co., of London, for which they are sole agents), musical instruments and merchandize of every description, piano-fortes and organs.

WM. A. POND & CO.,
NO. 25 UNION-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until Friday, April 19, 1878, at 4 P. M., for furnishing coal and wood required for the public schools in this City for the ensuing year—say ten thousand (10,000) tons of coal, more or less, and eight hundred and fifty (850) cords of coal, and five hundred and fifty (550) cords of pine wood, more or less. The coal must be of the best quality of white ash, lump, free burning, and of the Lehigh or other good order; two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins of the several buildings as such bins may need, and in such quantities as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal, (to be furnished from the mines named, if accepted,) and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds.

The quantity of the various sizes of coal required will be about as follows, viz.: Stoves and one hundred (8,100) tons of furnace size, nine hundred and fifty (950) tons of stove size, three hundred and fifty (350) tons of egg size, and six hundred (600) tons of nut size.

The oak wood must be of the best quality, the stick not less than three (3) feet long. The pine wood must be of the best quality, not less than two and three (3) feet six (6) inches long. The proposal must state the price per cord of one hundred and twenty-eight (128) cubic feet of both oak and pine wood, and also the price per cord for sawing, and the price per cut per load for splitting, the quantity of oak wood to be split or sawed by the Committee on Supplies. The wood will be inspected and measured under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education, and must be delivered as the schools are required by the Committee on Supplies, in such quantities as required by the Committee on Supplies. The wood will be inspected and measured under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education, and must be delivered as the schools as follows: Two-thirds of the quantity required from the 10th of June to the 15th of September, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies. The oak wood, both oak and pine, must be delivered, sawed, and when required, split, and must be piled in the yards, sellars, vaults, or bins of the school buildings to be designated by the proper authority. The contracts for supplying said coal and wood to be binding until the first day of June, 1878. Satisfactory security, when required, for the fulfilling of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied by the signatures and residences of the persons making the same, and no proposal from a delinquent said coal and wood at any of the schools, nor for putting and piling the same in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of said schools.

Proposals must be directed to the Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education, and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal," or "Proposals for Wood," as the case may be.

The Committee reserves the right to reject any or all proposals received.

By order of the Committee,
HENRY F. WEST,
DAVID WETMORE,
JULIUS KATTENBURG,
REMY F. MANIERRE,
Committee on Supplies.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Anchoria.....April 12, 2 P. M. | Bolivia.....April 27, 2 P. M.
California.....April 20, 8 A. M. | Ethiopia.....May 4, 6:4 A. M.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

Anglia.....April 24, noon. | Circassia.....May 1, 2 P. M.
Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

Company's Pier, No. 20 and 21 North River, New-York. Passengers booked through to all points in Europe. For further information, address FRANK N. JONES, Owago, Tioga County, N. Y.

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No. 145 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, AND THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

From Pier 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, April 18
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, April 25
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, May 2

First cabin, $80 to $75, according to accommod

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

SECRETARY SHERMAN'S VISIT.

A CONFERENCE WITH THE SUGAR MEN—DEFECTS IN THE PROPOSED TARIFF—REMEDIES SUGGESTED—A SUBSEQUENT MEETING OF THE DEALERS.

Secretary Sherman visited the Custom-house yesterday morning, and received by appointment a delegation of sugar men who are opposed to what they denominate the "Sugar Ring," a term which they apply to those who recently held a meeting in the rooms of the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade, and formulated a series of suggestions for the guidance of the Congressional Tariff Committee. The delegation consisted of Mr. Robert B. Minturn, of Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Mr. Solon Humphreys, of E. D. Morgan & Co.; Mr. Charles Durant, of Durant & Co.; Mr. Lawson N. Fuller, of Aldams & Fuller, and Mr. J. M. Ceballos, of J. M. Ceballos & Co. They were accompanied by Prof. Chandler, who was prepared to enlighten the Secretary on the dangers and uncertainties of the polariscope. Mr. Minturn acted as the spokesman. He said that the duties upon sugar, as proposed in the new Tariff bill, fail to represent the views of the sugar trade. They are excessively and injuriously high, imposing an unreasonable burden upon a leading branch of commerce and industry, which is now in an exceptionally depressed condition, as well as involving the exaction of an increased and onerous tax upon the consumers of this essential article, while tea and coffee, which are articles of kindred consumption, are left untaxed by the bill, although those engaged in the trade in these articles admit that they are able to bear a moderate duty. Another injurious effect of such high duties consists in the stimulus they afford to frauds upon the revenue, through incorrect sampling, and consequently incorrect classification, involving a loss in revenue to the Government and great injury to honest importers, who cannot successfully contend with such unfair competition. As to all sugars not above No. 13 Dutch standard in color, the proposed schedule errs in adopting the polariscopic test, and in dividing such sugar into broad classes with large discrimination of duty between the classes. It is perfectly easy to procure the drawing of the official samples from such portions of the packages of sugar that importations testing near the artificial lines of demarkation established by the bill shall appear by polariscope test to belong to the lower classification, to the injury of the Government and of honest importers. Mr. Minturn suggested that all refining sugars, not above No. 13 Dutch standard in color, which have a distinct class by themselves, and are adapted only to the use of refiners, should come in at a uniform duty without regard to color or test. This, he said, was the law for many years and did not work inequitably as to commerce, while it avoided all the questions of fraud that have arisen since the law has made various classifications for this grade of sugar, which questions and difficulties, in the speaker's opinion, would only be increased by the adoption of the polariscope test, if the principle of arbitrary classifications of this kind of sugars is continued. Should, however, the polariscope test be adopted, Mr. Minturn respectfully insisted that it should be made thoroughly equitable, by providing that the rate of duty shall be proportionately reduced in the ratio of the percentage of polarization. Thus, on sugars not above No. 13 Dutch standard in color, assuming that 2½ cents per pound be the rate fixed for the highest nominal class, a reduction of 100—the duty should be diminished 2½ cents per 100 pounds for each percentage of the polariscope test below the nominal standard. Sugars testing not above 90 should pay 5 per cent. less than the fixed rate of 2½ cents per pound, or $2 45 per 100 pounds; those testing 97°, $2 42½ per 100 pounds, and so on, by percentage upon the sugar actually contained in the importation. Sugar testing 98° would pay $2 25 per 100 pounds; sugar testing 85°, $2 12½, and sugar testing 80°, $2, or 2 cents per pound, thus levying the duty in equitable proportion according to the actual saccharine value of the sugar, as determined by the polariscope. Mr. Minturn argued that this would avery far toward obviating the danger of fraud, as the reduction of duty is so small as to do away with the chief temptation to mislead the government samplers, whereas a difference of 30 cents per 100 pounds between grades, as at present contemplated, offers too great a temptation to importers. In conclusion, Mr. Minturn suggested the following as a proper phrasing for the fair and equitable application of the polariscope test, should this latter suggestion be adopted:

"Upon all sugars, melado, &c., not above No. 13 Dutch standard in color, 2½-100 of a cent per pound, for each hundredth part of crystallizable sugar contained therein as ascertained by test of polarization."

Secretary Sherman said in reply that he was glad to meet the gentlemen and to listen to their views, which impressed him favorably; but although head of the Treasury Department, the matter had now passed beyond his control into the hands of a committee of Congress. He suggested that they embody their statements and plans in a petition and forward it to Congress. He thought that polarization in some form would undoubtedly be adopted. What the Government wanted was a simple tariff by means of which the revenue could be effectually collected.

The delegation then withdrew. Subsequently a meeting was held in Maitland, Phelps & Co.'s office, in Exchange-place, to discuss what had best be done under the Secretary's advice, and an understanding was arrived at, but those present refused to disclose the particulars until all the preliminaries have been settled.

At Secretary Sherman's request, Appraiser Dutcher and General-Appraiser Kedney were sent for, and an informal conversation took place about matters of routine connected with their departments, which are now subjects of correspondence with the Treasury Department. Mr. August Belmont also called and had an interview. The Secretary left for his hotel at 3 o'clock. He said he had nothing more to give to the press. Everything regarding the sale of the bonds, which was really what brought him to New-York had been published, and he had no other official business of interest to transact. He intended to pass the evening quietly and return to Washington to-day.

DEATH OF COL. J. R. HITCHCOCK.

A LONG TERM OF ACTIVE MILITARY SERVICE ENDED—PREPARATIONS FOR THE FUNERAL.

Col. James R. Hitchcock, commanding the Ninth Regiment, National Guard, died at his residence, No. 7 East Forty-sixth-street, yesterday at 12:30 P. M. His grandfather, on his mother's side, was Major George Howard, of the United States Army. Col. Hitchcock commenced his military career in January, 1861, when he enlisted in Company F, Seventy-first Regiment. He served with his company during the three months campaign of that year, at Washington and Bull Run. When the Ninth Regiment was organized, in 1864, he was elected Captain of Company C, his rank dating from Dec. 14 of that year. On May 29, 1870, he was elected Major. His first term of service, of seven years, was remarkable. During that time he never missed a drill, parade, or meeting of his company, and the State Military Association recognized this zeal by presenting the young Captain a medal commemorating his services. While he was Captain of Company C he took great interest in his command, and distanced the other companies in the number of recruits enrolled in that company. As a mark of esteem for this service, he received a handsome gold badge at a regimental parade on Jan. 15, 1873, from Brevet Brig.-Gen. John H. Wilcox, formerly Colonel of the Ninth. During his term of service as Major the great Orange riot took place, in July, 1871, and Col. Hitchcock had an opportunity to distinguish himself, by his coolness and bravery, as commander of the left wing. He was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on June 4, 1872, and served as valuable assistant to Col. Braine, who succeeded the late Col. James Fisk, Jr., in the command of the regiment. Rifle practice was just becoming popular at that time, and in 1874 the State Militia commenced its system of study in that direction. Lieut.-Col. Hitchcock appreciated the importance of rifle practice, and in February of that year he secured the cooperation of the Board of Officers of his regiment in opening a short-range gallery at the armory for the use of the members of the regiment. The range was duly opened, and was given the title of the "Hitchcock" Range, in honor of its founder. So steadily did the men improve at their new range that when the month of August arrived and they were ordered to visit Creedmoor, they made an excellent record, Lieut.-Col. Hitchcock heading the list with 32 out of a possible 40 points. Through the enthusiasm of the latter, a regimental rifle club was also organized in the same year. Col. Braine resigned in the latter part of 1874, and the Lieutenant-Colonel was urged to take the position of Colonel. He declined peremptorily, however, and a committee was appointed to look about for a successor to Col. Braine. Judge Henry A. Gildersleeve was finally decided upon, and in January, 1875, he was unanimously elected. Judge Gildersleeve declined to accept the position, and another and more successful attempt was made to secure Lieut.-Col. Hitchcock for the office. He was unanimously elected, and assumed command in the following February. He at once commenced a systematic course of "weeding," and finally eradicated the rough element which had crept in during the term of Col. Fisk, when numbers, not qualifications, was the rule under which men were enlisted. With the same coolness and determination Col. Hitchcock drilled his men, and when the riot of July, 1877, occurred, the first regiment called upon for duty was the gallant Ninth. It was ready in a few hours, and without overcoats or blankets, and with only ammunition in the way of stores, Col. Hitchcock took his men to West Albany. Good service was performed there, and encomiums were showered upon the regiment and its intrepid Colonel. At the last inspection of the regiment it numbered nearly 1,000 men. During the latter part of the year Col. Hitchcock was afflicted with the disease which caused his death. He rallied several times, and so far recovered as to be able to be present at the armory at a reception held in December, when he was presented with a massive gold watch and chain by the members of his command. His physician had warned him of the danger of this action, but the caution was unheeded, and the consequence was a relapse, from which the Colonel never recovered. He leaves a wife and two children, a girl of 14 and a boy of 7. He was a member of Greenwich Lodge No. 467, F. and A. M., and stood high in the Ancient Scottish rites. The funeral will take place next Monday at 2 P. M., at the Presbyterian Church, Forty-eighth-street and Fifth-avenue, and interment will take place at the family plot at Stapleton, Staten Island.

Gen. Vilmar, commanding the Second Brigade, has issued an order directing the regiment to attend the funeral.

The Seventy-first Regiment will assemble in full-dress uniform at its armory on Monday, at 1 P. M., and also accompany the remains to Staten Island.

At a meeting of the Board of Officers of the Seventh Regiment last evening, the following committee was appointed to draft resolutions of respect to the memory of the deceased Colonel: Lieut.-Col. Louis Fitzgerald, Capt. Don Alonzo Pollard, and Capt. W. C. Casey. The Veteran Association of the regiment also appointed a committee to prepare similar resolutions.

DISAPPEARANCE OF H. A. SMALLEY.

A SIX WEEKS' UNSUCCESSFUL SEARCH FOR HIM—ABOUT $30,000 OF ASSETS IN HIS POSSESSION—HE ACTS IN ONE CASE UNDER AN IRREGULAR BOND—AN APPLICATION FOR HIS REMOVAL PRESENTED TO JUDGE VAN BRUNT.

Henry A. Smalley, Receiver of the partnership assets of Bamberger & Hyams, Receiver of the assets of the National Capitol Life Insurance Company, Receiver of the New-York Street-cleaning Association, Receiver of the partnership assets of Brown & Witherill, late Receiver of the Clairmont Savings Bank, and Trustee of the New-York *Star*, has been sought for diligently for the last six weeks, but cannot be found by several persons who are extremely anxious to obtain sums held by him as Receiver, variously estimated at from $6,000 to $30,000. Mr. Smalley was appointed Receiver in the case of Leopold Bamberger against Juel C. Hyams by Judge Donohue, the complaint being made by Bamberger that his partner had received more than a proportionate share of the income from stores and tenements at No. 458 Broome-street, No. 52 Lispenard-street, No. 16 Walker-street, and No. 210 Delancey-street. The appointment was made by Judge Donohue on Jan. 4, 1877, and an order was made to that effect. Mr. M. L. Townsend, for the plaintiff in the suit, opposed the settlement of the order, and asked that the Receiver should be required to give a bond and two sureties. On Jan. 12, the day before this request was made, Judge Donohue had approved the Receiver's bond, with one surety, understanding that the surety was a merchant, and that he was perfectly good. Subsequent events led to the disclosure of the fact that Henry A. Smalley was, on Feb. 2, 1877, adjudged a bankrupt by the United States District Court for the Southern District of New-York, upon petitions of his father and some friends, and that the adjudication was made with his consent. The counsel for Bamberger also found that the only surety on Smalley's bond was Thomas Winsor, a lawyer, at No. 23 Park-row, in whose office Smalley had desk room. Is was a matter of great surprise to counsel to discover also that the bond had been approved, but that the surety had not qualified, and that he was ineligible as a surety, under the court rules, because he was an attorney or counselor. On July 12, 1877, Mr. Townsend called on Mr. Winsor to ask him about the matter, and learned from him that he could not and would not satisfy as surety on Smalley's bond, and that he was not an owner of real estate in New-York.

The different persons who were interested in Smalley's movements did not become anxious about him until about a week ago. It seems that an order was issued on March 21 by Judge Lawrence commanding Smalley to pay Mr. George W. Parsons $375 for services as Referee in the Bamberger case. Mr. Parsons delivered a copy of this order to John F. Jockel, a messenger, who began a search for Smalley. He called at the office of the *Star*, where he was informed by the person in charge that Smalley, although a reporter, had not been at the office for several weeks, and he was referred to the office of Marsh & Winsor. Here he had not been seen, and it was understood that he had gone to Washington six weeks ago. A letter sent to Smalley's residence, a floor in the Newport apartment-house, was answered by Smalley on March 26. He stated he was quite unwell, but that he would attend to the order of Judge Lawrence as soon as he could get to his office, which he expected to do in two or three days. Jockel called at the *Star* office on the 29th, when he was informed that Smalley had been there on the 25th. Several attempts were made to see him at home, but to all inquiries the answer was given that he had not been at home and his wife did not know where he could be found. Yesterday Mr. Townsend applied to Judge Van Brunt for Smalley's removal as Receiver of the partnership assets of Bamberger & Hyams, and sets forth that he has collected about $5,000 which he ought to have paid out, but has retained, and that the affairs of the firm were badly embarrassed in consequence. It is expected that Judge Van Brunt will act upon the application to-day.

Smalley resigned his position as Receiver of the Clairmont Savings Bank some time ago, and the transfer of his papers to Clark Brooks, his successor, was effected on March 6. Smalley's accounts have not yet been passed upon by a Referee appointed to examine them, but it is believed that he has disbursed about all the moneys received while he was Receiver, and that no funds were misapplied. Mr. John H. Strahan, counsel for Mr. Witherill, in the Brown & Witherill matter, says that Smalley had received about $20,000 of the assets of that firm, but has not paid it out. He is not alarmed about the matter, and says he believes Mr. Smalley will appear and account for the money. Mr. Sewell, of Sewell & Pierce, attorneys in the National Capitol Life matter, said that he had endeavored to serve notice upon Smalley of his appointment as Receiver by Judge Donohue, but had been unable to find him, and he had not qualified. Smalley's brother was in the City inquiring for the missing man on Thursday, and called upon Sewell & Pierce for information. Mr. O. Ter. West, one of the counsel in the New-York Street-cleaning Association matter, said that Smalley had qualified in that matter as Receiver, Mr. Richard Kelly being his bondsmman. He had received nothing but papers in that case.

It is understood from friends of Smalley that he is a man of irregular habits, who spends little time at home, and who has always been difficult to find when he was wanted for business purposes. It is reported that he was well acquainted with all the Judges, and that the numerous favors he has received from the courts are to be attributed, in great measure, to his intimate friendship with John Kelly. Smalley is one of three sons of the late United States Judge Smalley, of Burlington, Vt., who is said to have left a large fortune. He has been connected with the *Star* for some time, and was at one time President of the association.

ANOTHER LARGE CUSTOMS SEIZURE.

The seizure-room of the Custom-house was again made resplendent yesterday afternoon with specimens of the tasteful choosing of a wealthy and noted modiste, but this time it was furniture, not bonnets and dresses, that attracted an admiring throng. Last month there arrived on the Atlantic, of the White Star line, a number of articles of the kind mentioned, which were delivered free of duty to Mrs. Sarah E. Hartley, the consignee, a fashionable milliner and dress-maker, doing business at No. 947 Broadway, she having made oath that she had used them abroad for more than a year. Special Treasury Agent Brackett subsequently learned that Mrs. Hartley did not leave this City for Europe until about last Christmas, and that she returned on a vessel that arrived previous to the Atlantic. He also got hold of the invoice, showing that the goods had been purchased at a well-known *magasin* in Paris in the interval. Yesterday, accordingly, accompanied by Officer Jackson, he went to Mrs. Hartley's residence, No. 117 East Sixty-fourth-street, and seized the articles. There are a sofa and eight chairs—a full set—with richly carved and gilded frames covered with brocatel of a blue and crimson ground flowered in white; an inlaid ebony and gilt *etagere*, with bronze ornamental entrances, and surmounted by an immense mirror with glass an inch thick; a carved ebony easy chair, embroidered on the seat and back in silk in colors, the central design on the back being a bust of Hahnemann, and that on the seat being a ducal coat of arms; a curiously-carved cane-bottomed chair, said to be 200 years old; a costly antique clock and side vases of black marble and silver gilt; three sets of heavy crimson satin window curtains, with tassels, three gilt cornices, with lamorequins to match the furniture before described; three sets of bronze and cut-glass chandeliers, and an elegant china and gilt card basket. The invoice value of the lot is 4,500 francs, and the duties 25 per cent. ad valorem. Mrs. Hartley says that the goods came originally from a nobleman's house. She has a mania for purchasing odd or curious articles of the sort, and these took her fancy while abroad on business. As they were second hand, she did not suppose they were dutiable. The set and hangings do not look as though they had ever been used.

ALL NIGHT ROLLING IN THE BAY.

When the steam-ship Holsatia sailed on Thursday afternoon, with Minister Bayard Taylor and Mark Twain aboard, a number of friends desired to accompany these distinguished gentlemen down the Bay, and the tug Virginia Seymour went down the Bay to bring them back. When the Holsatia reached the Lower Bay, however, the weather was so thick that the steamer could not find the tug any more than the tug could find the steamer. The steamer was, therefore, compelled to anchor till daylight, when the tug steamed up and took the excursionists aboard. During the night Mr. Murat Halstead determined to stick to the steamer and go over to Europe with his family, and three of the emigrant passengers gave it up and came back to the City.

SUICIDE OF A RESTAURANT-KEEPER.

Thomas McCamley, of No. 110 West Twelfth-street, was found dead in his room yesterday afternoon, with a pistol-shot wound on the right side of the head just above the ear. It is supposed he committed suicide. He was last seen alive on Thursday night at 8 o'clock, when he appeared to be in good health and spirits. McCamley was well known among sporting men as the proprietor of the "Shakespeare" restaurant, on the corner of Broadway and Thirteenth-street. The structure in which the establishment was situated was recently torn down to make room for a new building, and McCamley had to vacate. His friends say that he has been low spirited since. He was unmarried.

ARREST OF A GERMAN JUDGE.

HOW HE EMBEZZLED MONEY AND FLED TO THIS COUNTRY—HIS CAPTURE ON BOARD THE CALIFORNIA—HE CONSENTS TO RETURN TO GERMANY.

On the 8th inst. Mr. Herman A. Schumaker, the Consul-General of the German Empire in this City, received the following cable telegram:

To the Imperial German Consul-General, New-York:

CIRCUIT COURT OF GRUNBERG.

Circuit-Court Counselor Stilch, of Grünberg, in Silesia, absconded on account of embezzlement of official moneys, probably to North America, and on board of mail steamer; is to be arrested on arrival of vessel. We request the speedy arrest of Stilch.

The Judge of Inquisition, BAUER.

On receipt of the dispatch, Mr. Schumaker, through his lawyers, Salomon & Barge, of Wall-street, caused the necessary complaint to be drawn up and presented to United States Commissioner Kenneth J. White. The complaint states the official position of Mr. Consul-General Schumaker, the facts stated in the above dispatch, the extradition treaty between the German Empire and the United States, and prays for a warrant for the arrest of Stilch. Mr. White granted the warrant, and had it placed in the hands of Deputy United States Marshal Bernard for execution. The California, from Glasgow, which arrived Thursday afternoon, was boarded at Quarantine, and no difficulty was found in discovering Stilch among the passengers, among whom he was known as Stein. His real name is Carl August Stilch. Upon being searched a draft upon Gossler & Co., of this City, for over $4,000, drawn by a Hamburg house, a passport, and the original commission of appointment as Judge of the Circuit Court in the Second Division of Grünberg, Silesia, signed by the Emperor William, and having attached the broad seal of the German Empire, were found among his effects. The prisoner was taken before Mr. Commissioner White yesterday for examination. The Consul was represented by Mr. Salomon. After the complaint had been formally read to him, Stilch offered to make a voluntary confession and return to Germany by the next steamer. The following is a translation of the confession:

"I have been a member of the Circuit Court in Grünberg, in the Second Division. In this capacity I had the regulation of estates. In the case of one of these estates it became necessary to sell the property in order to divide the proceeds. For that purpose a day was fixed, to wit, Nov. 19, 1877, for the parties interested to appear. On this day, when the parties appeared, a merchant, Bernhardt, from Grosen, made the highest bid of a little over 21,000 marks. Of those interested in these matters there were several minors. In relation to these minors it was necessary to obtain the consent of the Guardians Court. This consent was obtained in the course of January of this year. I communicated this to the highest bidder, Mr. Bernhardt, and I asked him to declare when he would be able to pay the amount stated. After the receipt of this declaration I fixed a day for the payment. Mr. Bernhardt did not make his appearance at the time fixed, and it was only in the afternoon at 6 P. M. that he was advised by a friend of the court that Bernhardt was present in the courtroom. I immediately repaired to the court-room, and there received the largest portion of the purchase money, and the balance he promised to send me by telegraph. At this time the depository for such funds was closed, and for that reason I took the money received home. In about two hours afterward a merchant by the name of Schwartz brought me the balance due on the money, and took from me a private receipt. This money I should have paid over to the proper authorities, but I retained it for about 8 or 14 days, and then went to America. I have defrayed several expenses out of the money, and with the balance of about 18,000 marks I purchased a draft on New-York from a banker named Platz, in Hamburg. The draft was drawn by Louis Wolf, upon Gossler & Co., for over $4,000, payable to the order of Paul Stein, a name which I assumed. The draft was taken from me yesterday upon my arrest, and I now desire that this draft be delivered to the Consul of the German Empire. I desire to return to Germany voluntarily, and I would have returned from Glasgow if I had had the money in cash.

"I desire to return by the steamer to-morrow."

The prisoner was remanded to Ludlow-Street Jail, and will be put on board the German mail steamer this morning.

LOCAL BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Charles Lederer and Sigmund Fischl made an assignment yesterday to Rudolph Lederer for the benefit of their creditors.

Lederer & Fischl, dealers in tobacco, at No. 213 Pearl-street, yesterday made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors to Rudolph Lederer. The firm had been in business five years, had good credit, and claimed a capital of $40,000. The liabilities are estimated at about $35,000.

At a meeting of the creditors of Joseph Foulkes' Sons, shipping and commission merchants, at No. 25 Beaver-street, a rough statement was submitted showing liabilities $450,000, of which $350,000 are due in West Indies, the assets valued at $200,000, consisting principally of book accounts. A committee of creditors, consisting of Messrs. Dalinna and Abbott was appointed to investigate the affairs and report by circular to the creditors.

The suspension of Fellows, Forster & Co., wholesale jewelers, at No. 11 Maiden-lane, was announced yesterday, and caused great surprise in the trade, the house having been in existence 40 years, and had excellent credit. The general depression in business and loss of trade are ascribed as the causes of their troubles. The liabilities are about $130,000, while the nominal value of the assets is about $150,000, consisting principally of stock and book accounts. It is expected that a compromise will be effected, and a meeting of creditors will be held next week to take action in the matter.

Charles A. Gilliss, of the firm of John F. Henry, Curran & Co., was examined before Register Little yesterday by ex-Judge Hall, who endeavored to ascertain what property he had applicable to the payment of the firm's debts. He explained his business during the past seven years, accounted for bonds and stocks in Western railroads which he had bought, and a portion of which he had sold, admitted that he had speculated in Wall-street, and swore that he had not transferred any of his property since the failure of the firm, nor within two months previous, and had none held in trust for him by any party.

The creditors of Griffith Rowe, formerly a wealthy merchant, met yesterday at the office of Register Little. Schedules were presented showing liabilities amounting to $372,450. Five claims were proved by Thomas M. Wheeler, $37,129; New-York Life Insurance Company, $33,432; Manhattan Life Insurance Company, $7,681; Isaac Honig, $302. Among the other creditors are the Union Dime Savings Institution, (secured,) $35,000. J. W. Smith Executor, (secured,) $50,000; Executors of D. Van Volkenburg, $20,000; Mutual Life Insurance Company, $7,295; Oriental Savings Bank, $6,815. Daniel W. Gilliss elected Assignee.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.'S ASSETS.

Under an order of the Court of Common Pleas, obtained by the Receiver, the following securities, late the property of Greenleaf, Norris & Co., were sold at public auction yesterday: One $500 bond of the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company, (Tom's River Branch,) 6 per cent., guaranteed by the New-Jersey Southern Railroad Company, No. 220, at 11; two equipment bonds $1,000 each, Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad Company, 10 per cent., Nos. 377 and 376, at 25½; one $1,000 income bond New-Jersey Southern Railroad Company, 7 per cent., No. 180, at 5; 11 bonds, $500 each, District of Columbia, 3.65 per cent., Nos 106, 17,065, 17,062, 17,059, 17,058, 17,056, 17,054, 9,915, 9,914, 9,935, at 73¾; six second mortgage income bonds, $500 each, St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, 7 per cent., Nos. 1,796, 1,833, 1,747, 1,589, 1,570, and 1,573, at 2½; one $1,000 similar bond, No. 393, at 2½; 525, 258, 889, 66, 1,381, and 887—two at 67½, and five at 66¾; 500 shares Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad Company, common stock, No. 1, $25 each, at 25; 100 shares Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, No. 84,614, $50 each, at 26⅝; 200 shares La Crosse Gold Mining Company, Nos. 280 and 1,445, $10 each, at 4½ cents per share; 120 shares Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad Company, preferred stock, No. 68, $100 each, at $81 for the lot; five first mortgage 7 cent. gold bonds, Florida Central Railroad Company, $1,000 each, Nos. 115, 153, 154, 155, and 156, at 10. Eighty shares Bank of North America, No. 2,679, $100 each, were withdrawn.

THE TARRYTOWN BANK ASSETS.

Among the assets of the First National Bank of Tarrytown which have fallen into the hands of the Receiver, Mr. Orson Adams, are three notes of Althof, Bergman & Co., a firm lately engaged in toys and fancy wares, but now in bankruptcy. These notes were drawn in January, 1877, just prior to the time when the firm became insolvent, and are for $5,000, $3,865, and $3,865, respectively, a total of $12,730. Althof, Bergman & Co. have lately made an offer of compositon with their creditors at 30 per cent. Assistant United States Attorney Fiero called on Althof, Bergman & Co. yesterday to ask the firm whether they intended to take up these notes at the terms offered. Mr. Althof hesitated, but said, "We have never received any consideration for those notes—they were given purely as a matter of accommodation." He referred Mr. Fiero to the firm's counsel. There are about $116,000 of the bank's "assets" represented by just such paper as this, among them being a note of C. Larimer, a railroad engineer, for $15,000; one of John A. Bidwell, of New-York, for $5,000, and others for various sums drawn by C. H. McCormick, of New-York; William Johnson, of New-York; Harry Bidwell, of New-York; J. C. Argell, of San Francisco; James A. Dorman, of Haverstraw; S. A. Hatfield, of New-York, and others.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A ballot will be taken on the Produce Exchange on Monday on the question of observing Good Friday as a holiday.

The cheese trade of the Produce Exchange yesterday voted down a resolution to reduce the price of cooperage 1 cent per box.

The Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford has paid over $2,800,000 to persons disabled by accident. Since Jan. 1, 1878, it has paid over 1,100 claims.

The President of the Produce Exchange has appointed Thomas D. Harrison a member of the Special Committee on Quarantine Affairs, in place of F. D. Albert, resigned.

Maria Crowley, of No. 67 James-street, swallowed a dose of Paris green last night and walked to No. 37 Cherry-street, where she was found by the Police of the Fourth Precinct and sent to the Chamber-street Hospital.

At the meeting of the Gas Commission yesterday, a resolution was adopted inviting proposals for furnishing gas or other illuminating material for lighting the public lamps in the streets, avenues, and places of this City for one year from May 1.

Capt. Robbins, of the Twenty-third Precinct, asked permission from the Board of Police yesterday to receive a reward of $100 for the arrest of Walter Walker, who stole his mother's diamond and fled to Europe with it three weeks ago.

The brig Kaluna, which arrived at this port, from Cienfuegos, late Thursday night, brought Capt. Begert and his entire crew, seven in all, who were taken from the wreck of the schooner Jonas Smith, on Monday last, in latitude 34° 32′ and longitude 73° 30′.

The resolution of Alderman Morris, directing the Elevated Railroad Companies to make a report to the board as to why their roads have not been completed in the upper part of this City, has become a law, the Mayor not having approved of nor vetoed it within the 10 days allowed by law.

James Brophy, aged 30, of No. 195 Mulberry-street, accidentally fell from the Elevated Railway yesterday afternoon in Greenwich, near Albany street, alighting on his head, cutting open his forehead, injuring his nose, and receiving severe bodily injuries. He was attended at the Chambers-Street Hospital.

A prize elocution contest took place at Chickering Hall last evening, several amateur elocutionists competing. The first prize, $50 in gold, was awarded by the audience to Miss Hattie Anderson, aged 12 years, and the second, $25 in gold, to Miss Mary Meyers. A similar entertainment will be given at the same place this evening.

The condition of Mr. George W. Blunt remains substantially the same as indicated in previous reports—that is, although no hopes of his recovery are entertained either by his friends or by the medical attendants, he may, Dr. Weir says, linger on for some days yet. Among those who called to inquire after the old gentleman's health yesterday were Mr. Morrison, President of the Manhattan Bank; Capt. Conway, of the Pilot Board, and Judge Daly.

At a meeting of the Veteran Association of the Seventh Regiment last evening, the Committee on Nominations reported the names of the following officers for the ensuing year: Major, E. M. Crawford; Surgeon, Dr. T. M. Cheeseman; Chaplain, Rev. S. D. Denison; Commissary, Edward Kemp; Paymaster, John J. McLaren. Captains, James Price, W. H. Ribiet, Edward O. Bird, John A. Gray, and Thomas Lord, Jr.; Lieutenants, H. L. Freeland, F. A. Goodwin, E. A. Kingsland, J. W. Spicer, and C. W. Clinton.

Shipping Commissioner Duncan rendered a decision yesterday in the case of four seamen belonging to the American brig Mary E. Pennell against A. M. Leighton, master of the vessel, whom they claimed had not supplied them with the amount of daily food prescribed by law during the voyage from Cartagena, Spain, to this port. The decision is to the effect that the ship was not sufficiently provisioned, and that the plaintiffs must receive from the Captain $1 per day each for 50 days of the passage as compensation in full for the reduction of food complained of.

BROOKLYN.

The body of a man was found in the Lower Bay yesterday. A ship and the letters' H. D. were tattooed on his right arm.

A movement is on foot to unite in one organization all the Democrats in Kings County opposed to the McLaughlin Ring General Committee.

During the month of March 2,377 medical and 119 surgical cases were treated in the Eastern District Hospital. During the same period 2,549 prescriptions were dispensed.

Sleepers are being laid across the Bushwick Creek Bridge for the second track to be used by the Manhattan Beach Railroad Company. By the latter end of May a double-track road will be in operation between Hunter's Point and Coney Island.

Catharine Bordenhausen obtained a verdict of $50 yesterday in the City Court, under the Civil Damages act, against Peter Ravenhall, a Parkville saloon-keeper. Mrs. Bordenhausen charged that Ravenhall gave her husband liquor knowing that he was in habitual drunkard.

An illicit whisky still was seized early yesterday morning at No. 294 Flushing-avenue by Collector Freeland's deputies. Soon after the seizure John O'Rourke and John McCacken were arrested on a charge of running the still, and held in default of $2,000 bail by Commissioner Winslow.

Mrs. J. B. Hutchinson, of No. 729 St. Mark's-avenue, lost about two weeks ago a diamond breastpin and ear-rings to match, valued at $500. Yesterday Albert Smith, a colored waiter employed by Mrs. Hutchinson, was caught in the act of offering the jewels for pawn in Arthur Heaney's pawn shop on Atlantic-street. Smith was arrested, and acknowledged the theft.

Capt. Woglom, of the Fifth Precinct, recovered yesterday, in the store of Theodore Dow, No. 84 Fourth-street, $500 worth of shoes which had been stolen from Ridley & Sons, Grand-street, New-York. William H. Granger, of No. 218 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, a salesman in Ridley's employ, has been arrested on a charge of stealing the shoes and selling them to Dow.

Mrs. Catharine Keenan, aged 67, residing in a shanty on Bush, near Court-street, was bitten by a favorite cat about a month ago. Last Thursday she became ill, and the physician who was summoned to attend her, after making a careful diagnosis, declared that she was suffering from hydrophobia. Two other physicians who were called in verified the diagnosis. Mrs. Keenan continued to grow worse, and last evening she died while working in one of the hysterical spasms.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners met yesterday at No. 213 Montague-street and accepted an invitation from Hon. William Richardson, President of the Atlantic-Avenue Railroad Company to meet in future in the Directors' Room of that company, at the corner of Pinkbush and Atlantic avenues. The Board of Aldermen refused the Commissioners the use of a room in the City Hall, a course which called forth a sharp criticism from Mr. Felix Campbell, President of the commission.

The Aldermanic Committee on Police and Excise met last evening to consider the communication sent some time ago to the Board of Aldermen by Gen. Jourdan, President of the Police Department, in reference to reducing the pay of patrolmen detailed in the courts, and other public offices, to $850, the object being to induce the young men, who by political influence hold these positions, to go on patrol duty at $1,100, thus adding to the efficiency of the force and making room for veteran members of the department, who would otherwise have to be retired on a pension of $300. The Police Justices opposed the reduction, and raised the point that the Aldermen had not the power to discriminate between patrolmen in the matter of salary. The committee resolved to consult the Corporation Counsel on the law point raised before reporting back to the board.

STATEN ISLAND.

The last concert of the third season of the Staten Island Philharmonic Society took place last evening. The attendance was the largest of the season, and taxed the hall to its utmost capacity. The octett in E flat, by Mendelssohn, and the quartet in E flat, by Schumann, performed by the string quartet were exceedingly fine, and, assisted by Miss Eugenie Pappenheim and Mr. S. B. Mills, furnished one of the best if not the best concert ever given by this society. The closing address was made by Hon. Erastus Brooks.

NEW-JERSEY.

Paymaster Thompson is paying the Third Regiment, N. G. S. N. J., the extra compensation awarded them for their services during the labor troubles last Summer.

August Baumgartner, 16 years of age, left his home, in Union Hill, last Tuesday to go to the Cooper Institute, where he is taking drawing lessons, and has not since been seen.

An unknown man, apparently a tramp, was struck by the limited express on the Pennsylvania Railroad at South Broad-street, Newark, yesterday morning, and instantly killed.

Rev. William B. Brown, for 20 years Pastor of the First Congregational Church of Newark, has announced his determination to resign his charge to accept the position of Secretary of the Congregational Union.

The friends of J. F. Preston, the convicted ex-Secretary and Treasurer of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company of Paterson are making an effort to have his place of imprisonment changed from the State Prison to the Passaic County Jail.

At the annual meeting of the Jersey City Young Men's Christian Association, held on Thursday evening, C. H. Dummer was re-elected President, W. B. Eastman and George W. Whitney were chosen Secretaries, J. N. Foster Treasurer, and J. M. L'Hommedieu Librarian. The expenditures on general account were $1,042 91. The building fund receipts were $1,477, of which $1,475 had been expended.

Only two doubtful election cases were brought to the notice of the Jersey City Canvassers at their meeting yesterday. The first was the result of the election in the Second District for Police Commissioner, which declared Thomas Cleary over Malone by 27 majority. In the other case John Reese, Democrat, was declared elected from the Sixth District to the Board of Education over Morris, Republican, by 26 majority.

Mrs. Johanna Flaherty, living on Currie's farm, in Greenville, undertook to light a fire with the aid of kerosene-oil yesterday. The oil-can exploded and she was enveloped in flames. In her agony she rushed into the garden and threw herself on the ground. Her husband was badly burned in trying to extinguish the flames. Her injuries are of so serious a nature that she cannot recover. The burning oil set fire to the house, but the fire was speedily put out.

Major Robert Rae, who was found dead in his bed at No. 261 Railroad-avenue, Newark, Thursday night, was formerly Major in the Third Regiment, N. G. S. N. J. He had had some trouble with his family and his wife left him, taking their children with her. He lived alone in the rooms in which his death occurred. His neighbors had not seen him since Saturday last, and when they attempted to go into his rooms they found them locked and observed a horrible stench. The authorities were notified, and County Physician Ward and Detective Fisher forced they way into the apartments. Rae's body lay on the bed, the bed-clothes being neatly tacked in. The corpse was blackened, bloated, and decomposed, and the unfortunate fellow had evidently been dead for several days. Heart disease is supposed to have caused the death. Major Rae was at one time a large contractor in Elizabeth, where he some years ago owned considerable property.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Five ocean steam-ships—the City of Richmond, of the Inman Line; the Anchoria, of the Anchor Line; the Hermann, of the North German Lloyd Line; the Helvetia, of the National Line, and the Hindoo, of the Wilson Line—will leave this port for Europe to-day. The passenger lists are as follows:

In steam-ship City of Richmond, for Liverpool.—William Brueggerhoff, Mrs. Henri Moquin, Thomas Geraghty, Thomas Boylan, Isaac Wm. Walker, Mrs. Henrietta A. Gobey, Joseph Swallow, George William Gobey, James Muirhead, M. Hisako, Mrs. Grey, Miss Grey, G. Bacon, James Thompson, H. Orton, G. B. Nicholson, G. Bird, F. Law, J. S. Galloway, Mrs. Gabbett, A. Gale, Joseph Lohr, Rev. M. Meagher, Hon. Ashbel Smith, Thomas W. Hillaway, Lee Hillaway, Miss Alice S. Barton, Mrs. W. Gorrie Smith, George Swallow, Edwin O. Swallow, Mrs. Jenkins Van Schaick, Master Edwin Van Schaick, Mrs. Heidelschmidt, Miss Heidelschmidt and maid, Edward

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THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

A LESS WARLIKE OUTLOOK.

A NEW ISSUE OF TREASURY BONDS IN RUSSIA—WORK IN ENGLISH DOCK-YARDS NOT SO ACTIVE—AUSTRIA NEGOTIATING WITH THE PORTE—MINISTER LAYARD'S DINNER PARTY—THE SERVIAN ARMY TO BE DISBANDED.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 13.—Subscriptions will open here on the 16th inst. for the new issue of Treasury bonds, amounting to 50,000,000 rubles.

LONDON, April 13.—There has been less excitement at Portsmouth Dock-yard this week. The work in hand is fast assuming its ordinary routine character. Overtime has been generally stopped. Very little remains to be done in the way of warlike preparation. On Monday it became known that a letter had been forwarded from the Admiralty to Portsmouth, asking how long it would take to get ready for sea the flotilla of iron gun-boats built for service in the Baltic during the last Russian war, and for the most part since lying on slips at Haslar. These are formidable little vessels of 254 tons displacement, with twin screws, and carrying each an 18-ton gun in the bows. Preparations were actually begun to fit them with magazines, when further orders were received countermanding the first. At present therefore nothing is being done to bring them forward.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 13.—Count Zichy, the Austrian Ambassador, is negotiating to obtain the Porte's consent to possible Austrian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The situation here is still regarded as dangerous to peace. Notwithstanding the protestations of the Porte, there are intrigues going on among the Pashas, and the discretion of the Russian commander and of Mr. Layard is doubted. Mehemet Ali. Mukhtar, Osman, Reouf, and Said Pashas and several other Turkish Generals dined with Mr. Layard yesterday.

The Greeks and Bulgarians in Roumania and Thrace are quarreling about the possession of the Greek churches, and appealing to the Russians and the Turks for support. The atmosphere of Constantinople is believed to be daily becoming more inflammable.

BELGRADE, April 13.—"A council between the Minister of War and the General Staff arranged for the disbanding of the greater part of the Servian forces. Only a sufficient force will be maintained to preserve order in Old Servia. It is considered certain that Servia will not participate in any further hostilities."

VIENNA, April 13.—A Russian courier has arrived here bringing an autograph letter from the Czar to the Emperor Francis Joseph. The relations between the two Courts have assumed a more conciliatory tendency.

RUSSIA AND ROUMANIA.

THE FEELING AT ST. PETERSBURG OVER PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF'S LETTER—SKEPTICAL OPINION IN BERLIN—GERMANY'S MEDIATION—THE POSITION OF ROUMANIA.

LONDON, April 13.—At St. Petersburg the opinion regarding the Gortschakoff circular is much divided. Some consider it a complete political programme, full of sound common sense, and worthy of a great power; others regard it as empty and colorless, and nothing but a formal refutation of Lord Salisbury's accusations. Some think it is Russia's last word; others believe it is the introduction to negotiations on a new ground. It has greatly displeased those who wish the Government to nail their colors to the mast and risk all, rather than make the slightest concession.

Opinion at Berlin continues skeptical about the success of the negotiations. The *Norddeutsche Zeitung* yesterday, referring to Germany's mediation, said, "The joint appeal of England and Russia for the good offices of Germany could have a meaning only if the parties were willing to make such concessions as would put out of the question the possibility of either party challenging the other." This seems to indicate that no agreement has yet been reached, and that Germany is doubtful about the sincerity of the desire for an understanding on one part or the other.

M. Bratiano, the Roumanian Premier, returned to Vienna on Thursday on his way to Buchsrest. He had an interview with Count Andrassy and Herr Tisza, the latter of whom was up from Pesth attending the Council. The tidings M. Bratiano brings from Berlin are not very encouraging. The conviction there is that the Czar is bent on having Bessarabia back, and that he will take it, and that the best thing the Roumanians can do is to make the best possible terms about the compensation they are to receive. According to news from Bucharest, the popular mind in Roumania seems scarcely prepared to accept such advice, whatever may be the disposition of Ministers.

ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN INTERESTS.

THE DIFFICULTIES IN THE EAST—A QUESTION OF BASIS AND NOT OF FORM—THE TREATY OF SAN STEFANO—WILL THERE BE A "DUEL BETWEEN THE WHALE AND THE ELEPHANT?"

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, April 1, 1878.

For a week past the Bourse has been steadily falling, and the solution of the Anglo-Russian difficulty by war becomes more and more probable. On Friday, the news of Lord Derby's withdrawal from the Cabinet produced a panic, from which every description of securities, even those least likely to be affected by anything except bome troubles, suffered, and although the report, on Saturday, that the new Minister of Foreign Affairs would be the conciliating Lord Salisbury, brought about a partial rally, public confidence has not revived, particularly as it was noticed that stock operations at Berlin and Vienna did not follow the lead given by London and Paris speculators, and continued at the lowest figures of the month. Without any doubt, the situation has become infinitely more grave. The two rival powers are in presence. The British iron-clads are moored within a few miles of the Russian battalions, and public apprehensions of a possible collision, if perhaps premature, are justifiable. The treaty of San Stefano has made Russia's position very delicate. Her action, against any other nation than Turkey would have made much less impression, but it is precisely the peculiar situation of the latter as regards Europe which has excited the opposition of some of the Western Cabinets, and has caused the Russo-Turkish convention to be appreciated so differently at London and at St. Petersburg. It is, indeed, no longer a question of form, but of basis, and involves the entire Oriental problem The division of the Ottoman Empire into four fragments is a mere prelude to its total dissolution and to the substitution of Russian for British influence in the East. The populations of those countries are already convinced that the Russian bear is more powerful than the British lion. What will their opinion be when they see the clauses of the treaty executed, under the superintendence of the Russian Army? It is this perspective which has induced the British Cabinet to return to its traditional policy of maintaining the Ottoman Empire in its integrity, until some better combination could be found to be put in its place. At the outbreak of the conflict, Lord Derby thought to have safeguarded the position, by opposing English interests to Russian interests, but he neglected the rules of diplomatic foresight, which avoid too great precision in the determination of possible future action. His dispatch of the 6th of May, 1877, indicating, in detail, what he considered to be the interests of the United Kingdom, was thought to be a masterpiece of State craft, and it is on this shoal that he has stranded. Not one stipulation of the San Stefano treaty openly wrongs any one of the conditions specified by the chief of the Foreign Office, so that it was exceedingly difficult for him to oppose any serious argument to its execution. Beaconsfield alone estimated the situation correctly, and, as early as his speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet, in November, 1876, announced that the true policy of England must be based upon the validity of the treaties of 1856 and 1871. Here, then, we have the cause of the new attitude taken up by the Cabinet of St. James'. According to Russia, the old treaties having becoming obsolete, her arrangements with Turkey have a definite character, susceptible of modification so far only as they may interfere with what the unanimity of the European powers shall recognize to be European interests, a term always vague and liable to controversy, particularly when, as now, the theory of joint responsibility among the powers has lost the majority of its ancient partisans. The British Cabinet, fearing that its own special interests may be swamped in some indulgent interpretation of what may be judged best for Europe, has elected to take its stand on the more positive basis of the treaties of Paris and London, and has refused to participate in any congress, except upon the condition that the totality of the San Stefano convention shall be presented for consideration, and amendment if necessary. According to the Russian view, the new treaty will remain in force, even should one or all of the other powers refuse their adhesion. According to the intentions of England, this refusal would render it null and void, and will leave the treaty of 1856 in its entirety, signed as it was by the plenipotentiaries of the seven great powers of Europe.

The divergence is great, and the probabilities of a compromise are daily lessening, although, so long as the cannon has not spoken out, there remains a hope that some solution may be found which will render possible the meeting of a congress, if not immediately, at least at some future day. Logically, England is right, but Russia has the doctrine of "accomplished facts" in her favor, and it is a great deal to expect much concessions after so many sacrifices. Another point, which seems to be overlooked generally, is that the Russians do not believe that England means seriously to go to war in order to secure more advantageous terms to the Sultan, and as Sir A. Layard for every one is convinced that the British Government only seeks the complete dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire, in order to obtain a good share of booty for itself. Still, preparations are being made to meet every eventuality. The engineers are placing the Black Sea coast in a State of defense, and are working actively in the Nicolaieff arsenals, at the construction of submarine vessels of a new model, while analogous measures are noticed along the Baltic and particularly at Helsingfors, where the Twenty-second Division of the Army, now placed on a war footing, will replace the Guard Regiments, who have been recalled to St. Petersburg.

The war, should it come, will be long and slow. England is not in a position either to beat Russian armies on the battle-field or to take Russian fortresses. Can not she can keep Russia in a chronic state of uneasiness as to the security of a position which, constantly jeopardized, will finally become untenable. Her strategy will be to wear out Russia in men and money by a war which, without exposing herself to any serious loser, she can prolong as long as may be necessary to ruin her enemy. As Prince Bismarck has wittily observed, "it will be a duel between a whale and an elephant," and it is difficult to see how adversaries so dissimilar can get at each other. To continue the metaphor, I will venture to remark that the whale can considerably bother his adversary, who will be forced to remain in port, but in arms, on *terra firma*, where, according to all the dispatches from the East, he is already suffering terribly from typhus and other epidemics. The warm season is approaching, and Russia will be obliged to concentrate at certain points large masses of troops, who cannot sojourn there indefinitely, nor can they march. Thanks to the supremacy of the British Navy, the whole Russian coast will be threatened, and to guard against expeditions whose objective will always be uncertain, considerable forces must be kept ready. So far as the loss of men is concerned, Russia can stand it first rate. She can always fill up the gaps in her regiments, but will she always have sufficient money, or sufficient credit to compensate for her financial losses? This is Russia's weak point, and England's strong point, and in this consideration lies the best chance of an eventual compromise. England counts upon time as a powerful ally, and it is easy to foresee that she will be in no hurry to declare war. She will not take the first step, but will give Russia every chance to find a *casus belli*. According to recent news, the Turks have been induced by Russia to demand the withdrawal of the British fleet from the Marmora, and have received as an answer that Admiral Hornby would leave his anchorage as soon as the Russians should evacuate the vicinity of Constantinople, but not before. This demand will probably be renewed, with a repetition of the same reply, and sooner or later this incident will bring about a definite rupture.

The first act of the drama will be the establishment of the English at Gallipoli, and the occupation of the Turkish capital by Grand Duke Nicholas. The latter is not far from Boulair, but, with his enemy's vessel's on either side of the narrow peninsula of Gallipoli, he will be powerless to cross the position which he could not continue to hold. Along the Bosphorus he will be more advantageously placed. but even here there will be the constant danger of a disembarkation to the west, and of a bombardment of Constantinople by the fleet and from the forts on the Asiatic side. Again, should the passage into the Black Sea be forced, and British vessels be able to act on the Russian lines of communication, the consequences will be very serious. Bourgas and Varna may be taken, and in that case the Russians will be entirely isolated from their base, while their most fertile provinces, and most active armies and dock-yards, will be at the mercy of the enemy. Such will probably be the opening military events, succeeding each other with startling rapidity, but these advantages once gained, there will be a temporary apparent lull in the storm, and, for the reasons already given, England will lose time in the work of exhaustion.

And what harm can the elephant do to the whale? At first sight one is tempted to say none; but is India entirely loyal to her Empress, and will not Russia attempt something in that direction? The European press ridicules the idea, and asserts that England has no fear of any such eventuality except it may be in the far distant future, for will not her enemy be finished up in Europe before she can think seriously of Asia? It is argued that such an expedition would demand forces needed elsewhere, would require time and preparations But who can tell if that preparation has not been already made? Russia's statesmen are not in the habit of acting like a bull in a china shop. They must have long foreseen the probabilities of an eventual conflict with England, and, although the Russian newspapers deny the report, it is more than likely that allies have been secured among the Mohammedan population within the limits and along the frontiers of the Indian Empire, who only await the signal to rise against those whom they have ever considered as usurpers and foemen. Whether the Mussulman will revolt or not will depend upon the attitude of Turkey, but that the natives are disaffected to British rule is evident from Lord Lytton's action against the native press, suspended for its denunciations of British supineness in the Turkish question, and if the commander of the faithful should next appear in the quality of an ally of the Czar, it will not need the presence of a Russian expeditionary Army to make the situation of British influence in Hindostan extremely critical.

BOSTON, April 13.—Edward F. Mauretti, Cashier of the Tremont House, shot himself in the head to-day, and will probably die from the wound. Having lost the funds of the house at faro, he confessed the fact, and sought to compromise the matter, but the proprietors sent for an officer and he shot himself.

WASHINGTON.

CIRCULATION OF LEGAL TENDERS.

ACTION OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE—RESUMPTION ON THE 1ST OF JANUARY—PROVISIONS WHICH THE NEW BILL MAY CONTAIN—THE VOLUME OF LEGAL TENDERS TO BE MAINTAINED IN CIRCULATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The members of the Senate Committee on Finance are almost unanimously of the opinion that a bill will be agreed upon by that committee at its meeting on Tuesday next which will be acceptable to the moderate men in both houses, and generally acceptable to the business men of the country. Secretary Sherman's success in New-York in disposing of $100,000,000 of 4½ per cent. bonds, and the appreciation of legal tenders to within one-quarter of a cent of gold, has convinced many of the opponents of resumption that no legislation hostile to resumption on the 1st day of January next can now be attempted. The members of the Senate Committee, with perhaps one or two exceptions, agree that the House bill to repeal the Resumption act, which is now being considered by the committee, is dead and beyond all hope of resurrection. The committee have not formally decided upon the features of the bill, which may be completed on Tuesday, but upon one point they are almost unanimous, and that is not to report the House bill or any other proposition looking to repeal. This much, at least, may be regarded as fixed. Conversation with members of the committee indicate that the bill which will be reported will contain these features:

First—Legal tenders shall be accepted at their face value for Customs duties after July 1.

Second—Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell funding bonds for legal tenders.

Third—Repealing so much of the Resumption act as requires the retirement and cancellation of 80 per cent. of legal tenders for additional circulation issued to national banks.

Fourth—Fixing the amount of legal tenders to be maintained in circulation, and prohibiting the Secretary of the Treasury from retiring or hoarding for any purposes whatever any portion of the amount of legal tenders so established.

Upon the first and second propositions there seems to be considerable unanimity in the committee, but upon the third and fourth there is great diversity of opinion. Messrs. Morrill, Dawes, Bayard, and Kernan are regarded as opposed to repealing the 80 per cent. clause of the Resumption act, and, of course, will favor placing the volume of legal tenders to be maintained in circulation at the lowest possible amount. Messrs. Ferry, Jones, of Nevada; Wallace, and Voorhees are said to favor the third proposition, and while they are united on the fourth as a general proposition, are divided as to the limit to be placed on the amount of circulation to be maintained, the amount favored by these gentlemen respectively ranging from $350,000,000 to $400,000,000. Senator Wallace believes the business interests of the country require the volume of legal tenders to be maintained at $380,000,000, but thinks it is probable $350,000,000 will be agreed upon, which is over $2,000,000 in excess of the amount outstanding on April 1. It is not improbable, however, should the fourth proposition be adopted, that the four Senators first named—Morrill, Dawes, Bayard, and Kernan—may succeed in having the amount fixed at a sum below the lowest figures above named, and it is very certain they will oppose any sum in excess of $300,000,000. Should that sum be agreed upon, the present system of retiring legal tenders under the 80 per cent. clause of the Resumption act could be continued until the amount outstanding shall be reduced to $300,000,000.

It is believed an effort will be made to substitute the House Repeal bill for any measure that may be reported by the Finance Committee to the Senate, but such an effort will receive very little support, and those members of the committee who were earnestly in favor of repeal a short time ago say that it cannot succeed.

CAUCUS OF DEMOCRATIC SENATORS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The Democratic Senators met in caucus to-day, but the attendance was very light and nothing of special interest or importance was done. The general financial condition of the country, and the course to be pursued with reference to legislation pending and to be introduced in Congress, was briefly discussed. The general sentiment was against passing any but necessary legislation, and a desire was expressed, in view of the importance of the coming political campaign in the several States, to secure final adjournment at a day not later than June 15. After instructing the Executive Committee, consisting of Senators Wallace, Ransom, McDonald, Eaton, and Cockrell, to consult with the Executive Committee of the House caucus in regard to the general situation and the policy to be pursued, the meeting adjourned.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, April 13, 1878.

To-day's subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan amounted at 2 o'clock to $163,700.

The United States Assistant Treasurer at San Francisco reports a deposit of coin received by him from Humboldt on account of sales of public lands. This is the first deposit of coin received by the Treasury in payment of a currency obligation.

The House Committee on Railways and Canals to-day agreed upon a bill indorsing the issuing of $400,000 worth of the bonds of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company, the proceeds of the sale of such bonds to be expended in widening and deepening the canal through the States of Virginia and North Carolina.

The Navy Department is advised of the following movements of vessels on the Mediterranean station: Rear-Admiral Leroy on Feb. 5 transferred his flag from the Trenton to the Alliance, at Smyrna, and proceeded in the latter vessel to Piræus, Greece, the port of Athens, where she arrived on the 8th. The Marion, two German corvettes, one Italian, one French, and one English gun-boat were in port. The Trenton arrived at Piræus on March 17, and the Admiral retransferred his flag to the Trenton. The Marion arrived at Smyrna from Greece March 15. In April she is going to Beirut and other ports on the coast of Syria. The Vandalia had gone to Villefranche.

The Department of State has received from the United States Consul at Jerusalem an account of the recent visit of Gen. Grant and his party to that place. Consul Wilson lays stress on the many official attentions shown to the distinguished visitor by the foreign Consular body and the native authorities. He was met at Kalourah, five miles from Jerusalem, by the dragoman's and guards of the several consulates of the Greek Patriarch and of the Pasha of Palestine, and by a company of cavalry, and was welcomed into the city with military honors. The Pasha's military band of music was in attendance upon him during the time of his stay, and he received every mark of consideration from the Pasha and the local Consuls and the dignitaries of the Greek and Armenian churches.

The bill, prescribing the method of counting the Electoral votes, and deciding questions arising thereon, agreed upon by the Senate Committee on the Electoral Count, embodies substantially the proposition submitted to the corresponding House committee by Hon. Eppa Hunton, of Virginia. The principal points are that each State shall provide for the judicial determination of any controversy concerning the appointment of Electors, and that every such determination, made by the highest State court, shall be conclusive evidence as to the lawful title of the Electors so declared to have been appointed; that where conflicting decisions from different tribunals in the same State come before the convention of the two houses of Congress, the votes of those Electors only shall be counted whose title as Electors the two houses, acting separately, shall concurrently decide upon. The returns of the Electors of the several States are to be transmitted to the President of the Senate by the second Wednesday next after the meeting of the Electors instead of the first Wednesday in January, as now provided by law.

The Department of State has not yet received official intelligence of the recognition of the Diaz Government by Minister Foster. There is no doubt, however, of that fact, as the instructions to that gentleman on returning to Mexico authorized him to do so, should he find a proper condition of affairs to warrant such action, and besides, full credence is given to the telegram to Mr. Zamacona, the Mexican representative here, received last night, informing him of the occurrence. The reason for recognizing the Diaz Government are that it has shown a disposition to arrange all matters in dispute between the two Governments, and given evidence of its earnestness in that direction, having, among other things, sent Federal troops to the frontier to preserve the peace, thus supplanting the inefficient Militia. Consequently, no raids have occurred on the Rio Grande for the last three months—certainly none of a serious character. Besides, the Mexican Government has promptly paid, as they became due, two installments of the Mexican indemnity, amounting to $600,000, and recently the Mexican Government checked an attempt at Matamoros to levy forced loans on American citizens. There have been no other such attempts for some months past, and every precaution will be taken to prevent them in future. Further, the Mexican Government expresses a readiness to enter upon negotiations for the adjustment of all questions in dispute, and has been on its good behavior for at least one year.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

THE BRITISH COTTON INDUSTRY—PROSPECT OF A STRIKE ON A LARGE SCALE—HURRICANE IN CHINA—THE WEST INDIES.

LONDON, April 13.—A meeting of 3,000 cotton operatives was held at Blackburn this afternoon, to take action on the masters' notice, requiring acceptance of the 10 per cent. reduction of wages, which expires next Wednesday. The operatives adopted a resolution declaring that unless the masters took down the notice work should immediately be stopped. A more moderate motion of the Executive Committee was rejected, the original resolution being adopted by an overwhelming majority. Consequently, there is a prospect of a strike on a large scale next week, as the masters are apparently equally unyielding. Besides the meeting above referred to, a vast outdoor meeting took place on Blakey Moor, at which an uncompromising spirit of resistance was exhibited.

CANTON, April 12.—A hurricane, accompanied by two water-spouts, has caused immense damage here in the foreign concession and native city. No deaths are reported among the foreign populations.

HAVANA, April 13.—The French steamer from St. Thomas April 9 has arrived here. The United States steamer Omaha, Rear-Admiral Preble, from Callao, arrived at St. Thomas March 31, and sailed for Norfolk on the 8th inst. Advices from San Domingo are to March 28. They represent that peace has been completely restored under the Provisional Government of President Cesareo Guillermo. The revolutionists in the northern provinces who were partisans of Gonzales also adhered to the Government of Guillermo. The Legislative Chambers have been opened. The President's Message exhorts all citizens to prepare for the coming Presidential election. There are three candidates for the Presidency—Gens. Luperon, Gonzales, and Guillermo. Dates from Hayti to the 30th of March state that peace has been entirely re-established in that Republic. The Government has paid the arrears of the French debt, amounting to 4,461,000 francs. Regular payments of the debt will continue in quarterly installments. A few annuities are yet unpaid. Intelligence from Venezuela says the Congress of that country has decreed the reopening of the ports of Maracaibo and of Ciudad Bolivar. The United States Postal Commission left here for home to-day.

THE CHARTER OAK LIFE.

MEETING OF THE HARTFORD POLICY-HOLDERS—NOMINATIONS FOR THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS—ANOTHER MEETING OF ALL THE STOCKHOLDERS TO BE HELD NEXT THURSDAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, April 13.—At an adjourned meeting of the Hartford policy-holders in the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company this evening, nominations were recommended for the Board of Directors which is to be chosen at the meeting of all the policy-holders in this city next Thursday. The entire ticket, consisting of Judge Carpenter, of the Supreme Court, Calvin Day, George M. Bartholomew, of Hartford; Clapp Spooner, of Bridgeport; Thomas Belknap, Prof. John Brocklesby, of Hartford; Benjamin Douglass, of Middletown; Willian Faxon, of Hartford; Silas W. Robbins, of Wethersfield; E. J. Bassett, D. W. C. Skilton, A. B. Redfield, of Hartford; State Senator C. A. Bray, of Easthaven; T. M. Malthie, of Granby, and C. S. Davidson, of Hartford, was nominated. Judge Elisha Johnson, a present Director in the company, opposed the nomination of candidates outside of Hartford by the the policy-holders of this city, holding that the various sections interested should bring forward their own candidates for the Board of Management. Messrs. H. R. Hayden and Edward V. Preston, well-known insurance men, were urgent for the nomination of members of the present Board of Directors, including T. M. Allyn, Elisha Johnson, and Rowland Swift, but were unable to secure favorable action by the meeting. The ticket, with the exept on of Messrs. Skilton and Malthie, contains no names of men thoroughly experienced in insurance matters. But as the candidates for Directors have not been formally put in the field, it is possible that changes may be made at the policy-holders' meeting on Thursday. Judge Elisha Johnson will have a strong support, and without doubt will be elected a member of the board. The present officers are busily engaged in preparing a statement of the condition of the company, to be presented at the next meeting. The appraisals of property will not differ materially from the estimates made at the time the Howell assumed the management of the institution, and it is thought that at the lowest valuation the assets will considerably exceed the minimum allowed by law.

SPECIE RESUMPTION IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, April 13.—The practicability of resumption has been instanced here in various ways to-day. At the Sub-Treasury a $20 gold piece came in to be exchanged for currency, and three gold coin checks issued by the Collector of Customs were deposited by a bank as currency. Gold is beginning to be paid out by merchants quite freely. The subscriptions at the Chicago Sub-Treasury for 4 per cent. bonds for this week aggregated $99,300, and would have been $100,000 more, only that gold was not obtainable here at to-day's market rate. The following correspondence passed to-day:

CHICAGO, April 13.

John J. Knox, Controller of Currency, Washington, D. C.:

Can we, by making our redemption fund gold, have our circulation redeemed in gold? If so, we will advertise our gold resumption to-morrow, and send you gold check for the redemp tion fund. Answer.

JAMES D. STURGES,
Cashier North-western National Bank.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13.

To James D. Sturges, Cashier North-western National Bank, Chicago:

The Treasurer says the proposed arrangement is impracticable at the present time. You can redeem at your own bank.

JOHN J. KNOX.

The North-western Bank has accordingly advertised that it will redeem all of its circulating notes that may be presented at its counter. The Northwestern is the first national bank which has taken this step.

THE NEW-YORK SENATORIAL EXCURSION.

MONTREAL, Canada, April 13.—The Senatorial excursion party, in spite of a continuous rainstorm, visited many places of interest to-day. The officers of the Vermont Central Railroad this morning proffered a special train to return to the excursionists to Albany, and it was accepted. They will leave here on Monday morning at 9 o'clock, stopping at Burlington for dinner.

SHIPPING ARMS TO MEXICO.

GALVESTON, Texas, April 13.—A special to the Galveston *News* announces that a San Antonio firm has been shipping arms and ammunition to Mexico for several weeks past. A movement against Diaz is suspected.

THE RACE WON BY OXFORD.

CAMBRIDGE'S CREW EASILY BEATEN.

THIRTY-FIFTH REGULAR CONTEST BETWEEN THE DARK AND LIGHT BLUES FROM PUTNEY TO MORTLAKE—AN EASY VICTORY FOR THE WINNING EIGHT—THE PRINCE OF WALES AND PRESS REPRESENTATIVES WATCHING THE RACE UNDER DISADVANTAGES.

LONDON, April 13.—The thirty-fifth boat race between crews representing the Oxford and Cambridge Universities took place this morning on the River Thames over the usual course, from Putney to Mortlake, about four miles and two furlongs, and resulted in an easy victory for the Oxford crew. This makes, in the 35 contests, 18 that have been scored by the Oxfords, while Cambridge has been successful in 16 races, and one—that of last year—resulted in a dead heat. The morning broke hazy and slightly overcast, but calm and mild. By 9:30 o'clock the sun was shining, and the weather was perfect for the race. The water was smooth, and the crowd of spectators of the contest was great along the entire course, especially in the neighborhood of the start and the finish. The betting at Putney before the start was four to one on Oxford, which was freely offered, but with no takers, the result being considered certain. The time of the race, the weather, and everything was favorable for a holiday turnout; but it is the general opinion, however, that the crowd was not as large as the one that witnessed last year's contest, as the interest was greatly diminished by the general conviction that the Oxford crew would win easily.

A slight wind arose just before the start, but it was not sufficient to impede or distress the boats. The swing of both crews was excellent. Cambridge hugs the Middlesex side of the river, and Oxford the Surrey side. About 9:45 o'clock there was a movement at the boat-houses, and at 9:53 the Oxford crew got into their boat and paddled slowly down to the Aqueduct, where they turned and rowed a few strokes up to the starting-boat, moored opposite the steamboat pier. At 9:58 o'clock the Cambridge crew embarked in the boat in which they won in 1876. They rowed gently down to the "Duke's Head," where it became evident that something was amiss with one of their oars. They had to return to the boat-house to change it. This necessitated a delay of some minutes, during which the Oxford boat was lying at its post on the Surrey side of the river. After having put matters right, the Cambridge crew came back to the starting-place, and, taking the Middlesex Station, made ready for the race. The umpire's boat and the Oxford and Cambridge steamers were moored in an excellent position just astern of the starting-boat. The press boat was kept astern and was ordered to make fast to the Aqueduct, and in the rear of the other three, as was the Victoria saloon steamer, on which was the Prince of Wales.

At 10:12 o'clock all was in readiness for the start. At 10:14 o'clock Mr. Edward Searle gave the signal and a capital start was effected. Cambridge was the first off, rowing a faster stroke than their opponents. They led at Simmons' yard, two furlongs from the starting-point, by about one-third of a boat's length. This advantage they continued to increase somewhat in the first reach, and off the Bishop's Creek, one furlong from Simmons' yard, were nearly half a length in front of the dark blues. Along the concrete wall between the Bishop's Creek and Craven Cottage, they slightly added to their advantage, and just below the site of the old Star and Garter, had gained nearly two-thirds of a length, as well as could be judged from the press boat, which was a long way astern. This state of affairs was, to some extent, contributed to by Oxford's coxswain suddenly fetching his boat out wide, by which he lost a length or more. At the lower end of the garden of Craven Cottage—where the Cambridge crew were rowing 38 strokes to the minute—Oxford began to come up fast, and as they rounded the point were gaining upon the leaders hand over hand. At the Grass Wharf they had got upon even terms with Cambridge, and the two crews rowed oar and oar past Rosebank Villa, across the Crab Tree Reach, the time in the Oxford boat being irregular on the stroke side. Off the Crab Tree, one mile and two furlongs from Putney, the Oxford boat began to go to the front, and having done so quickly drew away. The Cambridge crew became unsteady and irregular as they were headed. Off the Soap Works, two furlongs from the Crab Tree, Oxford had drawn clear, and rowing right away from their opponents led through Hammersmith Bridge, about one mile and six furlongs from the starting-point, by about two lengths in eight minutes and eight seconds.

From this point the race requires no description, as, settling down well together, as all crews do when rowing a winning race with their adversaries astern of them in full view, the Oxford crew continued to increase the lead, being four lengths ahead off Chiswick Church, seven furlongs from Hammersmith Bridge and, perhaps, ten lengths at Barnes Bridge, seven furlongs further on, which was reached in 18 minutes and 14 seconds, the foul wind in Corney and Horse Reaches having aided them as much as it prejudiced Cambridge. No further change occurred, and Oxford, continuing a long way in front to the end, won very easily by about 35 seconds in time, or by many lengths, in, 23 minutes and 12 seconds. Mr. Chitty was the umpire and Mr. E. H. Fairnie, an old Cambridge oar, judge. Following are the crews and their weights:

OXFORD.

	Pounds.
Bow, W. A. Ellison, University	151
2. J. Cowles, St. John's	156
3. H. B. Southwell, Pembroke	171
4. W. H. Grenfell, Baliol	177
5. H. Pelham, Magdalen	174
6. G. F. Burgess, Keble	181
7. T. C. Edwards-Moss, Brasenose	167
H. P. Marriott, Brasenose, stroke	168
F. M. Beaumont, New, coxswain	104

CAMBRIDGE.

	Pounds.
Bow, H. R. Jones, Jesus	150
2. J. A. Watson-Taylor, Magdalen	164½
3. T. W. Barker, First Trinity	176
4. R. J. Spurrell, Trinity Hall	171
5. L. C. Pike, Caius	186½
6. C. Gurdon, Jesus	185½
7. T. E. Hockin, Jesus	170
E. H. Prest, Jesus, stroke	152
G. L. Davis, Clare, coxswain	104

LAW AND DOGS AT LONG BRANCH.

MR. MURPHY OBTAINS A WEEK'S REPRIEVE FOR THE SPITZ—REGULATING DISORDERLY HOUSES.

LONG BRANCH, April 13.—At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners in special session to-day, a communication was received from Police Magistrate Pitcher asking permission to settle up his books. After some discussion the board said they had no objection that Mr. Pitcher should complete his records in the District Clerk's office, but that the books were not to leave the place. The Spitz has been granted a week's reprieve. Since the introduction of Commissioner Sherman's resolution authorizing every citizen and Marshal to kill Spitz dogs, and making it an offense for any citizen to harbor that species of canine, numerous petitions and communications have been received by Mayor Cooper and Commissioner Sherman asking for the rescinding of the resolution. Mr. Murphy moved to postpone action on the matter for one week, and in the meantime he would try to enforce the fact upon his associates that they would be doing the Long Branch public a great blessing by exterminating other species of canine which are more of a nuisance to Long Branch than the Spitz. The motion was carried. Mayor Cooper offered a resolution compelling every Police Justice and Justice of the Peace to keep a book containing the number and location of each known house of ill-fame within the incorporated district, and to make a report of the same in writing to the Board of Commissioners. Also, that each Police officer make a report in writing to the board of such houses, their character as to order, and the number of inmates in each. This ordinance will become a law.

NASHVILLE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 13.—The Merchants' Exchange of this city to-day adopted resolutions that it is the sense of the Merchants' Exchange that the 10 per cent. National Banking law should be repealed, characterizing it as unconstitutional and oppressive; that the boards of trade of the cities in the South and West be advised of the action of this body, and be requested to give expression of their views on the subject. Copies of the preamble and resolutions were ordered to be sent immediately to Congress, with a hope that the present Congress would repeal the law at once.

A QUICKSILVER MINING LAW-SUIT.

PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF A MINING COMPANY—A LARGE STOCKHOLDER'S COMPLAINT—THE CASE BEFORE THE STATE SUPREME COURT.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 13.—The cases of Hoyt and Kent against the Quicksilver Mining Company came up again in the Supreme Court this morning. There are over $2,000,000 involved in the suits, plaintiffs claiming that the company owes the preferred stockholders seven years' dividends, with interest. Mr. Kent holds 2,500 shares of the preferred stock, amounting to $250,000, the capital stock of the company being $10,000,000. In 1870, when the company was embarrassed, it said to the stockholders, "Such of you who can may pay $5 on each share held, and have your stock charged to preferred stock, to be paid from year to year out of the net earnings of the company, if there be any net earnings." Of this preferred stock, Mr. Kent purchased from time to time till he held $250,000 worth. He then heard that an attempt was being made to wipe it out by resolution of the board, whereupon he obtained an injunction, and now asks Judge Barnard for an accounting from the company on the stock he holds. The proceedings this morning were confined strictly to the taking of testimony.

The first witness sworn was George L. Kent, the plaintiff. He testified in substance as follows: I first learned of the objections to the validity of the preferred stock after I purchased it in 1874; first learned that the by-laws of the company had been amended after the first suit was commenced; read the scrip certificates of preferred stock prior to my first purchase on the 11th of May, 1871; on that day I bought 200 shares; on Oct. 17, 1871, 500 shares; Dec. 31, 1871, 400 shares; Jan. 5, 1872, 300 shares; Jan. 20, 1872, 200 shares; Feb. 21, 1872, 100 shares; May 6, 1872, 200 shares; Jan. 27, 1874, 100 shares; February, 1874, 100 shares; can't tell what I paid for it; think the first cost me 18; some cost me 53 or thereabouts; saw the certificate at Boocock's office before I bought the stock; he is now a Director of the company, but was then a broker; he gave me no information about it; had nothing but general information in regard to the stock; made no examination of the by-laws or charter of the company; the stock was purchased as an advantageous one; talked with William Kent about it; he may have been interested with H. G. Bond, a Wall-street broker; my attention had been called by William Kent to the two classes of stock on the market, common and preferred; from distinctly reading the certificate and from information thus received, I purchased the preferred stock; made no inquiry at the office of the company in relation to the creation of the preferred stock; got an injunction suddenly to head off a further issue of preferred stock; heard of the stockholders' meeting of Feb. 28, 1874; commenced my suit in November, 1874; may have heard that some action had been taken to equalize the stockholders from the net earnings; was surprised at their action in trying to create more preferred stock; never heard the legality of the preferred stock questioned up to the time I bought it; had not heard of the action of and claims made by the common stockholders before 1874; if I did, it never affected my belief in the preference of the preferred stock; my ground of belief was that it was issued in good faith by a respectable board of stockholders, or else it was a swindle; have held 500 shares of the common; Thomas Adams, a street broker, bought and sold considerable for me; the preferred stock stands me in an average of 40 per cent.; never had much faith in the common.

David Mahany, Secretary and Treasurer of the Quicksilver Mining Company, was the next witness. He produced a large ledger containing a record of the stockholders' meeting on Feb. 28, 1877. Mr. Butler, of counsel for the common stockholders, read from it, showing that at that meeting, after remarks by the chairman about preferred stock, a resolution was adopted authorizing the creation of further preferred stock. Witness then testified as follows: "Fifty-six thousand nine hundred and two shares were represented at that meeting, but I can't say that that number voted for the resolution, though there was no dissent, and the resolution was unanimously adopted; there is nothing in the record to show how many 'preferred' and how many 'common' were re resented at that meeting, or in the vote; there were 20 or 25 persons present, holders of both classes of stock."

Here counsel for Mr. Kent said, "That's ourcase." Mr. Butler rose and moved to dismiss the complaint on the ground, first, that the allegations in it show upon their face that the corporation had no power to make by-laws, and that acts making amendments are not binding upon the company; second, that Mr. Kent cannot maintain his action because he is the holder of both preferred and common stock, and the evidence shows no act of omission on the part of any of the common stockholders, and third, that it appears by the evidence that the creation and issue of the certificate of preferred stock is illegal and unauthorized as a corporate act, and that no validity has been given for the certificate by any act or omission by any of the common stockholders. The motion to dismiss was denied, whereupon an exception was taken. Judge Van Cott, on behalf of the company, moved to strike out evidence of record in the Supreme Court in

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK.

THE OFFICERS CHARGED WITH FRAUD.

MEETING OF DEPOSITORS WHO ARE ANXIOUS TO SEND THE BANK OFFICERS TO PRISON—A SEVERE REPORT FROM AN INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE—A STATEMENT OF THE BAD CONDITION OF THE INSTITUTION.

A large number of the depositors in the suspended Sixpenny Savings Bank met yesterday in the First District Civil Court-room to hear a report from a committee appointed at a meeting held on March 30 to investigate the affairs of the bank, the conduct of its officers, and the propriety of allowing it to be closed by a Receiver. Mr. Morris P. Dowley presided. Mr. Chauncey Stebbins read the report of the committee, of which the following is the substance:

"Your committee called upon the President and several of the Trustees of said bank, and inquired of them as to whether they believed the bank insolvent at the time stated by the Superintendent of the Bank Department. They gave ambiguous and evasive replies, and left the impression that the Superintendent was right in closing the doors of the institution. Your committee have also learned, from good authority, that there existed among the officers of the institution a "ring," or clique, to whose mismanagement and dishonesty the disasters that have fallen upon the Sixpenny Savings Bank are directly attributable. Your committee have no faith in the sincerity of such of the Trustees as have boastingly offered to contribute certain sums of money toward making up the deficiency in the assets. We find that many of the bonds and mortgages held by the bank are either absolutely bad or insufficiently secured; and we are of the opinion that it is the duty of the General to investigate what are known as the Spofford mortgages, for we are of the opinion that there is ground for an indictment in that whole transaction, and that some of the officers of the Federal Government were parties to this seemingly flagrant fraud.

"The nominal assets of the bank are $1,728,146, and the liabilities $1,810,571. The assets consist of bonds and mortgages, real estate, Mercantile Trust Company's stock, United States bonds, State of Texas bonds, North Carolina bonds, New-York City bonds, (Tax Relief '79, Soldiers' Bounty '87, Improvement Stock '89, Soldiers' Bounty '83, Croton Water '83, Accrued Debt '84, Improvement Stock '82, Soldiers' Subscription and Relief '80, Assessment Stock '82, Accumulated Debt '87, Central Park '89;) Peekskill bonds '94, Brooklyn Bridge bonds '19, Tenth-Avenue bonds '82, several Soldiers' Aid bonds, Syracuse 1900, Poughkeepsie '95, with a market value of about $672,668. The call loans represent about $28,140, for which there is full collateral security.

"The Bank Examiners reported that on March 9 they found the bank possessed of the following items:

Cash on hand	$28,614
Cash in Nassau Bank	22,268
Cash in Butchers' and Drovers' Bank	1,202
Cash in Park National Bank	1,412
Cash with J. J. Cisco & Son	1,951
Total	$55,487

"We also learn from the President that he negotiated a loan of $41,000 by pledging Government bonds to the amount of $60,000 to the Nassau Bank. On March 13, four days after the Examiners had completed the first draft of their work, this $60,000, together with $55,487, amounting to $115,-487, had been drawn on so largely by depositors that when the Receiver took possession of the assets the cash had dwindled to $15,000. The inference which is most naturally suggested by this exhibit is that certain parties in the confidence of the President received early information of the probable collapse of the bank, and withdrew their deposits before the doors were closed by the State. The number of depositors is about 32,000, the majority of whom have had to deprive themselves of many of the comforts of life to save the amount of their deposits.

"Our investigation has convinced us that the action of the Attorney-General and Judge Westbrook in the appointment of a Receiver was for the best interests of the depositors, that Hon. William F. Russell, the present Receiver, is well qualified for the position which he holds, and is entitled to the respect and confidence of the depositors; that the security he has given is ample, and that he is determined to avoid, in the settling up of the affairs of this bank, the enormous counsel fees and the other expenses which have characterized the closing up of many other savings banks in this City. Your committee earnestly recommend all depositors not to listen for a moment to officious parties who may advise placing the affairs of the Sixpenny Savings Bank in the hands of an Assignee in Bankruptcy, like unto the late Marine Bank, which, after it failed more than six years ago, and is still unsettled.

"The Receiver informed us that he will declare a first dividend of about 40 per cent within 90 days from date; and that should real estate increase in value, depositors will receive not less than 75 to 80 per cent on all their deposits."

The report was signed by Rev. Washington Rodman, Chauncey Stebbins, J. C. J. Langbein, J. D. Meagher, Morris P. Dowley, Chairman, and F. G. Brill, Secretary. A motion for its adoption was opposed by a tall, gray-haired old man, who insisted that its conclusion that the officers of the bank had acted dishonestly was incorrect. He said he had known President Miles for eight years, and was convinced that he was an honest man. He added that he did not believe the bank was insolvent when the Superintendent of the Banking Department closed it, or that it is now insolvent. He considered that the Bank Examiners put too low valuations upon the property mortgaged to the bank, and said he had been assured by lawyers that the Spofford mortgages, which had been denounced as worthless, were really as good as the bank officers had represented them to be. He also asserted that if the same methods were applied by Bank Examiners to the other banks of this City most of them would be compelled to suspend.

Mr. Stebbins stated the facts upon which the committee had based its report, and Rev. Washington Rodman, another member of the committee, declared that he had carefully investigated the affairs of the bank, and was convinced that the manner in which the institution had been conducted was unprecedented in the annals of bank robbery in this State. The more he inquired, the darker grew the prospect, and he felt that the conclusions set forth in the report were stated much more mildly than they might be.

Mr. Hogan proposed that a committee be appointed to consult with the Attorney-General and the District Attorney as to whether there were not sufficient grounds for the criminal prosecution of the officers of the bank.

A member of the committee replied that the District Attorney had already been consulted, and he had stated that proceedings against officers of suspended banks must be instituted by the State Bank Department.

The tall old man who had before declared his belief that the Sixpenny Savings Bank was still solvent, arose and said that it was absurd to talk about prosecuting the officers. He assured the depositors that the officers did not fear prosecution, as they felt guiltless of wrong-doing. Another depositor said that the officers should consider it necessary to have counsel present at the meeting, and a third, evidently a Hibernian, cried out at the same time: "I saw the gentleman who last spoke in a cowhide wid cold Miles this morning." The old gentleman denied that he was acting as counsel for the officers, but said he had told one of them that he would attend the meeting. He then withdrew from the room, followed by requests to explain how he was so intimate with the officers, and why he was admitted to the bank while other depositors were kept out. A depositor said that when he called upon President Miles in his office and asked for information, the gentleman who had just left the meeting was present, and Mr. Miles referred the caller to him, speaking of him as Mr. Alcott. An old gentleman arose and said that Mr. Alcott was a clergyman, and an officer of the Colonization Society. After a great deal more talk and many motions the report of the committee was adopted. It was explained by Messrs. Stebbins and Hogan that proceedings against the officers of the bank could only be begun when the Receiver should find in the books something definitely indicating fraud. The fact that President Miles swore to reports which said that the bank was solvent, when it was crippled, was no proof that he did not honestly believe in the estimates then placed upon the mortgages, and consequently no charge of perjury could not be sustained against him. The former investigating committee was, upon motion, appointed to keep themselves informed of the work of the Receiver, and, if possible, to induce him to start the legal machinery for the punishment of the officers. The meeting was then adjourned until Saturday, April 27, at the same place.

TWO DESPERATE ASSAULTS.

The British schooner Child, Capt. Amos Dolliver, arrived in port yesterday, and last night Capt. Dolliver went in search of an old friend named Mrs. Putnam, who, when he last visited the City, lived in East Seventeenth-street. The Captain had forgotten the number and failed to find the house. In First-avenue and Seventeenth-street he accosted a young man, asking him if he knew where Mrs. Putnam lived. The young man said he knew the lady well, and if he [the Captain] would follow him, he would pilot him to her residence. Capt. Dolliver accompanied his guide into a dark alley-way adjoining No. 443 East Seventeenth-street, where they were joined by another young man. The men suddenly attacked the Captain, and undoubtedly robbed him of his gold watch and chain. Capt. Dolliver made a vigorous resistance, notwithstanding he was struck on the head with a slung-shot and stabbed in the face with a pocket-knife, and finally frightened off his assailants by threatening to shoot them, although he was unarmed. As the ruffians ran out of the alley-way they were observed by Roundsman Hickey, of the Eighteenth Precinct, who pursued and arrested them. They were taken to the East Twenty-second-street Police Station, and gave their names as Lawrence Fox and Peter Murphy.

At Second Ferry, a policeman, in citizen's dress, was stabbed in the Houston-street ground, grossly intoxicated, at a late hour last night, as was reported by Daniel Day, also a ferry policeman, an old offender. Murphy was then arrested, attempted to rob him, and was overpowered by Detectives Bennett, Hark and Adams, of Inspector Murray's office, who arrested the assailant and locked him up at the Central office.

THE McGARRAHAN CLAIM.

INVESTIGATION BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS—SUNDRY RECORDS PRODUCED—IMPORTANT TESTIMONY OF MR. SIMON STEVENS—WAS THE PATENT SIGNED BY PRESIDENT LINCOLN?

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The Senate Committee on Public Lands to-day resumed the investigation which has grown out of the memorial of William McGarrahan, praying the enactment of a law to correct the record of his alleged patent for the New-Idria quicksilver mines in California. Q. E. Sturgus, one of the clerks of the Interior Department, was sworn, and identified sundry records produced from the files of that department. Among them was a letter from Attorney-General Bates to the Acting Secretary of the Interior, dated March 12, 1863, requesting that the Commissioner of the General Land Office be directed to refrain from issuing a patent for the Panoche Grande Rancho, as he [the Attorney-General] intended to bring the case before the Supreme Court for review of the California Court's decision, which confirmed the Gomez title. Witness also produced a book containing a letterpress copy of the letter of Acting Secretary Otto addressed to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under date of March 13, 1863, directing him to suspend the issuance of a patent for the said rancho until further advised. Also a register containing entries that the Attorney-General's letter was received at the Interior Department on the 13th of March, and that a copy of it was sent to the Commissioner of the General Land Office on March 26 of the same year.

James M. Armstrong, the present Chief of the Private Land Claims Division of the Interior Department, was recalled by the counsel for the New-Idria Company. He testified that he found on the last two parchment pages of the document which the New-Idria Company claims as an original patent prepared, but not signed, for McGarrahan, a number of punctures, apparently made for the purpose of spacing the lines; the spaces between the lines on the last two pages—which McGarrahan claims have been fraudulently substituted for pages bearing his signature—were considerably wider than those of the preceding pages, and the general texture of the parchment of those two pages was heavier and stiffer than that of most of the preceding pages, but not more so than page 8 or than page 1, which contains printed matter.

Mr. Klopper, Librarian of the Attorney-General's office, was recalled, and produced a book containing a copy of the Attorney-General's letter of March 12, requesting the suspension of the issuance of a patent to McGarrahan. It appears that this letter in the record follows a letter on another subject that bears date March 13.

Judge D. S. Wilson offered to introduce the evidence given by Judge Jeremiah S. Black before the House Judiciary Committee in reply to certain charges that have been made against him during this investigation. Senator McDonald remarked that these charges did not cut any figure in this case, so far as he could see, for there was no evidence that Judge Black had ever employment from the New-Idria Company until long after he [Judge Black] ceased to be Attorney-General, and there was nothing that required explanation from Judge Black; his taking a fee for counsel to the expiration of his term as Attorney-General was not discreditable. The Senator added that he would have done so himself. Mr. Shaw said he hoped the evidence would be received. It was then referred to the committee that Judge Black had taken a fee from the New-Idria Company while acting Attorney-General in this case, and while thus employed he had wielded the power of the Attorney-General's office corruptly and oppressively. The evidence was admitted.

Simon Stevens, of New-York City, was then called as a witness for McGarrahan. He testified that for many years he held intimate relations with Thaddeus Stevens, and was with him in Washington during a part of every session of Congress. Witness proceeded to narrate that in the early part of March, 1863, at the instance of Col. John W. Forney and the late John Hickman, he procured for Gen. Daniel E. Sickles an interview with Thaddeus Stevens, and was present during the interview; Gen. Sickles proceeded almost at once to advocate McGarrahan's claim to the Panoche Grande ranch, the object being to induce Thaddeus Stevens to speak to President Lincoln about it and promote the issuance of a patent to McGarrahan. Mr. Stevens being ill, requested witness to see Secretary Seward for him on this subject, which he did. The Secretary mentioned that the subject had been already discussed by several members of the Cabinet, and promised to converse with the President concerning it, intimating that he [Mr. Seward] was favorably disposed to the McGarrahan side of the controversy. A day or two afterward President Lincoln, hearing that Thaddeus Stevens was ill called to see him, and in the presence of the witness they had a talk of about 20 minutes' duration on national topics. Before the President said good by to Representative Stevens, however, they both simultaneously alluded to the subject of the Panoche Grande ranch. Mr. Lincoln said he had been pulled and hauled both ways about signing a patent for this land claim, and would like to know Thaddeus Stevens' views on the subject. He added jocularly that he would really like to get it out of the way, as people were calling to see him on this controversy to such an extent as to impede public business. Representative Stevens replied, stating briefly what he had heard of the merits of the application for a patent, and concluding as follows: "If you are convinced, it is right—and Sickles says it is—sign the ——thing and get it out of the way." This conversation occurred on Thursday. The President having informed Representative Stevens that he would like to see him soon again, (on some other matters,) and Mr. Stevens not being well enough to call in person, the witness, at his request, went to the Executive Mansion on the following Saturday to convey this message, and learned if the President wished to send any word. As soon as he entered the President's room, the President, who was sitting at a table, pushed a parchment document toward him and said, quoting Thaddeus Stevens' designation of the paper: "Well, the —— thing is signed." At this point a young gentleman, whom the witness afterward knew as Mr. Stoddard, the President's private secretary, came in and carried off the document, saying something about its having to go to the General Land Office. Some six weeks subsequently the witness met Secretary Seward, who remarked to him, "I think Mr. Bates has got ahead of us." [This remark apparently referred to the Attorney-General's letter mentioned in the preceding testimony, which resulted in the Interior Department withholding the delivery of any patent to McGarrahan.] Continuing his narrative, the witness stated that on the strength of a commendatory letter of introduction from Horace Greeley he gave Mr. Stoddard employment in the Quaintance Company in 1869; in July, 1870, he became acquainted with McGarrahan in Washington, and learning, to his surprise, that the Panoche Grande Rancho was still in controversy, told him that he [witness] had seen the signed patent. McGarrahan soon afterward informed him that the record in the Interior Department had been found, and proposed to employ him as counsel. Witness advised a compromise with the New-Idria Company as cheaper for both parties than to litigate the claim for years, and some months subsequently witness, upon receiving a conveyance from McGarrahan of an interest of $1,000 of the claim, undertook to negotiate for the formation of a new company on a compromise basis. His negotiations were conducted with Mr. William E. Barron, President of the New-Idria Mining Company, who was then in New-York City, and with Hon. William M. Evarts, attorney for Bees & Waller, the New-York correspondents of the New-Idria Company. D. O. Mills, of the Bank of California, who was interested in the New-Idria Company, was also in New-York during a portion of this time, and approved of the negotiations. The scheme finally agreed upon between the negotiating parties, subject to formal ratification by McGarrahan and by the New-Idria Company, was to organize a company under the laws of New-York, to be called the California Quicksilver Company, with a capital stock of $5,000,000 and an issue of $1,000,000 of first mortgage 10-per-cent 10-year gold bonds, to be distributed as follows: For the New-Idria Company's title, $500,000 of bonds, also for McGarrahan's title, $3,500,000 of stock; for working capital, $500,000 of bonds. Simon Stevens, for effecting this or any other arrangement acceptable to McGarrahan, stock to the amount of $1,000,000. This compromise scheme was agreed to by Mr. Barron in the latter part of October, 1870, but he died during his journey back to San Francisco, and witness had no further connection with the matter.

Mr. Stevens next gave testimony in reply to questions from Mr. Ingersoll concerning the unsigned parchment patent, which was under examination this morning, and which had figured largely heretofore in the controversy before this committee. The New-Idria Company having contended that it was the entire original document prepared for signature, but unsigned by the President, and McGarrahan having claimed with equal emphasis that the last two sheets—constituting the granting clause and signatures—have been removed and others substituted in their place. Mr. Stevens testified positively that the outside sheet of this document is not the same as the outside sheet of the patent shown to him by President Lincoln. He was thus positive, because the words "Panoche Grande," indorsed on the back of this document, were in comparatively small letters, whereas those words on the document which he saw on the President's table were inscribed in bold letters, at least an inch and a half high. He minutely described the size of appearance, having especially noticed them at the time, because in the various preceding conversations there had been considerable talk and some little joking about the correct Spanish pronunciation of the name of the rancho.

The counsel for the New-Idria Company stated that they would not be ready to cross-examine this witness at present, and the committee, at 6:15 P. M., after a session of eight hours, adjourned until next Monday evening.

NORTH TROY, Vt., April 13.—Rain has been falling here continuously since Wednesday last. The streams are unusually swollen, and low lands are submerged and bridges swept away. The damage in this vicinity from the flood is several thousand dollars.

MORE FINE POOL PLAYING.

CONTEST FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

THE SIXTH DAY'S PLAYING—TWENTY-TWO GAMES ALREADY DECIDED—WAHLSTROM, CYRILLE DION, AND KNIGHT THE LEADING MEN IN THE GENERAL RESULT—NUMBER OF GAMES WON BY EACH PLAYER.

The sixth day of the tournament at fifteen-ball pool playing ended yesterday with a total of 22 games played, leaving Wahlstrom, "the Swede," Cyrille Dion, and Knight as the leading men in the general result. It has for some days past been a tolerably well-settled belief that the first prize and championship lay between "the Swede" and Cyrille, the evident drift of the "arrangement" on the part of the "professionals," that is, the billiard-playing contestants, being to concentrate on the strongest of their own number as against Wahlstrom, who, as he plays nothing but pool, is regarded by them as a "duffer," and a sort of intruder into the circle of cue manipulators. Cyrille has played five games, all of which he has won, and has yet to meet "the Swede," Warble, Slosson, and Frey. Wahlstrom has played four games, in all of which he has proved himself victor, and has yet to play Cyrille Dion, Knight, Wilson, Sexton, and Frey. There is still an element of chance about the matter that will make it hazardous to predict the winner of the tournament, as Cyrille is playing a superb game, and is a man of recognized nerve and resources, while "the Swede" is, like any other player, liable to a streak of ill fortune. At the same time every other player in the tourney is impatient for Wahlstrom's scalp, and will consider that glory enough, though he may fail to get a place in the tournament. In fact, Joe Dion acknowledged on the night he played Wahlstrom that if he could beat him, that was all he cared for. A curious exemplification of the surprises that surround the play consists in the fact that Clark Wilson, who is evidently out of "trim," and has made the poorest play in the tournament, was defeated by Slosson, and Slosson was beaten by Sexton, yet in his match with Sexton Wilson scored the only victory to his credit out of the five games he has played.

The feature of this week's play, which continues till Saturday evening, will be the match between Cyrille Dion and "the Swede." The games played yesterday afternoon were between Joe Dion and Wilson and Cyrille Dion and Sexton, and in both encounters the brothers were the winners. The game between Joe Dion and Wilson resulted 11 to 7 against the latter, and between Cyrille Dion and Sexton the score was 11 to 9 in Cyrille's favor.

The first evening game between Samuel Knight and George Frey was generally uninteresting, Knight defeating the latter easily, however, by the quantity single combination shots made by both players, and Knight made a splendid two-cushion bank shot, taking the upper and right-hand cushions and bagging the ball in the lower left hand corner. The tenth game was such a "muffin" play all around that it cooked laughter all the time it lasted. The score is as follows:

Knight	1100111100111011—11
Frey	0011000011000100—5

The second match, played by "the Swede" and J. M. Warble, opened at 10 o'clock, and the interest in the result as affecting Cyrille Dion's chances in the tournament, and the desire to see "the Swede's" peculiar off-hand style of play, drew a large accession to the ranks of the spectators. Wahlstrom won the lead, but lost the first game. Warble, in opening the second game, made a bad play from the string, chipping too full on the five ball, unshaping the pyramid, and forfeiting three by going into the left-hand upper pocket. He lost the game easily. Some wretched play and several good shots marked the progress of the third game, which was varied by unsuccessful third efforts to pocket the five and nine balls from positions where an amateur could scarcely fail. In the fourth game the Swede played splendidly, and was in luck of 67 to 40, when his last inning count was by a remarkable triple combination on the 12 ball, running it the length of the table into the lower right hand corner pocket, and winning loud applause. Warble, who is a courageous player, let himself out on the next game and in his first inning picked up 58 points off Wahlstrom's break. This left matters so that the Swede wanted all the balls, except 9 "fat lady," to win the game. Warble had balls counting 21, with 41 points, and six balls still on the table. Then Warble missed, and the Swede, by really magnificent skill, cleared the table, winning an almost hopeless game and receiving a perfect ovation.

In the sixth game the first "tie" of the tournament occurred. The Swede had 39 good and Warble 60, when he missed an easy shot. The 9 and 12 balls were on the table, and Wahlstrom added them both to his score—making 60 points for each player. The seventh game was a very lively struggle from beginning to end, each player at one time having 70 points in hand, and the 14 to 15 balls being called, ing one by a score of 67 to 19. The score of games now stood five to three in his favor. In the tenth game Wahlstrom spread himself, executing some of the most wonderful shots ever played on any pool table, evoking much surprise and applause and pooling to his opponent's yellow ball—69 points to 1. He now began to play with the peculiarly easy yet brilliant style which bespeaks defiance and confidence in himself and his cues, and "smashing" the groups and counting all over the table. The thirteenth game was a curious display of tactics, no count being made till the fifteenth. Then scoring was commenced by Warble, but he broke very soon, and when Wahlstrom reached 59 points he got into bad position and left the balls safe. Warble played for safety, without changing the position. Wahlstrom played, and Warble immediately conceded him the game, and canceled it. By close play Warble won the game. It is said $2,500 changed hands on the result. Following is the score:

Wahlstrom	0 1 0 1 x 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1—11
Warble	1 0 0 1 0 x 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0— 5

The following table shows the position of the players, with the games lost and won:

	Wahlstrom.	Knight.	S. Dion.	Warble.	Knight.	Wahlstrom.	Wilson.	Sexton.	Slosson.	Sexton.	Slosson.	Frey.	Games Won.
Wahlstrom		1	1		1					1			4
Rudolphe						1	1						2
J. Dion						1	1						2
C. Dion						1	1						2
Warble		1			1					1			3
Knight			1			1							2
Wilson										1	1		2
Sexton								1			1		2
Slosson							1					1	2
Frey													0
Games lost		0	2	0	2	1	4	4	2	3	2	2	22

The matches announced for to-morrow are as follows: Afternoon—Frey against Wilson and Slosson against Rudolph; evening—Warble against J. Dion and Wahlstrom against Sexton.

THE DEATH OF WILLIAM M. TWEED.

CROWDS OF PEOPLE AROUND MR. DOUGLASS' HOUSE—NO ONE ADMITTED EXCEPT RELATIVES—TWEED'S RELIGIOUS FAITH—POLITICIANS WHO FEEL BELIEVED—A LETTER WRITTEN BY JOHN D. TOWNSEND A MONTH AGO ASKING FOR TWEED'S RELEASE.

The funeral of William M. Tweed will take place on Wednesday next, by which time his daughter, Mrs. Magnnis, will have arrived from New-Orleans. She telegraphed yesterday to know if his body would be kept until she reached the City, and in reply to a return telegram in the affirmative, she started for this City in the afternoon, and it is expected that she will be here on Tuesday next. The funeral will be of a private and unostentatious character, unless Mrs. Magimnis should desire it to be otherwise. As at present arranged the services will be conducted by Rev. Dr. Price, of Hempstead, Long Island, who officiated at the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Tweed. Tweed's body, incased in an ice-box, is in the back parlor of his daughter's (Mrs. Douglass') residence, No. 67 Seventy-seventh-street. The coffin is of plain rose-wood, covered with black broadcloth, with silver handles and silver inscription-plate. Crowds of people stood in front of the house during the day, and interested persons lingered around the doors until late at night. A policeman guarded the house, and none but relatives and the most intimate friends of the family were allowed to enter. The only member of his family here is his daughter, Mrs. Douglass. His sons, William M. Tweed, Jr., and Richard M. Tweed are in Europe. Mrs. Tweed and her unmarried daughter, who are both invalids, are in Paris. The telegraphic dispatch was sent to Mrs. Tweed informing her of her husband's death, and she asked by telegraph for further particulars. She was informed that Mr. Tweed died of pneumonia in Ludlow-Street Jail, and that his funeral would take place at an early day. Tweed's two youngest sons, Charles and George, aged respectively 9 and 11, who are at a school in New-England do not know more than that their father is dead, and will not be informed of it for some time.

Letters of condolence have been received by Mrs. Douglass from a large number of people of respectability and expressing regret and sympathy at the death of her father.

Mr. S. Foster Dewey said last evening to a TIMES reporter that Tweed, at the time of his death, was not actually worth more than $2,500. This, he asserted with great earnestness, was the truth. Tweed, he said, was very prodigal in his expenditures, and never seemed to understand the value of money. In his prosperity he had partially provided for his family. His wife was in possession of the estate as Greenwich, Conn., which she had owned for 20 years, and by which, with reasonable economy, she might maintain herself. William M. Tweed, Jr., he said, owns a house and lot, the revenue from which at present supports him. Richard M. Tweed has also a sufficient amount of property to support him comfortably for life if economical. No provision had been made for the two younger sons. The married daughters received as marriage portions from $25,000 to $50,000 each.

In regard to Tweed's religious belief, which since his death has been a matter of speculation to many, a friend of the deceased, who served an apprenticeship of five years with Tweed's father, informed a TIMES reporter yesterday that Tweed's parents were Quakers and members of the old Rose-Street Meeting-house. This gentleman stated that Tweed, in his boyhood, was wayward and gave his parents much concern for his future. He also said that Tweed never worked steadily at chair-making, but was employed chiefly in his father's office, and that he and his brother Richard were afterward started in business by Mr. Tweed senior, and finally succeeded the old firm of Tweed & Bonnell, whose factory was in Cherry-street. Tweed's father died at his residence in East Broadway, about 15 years ago, and his mother about seven years ago. The latter never knew of the charges of malfeasance brought against her son, all newspapers having any statements or allusions in regard to them having been kept away from her.

The death of Tweed was yesterday, as might have been expected, a general topic of conversation. There were various expressions of opinion. Many expressed a feeling of regret that he had died in jail. Some were of the opinion that his punishment had been harder than he deserved, in view of the fact that other members of the Ring, equally culpable, had escaped punishment by flight. Everybody was apparently inclined to be charitable to his memory, and local politicians, who have been trembling for some time in fear of possible disclosures, seemed to be easier in mind, and could hardly conceal a feeling of gratification. Mr. Charles Devlin, his friend and bondsman, said yesterday that a petition for Tweed's release from confinement had been circulated for a week past in this and other cities of the State, and had been largely signed. He believed that a majority of the State Senators would have also signed this petition, and that Tweed would have been released from Ludlow-Street Jail within 10 days.

Mr. John D. Townsend has made public a letter written by him as Tweed's counsel about a month ago, and addressed to Attorney-General Schoonmaker, making application for the release of the ex-Tammany chief, and giving reasons why, in his judgment, such a course should be adopted. He details several conversations he had with Mr. Charles O'Conor prior to and following Tweed's return from Spain, which show that Mr. O'Conor was not indisposed to view favorably the overtures made on Tweed's part, looking to his restoration to liberty. Mr. Townsend says that the retirement of Mr. O'Conor from the management of the Ring suits took place in the midst of these negotiations, was wholly unexpected to him, and was the severest blow Mr. Tweed had received since his imprisonment. The part played by Mr. Carolan O'Brien Bryant is referred to as being in the nature of an imposition both on Mr. Tweed and himself, but Mr. Townsend thinks he was justified in being misled by him, because he first met him at Mr. O'Conor's house, knew that he was a visitor at the house of Mr. Tilden, "and had reason to suspect that he was an associate of Mr. Fairchild." The negotiations with the latter gentleman are then narrated. Mr. Townsend says that on Feb. 23, 1877, he called on Mr. Tweed, in company with the Attorney-General and Mr. Peckham, and continues: "The Attorney-General then impressed upon Mr. Tweed the absolute necessity of making a full confession of his crimes and accomplices, and nothing less would be acceptable. As the Attorney-General refused to suggest any subjects upon which he specially required information, and it was impossible for Mr. Tweed to bring to mind, on call, all of his misdeeds or the names of all his associates, a brief summary was prepared of what he immediately brought to remembrance, and forwarded to the Attorney-General on the 26th of February." Subsequently, Mr. Fairchild told Mr. Townsend that Tweed, in order to obtain his discharge, must make a full confession and restore what property he still had, and that if he complied with these conditions he would be released. Upon the strength of this assurance "the confession was placed in Mr. Fairchild's hands. During the time it was retained at Albany Mr. Tweed, on the suggestion of Mr. Fairchild, was visited by Mr. Peckham, his assistant, by Mr. Whitney the Corporation Counsel, and his assistant, and by private counsel employed by the Corporation Counsel. By all of these gentlemen Tweed was examined regarding the Ring frauds. Mr. Townsend then speaks of Tweed's testimony before the Aldermanic Investigating Committee as an evidence of his sincerity, and further, of the fact that he confessed judgment in all the suits pending against him in order to save expense to the County. "I respectfully urge," continues Mr. Townsend, "that outside of the fact that Mr. Tweed has the distinct promise to discharge Mr. Tweed from arrest if he truthfully confessed his misdeeds, and gave the names of his associates, which promise can be abundantly proved, the treatment of Mr. Tweed, connected with the case of Mr. Sweeny should be enough to authorize his discharge." With the testimony of Woodward and Tweed, a verdict against Sweeny would have been certain, and Mr. Townsend's letter asserts, told Mr. Fairchild that he would require Tweed's testimony. The letter continues: The final consummation of the arrangement with Sweeny, which had been going on for several days, was effected on the 6th of June in open court, in a manner so discreditable to the prosecution that never since it occurred has any one but Mr. Fairchild been found to approve it. But let me go a step further and ask whether, in the light of all the circumstances which surrounded this settlement with Sweeny, it is not fair to presume that it was brought about through the belief that Tweed was to be called as a witness?" In conclusion, Mr. Townsend speaks of Tweed's regret that he was unable to make full restitution to the State; expresses the belief that the prisoner has little or no property left; suggests that an inquiry on this subject would be eminently proper, and asserts that he knows Mr. Tweed can give important evidence in several suits in which the City is interested.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 14—1 A. M.—The pressure is everywhere below the mean; it is lowest and falling in the Indian Territory, and highest and rising in Manitoba. Light rain has fallen in New-England, the North-west, and Ohio Valley. The temperature has remained in general stationary. Southerly winds prevail in the South and South-west, north-easterly in the North-west and Ohio Valley, northerly in the upper lake region and in Middle Atlantic States, westerly in the lower lake region and New-England. The Savannah River has fallen 27 inches at Augusta, and the Ohio 17 inches at Cincinnati.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England and the Middle Atlantic States, clear or partly cloudy weather, north-westerly winds, stationary temperature, and rising barometer.

For the South Atlantic States, warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather, southerly winds, and stationary or falling barometer.

For the Gulf States, partly cloudy weather, with rain areas, warmer southerly winds, and stationary or falling barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, cloudy weather, with rain areas, variable winds, mostly from the east and south, and stationary or lower temperature and pressure.

For the lower lake region, clear weather, followed by increasing cloudiness and possibly by rain areas, westerly winds shifting to easterly, stationary temperature, and rising, followed by stationary or falling barometer.

For the upper lake region, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valley, partly cloudy and cloudy weather, with rain or snow, variable winds, mostly from north-east to south-east, and stationary or lower pressure and temperature.

The Mississippi River will fall at and below Vicksburg.

Cautionary signals continue at Indianola and Galveston.

MARINE DISASTERS.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 13.—The United States steam-cutter Boutwell, which left here for the wrecked steamer Agnes, arrived at Fernandina last night with the crew and passengers. She reports that the Agnes is bilged and high up on the beach. The Boutwell was unable to do anything to save the vessel.

LONDON, April 13.—Thirteen more of the passengers and crew of the wrecked steamer Childwall Hall landed at Gibraltar to-day. This leaves 13 more to be accounted for.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., April 13.—The schooner wrecked yesterday off Cape Porpoise Light-house was the Concord, Capt. Gray, with a cargo of lime, consigned to Samuel Adams & Co., of this city.

BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENTS.

CLEVELAND, April 13.—Ketcham & Vlot, merchants, of Toledo, filed their petition in voluntary bankruptcy in the United States Courts here to-day. The liabilities are $47,000; assets nothing.

BOSTON, April 13.—The Cape Cod Five Cent Savings Bank, at Harwich, Mass., to-day availed itself of the restrictions of the new bank law. Henry P. Kidder, morocco leather manufacturer, at No. 99 High-street, failed to-day. Liabilities, $100,000; assets very light. His creditors are chiefly in New-York, Philadelphia, and New-Jersey.

FOGARTY'S FUNERAL.

The remains of Lancelot C. Fogarty, the wife murderer and suicide, were taken from the Morgue yesterday and interred at Evergreen Cemetery. The funeral expenses were defrayed by the firm of Thurber & Co., who had taken great interest in the Fogarty family.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.—The road to the Yosemite Valley will be open on Monday next via the Merced route. There is now no snow in the valley.

PITTSTON, Penn., April 13.—A young man, supposed from papers found on his body to be a traveling agent named Hook, was found dead in the Lackawanna River near here to-day.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, April 13.—Daniel Bell, a waiter on the steamboat Manitoba, was shot dead here to-day by George Gribben, an ex-convict. The murderer has not yet been arrested.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.—John B. Harmon, Deputy Grand Sire of the United States Grand Lodge of Odd-fellows, will take his departure on board the Pacific Mail steamer City of Zealandia, which sails for Australia on Monday next, for the British colonies, where he goes in the interest of Odd-fellowship.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The arrests during the past week numbered 1,449.

The Pass Festival of the St. Nicholas Society will be celebrated at Delmonico's on Easter Monday, April 22.

C. A. Comstock, a small broker, notified the Stock Exchange yesterday of his inability to meet his engagements.

Among the payments out of the City Treasury yesterday was $20,056 61, to the New-York Foundling Asylum.

"Is there a Hell?" will be the subject of a lecture by Mr. John H. Fox, of London, in Chickering Hall this evening.

An amateur minstrel entertainment will be given at Chickering Hall on Saturday evening, April 27, in aid of the Samaritan Home for the Aged.

The outgoing European steam-ships took over 53,000 letters yesterday, of which 32,000 were carried by the Inman steam-ship City of Richmond.

Alexander G. Cameron, of No. 368 Bond-street, Brooklyn, had his left leg broken by a barrel of flour falling upon him at No. 37 Water-street yesterday.

The schooner Adeline Townsend, which arrived from Virginia yesterday, with a cargo of wood, lost her bowsprit in a collision with the schooner Sophia Wilson.

A concert will be given at Steinway Hall on the 28th inst. for the benefit of the poor patients of St. Francis Hospital. Several musical societies have volunteered their services for the occasion.

The Aldermanic resolution requesting the Department of Parks to place lamps on the lamp-posts around Jackson-square, and to cause them to be lighted at night, has been approved by Mayor Ely.

Bridget Connolly, a domestic, who claims to reside in Brooklyn, gave birth to a female child yesterday on the sidewalk in front of No. 109 Madison-street. The woman and child were removed to the Chambers-Street Hospit. l.

The Columbia College Glee Club will give a concert at the Union League Theatre in aid of a fund to send the university four to Henley. The crew is practicing daily on the Harlem River, and will probably sail on May 25.

The Scottish-American Athletic Club opened their grounds at West Fifty-fourth-street yesterday for the season. The 3-mile walk, for which there were three entries, was won by C. Conner, in 24:02; the half-mile run by Jr. H. Mority, in 2:38¼.

There were reported during the past week 509 deaths, 410 births, and 143 marriages. The deaths were the same in number as those reported during the preceding week, but there was a decrease of 20 births and an increase of 37 marriages.

A girl named Catharine Farrel was terribly burned yesterday by her clothing taking fire from the stove in her parents' apartments, No. 601 Eleventh-avenue. The child was taken to Roosevelt Hospital, where she died soon after admission.

The sale of thoroughbreds yesterday at Barker's, corner of Broadway and Thirty-ninth-street, was but poorly attended, and the horses sold for a mere song. Judge Prior brought only $95, Bridget, the sister to Milner, $85, and Red Coat $40.

While a truck loaded with hay, owned by Peter Lane & Brother, of No. 306 West-street, was standing in front of No. 311 East Eleventh-street yesterday, some mischievous boys set fire to the hay, and it was destroyed. The truck was only slightly damaged.

A boy named Jerome Gisosky, of No. 31 Baxter-street, while riding on the tail of a truck in Park-place yesterday, was terribly burned on the head

CURRENT LITERATURE.

A MOTHER'S PROTEST.

Sadly have four-and-twenty Winters come,
Ned, ye have gone, since knew I he was dead;
Alas! the years have crept on wearisome,
And bitter been the tears that I have shed.

For four-and-twenty Summers have I seen
The shadows fade and darken on the lawn,
The crocus bloom, the hedges blossom green,
The sun slant golden through the dewy dawn;

And I have thought of my young soldier's grave,
Kissed by its beams upon the eastern shore,
Where sleep so many of the bright and brave,
Whom England, mindful, mourns for evermore.

My boy—he was my only hope and joy—
Fell on the slopes at Inkerman in fight
Against the hordes that, swarming to destroy
Our a'windling ranks, rushed vainly up the height.

They bore him from the field, and laid him down
To his long rest upon the bleak hillside;
And I have felt with pride, "He won renown,
And for a noble cause has nobly died."

But now I hear grave statesmen calmly say
The cause we fought for in the years gone by
Was a mistake, insane, lives thrown away,
We have renounced our fathers' policy.

Was it then all for nought my loved one's blood
Was poured on alien soil, for nought his youth
Was taken, and I left I—that they who stood
Within the deadly breach against untruth

And tyranny and lies, who kept the gate
Of Europe 'gainst the North, were given in vain?
England me t feel they held inviolate
Her honor, and their own from slur or stain.

A still small voice comes to the silent night
And whispers, "Comfort, mother, I have died
For home and country, and the just and right.
My death, your tears, will yet be justified."

—*Temple Bar.*

MONSIEUR HOULOT.

IN THREE CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER I.

YESTERDAY—BONDAGE.

I was sitting one day looking disconsolately out of window at a landscape almost blotted out by rain and mist, a landscape almost hatefully familiar to me. My mind was as cheerless as the prospect, as blank as the sheet of paper stretched before me to receive its impressions. I looked on that sheet of paper with disgust, with loathing. There was no idea in my head, and I felt that anything I might attempt to write would turn out meaningless verbiage. But my invisible task-masters were behind me—I heard the crack of their many-thonged whips—I saw Messrs. Butcher and Baker sitting joyfully on the car which was destined to crush me if I once slackened the rope.

Yes, I was a writer; neither a successful one nor the reverse. I made a living by it, but it was an irregular living. Sometimes I was comparatively rich, at others I was superlatively poor. At the date of which I write I was decidedly in the latter condition. In purse and in health I was at the lowest of low-water; one reacted on the other; my poverty increased my physical weakness, which in its turn prevented any effective effort to fill the exchequer. Everything I wrote somehow missed fire. A rest and a change might have set me up. I had no means of taking either. Nor was I the only sufferer in the house. My wife was ill and depressed; the children were out of health. Everything was out of gear.

Under these doleful conditions, I was sitting in a sort of comatose state, brooding over all the uncomfortable possibilities of existence or non-existence—without a friend to take counsel with, or even an acquaintance who might help to move the stagnant waters of life—when I was aroused by the unwonted sound of wheels. A fly drove up to the gate, horse and driver shivering and dripping with wet. The man jumped down and rang the bell. The servant brought up a card: "Mrs. Collingwood Dawson."

I knew the name well enough. Dawson was a successful writer of fiction, a man whose novels were in demand at all the circulating libraries. But what could his better-half want with me? Time would show. The lady entered.

Mrs. Collingwood Dawson was a pleasant-looking woman of uncertain age, not much over thirty probably, and certainly under forty, with dark luminous eyes and an expressive face.

"It is rather bold of me," she said, "to come here and take you by storm, without introduction or anything. I can only plead the fellowship of the craft."

I replied in an embarrassed way with some meaningless commonplace, and after a few preliminary civilities, she came to the real purpose of her visit.

"My husband is," she said, "a very ill-used man. Everybody is worrying him to write this and that and the other. If he had a dozen pairs of hands he could keep them going. Unfortunately, he is a sad invalid, and is really incapable of undertaking more than the little he has in hand."

I expressed a decent grief at the ill-health of Mr. Collingwood Dawson.

"I have long been urging him," she went on, "to take a partner, a coadjutor, a *collaborateur*, some one who will relieve him from the laborious part of the business, who will work in his style and on his ideas, and whose work should in effect be his, and appear under his name."

"You will have difficulty," said I, "in finding a competent person who would be willing to sacrifice his literary identity."

"Yes; there is a difficulty, certainly; but I have taken the liberty of hoping that you would help us to obviate it. You are yet young, comparatively, and have ample time hereafter to gather a crop of bays on your own account."

"What induced you, madam, to think of me in the matter?"

"Simply a study of what you have written, the style of which seemed suitable to our purpose. If I am offending you, say so, and I will apologize, and go no further."

I replied that I was willing to hear her offer; that I had no opinion of literary partnerships, but that my means would not allow me to reject point blank any advantageous proposal.

"There is nothing derogatory at all, you will acknowledge, in working on other people's lines; the greatest authors have done it."

"Oh, if I can do it honestly, I shall have no scruples on any other score."

"Is there any difference between working for us and say for a magazine which publishes your work anonymously? Or in writing under a *nom de plume*? If there is any deceit in the matter, it rests with us, not with you. But if it be a deceit, then all the old masters were cheats, when they sold as their own, pictures which were in parts done by their scholars; or sculptors who sell as their work, statues of which all the rough work has been done by pupils or workmen. No, indeed; it is your own pride that stands in the way. And pride you know is a sin, and ought to be repented of."

"Well," I said, "let me hear the terms."

The terms were liberal enough. A certain sum per sheet at a higher rate than I could earn elsewhere, and with the certainty of a market for all I wrote, which at that time I did not possess. But the bait which finally took me was the offer of an immediate check for fifty pounds on account and to bind the transaction.

I took counsel of my wife.

"Can you hesitate?" she said. "Here we hardly know where to look for to-morrow's food, and you are offered a certain income and fifty pounds as earnest money."

I closed with the offer and accepted the retaining fee, and I felt as Dr. Faustus might have done when he sold his soul to the Evil One.

Mrs. Collingwood Dawson seemed pleased at my compliance, and sketched out to me the part she wished me to take. We were to manufacture novels solely—about three a year. The plot was to be drawn out for me, with indications of the points to be worked out. I was to fill in dialogue and description. The "author" was to be at liberty to add, cut out, amend, and put in finishing touches.

"I shall give you," she said, "a packet which I have left in the fly, containing the various works of my husband. Read them over critically, and adapt your style to his. I know you are a skilful workman, and will have no difficulty in the matter."

Business over, my employer joined our family dinner. She was bright and cheerful, and her gayety was infectious. My wife was charmed with her; the children could not make enough of her. Her presence had all the effect upon me of sparkling wine. When she was gone, I sat down to read Mr. Dawson's works with as little appetite for their perusal as a grocer has for flies. But I was surprised to find that though uneven in quality and often carelessly written, there were abundant traces of a vivid imagination, and an intimate knowledge of the workings of the human heart in morbid and unhealthy developments. These qualities, I may say, appeared only by fits and starts, and were overlaid by a good deal of commonplace work. The strong point of his fiction, and that which gained, no doubt, the approval of the public, was the plot. His plots were always ingenious and well combined, and kept the interest going to the very fall of the curtain.

Time passed on. I got fairly to work on my new business. I had no fault to find with my employers, and they on their part seemed well satisfied with my services. I had as much work as I could manage; but I found it much easier than of old, inasmuch as I had definite lines to work upon and a settled object in view. Then the payment was regular, and in virtue of that, our household assumed an aspect of comfort and tranquillity to which it had long been a stranger. As it was no longer necessary for me to live within reach of London, I determined to carry out a plan that had been in my head for some time, and settle for a while in some quiet place in Normandy, where one could have good air, repose, and tranquillity, without the appalling dullness that mantles over an English country town.

All this time I had never seen Mr. Collingwood Dawson, and the only address I knew was at his chambers in the Temple; but all business matters were arranged with a Mr. Smith, who, I understood, was his agent. My removal involved only a trifling extra cost in postage, and I had work on hand that would keep me going for several months.

We settled in a pleasant picturesque little town on the banks of the Seine, and after giving myself a few weeks' holiday, to make acquaintance with the neighborhood, I began to plod on steadily at my task.

I had just dispatched a parcel of manuscript, and was strolling homeward from the Post Office along the quay, when I stopped to watch some people fishing from the steps that lead down to the water-side. The tide was low, the evening tranquil. The setting sun was blinking over the edge of the wood-crowned heights behind; but all this side of the view was in shadow, while the aspens and poplars on the further bank were glowing in golden light. A little brook that escapes into the river hereabout through a conduit of stone was splashing and bubbling merrily. In the eddy formed by the brook and the big river were swimming the light floats of the fishermen, every now and then pulled down, more often by some drowning weed or twig, but sometimes by a fish, whose eager darts from side to side, and struggles as it was hauled in by main force, afforded great amusement and excitement to some half dozen boys.

A more than commonly vigorous pluck at one of the floats, and a strenuous tug at the line belonging to it, which made the rod curve and wave under its strains, showed that a big fish had been hooked. The sensation among the spectators was great. It is always an awkward matter to land a fish of any size when the river bank is perpendicular as there is no landing-net. Our friends here, however, were not disposed to create unnecessary difficulties. A companion of the successful fisherman seized the line and began to haul it in hand over hand. It was a capital way this if everything holds and the fish is not hooked beyond possibility of release. In this case, however, although the line was pulled in vigorously, all of a sudden the resistance ceased and the hook came naked home. The baffled fisherman bowed and smiled politely at his friend. It was a little *contre-temps* inseparable from the amusement of fishing.

"Chansy!" growled a voice close to my elbow in good English. I turned around quite startled, for there were no English residents in the town, and the accents of my native tongue were becoming unfamiliar. A man stood by my side of somewhat strange appearance. He was short and thick-set, and had a massive strongly marked face, with bushy overhanging eyebrows, a heavy gray mustache, and stubby beard of only a few weeks' growth. His arms were folded, the left one over the other; but as he changed his position, I saw that he had lost his right hand, and that its place was supplied with an iron hook. He was dressed in a blouse made of some kind of coarse blanket stuff of a huge check pattern, trousers of thirty white flannel, stuffed into boots that came half way up his calf. A Turkey-red handkerchief was twisted carelessly round his throat, there being no sign of any shirt beneath; and a bonnet of the Glengarry shape was cocked rather fiercely on his head. In his hand he held a voluminous dark-brown paper, made up as it seemed for transmission by post. I could not help seeing that the packet was addressed "London" in a bold rough hand.

He seemed to wince at the look full of curiosity that I gave him. His face, which had been lighted up with amusement at the unsuccessful issue of the fishing, now turned dull and dark. He went off at a short shambling trot in the direction of the Post Office, and I saw no more of him just then.

I was not long, however, in finding out something about him. His name it seemed was Houlot, and although eccentric, he was inoffensive, and was on the whole rather respected by the townspeople. He was a savant—a character, in their eyes, that excused a good deal of moroseness and roughness of manner. He had resided in the neighborhood for some years, and occupied a single room in a house upon the hill overlooking the town. Here he lived entirely in fashion—keeping no domestic, buying his own provisions in the market, and cooking them himself. His kitchen, however, I was given to understand, was the least important part of his establishment; and the juice of the grape or of the apple, or of the potato haply, distilled into strong waters, formed the chief of his diet. For many weeks at a time he would scarcely stir from his room, only coming out when his bottle of brandy was empty, or on market days to buy provisions. After this period of seclusion, he would be seen wending his way in country with a pipe in his mouth, a thick oaken stick under his arm, and a book in his solitary hand, still morose and unsociable. There was yet a third stage, during which he would haunt the cafés and wine-shops, drinking a good deal, and chatting away with all comers. At these times he was apt to get quarrelsome, and he was known in consequence to be on bad terms with the Inspector of Police.

I dare say that if I had chosen to apply to the last-named functionary, I should have got still more ample information; but there was nothing to justify me in pushing inquiry any further. It was generally thought that Houlot was English in origin; but his French was not distinguishable as that of a foreigner, and he spoke German as well as he did English.

A week or two afterward I met Monsieur Houlot walking on the heights overlooking the Seine, with his pipe and stick, and with his nose in a tattered volume. I raised my hat in passing; but he turned his head away with a scowl, and did not return my salute. Decidedly, I said to myself, he is English.

One morning the postman brought me a registered letter containing a remittance from England, and placed for me in the book to receive my signature. When I had signed, he handed me a letter; but it was not for me, it was for M. Houlot; and yet, curiously enough, the address was in the handwriting of Mr. Smith, the business agent of Collingwood Dawson, from whom I was expecting a remittance.

"Ah, I have given you the wrong letter," said the postman. "They are both just alike, and I have made a mistake; pardon, Monsieur;" and he handed me a similar letter addressed to myself.

I noticed that from this date Houlot seemed to assume his third stage of habits—that in which he haunted the cafés and wine-shops. Every one agreed that he was much less inaccessible at such times, and could even make casual acquaintanceship with strangers. I had a great desire to know more about him, and took a little pains to throw myself in his way. I ascertained that he usually spent his afternoons in one particular café—the *Café Cujus*, thus called from the name of its proprietor; and I made a point of taking coffee there every day at the hour at which he was usually to be met with. But I did not advance my purpose by that. He would bury his head in the *Journal de Rouen*, turn his back persistently upon me, and leave the café at the earliest possible moment.

"You will come and visit us this evening?" said Mademoiselle Cujus graciously to me one day, as I paid my score at the counter of the elegant little platform whence she dispensed her various tinctures. "We shall have a very genteel concert to-night."

Mademoiselle is a charming little Frenchwoman, with a piquant *retroussé* nose, a full and softly-rounded chin, and dark eyes, with a veiled fire about them most attractive. She wears the prettiest little boots in the world, and is always charmingly dressed. It is difficult to refuse Mademoiselle Cujus anything, and I undertook to be present at the concert. Admission was free, and thus I did not commit myself to any great outlay.

When I entered the café that evening I found it well filled with a miscellaneous but respectable company. Everybody is talking, coffee-cups and glasses are clinking, dominoes are rattling. At one end of the room, on an extemporized platform, formed of a few rough boards, the prima donna, a rather bony lady in a very low dress, stands with a roll of music in her hand and surveys the company in a somewhat dissatisfied way. She has cleared her throat once or twice, and the pianist bangs out an opening chord or two. Her voice is a certain mailgrity in his nature that made him spiteful and tormenting, even to those whom he loved. Anyhow, life was a sorrowful burden to me while he was with me."

She rose, looking quite overcome by the recital of her troubles. Her eyes were filled with tears; her hands trembled nervously, as she raised them to press the hair back from her forehead. I murmured a few words expressive of sympathy and good-will.

"Well!" she said, sitting down and wiping her eyes with a pretty embroidered handkerchief; "not to dwell upon my troubles. I was at last relieved from the hateful tyranny by his death—a death I believe he contrived in a way that should leave me in as cruel and doubtful a position as possible. He left home one day without giving me any intimation that he would stay away—that was his general practice—or leaving me any money to carry on the household in his absence. And the next thing I heard of him was from a little village on the coast, that he had been drowned while bathing. I believe that he committed suicide. I ascertained that he had been informing himself most minutely of the set of the tides and currents about the coast, and with fiendish ingenuity had taken to the water at a time when the tide was certain to carry his body far out to sea."

"But what object could he have had in that, madam?"

"Don't you see? The pension which I had lost in marrying revived on my widowhood. But he had contrived that his body should never be found. In vain I applied to the authorities to renew my pension. There had been several cases of attempted personation and fraud about these pensions, and they utterly refused to renew mine without absolute proof of my husband's death. This I was unable to afford to their satisfaction, his body never having been discovered. Still the circumstantial evidence was most strong, and I was advised to bring an action in the way of a petition of right. A circumstance, however, occurred," said the widow, with a slight blush, "which rendered such a step unnecessary."

"Ah! I see," I cried; "you married again?"

"Yes; and this time my venture was more fortunate. My second husband was an officer in the Army—frank, and free, and brave. No young couple could have been happier. But alas! we were neither of us prudent in the management of our affairs. We had small means in the present, but great expectations, and we were too sanguine to think of the possibility of disappointment. Life became a series of feasts and fêtes. My husband sold out of the Army, and we lived gayly enough on the proceeds of his commission, till that was all gone, and we saw ourselves brought to the verge of ruin. I must tell you that my husband was also of a literary turn, and wrote military sketches and so on, that brought in a little money, but nothing substantial.

"We had one resource still left—the house in which we lived; it had been my mother's, and at her death she left it to me. It was a pretty little house, in the neighborhood of St. John's Wood; but it was leasehold only, and the lease had not more than ten years to run. We had found it, under these circumstances, impossible to mortgage our interest. We might have sold the lease, and that with the furniture, which had also been my mother's, would have realized five or six hundred pounds. But when that was gone, where should we look for shelter? Charles' great expectations"—

"Pardon me for interrupting you. You have mentioned your husband's Christian name; it will make your narrative clearer if you tell me also his surname."

"Collingwood was his name—Charles Collingwood."

"And the name of the first one was Dawson?"

"You have guessed rightly. To continue. Charles' great expectations had all come to a bad end. A rich relative, who had brought him up for his heir, took a great dislike to me, and cut him out of his will, for no reason in the world but that he had married me, and that we were very poor. When he died, and we found this out, it seemed that the world had come to an end for us. What was to be done? Live in the most niggardly way we might, but we could not live on nothing. First we began to sell the less essential parts of our belongings. We lived on old china for three months; and then we began on our paintings. We had some good ones by English artists, which my father had left behind him, and these kept us for a while. But this was like burning the planks of the ship to keep the engines going. Charles had tried hard for employment in the meantime. For the Governorship of a colony; for a Consulship; the post of Adjutant of Militia; the name's Smith, or Brown, or Jones, for the Chief-Constableship of a large town; for the management of a brewery; and ever so many things besides. All of no use.

"'We must take in washing,' said Charles, 'and I will become a second Mantilini, and turn the mangle.'

"Lodgers were our next thought, and that seemed more feasible. Then some one advised us to let our house furnished. We put an advertisement in the papers, and by great good luck we had an offer for the whole of the house at once. Six guineas a week for May, June, and July. We made up our minds to take cheap lodgings somewhere on the coast, and spend only half our weekly six guineas, which would thus last us six months instead of three. As we were packing up our belongings and storing away the packages in the lumber-room, Charles stumbled over a lot of old boxes, from which arose a cloud of dust.

"'What are these old things?' he cried.

"'I don't know anything about them. They were my first husband's books and papers.'

"'Books, eh?' said Charles. 'Let's have a look at 'em;' and broke open one of the boxes. This, however, turned out to be full of packets of manuscripts. Charles made a wry face over them, but he took out a packet and began to read it. I went on with the work. I had everything to do then, I must tell you, for we had dismissed our servants, and lived in the house by ourselves with only a char-woman to help—quite in pleasant fashion.

"Well dinner-time came, and Charles, who was still up stairs reading his manuscript, brought it down with him and laid it beside his plate, and went on again reading directly after dinner.

"'I tell you what it is, old woman,' he said, as we went to bed, 'I feel muddled with it all, and rather as if I'd been supping off pork chops and Welsh-rabbit; but there's something in that fellow's writings, only they are coarse, decidedly coarse.'

"'But I am tiring you,' said Mrs. Collingwood, looking up with a smile.

"'Not at all. I am highly interested. Go on, please.'

"We went away to the sea-side, and Charles took several packets of manuscript with him to amuse him, as he said, during the long days.

"'Do you know,' he said to me one evening, 'I think one could make something out of these things. I could cut out the objectionable passages which I expect were in the way of their publication'—

"'My dear Charles,' I said, 'these were his religion, and he would not have touched a word for worlds to make them more acceptable.'

"'And died a martyr to them, eh?' said Charles. 'Well, I sha'n't be so very particular. There's enough for a three-volume novel here, and I shall expurgate it and try its luck.'

"Charles was never much of a penman, but I was a neat quick writer, and thus the copying fell upon me. Charlie did the botching and patching, and dictated as I copied. But what a task it was! I am sure the mere writing of it was worth all we were destined to get for it, let alone the author's work and our amendments. Then we got a lot of the most taking three-volume novels from the library, and counted the words and lines, so as to get them about the right length. It was finished at last, just as our house became vacant; and as soon as we got back to town I took it to a publisher. It was agreed that I should do all this part of the work, for my poor Charlie used to say that if anything happened to him, I should find the use of these habits of business." Here she paused.

I coughed doubtfully. My knowledge of human nature led me to attribute the arrangement to shyness and laziness on his part. I did not, however, venture to disturb Mrs. Collingwood's illusions.

She resumed: "To our surprise and joy, after a delay of not more than three or four months, we heard from the publishers, accepting our novel. We did not get any large sum for it; it is true, but it was highly thought of, and was to be well advertised; and that was the chief point. Whenever the author was inquired for, I gave out that he was my husband, but that he was an invalid. Charlie was really poorly at the time," she said, blushing. "Ah, you shake your head; but in these days, my dear M——, it is necessary to be sick as well as clever."

"But why not have given it out as the work of a deceased author?"

"Ah, that would never have done! A pub lisher takes a first novel because he hopes for another and a better. Of what use is it to puff the one golden egg of a dead goose? No; we were right there—events have shown it. Well, our novel was, as you know, a success. It went off like wild-fire, and our publishers fed the flame adroitly by issuing one edition after another—all of the same impression. All this time we were at work upon another, which also went down, although not quite so well as the first. I think we had purified it a little too much. Avoiding this error in a third, we again made a hit. Our fortune was now made and publishers were at our feet. But we were in this strait: we had come to an end of our finished works; all that were left now were mere sketches and outlines, many too vague and others too extravagant to be of much use to us. Charles had good judgment and some critical power, but he had no creative faculty, neither had I. Happily, we did not deceive ourselves on th s point. The question to be solved was how to supply the want. To Charles the idea first suggested itself of trying to secure assistance from the outside. It was quite evident that it would be useless to think of any person well known in the world of letters. We set ourselves to study the more obscure literature of the day."

I bowed politely, but with some inward mortification.

"Oh, don't think you are in question now," said the lady, with an arch smile; "wait to the end of the story. My husband came home one day in a state of great excitement. He had in his pocket a copy of the *Weekly Dredger*, which contained an instalment of a serial story just commencing.

"'Read that,' he cried. When I had finished: "'Now, what do you think?'

"But I was trembling all over with terror."

"'What's the matter?' he cried."

"'O, Charles! I said, "if I did not know it was impossible, I should say that no one but my late husband could have written this."

"So strongly was I penetrated with this idea that for a long time I forbade him to make any inquiry after the author. At last we were so pressed to supply another novel that I consented that he should make inquiries. The story in the *Weekly Dredger*, we found, had become so grotesque and bizarre that finally the editor brought it to an abrupt close himself, refusing to take more of it; and he made no difficulty whatever about telling our business agent in confidence the name of the writer. I must tell you we had found it necessary to employ an agent, Mr. Smith, who has served us faithfully enough, but who was never permitted to see my husband. Well, Charles wrote cautiously to the author of this queer story, who, it seemed, lived in France, asking him to send specimens of his stories, and specifying the quantity required for possible publication, with his terms. We had in reply a pile of manuscript. Judge of the relief I felt when I found that the handwriting was quite unfamiliar to me. His terms were so low that we had no difficulty in undertaking to accept all his work. For some seventy pounds a year we secured everything he wrote. A great deal of the stuff was utterly useless to us, but every now and then he gave us the framework of a powerful story. Well, all of a sudden he turns sulky and refuses to send any more. Charlie would have found some one to supply his place, no doubt. But now I come to the great misfortune of my life"—with faltering voice—"the death of my dear husband."

"Your husband dead!" I cried, quite unprepared for the announcement.

"Yes, he is dead; and unhappy me, I have not been able to mourn his loss except in secret and with precautions. The funeral even was conducted with as much caution as if he had been a felon, and we had been ashamed of having to own that he had belonged to us. And he was the kindest, most affectionate—

"But it was his own wish," she went on after a pause. "He planned out everything. You see that although our writings—compilations should I call them?" she said, with a faint attempt at a smile—"brought us in a nice income, yet we were pleasure-loving people, and had always been accustomed to society, and we had saved nothing out of it. We have two children, a boy at Rugby, and a daughter at an expensive school; and there is poor Charlie's sister, the lady who accompanies me, and she has no one else to depend upon but me. Besides, as Charlie urged before he died: 'I am not Collingwood Dawson,' he said; 'why should my death be the cause of his? Keep him alive, old woman, to be a support to you and the children and Lizzie.' Those were almost his last words, dear brave fellow?" She rose and left the room, overcome by uncontrollable emotion.

My thoughts, after Mrs. Collingwood quitted me, were rather of a serious turn. I reflected that my own interests were bound up in the same cause, and that my own livelihood hung very much upon keeping up Mr. Collingwood Dawson as a going concern. It was too late to go back now. If I had gained experience, I had lost connection. My own place had been filled up. Mr. Collingwood Dawson had become as necessary to me as to the widow and her family. Still the idea of a person who never died, who enjoyed a sort of corporate existence, or, like the living Buddha, transferred his identity from one body to another, a being who could go on writing novels and publishing them up to the crack of doom, struck one with a kind of awe.

As a relief to the troubled current of my thoughts, I took up a newspaper which Mrs. Collingwood had brought with her. It was the *Hebdomadal Revieur*, the number containing the review of Collingwood Dawson's last novel. I turned to the page with a feeling of pleased excitement, for the short abstract that I had seen in the advertisement, as you have seen, was calculated to give me the impression that the critique was an appreciative one. It was so short that I have no scruple in giving it *in extenso*: "If it be necessary, and we suppose it is, that silly, ill-educated people should be supplied with the morbid trash suited to their high capacity, there is no reason why Mr. Collingwood Dawson should not cater for their wants. We can say of his novel that it is very good stuff of the kind. The pity is that there should be so many readers for this kind of stuff. We only hope that the author of the class who find Mr. Dawson's compilations acceptable will not be unduly led away from the paramount claims of seam and gusset and band by the enticing interest of his story."

Satire like this does not hit very hard, however, and my only feeling after the first disappointment was of amusement at the ingenuity that had been able to extract the sting from it and secure the latent honey. One word, however, seemed dangerous—"compilations." Was it possible that the critic had discovered the composite nature of Mr. Collingwood Dawson?

"Can you lend me five pounds?" said a gruff voice behind me. I turned, and saw the squat figure of M. Houlot close to my chair.

It was an embarrassing question. There was nothing in M. Houlot's appearance to invite confidence—at all events to the extent of five pounds. At the same time, I had to think, my mind loomed into considerable importance, for since I had heard Mrs. Collingwood's story I had identified him with the third portion of Mr. Collingwood Dawson.

"Oh, if it requires consideration, don't think about it," said Houlot roughly. "I won't trouble you."

"Stop a minute," I replied; "wait. I don't know whether I have the money. I must ask my wife."

"Oh, you are one of the wretched slaves of a petticoat, are you?" said Houlot with a rasping laugh. "I should have thought you had lived through that stage of development."

"As she will be the principal sufferer if the money should not be returned, she is entitled to a voice in the matter."

"Look here! If it comes to asking your wife I'll withdraw my request. I know what that means, well enough. But if you are afraid of not getting your money back, I'll give you security. What security? Why, manuscripts worth ten, twenty pounds. I should say, if I were some people—of priceless value."

"Ah!" I said to myself, "there is Houlot, who has quarreled with his bread and butter, and now he comes to me to borrow money to go on with. Would it not be better to send for Mrs. Collingwood to see if this is really the man who supplies her with her plots; and if so, to make the peace between them, and get him to continue the supply?"

Mrs. Collingwood saved me the trouble of sending for her. I saw her coming across the garden to the pavilion. She was composed now and cheerful; she led one of my girls by the hand, and was telling her a story, I fancy, in which the child seemed uncommonly interested.

Houlot was standing leaning against the mantelpiece with his back to the doorway, and under his arm his stick, which he was rubbing with the point of his hook, as was his custom when vexed. I saw Mrs. Collingwood coming in at the doorway—door and windows were wide open. All of a sudden her face whitened all over, and she tottered backward. I ran to her assistance; but when I reached the garden she had already disappeared within the house.

"Am I a hobgoblin, that I frighten people?" said Houlot savagely, coming to the door. "Where's that woman who ran away?"

I made no reply; and he went on rubbing his stick with the iron hook, apparently in a very evil temper.

"I want that money particularly; I want to go to England and expose this Collingwood Dawson, to strip him of his borrowed plumes, and show the British public what a dev this fellow is whom they admire. Come; give me this five pounds, and let me go."

"I can't say anything more to you just now," I replied. "I will let you know to-morrow."

"That will lose me two days; I want to start to-morrow."

"I can't help it. I can't let you have the money now."

Houlot saw that I was in some flurry and confusion, and thought probably that I was afraid of him, and that by bullying me a little he should get what he wanted.

"Come now!" he cried; "go and get me that money; I know what I know, and I am not to be stopped for a paltry five-pound note."

My reply was to show him the door. He scowled at me, fingered his stick as if he had a mind to hit me, thought better of it seemingly, and went out growling inarticulately.

"Where is he, that man?" cried Mrs. Collingwood, meeting me in the doorway of the house, looking quite livid with fear. "What do you know of him? Where does he come from?"

"He is your correspondent, the author of your plots."

"Ah, then is he my husband?" she cried in a voice that, though low and subdued, was full of anguish. "What a wretched being am I, to have seen him!"

"It would have been worse still had he seen you," I muttered. "Come, Mrs. Collingwood—come into the garden, into the open air; you will be better there. Take my arm; keep up your heart; all will be well yet."

"Where is he? where is he?" was all she could say.

"He is gone; you are quite safe."

We began to pace up and down the garden together, she wringing her hands and writhing with pain and emotion.

"Do consider," I said, "that he has kept out of the way all these years, and that he is not likely to trouble you now."

"Oh! I can't bear to think. The children—poor Charlie, what will become of us all?"

"The children will take no harm," I said, "if you act prudently. All will be well; and your late husband is out of the reach of any trouble."

"Ah yes, poor Charlie! I wish I had died with him. Even now he may be reproaching me! How dreadful, dreadful it all is!"

I could not give her much consolation; for, besides these troubles of the heart, other and less manageable difficulties I saw were impending.

At the first blush it was impossible to say what would become of us all in this imbroglio. Certainly if any one were entitled to be considered Collingwood Dawson, it was the man who had originated the works by which he had obtained his fame. On the other hand, he would never have had any success himself. No publisher would have looked twice at books which were so violent and coarse. All the labor and pains that had been taken in bringing his writings into an acceptable form, were they to go for nothing? And was it to be allowed that a man who had thrown off all ties and abandoned his place in the world, should resume them when other people had made them worth possessing? It seemed not; and yet the law would be on his side.

There was only one consoling feature in the position—the man had no money. He could not move without that; and if he had been able to obtain it from any other source, he would hardly have come to borrow from a stranger; but this was a very frail barrier after all. He might, if he were determined to get back to England, find his way to the nearest port, and get passed home by the Consul as a distressed British subject. Why he had not gone over to England when he first discovered the use that had been made of his talents was probably because he waited to complete some work he had in hand, which might serve as an introduction to the publishers and a sort of voucher for his claim.

Was there, however, no possibility of mistake? Was it perfectly certain that this was the missing husband? Mrs. Collingwood had no hope that there was any error. She knew him perfectly. It was impossible that there should be two such people in the world together, identical in mind and in person. That his handwriting had so completely changed seemed to her unaccountable; but it did not move her faith in his identity. And an explanation was soon found for this; for he had lost his right hand since his flight, and consequently wrote with his left.

I said just now that I could give Mrs. Collingwood no comfort; but there was one thing that bound us all together and insured sympathy between us; we were, so to speak, all in the same boat. Our livelihood depended upon keeping up the integrity of Collingood Dawson.

CHAPTER III.

TO-MORROW—LIBERTY.

There is no phrase of abuse so apparently innocent and yet so cutting and disturbing as that, "I know all about you." It asserts nothing of which one can take hold, and yet it implies a great deal that may well be offensive. It is customary to say that the life of the best of men, could it be subjected to the full glare of daylight in all its bearings, would be found more or less spotty and blemished; and perhaps it is this secret consciousness of hidden iniquities that gives such force to the innuendo.

But in the mouth of Houlot, who you will remember made use of the expression, and thus caused his speedy expulsion from my premises, the phrase was one that gave us all considerable uneasiness. Did he really know anything about my connection with the firm of Collingwood Dawson? It seemed hardly likely that he would have come to borrow money of me, had such been the case. But this, after all, might have merely been a device to throw dust in our eyes. His visit might have been a spying one, for the purpose of seeing how the land lay. He might indeed have seen his wife and recognized her.

Mrs. Collingwood was full of terror lest such should have been the case. She dreaded that he was coming to claim her. Every passing footstep, every ring at the bell of the outer gate, caused her a vivid throb of fear. For my own part, I did not think the danger thus great in that direction. It was hardly likely that a man who had taken such pains to escape from a tie that must have been profoundly irksome to him would wish to renew it now. His habits were fixed and eccentric, and probably he would be as much dismayed at the prospect of being claimed by his wife as she would at the idea of going back to him. These thoughts I did not divulge to Mrs. Collingwood. They suggested to me, however, a plan of action.

I determined to go and see M. Houlot, to beard the lion in his den. Probably I should be ill-treated and thrown out of my house; but it was worth the trial. Houlot's house was, as I have said, on the slope of one of the hills overlooking the town, the top of which was fringed with forest, while all down the sides were houses with terraced gardens, full of greenery, and with dividing walls covered thick with vines and pear-trees. It was a tall, timbered house, occupied by many families; and a common staircase, rickety and creaky, but with fine old carved oak balusters, led to the various floors. Houlot lived on the fourth stage, I found; and I made my way up panting, and not without fear lest the boards should give way beneath me. A seamstress, who was busily at work in one of the rooms with her door wide open and her children scattered about the landing, indicated the door of Houlot's room, and told me that she had just seen him go in.

I knocked several times without any one taking notice of me. Finally, after I had made a considerable din, the door was suddenly opened and Houlot stood before me.

"What do you want?" he cried, after glaring at me a few moments from under his pent-house brows. "Have you come to bring me the money?"

"Let me come in and explain matters," I said.

He looked doubtfully at me for a moment, and then sullenly drew on one side and allowed me to pass in. His room was bare of furniture, except for one square deal table and a chair without a back. In one corner of the room a mattress and blanket were spread on the floor, in another a lot of books and papers were heaped confusedly together, all covered by a thick mantle of dust. A small cooking-stove stood in the middle of the room, the black iron pipe from which went through a hole into the huge chimney; and a large open fire-place, which had once warmed the room, was covered with a rough framework of planks and sacking. The aspect of the place was squalid and comfortless, but it had one redeeming feature—there was a splendid view from the open window. A great fold of shining river, winding through a stretch of marsh-land and wide green prairie, dotted with feathery aspens and monumental poplars, among which showed here and there a cluster of farm buildings, and an occasional church spire. A black morose-looking windmill, with sails pugnaciously stretched out, as if daring an attack from some nineteenth-century Don Quixote, stood solitary on its grass toft. Range upon range of hills inclosed the landscape, dappled with the shadow of the lazy clouds; with here a dark ravine, and there a white gleaming chalk cliff.

"You are well placed here," I said, making for the window. There was an overpowering smell of brandy in the room, that made one feel quite sick this fine Summer morning. "You have a splendid view."

"Well enough for that," growled Houlot. "But what is the good of a view to a hungry man?"

I noticed now that he looked haggard and starved, and that there was an unhealthy fiery flush upon his face and a wild look in his eyes, as if he had been drinking without eating for a good while.

"You need not go hungry unless you like," I said. "I can't lend you all the money you ask for; but anything you want for daily needs I will let you have till you get your remittances from England."

"I have no remittances coming from England," said Houlot. "I have given up writing for the rascal who filched my work. But if you will only let me have that five-pound note we will put matters on a different footing. Let me show up Collingwood Dawson!"

"Yes, that's all very well; but what will you gain by it?"

"I shall vindicate my own name."

"What! the name of Houlot?"

He winced, but retorted angrily: "What business is it of yours what name?"

"If I lend you the money to carry out your plans, it seems that I am entitled to ask what chance I have to be repaid. But apart from that, having vindicated your name, how many five-pound notes will it be worth?"

"Why, look here," he said, "if that rascal can make a reputation and money by his stuff, which is only mine diluted and spoiled, surely for the genuine work of the real man—"

"If you are trusting to that, I must decline to advance any money for the speculation. Why on earth, man, when you had a sufficient income paid you regularly, and lived as you liked, did you give it up and embark on a sea of trouble?"

"Because I have a mission in this world which I dream sometimes I shall accomplish."

"And the mission is?"

"To open the eyes of fools."

"My dear fellow, they object to the operation, and have punished a good many people for trying it."

"Then I will be punished," he said. "But anyhow, I'll expose these wretched smatterers, who serve up my things with all their wit and wisdom taken out of them, who travesty my best thoughts. Why, they have even made vulgar my very name!"

"Houlot?" I said, "Houlot? Is that the French for Dawson or Collingwood?"

"That is not my real name," he said. "I abandoned that years ago. Every one turned his back upon the name. I did so myself at last."

"One of the results of the eye-opening process, I suppose?"

He nodded sullenly. "My name used to be Dawson," he said.

"You don't mean to say," I cried, "that you are the Dawson who was supposed to have been drowned years and years ago?"

"I was that man—that unhappy man! But why," he cried, turning round fiercely upon me, "why do you make me go back to all these hateful things?"

"Then is the memory of your former life hateful to you?"

"I escaped from the most wretched condition that a man was ever in; tied to a woman who made my life an intolerable burden. She was not a bad woman, not an unworthy woman. She was ——. Well, she had a mother who was fat and well to do, and lived in St. John's Wood."

Houlot laughed hoarsely, knocked out his pipe on the empty stove, looked mechanically for some tobacco in a jar on the chimney-piece. It was empty. I offered him my pouch, which he took with an indignant scowl.

"Well, I was meant for great things," he went on between the whiffs of his pipe—"meant for great things; and I am a man. Life fribbled and frittered away, and that woman the main cause of it! There was no escape from her any other way. I believe in my heart that the woman loved me in her fashion; all the greater was my unutterable woe."

"And you ran away from her?"

"I disappeared from existence. I would not harm the woman. I would not spoil her life any longer. No; I adopted another plan. At the risk of my own life, I contrived that my death should be apparent. The means were simple enough, although they caused me some anxious thought and preparation. I went down to a little-visited part of the coast with which I was

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quite! Oh, my heart has smitten me sorely, and I think if he came again I should not be frightened."

"In that case," I said bitterly, "your course is easy enough; you have only to make him understand he is forgiven. I will go with you to-night."

"O no, not to-night" she said. "No; it is too sudden. But don't let him go away; tell him to stay, and that perhaps things may yet be well."

"He can't leave here before the first diligence," I said, "and I will meet him there and tell him to stop."

"Do, do," she cried. "Keep him here for to-morrow; then I may have made up my mind what will be for the best."

I went to see the diligence start next morning; but no M. Houlot was there. He had overslept himself, probably. Well, I would go and see him at his apartment, and tell him how matters stood. I knocked at his door, but could not make him hear. Then I scribbled some words upon a visiting-card I happened to have in my pocket, and thrust it under the door.

The next time I saw that card it was in the hands of the *commissaire* of Police, who came, accompanied by the *juge d'instruction*, to make some *perquisitions* as to what I might know of the last hours of M. Houlot; for he had been found that morning lying dead on his mistress.

The end of Houlot was the talk, of Dawson, if you like, but I have grown to think of him and his fate of him as Houlot—quite unmanned me for a while. I could not help blaming myself as being in some way the cause of it. From the moment of its discovery, I took a violent antipathy to the work I had in hand. Houlot seemed to be always standing at my elbow, reproaching me with killing him over again. I don't know whether the widow—really now a widow—had any such visions; I fancy not. After the first shock of the news she found that Houlot's death was really a great relief to her. It put an end to her troubles once for all. We found at his lodgings a great heap of manuscript, which she purchased from the agent acting for the landlord of the premises—who had taken possession of everything in satisfaction of rent—for a few francs. Whether she found the material among it for a series of novels, I don't know, for as soon as I had finished the work in hand, I gave up my connection with Collingwood Dawson. I have since taken to writing improving books for the young, and find that it pays much better. Still I hear of him occasionally, and find that he continues to be a tolerably successful author; and the other day I met my late employer, who told me that she was married for a third time, and to a gentleman of great literary ability, who had undertaken the management of Collingwood Dawson. For my own part, I advised her to form him into a limited company, with a preference in the allotment of shares for gentlemen of the press.—*Chambers's Journal.*

THIRLMERE.

O lovely lake! Time was, long years ago,
I knew each inlet of thy happy shore,
Thy tributary streamlets score on score,
The paths beside thy banks—now high—now low.
Swam thy bright waters anchor'd on thy breast
Passed livelong days a-fishing, watched thy birds,
Nuited on Grey How, climbed up Eaglenest,
Armboth and Wythburn!—all were household words—
Dark-browed Helvellyn, beetling Ravenscrag!
Sent'neled by shadows of the mighty dead.
Time was each nodding brake, each water-flag
And bulrush, each rail-tree, was cherished
Was precious to me for its own sweet sake.
Long moonlit nights we loitered on the bridge
Which spans thy fairy waist, loitered and sung.—
Voices now still forever!—every ridge
Most musically echoed. Lovely lake!
'Twas English Summer-time, and I was young.

Enough of this! ours is a riper age,—
Poets be damned. The thirsty cotton-lord
Wants water, plans a plan, and forms a Board;
Will take the lake in hand, raise it a stage,
Make it in bulk and fixings far beyond
Old Nature's petty Thirlmere—make I say—
Build up a brand-new practicable pond
Among these useless hills, which had their day.
Then sow some boulders, plant a billion shrubs,
To prove that there is taste in money-grubs.
—*The Spectator.*

CRUIKSHANK.—The power of an illustrator could not be more strikingly shown than by the fact that, after *Oliver Twist*, Dickens refused to allow Cruikshank to illustrate any more of his books. Cruikshank made effects so strong as to dwindle the graphic merit of the text. Dickens wished an illustrator who would simply interpret his descriptions. Cruikshank added traits and peculiarities of his own to the scenes and characters. For another author Cruikshank did still greater service than for Dickens. The long-drawn and often tedious historical romances of William Harrison Ainsworth would scarcely have lived so long, or remained so popular, but for the intensely strong and dramatic pictures with which Cruikshank illustrated them. His portraits of Jack Sheppard and Herne the Hunter, of Bluff King Hal and Guy Fawkes, can never be forgotten by those who have seen them, though the incidents which they accompany may easily slip the mind. Cruikshank undoubtedly won his fame by sheer force of genius, added to an enormous capacity for toil and enthusiastic devotion to his art. Little circumstances often bring men of talent into notice, and it may be that he owed his first taste of notoriety—somewhat, at least—to his grotesque name. Once heard, it was not likely to be forgotten. If his name had been Smith, it might have taken ten years longer for him to earn a living by etching. He was interesting not only as an artist, but as a man. At 85 he was still a hale, active-bodied, bright-eyed, cheerful old man, still able to maintain the reputation of a hearty "good fellow," with a still steady hand and a still keen and teeming memory. A few weeks ago we met him not long ago described him as "slightly below the middle height, spare but solid of frame, somewhat long-armed and short-legged, and very broad in the chest." On almost any pleasant morning he might have been seen walking with brisk step and light-hearted expression along the Hampstead road, his bright, blue-gray eyes sparkling with merriment and good-nature; his high cheek-bones and bold, aquiline nose, his firm, sharp-cut mouth, unhidden by mustache or whiskers, and his massive, well-proportioned, and still erect and vigorous frame, always calling the attention of every passer-by. To the last he was a good-naturedly vain old gentleman; and, having lost the greater part of his hair, spent a good deal of time in utilizing certain stray long locks by artfully bringing them to sweep gracefully across his forehead. He was full of garrulous loquacity, and would sit at a festive board without a cross so much as sipping a glass of wine or puffing a cigar—being a teetotaler and a foe to tobacco—and tell merry stories and recall blithe years of yore by the hour together. The surpassing humor of his illustrations sparkled in his speech; the dramatic force of some of his etchings in Ainsworth broke out in his impulsive and vivid gesticulation. He was a typical hard-headed Briton in the obstinacy with which he stuck to his side of a question, his impatience of contradiction, and the dogmatic belligerency of his arguments. He had seen very much of "life" in its social sense, having begun his art career in the last year of the last century, and having been on familiar terms with authors and artists from the days of Burns and Scott to those of Morris and Swinburne, and his stock of anecdote, most often humorous, was simply inexhaustible. As an artist Cruikshank was not only pre-eminent in his own field, but always a satirist on the side of the good. He followed Hogarth—at some distance, to be sure—as the fearless delineator of fashionable vice; and he carried his detestation of drinking and smoking to the verge of fanaticism. His purposes were ever pure and high, and in his merry moods he laughed the follies and foibles of society into shame.—*Appleton's Journal.*

TURNER'S TROUSERS AND RUSKIN HAPPY.—If it be true that the tailor makes the man, some interest may attach to the brown-paper pattern of a pair of trousers which a tailor friend of mine discovered the other day while rummaging old papers. The pattern in question was fashioned after the form of the late J. W. M. Turner, R. A., and bears upon it his illustrious name, together with the particulars of his measure. It is well known that Turner had a strange dislike to have his portrait taken in any shape or form, with the feeling that his somewhat unprepossessing person, if revealed to the eye of the curious, might detract from the sublimity or poetry of his work. No other record of how the great landscape-painter looked in the flesh exists, except a profile caricature taken without the painter's knowledge. The pattern before me is, therefore, valuable, so far as one can at least judge of the artist's stature and bulk. Given the dimensions of a leg, or any other portion of the human frame, and a practised tailor, like a skilled anatomist, can calculate to a hair the height and breadth of a person. From hip to instep Turner measured seventy 40 inches, his waist being 35 inches round. According to a tailor's estimate, the height of such a man would be 5 feet 8 inches. Turner was for some time a regular customer of my friend's father, their fashionable tailor in the neighborhood of the Royal Academy, and the artist's own signature was repeatedly attached to the book where his orders were entered. This particular order is dated 1833, about the period Turner was living in Newman-street at the zenith of his fame. It was also the year which followed that in which he gave to the world his famous masterpiece, "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage." Turner was not remarkable for the neatness and elegance of his attire, being what is called "shabby-looking" at the best of times. But even a careless artist must have new clothes when the old ones are worn out, and perhaps the success which Turner's great work of 1832 commanded may have induced him to go to a fashionable tailor near Trafalgar-square and order a new suit. *Quien sabe?*—*The Athenæum.*

MIND AND MONEY.—Under the old system, mind was very little wanted. The range of business was small, its grooves were very deep—to this day there are men who believe they can get rich through "a connection," whereas they can only keep a modest trade—and its conditions changed very seldom, so that the man who was competent to master a routine was competent to manage the business fairly well. He had clerks under him who knew everything he did, foremen quite educated enough for the work, workmen who never dreamed of a strike or thought it possible they should transfer their labor, and capital enough to meet any ordinary risk. His machinery was a little antiquated, but adequate, nevertheless, and his markets were settled by tradition and custom quite as much as by any use of his own intelligence. There was no need of much governing power, for his employes were not rebellious, and not as large as regiments; there was little necessity for adroit finance, for the business was worked on a sufficient reserve fund; and no need was felt for statesmanship, for the changes among nations and in the currents of commerce, and even in the labor market, passed almost unfelt. The principal requirements were assiduity, carefulness in overseeing, and a certain form of prudence, the prudence which proportions means to ends. The owners of such qualities, once in possession of "good" businesses—usually founded by persons with unusual capacity for detailed economies—if they enjoy fair good luck, often flourished, grew what was then considered rich, and founded "houses," which their descendants conducted in still more careful fashion. Men of this type, country bankers, "warm" manufacturers, steady tradesmen, excellent but modest contractors, must be known to most of our readers, and their apparent want of quick intelligence spread far and wide the idea, once universal, that "in business" Benjamin Franklin, with his hungry wisdom, was the sufficient instructor; that mind did not particularly matter, and that the dull and "solid" one of the family ought to be the one "to go into" the city," the bank, or foundry, or factory, or shop. This belief has lasted down to our own day, and is, we believe, one main cause of the weakening of old firms. For all the conditions have changed. Everything has altered in scale. Population has increased, wealth has increased, knowledge has increased, till every business greater than a retail trade feels the general movement of the world, and is affected by contingencies of which the old men of business never dreamed. Profit is gained much more often through minute percentages spread over an amazing area. The successful manufacturer or metal-founder employs so many men, and they are so independent that he needs many of the qualities of a statesman merely to keep them in order, or provide against their émeutes. Two or three of the great railway contractors of the excited period, notably the late Mr. Brassey, were Bismarcks in their way; and one at least still living, and therefore not to be named, was a coarser Cavour. The late Mr. Bagehot, a profound observer of men, always said that he knew scarcely any State Department which called so much brain force out as the post on the position of traffic-manager on a first-class railway, and there are shops in existence which demand more energy in merely conducting them, in driving and keeping everybody up to his work, than a crack regiment did of old, and as much knowledge of foreign countries as a permanent Secretary usually notices. The financing of such businesses has become a science. Profit depends upon rapid "overturn," and rapid overturn cannot be effected upon moderate resources, unless those resources supply not only money, but credit, direct pecuniary credit, we mean, the power of getting large supplies on such an amount's notice; and the finance of a great business, therefore, takes something of a financial statesman's power. The choice of agents, too, becomes arduous work. Average men will not quite do when transactions are so large, more especially when subordinates, whose instinctive wish is always to get into a comfortable routine, are wanted to display the energy of partners, and the men of business who can select others above the average are few. So, too, are the minds which, to use a collegiate illustration, are equal in classics and mathematics, in which reside not only the governing faculty and the financial, but the faculty of observing either an improvement, often scientific, is worth while; whether a patent to save 10 per cent. on your coal will certainly be worth its cost in money and worries. Above all, there is need nowadays in business for a certain breadth of mind, a readiness to receive new impressions, a capacity to see a little ahead, a facility for swerving suddenly from the custombeaten line of business in pursuit of new profits, which demands very high ability, and cultivated ability, too, of a sort which once went exclusively into the higher professions.—*The Spectator.*

RUSSIA AS A CIVILIZED POWER.—It has been said of Russia that it is her particular desire to be esteemed a civilized power. She is as sensitive about any marks which connect her with Asiatic ignorance and savagery as is the fifth in descent from a negress about remaining indications of black blood. One who would please her must pretend to see nothing about her that is not strictly European—nothing that is behind the most advanced of nations. If this be truly her weakness, she subjected the veneer on which she wears her polish to a cruel ordeal in undertaking to carry on a war under the very eyes, as it were, of Europe. A Cuban hound may be domesticated and made to exhibit much of the docility and affection natural to dogs of a softer breed; he will be playful, and will lick the hand in return for caresses, and his eyes will wait upon the eyes of his master; but let him smell blood, and he will soon let you know who his ancestors were. The Muscovites, no doubt, believed that they would make this war in the most chivalrous style as regarded both strategy and conduct. Their belief in their military ability was a great blunder, but it was a greater blunder to imagine that their barbarians could observe any restraint in dealing with those who might be at their mercy. Cossacks, Bulgarians, Circassians are the scapegoats upon whom the most revolting cruelties are laid; but these all formed portions of the Imperial Army. And the inhuman treatment of prisoners of war, the driving out of the populations of whole districts, the persistence in inflicting the miseries of war on the Turks after they had made submission—who is to relieve the Muscovites of the odium of these charges?—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

IN LIEU OF AN EPERGNE.—One day when numerous guests were expected, Lady Caroline Lamb entered the dining-room when the servants were laying the table; and, after surveying its decorations, told the butler they were too level and too low; there was no character about them, no feature to give expression; there ought to be something picturesque or elevated; a group of figures, or at least of flowers, high above all the rest. The well-trained man of method and observance looked at my lady and wondered, assented mildly, but went on spreading the treasures of his plate-chest, while he thought within himself, "Worse than ever." Incensed at the contumacy of his passive resistance, she peremptorily ordered the centre piece to be taken away, and then without disturbing the surrounding garniture stepped lightly into the vacant place and stood in a graceful attitude to illustrate her idea. The butler rushed from the room, and finding Lamb in the library, begged him for God's sake to come to the rescue. The moment he saw her he said only in the gentlest tone of expostulation, "Caroline, Caroline!" then took her in his arms and carried her out of doors into the sunshine, talking of some ordinary subject to divert her attention from what had happened. That evening she received her friends with as calm a look and tone as in happier days; but what an ordeal for him to pass through.—*Memoirs of Lord Melbourne.*

HOW THE BISHOPS SWORE.—It must be admitted that Lord Melbourne used to swear a great deal, but in this accomplishment he was excelled by his brother George, the Under Secretary of the Home Department, who, when Mr. Evelyn Denison went to consult him about the educational clauses of the Factory bill, damned him, damned the clauses, and damned the bill. On complaining of this to Lord Melbourne, the only consolation he got was, "Well, damn it, what more could he say?" One night, at Holland House, Lord Melbourne stigmatised the Benthamites in general, and the Austins in particular, as d—d fools. When the Earl of Mulgrave wanted to become a Marquis, Lord Melbourne is said to have answered, "My dear Mulgrave, how can you be such a d—d ass?" On a Scotch Earl demanding the Order of the Thistle, Lord Melbourne said: "Why, d—n it, he'll eat it." There is an excuse to be made for this habit, that everybody swore in former times except the Bishops. We never read in any memoirs an instance of a Bishop swearing. But the late Bishop of Exeter, when he got into hot water with any one, used to pray for his antagonist with such malicious fervor that a little light cursing would have been a relief to the sufferer. However, we are bound to admit that a waiter lately left the Athenæum, and gave as his reason for his wishing to serve a military club, "that the Bishops swore awful if their mutton-chops were not up to the mark." But then servants always romance about their late masters.—*Temple Bar.*

LOVE'S CALENDAR.

A young year's freshness in the air,
A spring-tide color to the wood;
The flowers in Spring-time meet are fair,
And life in Spring-time meet is good—
For why!—I will not let you hear
Until the Summer is a-near.

A Summer all of burning lights,
With crimson roses, passion-red,
And moonlight for the hot white nights,
And jasmine flowers, sweet, dew-fed.
Why has each rose a double scent?
You may divine when it is spent.

Autumn, with shining yellow sheaves,
And garnered fruit; and half regret
To watch the dreary falling leaves
And leaden skies above them set;
And why e'en Autumn can seem dear
Perchance you'll guess, when Winter's here.

Winter, in wide snow-covered plains,
And drifting sleet, and piercing wind,
That chills the blood within our veins,
But our warm hearts can never find—
Ah! little love, you guess, I know,
What warms our hearts in spite of snow.
—*The Argosy.*

EQUALITY.—The well-being of many comes out more and more distinctly as time goes on, as the object we must pursue. An individual or a class, concentrating their efforts upon their own well-being exclusively, do but beget troubles both for others and for themselves also. No individual life can be truly prosperous, passed, as Obermann says, in the midst of men who suffer—*passée au milieu des générations qui souffrent.* To the noble soul, it cannot be happy; to the ignoble, it cannot be secure. Socialistic and communistic schemes have generally, however, a fatal defect; they are content with too low and material a standard of well-being. That instinct of perfection, which is the master-power in humanity, always rebels at this, and frustrates the work. Many are to be made partakers of well-being, true; but the idea of well-being is not to be, on that account, lowered and coarsened. M. de Molynes, the political economist, who is a Belgian and a Protestant, and whose testimony therefore we may the more readily take about France, says that France, being the country of Europe where the soil is more divided than anywhere except in Switzerland and Norway, is at the same time the country where materialism is most widely spread, where wealth has of late years increased most, and where population is least outrunning the limits which, for the comfort and progress of the working classes themselves, seem necessary. This may go for a good deal. It supplies an answer to what Sir Erskine May says about the bad effects of equality upon French prosperity. But I will come to you from Mr. Hamerton what goes, I think, for yet more. Mr. Hamerton is an excellent observer and reporter, and has lived for many years in France. He says of the French peasantry that they are exceedingly ignorant. So they are. But he adds: "They are at the same time full of intelligence; their manners are excellent, they have delicate perceptions, they have tact, they have a certain refinement which a brutalized peasantry could not possibly have. If you talk to one of them at his own home, or in his field, he will enter into conversation with you quite naturally, and retain his part perfectly becoming way, with a pleasant combination of dignity and quiet humor. The interval between him and a Kentish laborer is enormous." This is, indeed, worth your attention. Of course, all mankind are, as Mr. Gladstone says, of our own flesh and blood. But you know how often it happens in England that a cultivated person, a person of the sort that Mr. Charles Sumner describes, talking to one of the lower class, or even of the middle class, feels, and cannot but feel, that there is somehow a wall of partition between himself and the other, that they seem to belong to two different worlds. Thoughts, feelings, perception, susceptibilities, language, manner—everything—are different. Whereas, with a French peasant, the most cultivated man may find himself in sympathy, feel that he is talking to an equal. This is an experience which has been made a thousand times, and which may be made again any day. And it may be carried beyond the range of mere conversation, it may be extended to things like pleasures, recreations, eating and drinking, and so on. In general the pleasures, recreations, eating and drinking of English people, when once you get below that class with which Charles Dumont calls the class of gentlemen, are to one of that class unpalatable and impossible. In France there is not this incompatibility. The gentleman feels himself in a world, not alien or repulsive, but a world where people make the same sort of demands upon life, in things of this sort, which he himself does. In all these respects France is the country where the people, as distinguished from a wealthy refined class, most lives what we call a humane life, the life of civilized man. Of course, fastidious persons can and do pick holes in it. There is just now, in France, a so-*disant* newly revived, full of pretension, full of airs and graces and disdains; but its sphere is narrow, and out of its own sphere no one cares very much for it. There is a general equality in a humane kind of life. This is the secret of the passionate attachment with which France inspires all Frenchmen, in spite of her fearful troubles, her checked prosperity, her disconnected units, and the rest of it. There is so much of the goodness and agreeableness of life there, and for so many. It is the secret of her having been able to attach so ardently to her the German and Protestant people of Alsace, while we have been so little able to attach the Celtic and Catholic people of Ireland. France brings the Alsatians into a social system so full of the goodness and agreeableness of life; we offer to the Irish no such attraction. It is the secret, finally, of the prevalence which we have remarked in our continental countries of a legislation tending, like that of France, to a social equality. The social system which equality creates in France is, in the eyes of others, such a giver of the goodness and agreeableness of life, that they seek to get the goodness by getting the equality.—*Matthew Arnold, in Fortnightly Review.*

ROULADES AND ENTRECHATS.—From the commencement of the Orleans Regency to the epoch immediately preceding the Revolution, the masterpieces of Rameau, Mondonville, Gluck, and Piccini were successively produced, and supported by a combination of vocal and choregraphic talent such as has rarely if ever been witnessed; the principal singers being Jélyotte, Thévenard, Chassé, Chardini, Legros, Larrivée; Mesdames Antier, Lemaure, Fel, Sophie Arnould, and Saint Huberty; while Terpsichore was not less ably represented by Vestris and Dauberval, Mlles. Camargo, Sallé, Guimard, Heinel, and Allard. In those days, fortunately for theatrical managers, the evil of exorbitant salaries was as yet a thing unknown; the leading members of the company were contented with a moderate remuneration for their services—possibly because they could not get more—and, what in the year of grace 1877 would barely satisfy a prima donna at Nantes or Périgueux was accepted without demur and as a matter of course by artists whose reputation was even then European. Take, for example, a few items entered at random from contemporary documents, and compare them with the £200 per night extorted from the treasury by certain of our modern *divæ*. In 1738, Chassé, the first singer of the opera, received an annual salary of 3,000 livres, besides an additional gratification of 1,000 livres; she was also allowed 1,200 livres at Easter, and 200 livres more to pay for bread, wine, and shoes. Mlle. Antier had the same appointments as Chassé, but her Easter allowance was only 600 livres. Mlle. De Camargo received 2,200 livres, and 500 livres by way of gratification. Later still, we find that the celebrated dancer, Mlle. Guimard, was paid in 1784 at the rate of 7,000 livres a year, and on her retirement in 1790 enjoyed a pension of 3,000 livres. According to the Baron Daviller, Mlle. Lamaure accedes to have been more favored than any of her companions, her regular salary being 20,000 livres, in addition to a supplementary present on every occasion when she sang before the Court, either at Marly or Versailles; but even this sum, allowing for the difference in the value of money, would now scarcely exceed £1,000 a year, and what would be the reply of Mme. or Mlle. Trois-Etoiles if so inadequate a pittance were proposed to them? It does not, however, necessarily follow that the sirens and sylphides of that period were exclusively dependent on their professional exertions, or that they neglected to profit, to an almost incredible extent, by the liberality of their thousand and one admirers. As poor Sarrazin, of the Comédie Française, lugubriously remarked, when asked by one of his fair associates how such a trifle as an arrear of salary could possibly annoy him: "Ah, Mademoiselle," he sighed, "*cela vous est bien égal; vous avez des ressources que, nous autres, nous n'avons pas!*" Never, indeed, did the annals of gallantry furnish more stupendous instances of lavish generosity than during the reign of Louis XV. (*le Bien Aimé!*) the monarch himself setting the example, and his subjects dutifully following suit! No fortune could resist the unparalleled extravagance, not exceptionally, but systematically indulged in; the road to ruin was the fashionable promenade of the day, and if it did conspicuously strike the votaries of pleasure that this easy descent must inevitably lead to individual and national bankruptcy, they consoled themselves with the philosophic reflection, "*après nous le déluge*," shrugged their shoulders carelessly, and went on as before. It is not, therefore, to be wondered at if the "demoiselles de comédie" and "déesses d'opéra," as Arsène Houssaye poetically styles them, came in for the lion's share of the spoil, and established their quarters permanently on Tom Tiddler's ground, picking up gold (they disdained the silver) wherever it was to be found. To "croquer" a million was for them child's play: "*Je vous donne deux ans pour vous mettre sur la paille*," said Mlle. Laguerre to the rich *fermier général* Haudry de Soucy, and she kept her word.—*Temple Bar.*

ANDRIAN JEFTICHJEW, THE HAIRY MAN.—A remarkable instance of the transmission of anomalous characteristics is found in the case of Andrian Jeftichjew, who, three or four years ago, was exhibited with his son Fedor Jeftichjew in Berlin and Paris. They were called in Paris *les hommes-chiens*, or dog-men, the father's face being so covered with hair as to present a striking resemblance to the face of a Skye terrier. Andrian was thus described: "He is about 55 years of age, and is said to be the son of a Russian soldier. In order to escape the derision and the unkind usage of his fellow-villagers, Andrian in early life fled to the woods, where, for some time, he lived in a cave. During this period of seclusion he was much given to drunkenness. His mental condition does not seem to have suffered, however, and he is on the whole of a kindly and affectionate disposition. It may be of interest to state that he is an orthodox member of the Russo-Greek Church, and that, degraded as he is intellectually, he has very definite notions about heaven and the hereafter. He hopes to introduce his frightful countenance into the court of heaven, and he devotes all the money he makes, over and above his outlay for creature comforts, to purchasing the prayers of a devout community of monks in his native village, Kostroma, after his mortal career is ended. He is of medium stature, but very strongly built. His excessive capillary development is not true hair, but simply an abnormal growth of the down or fine hairs which usually cover nearly the entire surface of the human body. Strictly speaking, he has neither head hair, beard, mustache, eyebrows, nor eyelashes, their place being taken by this singular growth of long silky down, in color this is of a dirty yellow; it is about three inches in length all over the face, and feels like the hair of a Newfoundland dog. The very eyelids are covered with this long hair, while flowing locks come out of his nostrils and ears. On his body are isolated patches, strewed but not thickly with hairs one and a half to two inches long." Dr. Bertillon, of Paris, compared a hair from Andrian's chin with a very fine hair from a man's beard, and found that the latter was three times as thick as the former; and a hair from Andrian's head is only one-half as thick as an average human hair. Prof. Virchow, of Berlin, made careful inquiry into the family history of Andrian Jeftichjew. So far as could be learned, Andrian was the first in whom this wonderful hirsuteness had been noticed. Neither his reputed father nor his mother presented any peculiarity of the kind, and a brother and sister of his, who are still living, are in no way remarkable for capillary development. The son Fedor, who was exhibited in company with Andrian, was illegitimate, and about three years of age. Andrian's legitimate children, a son and a daughter, both died young. Nothing is known of the former; but the daughter resembled the father. "Fedor is a sprightly child," said the account from which we have already quoted, "and appears more intelligent than the father. The growth of down on his face is not so heavy as to conceal his features, but there is no doubt that when the child comes to maturity he will be at least as hirsute as his parent. The hairs are as white and as soft as the fur of the Angora cat, and are longest at the outer angles of the eyes. There is a thick tuft between the eyes, and the nose is well covered. The mustache joins the whiskers on each side, after the English fashion, and this circumstance gives to accurate pictures of the child a ludicrous resemblance to a well-fed Englishman of about 50. At the father's case, the inside of Fedor's nostrils and ears has a thick crop of hair." "Both father and son are almost toothless, Andrian having only five teeth, one in the upper jaw and four in the lower, while the child has only four teeth, all in the lower jaw. In both cases the four lower teeth are all incisors. To the right of Andrian's one upper tooth there still remains the mark of another which has disappeared. That beyond these six teeth the man never had any others is evident to any one who feels the gums with the finger." The deficiency of teeth, accompanied as it is by what is in reality a deficiency not a redundancy of hair—for Andrian and his son have no real hair—accords well with Darwin's view, that a constant correlation exists between hair and teeth. He mentions as an illustration the deficiency of teeth in hairless dogs. The tusks of the boar, again, are greatly reduced under domestication, and the reduction is accompanied by a corresponding diminution of the bristles. He mentions also the cas of Julia Pastrana, a Spanish dancer or opera singer, who had a thick masculine beard and a hairy forehead, while her teeth were so redundant that her mouth projected, and her face had a gorilla-like appearance. It should rather be said that in general those creatures which present an abnormal development in the covering of their skin, whether in the way of redundancy or deficiency, present generally, perhaps always, an abnormal dental development, as we see in sloths and armadilloes on the one hand, which have the front teeth deficient, and in some branches of the whale family on the other, in which the teeth are redundant either in number or in size. In individual members of the human family it certainly is not always the case that the development of the hair and teeth are directly correlated; for some who are bald when quite young have excellent teeth, and some who have lost most of their teeth while still on the right side of 40 have excellent hair to an advanced old age.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

HE EATS HIS FIRST WHITE-FISH.—The strong point of the American fish market is undoubtedly to be found in the fresh-water species from its great lakes and rivers. Besides our well-known European kinds, salmon, trout, sturgeon, perch, &c., which are cheap abundant, and well-flavored, the Western continent boasts some fine *specialités* of its own. Among these, the white-fish of the St. Lawrence waterchain claims the first rank. Mrs. Jameson declares that to taste it amply repays the voyage across the Atlantic, and though I belong rather to the skeptical than to the enthusiastic school of epicures, I am almost inclined to back up her opinion. I shall never forget my first white-fish. I had set out from New-York for Niagara by a night train, and having fallen into sound slumber at Albany in a comfortable sleeping-car, I did not awake till we stopped for breakfast at Rochester, near Lake Ontario, at 9 o'clock next morning. Rising hastily, fresh as a daisy after my good night's rest, I found myself shortly in a handsome refreshment room, seated before a cup of steaming coffee, a plate of hot cakes, and a broiled fish which had been swimming unsuspectingly in the lake at 4 o'clock that morning. The feelings of a true épicure who lights upon a new delicacy of the first order are indescribable. White-fish is a sort of idealized mackerel, with a tinge of ethereal salmon flavor; rich, without greasiness; full, without strongness, and delicate, without insipidity. I ate it, with unflagging appetite, every morning that I remained along the whole great chain of lakes and rivers, from Chicago to the Saguenay, and every morning I thought it rather better than the last. If I could only succeed in acclimatising it in our own Scottish lochs—where it still lingered within historical times, and lived freely during late geological epochs—I should feel (as prefaces always say) that my work was not quite in vain.—*Belgravia.*

THE FARMER'S DAUGHTER.

Spring ruled in earth and air;
The breeze was soft and scented with the flowers;
"Come, let us walk, for day smug doth wear."
—My friend said suddenly mid studious hours—
"Whither, I do not care!"

Together forth we set:
He led me far along the river way
All blue with flowers that whisper "me'er forget,"
And, when I spoke of turning, answered "Nay,
A little further yet."

Amid the meadows green
A farm-house nestled: "'Tis not very far"—
My friend persuaded—"if you have not been,
I'll take you; on a farm the chances are
There's something to be seen."

Once there, my friend delayed;
And I, half piqued, could see his glance go round
Until it rested on a lingering maid,
Who looked at him, and then upon the ground,
And then retreat essayed.

Homeward our steps we turned:
"And who's the damosel?" quoth I; and he—
"Why, nobody," and looked with eyes that yearned
Toward the same above us in immensity,
Love's planet faintly burned.
—*Good Words.*

A BRAVE SHEEP.—Toby, the sheep, hated the whole canine race. One day when the Captain and his pet were taking their usual walk on the promenade, there came on shore the skipper of a Falmouth ship, accompanied by a very large formidable-looking dog. And the dog only resembled his master, as you observe dogs usually do. As soon as he saw Toby he commenced to set his dog upon him; but Toby had seen him coming and was quite *en garde*; so a long and fierce battle ensued, in which Toby was slightly wounded and the dog's head was severely cut. Quite a multitude had assembled to witness the fight, and the ships' riggings were alive with sailors. At one time the brutal owner of the dog, seeing his pet getting worsted, attempted to assist him; but the crowd would have pitched him neck and crop into the river, had he not desisted. At last both dog and sheep were exhausted, and drew off as if by mutual consent. The dog seated himself close to the outer edge of the platform, which was about three feet higher than the river's bank, and Toby went, as he was wont to do, and stood between his master's legs, resting his head fondly on the Captain's clasped hands, but never took his eyes off the foe. Just then a dog on board one of the ships happened to bark, and the Falmouth dog looked around. This was Toby's chance, and he did not miss it or his enemy either. He was upon him like a bolt from the clouds. One furious blow knocked the dog off the platform, next moment Toby had leaped on top of him, and was chasing the yelling animal toward his own ship. There is no doubt Toby would have crossed the plank and followed him on board, had not his feet slipped and precipitated him into the river. A few minutes afterward, Toby, dripping with wet, returned to the platform to look for his master, he was greeted with ringing cheers; and many was the piastre spent in treating our woolly friend to fruit. Toby was the hero of Galatz from that hour; but the Falmouth dog never ventured on shore again, and his master as seldom as possible.—*Chambers's Journal.*

THE DESTINY OF THE ANCIENTS.—The ancients believed that at the point where man's rule and power over the forces of the world ended, there destiny began; and if a ship was wrecked at sea, or if a country was devastated by an epidemic, as such catastrophes were clearly not brought about by man's wishes or desires, they thought that they could only be caused by some mysterious superhuman power who meddled with, and ruled over, human affairs. We cannot certainly be surprised that such should have been the views and opinions of persons who were ignorant of the fact that a pestilence is usually but a natural effect resulting from natural causes, and that its occurrence is governed by laws as certain and invariable as that of gravitation. In a country where there were supposed to be gods of the sea and gods of the woods, rulers of the wind and deities of the rivers, this manifestly was but little room in which man's free-will could assert itself. But now, since we know that we have in truth only to contend with natural forces, and those, too, of a constant and uniform character, we can by studying their laws render them subservient to our wishes, and make them become our ministers instead of allowing them to be our masters. The electric current, which in the form of lightning was once the fiery sword of an angry deity, has now become the willing messenger of man, and carries his commands to the uttermost parts of the earth. Thus one of the most marvelous and fearful instruments of destiny, as it appeared to the inhabitants of Athens some 20 centuries ago, has in these latter days lost much of its terrible character; and, to the great disgust of Jupiter and the other lords of Olympus, little Mr. Dilettante at his scientific séances can give you as much lightning as you wish. The fancy and imagination are more powerful, and less subject to the dictates of reason, in the night than they are in the day-time; the land of darkness may be considered as their proper and natural habitat; and, like the bats, they are most busy when the sun has left us. Ignorance is a kind of darkness, and even mortals had not the remotest idea of what was the cause or nature of an eclipse, and when they knew "less than nothing" about electricity, it is hardly a matter to be wondered at that, as knowledge had omitted to furnish the universe for them with facts and realities, they allowed imagination to people it with beings after the first fictions and fancies that presented themselves. The world was to them a *tabula rasa*, and they wrote on it whatever nonsense they thought fit.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

ENGLISH HAZING.—With the exception of the shooting, things like the "hazing" of Lans have been done in English universities. Unpopular man have been consigned to that singularly convenient pool of water in a certain quadrangle. Great quantities of "hay" have been made by the easy process of piling up all the furniture in a room on the table, and reversing the positions of books and boots. These sports are perhaps less popular than they once were. "There are our young barbarians all at play," was said of Oxford, by Goldsmith about Oxford, but they play less at "drawing" their neighbors than they used to do. Pstards may occasionally be fixed on the doors of disagreeable tutors, but only, according to unwritten but understood laws, in the early part of the month of November. The great difference between the English universities and the others is in the matter of horse-play is this—that Freshmen in England are unmolested. Long ago, perhaps 20 years ago, it was not uncommon, in very darkened colleges, to try to hoax Freshmen. They were expected to go and see the term divide, and so forth. But jokes, as Byron says of religion, begin to wear out after some centuries. No one invents new hoaxes, and the ancient tricks grow unendurably tedious. No Freshman need now dread anything more annoying than a pressing invitation to join the volunteer corps.—*Saturday Review.*

BREECH-LOADING CANNON.—Military museums afford abundant proof of the antiquity of breech-loading cannon. The precise construction of the guns used at the battle of Crécy can only be conjectural, but breech-loaders, certainly as old as the Tudor period, and one probably of the time of Henry VI., are still to be seen at the Museum of the United Service Institution. There is the old gun, breech-pieces and all, which sank in the Mary Rose, and which, by their rough workmanship, account for the accidents which oftentimes befell ancient bombardiers. It was these accidents which probably led to the abandonment of the breech-loading system, and the employment of muzzle-loaders for the last three centuries. The old cast-iron gun may be seen at Woolwich and other places in its original form, and also in the various stages of conversion into the weapon for the moment in favor.—*All the Year Round.*

TALKING ALOUD.—Mr. McCullagh Torrens tells us of Lord Melbourne that the habit of talking aloud, which used to amuse him so much in his early friend Dudley, gained upon him as he advanced in years. He was observed once to stop short in the middle of the hall at Brooks', and say to himself, "I'll be hanged if I do it for you, my Lord." Lord Dudley went once to hear Sydney Smith preach, and sat under the pulpit, when, to the witty Canon's delight, he heard Lord Dudley express his admiration of a passage in the sermon by striking the floor with his stick and crying out: "Hear! hear! hear!" The late Duke of Cambridge had the habit of talking to himself, especially in church. Once he kept up a running commentary on the Commandments, and made various extraordinary confessions. To "Thou shalt not steal," he is said to have answered, "I don't think I have ever stolen from any one since I was quite a little boy."—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

SEEKING THE WILD FLOWER

A RAMBLE IN THE PLEASANTEST NOOKS OF LONG ISLAND.

FROM LOCUST VALLEY TO BAYVILLE AND BACK TO GLEN COVE—THE BEAUTIES OF THE WAYSIDE, THE WOODLAND, AND THE SHORE.

The wild flowers have come; yet how few of us go out to welcome them. One would think that after a sordid Winter of waiting everybody would hasten to the woods for refreshment in the sweet atmosphere of their beauty. It is the privilege of the walker to enjoy the closest intimacy with nature, for he goes to her secret places and sits down with her in the fondest intercourse. To come to the woods and gather flowers, and learn something of them, or, better than facts, take in the peaceful spirit of their lives. As a special favor, I will take you where the beauties of the Spring are basking in bowers roofed with a fretwork of silver branches and crimson leaves, under an azure dome. Yet so lowly and simple are they that you may trample their matchless beauty under foot, and the charms of their abode are so harmonious and unobtrusive that you may pass them without a glance. Come, therefore, with a reverent head, and an eye that seeks the greatest beauty in the simplest forms.

We take the Long Island Railroad to Locust Valley; then follow the road going to Bayville till we enter the pines, and then turn into the woods on either hand. Nature is so suggestive that her first word to you begins an endless volume of facts and fancies. The difficulty is not to see enough, but little enough, for study. So you need not move from your seat at the foot of this oak to find more beauty than you can appreciate. The ear

APRIL 18

DEBATE DAY IN THE HOUSE.

LOOKING AFTER APPROPRIATIONS.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTHDAY OF THOMAS JEFFERSON—HOW VIRGINIA NEGLECTS HIS MONUMENT—$5,000 APPROPRIATED FOR REPAIRS—THE MAIL SERVICE—COMPARISONS BETWEEN 1860 AND 1877—LARGE INCREASE IN THE SALARY LIST.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—In the House of Representatives to-day, Mr. COX, of New-York, Chairman of the Committee on the Library, reported back the bill appropriating $2,500 for the erection of a monument over the grave of Thomas Jefferson. Mr. Cox said: This is a day to be made ever memorable; it is the anniversary of Jefferson's birthday; he was associated with every sentiment and exertion in the higher spheres of patriotic and philosophic statesmanship; yet his grave is in utter neglect and decay. The shaft is broken and unprotected, and the inscription he himself directed to be made upon it is utterly gone. On this, the anniversary of his birth, it should be grateful and honorable in the American Congress to pass the bill I am directed to report from the Joint Committee on the Library. It appropriates $2,500 for the repair of the monument, under the direction of the State Department, with all the guards as to title and access by the public.

Mr. FOSTER, of Ohio, objected to the present consideration of the bill. He would not object to making an appropriation of $50,000 for the purpose of erecting a monument in Washington; but he was opposed to the present bill. It was a disgrace to the State of Virginia to allow Jefferson's monument to go into such a state of decay that it was necessary to pass a bill to repair it.

Mr. COX hoped that the gentleman would withdraw his objection. Jefferson did not belong to Virginia: he belonged to the whole country, and he [Mr. Cox] hoped that this little pittance would not be grudged.

Mr. FOSTER then withdrew his objection.

Mr. HARDENBERGH, of New-Jersey, stated that he had lately visited Monticello, and had found the grave of Jefferson in a state of desolation. It was a standing reproach to the ingratitude of a great Republic that the founder of the Declaration of Independence should lie moldering without a monument over his grave.

The amount appropriated having, on motion of Mr. COX, of New-York, been increased to $5,000, the bill was passed.

Mr. BACON, of New-York, presented resolutions of the New-York Legislature, against the passage of the bill transferring the Life-Saving Bureau to the Navy Department. Referred.

On motion of Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, a session on Friday night was ordered for debate upon the Tariff bill.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, (Mr. COX, of New-York, in the chair,) on the Post Office Appropriation bill. The appropriation recommended for the fiscal year 1878 is $33,130,978, a reduction of $987,770 from that of last year. Nine million one hundred thousand dollars of that sum is for railroad mail service, $2,090,673 for inland mail transportation, and $7,252,000 for the pay of Postmasters. The bill provides that the Postmaster-General may appoint one agent to superintend the railroad postal service and one to superintend the star service, and authorizes the Postmaster-General to reduce the compensation to railroads for the transportation of mails 5 per cent.

Mr. BEEBE, of New-York, commented upon the extravagance of the Post Office Department, contrasting the figures of the expenditures in 1860 and 1877, ($14,000,000 and $34,000,000,) and showing that in 1860 the number of mail routes was 9,501, against 9,224 in 1877, and that the aggregate length of routes in 1860 was 240,594 miles against 292,320 in 1877. The difference in the number and length of routes did not account for the difference in expense. He found one explanation of the increased cost in the fact that the compensation of Postmasters and Post Office clerks was in 1860 $3,500,000, against $10,500,000 in 1877; the compensation for rent of the Brooklyn Post Office in 1860, when the city had a population of 266,000, with that of Peoria, Ill., with 20,000 inhabitants in 1877, the former being (for salary of Postmaster and for clerk hire) $5,368, and the latter $8,200. He argued that there was nothing in the facilities given, nothing in the increase of population, and nothing in the increase of the service to warrant the increase in the cost from 1877 to $10,500,000, as against $3,500,000 in 1860.

Mr. HAYES, of Indiana, replied to Mr. BEEBE. As to Mr. BEEBE's comparison of the cost of the postal service in 1860 and in 1877, Mr. HAYES reminded him that the proper test of cost was the amount of business done, and on that point he showed that the revenues of the department in 1877 were over $27,000,000, as against some $8,500,000 in 1860. Under the Democratic Administration in 1860 there had been a deficit of over $6,000,000, and at the same rate there would be over $12,000,000 of deficit in 1877, whereas this bill only called for an appropriation from the Treasury of some $4,000,000. He therefore claimed that there was more economy in the administration of the postal service in 1877 than there had been in 1860.

Mr. CHITTENDEN, of New-York, suggested that when the details of the Post Office business were thoroughly investigated it would be found that there were more abuses connected with it than with any other branch of the public service. He believed that the abuses were chiefly in transportation. He believed that some railroads were paid at least double what they ought to be paid, and he believed that in the Star service there were equal abuses. He thought that a commission should be appointed to investigate the question, and to ascertain how, without any detriment to the public service, the Post Office Department can be made self-sustaining—as it ought to be made—and as it is in England.

Mr. DUNNELL, of Minnesota, replied to the criticisms as to the extravagance of the Post Office Department and contended that that Department was administered with proper economy. As to the exorbitant compensation of Postmasters, he said that the compensation of Town Collectors, Town Constables, and Town Constables, was greater than that of Postmasters.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of New-York, said that the mail service in this country could be made self-sustaining, as in England; only when the American empire should be reduced to the dimensions of the British Islands. That reminded him of a Yankee in England who never would go out nights for fear, as he said, that he might step off. There was no branch of the public service in which the people could better afford to expend money than in the postal service. It was that branch of the service which distributed knowledge, and which told one part of the country about the other part. His constituents would sleep very soundly even though the Post Office Department did not pay expenses.

Mr. CLYMER, of Pennsylvania, argued that the criticisms of Messrs. Beebe and Chittenden in regard to the bill and in regard to the Post Office service generally were unjust, and he commended the subcommittee of the Appropriation Committee for the care and diligence exercised by it in the preparation of the bill. After further discussion the committee rose, and general debate was closed. The House then, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

THE CUBAN CIGAR-MAKERS' STRIKE.

AN OFFER OF INCREASED RATES MADE BY THE EMPLOYERS DECLINED—SEVENTY MEN OUT OF WORK.

The strike of the Cuban cigar-makers in the employ of Messrs. Greenhall & Pohlaskie continues, notwithstanding an offer of higher rates has been made by the employers. The malcontents number about 70. They assembled in groups yesterday in the neighborhood of the factory, and several times threatened violence to the employes who have remained at work under the old rates. An intimation that the firm was about to summon the assistance of the Twenty-seventh Precinct Police had the effect of driving them away. The prices paid now to this class of workmen range from $12 to $32 per thousand. The strikers demand a return to their much higher rates paid two years ago, when stock was imported at less expense than now, and when trade was better. While the views of compromising matters, the firm yesterday afternoon dispatched their Cuban foreman to the head-quarters of the strikers with the following communication:

To the Committee of Cuban Cigar-makers:

We have received your communication for your consideration: Imperiales, $40 per thousand; Reina Victoria, extra grade, $32 per thousand; Regalia Britannica, $32 per thousand; Concha Regalia, $20 per thousand; Concha, $19 per thousand; Preciosos, $16 per thousand; Medianes, $16 per thousand; Reina Fina, $15 per thousand. Hoping above will meet with your approval, truly yours,

GREENHALL & POHLASKIE.

The foreman returned with the information that an answer would be sent before the hour of closing, 5 P. M. the Chairman of the strikers called at the office, and informed Mr. Greenhall that they declined to accept the rates for Conchas and Reina Finas, for the manufacture of which they would continue to demand $20 for Conchas and $16 for Reina finas. It was rumored yesterday that the Cuban workmen in several other large establishments were considering the advisability of striking for similar rates.

A BAD CASE OF FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

Owen Duffy is the foreman of the Mutual Gas-light Company, at Eleventh-street and Avenue A. Some time ago he gave orders prohibiting the introduction of inflammable liquors into the building. Hugh Develin, one of the workmen, was constantly violating the foreman's orders, and the latter warned him yesterday that if he persevered in his conduct he would be discharged. Develin drew a revolver from his hip pocket and fired at Duffy, who jumped aside as the former pulled the trigger, and escaped unhurt. Develin, on seeing the foreman unharmed, seized a heavy piece of iron and struck Duffy a terrible blow on the head, cutting and bruising it badly. Duffy, who attempted to close with Develin, was thrown to the floor by the latter. Develin struck him three or four times on the head with the iron bar, and then left the building and made his escape. Duffy's injuries were considered so serious that he was taken to the Hospital, where it was found necessary to trephine the skull. A warrant was issued for Develin's arrest.

THE MERCHANTS' HOTEL CLOSED.

MAKING THE BEST OF A MELANCHOLY OCCASION—THE OLD PLACE SHUT UP IN A BLAZE OF FESTAL GLORY—SCHENCK'S WAITERS FURNISH A UNIQUE PARTING CONCERT.

Yesterday was the last day of the Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt-street, under W. G. Schenck's management, and to-day the traveler who turns his face toward its doors, that have swung hospitably open for many a year, will find them shut against him, and the jovial host gone. The last day of its usefulness, although a sad one to many men who have found the hotel a second home—an agreeable stopping-place in which to enjoy good cheer, to hear the news, and to meet political friends—was also a day to be remembered with pleasure by proprietor, patrons, and servants. Toward noon a relaxation of the usual discipline of the house was observed, and after dinner the discipline was abandoned altogether. The score or more of colored waiters in the house—some of whom have been in the place 20 years—are a band of very good singers, and they owe their skill in large measure to the patience and perseverance of Mrs. Schenck, who has from time to time, on Sundays, gathered the men in the dining-room, provided an accompaniment on the melodeon, and gently compelled them to join in singing Moody and Sankey songs that they liked well, and negro minstrel songs that they liked better. These singers were yesterday called upon after dinner to sing, and, under the leadership of "Scott"—who was probably made leader because he had the quietest wit and the largest mouth of any man in the body of waiters—they sang several of their favorite songs. After dinner they were marshaled under their leader in the bar-room, where the proprietor and a party of about 50 New-Jersey politicians, including men in and out of office, and several other patrons of the hotel, held a sort of musical levee. Scott's Band ranged themselves in front of the bar, and having sung a song, they had only to wheel in their places to receive the encouragement from the barkeeper which the jolly host insisted upon giving them. The noise of the music and the sight of articles of furniture going out at the doors on the shoulders of men brought crowds in from the street, and as the singers grew warm with frequent stimulating, their songs grew louder, and "Scott" gratified his inventive genius by suspending words in his good-natured improvised songs in praise of the "old mass," not hesitating to give notice that he "wasn't a man to be bluffed off," and hinting very broadly that they expected soon to enter his service in a new undertaking. They were rewarded for their efforts by a generous collection of silver. Schenck was in his jolliest mood when this concert broke up, and everybody who came along at 5 o'clock found the corks flying freely from champagne bottles, and the old Merchants' Hotel closing up in a festive manner, while the air was thick with regrets that the old-fashioned place was to close to the patrons who had known it so long and favorably. The furniture and fixtures are to be sold at auction on Monday. No guests were received after noon yesterday. The former permanent patrons have found other quarters.

RIFLE PRACTICE AT CREEDMOOR.

THE FIRST MATCHES OF THE SEASON—TWO CONTESTS AT SHORT RANGE AND ONE AT LONG RANGE.

The first rifle matches of the season took place at Creedmoor yesterday. There were three contests—one at long range and two at short range. The number of riflemen present was unusually large. Besides the competitors in the several matches, there were many who practiced at different ranges in anticipation of the Spring prize-meeting. The sun shone brightly, but the wind blew a gale from the west, being what is known among riflemen as a "9 o'clock" wind. The range was in fine condition, and the targets glistened with fresh paint. The refreshment accommodations have been greatly improved during the past Winter, and by the time the Spring prize-meeting commences three hotels will be ready for the accommodation of guests. Capt. John Klein, of the Fifth Regiment, who has hitherto had a monopoly of the hotel business, has erected a new building, which was opened yesterday, just outside the range, and a large building is being raised within the inclosure. The long-range match was the eighth competition for the "Sharpe" prize of $250 in gold, and was open to all comers. The distances covered were 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, 15 shots at each range. Following are the scores, the highest attainable number being 225 points:

	800 Yards.	900 Yards.	1,000 Yards.	Total.
Frank Hyde	62	68	59	189
L. L. Allen	64	57	63	184
Homer Fisher	58	61	52	171
B. G. Doughty	50	57	58	165
Thomas Lamb	56	57	51	164
J. P. Waters	50	60	46	156
R. Rathbone	46	61	35	150
F. S. Sanders	46	54	43	143
N. D. Ward	47	44	43	134
E. H. Sandford	43	52	33	128

The seventh competition for the *Turf, Field, and Farm* Badge took place at 1.30 P. M., at 800 yards' distance; 10 shots per man. There were 25 entries, and the scores were as follows, the highest attainable number being 50 points:

	Total.		Total.
J. R. Grohmann	40	W. R. Livermore	34
Dr. H. S. Dudley	40	J. S. Conlin	34
E. A. Griffin	39	R. M. Riddle	32
J. S. Paulding	39	A. M. Miller	32
D. Banks	39	J. Grant	31
N. O'Donnell	39	E. M. Maltby	31
C. H. Johr	37	J. E. Irwin	31
H. W. Gourlay	37	F. S. Eames	24
D. F. Davids	36	M. Fitzgibbons	24
F. E. Holton	36	Thomas Lloyd	23
E. E. Lewis	35	C. E. Truslow	21
S. P. Kneeland	35	Lewis Cass	18

The day's sport concluded with the third competition for the *Spirit of the Times* badge, at 300 yards' distance. This medal was won twice last season by Mr. C. H. Johr, who had a "mortgage" on it, and as he won it yesterday, he becomes the final possessor.

There were 26 entries, and the scores were as follows, 50 points being the highest attainable score:

	Total.		Total.
C. H. Johr	36	D. Banks	28
E. R. Grohmann	33	M. Fitzgibbon	27
D. F. Davids	32	Thomas Lloyd	27
F. H. Holton	32	E. E. Lewis	26
B. Fisher	30	J. S. Conlin	25
J. E. Irwin	30	E. A. Griffin	21
W. R. Livermore	30	E. H. Sanford	21
Dr. M. M. Maltby	29	James Grant	20
J. L. Paulding	28	N. O'Donnell	20
J. W. Todd	28	S. P. Kneeland	18
N. D. Ward	28	R. M. Riddle	18
H. W. Gourlay	28	A. M. Miller	17

A special train will run to Creedmoor at 2 o'clock P. M. hereafter, and matches set down on the programme at 1.30 o'clock will commence at 3 P. M.

LOCAL BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Miller's Sons, dealers in lumber, at No. 39 Attorney-street, are reported failed, with liabilities amounting to $30,000, and nominal assets. The firm is composed of William and John Miller, and claimed to have a capital of $50,000. They have suffered heavy losses recently, and were forced to let their notes go to protest.

The suspension of Lawrence Brothers, wholesale dealers in hatters' goods, at No. 65 Greenestreet, is announced, their troubles being due to shrinkage in values and losses in trade. The liabilities amount to about $50,000, confined to a small number of creditors, who express a willingness to accept a settlement. The nominal assets are about $50,000, their real value by 50 per cent. A meeting of the creditors will be held in a few days to receive a detailed statement of the condition of affairs.

The schedules were filed yesterday in the matter of the assignment of Charles L. Schmieder, florist, of No. 1,257 Broadway, to Henry R. Roeder. The liabilities are $93,076 66, the nominal assets $45,979 50, and the real assets $4,031 50. Among the more important creditors are Elias Schmieder, $27,031 55, secured by a bond and mortgage for $15,031 55; Adelaide Thompson, $11,550, secured by mortgage; the United States Trust Company, $24,650, similarly secured; and Adelaide M. Nelson and Elizabeth O. Sawyer, $11,550, secured in same manner. The amounts of the mortgages are included in the statement of liabilities, and swell the aggregate to the amount stated. The real liabilities are about $90,000.

A DECREE OF DIVORCE CONFIRMED.

The suit brought before Chancellor Runyon, of New-Jersey, by Charles Marsh, of Brooklyn, against his wife Melinda for divorce has been practically decided against Mrs. Marsh by the Court of Errors and Appeals. She is the daughter of a Brooklyn brewer named Foster, and the basis of the suit was the commission of several acts of adultery with a man named Vanderbeck, while herself and her husband were living in Jersey City. During the trial Mrs. Marsh's counsel offered to put her on the stand to deny the charges made against her. Counselor William D. Daley objected, claiming that a woman cannot testify in her own behalf in divorce proceedings. The Chancellor sustained the objection, and on the exception taken by Mrs. Marsh's counsel, the case was appealed to the Court of Errors. Judgment was rendered in that court Friday sustaining the Chancellor's ruling, and the decree of divorce granted by the Chancellor was confirmed.

BALTIMORE, April 13.—Among the passengers on the steam-ship Scandinavian, which arrived to-day from Halifax, were Gov. Archibald, of Nova Scotia, and his daughter, who are on a pleasure trip. From Baltimore they will proceed to Washington, and the theme in Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, and other

LAW REPORTS.

JUDGE DONOHUE'S ODD CONDUCT.

A CHARGE THAT HE GRANTED AN ORDER WITHOUT RIGHT—HIS REFUSAL TO PUNISH THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS FOR CONTEMPT.

Judge Donohue, of the Supreme Court, is accused of singular conduct in the proceedings brought by Mark Haggerty against the Police Commissioners. It seems that Haggerty was a roundsman, and was removed by the Commissioners on a charge preferred by Capt. Hebert, who was also subsequently removed. Haggerty's counsel, Grant & Lydecker, applied to Chief-Justice Davis, in the Supreme Court, on March 27 and obtained a supplemental writ of certiorari, which directed the Commissioners to make a return within two days of their proceedings in the Haggerty trial. The Commissioners failed to obey the writ, and made no return whatever. Upon this Haggerty's counsel obtained an order from Judge Daniels on the 3d inst. requiring them to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt on account of their disobedience. This order was made returnable on the 5th inst. in Supreme Court, Chambers. On that day the Assistant of the Commissioners' counsel appeared in court, and asked for an adjournment on account of the absence of the counsel. Mr. McLean. Haggerty's counsel opposed the application, which was, however, granted by Judge Donohue, who adjourned the hearing until the 9th. The adjournment was simply for the purpose of giving the Commissioners an opportunity to make a return to the writ of certiorari. On the 9th inst. Mr. McLean applied to Judge Donohue and obtained an order directing Haggerty's counsel to show cause on the following day why the writ should not be quashed. The motion to quash and the one to punish the Commissioners for contempt came up before Judge Donohue on the 9th inst. No explanation, by affidavit or otherwise, was made by the Commissioners of their willful disobedience of the writ of certiorari. The motion to punish them was, however, denied by Judge Donohue. The motion to quash he ordered to be heard at the General Term. He also refused an order staying all proceedings on the part of Haggerty's counsel. Charles E. Lydecker, one of the latter, made affidavit as to these statements, and stated that it is material that the return should be made to the writ before the argument at the General Term. On this affidavit, Chief-Justice Davis yesterday granted an order directing Mr. McLean, the counsel for the Commissioners, to show cause to-morrow why the stay of proceedings should not be vacated. It is contended that Judge Donohue had no right to grant the order of the 8th inst., while the Commissioners were contemptuously in contempt, and it is regarded as singular that he should refuse to punish them for such contempt when they themselves made no explanation of their disobedience to the writ of certiorari. The motion will be argued in Supreme Court, Chambers, to-morrow.

COURT NOTES.

Gustav Fuchs, who was recently held by Police Justice Otterbourg on the charge of having violated the statute against dueling, obtained a writ of certiorari from Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, for the purpose of reviewing the magistrate's decision. The case will be heard in a day or two.

Proceedings in lunacy against Diana Bannister were begun in the Supreme Court recently, and Judge Lawrence appointed Samuel Goodwin as guardian of her person and estate during their pendency. Mrs. Bannister, however, applied and obtained a writ of habeas corpus from Judge Donohue yesterday. In her petition it is stated that she is not insane. A hearing will be had in the matter to-morrow.

Mr. Justice Hunt will hear appeals in Admiralty in the United States Circuit Court, in this City, about May 20. He will not hear any other cases. Due notice will be given of the exact day. Appeals in Admiralty which have not been already notified for hearing and placed on the calendar for the April term of this court may be noticed for hearing for Friday, the 4th day of May, 1878, and placed on such calendar with a view to their being heard by Mr. Justice Hunt.

On Monday at 1 o'clock P. M. Judge Blatchford will administer the oaths of office in the United States District Court to William G. Choate, the newly-appointed Judge of the United States District Court, and then Judge Choate will administer the oaths of office to Judge Blatchford as Judge of the United States Circuit Court, to which position he has been recently elevated. During the half hour to be occupied in the ceremony, the executive offices of the District Court of the United States District Attorney's office will be closed.

Judge Blatchford yesterday rendered a decision in the United States District Court, in Bankruptcy, in the matter of Moses S. Herman and Simon M. Herman, bankrupts. In this case a petition was presented to the court by Whittemore, Post, Post & Co.; Williams, Bacon & Co.; Lewis Brothers & Co., and Low, Harriman & Co., asking that an order of composition made Dec. 6, 1875, be set aside. The matter was referred to Register Dayton, and upon his report and argument had between Judge Blatchford denied the petitioners' prayer.

On March 13, Louis Thalheimer, of No. 689 North Eighth-street, Brooklyn, E. D., came to this City for the purpose of selling a horse at the market in East Seventy-fourth-street. He found a ready purchaser in a man who said his name was Thomas Smith. One hundred and fifteen dollars was the price agreed upon, Thalheimer receiving $10 in cash and a note for the remainder payable in one day after date. Thalheimer came to the market the next day in quest of Smith, but he was not there. He was arrested yesterday on the charge of the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, before Justice Smith, who committed him to await trial in default of $1,000 bail.

John McCloskey, who describes himself as an inventor, was arraigned before Justice Smith, yesterday, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, charged with refusing to provide for his child, 3 months old, of which alleged young married woman, named Mary Noe, is the mother. The child was deserted by her husband some time ago, and it is alleged that the reason Noe abandoned his wife is because of her intimacy with McCloskey. The accused is a widower, has two grown children, and lives at No. 223 Eighth-avenue. Justice Smith did not go into an examination of the case, deferring it until week after next. McCloskey, on furnishing $1,000 bail, was released.

TRYING TO EVICT A CHINESE TENANT.

Sin Lung, a Chinaman, hired a store in Division-street from the agents of William B. Crosby, at the rent of $8 per month. Not having paid the rent for three months he was recently told to vacate the premises. He refused to do so, and Mr. Crosby's counsel applied to Judge McAdam, in Marine Court, Chambers, for a summons in dispossessing proceedings. Judge McAdam refused to entertain the proceeding, on the grounds that the Marine Court has too much of other business to attend to, and that dispossessing proceedings properly belong to the District Court. Justice Appleton was then made to Judge Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, who granted an order directing Judge McAdam to show cause why a peremptory mandamus should not be issued to compel him to issue the required summons. In return, Judge McAdam said that the Marine Court Judges had been obliged to refuse proceedings of the kind, but that they were willing to entertain these at any hour, and that it was shown by oath that the District Court Justices, or other Judges having jurisdiction of such proceedings, were disqualified or declined to act. Any other decision, he said, would have the effect of bringing the business which should be done by the District Courts into the Marine Court, to the manifest detriment of the latter. Certificates were put in, among them one from Under-Sheriff Cunningham, who states that fully one-half the business of the Sheriff's office comes from the Marine Court. Judge Donohue yesterday denied the application for a mandamus.

THE THERASSON INDICTMENTS.

The indictments on file against Louis F. Therasson, the lawyer, charging him with obtaining a signature by false pretenses, have been transferred from the Court of General Sessions to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, by order of Judge Donohue. The transfer was made on the affidavits and affidavits made by Therasson's counsel. The accused was required to renew his bond of $2,000, William H. H. Moore, of 22 East Thirty-third-street, becoming his surety. Therasson, who is a member of the firm of Therasson & Eyre, was agent for the estate of Mrs. S. A. Zabriskey, which, it is alleged, he has defrauded to the amount of nearly $100,000. The order for the transfer of the indictments was received yesterday by Mr. John Sparks, Chief Clerk of the Criminal Courts. The next session of the Over and Terminer does not open until the 22d inst.

A THIEF PERSONATING A DETECTIVE.

An unprepossessing looking young man named James Sherry, residing at No. 110 Mulberry-street, was arraigned at the Tombs Police Court yesterday on a charge of larceny. The complainant was Kate Sheridan, of No. 103 East Twenty-fourth-street, who charges that Sherry called at No. 320 East Thirty-fourth-street, where she was residing, on March 1, and impersonated himself to be a detective who was engaged in tracing some thefts. He remained about an hour and a half, during which period the left the room for some time, and during her absence Sherry took down from a hook on the wall a silver watch, which he pocketed and departed with. He denied the theft but was committed to answer in default of bail.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Granted.—Joslin vs. Jones; Nelson vs. Barney; Giles vs. Giles; In the matter of Barnes; Leet vs. Gray.

Memorandum.—Bourne vs. Bourne; In the matter of Julliet.

Vacated.—Sargent vs. Buxton vs. Truesdale; Buxton vs. Keating; Buxton vs. Truesdale.

Denied.—Mosher vs. Adams.—Motion denied.

Referred.—Sutherland vs. Solomon.—Order granted.

Withdrawn.—Same vs. Same.—Denied.

Agreed to.—Same vs. Same.—Motion granted on payment of the

...unpaid costs, cost of motion, and $10 costs of each of those papers.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Terry et al. vs. Wright, et al.—Findings and decree signed.

Hartwell vs. Westwood.—Order continuing Referee's report signed.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Valentine, &c., vs. Haydecker et al.—Findings and decree signed.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—PART I.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Greene vs. the Republic Fire Insurance Company.—Findings signed.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Anderson vs. Meisler.—Findings settled and judgment signed.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Frenaye vs. Fitzsimmons et al.—Bond approved.

Sprague vs. De Witt et al.—Order admitting defendant.

Mead, &c. vs. Bisson et al.—Ordered on day calendar for the 19th day of April.

Bishop vs. Kennedy.—Order denying motion, without costs.

Kingsbury vs. Kerwan.—Order to file undertaking, &c.

Dale et al. vs. The Washington Life Insurance Company.—Order that plaintiff file security for costs.

Orders Granted.—Lyons et al. vs. The Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool; Lyons et al. vs. The Lycoming Fire Insurance Company; Lyons et al. vs. The Germania Fire Insurance Company of New-York; Lyons et al. vs. The Hanover Fire Insurance Company of New-York; Lyons et al. vs. The Imperial Fire Insurance Company of London; Lyons et al. vs. The Northern Assurance Company of London; Lyons et al. vs. The Tradesman's Fire Insurance Company of New-York; Lyons et al. vs. The Firemen's Fund Insurance Company of California; Lyons et al. vs. The German-American Insurance Company of New-York; Riker vs. Stewart; Formiston vs. Martin; Candee vs. Cockerill.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief-Judge C. P. Daly.

Storm vs. Mercer.—Motion to put cause on the short calendar granted upon plaintiff stipulating in writing to allow amount of counter action.

Hewlett vs. Daly.—Motion denied. See opinion.

Applications Granted.—Clark vs. Babbitt; Ortung vs. Ortung; Holland vs. Thurber.

Bond Approved.—Totten vs. Van Riper; Higgins vs. Place; Harriman vs. Trumbon.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Goepp.

Bosen vs. Linde.—Opinion denying motion to vacate arrest.

Motions Granted.—Rhea vs. Sahn; The Glen Cove Starch Manufacturing Company vs. Phillips; Rhea vs. Seibert; Watson vs. Willcox & Gibbs Sewing-machine Company; Marcuse vs. Brakes; Moquin vs. Cronin; Shook vs. Harrigan; Zimmerman vs. Lang.

Arnwelds vs. Schmengel—Burlock vs. Vanderbilt.—Motions to dismiss complaints granted with costs, and $10 costs of motions.

Haywood vs. Wells.—Motion dismissed, with $10 costs.

Orders Granted.—Batzer vs. Loughran; Mehrback vs. Miles; Owens vs. Higgins; The New-York County National Bank vs. Fellenius; Moore vs. Phillips.

Motions Granted.—Jaeger vs. Murphy; The Iron Clad Manufacturing Company vs. Tiffi; Manchester vs. Westermeyer.

Griffing vs. Scherer.—Motion to dismiss complaint granted, with $10 costs of motion.

Byrne vs. DeLeger.—Proceedings dismissed.

Herman vs. Ross.—Referred to Josiah Porter.

By Chief-Justice Alker.

Fay vs. Hamilton.—Case settled and filed.

POLICE MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

The report of Sergt. Lefferts, President of the Police Mutual Aid Association, for the three months ending March 31, shows that the association lost 11 members by death during that period. The receipts were $13,401 50, and the disbursements were as follows:

To Mrs. Dolan, widow of Patrolman Daniel Dolan, of the Thirteenth Precinct, Brooklyn	$1,216 50
Patrick J. Prendiegast, of the Fourth Precinct, New-York	1,216 50
To Mrs. Schnare, widow of ex-Patrolman Charles W. Schnare, of the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn	1,216 50
Frank Aegtlinger, widow of ex-Patrolman Frank Aegtlinger, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, New-York	1,216 50
To Mrs. Wilkinson, widow of ex-Patrolman Michael Wilkinson, of the Seventh Precinct, New-York	1,216 50
To Mrs. Delaney, widow of Patrolman Lawrence Delaney, of the Central Park Police, New-York	1,216 50
To Mrs. Houston, widow of Patrolman Andrew Houston, of the Western Steam-boat Squad, New-York	1,219 50
To Mrs. Thompson, widow of Patrolman John Thompson, of the Eighth Precinct, Brooklyn	1,219 50
To Mrs. Paddock, widow of Patrolman George W. Paddock, of the Twenty-fifth Precinct, New-York	1,219 50
To Mrs. McKeever, widow of ex-Patrolman John McKeever, of the Tenth Precinct, New-York	1,222 00
To the heirs of Patrolman William C. Green, Twenty-sixth Precinct, New-York	1,222 00
Total	$13,401 50

The association now numbers 2,444 members.

A HUSBAND LOOKING FOR HIS WIFE.

George Lascien, Captain of the canal-boat James Doran, lying in Newtown Creek, asked the second Precinct Police, Jersey City, to aid him in his efforts to find his wife. He thinks that she was abducted, and has since been foully dealt with. Lascien had been married two years, and his wife, who is said to be an unusually attractive woman, is but 19 years of age. Last Thursday a man named Thomas Wilson, employed on a canal-boat lying at the California Docks, Jersey City, carried a note to Mr. Lascien. It purported to have been written by Mrs. Harvey, wife of a canaller, whose boat also lies at the California Docks, and requested Mrs. Lascien to meet the writer at the house of the writer's cousin, on Greenwich-street, New-York. "I think you can aid me," said the note, "in settling a difficulty between myself and my husband." She arrayed herself in her finest, and, accompanied by Wilson, set out on her peacemaking mission. No tidings of her have since been learned. The boatman said that Wilson admitted having delivered the letter, and declared that Mrs. Harvey had given it to him. Mrs. Harvey, on the other hand, denies that she wrote the letter or that she has a cousin living on Greenwich-street. Lascien scouts the idea of collusion between Wilson and his wife. The Police are investigating the matter.

PROSPECT PARK MINIATURE YACHTING.

An unsteady north-west wind prevailed at Prospect Park Lake yesterday afternoon, and, as a consequence, the sailing of the miniature yachts was materially interfered with. Mr. Clark's cutter, the Cloud, and Mr. Collins' sloop, the Sarah Harrison, were both on the lake, but the wind was too fitful for them, and their trials of speed were not satisfactory. Only one attempt was made to sail a race, and in that the Cloud proved the swiftest of the two boats.

A very pretty boat was launched yesterday afternoon by Mr. Thomas Edwards. She is named the Arrow, is sloop rigged, 62 inches long, 22½ inches breadth of beam, and 5 inches depth of hold, and carries a keel made of lead 7 inches deep, and weighing 28 pounds.

The American Model Yacht Association will hold its first regatta on Saturday next, in which 12 boats will compete. The prizes will be two silk champion pennants and the Commodore's Cup. Mr. William T. Clark, recently presented the club with a silver punch-bowl, valued at $40, which will be sailed for early in the season.

SALE OF THE YACHT SADIE.

The fast sloop yacht Sadie, belonging to the estate of the late John B. Norris, was sold by auction yesterday at the foot of Wall-street, in this City, for $2,275, the purchaser being Mr. Cole, of the Atlantic Yacht Club of Brooklyn. The acquisition of this fast yacht by the Atlantic Club will add greatly to its reputation. It now has among its list of famous boats the schooners Atalanta, Triton, Meta, Peerless, and Agnes, and the Orient, the fastest sloop in the world, all of them distinctively Atlantic Club yachts. The Brooklyn Yacht Club was represented at the sale by Mr. John Diamond, but the Sadie was allowed to pass into the hands of the Atlantic Club.

THE STATEN ISLAND OYSTER CASES.

In the matter of the Staten Island oyster war Justice Dykman, of the Supreme Court, holding a special term at White Plains, Westchester County, yesterday rendered opinions adverse to the appeals on writs of habeas corpus and certiorari, and affirming the proceedings of the Staten Island Justice of the Peace in the town of Westfield. The opinions uphold the law of 1866, under which the aggrieved steps against the oystermen were taken, and present one point of the law that was not broached in the argument on the writs, namely, that the planting of oysters, in beds of oysters of natural growth, is not authorized by it.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—$15,000 TO $20,000; A FIRST-CLASS, established, and profitable manufacturing business, in full operation and refusing orders, owing to present limited capacity, offers a thorough investigation and reference to a desirable party that can furnish the above amount of capital to the proposition. Address, with application appointing interview, INCREASE, Box 133 *Times* Office.

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ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 9, 1878.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this company, for the election of managers, will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, the 14th of May next.

The books will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of April 19 until the morning of May 15.

GEORGE T. BLIGHT, Secretary.

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Great Reduction of Fare

BY THE

People's Evening Line Steamers

FOR ALBANY, connecting with EXPRESS TRAINS for SARATOGA, LAKE GEORGE, MONTREAL and QUEBEC, and all points NORTH by Delaware and Hudson, and WEST by New-York Central Railroads.

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THROUGH TICKETS sold and baggage checked at Westcott Express Office, Pier 41, North River, 705 and 949 Broadway, New-York; 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn; 107 Montgomery-st., Jersey City; 79 Fourth-st., Williamsburg; at office of the Brooklyn Annex, Jewett's wharf, adjoining Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn; at Cook's Tourist Office, 261 Broadway, New-York; at all the principal Hotel Offices; and at the office on Pier 41 North River, and on board steamers.

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The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 14, 1878.

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This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, for the Middle Atlantic States, clear or partly cloudy weather, north-westerly winds, stationary temperature, and rising barometer.

WHAT DOES REDEMPTION MEAN?

Secretary SHERMAN takes every available opportunity to reiterate his belief that after the process of redeeming the legal-tender notes has begun, he will have authority to reissue them up to the limit of $300,000,000, "as the public exigencies may require." He not only insists upon this as a matter of law, but on frequent occasions has contended that expediency and sound policy demand the constant reissue of the notes and their maintenance as a permanent part of the circulation of the country. It is, in fact, an essential feature of his plan of resumption, and on it rests much of his confidence of success. In his recent conferences with Congressional committees, he has referred to section 3,579 of the Revised Statutes as the basis of the authority which he claims. This section reads: "When United States notes are returned to the Treasury, they may be reissued, as the exigencies of the public interest may require." This embodies directly the provisions of the acts of Feb. 25, 1862, July 11, 1862, and March 3, 1863, which authorize the reissue of legal-tender notes when they come into the Treasury in payments to the Government or in exchange for bonds. This is what is meant by "returned to the Treasury," and those acts and the section of the Revised Statutes embodying this specific provision had not in contemplation at all the redemption or final payment of the notes. The Secretary of the Treasury, in resuming specie payments, will not be acting under the Legal-tender acts of 1862 and 1863, or the Revised Statutes of 1874, but under the Resumption act of 1875, which they could hardly have had in view.

The act of Jan. 14, 1875, declares that on and after Jan. 1, 1879, the Secretary of the Treasury "shall redeem, in coin, the United States legal-tender notes then outstanding, on their presentation for redemption at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States in the City of New-York, in sums of not less than fifty dollars." Now, what is the meaning of "redeem"? There ought to be no doubt about it. It is a word in common use in connection with financial operations. The obvious intent and purpose of the law is to have the outstanding notes paid, and a note paid is so much of a debt discharged. Henceforth it is good for nothing but to be destroyed. Mr. SHERMAN was the author of the Resumption act, and ought to know what it means, and in 1875 he did know, but he has found occasion since to take a different view of it. But he cannot put a meaning upon it which its language will not bear or import into it the meaning of preceding statutes which had an altogether different purpose. No doubt legal-tender notes "returned into the Treasury" during their legal existence may be paid out again, but after Jan. 1, 1879, if they are presented for redemption and redeemed in coin, they are henceforth dead, and there is no authority for resuscitating them.

Mr. SHERMAN's notion about the expediency and sound policy of reissue is based upon a fallacy which is at the bottom of all our financial errors and difficulties, which is that the legal-tender notes of the Government are money in the fullest sense, and may properly and safely become a part of the permanent circulation of the country. Intimately associated with this is the still broader fallacy that money in its proper sense is or can be the creature of Government and not of the commerce that employs it. The sooner these false notions are eradicated from the popular mind the more speedily shall we get back to sound principles and rest on solid ground. The notes of the Government, which were made a legal tender under the stress of a great emergency in order to float them, are evidences of debt which should be discharged or satisfactorily provided for as soon as possible. They have been an element of the most mischievous monetary disturbance, and will cause trouble so long as they remain in circulation without being treated according to their real character. It is not the function of the Government to furnish money, much less to undertake to make that so which lacks the essential quality of permanent and stable value. It is the business of commerce to provide money for its own operations, and it is always ready to do so when not interfered with, and the function of Government in the premises is to give its certificate to the correctness of the measures of value in use, which must always contain the value they affect to measure. The credits based on value should also be the exclusive business of commerce. The Government itself may borrow money, and then its duty is to provide as promptly as possible for its payment. If it puts out its, notes and makes them legal tender in time of dire stress for immediate resources, it is sacredly bound to redeem them or provide for their ultimate redemption when the stress is over.

Redemption of the Government notes is payment. The Treasury Department is not a bank of issue, which has suspended on its notes for a time and is about to resume. It is an agency of the Government for the management of its fiscal affairs, and among its duties is the payment of the national indebtedness as it falls due. The greenback notes are declared by law due and payable on demand after Jan. 1, 1879. That is what the Resumption act means, and it can be made to mean nothing else. But will the Treasury be prepared to pay all the notes that are presented; and, if so, will their withdrawal from circulation cause disturbance? This is a serious question, and the present law does not, perhaps, sufficiently provide for the contingencies which it suggests. The notes, when redeemable, will be at par inevitably. Their withdrawal should be, and probably would be, very gradual, so as to permit their place to be taken by coin, or certificates representing coin, not before in circulation. As fast as the Government retreated from the field with its currency, commerce should be able to take possession of the ground and prevent any abrupt transition. Whether this is to be effected by the law as it stands may be a question, but we should not play fast and loose with the first principles of finance by first paying notes and then putting them out again and calling them money.

SIGNS OF PEACE.

The course of events in Europe since Lord Derby's resignation has exactly realized the definition of the Carlist war, "two armies constantly running away from each other." Each of the two disputants has kept advancing as the other retreated, and retreating as the other advanced. Now England, now Russia, has assumed a bold front, and appealed confidently to the justice of her cause and the excellence of her torpedoes; but both alike have shrunk from the responsibility of commencing a war whose end no one can foresee. Meanwhile, the efforts made by both parties to find allies in Austria, Italy, France, Turkey, Roumania, and wherever else any real or pretended support was to be had, recall the story of the old Frenchwoman who electrified her parish priest by entering the church with a candle in each hand, and announcing that the one was for St. Michael and the other for the devil, it being just as well to have friends everywhere. But Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's manifesto, though in reality little more than a sugared "No," has already had the effect which the great Chancellor's master-strokes of *finesse* seldom fail to produce. The announcement just made by Turkey that, "although willing to accept any modifications which the benevolence of the Western powers or Russia's own moderation may suggest, she recognizes the treaty of San Stefano, and holds herself bound to carry out the projected reforms," is a great stride in the direction of peace, it being manifestly useless to fight for a State which declines to be fought for. Roumania's first burst of irritation appears to be rapidly effervescing, and it seems probable that the twofold influence of Russia's conciliatory attitude, and the hopelessness of successful resistance without the more than doubtful support of the Western powers, will induce the popular party to withdraw its opposition, more especially now that the pro-Russian feeling of the Government has become too manifest to be ignored. The attempt to incite Servia and Montenegro to make common cause with Roumania against the treaty, if really made, has failed of its object, and the resignation of M. STEVTZA MIKHAILOVITCH bids fair to have upon the Cabinet of Belgrade an effect the very opposite of that of Lord Derby upon the policy of England. Germany's advocacy of an amicable settlement of the dispute becomes daily more emphatic; while Austria, or at least the Austrian Ministry, clings to the congress still suggested by Prince BISMARCK as the only valid hope of peace. Indeed, the amount of help to be expected from Austria by either party, in the event of a war, has just been set forth in her answer to the Porte, with a frankness very refreshing amid all this diplomatic evasion: "Should Russia persist in enforcing every clause of the treaty of San Stefano, Austria must defend her own interests, but she cannot undertake to protect those of Europe single-handed"—an exclusive attention to "number one" which suggests the old tale of the barber who, while shaving assiduously with his thumb inside a customer's cheek, suddenly shrieked out, "O, law, I've cut my thumb!" utterly oblivious of the cheek which he had cut through to reach it.

It must be owned, however, that from her own point of view, Russia's stubborn adhesion to her own programme is natural and even justifiable enough. Thrice during the present century has she attempted to crush, once for all, her hereditary enemy. Her first effort, in 1828-9, would have been completely successful, had not the influence of the Western powers turned what might have been a mortal wound into a mere temporary overthrow. Her second, in 1853, ended in a ruinous failure, while the sole trophy earned by such fearful sacrifices—the Armenian fortress of Kars—was wrested from her by the Treaty of Paris. With such recollections in her mind, she may be pardoned for wishing to secure herself, after this third and more fortunate attempt, against having to do all the work over again; and hence the two stipulations upon which she insists most strongly are the reconstruction of Bulgaria, which secures her passage through the Bosphorus, and the cession of Northern Armenia, which gives her the ring of fortresses that have already cost her so dear. It is the former demand which has excited, not wholly without reason, the apprehensions of Austria. Gen. FADEYEFF has truly said that "Turkey is a strong box of which Austria is the lid;" but this arises less from any good will to the Turk than from the considerations affecting the Turk's Slavonian subjects. The doctrine of nationalities, which is to the politics of our age what that of "the divine right of Kings" was to those of former times, has already dictated the junction of the Bulgarians of Roumelia with their brethren beyond the mountains, the union of the Montenegrins of the plain with those of the hills, the expansion of Servia to its former limits; and the unquiet thoughts of Austrian officialism are now busy with the possible extension of the same principle to a fusion of the Slav subjects of the Kaiser with the liberated vassals of the Sultan, under the protectorate of Russia. This project—no new one in theory, at least—would be tantamount to a partition of Austria herself; and her objection to sanction any measure which may lead to it is intelligible enough.

For the present, however, these and other apprehensions of the kind are manifestly allayed by the sudden turn of events during the last three days. The rumored countermanding of England's warlike preparations, if truly reported, is a symptom which no one can mistake. The formidable flotilla of gunboats, upward of a hundred in number, which, built just too late to share in the struggle of 1854-5, were being rapidly put in condition to exercise their 18-ton guns upon the same enemy, are now remanded to their former inaction, and nothing more is heard of the "10,000 irregular cavalry" from Bengal, or the "3,000 troops" ready at Malta. This news will probably be far from unwelcome to Russia, which, with the Danube railways still unfinished, the Eleventh Corps sent home to recruit, and 14,000 men prostrated by typhus in Roumelia alone, is hardly in condition for an immediate renewal of hostilities. True, the English fleet and the Russian Army still watch each other over prostrate Constantinople; but the first step toward peace has been taken, and this is proverbially the hardest of all. It is satisfactory to see that the possibility of a peaceful settlement of the dispute has been canvassed in St. Petersburg without any newspaper fulminations, and in London without the usual jubilee of window-breaking, the frequent occurrence of which during the last three months might well have begotten a suspicion that the favorite popular leader of England must be a glazier out of work.

THE DRAMA OF EVERY DAY.

The details of modern American life seem commonplace. However heroic the good man struggling with his fate may be to those who know his secret trials, he affords no thrilling spectacle to a world accustomed to regard all men as contestants, and all mankind as struggling more or less blindly after something which they cannot reach. Even the dark tragedies which cloud the happiness of a community or a family are mean and sordid as they appear to the hurrying mass of men who read and pass on without a pause. But only a few months pass in which we are not startled with one of those dramatic surprises which make one reflect that truth, after all, is stranger than fiction. Just now, for example, the newspapers are filled with pictures of the remarkable incidents which illustrate the life of WILLIAM M. TWEED. The dramatic unities were well preserved in the career of this man, even up to the hour and in the manner of his death. Emerging from the humblest and meanest walks of life, TWEED became powerful, rich, influential, and notorious—if not famous. His gigantic thefts, his marvelous absorption of political power, his sudden fall, arrest, condemnation, imprisonment, flight, capture, and appearance in the witness-stand, all led up to a death scene which should be as strong a picture as any that had passed before us in the panorama of his life. It could not have been contrived any better, even if it had been pre-arranged that the great criminal should have died as he did, in prison. The man who had surrounded himself with all the luxuries which his stolen wealth could buy, became a hunted fugitive. He was captured while engaged in the menial pursuits of a ship's drudge. And, after years of immunity from punishment, the man, broken and degraded, dies in a felon's cell. He who was fawned upon, flattered, and courted, reluctantly gave up his life at last, pathetically appealing to the judgment of GOD and man to remember that he had tried to do some good in the world, but had been hindered by adverse fates. TWEED's story told in a novel would be thought incredible.

It was only a few days since another criminal, overtaken at last by the tardy but sure-footed Nemesis of her fate, startled the community by committing suicide in the midst of the splendors of her ill-gotten wealth. RESTELL, like TWEED, had defied justice so long that she seemed secure in her wicked web. But, while she was just at the turning-point of another successful escape from punishment, she gave way to a sudden impulse of fear, and so fled into the silence and mystery of the grave. This woman was rich, notorious, and, in some sense, prosperous. After her years of penury and obscurity, she had risen to a height of wealth which must have once seemed to her unattainable. The vulgar curiosity of the crowd followed her with that strange admiration which a great fortune, however basely or criminally won, is sure to draw after it. And while she lived there was that about her infamous trade which gathered a mysterious fascination around her and her belongings. The manner of her taking-off was tragical—more tragical than any but the coarsest writer of fiction would have dared to use for his lurid pages. By one bloody act of self-destruction the secret of a life of crime was laid bare, and people shuddered as they marveled.

Nor is it alone in the sudden death of conspicuous people that we find frequent occasion for wonder. Within a week New-England has been shocked by the abrupt fall of a prominent business man, who is discovered to be a thief disguised as an eminently respectable gentleman. In one of VICTOR HUGO's novels is portrayed the character of a convict who, far from the scene of his penal servitude, passes his serene old age in acts of piety and benevolence, honored as a municipal magistrate, and affectionately regarded by his fellow-men as a faithful adviser and a saintly sage. None suspect, until the cruel exposure comes, that under the fair exterior of the good old man lurks the branded galley-slave. A romantic interest invests the character of *Jean Valjean*, which does not cling to the hypocrite who embezzled the cash of the Fall River manufacturing corporation. But if one consider the long-acted lie of CHACE, the desperate efforts to stave off an approaching collapse of reputation, the furtive watching of circumstances which might have earlier aroused suspicion, and the final crash with which all this fair seeming finally toppled over, we perceive certain dramatic elements and pictorial effects. The man's baseness is common enough in this world, more's the pity; but the magnitude of his crime, stealthy as it was, and the long-sustained deceit by which he covered it, are uncommon. The French novelist cunningly enlists sympathy for his struggling hero by making his crime so slight that his punishment and his fate seem a monstrous perversion of justice. CHACE, under the cloak of outward respectability, continually augmented and aggravated his offenses. Like GILMAN, he not only dragged down innocent people in his ruin, but his ruin is a shock to that confidence which is the foundation of society. Both of these men fell suddenly. Their exposure was a sharp surprise, from which men do not readily recover.

Those who keep track of some of the social and family discords which finally reach the law courts ought to see that all domestic life is not on one dull level. It would be better for society, perhaps, if there were more tranquil dullness. But the survivors of one rich man seem bent on exhibiting how the dead millionaire could be credulous and suspicious, generous and sordid, bland and passionate, a mild-mannered gentleman and a swearing lunatic. The roof taken from off one house shows at least an uncommonly lively household. And the heirs of another Crœsus have lately diverted the whole country with a comedy which might satisfy even the demands of the fruitful and quarrelsome author of the conundrum, "What is a comedy?" Tragedy, comedy, farce, and melodrama—they all pass before us in the shifting scenes of a life which is esteemed commonplace.

BOOKS IN HOUSE DECORATION.

There is much writing and talking nowadays about house decoration, which indeed has been elevated into a sort of art by itself. This art has its professors who give lectures and lay down laws; so that as society, which should seem to be the mere spontaneous gathering together of friends and acquaintance for mutual enjoyment, has come to be treated by some folk as if it were a mystery, almost a trade, surely a vocation. The making of a comfortable and attractive home, which should seem to be the mere spontaneous outcome of the desire for such a thing, accompanied by the means of obtaining it, has come to be regarded as the business of some one outside the home, something that may be got like other merchandise, by paying for it. This condition of things is the result of a greater diffusion of money than of culture, and of a desire on the part of many people to seem to be that which they are not. We, however, did not set out to generalize upon this topic, but specially to consider one very limited department of it which has been too much neglected by the lecturers and writers of which we have spoken—that is, the part which books may be made to play in home decoration. This they may do in mass and in detail; that is, on the shelves and as individual objects. For, after all, the talk about hangings, and dados, and cornices, cabinets of china, and even pictures, there is nothing which does so much to furnish a room—we do not say a fine drawing-room, but a parlor used for the daily gatherings of the household and of friends—as shelves of prettily-bound, neatly-kept, and well-arranged books. Nothing expresses more of real refinement, or tells more plainly of the home enjoyments of a cultivated family. Furniture, piano-fortes, pictures, may be bought by order in a week, but books in any noticeable number, which seem to belong in the rooms where they are found, must be the result of accumulation. Their rows are the tree-avenues which mark the residence of the aristocracy of mental culture. True, a collection of books may be bought in a lump, but when they are so obtained they never seem to belong where they are set up for show, but to be a part of a bookseller's stock out of place, which indeed, they are. But books have a value in the furnishing of a room merely from the masses of color that they afford. They may be thrust upon the shelves in such a heedless, disorderly way that they produce a distracting effect, both on the eye and on the mind; but arranged with due regard to harmony and contrast of color, and to size and proportion, a small collection, even half a dozen shelves, is a very attractive object, and in larger masses their effect is very rich and pleasing, almost imposing.

Books as single objects have value in room-furnishing from their binding, their outside, like any other object of house decoration. The question how a book shall be bound is not one which may be successfully decided out of hand by any one who has never thought at all about the matter. True, color and gilding and design have a certain value irrespective of fitness, but when we find that fitness has been violated, the object itself becomes, at least to a certain degree, offensive. The first requisite in the binding of a book is, of course, that the book shall be well protected and shall be easily and comfortably usable. A book bound so that it cannot be easily opened, or so that when opened and read its leaves work loose and are cast out, or so that it becomes uncomfortably heavy, or with excrescences upon it, in the way of metal or other knobs, or deep leather panels, is an absurdity and a nuisance. It had better been left in pasteboard or in paper. But supposing this part of the work well done, there remains the question—all important from the decorative art point of view—of the fitness of the binding, and the ornaments put upon it. The style of binding in which books do too often appear makes it manifest that to most persons, and even to most binders, this question of fitness does not occur. And yet it is important, and would seem almost obvious. Crushed levant morocco, crimson, blue, yellow, or olive, with gilt edges for the leaves, is a very handsome and a most durable style of binding; but it is not fit for all books. What taste could be so dull and indiscriminating as not to be offended by seeing a ledger or a day-book so bound, or a city directory, or a dictionary! If this be admitted, all is admitted; for the question of fitness is then recognized, and, consistently, the rule of fitness must, within reasonable limits, be followed. It is on this ground of fitness that the contempt of the great French binders for any other material than levant morocco is an artistic fault; and, as to the result, it does lead them to bind books in this style which are almost as much out of place in their rich and elaborate dresses as a jewel of gold in a swine's snout.

How, then, shall books be bound fitly, beautifully, and so as to please the eye of taste which looks beyond mere surface. In the first place, before we get to the outside of the book, and after, as we suppose, the leaves are well put together, the margins should not be cut down. Margin is as important in binding books as in calculating expenses or in buying stocks. A book with its margins cut down will be a mean-looking book if it is bound in gold; and yet so rabid are most binders about cutting down margins that to preserve the little shred of paper it is almost necessary to stand over them with a drawn sword. As to the cover and decoration of a book, that should be decided by the character of its contents, and by the use to which it is to be put. Books of reference, dictionaries, encyclopedias, handbooks, text-books, and the like should be strongly bound in calf, or in very dark morocco, without ornament of any kind, and all the edges should be cut and either marbled or speckled. They are articles merely of use, and ornament upon them is offensively out of place. You might as well gild a boot-jack. Next come books of a sober and solid cast, histories, travels, scientific books, and the like. These are appropriately bound in handsome calf, with gilded backs and marbled edges. Much ornament and gilt edges are inconsistent with the sobriety of their character, and also with the fact that when read they are held long in the hand and subjected to a somewhat trying usage. Gilding, however, preserves the back of a book, and the polishing of the edges for the marbling presents a surface into which dust cannot penetrate. When we come to poetry, belles lettres, books on art, and those in which their illustrations are a very important part of their attraction, we reach the proper region of morocco and gilding. Poetry is to a certain degree out of place in calf. For tree-marbled calf there has been a craze among certain book-lovers, and they have even put *Shakespeare* and *Spenser* and *Chaucer* and *Browning* into that dress. A fault of incongruity in our judgment. All this class of books—that is poetry, belles lettres, and books on art—should be honored with morocco and decoration to the extent of the owner's ability or willingness to pay for them; otherwise they may be much better left in their native cloth or board binding. There may be even a fitness of color and decoration to the author. For example, *Shakespeare* in a dozen volumes would not appear well in yellow or light blue morocco; but such a dress would well befit a single volume of songs or some quaint old rarity of not too grave a cast. Upon one point the book-binder should be careful, in regard to this class of books. Only the top edge should be cut and gilt; the margin on the fore and bottom edges should be left untouched. To shave them smooth is abominable in the eyes of all real book-lovers. Works upon art, illustrated books, and the like, which are often large, may well be bound in half-morocco, with the top edges gilt. This is a serviceable as well as an appropriate and handsome binding. It is always to be remembered that morocco is the most lasting and flexible material in which a book can be bound. Russia leather is a delusion and a snare. It becomes dry, cracks at the hinges, and looks shabby. Vellum is to be used sparingly and with great discretion for special purposes. These general rules will be a safe guide to the book-lover who is willing to spend some money on his favorites. If he does not violate them, his books will be a delight to the eye as well as food for the mind. But prettily as books are now bound in muslin, if they are carefully used and tastefully arranged, they may be made great helps to the attractive appearance of the living parlor of a refined household.

THE ART OF MOVING.

It is an old and untrue saying that three removals are equal to one fire. This is not in the list of sayings shown to be fallacious by CHARLES LAMB, but it deserves to be. The whole lump is leavened with but a grain of truth, as is the case with most old saws and maxims. The subject is timely, and there are doubtless many timid or inexperienced housekeepers who would profit by a few hints on the art of moving without loss. The pathetic and comic aspects of moving have been written on *ad nauseam*. Suppose we look at the practical side. There is hardly any human enterprise in which completeness of preparation bears more satisfactory fruit. The first thing to do is to ascertain how much trunk and box-room will be required, and to procure whatever articles in that line are needed. Dry-goods boxes can be had cheaply, but none larger than three or four feet square by two feet high should be used. Better two small boxes than one large one, as truckmen are apt to deface walls or injure carpets in moving heavy boxes. Bed and table linen, blankets, quilts, &c., make a good foundation in the bottom of boxes for articles of wearing apparel, which should always be placed on top, where they are less liable to be crushed or wrinkled, and where they will be sooner unpacked. Crockery is best packed in trunks, which can be handled without jarring; a cheap trunk, costing, say, $3, can be bought that will hold the crockery of an ordinary family. By a plentiful use of old newspapers, each article being well wrapped, and wads of paper being forced in between the piles of dishes, the contents of the trunk or box can be packed like a solid mass, so that breakage will be almost impossible. Books are heavy, and should never be packed in large boxes. Grocers have boxes about two feet square, made to contain fruit cans, which are just right for books, and can be had for 10 cents each. A box of this kind filled with books does not weigh over 60 pounds, can be easily handled, and the volumes are not liable to be injured, which often happens in large boxes, the corners of covers being forced into the leaves of other books by the great weight, whenever the box is tipped upon its side. Kitchen utensils can be advantageously packed in barrels. Pictures ought not to be allowed to take their chances with other goods. They are worthy of the honor of boxes specially made for them, or, at least, selected by measure. They should, of course, be packed standing upright. Pictures covered with glass may be protected by the liberal use of paper, but oil paintings must be packed so that nothing can touch the canvass, front or back; indeed, it is wisest to put each one in a box made to fit it. For the thousand and one little articles of household use and adornment places will be found in unoccupied corners of boxes and trunks.

Furniture is largely at the mercy of the truckmen, and the average truckman is not a careful person. Only a strong, steady, faithful, and extremely careful man is fit to move furniture. But if you engage the first truckmen who apply for the job, or to whom you apply, you will probably get a pair of fellows who can't carry a piano up stairs without setting it down half a dozen times, who gouge the plastering or tear the wall-paper with the corners of tables and the legs of sofas, who break the backs off chairs, bruise book-cases and cabinets, and seem to delight in smashing all fragile objects. Moreover, the truckman should be a man fertile in expedients, for large articles of furniture sometimes refuse to go around a bend in a staircase or pass through a narrow hall, and can be persuaded only by the exercise of the shrewd Yankee faculty of "calculation." In such a "fix" as this, the stupid, wooden-headed truckman stands in dull helplessness, while a keen and practiced hand is rarely balked by any peculiarity of furniture or house. Select your truckman with care, therefore. Inquire among those likely to know, and hire only such as are well recommended. All truckmen have an "asking price," and they lower it measurably with little urging, but if you make the bargain in advance don't crowd the man too hard. It is better to pay a good price and exact good work, making the men take plenty of time for it. It is folly to look for cheap truckmen. Only misguided persons seek cheap butter, cheap milk, or cheap eggs.

It is the part of wisdom and economy to personally superintend the men you have employed in everything they do. Caution them about bruising furniture or marring walls, and then stand over them to see that they heed the caution; this is especially necessary when large articles are being carried up a staircase. Watchfulness is cheaper than upholsterers and paperhangers. Boxes filled with household goods have a top and bottom, ordinarily, but this is a point that truckmen are constitutionally incapable of appreciating. No railroad baggage-master ever lets a trunk rest on its bottom when he can possibly stand it on end. Truckmen, however, are your servants for the time being, and a little terse and vigorous language will enlarge their understanding to any desired extent. If you are so fortunate as to get a good man, who serves you well, take his card and remember him next time.

Moving is a detail of housekeeping that does not enlist the higher faculties of the mind, consequently these suggestions may seem trivial; to the unencumbered bachelor who puts his effects on his table and tips the table over into his trunk, when he is about to move, they will seem superfluous. But to the serious man who views with dread the approach of the annual May moving as a season of chaos and inevitable destruction, a consideration of such homely matters may not be unprofitable.

THE CIVIL DAMAGE LAWS.

To hold the seller of liquor responsible to pay damages for any mischief done by a drunken man seems a stringent rule, yet this principle has become established law in at least a dozen of the States. At about the time when Maine, under the influence of Neal Dow, enacted her prohibitory law, then a new measure of temperance legislation, Ohio, under Gov. ADAIR, put forward her "Civil Damage law." It maintained that as the seller of liquor derives the profits he should pay the damages. It allowed the losses directly attributable to the sale of liquor to be charged to the seller. It gave an action of damages against him in favor of persons injured by the intemperance he promoted. Whoso suffered from the drinker might sue the seller. The experiment met with success, and is winning extending favor. The law, with modifications, has been elsewhere copied, and numerous decisions under it, found in the reported proceedings of the courts, show that it is effective.

To take the New-York law as a specimen of these enactments, it reads as follows:

"Every husband, wife, child, parent, guardian, employer, or other person who shall be injured in person or property, or means of support, by any intoxicated person, or in consequence of the intoxication, habitual or otherwise, of any person, shall have a right of action in his or her name against any person or persons who shall, by selling or giving away intoxicating liquors, have caused the intoxication, in whole or in part, of such person or persons."—*Laws of* 1873, *chapter* 646.

The language of the corresponding laws in other States differs, and auxiliary provisions vary; but the substance is about the same. One difference, however, is important. In a majority of the States which have adopted the Civil Damage law, no notice is taken whether the sale was or was not a lawful one. The saloon-keeper may obtain a license, comply with all the requirements of the law, and make only sales which the law permits, and yet be sued if the buyer becomes drunk and does damage. This is the policy adopted in New-York, also in Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin. It is no defense to a suit for civil damages that the tavern-keeper was selling according to law. Not so in Connecticut, Indiana, Maine, New-Hampshire, and Vermont. In these States the seller is only liable for damages where, in selling, he has violated the law. The State imposes strict regulations upon the traffic; if the dealer obeys them he is not chargeable. If he breaks them, as by selling on Sunday, neglecting to take a license, giving liquor to a minor, or the like, then it is that he may be sued for any damage done, as well as prosecuted for the penalty of the law. To give an example of the laws founded on this policy, the Vermont law reads as follows:

"Whenever any person in a state of intoxication shall wilfully commit any injury upon the person or property of any other individual, any person who by himself, his clerk, or servant, shall have *unlawfully* sold or furnished any part of the liquor causing such intoxication, shall be liable to the party injured for all damages occasioned by the injury so done."—*Acts of* 1869, *No.* 4.

The actual administration of these laws is broader in scope and operation than is generally supposed. The law practically embraces a wide range of the pecuniary evils attributable to intemperance. A great variety of injuries have been brought forward for redress under these acts. As the wives of drunken husbands form the most numerous class of immediate pecuniary losers from intemperance, so they are most frequently plaintiffs in these actions. These laws give a wife a prospect of partial redress in many grievances. No law can, no law attempts to, relieve from the sense of disgrace, or assuage or compensate the sorrow, alienation, and wounded feeling with which a conscientious, affectionate, high-minded woman comes to realize that the husband of her early love and choice is steadily and surely descending the hill toward the depths of degradation which lie below the drunkard. But it is something to know that if the husband, being drunk, beats the wife, or treats her with actual personal cruelty, she may hold the man who sold the liquor to a legal responsibility. So she may, if by threats and abusive demeanor he terrifies her into a room and locks her there to suffer, or drives her from the house and fastens her out to roam houseless through the night, or seek shelter where she can. These are physical injuries which the law can estimate and compensate, and which it will bring home to the seller's pocket. Then, if the husband squanders her property in fits of drunkenness, she can compel the seller to respond for the value lost. A drinking husband got possession of a hundred dollars belonging to his wife, went upon a spree with it, drank (with how much assistance from boon companions not stated) more than it would pay for, went home and brought out his wife's horse from the barn, and sold it to pay the balance of his score. The tavern-keeper was adjudged to make good the wife's loss. The same thing has occurred in another case, as to the horse, where there was no money involved in addition.

Then again, in a majority of these States, (the New-York Supreme Court has said differently,) if the wife loses means of support from her husband's earnings by reason of his habits of intoxication, the seller is responsible. As a husband is lawfully under obligation to labor to support his wife, his capacity to work is a part of her means of support, and whatever diminishes his power of earning injures her means of support. Under the Civil Damage laws she is considered to have an interest in his business ability; at least in all cases where she has not independent property, but relies on his exertions for her maintenance. A laboring man, earning when sober a dollar and a half a day, fell into drinking habits and by steady adherence to these instead of to his vocation, succeeded in drinking himself to death within the space of about three years. His wife sued the seller and recovered, chiefly for loss of support, two hundred dollars. Now, a verdict of this sort tends to make a tavern-keeper careful as to his customers. Two hundred dollars is not a large provision for a widow, but it is a considerable offset to profits of retailing spirits. One must sell a good many glasses to clear two hundred dollars. Better refuse drinks to sots than support their widows. And the dealer does not always settle at as low a figure. In an Illinois case, where the husband had become a confirmed drunkard, abandoning an occupation in which he was earning five dollars a day, and had squandered a valuable property, the wife recovered ten thousand dollars for her actual loss, with two thousand more by way of re proof to the seller. If a husband becomes insane or a good-for-nothing invalid through drink, his wife can collect damages for the loss of her maintenance. One drunken man fell from a wagon, and was hurt so badly as to need a doctor, and to keep his wife up at night nursing and watching him, until she was sick herself from over-exertion and want of sleep, and, after all, he never grew well enough to carry on the farm work as he had been used to do. His wife got damages for her time in taking care of him, (two dollars a day,) for her own sickness, for the doctor's bills, and for the wages of the man hired to do the husband's work on the farm. If intoxication causes a married man's death, his wife recovers damages, much as she might if he were run over by a railroad train or killed by careless blasting of rocks. This is seen in a case where several men, drinking together, engaged in a fight, and one was killed. His wife recovered damages from the saloon-keeper. How far this doctrine goes is a vexed question in the courts. Where the victim became so drunk that he must be hauled home in a wagon, and on the way a barrel of salt in the wagon fell on him and killed him; and where he was stumbling across a railroad track, unable to take care of himself, and was run over and killed, the courts adjudged that the seller was not liable. For, said the Judges, the man's death was not produced by selling him liquor, nor by his intoxication, but he was killed by the barrel of salt or the train of cars. The intelligent lay reader, unconversant with the intricacies and uncertainties of legal decisions, will say that he perceives no difference in the principle between these cases and that of the man who was killed in the bar-room fight. The difference is probably in this, that the suits were in different States or courts, and were decided under statutes not alike, or by Judges whose views varied. There is not any good reason in the nature of the three cases why they should be differently adjudged.

Wives are not the only persons who bring these suits. A parent or a child, a husband, an employer, any person, indeed, may make these claims. Fathers may sue. A young man borrowed his father's horse for a drive. On his way he visited a liquor-saloon, became excited with liquor, started again quite unfit to manage the horse, and drove it so violently that it died. Verdict for the father for the value of the horse. The only son of a farmer, being upon a journey, drank at one tavern after another till he became unable to walk. He sustained two falls, in which his head was severely bruised, and from the effect of these he became sick and insane. Verdict for the father for the expenses of medical treatment and for the value of the son's services lost during his sickness. Children may sue. Very recently in one of the New-York City courts a culprit named WALL was brought forward to be sentenced for manslaughter in kicking his wife so that she died. The only element in the case to save him from a conviction for murder was that he was so much intoxicated as not to know what he was doing, hence there was no intent to kill. His counsel asked for the shortest sentence of imprisonment allowed by law, on the ground that there were four little children, who, now their mother was dead, would have no support during their father's imprisonment. But Judge DAVIS disregarded the appeal. He said that the Civil Damage law imposed on the men who sold WALL the whisky, in favor of the children, severe damages, and enabled the children to bring an action for the loss of their father's and mother's earnings and care. And he gave a sentence of fifteen years. A husband may sue. An intoxicated young man took his mother-in-law to ride, but drove so recklessly as to overset the wagon, throw the lady out, and break her arm. Her husband—the father-in-law—brought suit for the doctor's bill, nurse's wages, and loss of his wife's services while her arm was healing, and the court sustained his suit. An entire stranger may sue. A drunken man attacked and beat one whom he met, and injured him so that he was thrown out of work for a considerable time. The injured person sued the owner and landlord of the building where the rowdy bought the liquor, and the court sustained his action.

The New-York Civil Damage law is of special interest to property-owners, (and the same is true of one or two others,) because it exposes the landlord of a building who leases it knowing it to be used for a liquor store, to the same liability as his tenant, for all damage caused by the sales. And on the other hand, an unlawful sale of liquors upon rented premises forfeits the lease and entitles the landlord to resume possession and devote his building to better uses. The utility of these laws lies largely in the caution they enforce among those who sell liquor. The moral to each of these stories indicated is: Choose your customers. Don't sell to drunkards. These laws, steadily enforced, must breed a code of directions between tavern-keepers and their bar-keepers, such as these: "No more liquor to Smith; he beats his wife." "No more to Jones; he got in a fight last week." "Stop Brown at two drinks; he is running down too much." And thus the grossest and most degrading abuses of alcoholic drinks must gradually be restricted and repressed.

THE STATE DEBT OF VIRGINIA.

THE NEW FUNDING ACT AND THE GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION—NEW BONDS FOR OLD ONES—TOTAL AMOUNT OF THE DEBT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, April 13.—In accordance with the act of Assembly, commonly known as the Babcock-Fowler Funding bill, Gov. HOLLIDAY has issued his proclamation inviting the creditors of the State to refund their bonds into new ones, which are to bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent for 18 years, and 4 per cent for 32, and to be non-taxable by State, counties, or cities. No coupon bonds are to be issued. The total debt is about $30,000,000; two-thirds of it is in "consols" bearing 6 per cent. interest and having coupons attached, which coupons are "receivable at and after maturity for all taxes, debts, dues, and demands due the State." As the State makes no provision for paying interest, these coupons come into the Treasury in lieu of money for taxes. They are worth between 83 and 84 cents in the dollar. The greater part of the remaining $10,000,000 of the debt is in what are called "dealer" bonds, the coupons of which are not receivable for taxes. The dealers cannot be funded under the new act until $15,000,000 of consols are deposited for funding thereunder. Non-interest-bearing certificates are to be issued for past-due interest.

In view of the recent decision of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia fortifying the "consol" holders against any attempts to invalidate their self-collecting coupons, it is not believed here that any considerable number of them will acquiesce in the funding pro

THE ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

THE OLD BAND OF AMERICAN PAINTERS.

CHANGE IN ART LIFE IN NEW-YORK—EXILES ABROAD—THE WORST HARDSHIPS OF ARTISTS—PICTURES OF HALL, S. R. GIFFORD, AND LA FARGE—AN AMERICAN COLORIST.

A stroll through the crowded galleries of the Academy of Design impresses one more and more with the lack of men who not only have the technicalities of their profession at their finger-ends, but can move the spectator by some pleasant, thrilling, or terrible story. One of the older band that used 10 years ago to contribute to the Academy, and still holds on, is Mr. George H. Hall. His efforts used to be in the direction of prettiness. He was renowned for his Spanish fruit maidens and his pictures of flowers and fruit. This year his flight is far beyond a mere castle in Spain. In the North Room is an allegorical picture by him called "Winter." The season is typified by a half dozen naked cupids among clouds. One bears a cresset full of burning brands; another has some piece of clothing to suggest the cold. They are painted in crude reds and yellows, not on a very high key, but with few lower contrasts. Correggio did such things, and perhaps Raphael may be suggested. It is a surprising and mournful sight to find a painter who is less than mediocre attempt the allegorical. Better had he stuck to such pictures as No. 562, "An Oven at Pompeii," in the West Room, or No. 458, "In a Rug Bazaar, Cairo," for they have comparatively few points of view from which to be judged, while "Winter," symbolized by naked children among clouds, is about as difficult a subject to treat adequately as any one could think of. Yet here is Sanford R. Gifford, on the other hand, who restricts himself to a few, a very, very few subjects. Venice and New-York, the Adriatic and the Hudson—he swings placidly between those two places for his marine pictures. Observe, in the East Room, No. 369, "The Marshes of the Hudson;" No. 390, "A Venetian Twilight," and, in the South Room, No. 468, "A Sunset, Bay of New-York." He gets much poetry of certain kind into his work. Although some years ago it had already become stereotyped, he remains content with doing fairly well the same things over and over. It is mannerism with him. Now, to some minds the unsuccessful effort of Mr. Hall is more admirable than the stereotyped success of Mr. Gifford. There is an ideal behind Mr. Hall's work, no matter how grievously the result falls short, while Mr. Gifford is comparatively lifeless. This reminds one of the school, or rather collection, of painters to whom Hall, the Beards, the Weirs, Hicks, and Eastman Johnson are in a certain way successors.

Leutze was a man who feared neither space nor paint. No canvas was too big for him, no color too crude. He may be looked upon as the extreme example of the school that flourished in the United States during the war, when everybody was more or less waked up, when artists had bolder ideas and people paid bolder prices. His imagination was powerful and his training vigorous, but his brain was by no means subtle, and his hand anything but that of an artist. Bierstadt and Church stand beside him in landscape. Some historical and many *genre* painters, in a less bold style, took an uncritical public by storm. Page would have been an equal partner in their glory had not his leaning toward invention and technicalities frightened off the majority, and left him only a small minority of admirers. These painters were like Mr. Hall with his allegorical "Winter"—men with more vigor and thought than skill. But since the war, as people became gradually poorer, they have also become more critical. The connection between New-York and Paris has become much closer. Ideas in art have crossed the ocean by mail as well as in the persons of foreigners and art students. The pictures at the Academy exhibitions have grown smaller and smaller, until this year they number over 700. People are no longer ready to pay liberally for a large daub that appeals to their sensibilities—religious, patriotic, or sentimental. They want to feel sure that the workmanship is good, that the canvas has enduring value. This the American artist does not always supply. Why?

The worst hardship of American artists is not the difficulty of supporting life. Many a young painter who has received the best education that Rome, Florence, Munich, or Paris affords, has to "niggle at pot-boilers instead of doing the great work that he feels glowing within him; but that is not the worst. It may often do him good by giving him time to revolve his subject in his mind. It may mature his thought. The worst hardship is the lack of artistic life in New-York, the absence of the intellectual bustle of the ateliers, which, taken in not too great doses, is stimulating and healthful. During the war there was more of this in New-York than now. There was a more liberal spirit among the members of the National Academy. Perhaps there was less competition; certainly there was less public knowledge of what the very best was, and certainly there was no good criticism in the press. But the artists held together more, and, while showing greater audacity in work, admitted a wider latitude in judging each other's paintings. Vedder displayed his singular caprices, and La Farge began to show his strange drawings. Hunt was at work in Boston. George B. Butler and Winslow Homer did good but unequal work. Now a new era has set in. Whistler left Baltimore for London, where he, as well as Boughton, have been appreciated. Butler lives in Ischia, Dana and Ehninger in France. Vedder and Grigwold are at work in Italy. When the change set in these men were unable to stand the want of artistic *ateliers* in the United States, the absence of the indefinable art atmosphere which exists abroad in certain favored towns. And it is this thing which constitutes the greatest hardship to our painters, young or old. This is not the place to suggest a remedy. Clubs, associations, a drawing together again of atliers might do something. Whatever should be done ought to emanate from the academicians, if they wish to hold the lead in American art.

While many good painters have got away from America, apparently to stay, others remain. We have Hunt in Boston, La Farge and Inness in New-York. The first-named is an example of the difficulty that besets an artist who is strong enough to oppose the deadening influences of the United States with an inner fire of genius. When he succeeds in that, and when he is then attacked in the rear by the subtlest enemy—over-appreciation. When he has thoroughly conquered the respect of connoisseurs, he becomes the prey of the indiscriminate critics, who admire because "this is right people" admire. Mr. Hunt is too much admired in Boston for his own good. The pictures of Mr. Inness this year have a disagreeable suggestion of the same thing. It is to be feared that he is being spoiled; if so, a good painter will be lost. There remains Mr. La Farge. He, if not yet spoiled, owes it probably to the peculiarity of his style, which is so different at different times that few know where to find him. Even the critics are afraid to venture on his pictures except with sweeping sneers or indiscriminate, vague praise. Mr. La Farge has this in favor of the hope that he is not on the way to be spoiled, viz., that he is still a groper, a searcher after effects, after embodiments of ideas. His pictures at the Academy this year are three in number, all small, and very easy to pass by without especial notice. The finest, in accordance with that stupidity or that want of courtesy which placed the portraits by Bonnet and Henner out of good range, has been hung high up in the West Room. What may be called the intermediate hangs on the line in the same room, and the third is in a good position in the North Room. The reasons for naming these three pictures in such succession are as follows: The one in the North Room is an outcome of the pre-Raphaelite movement, a little counter-wave in modern art, starting in England and running back to Rome and Florence, a little protest against the ascendency of Raphael and the schools founded and influenced by him in Italy and France. It is a secular subject which Mr. La Farge has given us. Only a hill, two pine trees, with green branches, against an intensely dark blue sky, a white, cloudy horizon, and two women figures, one standing, one sitting on the brown ground. But the spirit of the picture is religious. It springs from an early admiration lavished on the religious pictures painted before Raphael. If the metaphor may be allowed, Mr. La Farge has painted religion into the wonderful blue of the sky and the harsh brown of the hill, with its angular modern women. He calls it—to come down to hard realities—"A Hillside Study."

The next picture by this artist is No. 555 in the West Room, "A Bather." Here is a figure which cannot fail to excite the repulsion of most observers. A woman is walking up from the surf alone. She is as coarse as Millet's peasants, without his good excuse, viz., truth to realities. See her great hands and big feet! They look like a reminiscence of the large-handed saints before Raphael. But look at the want of decision in her face. Mr. La Farge has been hesitating, groping, searching with this face, and has left it, and why should he not? At any rate we have one artist who is a groper, a seeker. But as to the body of the woman, and the way in which the wet drapery clingsing to the flesh is painted, that is most remarkable, most admirable. Certainly there is no other painter in America who could do that with such freedom and style; and who, indeed, is there in Europe?

Finally, look at No. 617 at the other end of the same room. This is an Andromeda. It is claimed that this surpasses the other two; is, in truth, the finest piece of art in the Academy, because there is no hesitation in it, no echo of the pre-Raphaelites, no lack of color, drawing, or ability to tell a story. The myth of Andromeda exposed to the sea monster and delivered by Perseus has been often treated. There is no monster here, and no Perseus. The story is told or rather hinted, but the question is one of art more than of legend. Examine the modeling of the nude back of Andromeda as she turns her face to the cliff, and, with clasped hands, awaits the shock of the waves or whatever other fate may be in store for her. That is for the drawing. Then look at the wonderful play of color in the spray of the breaker where sunlight comes down from above to illuminate the scene. The iridescent sheen hints at the glitter of light on the scales of fish or the wings of beetles. The picture ought to convince those skeptics who maintain—and not without being able to point to examples for their opinion—that Mr. La Farge is not a strong draughtsman. It certainly confirms the belief that as a colorist he is so far unsurpassed, unequaled.

AMUSEMENTS.

THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS.

The sixth and last of Mr. Thomas' symphony concerts, this season, took place at Steinway Hall, last night. The spacious auditorium was filled in every part, and, at the close of the performance, Mr. Thomas was called out and applauded and cheered with a cordiality uncommonly spontaneous and genuine. The programme of the concert was the same interpreted thrice already, and commented upon on the morning following each of the public rehearsals, which, under Mr. Thomas' baton, are quite as satisfactory as final renderings. The orchestral work done yesterday evening was simply perfect, and it would be hard to decide which portion of the band's labors was performed with most felicity—the fanciful overture to "A Midsummer Night's Dream," the long-drawn harmonies of the introduction to "Tristan und Isolde," or the clear-cut, sonorous, and varied strains of the Fifth Symphony. The soloists were, as before, Mrs. Osgood and Mr. Pinner. Mrs. Osgood was in much better form than on Thursday afternoon. She has a soprano voice of passable evenness and sufficient compass; its quality is light but of considerable sweetness, and the singer uses it with intelligence rather than feeling, but with excellent taste. Mrs. Osgood, however, is not equal to the "Tristan und Isolde" music, and, with the exception of Mme. Pappenheim, we cannot name any artist now before the American public who is. We do not affirm that this is much to be regretted. The habitual reader could scarcely quote many unfavorable references to Herr Wagner's music from these columns, but, in the case of the dying utterances of *Isolde*, we are constrained to record, not merely that they are of excessive difficulty, but that, in the language of a French wit, we wish they were so difficult as to be impossible of interpretation. We are, therefore, not inclined to mourn greatly over the fact that Mrs. Osgood was unheard during a part of her last night's task, for, in passages of this particular opera, the voice of a Materna or a Sass could but add one additional discordant tone to the purposeless cacophony of the band. The lady sang with a good deal of charm the exquisitely accompanied if rather fragmentary cavatina ("Flowers of the Valley") from "Euryanthe." Mr. Pinner threw into his execution of Liszt's E flat concerto unwonted fire, and, technically, his playing was far more commendable that at the previous rehearsal. Something of effectiveness was gained, too, by Mr. Thomas' comparative subordination of the orchestra's accompaniment to the possibilities of the instrument, and, as a whole, the performance impressed us as artistic and brilliant. Mr. Pinner was summoned back to the platform again and again at the close of the concerto.

MR. MILLS' CONCERT.

Mr. S. B. Mills, for many years our best resident pianist, and a teacher of great talent and wide and thoroughly good influence, is on the point of going abroad for a twelve month, in search of health and repose. He will depart for Europe in June, but, previous to leaving New-York, he is to profit by a testimonial concert tendered him by his numerous friends and admirers. This affair will take place at Steinway Hall, on the evening of Wednesday week, and enlist the services of all the members of Mr. Thomas' orchestra and the orchestra of the Philharmonic Society, under Mr. Thomas' direction, and those of Messrs. Pinner, Fritsch, Berger and Dulcken, and Mrs. Imogen Brown. Among the notable elements of the programme will be Saint Saëns' concerto for two pianos, which will be played by Messrs. Mills and Pinner, Chopin's F minor concerto, and a variety of solos. It is to be hoped that the concert will be at least as successful in a material as it is sure to be in an artistic sense, and that, in both respects, it will be a forerunner of equally gratifying events in the principal art-centres of Europe, all of which Mr. Mills intends to visit before returning to the United States.

GENERAL MENTION.

"The Exiles" will be given at Booth's Theatre until further notice.

Mr. Heller's delightful representations are still to be enjoyed at Fifth-Avenue Hall.

"A Celebrated Case" will be acted until further notice at the Union-Square Theatre.

"Leah; or, the Jewish Maiden's Wrongs," will be the play at Niblo's Garden this week.

The "Great London Circus" will to-morrow begin the fourth week of its sojourn at Gilmore's Garden.

A concert will be given by Mlle. Aimée and her company at Booth's Theatre, next Sunday evening.

Messrs. Harrigan & Hart will to-morrow appear in "The Dovle Brothers," at the Theatre Comique.

The last week of the run of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre will be entered upon to-morrow.

Mr. Rowe's drama of "The Exiles" will to-morrow enter upon the seventh and last week of its run at the Broadway Theatre.

The arrival of a group of five chimpanzees, and that of an enormous orang-outang are announced at the New-York Aquarium.

"Our Aldermen" will be performed every evening this week at the Park Theatre. Another new comedy is, however, in preparation.

The Oratorio Society of New-York is to sing "Elijah" at Steinway Hall, on Wednesday afternoon week, and on the evening of the next day.

Mr. W. S. Rising, a young tenor, who is about to enter upon a course of studies abroad, will give a concert at Chickering Hall, on Monday evening, May 6.

Mr. Barnum's "new and greatest show on earth" may be visited at the American Institute Building throughout this week, at the expiration of which it is to leave the City.

Nightly repetitions of "Diplomacy" are the sole theme of announcement at Wallack's Theatre. The eagerness to witness the play is so marked that the box-sheet is open four weeks in advance.

Mme. Jule A. de Ryther will give a concert at Chickering Hall on Wednesday evening next, with the co-operation of Mr. Berthelot, Signor Marcato, Mr. Werner, and other well-known performers.

Signor C. Moderati gave an agreeable musical matinée, yesterday, with the co-operation of several of his pupils and friends. Vocal solos were supplied by Messrs. Rising and Ondin, and Misses Townsend, MacCue, Hosmer, Beare, and McCulloch, and Mrs. Vatable, and instrumental numbers were contributed by Mr. Werner and Dr. Lowenberg.

The Vocal Society of New-York will give their last concert, this season, at Chickering Hall, on to-morrow fortnight. "The May Queen" will be interpreted in its entirety, as part of the evening's programme.

Miss Maggie Mitchell will to-morrow enter upon the last week of her engagement at the Standard Theatre. She will appear in "The Pearl of Savoy" to-morrow evening, and benefit by Friday's representation.

Mr. Eli Perkins will discuss "The Perkins Family, or the Philosophy of Fun," at Chickering Hall, on Wednesday evening. The lecture is one which has been delivered with success elsewhere, and is referred to as exceedingly amusing.

A performance of minstrelsy will be given by the amateur performers who supplied similar entertainments at Chickering Hall, last year, at the same place, on Saturday evening week, for the benefit of the Samaritan Home for the Aged.

Signor Ernest Patrizio, the prestidigitateur who recently gave a very successful private representation at the Union League Theatre, will offer a series of performances at the San Francisco Minstrels' Opera-house, commencing on to-morrow fortnight.

Mr. W. A. Lilliendahl, long an attaché of Wood's Museum, becomes the lessee of the Broadway Theatre on and after Monday week. In one season, Mr. Lilliendahl intends reviving the museum department of the house, besides increasing its attractions in a variety of ways.

An Atlanta newspaper records the successful progress in Europe, as a singer, of Mr. Hugh Angier, of Atlanta. Mr. Angier left the United States to study abroad, about three years since. He possessed an excellent tenor voice, and was a young man of unusually fine physique and appearance.

The present week is the last but one of the season at the San Francisco Minstrels' Opera-house. A complete change of programme will be effected there to-morrow. The evening of Wednesday week is set apart for the benefit of Mr. W. A. Hunter, the genial Treasurer of the company, and a list of attractions of special potency is in reserve for the occasion.

Mr. W. W. Tillotson, Treasurer of the Park Theatre, and one of the most amiable and efficient of officials, is to benefit by a special representation at the Park on the afternoon of Thursday, April 25. A programme of unusual liberality and interest is preparing for the occasion, and its attractiveness, added to the personal popularity of the beneficiaire, will no doubt fill the house to overflowing.

The third annual concert of Mr. John Lavine, of Steinway Hall, will take place in that establishment on the evening of Monday, May 29. Among the numerous attractions of the programme now arranging for this event are noticeable the last appearance in the concert-room, this season of Mr. Thomas' Orchestra, several numbers by Mme. Pappenheim, and the début in this City of an amateur pianist of whose talent much has been said—Mr. S. S. Sanford.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Signor Rossi is acting in St. Petersburg.

Mr. Boscovitz is giving successful piano recitals at Steinway Hall, in London.

Miss Ada Cavendish has reappeared in "Clancarty" at the St. James' Theatre, in London.

A Milan new orchestral society has been formed, under the direction of Signor Perelli.

For the Russian opera season next Winter neither a troupe nor an impresario have yet been selected.

Two new theatres have been built at Berlin. One is in the Potsdam quarter, and the other in the Königstadt.

A translation of Sardou's "Andréa," by Mr. Charles Reade, will be the Easter novelty at the London Olympic.

Señor Sarasate made his first appearance in London this season at the Old Philharmonic concert, and played Mendelssohn's violin concerto.

Mme. Bentham-Fernandez, wife of Mr. George Bentham, of "Le Sorcerer" company, made a successful début at the Paris Italian Opera as *Rosina*.

At the nineteenth Gewandhaus concert Beethoven's mass in C and choral symphony formed the programme. The execution is stated to have been very fine.

Duke Ernest, of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, has conferred the cross of the Order of the Ernestine House on Herr Franz Schwab, a composer and critic of Strasbourg.

M. Delvedez, after a long indisposition, had made his reappearance at the latest Conservatoire concert, in Paris, when Beethoven's choral symphony was performed.

According to an English contemporary, Mme. Rose Stella, who, in 1838, created *Leonora* in "La Favorita," was lately married, at Pampeluna, to M. Emmanuel Godoi de Barsano.

A new adjunct to the piano, transforming that instrument into what is called a "melo-piano" by prolonging the tone and producing other new effects, has been exhibited to the London critics.

Mr. Mapleson, it appears, has purchased a 13 years' lease of Her Majesty's Theatre in London from the Earl of Dudley. The names of Mme. Nilsson and M. Faure do not appear in this season's prospectus.

The success of Herr Wilhelmj at the concerts of the Società del Quartetto at Milan was so great that the impresario of the Teatro Regio of Turin got up two special concerts for him in addition to the regular series.

M. Escudier, director of the Paris Italian Opera, has entered into a subvention of $40,000 a year, with the obligation to perform three new three-act operas, and to give three performances of important works by young French composers.

Of Mr. Wills' new play at the Court Theatre in London—"Olivia," a dramatization of *The Vicar of Wakefield*—The London *Daily Telegraph* says: "Of the work done by Mr. Wills on this composition too much praise cannot be spoken. It may not be a play, but at any rate it is a poem graced with touches of infinite beauty, free from shallowness and claptrap, honest, hearty, and sincere."

A complimentary dinner was lately given in London, at Willis' Rooms, by members of the theatrical profession and others, to Mr. F. B. Chatterton, the lessee of Drury-lane Theatre, to mark their sense of his great management of the theatre, the present lease of which is nearing its termination. The chair was occupied by Lord William Lennox, who was supported by Sir George Armitage, Mr. J. B. Chatterton, Mr. Lionel Lindsay, Mr. McGregor, Mr. E. L. Blanchard, Mr. J. Hollingshead, Mrs. Lane, Mrs. A. Mellon, Dr. B. Child, and Messrs. Wilson, Barrett, and C. L. Gruneisen.

THE COMING SEASON AT NEWPORT.

ABOUT FIFTY COTTAGES ALREADY RENTED —THE BEST HOUSES HELD AT OLD PRICES —ARRANGEMENTS FOR OUTDOOR SPORTS.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

NEWPORT, Friday, April 12, 1878.

Present indications point to a favorable season at this well-known Summer resort. If it proves to be as remunerative to the trades people as that of 1877 everybody here will be satisfied, even the ambitions real estate agents and the avaricious hackmen. But it is by no means certain that the season of 1878 will be as successful as its predecessor, as the Paris Exposition will attract a large number of people who usually make Newport their Summer home.

Thus far about 50 cottages have been rented, which is a small number for this season of the year. The real estate agents, however, are confident that the usual number will be taken before the middle of June. Many of the prominent cottagers will occupy their own houses this season, but they would not do so if they saw an opportunity of letting them at reasonable rates. They do not care to place them in the market at a low rate, for it establishes a bad precedent. Cottages which formerly brought $2,000 a season are now offered for $1,200 or $1,500. The highest price paid for a cottage, so far, this year, is $5,000 for the Loring-Andrews villa, which will be occupied by Mr. Theodore A. Havemeyer of New-York. Several of the visitors will enter upon the occupancy of their houses early next month, and even at this early date a few of the cottagers have arrived and are domiciled in their cosy homes. Newport season is long one, and this is accounted for by the fact that the Summer population is mostly made up of cottagers, whose houses here are furnished as elegantly as their city homes. Again, many of the cottage-owners do not own the houses which they occupy during the Winter; they find it a matter of economy to come to Newport as early as possible, giving up their Winter house by or before the 1st of May. Not a day passes now that the real estate agents do not have customers, but they are hard to please, and want to get houses very cheap. They have succeeded so far as cheapness is concerned, but very few of the first-class houses have been rented, the usual prices being demanded for them.

The outdoor amusements this season will be as numerous as ever. There will be lacrosse by the Indian clubs from Canada, and by the clubs made up from the sons of the Summer residents. There will also be polo, coaching, and pigeon-shooting. It is also a settled fact that there will be several steeplechases in September, and there may be a parade of the members of the New-York Coaching Club who spend the Summers here.

Most of the new villas are rapidly approaching completion, but the elegant new residences of Mr. P. Lorillard, of New-York, and Commodore Baldwin, United States Navy, will not be ready before the 25th of June.

THE NEW DOWN-TOWN CLUB.

READY TO BE OPENED NEXT WEEK.

COMPLETE DESCRIPTION OF THE CLUB-HOUSE —BACHELOR CONVENIENCES OF THE MOST ELABORATE KIND—ELEGANT FURNITURE AND BEAUTIFUL FRESCOING—PREPARATIONS FOR EATING AND DRINKING ON THE MOST TEMPTING SCALE—HISTORY OF THE ENTERPRISE AND A LIST OF THE OFFICERS.

For many years past the idea of a down-town club-room for the use of merchants and business men has been canvassed in this City, and has generally been conceded to be a good thing. The matter first took definite shape as far back as 1860, when its projectors went so far as to obtain from the Legislature a charter and an act of incorporation. For some reason, however, nothing further was accomplished at the time. About a year and a half ago another effort was made, and several meetings were held with a view to organizing, but those having charge lacked the requisite tact or energy, for nothing came of it. About six months ago the idea was taken up by a new set of gentlemen, who, having first obtained possession of all the rights conferred by the original charter, went quietly to work. A 10-years lease of the old Merchants Exchange, Nos. 50 and 52 Pine-street, was secured, and the labor of remodeling it was begun. It is now almost ready for occupancy, and the formal opening has been set down for the 25th inst. The building has been so completely transformed that none of its old habitués would know it. It was completely gutted to start with, and only its four walls were left standing. The old mansard roof was razeed, and a new flat roof was put on. From this a magnificent view is afforded of the bay and of many miles back in Long Island and New-Jersey. There is here an immense water-tank, and a series of waste steam-pipes designed to carry off all the effluvia from the rooms below. In the centre is a huge skylight covering the largest air-shaft in New-York City. It goes down four stories, and terminates above the main dining-room on the second floor described further on. Should an elevator be needed at any future time there is ample room without interfering with the lighting or ventilating of the floors penetrated by the shaft. The kitchen is on the west side of the rear of the top floor. It is an ample apartment, with a brick and cement floor, and provided with a large range and griddle occupying an entire side of the apartment. There are also there a large steam-table provided with all sorts of compartments for the preparation of edibles; several copper boilers for cooking vegetables by steam; a tank of the capacity of 300 gallons; speaking tubes from all parts of the house, and a copper pneumatic tube through which written orders for meals or dishes can be sent directly to the cook, and by him filed away after having been filled. On the east of the kitchen is the scullery, also an ample apartment, and fully provided with all the modern requisites. In front of the kitchen is an ice-house for meats, &c., to be used during the day, and a dumb-waiter connecting with the dining-room. These, with a steam drying-room, occupy the centre of the floor left vacant by the shaft. Facing on the street are two store-rooms and a laundry and ironing-room. The front portion of the floor below is occupied by five rooms, which will be neatly upholstered and furnished as bedrooms for the use of out-of-town members or others who may wish to pass a night in the club-house. In the rear of these is a bath-room and water-closet, also for the use of members. On the western portion of the rear of this floor is the pastry cook's room. He has his own own stove and appurtenances removed from all other sorts of cooking. East of this room are five servants' rooms, with bath-room and water-closet in front. There are also extra dumb-waiters descending from this floor.

So far, everything is plain and without ext-ntattempt at ornamentation. The hall-ways below and above are covered with a pretty paper, the ceilings are frescoed in red, blue, and gold, and the balustrades and woodwork are of massive polished oak. On the third floor, in front and rear, are sets of three large rooms en suite. These have lofty ceilings, and are so arranged that the partitions can be removed at any time, and the three rooms thrown into one. Each set will be carpeted and furnished the same. They can be used as dining-rooms for private parties, or as meeting-rooms for trade or other associations, of which one or more members of the club may be members. There are many such associations which hold annual or quarterly meetings, followed by a collation. These rooms will admirably serve such a purpose. It is only necessary that one member should be a member of the club. Under the rules he may invite as many others as he pleases, being held responsible for their behavior, and for all bills incurred. The walls of the rooms are covered with a dark, olive-colored paper with large figures. The mantels are painted a deep red, picked out in black. The partitions are lead-colored. The ceilings are also rately frescoed in blue, red, and gold, with a broad edging of two shades of brown. In each room is a mantel of oak, with panels of polished bird's-eye maple, and a broad mirror set in at the top. The other fittings will be in keeping. On the same floor are a serving-room, wash-basins, water-closets, and two additional rooms, where members may refresh themselves at any time.

The entire eastern side of the second floor is occupied by the main dining-hall, which is 80 by 40 feet in extent. The ceiling is highly frescoed with red and blue figures. The walls between the ceiling and the wainscoting are covered with paper of a stone-gray color with small square figures. This is edged at the top and bottom by broad crimson bands of velvet paper. The wainscoting is of oak, of a dark-olive color, with large waving figures. The front of this floor has been taken out and neat iron pillars inserted, the interstices being filled with plate glass. This, and the skylight in the centre, make the room unusually bright and cheerful. The ceiling is supported by numerous small iron pillars, painted a deep red with black ornamentation. There are two mantles similar to those before described, red, and on the rear wall is a handsome wine-vane. The pneumatic tube connected with the kitchen has here an opening, where orders may be inserted. A member wishing to dine writes out his order on a prepared slip of paper and hands it to the waiter, who puts it in the tube and it is whisked off to the cook without delay. There is no shouting or loud talk to disturb anybody. Tubes from here also connect with the office. On the west in the rear is a serving-room, with coffee and tea urns and steam-heating apparatus for warming dishes. There are also glass closets and a wine-room, where an official will be stationed to serve out liquors as they may be ordered. Anything in the way of liquid refreshments may be had in the club house, but it is a stringent rule that nothing will be sold to drink over the bar.

The main floor is level with the sidewalk. The entrance is at the west side. It is the intention to ornament the front with two handsome lamps, and an iron railing of unique design will replace the one now inclosing the area leading to the basement. The vestibule is composed of colored tiles and Tennessee marble. On the left is the cloak-room, where a porter will be stationed to receive members and keep out intruders. On the right is the reading, smoking, and sitting room, which will be the gem of the building. The ceiling and walls are magnificently frescoed, designs of an olive-color, picked out with gold. The mantel has a band of ornamental tiling along the front. The furniture will be of the most costly and luxurious description. Here will be kept all the leading newspapers and commercial publications of the day, books of reference, and everything else needed to while away the time or to promptly transact any business that may arise. Behind, and facing the hall, is the clerk's desk, provided with telegraph and messenger instruments, and gold and stock indicators, and every other necessity. Behind this are numerous lavatories. In the extreme rear is a large room known as the grill-room, for serving hasty lunches. In the centre is a circular counter for cold meats, salads, and the like. In the northwest corner is the oyster and chop counter. Behind this, and built out from the walls, is a special broiler, with a ventilator on top to carry off the smell of cooking. A member may select his own steak or chop and have it broiled before his eyes. Connected with this room is another wine-room, which will be conducted on the same plan as the one above. The frescoing is in closely-woven blue figures on a white ground. The furnishings are of oak, with paneling of polished bird's-eye maple and tops of rosewood. In the basement are water-closets, wine and ale cellars, ice-houses, and a steam pump to supply the tank on the top of the building.

The club has now a membership of 300. The limit fixed by the constitution is 500. At the last meeting, held on the 3d inst., 13 new members were received, and there are already 20 more applications to be acted on at the next meeting. Merchants, bankers, lawyers, and business and professional men generally are eligible, but great care will be taken to maintain the institution at a high standard as regards character and standing of those wishing to join. The initiation fee is $100, and the annual dues $50. The present officers are: Benjamin G. Arnold, President; Samuel D. Babcock, Vice-President; Charles M. Fry, Treasurer, and R. D. Perry, Secretary. When country merchants come to the City to purchase goods it has always been the custom to dine and wine them liberally, and at the prices charged by first-class restaurants this has hitherto been a serious tax upon New-Yorkers. A merchant who is a member of the club may now take his customers there and play the host to them at rates very little above the wholesale cost of the articles consumed. Business men generally are elated over the prospect of procuring a good meal and good liquors at reasonable prices.

IMMIGRATION INTO WEST MINNESOTA.

The St. Paul (Minn.) *Pioneer-Press* of the 11th inst. says: "The present immigration to Western Minnesota is unparalleled in the history of the State. The officers of the land departments of the St. Paul and Sioux City, the Northern Pacific, and the St. Paul and Pacific are crowded every day with applicants for railroad lands. All the railroads have been obliged to add largely to their rolling stock, and especially their passenger cars, and to increase their train service to accommodate the great rush of land-hunters and immigrants to the western districts. The entire Bonanza some weeks ago, just after the magnificent harvest of 1877 had been gathered. For the seven months the amount of land disposed of by the United States Land Office and railroad companies in Minnesota and Northern Dakota is about 2,550,000 acres. The western counties of the State are to be congratulated not only on the immense influx of immigrants which is rapidly settling up their wide prairies, but on their superior character. A very large proportion of them are well-to do farmers from the old settlements in this State, Northern Iowa, or Wisconsin, who have sold out their old farms at high prices to buy large areas of cheaper and more fertile lands in the western districts, or other men of means who are going into farming as a business investment. Nearly all of them are of a class greatly superior to the average immigration of several years, and they carry with them to a great extent the means of rapidly improving their new farms. The great increase of railroad business consequent on this large influx of immigrants has already been noted. But its effects on general commercial and all other business are no less marked. There are indications on all sides of a rapid revival of business prosperity."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire, at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, on Custom-house-street, Providence, R. I., partially destroyed the building owned by Jesse P. Eddy, and occupied by Eddy & Rose, wholesale liquor-dealers. The loss on the building is estimated at $25,000; insured for $33,462 in the Revere, of Boston; Connecticut, of Hartford; the German-American and Home, of New-York; St. Paul, of Bangor; the Westchester and Lycoming, of Pennsylvania. Loss of stock, $1,000.

H. McKeown's store at Kemptville, Canada, was burned yesterday. Loss on stock, $15,000; insurance, $10,000, in the North British, British-American, and Western Companies.

QUESTIONABLE HOSPITAL PRACTICE.

James Hope, a teamster, who had been an inmate of the Chambers-Street Hospital for some time, suffering from double pneumonia, was transferred yesterday from that institution to Bellevue Hospital. When the ambulance reached Bellevue, the patient was dead. The remains were retained at the Morgue, and an inquest will be held. It is claimed by the officials at Bellevue Hospital that the patient, though in a dying condition, was transferred from the Chambers-Street Hospital with the view of keeping the rate of mortality at that institution at a low figure, and that the removal and exposure accelerated his death. The matter will be fully investigated.

THE KING OF FLOOR CLOTHS.

The new and artistic designs brought out this season in the patent Linoleum floor cloth will, no doubt, give this popular article an increased sale. It is the only floor covering made combining in the highest degree the qualities essential to comfort, elegance, and economy. On account of inferior imitations, see that "Walton's Patent Linoleum" is on the back of every yard. All carpet-dealers keep it.—*Exchange.*

"JEWELS OF THE CAVE AND SEA."

A coating of diamond on a pure crystal base. These are Parisian Diamonds. For sale only at Humphrey's, jeweler, No. 819 Broadway, corner of Twelfth-street, New-York. Send for the "*Oreiet of Gems.*" Mailed free.—*Exchange.*

When house-cleaning put Carpet Lining under your old as well as the new carpets. Use (Cotton and Paper) only that manufactured by the Asbestos Carpet Lining Company, New-York and Boston. For sale by all carpet dealers.—*Sun.*

Sound Travel to Boston.

The new Providence route to Boston will be reopened on Monday, April 29, instant, on and after which date the magnificent steamers *Massachusetts* and *Rhode Island* will leave from foot of Warren-st., North River, New-York, at 5 P. M. This line carried over 85,000 passengers in five months last season.—*Exchange.*—*Advertisement.*

Youth and Beauty.

After using LAIRD'S "BLOOM OF YOUTH" you will look ten years younger. It imparts beauty and freshness to the complexion. Sold by druggists.—*Advertisement.*

Paris Exposition.

Parties going abroad who contemplate having their carriages "done up" in their absence, will be interested in learning that RIDLEY, IRVING & TUCKER, Carriage Builders, Broadway, corner 37th-st., make the repairing of fine carriages a specialty. Carriages placed with them for handling and repairs will be put in order during the Summer and stored free until Fall. While in their possession same will be covered against loss by their own policies of insurance, without expense to the owners, thus saving them risk or annoyance. Careful estimates made.—*Advertisement.*

A RARE CHANCE—The WEBER PIANOS, used only for a few weeks during the stay of the Italian Opera Company in New-York, by Miss Kellogg, Marie Rôze, Cary, Montague, Frapolli, Tom Karl, Verdi, Conly, &c., and specially selected by them for their sympathetic tone and touch, will be sold at a very great bargain. The is a chance seldom met with. Fully warranted for five years. Please call at WEBER WAREROOMS, 5th-ave. and 16th-st.—*Advertisement.*

A.—AMIDON, No. 220 5th-av., announces the newest styles in gentlemen's hats for Easter; also, artistically designed walking and riding hats for ladies. Silk hats reduced to $7 March 1, 1878.—*Advertisement.*

THINK OF IT! 80 choice NORFOLK OYSTERS for 20 cents, at any of MAILEY'S Depots, fresh every day.—*Advertisement.*

Isaac Smith's Superior Umbrellas.

GINGHAM, any size	$1 00
GUANACO, patented	2 00
SILK, paragon frame	3 50

FINE SILK UMBRELLAS in great variety.
UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS to order and repaired.
Retail.....{ 1,293 BROADWAY, corner 29th-st. / 104 BROADWAY, near Wall.
Wholesale—463 BROADWAY, near Canal.
Established 1802.

Another Great Story,

THE EXILES.
Out to-morrow in No. 548 of the
FIRESIDE COMPANION.
For sale by all news-dealers.

Rupture Cured.—Forty years' experience. Dr. MARSH'S treatment the only safe and effectual cure. SILK ELASTIC STOCKINGS, ABDOMINAL BELTS, &c. Only office No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Have your carpets cleaned by the NEW-YORK PATENT STEAM CARPET BEATING AND RENOVATING COMPANY. Our machine does not wear or strain them. Office, No. 109 4th-av., near 12th-st. Send for circular.

Rupture—Comfort and Safety Trusses.—The wearer adjusts the pressure anywhere from 4 pounds to 4 tons without discomfort. Every body can call and examine. ADJUSTABLE PRESSURE TRUSS CO., No. 735 Broadway.

Telephones put up for all purposes by the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, the only perfect municipal office system. HOLMES BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH COMPANY, No. 518 Broadway.

Decura Sandalwood is fast superseding all other medicines. All Druggists; circulars mailed. DUNDAS DICK & CO., New-York.

For Gentlemen's Hats of superior quality go direct to the manufacturer. ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau-st.

To Sweeten the Breath and Preserve the Teeth, Use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice, 25c.

MARRIED.

PERRY—LOCKWOOD.—Thursday, April 11, 1878, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Charles E. Robinson, D. D., NELSON R. PERRY, of Norfolk, Va., to ANNIE, daughter of Thomas W. Lockwood, of Troy.

DIED.

FLAACKE.—On the 11th inst., SARAH H., wife of John F. Flaacke, and daughter of the late Isaac P. Lockman, at No. 1,113 East Grand-st., Elizabeth, N. J.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at St. John's Church, Elizabeth, Monday, 15th inst., at 1 P. M. Carriages will meet the 11:30 and 11:45 A. M. trains of the New-Jersey Central Railway from New-York. Interment in Green-Wood.

FRANKS.—Friday morning, April 12, NELLIE, eldest daughter of the late Edward and Cornelia M. Franks.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 152 East 45th-st., on Monday, April 15, at 3 P. M.

HITCHCOCK.—On Friday, April 12, Col. JAMES ROOSEVELT HITCHCOCK, aged 37 years.

Funeral services at the Reform

APRIL 1878

DRY GOODS.

A. RIDLEY & SONS

Grand and Allen sts., New-York.

DRESS SILK DEPARTMENT.

LARGE PURCHASES
FROM LATE EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALES.

BLACK DRESS SILKS at 50c., 65c., 75c.
ESPECIALLY EXAMINE at 85c., 95c., and $1 per yard.
24-INCH WIDE, at $1 10, $1 15, and $1 20—EXTRAORDINARY VALUE.

QUOTING PRICES
DOES NOT CONVEY THE IDEA OF QUALITY.
CALL, SEE, AND EXAMINE.
ALL THE WAY UP TO $3 PER YARD.

COLORS FOR DRESSES, 65c., 75c., 85c., $1 10, $1 15, $1 33 up.

STRIPES, PLAIDS, CHECKS,
FINE ASSORTMENT AT 45c., 55c., 65c., 69c., 75c., 79c., 85c., per yard.
ALL NEW PURCHASES—CHEAPEST OFFERED THESE 20 YEARS.

Lining Silks and Satins, 39c., 55c., 75c., $1.

DRESS GOODS.

BLACK ALL-WOOL CASHMERE, DOUBLE FOLD, 44c.
EXTRA QUALITY, 46-inch wide, 75c.
EXTRA FINE QUALITY, 44-inch wide, 97c.
FULL LINES OF COLORS IN DRESS GOODS.

LADIES' SUITS AND CLOAKS.
Stripe Summer Silk Suits, $15.

Black Silk Suits, 3 Pieces, or Polonaise Suit, } $19 50, Great Bargain.
English Serge Suits, trimmed with Silk and Jute Fringe, } $7 50, VERY CHEAP.

FULL ASSORTMENT OF
SACQUES AND DOLMANS.
Children's Worsted Suits and Sacques; ALSO, MARSEILLES for all ages.
ALTERATIONS AND EXTENSION OF PREMISES NOW COMPLETED.
EDW. RIDLEY & SONS,
NOS. 309, 311, 311 1-2 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 56, 58, 60, 64, 66, 68, and 70 ALLEN-ST.

E. RIDLEY & SONS

Grand and Allen sts., New-York.

BOYS' SPRING CLOTHING
LARGEST SELECTION—LOWEST PRICES.
CHILDREN'S SUITS, (2 pieces,) $1 50.
BOYS' KILT AND JOSEY SUITS, $2 25, $3 50, to $10.
BOYS' BLOUSE SUITS, (3 to 10 years,) $2 25, $3, $5, to $9.
BOYS' SACK AND DERBY SUITS, (5 to 11 years,) $3 50, $4 50, to $12.
BOYS' SCHOOL AND DRESS SUITS, EVERY VARIETY.
BOYS' ALFONSO SACK SUIT, (9 to 15 years,) $6 50, $8, $9 75, to $14.
YOUTHS' SUITS, (15 to 20 years,) $8 50, $9 25, to $16.

SPRING OVERCOATS.
Boys' Waists in large variety.
EDW. RIDLEY & SONS,
NOS. 309, 311, 311 1-2 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 ALLEN-ST.

FINE MILLINERY GOODS.

MILLINERY GOODS FOR THE MILLIONS.

FINE STRAW GOODS.

STRAW GOODS FOR THE MILLIONS.

E. RIDLEY & SONS,

Grand and Allen sts., New-York.

THIS WEEK, EVERY DAY
NEW DESIGNS
IN
TRIMMED BONNETS
AND
ROUND HATS,
BOTH FOREIGN AND OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.
NO ASSORTMENT
TO COMPARE WITH IT ANYWHERE EITHER IN ELEGANCE,
QUALITY,
OR EXTENT.

MOURNING BONNETS.
LARGE ASSORTMENT.
ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT AND SPECIAL ATTENTION.

STRAW GOODS

CHOICE NOVELTIES FOR EARLY SPRING WEAR.
FINEST FRENCH CHIP PROMENADE HATS.

NEW STYLES IN FINE LEGHORN HATS.
EXTRA FINISH IN ENGLISH MILANS, FULL DRESS STYLE.
IMITATION CHIPS, LATEST TINTS AND COLORS, EVERY NEW SHAPE.
ALSO EVERY OTHER.
EVERY SHAPE IN ALL DESIRABLE BRAIDS,
OF THE LARGEST COLLECTION TO SELECT FROM IN THIS CITY, BEYOND DOUBT.

PRICES FOR QUALITY,
(AS FOR NEARLY 20 YEARS PAST,) LOWEST IN THE TRADE.

MISSES', CHILDREN'S, INFANTS', YOUTHS', AND BOYS'.

HATS AND CAPS,
IN FELT AND STRAW, SHADE, SCHOOL, AND SAILOR HATS.
PRICES RANGING FROM 15c., 20c., 25c., 50c., TO FINEST GRADE.

LADIES' WALKING HATS, TRIMMED, FROM $1 50 TO $75.
ENGLISH WALKING HATS, FROM 39c. UP.

RIBBONS.

IMPORTED FRINGE RIBBONS.
SATIN AND GROS GRAIN RIBBONS, IN ALL WIDTHS AND SHADES.
TWO TONED SATIN RIBBONS.
GROS GRAIN RIBBONS, ALL SILK, 2c., 3c., 4c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 15c., PER YARD.
LARGE STOCK. RECENT PURCHASE. CLEARING OUT.

SILK PARASOLS
AND
SUN UMBRELLAS.

LATEST STYLES IN HANDLES.
CHILDREN'S PARASOLS, 31c. UP.
LADIES' PARASOLS, 55c., 65c., 75c., 85c., $1. UP.
TWILLED SUN SHADES, 55c., 75c., 85c., 95c., $1. up.
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FINER GRADES.
ALTERATIONS AND EXTENSION OF PREMISES COMPLETED.

EDW. RIDLEY & SONS,
NOS. 309, 311, 311 1-2 GRAND-ST.
NOS. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN-ST.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, to be sold at auction on TUESDAY, April 16, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the private residence No. 210 West 34th-st., near 7th-av., consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany parlor suits, black walnut and oak extension tables, fine dining-room silverware, black walnut and mahogany bookcases, black walnut and mahogany bedsteads and bureaus, rosewood mirror back stagerres, velvet and brussels carpets, rugs and brocatelle curtains, hair mattresses, feather and down beds, &c.; also an assortment of kitchen furniture. Catalogues at office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

GRATES AND FENDERS.
We would call special attention to our large variety of open Fire Places, with tiled Fronts, Andirons, and Fenders of antique and modern designs. Also Black-a-Grate for wood. Also the largest assortment of Grates and Fenders in the market, with our patent Sliding and Tipping Grate.
Wholesale and retail.
S. A. SCHOVER & CO., No. 239 Canal-st., N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT EXCITEMENT
AND
Tremendous Rush
AT THE
GREAT SALE
OF
SILKS
BY
Doyle & Adolphi,

Nos. 267 and 269 Grand-st.

The Sale will be Continued with the following additional
BARGAINS:

GROS GRAIN SILK,
PLAIN COLORED.
TWENTY-FOUR INCHES WIDE AND VERY HEAVY,
$1 25 Per Yard,
ACTUAL VALUE, $2 50.

Plain Colored Taffetas,
65c. Per Yard,
WORTH 90c.

Plain Gros Grain Silks,
70c. Per Yard,
WORTH $1.

SATIN-FINISHED BLACK SILKS,
$1 45 Per Yard,
WORTH $1 85.

The above-named Silks are Positively the Greatest Bargains Ever Offered.

Novelties in Dress Goods,
The Latest Styles, 15c., 25c., 35c., 50c., and 60c. per yard, and upward.

SPECIAL SALE
OF
LADIES' UNDERWEAR,
CORSETS, HOSIERY,
KID GLOVES, AND PARASOLS.

We Respectfully Solicit a Call.

DOYLE & ADOLPHI,
Nos. 267 and 269 Grand-st.,
CORNER FORSYTH-ST., NEW-YORK.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW YORK AND GLASGOW.
Anchoria...April 13, 2 P. M. | Bolivia...April 27, 2 P. M.
California...April 20, 8 A. M. | Ethiopia...May 4, 6 A. M.
NEW YORK LONDONDERRY.
Alsatia...April 24, noon. | Elysia...May 1, 3 P. M.
Cabins, $65 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $18.
Company's piers, Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

NATIONAL LINE.—PIERS 44 AND 39 N. R.
FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks):
Holland...Th., April 18, 3 P. M. | Canada...Wed., May 1, 3 P. M.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Helvetia...April 13, 1 P. M. | Egypt...April 20, 7:30 A. M.
Cabin, $50 to $70, currency. Steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
LESSING...Thur., April 18 | SUEVIA...Thur., May 2
WIELAND...Thur., April 25 | POMMERANIA...Thy., May 9
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BROS.,
General Agents. General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, April 13, 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK...Saturday, April 20, 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, April 25, noon.
From Pier No. 45 North River.
CABIN, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms amidships.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 46, N. R.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, April 23, at 10 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, April 30, 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, May 7, 8 A. M.
Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $90, according to state-room; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP
COMPANY'S LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA WASHINGTON TERRITORY, AND OREGON.
Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship COLON.....Saturday, April 20
Connecting for Central and South America.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKIN.....Wednesday, May 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand:
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Monday, April 15
For freight and passage apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

SAVANNAH,
FLORIDA.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. DASOTT, WEDNESDAY, April 17, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
62 South-st.
CITY OF MACON, Capt. PETERSON, SATURDAY, April 20, Pier 45 North River, 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent,
409 Broadway.

C. D. OWENS, Agent, 6 & 8 N. R., No. 316 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE
FOR WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA
Regular bi-monthly sailings from Pier No. 51 North River, as follows:
For Hayti, Colombia, Isthmus of Panama, and South Pacific Ports, (via Aspinwall):
ALPS.....April 13
ATLAS.....April 20
For Kingston (Jam.) and Hayti:
ATLAS.....April 25
ETNA.....May 16
First-class British-built iron steamers. Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents,
No. 56 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave from Pier No. 3 North River.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DRAKE, Thurs., April 16, 3 P. M.
City of Washington, Timmerman.....April 25
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, VAN SICE.....April 24, 3 P. M.

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.
Via Havana. Progreso, Campeachy, Frontera.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DRAKE, Tuesday, April 16.
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS, Tuesday, April 30.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans April 24 and May 15, for Vera Cruz via Matamoros, Tuxpan, and Tampico, making close connection with steamers for New-York.
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
Sailing THURSDAYS from Pier 17 K. R. at 3 P. M.
NIAGARA, (new,) 2,265 tons, Curtis, Thursday, April 18
SARATOGA, (new,) 2,285 tons, Sandberg, Th., April 25
REDUCED RATES of passage for
VERA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS
By through tickets via English and French R. & Lines from Havana. JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

FOR VERA CRUZ, $70.
For first-class passage by S. S. NIAGARA sailing THURSDAY, 18TH INST. for HAVANA, connecting with S. S. ERNO for Vera Cruz.
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers abroad by J. S. MORSE, Passport Agent, No. 61 Broadway.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

LE BOUTILLIER BROS.

GREAT CLEARING SALE OF
SURPLUS STOCK,
ON ACCOUNT OF
EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS

ATTENTION IS ASKED TO THE FOLLOWING
IMMENSE BARGAINS.

DRESS GOODS

183 pieces FANCY SUITINGS, CHECKS, and BOURRETTES, at 6½ cents: usually SOLD at 10 cents.
15 cases SPRING NOVELTIES, at 12½ cents and 15 cents; REDUCED from 18 cents and 25 cents per yard.
75 pieces ALL-WOOL STRIPED BUNTINGS, at 25 cents per yard: worth 37½ cents. THE BEST and MOST DURABLE THIN MATERIAL IN THE MARKET.
62 pieces DOUBLE-WIDTH ALL-WOOL PARIS BEIGES, at 50 cents. VERY CHEAP!
70 pieces FRENCH CASHMERE BEIGES and BOURRETTES, 46 inches wide, at 75 cents per yard. NEW SPRING COLORS, ALL WOOL, and WELL WORTH $1 per yard.
84 pieces SILK-FINISH GRENADINES, at 31 cents per yard; JUST REDUCED from 37½ cents.

CAMBRICS,
Yard Wide, at 7 1-2 cents.
ALL NEW PATTERNS, MEDIUM COLORS, DRESS STYLES, NEVER BEFORE SOLD at LESS THAN 10 cents per yard.

BLACK CASHMERES.
150 pieces ALL-WOOL BLACK CASHMERES, OUR OWN IMPORTATION, at 75 cents and $1 per yard. THESE ARE RELIABLE GOODS and ARE OFFERED FULLY 20 per cent. BELOW THE USUAL PRICES.

BLACK SILKS
At $1 50 per yard.
A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF FINE CACHEMIRE FINISH, AND WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTORY WEAR, THE SAME AS RECENTLY SOLD AT $2 25.

Plain Colored Dress Silks.
150 pieces at $1; WELL WORTH $1 35.
128 pieces at $1 25; GOOD VALUE FOR $1 75.

FANCY SILKS.
AN EXTRA QUALITY at 75 cents per yard; SAME AS USUALLY SOLD at $1 and $1 10.

Linens and White Goods.
3 cases CORDED PIQUES; REDUCED to 5 cents per yard.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN TOWELS.
50 dozen GLASS TOWELS, ALL LINEN, at 18 cents; WORTH 25 cents.
100 dozen BLEACHED RUCK TOWELS, at 18 cents; WORTH 22 cents.
50 dozen TURKISH BATH TOWELS, at 15 cents; FORMERLY 25 cents.
A GREAT BARGAIN IN TABLE DAMASK.
DOUBLE DAMASK, 8-4 yard wide, at $1 per yard; COST $1 50 per yard TO IMPORT, and has NEVER BEEN OFFERED IN THIS CITY AT SO LOW A PRICE.

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR
AT THE LOWEST PRICES EVER KNOWN.
LADIES' BROWN COTTON HOSE, (full regular,) at ONLY 15 cents a pair. EXAMINE THEM!

Ladies' Balbriggan Hose,
SILK EMBROIDERED.
350 dozen, 25 cents to 60 cents per pair.
THE ACTUAL MARKET VALUE OF THESE GOODS IS FROM 40 cents to $1 per pair.
GENTS' BROWN COTTON SOCKS, (full regular made,) at 10 cents per pair. WORTH 25 cents, and WARRANTED TO WEAR WELL.
CHILDREN'S HOSE at 37½ cents per pair; WELL WORTH 62½ cents. Will be found on the centre tables.
A FULL LINE of LADIES', MISSES', and GENTS' MERINO and GAUZE VESTS and DRAWERS, GREATLY BELOW USUAL PRICES.
FRENCH HAND-MADE UNDERWEAR,
AT EXTRAORDINARY LOW RATES.
A SPECIAL LINE of CHEMISES at $1 15, $1 25, and $1 85, and upward, and OUR NEW SHAPE, BUTTONED ON THE SHOULDER.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS IN
DOMESTIC UNDERGARMENTS.
A SPECIAL BARGAIN in FINE NIGHT-DRESSES some SLIGHTLY SOILED, from 75 cents upward.
IN OUR CORSET DEPARTMENT
Will be found FINE FRENCH WOVEN CORSETS at 85 cents each; WOULD BE VERY CHEAP at $1.

These extreme low prices are made to reduce stock, previous to the contraction of our sales-room during the alterations for the extension of our store through to No. 847 Broadway, about May 1.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
NO. 48 EAST 14TH-ST., N. Y.

HEARN
775 & 775 BROADWAY, ABOVE NINTH ST.

SUMMER COSTUMES.

WE SHALL MAKE DURING THIS WEEK
A SPECIAL EXHIBITION OF ELEGANT
NOVELTIES IN ORGANDY, SWISS, LINEN,
OXFORD, AND PERCALE DRESSES, AND
RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT A VISIT OF INSPECTION.
WE SHALL ALSO EXHIBIT MANY ENTIRELY NEW STYLES IN SILK AND
CAMEL'S HAIR OVERGARMENTS RECEIVED SINCE OUR OPENING.

JAMES A. HEARN & SON.

FURNITURE.
Squire's Patent Automatic Sofa Bed.



AS A BED. AS A SOFA.

One piece of furniture making an elegant Sofa; a perfect Bedstead; a Spring Bed and Hair Mattress, combined. Ornamental in either form. Useful Day and Night. Well Ventilated. Please call and examine.
Address H. W. BOOTES,
NO. 661 BROADWAY, New-York.

STORAGE.
MORRELL'S FIRST-CLASS STORAGE warehouses, built expressly for the purpose, with separate compartments, affording every facility to persons leaving the City or otherwise for the storage of their furniture, trunks, cases, pianos, works of art, &c. Also safe deposit vaults for articles of extra value, with private locks to all sizes, by month or year. Moving, packing, and shipping promptly and reliably attended to. 4th-av. and 32d-st.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE.—PIANOS, MIRRORS, baggage, &c., in separate rooms, at lowest rates; every accommodation; elevator, watchman; insurance low; furniture moved, boxed, and shipped cheaper than elsewhere. WILLIAM H. MICHAELS,
Nos. 38, 40, and 42 Commerce-st., near Bleecker.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.
HARNESS.—GREAT REDUCTION IN FIRST-class harness; parties wanting first-class Coach, T-cart, Tandem, or any first-class harness, will find it to their advantage, before purchasing elsewhere, to call at COLEMAN'S No. 1,462 Broadway, St. Cloud Hotel.
FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT SILVER-MOUNTED coach harness for private use; also, a French coach harness, brass mounted, and in good order; will be sold at a sacrifice. No. 100 West 31st-st.
HOTEL STABLE TO LET—24 STALLS, WATER, and gas; carriage-house; hall mile track; 500 guests in hotel. Address WALKER & GLADWIN, Woodsburg, Long Island.
VERY HANDSOME TWO-SEATED NO. TOP 7 spring wagon, made by Rivers; can suit two months

DRY GOODS.

RODGERS & ORR BROS

183, 185, 187 8TH-AV., BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS.

SPECIAL

Inducements in the following departments:
LADIES' SUITS AND WRAPS,
LADIES' CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S MUSLIN UNDERWEAR,
LADIES' TRIMMED HATS,
CORSETS, AND SUMMER UNDERWEAR.
LACE CURTAINS.
REAL NOTTINGHAM LACE, 12½c., 15c., 18c., 20c.; 25c., 30c.—not half actual cost value.

MILLINERY.

GREAT SALE RIBBONS!! STRAW HATS!! MILLINERY, SILKS, SATINS, AND VELVETS!!
Having purchased an immense assortment, we are offering the greatest bargains ever known in this City.
500 cartons double-face Satin Ribbons, in all the new effects and combinations, 15c. up.
1,500 cartons Gros Grain Ribbon, new shades, 8c., 10c., 15c.; last week's price, 20c., 25c., 30c.
Sash Ribbon, 9 inches wide, all silk, 25c.; worth 60c.
50 pieces Silk, all new effects, 50c., 60c., 65c.
150 pieces Satin, new shades, 50c.; last week's price, $1.
1,000 cartons Ostrich Feathers, tips at 9c., 15c., 25c., bunch of three.
500 cases Straw Goods will be opened on middle section at specially low prices.
Milan, finest quality, 50c. up.
American Chip, 70c. up.
500 cases leading shapes, only

25c.

Having purchased many great bargains last week, we invite all who can appreciate decided bargains to call and see for themselves. Samples free. Goods sent C. O. D. to all parts.

RODGERS & ORR BROS.

SILKS.

RODGERS & ORR BROS.,

183, 185, 187 8TH-AV., BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS.

We will offer on Monday, April 15, an entire stock of a large Silk Importer, purchased for cash, at less than half the cost of importation. Ladies will find this a rare opportunity to secure decided bargains. As we advertise only when fully prepared to offer extraordinary inducements, we invite all to favor us with a call of inspection, which will more than amply repay.

500 PIECES SUMMER SILKS,

39c.,

WORTH AT LEAST 75c.

600 PIECES "GUINET'S" BLACK SATIN-FACE SILK,

85c.,

LAST WEEK'S PRICE, $1 65.
300 PIECES RICHEST CASHMERE SUBLIME BLACK SILK, best imported, made by Schroader, "Guinet," "Bellon," and Ponson, at $1 25, $1 35, $1 45, $1 55; about one-half their value.
300 PIECES COLORED SILK, NEW SHADES, at

85c.,

LAST WEEK'S PRICE, $1 45.
BLACK GRENADINES,
BLACK CASHMERES,
BLACK SILK WARP HENRIETTA, at unusual low prices.
500 PIECES LUPIN'S 40-inch, all-wool Black Cashmere at

37½c., made, formerly 55c.

RODGERS & ORR BROS.,
183, 185, 187 8TH-AV.

CURRIE & CO.

ARE OFFERING
IMMENSE BARGAINS
IN THE STOCK OF THE LATE
E. O'Neill, No. 315 Sixth-av.

IF YOU WANT
DRESS GOODS, PLAIN or FANCY,
UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
OR CHILDREN'S SUITS,
YOU CAN GET THEM THERE AT

About Half Price.

THE OLD STOCK
MUST BE SOLD TO MAKE ROOM FOR OUR NEW SPRING GOODS.

AN EXAMINATION WILL PROVE THAT WE MEAN EXACTLY WHAT WE SAY AT

No. 315 Sixth-av., New-York.

PLAITING.—OLD-ESTABLISHED LOCATION, opposite Irving-place; good work guaranteed; prices low. No. 114 East 14th-st.

FINANCIAL.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.
CAPITAL, $6,200,000, PAID UP.
President, the Hon. JOHN HAMILTON.
Vice-President, JOHN McLENNAN, Esq.
HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.
GEORGE HAGUE, General Manager.
WM. J. INGRAM, Assistant General Manager.
BANKERS:
London, England—The Clydesdale Banking Company.
New-York—The Bank of New-York N. B. A. National Bank of the Republic.
The New-York Agency buys and sells sterling exchange, cable transfers, and gold; issues credits available in all parts of the world; makes collections in Canada and elsewhere, and issues drafts payable at any of the offices of the bank in Canada.
Demand drafts issued payable in Scotland and Ireland, and every description of foreign banking business undertaken.
New-York Agency, No. 52 William-st., with Messrs. JESUP, PATON, & CO

THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF RAPID TRANSIT FOR THE CITY OF BROOKLYN, City Hall, Brooklyn.

THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF RAPID TRANSIT FOR THE CITY OF BROOKLYN being now prepared to consider applications, propositions, &c., from capitalists and others interested in rapid transit for the City of Brooklyn.
All communications on the subject must be submitted in writing, addressed to the Commission, in care of its President, at their rooms in the City Hall, on or before THURSDAY, the 18th day of April, 1878.
FELIX CAMPBELL, President.
JOHN Y. CULYER, Secretary.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL PURCHASE at par and accrued interest to date, the following coupons:
Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railroad Company's Second Mortgages, due Nov. 1, 1877.
Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad Company's First Mortgage and Income Bonds, due Feb. 1, 1878.
A. BELIN & CO., No. 48 Wall-st.
New-York, April 13, 1878.

ATTENTION IS ASKED OF ANY DISPOSED to invest in Gold Mining to the prospectus of an unusually attractive Hydraulic Mining scheme now ready at the Banking Office of W. S. COOPER & CO., No. 34 Pine-st. Call or send address. A limited number of shares are offered at $2 (par value $10) for working capital. Subscriptions will be received for one week only.

FOR SALE—NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND Boston Railroad Company 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in 1896, (part of $1,000,000 first mortgage.) Apply to M. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 36 William-st.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, BANKERS, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York, issue LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES on the UNION BANK OF LONDON, available for travelers in all parts of the world.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

SALINE COUNTY (ILL.) 8 PER CENT. Bonds for sale cheap. Quarry says privately. S. COPELAND, 74 W. Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

HEARN
775 & 775 BROADWAY, ABOVE NINTH ST.

SILKS

WE HAVE PURCHASED DURING THE PAST WEEK AT AUCTION AND PRIVATE, EXCEPTIONAL BARGAINS IN BLACKS, COLORS, AND FANCIES, AND OUR ASSORTMENT IS MORE COMPLETE AND PRICES MORE ADVANTAGEOUS THAN EVER.

75 pieces BLACK SILKS, never retailed under $1 25, } 1 05.

ALSO,
ALL QUALITIES OF THE CELEBRATED
COLIN & BERGER

BLACK SILKS

20 per cent. lower than ever retailed. These silks are extra width, of the finest material, of soft glossy finish, and will not wear shiny. They give unusual satisfaction in every respect, and at present prices challenge competition.

FANCY SILKS

JUST PURCHASED ONE HUNDRED PIECES NEW STYLES, } 67 CENTS.

Also, in still finer qualities, many new and desirable patterns at prices much lower than last month.

PLAIN COLORS.

Three cases NEW SHADES, splendid value any other season at $1 25. } 1 00.

DAMASSE SILKS

New and Elegant Styles.

PARIS NOVELTIES

IN
DRAPERY and FURNITURE MATERIALS,

TAPESTRIES, SILKS,
DRAP D'OR, HINDOO CLOTH,
DRAP D'ORIENT, CRETONNES, SERGES,

LACE CURTAINS,

LACE BED SPREADS AND SHAMS,
GILT AND BLACK WALNUT CORNICES, POLE AND RINGS, &c., &c.
ALSO,

CARPETS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
THE LATEST SPRING STYLES,
ORIENTAL CARPETS AND RUGS,
THE FINEST STOCK IN THE CITY.

English and American Oil-Cloths
AND LINOLEUMS.
FRESH CANTON MATTINGS IN EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS.
STAIR RODS, DRUGGETS, MATS, &c., &c.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Broadway, corner 19th-street.

Waller & McSorley

NO. 245 GRAND-ST., NEAR BOWERY, N. Y.,
WILL EXHIBIT THIS WEEK a VERY CHOICE LINE OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, BOUGHT AT AUCTION AT LESS THAN HALF THE COST OF PRODUCTION.
ALSO, 1,000 PIECES OF BLACK SILKS, comprising the best makes of PONSON BONET, GUINET, TAPISSIER, AND BESLON. The above silks are marked at such low prices that we feel assured that our quotations are the LOWEST EVER KNOWN TO THE TRADE.

STRIPED AND CHECK SILKS.

25 pieces FANCY STRIPED at 49c., recently sold for 80c.
20 pieces FANCY CHECK at 62½c., recently sold for $1.
30 pieces BLACK AND GRAY CHECK SILKS at 75c., recently sold for $1 25.
35 pieces STRIPED DRESS SILKS at 49c., recently sold for 75c.
200 pieces STRIPED DRESS SILKS at 63c., recently sold for 90c.
15 pieces STRIPED DRESS SILKS at 75c., recently sold for $1 10.

Colored Dress Silks.

40 pieces VERY HEAVY DRESS SILK at 62½c., recently sold for $1 10.
20 pieces VERY HEAVY DRESS SILK at 75c., recently sold for $1 25.
30 pieces VERY HEAVY DRESS SILK at $1, recently sold for $1 50.
35 pieces VERY HEAVY DRESS SILK at $1 25, recently sold for $1 75.
180 pieces VERY HEAVY DRESS SILK at $1 50, recently sold for $2 25.
150 pieces VERY HEAVY DRESS SILK at $1 75, recently sold for $2 50.
10 pieces VERY HEAVY DRESS SILK at $2, recently sold for $3 25.

Black Silks.

315 pieces VERY HEAVY BLACK SILK at 49c., positively worth 90c.
95 pieces VERY HEAVY BLACK SILK at 62c., positively worth $1 10.
170 pieces GUINET BLACK SILK at $1, positively worth $1 60.
170 pieces GUINET BLACK SILK at $1 25, positively worth $2.
85 pieces PONSON BLACK SILK at $1 50, positively worth $2 25.
60 pieces TAPISSIER BLACK SILK at $1 75, positively worth $2 50.
25 pieces BELLON BEST QUALITY BLACK SILK at $2, positively worth $3 15.
THE ABOVE PRICES SHOULD GUARANTEE US A VISIT OF INSPECTION FROM EVERY ONE WANTING THE BEST GRADES OF SILK AT THE LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.

Waller & McSorley,

NO. 245 GRAND-ST., NEAR BOWERY, N. Y.

CARPETS, &C.

BARGAINS IN BODY BRUSSELS

CARPETS

AT RETAIL.
A large stock of Body Brussels Carpets, new designs, at the low price of $1 50 per yard. Also the stock of last year's patterns from $1 25 to $1 35 per yard.

SMYRNA CARPETS AND RUGS.

Just received, an invoice of Smyrna Carpets, Rugs, and Mats; a fine assortment of patterns and sizes, which are to be sold at low prices.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st., through to No. 21 Howard-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THE EVENING OF THE 11TH, the pendant to a diamond necklace. A liberal reward will be paid to any one returning it to No. 409 5th-av.

LOST—SAVE BOOK NO. 6,897, EXCELSIOR SAVE Bank, 5th-av. and 42d-st. Application will be made for a new book.

DRY GOODS.

AMERICAN SILKS!

Manufacture of
CHENEY BROTHERS,
Hartford and South Manchester, Conn.

Spring Season, 1878

The introduction of the Jacquard Looms by these celebrated manufacturers insures unlimited variety of design in all silk fabrics of every description.
ARMURE PONGEES, DEMASSE SILKS, FIGURED GROS GRAIN, ARMURE PROPER, GRENADINES.
NOVELTIES INNUMERABLE.
AND AT PRICES UNPRECEDENTED.

Black and Colored
Gros Grain Dress Silks.

!! THE PIONEER AMERICAN SILK !!
Indestructible in quality, and the only Silk manufactured which will not grow shiny in wearing.
22-INCH WIDE, $1 50 PER YARD.

NOVELTIES INTRODUCED THIS SEASON.
ARMURE PONGEES, in ECRU or BEIGE SHADES, VERY LUSTROUS, in exclusive designs, 22 inch wide $1.
ARMURE PONGEES, in SOLID BLACK and MIXED COLORS, WARRANTED ALL SILK, for POLONAISE and COMBINATION COSTUMES, 22-inch wide, $1 25.
BLACK FIGURED GROS GRAIN, in DAMASSE and ARMURE DESIGNS, for everyday wear, very serviceable, 22-inch wide, $1 50.
ALL SILK GROS FAILLE, in NEW SPRING AND EVENING SHADES, positively losing its identity (in this name) as a low-priced fabric, 18-inch wide, $1.
BLACK and WHITE PRINTED FOULARDS, 24-inch wide, 75 cents.
BLACK and COLORED FLORENTINE SILKS, for Grenadine linings, 24-inch, 75 cents.

NUVELTIES IN ALL SILK MATERIALS,
Exclusive in design, superior in quality, and unequaled in durability, will be constantly introduced, and to be found only in
CHENEY BROTHERS'
AMERICAN SILK DEPARTMENT.
NO OTHER SILKS, FOREIGN OR AMERICAN, MANUFACTURED ON THE SAME PRINCIPLE.

James McCreery & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS AT RETAIL.
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.

KINZEY'S

CLEARING SALE
BEFORE REMOVAL TO SIXTH-AVENUE.

Lots of Ribbons, 1c., 2c., 3c. yard.
All-silk Gro Grains, 5c., 6c., 8c. yard. KINZEY.
Silks and Velvets, 29c. yard up.
Lots of Remnants closing out. KINZEY.
In rear store thousands of yards Fringes, Gimps, Braids, Galloons, and Bead Trimmings, 1c., 2c., 5c. yard. KINZEY.
Large lot Black Silk Fringes, 1c., 2c., 5c. yard up.
Rich Bead Trimmings, 3c. yard up. KINZEY.
Lots of Laces, 1c., 2c., 3c., 5c. yard up.
Real Guipure Laces, 10c. yard up. KINZEY.
Linen and Lace Collars, 1c., 3c.
Bargains in Lace Goods. KINZEY.
Lots of Kid Gloves, 10c., 20c., 25c. pair.
English Berlin Gloves, 5c. and 10c. pair. KINZEY.
Large lot two-button Kid Gloves.
New shades and operas at 29c. pair. KINZEY.
Lot of Hosiery, 7c., 8c., 10c., 12½c. pair.
Silk embroidered Balbriggans, 17c. KINZEY.
Handkerchiefs, gents', all linen, hemmed, 10c.
Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, 3

THE HOUSEHOLD.

PRICES FOR NEW THINGS IN THE MARKETS.

As the season advances Spring supplies are getting cheaper. Spring lamb of good quality is lower, although very choice quarters cannot be bought for less than they were sold for last week. Butchers in Washington Market yesterday asked $3 to $3 50 for the best quarters, and $1 50 to $2 50 for fair to good. Green peas from Florida and South Carolina are more abundant, and prices are lower; they were sold yesterday at 50 cents per half peck. Mint was sold at 5 to 10 cents per bunch. Bermuda potatoes and tomatoes are scarce and higher, the former selling at 75 cents per peck, and the latter at 40 to 50 cents per quart. Prices for other new vegetables are as follows: Bermuda onions, per quart, 30 cents; Southern asparagus, per bunch, according to quality, 50 cents to $1; Bermuda and Southern beets, per bunch, 10 cents; radishes, per bunch, 2 to 5 cents; rhubarb, per bunch, 10 cents; spinach, per half peck, 15 to 20 cents; kale, per half peck, 10 cents; string beans, per half peck, $1; lettuce, per head, 6 to 10 cents; water cresses, per quart, 10 cents. Old cabbage sells at 8 to 12 cents per head, and old potatoes at 75 to 95 cents per bushel. For other old vegetables prices are unchanged. Fresh eggs from near-by points are worth 18 cents per dozen in Washington Market, and Western eggs sell at the rate of 18 to 20 for 25 cents. Duck eggs sell at 25 cents per dozen, and goose eggs at 55 cents. The delicacies offered by the poulterers are wild pigeons, at $1 25 to $1 50 per dozen; English snipe at $1 50 to $2 per dozen; Spring chickens at $1 50 to $1 75 per pair; canvas-back ducks at $1 50 to $2 per pair; wild squabs at $1 75 to $2 per dozen; tame squabs at $3 to $3 50 per dozen; and capons at 40 cents per pound. Prices for turkeys, Winter chickens, ducks, and geese are unchanged. There is nothing new in the fish market. North River shad are plentiful, and prices are declining; the roe shad sell at 40 to 50 cents each, and the male at 20 to 30 cents. Fresh mackerel are in light supply, and sell at 15 cents per pound. Strawberries are in larger supply, and prices are lower. They were sold in Washington Market yesterday at 30 to 40 cents per quart. In the fruit stores selected berries sell at higher rates. For all articles not mentioned prices are about the same as last week.

THE COST OF LIVING.

I have been much interested in the various bills of fare as published in your columns from time to time, but it has seemed to me that as yet none of them have reached the wants of many of your readers, and I have therefore thought it might be interesting and instructive to give a bill of fare, with the cost of articles, that has been in actual use in my family of three for more than two years:

SUNDAY.—*Breakfast*.—Liver, fried; potatoes, fried; eggs, boiled; coffee. *Dinner*.—Roast beef, mashed potatoes, tomatoes, parsnips. *Supper*.—Toast, shaved beef, sliced oranges.

MONDAY.—*Breakfast*.—Steak, potatoes, hominy. *Dinner*.—Cold roast beef, baked potatoes, tomatoes and rice.

TUESDAY.—*Breakfast*.—Sliced beef stewed, fried potatoes, fried rice cakes. *Dinner*.—Soup, cold roast beef, potatoes, cabbage, parsnips.

WEDNESDAY.—*Breakfast*.—Pork chops, Saratoga potatoes, hot rolls. *Dinner*.—Irish stew, with onions. *Supper*.—Toast, cheese.

THURSDAY.—*Breakfast*.—Mutton chops, batter cakes, and fried potatoes. *Dinner*.—Beefsteak, potatoes, fried onions, tomatoes, turnips.

FRIDAY.—*Breakfast*.—Fried smelts, beefsteak hash, fried potatoes, hominy. *Dinner*.—Oyster soup, fish, baked potatoes, fried hominy cakes.

SATURDAY.—*Breakfast*.—Beefsteak, potatoes, hominy, hot rolls. *Dinner*.—Ham and eggs, mashed potatoes and rice.

LUNCHES.—Made from anything left from day before, with prunes, sliced oranges, baked apples and tea. We have no desserts. Meats are for breakfast and dinner.—Coffee and bread and butter. Good home-made bread we find the most economical.

8 pounds roast beef, at 14c.	$1 12	Onions	5
		Turnips	5
3 pounds potatoes	37	2 pounds smelts	12
1 pound liver	8	Oysters	18
Eggs	25	Fish	20
2 cans tomatoes, at 14c	42	3 pounds steak, at 14c	42
Parsnips	5	1½ pounds ham	15
Smoked beef	10	1 pound coffee	35
Oranges	10	12¼ pounds tea, at 40c	10
Hominy	12	3½ pounds granulated sugar	34
Prunes	12	Milk	28
3 pounds rice, at 9c	18	8 pounds flour, at 4½c	36
Cabbage	5	1½ pounds butter, at 40c	60
3 pounds pork-chops	20	Catsup	25
1½ pound mutton-chops	12		
Total	$6 47		

This has been the actual expense of a family of three adults for over two years.—SUSAN.

RECEIPTS FOR THE TABLE.

SOUP.—Many of your contributors give valuable hints about economical house keeping, but few of them giving any information about the making of soup, which is both an economical and nutritious addition to the dinner table. Will you invite information on the subject?—A. W. D.

DEVILED LOBSTER.—Boil about six pounds of lobster, and when cold pick it into fine shreds; to one-half pint of vinegar add one teaspoonful of salt, one-half pint of oil, one teaspoonful of pepper, one tablespoonful of mustard, a saltspooonful of cayenne pepper, saltspoonful of ground mustard, one-quarter pound of butter; boil this dressing, and then stir in the yolks of two raw eggs. Second boiling begins to thicken; shrow in the lobster and stir it until it is warmed through; put it back into the opened lobster shells and sprinkle bread-crumbs and little pieces of butter over the top; brown in the oven; serve with lettuce leaves.—NELLIE M. C.

POTTED PIGEONS.—After cleaning and washing the pigeons, put a very little water in a kettle and put in the pigeons; let them simmer gently until tender; then remove the pigeons, keeping them hot, and if there is not enough gravy in the kettle, add a little more water; put in a piece of butter large as an egg, salt, pepper, and sweet marjoram; let all these boil together; thicken with a little flour, then put back the pigeons, and let all boil for a few minutes so as to season them; have some pie-crust cut into diamonds, put them around the edge of a platter, and pour birds and gravy in the centre.—NELLIE M. C.

COLD SLAW.—Beat two eggs 10 minutes, and add two gills of vinegar and a little mustard; stir until it boils, when it will be thick like custard; cut the cabbage fine, just before dinner, and throw a little salt over it; add to the cold sauce a gill of milk; mix it, and pour it over the cabbage, which should be in the dish in which it is to be served. The cabbage should not lay long after it is cut, as it wilts.—NELLIE M. C.

WINE JELLY.—One ounces of gelatine, half-ounce of stick cinnamon, slices of three lemons, one teaspoonful of lemon flavoring; sweeten to taste; one pint of sherry wine; soak gelatine in a pint of cold water; boil the cinnamon in a pint and a half of cold water; mix together; then put wine, lemon, and sweetening; strain all; put in molds until solid.—MARY ELLEN.

AGGIE'S CAKE.—Four eggs, whites and yolks beaten separately; two cups sugar, one-quarter pound butter, one-quarter pound citron, one-half pound currants, one-half pound raisins, one cup and a half of milk; mix stiff with prepared flour. Double this and it makes three large loaves.—NELLIE M. C.

ROTHE GRUTZER.—Take one and one-half pounds of red currants, one-half pint of raspberries; place together in a cloth, and squeeze all the juice out of the berries; add to the juice one pint of cold water, one-half pound sugar; place the whole on the fire, and let it come to a boil; then add farina which you have prepared beforehand in the following manner: One-half pound, scant, of farina soaked in water enough to make it smooth, so that no lumps are in it. Let the whole boil three minutes; then rinse the molds, which must be wet, so as to prevent it from sticking. It is best if prepared the day before using. Serve with milk. It cannot be made, as K. writes, with any kind of berries; the thermsen dish can only be made with red currants. The German words *grützer* is in English red farina.—SAN FRANCISCO COOK.

OLD-STYLE SCOTCH PORRIDGE.—This is the way this was made about 60 years ago, when I was young. The cook put on the fire a metal pot, with water according to the family, and when it commenced to boil, she stirred in the meal. The salt always went in with the first handful. When cooked sufficiently, the porridge was poured into the wooden dishes. When ready for eating, you could cut it like cheese with a horn spoon. We always had plenty of cold milk when eating. Buttermilk is best.—AUNT FAIRTHUR.

ANOTHER OAT-MEAL PREPARATION.—Oat-meal is very nice prepared the following way: Put a piece of butter the size of a hickory-nut and a teaspoonful of salt in three pints of boiling water, then add one-half pint of oat-meal for 30 minutes let it boil fast, stirring frequently to prevent it from burning or settling water, to continue cooking slowly for about half an hour. When over the water it will only need stirring occasionally.—G. G.

USEFUL FAMILY HINTS.

TO WHITEN UNBLEACHED MUSLINS WITH CHLORIDE OF LIME.—For 50 yards of yard-wide muslin allow one and one-half pounds of lime. Put the lime in a bag, and dissolve in it water sufficient to cover the muslin. Boil the muslin well before putting it in this solution. After the muslin has become white enough, remove it from the lime water and rinse it thoroughly.—G.

GERANIUMS.I.—Cuttings should be taken from hearty plants in June or July; they should be planted in small pots filled with a compost of loam and sand, planted at least two inches of loam at the top; insert the cutting about half its length, and keep the compost soaked with water; when one or two leaves appear transplant the geranium to a larger pot filled with rich loam. Shrubby geraniums are the most tender, and should be shielded from strong winds, and have plenty of sunlight in the morning; these plants grow very rapidly, and these should be nearly full grown before the Autumn. Other geraniums than the shrubby kinds require shelter from frost only, and should have plenty of air when the weather is not very severe.—L. M. DE.

GERANIUMS, II.—Geraniums raised from seed will blossom the first season after planting. Sow the seed in a box ten inch deep, from the middle to the last of March, filled with sandy loam. Place it on the mantel-piece in the kitchen, or the urn of a coal stove, or any other warm place where it will get bottom heat, placing over it a newspaper wet with warm water. You will thus get the two essentials of germination, heat and moisture. First pick off the little husks you will find on the seeds. When they begin to grow transplant in a deeper box and at the end of May into the ground; by the middle of June they will begin to blossom. It will be well to let them develop only one blossom, and then pinch off all the rest for a few weeks until the plant grows stronger.—AUNT ADDIE.

INFORMATION WANTED.

How to make good cream to put into cream puffs.

How to wash striped cotton table-cloths.

How to take grease spots from carpets where borax has failed.

A receipt for a palatable dish of cold meats, something different from the ordinary hashes and stews.

How to make corn-cakes.

How to preserve sweet corn in glass jars.

How to make popped corn into red and white balls.

"Regular Reader" asks "F. K. N.," who sent the remedy for obesity, where *Nelo Remedies*, an illustrated journal of *materia medica*, is published.

How to make lady slippers grow double.

How a small pinhole may be made in a glass vial.

How to make green ginger preserves.

Hints about skeleton leaves.

Hints about making soup.

How to remove grease spots with buckwheat.

The names of good brands of hams, and a good way to cook hams to be used for sandwiches from day to day.

How many hens it is necessary to keep in order to furnish a few fresh eggs every morning for breakfast; and whether the cost or inconvenience of keeping them counterbalances the saving of the money spent for eggs in the shops.

A good receipt for making cream cakes or puffs, how they are put together, &c.

A receipt for jet black ink.

A remedy for excessive heat in the blood is asked for by one who scarcely knows what comfort is in the Summer, and who suffers even in this moderate weather.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE MOTOR.

SOMETHING VERY LIKE THE KEELY HUMBUG IN BROOKLYN—RESULT OF AN INVESTIGATION BY A PRACTICAL MECHANIC—STRENUOUS EFFORTS TO SELL SHARES TO THE PUBLIC.

What looks very much like an attempt to repeat the Keely motor swindle is now being made in this City. The pretensions and methods of operating are almost precisely similar, and the alleged invention itself appears to be equally without substance. A Mr. Winter has, during the past few weeks, been giving private exhibitions at No. 8 Columbia-street, Brooklyn, of a so-called wonderful machine, which he claims is capable of producing not only a power far exceeding that ascribed to Keely's, but also by the same operation a rich illuminating gas, at a cost of 2 cents per 1,000 feet. Mr. Thomas B. Fogarty, a practical engineer of this City, who was invited to one of these exhibitions, thus describes his experience:

"The machine proper consisted of a direct-action steam-pump, arranged so as to be driven by water pressure from the street mains. I was satisfied that the pump was selected with a view to effect, for it was of a peculiar construction, the steam valve being operated by a queer outside rigging, which gave the pump an odd appearance, calculated to mislead the superficial observer, and make it pass for a special machine. I remained in the building about half an hour, and during that time the pump was operated for about 10 minutes, at a very low rate of speed—at most 12 strokes per minute. I have since ascertained that the Brooklyn water pressure in the neighborhood of Fulton Ferry is at least 60 pounds to the square inch; but during the exhibition Mr. Winter informed those present that this pressure was cut off, so as not to exert more than 15 pounds pressure upon the engine. We were told that the secret of the performance lay in the valve chambers of the pump, where water was mysteriously decomposed by more pressure through the simple action of the piston, at the rate of a quart at each stroke—enough to fill the building with gas in five minutes. The gauge indicated 300 pounds. Hydraulic machines are sometimes operated with a pressure as high as 10,000 pounds without decomposing water in the least. The gases—oxygen and hydrogen—were said to pass from the generator into a series of seven tanks, and to be stored in them at the pressure indicated on the gauge. In proof of the power produced a one-horse power Baxter steam engine and a small rock drill were connected with the tanks and were run for one or two minutes at a high rate of speed. Part of the vapor gas contained in the tanks was also allowed to pass through a series of smaller ones, when it was carbureted or enriched by petroleum vapors, and thence to the side of the room, where it was burned a little while.

"On looking closely, I found a valve through which air was pumped into the tanks before the exhibition began, and it at once became evident that it was by this compressed air the Baxter engine and the rock drill were operated. The escaping gas of the gas flames, which resembled air gas or carbureted air, with which I am well acquainted, confirmed this conclusion. I also ascertained that a valve placed between the first and second tanks was partially closed, so that the air pumped into the first tank—a very small one—could not pass beyond it, and, consequently, a few strokes of the pump caused the gauge, which was connected with this tank, to indicate a pressure of 300 pounds. There was no such pressure in the other six tanks, for I saw Mr. Winter open the valve before referred to, for a screen in the first and second tanks. A little for a moment, and I heard the compressed air pass from one tank to the other with a loud, hissing noise, which satisfied me that there must have been a very great difference between the pressure in them. From the great number of hydrogen gases in the tanks, I have no hesitation in saying they were brought there. Two of the tanks were evidently those in which the gases are usually sent to exhibitions.

"To make assurance doubly sure, I carefully noted the size of the steam cylinder of the pump, its length of piston stroke, and the speed at which it was run, and from these and Mr. Winter's statement of the water pressure used I could calculate exactly the power used, and compare it with the work alleged to be done. Both of these, according to the law of the conservation and correlation of forces, which is a primary law of physics, and holds that the power produced cannot be greater than that expended in its production, should correspond with demonstrable facts; and in these working conditions of the pump to be as follows: Piston area, 78.50 square inches; piston stroke, 1 foot; piston speed, 12 strokes per minute; water pressure, 15 pounds to the square inch. Therefore, 78.50x12x15=14,400 foot pounds, or about 1-23 of a horse power—the total force expended in one minute. Prof. Tyndall estimates the mechanical value of nine pounds of water, by the combination of its elementary gases, as being more than 53,000,000 foot pounds. Twelve quarts of water weigh 25 pounds. Therefore, 53 multiplied by 25, and divided by 12, equals 132,500,000 foot pounds, or 1-015 horse power, which it is claimed is produced by the expenditure of 1-23 of a horse power. This law, if applied to Keely's motor, would have demonstrated it to be a fraud inside of half an hour."

Mr. Winter's claim can have no practical value in a pecuniary sense, as it cannot be patented. Patents are issued only on the filing of specifications defining in precise terms the nature, scope, and objects of the invention. Mr. Winter says that he stumbled upon his "power," and that he cannot tell how it operates. Keely could never get a patent on account of similar ignorance. Yet it is reported that shares in the new invention are being freely bought and sold, and strenuous efforts are being made to float the enterprise. It is given out that a 60-horse power machine is being built, and that as soon as this is finished the press will be invited to witness the exhibition. Meantime the projectors do not seek newspaper notoriety. Messrs. Jordan L. Mott and Charles F. Woerishoffer are said to have invested liberally, and a Mr. Lawrence, of New-York, is also credited with being deeply interested. Messrs. Shirley & Ryan, of No. 52 Broadway, are the financial agents for the company that is forming. Prof. Doremus's name is freely used as having given a favorable opinion of the invention, presumably with his consent.

A RICH MAN.

The Boston *Herald* of Sunday says: "For several months past the Auditor's and Treasurer's Departments at the State-house have been haunted by a singular-looking man, tall, straight, and rather seedy. He gives his name as Philip Henry Roach, and his hallucination has been that the State owes him an enormous sum of money for alleged false imprisonment in the insane ward at the Tewksbury Alms-house. He has never been at all noisy in the pushing of his claim, and having a well-grounded suspicion of the Legislative Committee on Claims, he has preferred to deal directly with the Auditor and Treasurer. Last week Mr. Roach imagined that he had received his money, and accidentally left the following receipt in the Auditor's Department:

Received of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Eighteen hundred thousand million dollars, for account of Mr. Eaton.

Received payment. PHILIP HENRY ROACH.
Now I am

"The incompleted sentence should read, probably, 'Now I am satisfied.' Mr. Roach must have bankrupted the State Treasury."

DEMOCRATIC COMPLIMENTS.

The Rochester *Union*, edited by the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, says, in its issue of Friday evening: "We read in the New-York newspapers and Associated Press dispatches that a meeting of the 'City Democracy' was held in the Metropolis the other night. The first name among the Vice-Presidents is that of Peter Cooper, the third party or Greenback candidate for President in 1876, who succeeded in diverting over 80,000 votes from the Democratic candidate, Gov. Tilden. The second is that of William Cullen Bryant, the editor of one of the bitterest of Republican papers, and meanest withal, because renegade. Along down in the body of the list the familiar title of our old friend 'John Bigelow' appears. And last, but not least, he turns up the rear, as the sole representative of 'Jimmy' O'Brien."

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The Bay View Rifle Range, Buffalo, was formally opened for the season yesterday.

An election for Captain of Separate Troop D, Cavalry, Brooklyn, will take place next Wednesday evening.

Companies A, F, and G, Ninth Regiment, will have their closing drill at the regimental armory on Tuesday evening, April 30.

The Brooklyn National Guardsmen Association will give a musical and literary entertainment at Association Hall, Greenpoint, Long Island, tomorrow evening.

There are only 13 boxes remaining in the possession of the Committee of Arrangements of the Seventh Regiment Ball, at the Academy of Music, on Wednesday, the 24th inst.

The Fifth Regiment, Maryland National Guard, is to be reuniformed and fully equipped at the expense of the State this Spring, which has appropriated $25,000 for the purpose.

The Ninth Regiment will assemble at its armory at 10 A. M., instead of 12:30 P. M., to-morrow, as printed in orders, to attend the funeral of its late Colonel, James Roosevelt Ritchcock.

The annual meeting of the Veteran Association of the Seventy-first Regiment will be held at Delmonico's on Tuesday, April 23, at 7:30 P. M. Immediately after the business meeting the annual dinner will take place.

At a recent meeting of the Committee of Arrangements of the National Schuetzen Corps, Major-Gen. T. S. Dakin, of the Second Division, National Guard, Brooklyn, was elected President of the Committee of Honor.

The committee appointed by the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association to consider the advisability of having an International Military Match, has decided to have such a contest during the Fall prize-meeting at Creedmoor.

First Sergt. John McGreevey, of Company G, Seventh Regiment, has received a highly complimentary letter from Adjt. C. G. Bacon, commending him for his promptness in the rendition of his returns, and the correctness of the documents prepared by him.

The eighth annual reunion of the Veteran Association of the Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, will take place at the Pierrepont House on Tuesday evening, the 24th inst. The Committee of Arrangements comprises William H. Weeks, Robert C. Ogden, and C. L. Finch.

At the monthly meeting of Separate Troop A, Cavalry, Major Karl Klein commanding, the following non-commissioned officers were elected: Private Frank Fetsch, Sergeant, vice Kramer, resigned; Privates Ernst Zobel and Joseph Klein, Corporals, vice Weigold and Zobel, promoted.

Company C, Eighth Regiment, has had the use of the room of Company A, Twenty-second Regiment, since the burning of the Eighth Regiment Armory. In appreciation of this kindness, a set of complimentary resolutions was presented to Company A by Company C last Wednesday evening.

The Board of Examination of the First Brigade, consisting of Lieut.-Col. W. G. Wilson, Twelfth Regiment; Major John H. Horsfall, Twenty-second Regiment, and Major Herman Oelrichs, First Brigade Staff, will hold an adjourned session at the Armory of the Twelfth Regiment next Wednesday night.

At a recent election in Company E, Twenty-second Regiment, Private George F. Freeman was elected First Sergeant, vice Charles A. Winnich, discharged. Corporal John F. Craft was promoted Fifth Sergeant, vice Cary, discharged, and Private Nathaniel B. Thurston, Corporal, vice Craft, promoted.

The annual meeting of the veterans of the the National Guard, Seventh Regiment, will be held at Delmonico's next Friday evening, at 7 o'clock. Col. Pond, in orders, expresses the desire that there may be a very full and prompt attendance of the members, as "interesting reports may be expected from the Board of Management and from the Committee on New Armory and the Reception."

Gilmore's Twenty-second Regiment Band will give a grand military and civic reception at the Academy of Music on Monday evening; the 22d inst. The object of the entertainment is to assist the members of the band in raising a fund to defray its expenses on its projected European tour. The band, under the leadership of Mr. P. S. Gilmore, is already announced to appear at London, Liverpool, Dublin, Paris, and other European cities, and will depart on its voyage on May 4 next.

Lieut.-Col. M. P. L. Montgomery, commanding the Ninth Regiment, has issued orders directing his command to assemble at the regimental armory in full-dress uniform for presentation of the veteran recruiting medal and marksmen's badges on Tuesday evening next. The following are the supports to the Lieutenant-Colonel, and the non-commissioned staff, band, and drum-corps to the Adjutant at the same time and place. Wing drills will take place as follows: Left wing, Companies A, D, E, F, and H, Thursday, April 25; right wing, Companies B, C, G, I, and K, on Monday, April 29.

At First Division Head-quarters commissions have been received for Major James H. Jones and Lieuts. Eugene G. Crugey and Charles M. Williams, Twelfth Regiment, and acceptance has been acknowledged of the resignation of Capt. Henry Brisler, Jr., Twenty-second Regiment. The return of appointment has been received of William Henry Gunther as First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp on the Third Brigade Staff. The return of the election of Second Lieut. Thomas J. Congdon, Company K, Sixty-ninth Regiment, and the tender of resignation of Second Lieut. Matthias Trimmer, of Separate Troop B, Cavalry, have been forwarded to General Head-quarters.

At the regular monthly meeting of Company K, Sixty-ninth Regiment, the following resolutions were passed:

Whereas, We have heard with regret that Capt. John Kerr has been placed under arrest by Col. James Cavanagh, and

Whereas, We have reasons to believe that spite and malice of some of the officers have been the sole cause of Capt. Kerr's arrest. Be it therefore

Resolved, That we heartily sympathize with Capt. John Kerr in this his first time to be placed under arrest during his long connection with the regiment, covering a period of nearly 26 years, and that we believe, on frivolous charges; and be it further

Resolved, That the members of this company have entire confidence in the honor, integrity, and personal bearing of Capt. Kerr, and are firmly convinced he has always had the honor of the Sixty-ninth Regiment at heart.

Non-commissioned officers have received warrants in the Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, as follows: First Sergeants—E. Wheeler Carr, Company B, and W. R. Huntington, Company H; Sergeants—Eugene Kerr, Company I; E. L. Baranum, William C. Kraft, George H. John, and W. Roger Williams, Company H; George Price, Company C; Corporals—Edward R. Chevalier, Erastus A. Bowman, William J. Walsh, and Charles H. Schroeder, Company I; George J. Blank, Jr., James V. Heckler, and John H. Hunington, Company H. Recruiting warrantings, Company K. Discharges have been granted for expiration of terms of service to Sergs. James McNevin, and Private A. W. Tower, Company E, and Private John Wilson, Company F.

Company B, "Hitchcock Guard," Capt. W. F. Kirkland, commanding, held its closing drill at the regimental armory last Monday evening, parading 16 files. The Staten Island branch of the company held its final drill for the season on the same evening, at Tompkinsville. A military drama called "Patriot Sons, 1776," will be given under the auspices of this company at the German Club Rooms, Stapleton, Staten Island, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings, April 22, 23, and 24. Sergt. D. C. Sullivan of this company has resigned, and has accepted a commission as Captain in the Forty-seventh Regiment, Williamsburg. Private Wm. Cowan, of this company, to be designated "H." Private William F. Dempe has been elected Fifth Sergeant vice Morrison, discharged.

By devoting a little time to rifle practice and entering in the military matches provided at the Spring prize-meeting of the National Rifle Association, members of the National Guard whose time is valuable may save themselves the trouble of going to Creedmoor next Summer under orders from the State. Col. G. W. Wingate, General Inspector of Rifle Practice for this State, has decided that the scores made by members of the National Guard in the following matches, if reaching or exceeding in points the minimum of 25, may be counted as qualifying them "marksmen" for the first season, and thereafter the necessity of further practice during the season. Nos. 33, 34, 44, and 45; and for cavalrymen, Nos. 7 and 36. This ought to be sufficient to induce a great many military men to enter with spirit into the Spring meeting.

Now that the season of rifle practice is at hand, it would be well for the General Inspector of Rifle Practice to take into consideration the advisability of employing scorers to keep the records of the regiments during their regular practice under State orders. Every year there is a record case brought to this points. It is too much to require members of one regiment to go to other Creedmoor to keep scores for another regiment, and then to go out on another day and lose their time in making their own record, and it is not safe to trust to the records kept by members of the regiment which is practicing. To remedy these difficulties, paid scorers should be provided who would be entirely unbiased as to the number of points made, and who could be selected from among unemployed members of the National Guard at reasonable salaries.

The Fifth Regiment, Col. Charles S. Spencer, commanding, will parade in fatigue uniform, for drill and instruction in the School of the Battalion, on Monday, April 22, at Tompkins-square. Roll will be called at the armory at 8 P. M. This command will parade in full-dress uniform, with knapsacks, for inspection, review, and the distribution of "marksmen's" badges, at the State Arsenal, on Monday evening, April 29. The commissioned and non-commissioned officers of this command will assemble in fatigue uniform at the armory next Thursday evening for theoretical instruction and drill. Promotions of non-commissioned officers are announced in orders as follows: Sergt. Hippolite Glot, First Sergeant; Corporals Theodore Kiechers, John Walsch, and August Amann, Sergeants, and Private William Schweizerhoffs, Corporal, Company D, Corp. John Meyer, Sergeant; Privates Berthold Ittenbach, Gustav Fischer, and Herman Hilbert, Corporals, Company G, Corp. Henry Riemann, Sergeant, and Private Ernst Wiese, Corporal, Company H, and Private Gottfried Ebhardt, First Sergeant, Company I.

Batteries B and K, Artillery, and Separate Troop A, Cavalry, united in presenting a testimonial to Col. Carl Jussen, Inspector and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of the First Division, last Friday evening. The object presented was a silver table, service, inclosed in a handsome rosewood and oaken box. Major-Gen. Shaler and Col. Sheldon, Dr. Risdon, Lieut.-Col. Sanford, and Major Iselin, of his Staff; Major Karl Klein, Separate Troop A, Cavalry; Major A. Hoelzle, Battery K, and Major John Keim, of Battery K, Artillery, with their commissioned officers, assembled at the "Rendezvous" at 8 P. M. A collation had been spread in the main room, and that apartment, as well as the circus, were handsomely decorated with flags of different nationalities. A band of music performed popular airs during the discussion of the collation, and songs were sung by the Swabischer Saengerbunde. The presentation speech was made by Major Keim, the senior officer of the trio of commandants. He said that for many years the organizations attached to the division head-quarters had been the recipients of favors from Col. Jussen, and they desired to recognize his kindness in a substantial manner. Colonel Jussen responded that, while he was very grateful for the evidences of kindness on the part of the donors of the gift, still he did not consider that he had done more than his duty toward the several organizations of the division. They "had devoted much time and labor to the prosecution of the duties of their respective positions, and were entitled to equal credit with himself for the creditable manner in which the affairs of the division had been conducted." The affair was a happy one, and was enjoyed by all present.

The left wing of the Twelfth Regiment drilled at the State Arsenal last Friday evening, Major J. H. Jones in command. Line was formed with four commands of 16 files front. The movements were in columns of fours, ployments and deployments of the close column; double column of fours, with deployment by two movements; on right and left into line from column of fours; and from column of fours into line, facing to the rear. The only blunder which occurred was made by the commanding officer, in the latter movement, who failed to give the command "face to the rear," consequently one-half of the battalion faced to the rear and one-half to the front. The step was fair, averaging from 109 to 111, being occasionally broken in changing the wheel. The manual of arms at the commencement was very "ragged," but later on the movements were well done. The commands of the Major were given very rapidly, and the movements were executed with unusual rapidity. The men were steady, and the drill, as a whole, was far superior to that of the right wing on Monday evening. An election will take place in Company E, "Webster" Light Guard, on Monday, the 29th inst., the anniversary of the formation of the company, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Capt. J. T. Van Rensselaer. This company was formed from the cadet corps of the Free Academy in 1862, and was first commanded by ex-Lieut. Col. Knox McAfee, and performed its first duty with the regiment during the three months' campaign of 1862 at Harper's Ferry. It also accompanied the regiment through the campaign of 1863. It was this company which drilled for the championship with the "Montgomery Guards" of Boston, in 1868, when the former command carried off the championship of the United States. The company derived its title of "Webster" Light Guard from Prof. Webster, who was President of the New-York Free Academy at the time it united with the Twelfth. The company has given several exhibitions in the school of the company, manual of arms, and other evolutions, and still retains its honorable title. First Lieut. Eugene G. Cruger, of that company, is the only candidate, and undoubtedly will be unanimous choice of the company. A complimentary social reunion of this regiment will take place at the armory on Easter Monday night, April 22. As that occasion is the anniversary of the departure of the regiment to the war in 1861, no doubt the veterans will attend the entertainment in large numbers. The regiment will parade at the State Arsenal in full uniform on Thursday, the 25th inst., at its closing drill. Inspector-General John R. Woodward will review the command, and Major J. H. Cowperthwaite, Inspector of Rifle Practice, First Brigade, will present the "marksmen's" badges. The commissioned officers will assemble in fatigue uniform, for theoretical instruction, at the armory to-morrow evening.

FOREIGN BUSINESS AFFAIRS.

LONDON, April 13.—The Mincing-lane markets continue quiet, but most kinds of imported produce maintain previous values. Coffee experienced a further reduction upon Plantation Ceylon. On Friday, however, sales went off with a fair spirit. Fine colory sorts are shown the same as last week. Some transactions are reported in Cochin, Ceylon, and Jamaica sorts, but nothing is the only feature to report in Sugar. Other kinds are steady but inanimate. Cargoes of Barrack Rice can only be sold at a reduction, the late speculation having subsided. Tea is quiet; common grades of Congou maintain the recent improvement. In the public sales Indian has gone with less animation than last week. Quotations are rather lower, but became firm toward the close. Black Pepper was slow of sale on the spot; some business was done for arrival. Other Spices are depressed.

The *Economist* says: "A further recovery, of small proportions, has taken place in the stock markets, but the movement has been irregular and more apparent in railway and general securities than in Governments. The latter made but fitful attempts at improvement, and on more than one occasion relapsed to a point below the quotations of last Saturday. Monday and Tuesday were the two days of the week when the markets were the firmest. The utterances of Parliament on Monday night being regarded here as promoting the establishment of peace, and the renewed efforts to bring about the Congress, caused speculative realizations to be made in anticipation of the settlement. This commenced with the arrangement of "continuations" on Wednesday, and there appeared to be indications that Russians and some other stocks had been rather oversold at the commencement of the account, the gambles, as usual, overreacting. The unfavorable tone of selling which would be caused by such startling incidents as those of a fortnight ago. As the political incidents came on thicker and faster, the markets lost new business, the settlement was arranged with very few difficulties. One or two speculative items abroad are reported to have failed, but such incidents have but very slightly influenced prices here. The first impression produced by Prince Gortschakoff's reply to the Marquis of Salisbury's circular was favorable, but it was only after it was found that the foreign markets were depressed, and that in Vienna an unfavorable view was taken of the despatch, that prices relapsed. On Thursday, the tone was adverse throughout the day, some telegrams indicating that war might be precipitated by a collision between the Russian and Turkish forces near Constantinople, while the depression on the Continent likewise affected quotations here. Altogether, including Friday's recovery, the changes are confined within a comparatively narrow compass, and have never been at all violent, notwithstanding the continued gravity of the situation. American Governments have been steady all the week and are now somewhat firmer. Among the railroads Erie shares and Pennsylvania is lower."

Discounts are quoted at 2⅞ ₱ cent.

LONDON, April 13—12:30 P. M.—United States 4's ₱ cent. bonds, 104⅛ to 10-40s, 106⅛. Erie Railway shares, 11⅜; New-Jersey Central, 75; Illinois Central, 76; Pennsylvania Central, 29¾; Reading Railroad, 14. New-Jersey Central Consols, 66.

1 P. M.—Consols, 95⅛ for both money and the account.

2:30 P. M.—Consols, 95 1-16 for both money and the account. United States 4's ₱ cent. bonds, 104⅜ to 104½.

3:30 P. M.—Paris advices quote 5 ₱ cent. Rentes 109f. 25c. for the account.

4:30 P. M.—Paris advices quote 5 ₱ cent. Rentes 109f. 25c. for the account.

PARIS, April 13.—Exchange on London, 25f. 15c. for short sight.

LIVERPOOL, April 31.—Pork dull; Eastern at 59s.; Western at 49s. Bacon dull: Cumberland Cut at 28s.; Short Rib at 28s.; Long Clear at 30s. Short Clear at 30s. 6d. Hams—Long Cut dull at 38s. Shoulders steady at 22s. 6d. Beef—India Mess steady at 90s.; Extra Mess dull at 107s. Prime Mess dull at 50s. Lard—Prime Western dull at 36s. 6d. Tallow—Prime City dull at 39s. Turpentine—Spirits dull at 24s. Resin dull; common at 5s.; fine at 10s. Cheese—American steady at 63s. 6d. Wheat—No. 1 Spring steady at 10s. 8d.; No. 2 Spring steady at 10s. 2d.; Winter steady at 11s. 4d. Corn—Mixed Soft dull at 26s. 9d. for old; steady at 26s. for new. Cotton-seed-oil—Yellow American, none in the market.

LIVERPOOL, April 13.—Cotton dull and sales; Middling Uplands, 6d.; Middling Orleans, 6¼d.; sales, 6,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 2,000 bales, including 900 bales American. Future dull: Uplands, Low Middling clause, April delivery, 6 29-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, 6 15-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, 6 31-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, August and September delivery, 6 1-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, October and November delivery, 6 3-32d.

1 P. M.—Provisions—Lard, 36s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for American. Pork, 48s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for Prime Mess.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the day included 5,150 bales American. Futures dull; Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, 6¼d.

BREMEN, April 13.—Wilson's Lard, 39 marks 87 pfennings for 110 lb.

LONDON, April 13—4:30 P. M.—Produce—Refined Petroleum, 10d. ₱ gallon.

Evening—Calcutta Linseed, 51s. ₱ quarter. Linseed-oil, 28s. 10d. @ 29s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for Prime Meas.

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BREMEN,

A POCKET PRINCIPALITY.

THE LITTLE PORT OF MONACO.

ITS LACK OF GEOGRAPHICAL AND COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE—A RELIC OF THE PAST—A POLITICAL QUESTION WHICH BOTHERS MONACO—LEGENDS OF THE GRIMALDIS—A PICTURE OF THE OLD CITY.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NICE, Saturday, March 26, 1878.

Now that all the excitement of the Carnival has completely died away, the great attraction of Nice is the gambling place at Monte Carlo, within the dominions of the hereditary Prince of Monaco. There appears to be something particularly laughable to Americans in the idea of so limited a suzerainty as that of Monaco. A gentleman from our country long resident on the Continent, and well acquainted with this particular spot, told me that when an American Vice-Consul was applied for by this Lilliputian realm, and the response from Washington was favorable, the one paper which the country publishes was profuse in its thanks and raptures, and burst into prophesy about the great increase of commerce to the land which was sure to ensue. Yet after all it is not the big countries that do the most for civilization, and it may be asserted that the world owes more to the tiny republics of Greece in early times, and to the scarcely larger municipalities and powers of Italy in the Middle Ages, than she is like to receive from the overgrown and swollen empires of to-day. Monaco represents a state of things which has passed away, but which contained in itself remarkable elements of human progress. It is one of the last genuine municipalities where "the city" was the centre of everything, and each city was separate and distinct in Government, laws, military institutions, and almost in language. In our conception of the word republic we are apt to be led astray by the modern acceptation, and this blinds us to the fact that the Hellenic Republics were in reality nothing save separate cities, with a girdle of farm lands and olive groves. Rome in the beginning was the same thing. Monaco is today, as regards its territorial position, exactly what the cities of the Peloponnesus originally were. The Government is, like that of Great Britain, a limited monarchy, but the limits are not, I believe, as in England, parliamentary. What the checks may be upon the will of the reigning sovereign I do not know, but they exist, and the hereditary Prince is not a despot. The agreement with MM. Blanc by which the tables of Baden Baden were removed from that Grand Duchy to this Principality was ratified in a constitutional manner, and the voice of the people was unanimous in the matter.

In spite of the appointment of a United States Vice-Consul to this port of Monaco the commerce of the place is still small. Beyond an occasional collier from England or a stray yacht, there is seldom any other vessel in the harbor than the Navy of the Principality, which is commanded by the heir apparent, who learned his seamanship in an admirable school, the Spanish marine. The fleet of Monaco has not been specially distinguished in this century, nor, indeed, in the last, nor do I think that the hereditary Prince will be tempted to mingle in the complications arising from the Eastern question, or to risk his vessel—fleet, I would say—for even a well-defined promise of increased territory. In former centuries the power of the Prince extended as far as Mentone, which is the next depot to Monte Carlo, but this was torn from the realm several hundred years ago. The cession of Nice and part of Savoy to France included Mentone, the frontier line being at Ventimiglia, just beyond. The Principality of Monaco, therefore, is not in the advantageous position generally supposed of being in the borderland between France and Italy. It is entirely surrounded by French territory, and Prince Bismarck, in manœuvring against France, has preferred to incite young Italy to attempt to regain the lands ceded by Victor Emmanuel, rather than to arouse the public spirit of Monaco with regard to her ancient domination over Mentone. The feeling in Monaco on this head is rather that of a subdued regret than of a fierce longing likely to be expressed in any sudden or impetuous action. It is difficult at this age, and at this precise moment, to say what may be the future course of any power, but I think I may definitely state that in every event Monaco will preserve a masterly inactivity, like "our friend the Mac," and will not add to the perplexities of Europe by any rash effort to seize upon Mentone. The feeling in Nice is, however, so strongly opposed to France, and so much in favor of reunion with Italy, that a sudden rising like that of the Tyroleans against Bavaria would not be the unlikely sequel of any commencement of a European war. In such an eventuality the reflective mind naturally considers what may be the fate of Monaco. Will the Piedmontese have the generosity which the French showed, or would that greed of territory which their great success has inspired, and upon which Prince Bismarck so skillfully plays, lead them to the seizure of Monaco, and to the extinction of this old and representative State?

This question is the one which the inhabitants of Monaco ask themselves with increasing seriousness, and with faces that grow longer as the year nears its close. It is, indeed, a matter of the highest importance, not only to the Monachians, but also to the proprietors of the gambling-tables at Monte Carlo. For should the Italians so far forget previous treaties and stipulations (tempted by high example in recent days) as to cancel and wipe out the principality, what will become of Monte Carlo? The tone of the dominant party in Italy, in spite of M. Crispi, is intensely moral, and, though their morality has not indeed gone the length of suppressing the lottery, it might not swallow the gnat of Monte Carlo. Even if it did not absolutely oppose in principle the idea of public gaming-tables, there is no reason for supposing that the moral idea party in Italy would wink at such a thing for the benefit of Monaco, or of M. Blanc, or rather of those who represent the estate of the deceased. Some Monachians, who see deeper into a mill-stone than others can be supposed to do, are of opinion that the marriage of the Prince's daughter to a Bourbon Prince of the Neapolitan branch was an adroit laying of a cable to windward. For if, they argue, Monaco is annexed, in common with Nice and Savoy, and Monte Carlo becomes Italian, then the interest of the Neapolitan Bourbon will be used to obtain Naples as the gambling resort. The new King Humberto would not be likely to refuse such a sop to a Bourbon, whose Kingdom he enjoys at this present moment, and the moral element in the Italian Chambers will permit this course, both because M. Blanc has some vested rights, and also because it will largely increase the revenue of the Government, chiefly, if not altogether, at the expense of foreigners. The lottery, on the other hand, is supported entirely by Italians, and unfortunately almost entirely by the industrious poor. From this point of view, using the gaming-tables to suppress the lottery would be an argument calculated to satisfy the most moral parliamentarians of Italy. Thus the Monachian politicians speak and think, and in this manner they have overcome the isolation of their position, and are enabled to be as agitated and as anxious over the death-grapple of Turk and Tartar as the English bondholders or the Viennoise Germans. Truly, the pond feels the strength of the tornado-blast equally with the broad ocean, and the same force that heaps the surge with mountainous billows ruffles the tiny lake and sends miniature waves against the buirushes that line its shores.

It is presumable that every kingdom, or throne or dominion has or has had in its day some *raison d'être*, some motive for its being. The inquiring spirit seeks naturally for the causes which led to the existence of Monaco. The local historians say that the Italian family of Grimaldi seized upon this point as a sort of watch-tower in medieval times against the Mohammedan pirates. This is exceedingly probable from the circumstances and natural features of the place. Monaco may be divided into three portions, the old town on the western promontory, Monte Carlo on the eastern, and the new town between the two. The Maritime Alps extend their many ranges clear down to the Mediterranean shores, and the railroad runs upon the bank which has been formed by centuries of débris. Wherever a bold spur comes at right angles from the range along the shore the railway has been compelled to tunnel. The harbor of Monaco is between two such spurs, but the peculiarity of the western promontory is that in some convulsion of nature, some fierce rush of a huge glacier, or other cataclysm, the rock became isolated from the range, showing on its land end a natural escarpment of great strength. Upon this, like sea-eagles, the Grimaldis built their home, and here a town gathered under their banner. Far up upon the wild and serrated crest of the Alpine range there was a watch-tower from which the sentinels could descry at an immense distance the sails of Saracenic pirates. The galleys of the Grimaldis lay below coushed in the deep shadow of their fortified rock, like fierce bandogs straining at their chains. When the signal was given that suspicious ships were in sight, the companions of the Grimaldis hastily donned their weapons and leaped on board their galleys. The serfs and slaves tugged at the oars, the lateen-sails filled with the wind, and the Monachians sped away to intercept, to chase, and to capture. When successful they bore their prizes to Genoa or to Barcelona and disposed of them as best they might. When unsuccessful they fled back to the shadow of their rock and hid under the protection of the projecting towers, manned with arblast and mangonel. So long as the crescent was a terror to the western waters of the Mediterranean, so long was the utility of the Grimaldians recognized. But when the arms of the Catalans and Aragons under Don Jaime the Conquistador had wrenched from the Saracens the islands of this part of the great inland sea, the Monachians found themselves without an occupation, without any reason for existence. Surrounded by eager French, greedy Spaniards, and plotting Savoyards, the Grimaldi family played off one against the other, acknowledging as suzerain the power that happened to be specially dangerous, and then declaring their independence when the sky ceased to be overcast. The French revolution brought about a kindly feeling among all who were of kingly blood, and to this must be ascribed the tenderness shown to the hereditary princedom of Monaco in later days. Those whose only merit lay in their long descent could not well ignore a prince who was indubitably descended from one of the Austrasian *leudes* of Pepin Heristal. This spirit no longer exists, the modern sentiment being the aggregation of nationalities. Now the Monachians are Italian, and to Italy, I fear, they must go.

Old Monaco is picturesque, silent, dirty, and yet well populated. The plateau of the rock is occupied by two long and very narrow streets, which are bisected by numerous cross alleys. The north end is taken up entirely by the palace of the hereditary Prince, and this, unfortunately for the curious, is neither ancient nor modern. But here and there in the triple lines of walls which girt the entire promontory are relics of mediæval days, which the improving zeal of some engineer of the eighteenth century could not entirely displace. In the square in front of the palace there are some pieces of heavy ship artillery unmounted. The best of these were apparently a present from Louis XV. They are elegantly cast, and of fine bronze, bearing the fleurs de lys of France, and the names of the Comte D'Eu, Duc d'Aumale, and also the motto which Louis XIV. invented for French artillery, "Ultima ratio regum"—"the last argument of Kings." They were cast at Lyons, and I cannot help believing that they were at that time the best pieces the world had ever seen. Some very heavy clumsy iron guns bear the well-known monogram of G. R., which, of course, means Georgius Rex, of England, but they bear no other lettering, and I know not which of the four Georges it was who first owned these clumsy specimens of Albion's artillery. The children of Monaco play about these grim relics, and, leaning casually over the old wall, at the imminent risk of their lives and limbs, spit sportively down upon the hat of the passing stranger, who is mounting upward, bent upon investigation. Smart Sergeants and clean, soldier-like privates of the Monachian Army wander aimlessly through the streets or amid the shrubberies and parterres of the fortifications facing the sea to the southward, which have been very sensibly converted into a public park. From this serie one looks down over the broadest part of the Mediterranean. Far beneath the sea-fowl wheel and dive, utteriug discordant cries, especially the large gulls that call to each other with a loud, sharp bark that would make any imaginative man believe in the existence of sea-dogs. The waves fret and foam over the fringe of broken rocks and under-water reefs that surrounds the south end. All up the crag itself grow stonecrop in pendent masses, stocks of a deep brilliant purple, and hare-bells four times the size of our American varieties. The swallows flit about, chasing a species of coleoptera, and great bees come buzzing round, allured by the odor of the stocks, but subsequently repelled by the intense cabbagy smell of their stalks. Far out in the offing one sees the smoke of the steamer going to Genoa or to Marseilles, and the white sails of felucca gleaming in the sunlight. Below, dancing in the deep water, and there is no rattle of any carriage. Even the women, come to wash their clothes in what was formerly the cistern of the garrison, do not sing. If one did not see people moving about, one might think one's self in a ruined, uninhabited place like Les Baux, in France. The screaming sea-gulls become lonely, and the noise from the Monte Carlo is subdued when it gets to the end of the promontory, and one is too high to hear the rattling of the carriages in the new town. The sea moans very little here, and it has no tide, and the strife with the broken rocks is visible but not audible. Hence everything is still more weird, and when one looks landward in the direction of the grand mountains of calcareous stone, the hush that falls upon the spirit is intensified by their stillness.

I have been up here at night, and have watched the long lines of light from the hundreds of gas-lamps of the opposite promontory at Monte Carlo. Due to the skill of the engineer and the lavish expenditure of M. Blanc have wrought marvels. Terrace upon terrace have been built up or cut out, according to necessities, and these have been turned into fairy gardens. The lamps shine in long lines of tiers of light, and show clearly the white stone balustrading, and the summits of palm and other Eastern trees. The date-palms raise in every direction their coronals of long leaves, and the tall flowering stalks of the aloes seem like delicate fountains. One can see from this old promontory, dark and and gloomy and seemingly untenanted, the gay groups wandering among the gas on, or now is the bay. It would be, of course, impossible to see individuals; but one recognizes the bustle, the life, the motion, one sees objects ascending the long slopes that lead to the terrace, and one detects other objects moving against the dark masses of shrubs and flowering trees. The hotels and the villas and the cafés of that fair land of vice are brilliantly illumined, and seem to betoken all sorts of pleasant enjoyments and wonderful pleasures. The strains of the band come floating over the dark waters to the silent south end of the promontory. Gaiety and revel and dance are there, and all the fierce delights of the gambler. Perhaps some one at this moment may be winning heaps of bright yellow gold, may be stuffing all his pockets with napoleons and 20-lire pieces, surrounded by an admiring throng of beautiful women and distinguished men, as the cafés men are sipping pleasant coffee and delicate liqueurs; in the restaurants, in rooms fretted with gold, rich with sculpture, and dainty with frescoing, men and women are savoring with delight the most exquisite dainties and tossing down the most perfect wines. There are to that cramped city of sensual delights representatives from all the nations of the earth. Who among them all has one thought for the little watch-tower of Christian civilization that guarded the cities of the Mediterranean from the assaults of corsairs, from ruin, and from slavery? Not one—not one! And yet the little city did its duty manfully by Christendom in the days that are past. And who shall say that when the Tartar reigns in the place of the Turk such places as Monaco may not become once again a necessity? We may have Muscovite pirates that will be as terrible as any that ever sailed under the standard of the Prophet, when the Black Sea becomes a Muscovite lake, and all its ships are sheltered by the guns of the Bosphorus Pass.

GAR.

SENTENCED AFTER TWENTY-ONE YEARS.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* of the 1st inst. says: "On motion of District Attorney Murphy, Judge Wright this morning ordered that a commitment issue enforcing a sentence imposed by the Court of Sessions against Edward Murphy, of one year in the State Prison for an assault with a deadly weapon, entered on the 10th of August, 1857. The prisoner took an appeal to the Supreme Court, which he never perfected, and he was admitted to bail in the sum of $3,000. The matter has since slumbered until a few days ago, when Murphy was a witness in the Sinton-O'Shay libel suit in the City Criminal Court, and the fact of his conviction and sentence was incidentally drawn out by the plaintiff's counsel on cross-examination. It is stated that Murphy has since become quite wealthy."

KEEPING THE MEMORY ALIVE.

Col. J. W. Robertson, who has been selected to deliver the Confederate Decoration Day oration at Marietta, Ga., writes to the committee having the arrangements in charge: "I would most respectfully request that, if it be possible, the presence of the young—youth and children—be made a prominent feature in the exercises of the day. We who took active part in the scenes which originated the exercises anticipated are passing away, and our children should be taught to regard the perpetuation of the beautiful and honorable ceremonies of Memorial Day as a duty they owe both to the living and the dead. I desire, upon the approaching occasion, to impress upon the young who may be present the necessity of their performing their part in the ceremonies with the most solemn and reverential feelings. Let the graves be strewn with flowers, and let the young be taught to regard the day as one of the most sacred in the year."

ART MYSTERIES UNVEILED.

CLEANING OLD MASTERS' PICTURES.

DANGERS OF FORMER PROCESSES—THE MUNICH INVENTION—THE LUPERINI METHOD AS RECENTLY TESTED BY THE UFFIZI GALLERY AT FLORENCE.

Ever since all things, religion included, in the progressive, critical spirit of the nineteenth century, have become to be submitted to the tests of exact science to ascertain the precise degree and quality of truth they contain, with the aim to purge them of all false elements, the "old masters" have received their share of analytical attention. In general, the public has viewed their outward appearance under one of two aspects, according to its own esthetic proclivities. The more imaginative persons have looked upon old pictures as veiled by time in a material mysteriousness, chiefly caused by chemical changes in oils and colors, harmonizing and toning them down to a certain luminous pitch, equalising all parts, greatly enhancing the general effect, and making them full of poetical suggestiveness to the reciprocating mind, just as a sun-penetrated mist frequently gives a fairy-like look to a landscape, obscuring its defects and blending its beauties into one super-delightsome esthetic unity.

On the other hand, the harder and more positive mind looks upon the same works as having lost their original brightness and clearness, and believes that the veiled mystery which gives so much pleasure to the more poetical mind, is merely an illusion produced by repeated varnishes, discolorations by dirt, and those unhappy restorations which have been in vogue until quite lately, to the serious detriment of all original work.

It is clear that if time does generate delicate changes in oil-colors, augmenting their esthetic effects—for there is here no question as to tempera colors, which are unchangeable in this aspect—there is no process by which they could be brought back to their first condition. In this event we must accept them just as age discloses or obscures their latent merits, and be grateful if, as with sound human character, they develop unsuspected beauties by their longer intercourse with the outer world. Whatever may be the precise amount of fact in this view of the old masters, it is the popular one, and that their enjoyment is immeasurably enlarged by the mystery of which we speak cannot be doubted. Nevertheless, there is somewhat to be urged for the contrary opinion, which seeks to probe this mysteriousness to its bottom to find out how far it is real or fictitious, with the hope of enabling a spectator to see an old picture in its primitive aspects without illusions of any sort. Much depends on the various methods of the masters themselves and their individual aims and motives. After much study, I believe that with many, especially where there are subtle fusions of oil-tints and successive glazing, time does deepen their general tones and produces that effective sense of mystery which in susceptible minds culminates in the highest enjoyment painting can confer. Such works are best let alone.

There are, however, innumerable old pictures whose best qualities undoubtedly are hidden beneath layers of dirt and varnishes, which it is advisable to remove by any safe process that will leave the real painting beneath in its rightful condition. If, in addition, all repaintings could be likewise removed, we should see only the veritable handiwork of the original artist himself, and the intrinsic value of galleries would be increased, even if in some instances the general esthetic effects were somewhat diminished. But even in this case there are truth which is the solid basis of all correct appreciation and study, while the intact pictures would prove a safe guide as to what would be the appearance of the injured ones had they never been tampered with.

Every gallery contains specimens of mutilated pictures which it is hazardous to touch, because no one can tell how much injury lies concealed beneath the varnishes and repaintings, and yet the merits of the original work are so obvious that there is a pressing temptation, even a duty, to run some risk in order to expose their true condition. When restorations have been made in modern times it will be opened during the approaching Summer. The establishment comprises altogether 20 buildings, the largest of which are barracks, each containing accommodation for between 200 and 250 cadets, together with the officers appointed to superintend them. The stables attached to the riding-schools have stalls for 60 horses. The hospitals for severe cases of illness, and the sick-quarters for convalescents and for those suffering from lighter ailments only, are spacious and well ventilated. Tailors' and shoe-makers' workshops are provided, also bakeries and a slaughter-house, in order that the establishment may be as independent as possible of the outer world. The pigeries will hold more than a hundred pigs, and there are extensive poultry-yards for the breeding of geese, ducks, and fowls. The water-works can supply 310 cubic metres of good drinking-water, and altogether 620 metres of water per day. This can be laid on to any part of the buildings, as a water-tower 125 feet high has been erected. The gas-works are designed to supply 700 burners, and for the use during the year, a casino is provided for the officers and officials of the establishment, and they are also to have a separate garden for their own use. Twenty minutes' walk from the barracks lies the Teltower Lake, and in this a swimming-bath for the cadets will be arranged. Finally a railway is projected to run from the establishment, by way of Steglitz and Friedenau, to the Zoological Gardens, where it will terminate in the station of the Ringbahn. But until this railway is constructed there will be a regular omnibus service between Lichterfeld and the two stations nearest to it on the Potsdam and Anhalt lines.

THE SALE OF TOBACCO IN FRANCE.

The *Alsace Journal* relates the following anecdote of the way in which the Government monopoly of the sale of tobacco was introduced into France. One evening in November, 1810, a court ball was taking place in the Tuileries, and among the company present was a lady conspicuous not only by reason of her beauty, but also on account of the brilliancy and size of the diamonds she wore and the general richness of her dress. The Emperor Napoleon, struck by her appearance, inquired who she was. In reply he was told that she was the wife of a merchant, who had made an immense fortune by the sale of tobacco. "The business is a profitable one, then!" remarked the Emperor; and the result was that on the 29th of December, 1810, and the 11th of January, 1811, decrees were passed securing to the State the exclusive right of manufacturing and selling tobacco. A German writer who has just published a pamphlet on the subject calculates that if a similar monopoly were introduced into Germany, and if cultivated tobacco were sold at the same price as in France, an annual revenue of 533,000,000 marks would flow into the Imperial Exchequer; an income which, after deducting from it a sum sufficient to pay a liberal interest on the capital which would have to be sunk in establishing the manufactories, would, the writer urges, materially assist in defraying the expenses of maintaining the German Army and Navy. It must be added, however, that the calculations of profit contained in the pamphlet referred to are generally regarded as exaggerated, even by those who are advocates for the introduction of a Government monopoly of the sale of tobacco into Germany.

THE LEGAL TENDERS.

Judge Foot, of Geneva, has addressed a note to the editor of the *North Amer can Review* in regard to the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States on the constitutionality of the act of Congress authorizing the issue of legal-tender Treasury notes. He says:

"Having been one of the counsel employed by the Secretary of the Treasury in June, 1868, to sustain the constitutionality of the act of Congress before our Court of Appeals in a case then pending in that court, involving its constitutionality, the subsequent decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States on that subject received special attention from me. Without going into a detailed examination of those decisions, I venture to state without fear of contradiction, that the court decided,

"*First*—That in time of peace Congress has no power to create any currency which does not consist of coin.

"*Second*—That the act authorizing the issue of legal-tender Treasury notes was valid as a war measure, and only as such, and if it had been passed in time of peace would have been unconstitutional.

"These two propositions are so clearly held by the majority of the court that there is no room to doubt concerning them, or the true meaning of the language in which they are expressed. It is a serious question, whether Congress can authorize the reissue of these Treasury notes, and thus make them currency in time of peace. The better opinion would seem to be that it cannot."

MILITARY CADETS IN GERMANY.

THE NUMBER IN THE COLLEGES—COST OF THEIR EDUCATION AND MAINTENANCE—A NEW CENTRAL ESTABLISHMENT NOW BEING CONSTRUCTED.

The number of cadets in the Prussian military colleges amounts altogether to 2,008. Of these, 1,000 are admitted on reduced rates of payment, the annual subscriptions required from them being in some cases only 90 marks, in others 180 marks, and in others 300 marks. The remaining 1,008 pay, if Prussian subjects, 780 marks, or nearly $200, a year; if foreigners, 1,030 marks, or $270 a year, to defray the expense of their education and maintenance. These sums are not large, but it is found that they are in many instances too high to be paid by the sons of deceased officers; and that consequently many young men who desire to enter the Royal Army and follow their father's profession are unable to do so, and their services are therefore lost to the State. In a bill recently laid before the Reichstag it is therefore proposed to set aside a sum of 2,000,000 marks from a capital fund, the interest of which is to be used to defray in part the expense of educating 15 Scadets.

A central establishment is being constructed at Lichterfeld, a few miles to the south of Berlin, and is now so nearly completed that it is confidently expected that it will be opened during the approaching Summer. The establishment comprises altogether 20 buildings, the largest of which are barracks, each containing accommodation for between 200 and 250 cadets, together with the officers appointed to superintend them. The stables attached to the riding-schools have stalls for 60 horses. The hospitals for severe cases of illness, and the sick-quarters for convalescents and for those suffering from lighter ailments only, are spacious and well ventilated. Tailors' and shoe-makers' workshops are provided, also bakeries and a slaughter-house, in order that the establishment may be as independent as possible of the outer world. The pigeries will hold more than a hundred pigs, and there are extensive poultry-yards for the breeding of geese, ducks, and fowls. The water-works can supply 310 cubic metres of good drinking-water, and altogether 620 metres of water per day. This can be laid on to any part of the buildings, as a water-tower 125 feet high has been erected. The gas-works are designed to supply 700 burners, and for the use during the year, a casino is provided for the officers and officials of the establishments, and they are also to have a separate garden for their own use. Twenty minutes' walk from the barracks lies the Teltower Lake, and in this a swimming-bath for the cadets will be arranged. Finally a railway is projected to run from the establishment, by way of Steglitz and Friedenau, to the Zoological Gardens, where it will terminate in the station of the Ringbahn. But until this railway is constructed there will be a regular omnibus service between Lichterfeld and the two stations nearest to it on the Potsdam and Anhalt lines.

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THE RACING SEASON OF 1878.

THREE MORE STABLES REVIEWED.

A LOOK AT THIRTY-SEVEN THOROUGHBREDS—THE HORSES OF AUGUST BELMONT, EPH. SNEDIKER, AND ANTHONY TAYLOR—OLD AND YOUNG RACERS IN TRAINING.

The stables of Messrs. August Belmont, Eph. Snediker, and Anthony Taylor contribute 37 thoroughbreds to the 114 which have previously been reviewed in THE TIMES. Reports from all the stables continue favorable, the only regretable incidents of the training season thus far being the death of All Heart and Mr. Astor's filly Palmetto. These are voids easily filled, however, as neither of the animals had a racing record sufficient to make their absence noticeable.

THE NURSERY STABLE.

At Babylon, Long Island, is situated the Nursery stud farm of August Belmont, Esq., a gentleman who has done much to place the turf in a respectable position. The Nursery takes precedence as the oldest of the racing establishments in this vicinity, and its success has been sufficiently remunerative to satisfy its liberal owner. The uncertainty of racing has been exemplified during the last three years in the ups and downs of Mr. Belmont's establishment. Previous to 1871 his name was found at the head of the winning list, but others have taken the honors until in 1876, when he again came to the front and headed the list of winners with $40,800; but last year he was down again for less than $10,000. It was said during last Winter that Mr. Belmont had sold off all his 2-year olds, and that the Nursery would make a poor display the coming season, but the list of horses in training does not bear out this report. "Modern Babylon" has not fallen, and it will send out a division strong enough to win a good share of the spoils. Jockey William Heyward has succeeded Jacob Pincus as trainer, and has the assistance of young Feakes in preparing the Nursery string, which numbers 17 head. There is a trio into the difficulties of the field, and over the hurdles, at two miles, will be hard to beat. Higgins, a 4-year old, is small and compact, with a short stout back and loins, and one of the tough kind that travel long distances. It was the grandest race between this colt and Piper Heidseick that resulted in the disgrace of Longstaff, who dragged down young Barbee, a good riding jockey, with him. The last of the string is a 3-year-old bay colt, by Barwood, out of Lazy (Vagrant's dam,) by imp. Scythian, formerly belonging to Col. McDaniel. He started twice last year, but was unsuccessful. He has some stake engagements, but has not developed any marked distinctions as a race-horse.

Besides the above, recognized as the Longstaff string, Taylor has three others belonging to different parties. New-York is a ch. h., 6 years old, by Planet, out of Hester, by Lexington, and consequently a half brother to Springbok. He was trained for jumping last year, and out of 11 starts won two races. Lord Zetland is another 6-year old, by Lexington, out of Liz Mardis, by imp. Glencoe, and, although one of the best bred horses on the turf, has been a signal failure. He was formerly owned by John Chamberlin, and last year Mr. J. B. Pryor tried what he could do with him, but he was started once, in a three-quarter dash at Long Branch, running third. There is also a 3-year old by Narragansett, a small, hollow-backed fellow like Meco, and not very promising.

THE PRINCE AND THE BOSTON GIRL.

ALBERT EDWARD AT THE LATEST OPERA BALL—HOW HE PRESERVED HIS INCOGNITO—THE STORY OF AN AMERICAN GIRL ABROAD.

A correspondent writing from Paris to a London newspaper of the Prince of Wales' doings at the latest opera ball says: "The masks themselves were not blameless in this matter of popular delusion, for they wilfully confirmed the wild guesses of the crowd by what must have been mendacious reports—'*Mais il est très gentil, ce Prince Royal.*' 'And his French—O, I assure you, not the slightest trace of accent; only to think he was defiling his tongue with German less than a week ago!' 'But you speak English; why did you not try him in his own lingo?' 'They told me before I went in to pretend to take him for a Frenchman. Imbecile! don't you see that he too has to wear a mask when he comes here?' Americans rush in where sylphs (at least) of the opera ball fear to tread, and as the story goes, all these well-meant endeavors to preserve the *incognito* were frustrated by a lively lady from the States. 'I want to see him; that's what I want—there!' and, after a feeble resistance, her word became law to the member of the jockey to whom she mentioned the wish. 'But you must speak French.' 'I shall speak just what language I like—there.' 'We are a mixed lot in the *loge*; you will not meet any other lady.' 'I have my domino—that shall be enough for me!' They went in—note the occasional circumstantiality of the legend—and the mysterious fair one opened the conversation in the choicest Bostonese. Her illustrious interlocutor answered her in as choice English—*bon sang ne peut mentir*, even in sport. 'May I ask you a question?' said the Bostonian. 'Cert inly, if you will let me reply in my own way.' 'Then what do you here?' 'What do you?' 'I came to see you,' said the lady. 'Pardon me,' returned the Prince, 'for saying that if I had known I was to meet a *femme du monde* I might never have come.' The other looked round at her companions in the box, and 'concluded to go.'"

THE GERMAN MONEY-ORDER SYSTEM.

From the Manchester Courier.

The Post Office money order system in this country is clumsy and unsatisfactory. It involves a great waste of time on the part of the sender and the receiver of the sums transmitted, a curiously complicated and cumbersome system of book-keeping in the Post Office, and, if we mistake not, occasions a loss to the department. The postal facilities in Germany for the transmission of money are much greater than those in this country, and are specially adapted to meet the requirements and convenience of the persons concerned. The German Post Office orders for the year 1876 exceeded six millions, those of England and France together by about £43,000,000 sterling, showing that the system in operation in that country is the most popular and effective one that either the English or French. Not only does the German Post Office issue orders for money, but the postman pays the money to the person for whom it is intended, at his house or place of business, receives a receipt for the amount on a form printed at the back of the order. By this means the loss of time occasioned to the payee by personal attendance, or attendance by deputy, at the Post Office for the receipt of the money and much irritation and annoyance are avoided. The cost for this service is 2 pence for 100 marks, (£5.) 3 pence for 200, and 4 pence for 300, and the system works both expeditiously well and profitably. Not only does the German Post Office deliver money direct to the persons to whom it is sent, but it collects sums of money which may be owing, and hands them over to the creditor. For this purpose there is what is called a postal demand note, containing on one side the amount and other particulars of the sum owing, and on the other the name and address of the creditor. If the money be not paid on application, the demand note is retained by the Post Office for a week unless the creditor determines otherwise, and then presented again to the debtor, and, if not then paid, it is returned post free to the creditor. The charge for the postal demand note is 3 pence, and if the money is obtained and remitted, 2 pence more is retained, making 5 pence in the collection of a debt, for the safe transmission of which the Post Office, on giving its receipt for the amount, holds itself responsible. It would, perhaps, be too much to expect the English Post Office to undertake the collection of debts, but the German money-order system might apparently be studied and imitated with advantage.

HOSPITABLE BEYOND HER MEANS.

From the Charlottesville (Va.) Chronicle, April 12.

"A clergyman traveling in the mountains of West Virginia put up for the night at the house of a plous old lady, who never refused to entertain strangers, lest haply an angel might be turned from her door unawares. Shortly after his arrival supper was announced, and the old lady, after a blessing had been invoked, began to rattle the cups and saucers preparatory to the matronly ceremony of pouring out and handing around the hot coffee. It was customary to make the inquiry, and therefore the good dame, with a gracious smile, inquired of her guest:

"'Do you take sugar in yours?'

"'If you please,' replied the hungry and thirsty evangelist, 'and I'll be obliged if you make it tolerably sweet.'

The old lady began to twist in her chair, adjust her spectacles, and look searchingly around the table. She dipped the spoon desperately in the blue china sugar-bowl, but it rattled ominously against the sides of the empty vessel. At last she summoned courage to tell the truth. With admirable pluck and candor she opened her mouth and spake, and the words that reached the ear of her guest were these:

"'Stranger, we hain't it.'"

FOOD FOR THE DEAD.

The Sacramento (Cal.) *Union* of the 1st inst. says: "A large number of Chinese—10 or 12 wagon loads—went out to the City Cemetery yesterday to feed the spirits of their dead, taking with them a quantity of roast pork and such other articles as a well-regulated spirit of the Chinese persuasion is expected to relish. The food was placed upon the graves, and over each grave was poured a bottle of whisky. A number of tramps stood among the spectators, and seemed much grieved at the waste of the fluid. They made up their minds to get even by securing the food after the Chinamen left, but the latter have by experience grown smart, and when they had given the spirits a reasonable length of time to secure a square meal, they loaded up the victuals and brought them back to town."

SNEDIKER'S STABLE.

Of the public stables perhaps that of Eph. Snediker is the most powerful and important one. This trainer has added to his reputation wonderfully in the last two years, as his horses have appeared at the starting-post in good condition. Snediker's headquarters are at Jerome Park, where he has been all Winter, and has taken full advantage of the mild weather to have his string in good condition for the opening races. Eleven horses are now taking their daily exercises at the Park in his care, though owned by different parties, including those belonging to the Dwyer Brothers, of Brooklyn. At the head of the string is the black horse Rhadamanthus. His wonderful turn of speed has served his owners well, and although not a horse of good constitution, he was so well managed that last year he went through a long season with profit to his owners. Last year he started in 15 races, won six of them, was second five times, several of them giving his opponents the advantage in weight, was third once, and unplaced three times. His entire winnings amounted to $2,415. The next on the list is the old campaigner Galway, now 9 years old. He is owned in part by G. Bryson. Starting eight times last year, he was twice a winner, was three times third, and three times unplaced. He is engaged in the Jockey Club Handicap, two miles, at Jerome Park. One of the 5-year olds is Fugitive, a very fast gelding, by Leamington, out of Ulrica, by Lexington, formerly the property of Pierre Lorillard, but now owned by J. W. Bell. He has not shown himself able to stay a distance, but is hard to beat at a mile or a mile and a quarter, which is his limit. He appeared nine times last year, won three times, was third once, and unplaced five times. His first engagement for this year is in the Fordham Handicap, of one mile and a quarter. The other 5-year old is the big fellow, Bertram, bred from Australian, by Leamington, but his early qualities to J. H. Harbeck, Jr., last year. He is a horse of immense size, standing nearly 17 hands high, and is probably the largest thoroughbred horse in the country. He has a vicious disposition and difficult to manage, and has to run in blinders. Possessing a considerable amount of speed, he is a source of great annoyance to his owners, as he has been beaten several times on several occasions, when apparently winning, he showed the white feather when challenged at the finish. But this was probably owing to his ugly temper rather than cowardice. As a 3-year old he was unsuccessful, only winning three races for Mr. Belmont, including the Jersey Derby and Monmouth Sequel Stakes, and last year did more work than any other horse in the Eastern Circuit, appearing in 19 races; but he only won two of them, was second three times, third twice, and 12 times unplaced. In several of these races, however, he failed to get off with the others, and fell in the mile handicap at Baltimore after winning the first heat. He is regarded by the betting fraternity as a two-edged sword that cuts both ways, for although a bad horse to back, it is likewise dangerous to lay heavily against. His only Spring engagement is the Fordham Handicap.

There are two good ones among the 4-year olds, Cub, by Leamington, out of Ratan, by Lexington, a small but fast colt, bred and for a time owned by Mr. Sneediker, who thinks Cuba quite as good as Rhadamathus over the 2-year old course, and better over a longer distance. He was not run as a 2-year old, but last year he made his first times and was thrice recorded a winner; was second once, third twice, and unplaced twice. His entire winnings amounted to $2,445. In the Doswell Stakes, which he won, he defeated such good ones as Bonbas and Idalia. He is engaged in the Rancocas Handicap, one mile and an eighth, to be run at Baltimore, and in the Fordham Handicap. Imagination is another 4-year old, and is by Longfellow, out of Bettie Washington, by Lexington

APRIL 14 1878

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT A BARGAIN—STH-AV., NORTH-WEST CORNER 130TH-ST. One of the most magnificent and complete double gentlemen's residences in the City, with well-appointed stable adjoining. The dwelling contains every known convenience throughout, finished in cabinet-work by Messrs. Potter & Stymus, and substantially built by day's work. The elegant mirrors, &c., go with the property. Permits and full particulars at 4 Pine, 33 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

FOR SALE—THE SEVEN FIRST-CLASS HIGH-stoop brown-stone houses, north side 77th-st., near 3d-av., 18.9x50 feet; lot 102 feet; cabinet finished; very conveniently arranged throughout, with all modern conveniences. are now offered, (to make ready sales,) at a low price and on easy terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., or WM. L. JAQUES, owner, on the premises.

No. 223 WEST 57TH-ST.—ONE OF THE best blocks in the City, near 8th-av., four-story brown-stone house, built by day's work, 23x80x100.5 feet, frescoed throughout, and in perfect order; is offered at a sacrifice, and is decidedly the greatest bargain in this city. For permits and terms, apply to L. J. & I. PHILLIPS, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE ONE OF THE BEST LOCATED apartment houses in the City, corner lot, brown-stone, hardwood finish, complete in every respect, and finely rented. Is an immediate cash buyer agreat bargain will be given. Address, or call on E. A. BRADLEY, No. 54 Day-st.

A RARE CHANCE.—SEVEN FOUR-STORY brown-stone houses, situate on Lexington-av. and 37th-st., complete in every respect, finished in hardwood, new, and well built; prices low, terms easy. DAVID DE VENNY, No. 130 East 47th-st.

MUST BE SOLD.—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, choice locality: a perfect elegant home; see it and make an offer. Principals only address or call on W. H. ERTELL, Potter & Stymus, Lexington-av. and 42d-st.

FOR SALE—ON FULTON-ST., WEST OF BROADway, a full three-story brick store; can be bought for less than $20,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON EAST 30TH-ST., CLOSE TO MADison-av., a handsome dwelling in fine order; can be bought at market price. Apply for terms to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—TWENTY-ONE lots of ground, corner on 11th-av., 20th and 21st sts. Apply to HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA-SIZED FOUR-STORY and high-stoop dwelling-house, No. 46 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th av.s; lot about 29 feet wide by half the depth.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—Choice plot of ground, 50 feet on 23d-st. through to 24th-st., will be sold at a great bargain. RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

ELEGANT FULL-SIZE HOUSE NEAR 5TH-av., above 42d-st., for sale. (extremely cheap,) with or without beautiful furniture; 4in. 5th-av., below 50th-st. exchange in small. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

GRAMERCY PARK RESIDENCE, VERY elegant, with park lot, for sale very low. RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

MADISON-AV., NEAR 53TH-ST.—SUPERB residence for sale at a bargain. RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

MURRAY HILL BROWN-STONE RESIdence near Madison-av. for sale low. RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

VALUABLE BROADWAY PROPERTY near Bleecker-st. to be sold by MULLER next THURSDAY.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY AND BASE ment brown-stone mansion No. 7 Montague Terrace (Brooklyn Heights) to be sold at auction, MONDAY, April 15, at 12 o'clock, ON THE PREMISES, by COLE & MURPHY. One of the finest residences in Brooklyn. Sale peremptory.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT, NO. 343 WEST 23D-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, APRIL 18, at 12 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM, No. 111 Broadway, the lease of the plot of land, together with the three-story double brick house and stable thereon, No. 343 West 23d-st., north side, between 8th and 9th ave. with stable entrance on West 24th-st. House contains modern improvements. Stable contains eight stalls, with billiard-room above. Lease from estate of Clement C. Moore; 13 years to run from May 1, 1878, at $680 ground rent; two renewals. Lot 58 feet front by 142 feet deep.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION,

TUESDAY, April 16,

at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway (Executor's sale),

EAST RIVER WATER FRONT PROPERTY, on 4th, 5th, and Lewis sts., with 40 upland lots. The Pennsylvania Coal Company has occupied this property for many years, which is a rare chance to obtain one of the finest water fronts on the East River; great depth of water. TITLE PERFECT. SALE ABSOLUTE.

Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF NOS. 69 AND 71 LAIGHT-STREET.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 16, 1878, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sale-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building), New-York, sale by order of John B. Morgan, Esq., Executor of William Morgan, deceased.

Mower-corner—Brick business plot of ground, together with the three and four story brick buildings, known as Nos. 69 and 71 Mott-st., between Bayard and Canal sts.; size 38.7 feet front, 35.9 feet rear, by 100 feet deep. Terms at sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT, NO. 463 WEST 23D-ST. (LONDON TERRACE).—ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, APRIL 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Executors, the three-story and stone high-stoop brick dwelling and lease of lot, No. 463 West 23d-st., north side, between 9th and 10th avs. House contains modern improvements. Lease from Clement C. Moore; 21 years from 1868; covenants for renewals; ground rent $186; lot 22 by 117.5.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION,

ON TUESDAY, APRIL 16,

At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway, Under direction Richard M. Bent, Esq.,

Receiver of New-Amsterdam Savings Bank.

SIXTY-FIFTH-STREET, south side, 200 feet east of 11th-av., valuable full lot, with frame buildings.

Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway, basement.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.

STORE AND LOT NO. 626 BROADWAY,

east side, between Bleecker and Houston sts., will be sold at auction, on THURSDAY, APRIL 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room; No. 111 Broadway; lot 25x103 feet.

Maps at office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

BY ORDER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

IMPORTANT SALE OF PIERS AND BULKHEADS At Auction by JAMES M. OAKLEY & CO., On Monday, April 15, 1878, At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock, noon.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

APARTMENT BUILDING, NOS. 126 TO 130 EAST 24TH-ST.—May 1, unfurnished apartment with 12 rooms, all light and sunshine in each perfect, supplied with every convenience for first-class family desiring well-arranged and spacious accommodations. Can be seen from 10 till 2; owner resident.

C. C. PINCKNEY, NO. 83 BROADWAY, Jeffers to let, No. 9 Livingston-place, corner 10th-st., four-story brown-stone in perfect order, at $900. No. 23 Bruyvesant, (9th-st.,) four-story brick (two bath-rooms,) $1,000. No. 437 West 51st-st., near Elevated Railroad, three-story brick, at $550.

A THREE-STORY AND ATTIC HOUSE, 13 rooms, completely furnished, at No. 54 Lexington-av. Office, No. 139 East 13th-st.

A SECOND AND THIRD FLOOR TO LET, unfurnished. No. 42 West 32d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway.

DWELLINGS AND APARTMENTS TO LET BY HALL & NIXON, Broadway, corner 51st-st.

TWO NEW SMALL HOUSES TO LET IN West 14th-st; also, two very desirable flats. Apply at No. 405 West 14th-st.

A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE to let—No. 34 West 43d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply at No. 34 West 31st-st.

TO LET—LOWER PART OF HOUSE, PART OF third floor. No. 42 Morton-st., to a respectable family with references. Can be seen from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment house, No. 159 West 142d-st; rent $1,200 per annum. Apply to T. H. BABOWSKY, No. 74 Wall-st.

TO LET—DWELLING-HOUSE, NO. 44 WEST 123d-st. ROBERT L. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau-st., Room No. 72.

THE ALBANY, BROADWAY, 51ST AND 52D STS.—Suites of ten rooms, $4,000. HALL & NIXON. Apply to

TO LET, FURNISHED, TO A SMALL FAMILY —No. 126 West 42d-st. Apply between 11 and 1 o'clock precisely.

SEVENTY-THIRD-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—Elegant brown-stone house to let very low. RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

TO RENT AT MODERATE PRICE FROM May 1, a small, nicely-furnished house on 52d-st. Apply at No. 44 Hudson-st.

TO LET—MODERATE-PRICED FLATS AT NO. 570 Lexington-av. ROBERT L. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau-st., Room No. 72.

SEVENTEENTH-ST., (STUYVESANT SQUARE)—Three-story brown-stone and eight rooms, as reduced rents. L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d-av., Bible House.

TO THE RENSSELAER, NO. 1,371 BROADWAY —A very elegant first-class flat, with every convenience. Inquire in the house.

TO LET—DESIRABLE THREE-STORY BROWNstone house, Lexington-av. near 58th-st. Rent offered to suit. THOMSON & SON, No. 1,475 3d-av.

HARLEM.—CONVENIENT TO 7TH-AV. AND 125th-st., Lenox or any lower house. Rent low. FORTER & CO., No. 173 East 125th-st.

CHOICE NEW FLATS TO RENT, FRONTING Central Park, 59th and 60th sts., at reduced rentals to suit. JOSIAH JEE, No. 1,236 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.	Rent.
No. 28 West Washington-place, 15 rooms	$1,100
No. 209 West 30th-st., 13 rooms	720
No. 324 West 33d-st., 13 rooms	720
No. 453 West 23d-st., 15 rooms	750
No. 228 West 19th-st., 14 rooms	900
No. 251 West 17th-st., 10 rooms	600
No. 316 West 22d-st., 16 rooms	1,050
No. 329 West 29th-st., 16 rooms	950

J. DENHAM & CO., No. 280 West 12th-st.

A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS HOUSES TO LET. RENTS REDUCED. B. W. WILLIAMS, NO. 837 8TH-AV.

THE ROCKINGHAM. Broadway, corner 56th-st, Absolutely Fire-proof Building. Two choice apartments of seven and eight light rooms, from May 1: heated by steam; plumbing and ventilation perfect; sewer gas impossible in the building; healthful location in the City; elevator. Apply to J. G. RAME, Superintendent, on premises.

"THE BURLINGTON," 30TH-ST., WEST OF 5TH-AV. This new and elegant Family Hotel will open about MAY 1. The suites of rooms can be seen between 1 and 5 P. M., after April 15. JAMES E. COUT.

TO LET—129TH-ST., MADISON AND 5TH AVE.—Large mansion; 16 rooms, perfect order; six lots ground, stable, and greenhouse; also, Madison-av., between 124th and 125th sts., three-story brown-stone; perfect order; 22 feet wide. PORTER & CO., No. 173 East 125th-st.

TO LET—NOTHING CAN BE MORE DESIRABLE than a residence on the Central Park, with the near approach of cars in twenty minutes to 23d-st. 20th and 21st house No. 6 East 86th-st., apply to E. N. TAILER, No. 75 Worth-st.

A NELEGANT HIGH-STOOP FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 22 West 56th-st., to rent or lease, low; unfurnished or partly furnished; 23.6 by 90 feet, with extension dining room. Apply on the premises.

A GENTEEL PARTY, NO BOARDING.—A house-keeper, can find three floors, fully rooms, in handsome brown-stone house, furnished or unfurnished, in exchange for first-class board of two persons. Address H., Herald Box No. 112.

TO LET—SPLENDID SUITES OF SEVEN ROOMS, in new French flat houses, Nos. 428 and 430 West 35th-st., near 9th-av.; bath, hot and cold water, dumb-waiter, all other improvements; rent, $20 to $29; janitor on the premises.

TO LET—WITHIN THREE MINUTES' WALK OF Grand Opera-house, a three-story and basement high-stoop, 18 rooms, all improvements, well suited for boarders; rent only $90 per month. WILLIAM MURPHY, No. 108 Liberty-st.

TO LET AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—A large place, suitable for boarding or Rood House; 32 rooms; 2 acres; also a variety of smaller houses, from $350 to first-class places. A. B. MILLER, 156th-st. and 10th-av.

A CHARMING FURNISHED HOUSE TO rent to private party for six months, and may be had for longer: 14 rooms and all conveniences: 19th-st., near 8th-av.; rent only $125 per month. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

FOR RENT—23D-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV., IN private family, two large rooms; elegant frescoing, hot and cold water, bath, closets, &c.; good reference given and required. Address W. U. D., Box No. 116 Times Office.

TO LET—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE, 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., to a small family; rent moderate; and board for one. WM. M. THOMAS, No. 503 6th-av.

FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HIGHstoop, corner house, No. 260 West 39th-st.; excellent order; rent very low. Apply to Agents or No. 48 West 39th-st.

NO. 970 LEXINGTON-AV., BETWEEN 70TH AND 71ST STS.—To let, three-story high-stoop brown-stone house; low rent. To agents. H. E. DILLINGHAM, No. 351 Broadway.

PRIVATE APARTMENT HOUSE, NO. 384 WEST 32D-ST., (Boorman Terrace.)—Six rooms, separate laundry, neat, quiet, and comfortable; private residence front and rear; owner in house. $35, $45, $50

FULL-SIZED FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house in 48th-st., near 5th-av., to rent very low to a responsible party. McCAFFERTY & CO., No. 650 5th-av.

$450 TO $1,300—BROWN-STONE HOUSES near the Park and this office, flats; all improvements, rent to $75. great variety and choice. J. W. STEVENS, Broadway, corner 52d-st.

TO LET—HARLEM—TO LET—FOUR-STORY brown-stone houses: hard-wood finish; all improvements; 123d-st., 5th and 7th avs., at $240. PORTER & CO., No. 173 East 125th-st.

HARLEM.—BETWEEN MADISON AND 4TH-avs., three-story high-stoop (20x40) brown-stone house; perfect order: $600. PORTER & CO., No. 173 East 125th-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, No. 129 East 52d-st.; will be rented to a very desirable tenant at $600. Also, the store, No. 1 A. RANSOM, No. 537 Broadway, or No. 16 West 21st-st.

FOR RENT DURING THE SUMMER.—A flat of seven rooms, fully furnished, will be let at a low price: is near hotels and restaurants. Address K. F., Post Office Box No. 198.

FRENCH FLATS, SIX AND TEN ROOMS, in good order; all conveniences and pleasant location; at rents from $20 to $35. Apply to Janitor, in No. 318 East 79th-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brown-stone house, No. — West 125th-st., next the corner of 7th-av.; rent, $600. Inquire at No. 156 West 125th-st.

AT $135 — HANDSOMELY FURNISHED three-story high-stoop house, 48th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.; good location. B. B. GOODALE & CO., No. 5 West 23d-st., Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

TO LET—TWO BROWN-STONE HOUSES, FOUR stories and basement, high stoops. Nos. 10 and 12 West 45th-st.; can be seen from 3 to 6 P. M. Inquire of AMOS WORDUFF, No. 70 West 46th-st.

THE FULL-SIZED, COMPLETELY AND elegantly furnished house on 32d-st., near 5th-av. to rent to private family; $3,000. HALL & NIXON, Broadway and 51st-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED —The four-story brown-stone house No. 128 West 53d-st. Very low rent asked. Apply to CHARLES A. SCHERMERHORN, No. 1,273 Broadway.

NICE FLAT APARTMENTS.—SEVEN ROOMS; furnished or unfurnished; full-size house; balance occupied by small family; rent low to desirable family. Apply at No. 845 5th-av.

"ALEXANDRA" FRENCH FLATS, NORTHwest corner of 51st-st. and 8th-av.; elegant apartments to let in above building. Apply to the janitor.

NO. 115 EAST 24TH-ST., NEAR 4TH-AV.—Parlor and basement floors to family of adults.

PORTER & CO., NO. 173 EAST 125TH-ST., have houses in Harlem from $300 to $1,200.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, TO LET, That portion of the St. Nicholas Hotel Known as the Loubat Estate, Being the entire building, Nos. 507, 509, 511 Broadway, through to Mercer-st., including 5 stores, each about 25x200, and about 150 rooms above, including the ladies' entrance and one of the main dining-rooms; originally built and arranged for a separate hotel. Possession 1st May. For particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 23 Pine-st.

SALES-ROOM AND LARGE LOFTS, AD-vantageously placed for country trade, near Broadway, opposite Earle's Merchants' Hotel, fronting on Canal, Elm, and Walker sts.; divided to suit tenants; northern light; steam if required. J. G. BECK, Jr., No. 248 Canal-st.

TO LET—FIVE-STORY STORE NO. 857 WASHington-st., near Franklin; very strongly timbered, good cellar, with 10-foot headroom. ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau-st., Room No. 72.

TO LET—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, THE VAtant lot north, north side of Canal-st., between Greenwich and Washington sts. ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau-st., Room No. 72.

TO LET—VERY LOW, TO A RESPONSIBLE TEnant, three or four lofts of the marble store, No. 27 Great Jones-st., 25x100. Apply to GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 267 Broadway.

FIRST AND SECOND LOFTS TO LET.—Steam power can be had if required. Inquire on the premises, No. 183 Centre-st., corner of Canal, opposite Earle's Hotel. HENRY ERBEN, No. 239 East 23d-st.

TO LEASE FROM 1ST MAY.—A PIER ON THE North River, with covered shed, and depth of water sufficient for the largest vessels. Address Box No. 4,723 Post Office.

TO LET—THE BANKING-ROOM OF BULL'S Head Bank, with fixtures complete; desirable for burglar-proof vaults, &c.; also, basement offices. Apply at the Bank. Property for sale.

TO LET—THE SPLENDID CORNER STORE and basement, plate glass front, entrance from both streets, north-west corner of 34-av. and 29th-st.; first-class business stand. ADAMS & SON, 187 East 26th-st.

TO LET—STORE ON SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF 24-av. and 33d-st. ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau-st., Room No. 72.

TO LET—FOR ANY LIGHT BUSINESS, THE 1-story and cellar building, 27 Bleecker-st. ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau-st., Room No. 72.

LARGE NEW STORES TO RENT, ON Broadway and 30th-st., at low figures to satisfactory parties. JOSIAH JEE, No. 1,236 Broadway.

OFFICE ON BROADWAY, NEAR ASTOR-PLACE.—Large corner, Lexington-av. near 58th-st. Rent offered to suit. THOMSON & SON, No. 1,475 3d-av.

TO LET, CHEAP.—A LARGE LIGHT BASEMENT, 70 feet, for paying business. Apply on premises Nos. 237 and 239 East 23d-st. HY. ERBEN.

STORE AND BASEMENT TO LET—NO. 118 Centre-st., Lenox or any lower house. Apply at No. 126 Centre-st. H. ERBEN.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY—For sale, a charming place in Westchester County, high, healthy, and perfectly free from malaria; 24½ miles from the Grand Central Depot, and 1¾ miles west of Eye Station on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, combining the advantages of a gentleman's country residence and a beautiful suburban farm. It contains about 74 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND, (including 10 acres of woodland,) on which are two large apple orchards, one pear orchard, and an abundance of beautiful shade and ornamental trees, running almost a mile parallel with the Sound, on a ridge, commanding one of the finest landscape views in the country. The buildings consist of an excellent dwelling-house in good order, farmer's cottage, a splendid stable, carriage-house and barn, stone ice-house, corn cribs, chicken-house, &c. This place cost the projector of its $150,000, but the owner will sell it for $82,500, $20,000 of which can remain at 6 per cent. Any one wanting one of the loveliest places within 25 miles of New-York, ought to see it. After the completion of the Elevated Railways now being constructed on the East Side to 42d-st., it will be within one hour and a half of the Battery. For further particulars inquire of SAM. B. BABTOW, No. 346 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCE.—A SAFE BONOM-leal and paying investment, with health and comfort; what can be more so than a complete country house; a gentleman's fine country seat, consisting of forty acres on highly cultivated land, with shade trees, reserve meadow, self-sustaining; so complete in all its appointments; furnished and equipped with everything required, to the extent that not a dollar outlay will be required; location unexceptional: within one hour of the City, on the popular New-Jersey Central Railroad; half mile from depot; such a place, although rarely on the market, is now unexpectedly for sale, including furniture, implements, stock, &c.; it being first class in necessarily of high cost, but will be sold at a price corresponding with the general depression; being not less than $25,000; no brokerage for unincumbered productive City property entertained. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 167 Times Office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED unincumbered city property, the country seat of the late De Forest Manlee, Jamaica, Queens County, Long Island, of 55 acres; 14 miles from New-York and one mile from Queens and Flushing stations; comprises a large dwelling-house of Gothic style, large and fully-stocked greenhouses, graperies, peach, and other glass houses, carriage-houses and stables, a large ice-house with refrigerating-rooms, a gardener's cottage, choice evergreens and shrubs of full growth, high and choice hedges, fruit trees of the best varieties and full growth, and large flower and kitchen gardens; all the buildings and grounds are fully supplied with water; most of the house furniture and greenhouse plants will also be sold. Apply to W. D. F. MANICE, Executor. No. 46 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FOR THE SEASON, or a private family only, a very fine three-story house, fully furnished, situated on the North Shrewsbury River, opposite to, and one mile distant from Red Bank, and eight miles from Long Branch, and contains 15 large rooms, including bath and sleeping-room; has also a fine coach-house and stable, and also a large kitchen garden attached to same; elegant boating, fishing, and bathing. For further particulars apply to owner, F. B. LAWRENCE, Red Bank, N. J.

SEABRIGHT.—FOR SALE—THE ESTATE OF S. L. Maitland: large house, well built and in complete order; beautifully located, commanding fine views of the Atlantic Ocean and Shrewsbury River, upon which it has frontage of about one thousand feet. Property will be sold in one plot of one hundred and fifty acres, with improvements, at an extremely low figure to prompt buyer, or will be divided. Apply to F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A DELIGHTFUL suburban residence at Goshen, Orange County, N. Y.: five minutes' walk from depot; high ground; extensive views; large modern house, French roof, cupola, porte cochere, piazzas, conservatory; fancy stable and carriage-house; three acres land; large variety of choice fruit, berries, and ornamental trees; everything in perfect order; will be sold at a bargain. Apply at Earle's Hotel and see photograph.

FOR SALE, RENT, OR EXCHANGE—HOUSE and lot in Passaic, N. J.: house about 30x35, two-story, basement, and cellar; nine rooms; modern improvements; lot 100x200; fruit, &c.; five minutes from depot; neighborhood first class. Owner will sell, rent, or exchange for City property, as business compels his residence there. Address G. N., care W. W. Sharpe & Co., No. 25 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT MONTrose, N. J.; modern house; 14 rooms; furnace; hot and cold water, gas, carriage-house, stable, and cow-house; one and a half acres in garden and lawn; in view of Orange Mountain; cost over $22,000; will be sold at a sacrifice. Address O., Box No. 167 Times Office.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AT NYACK, ON the Hudson; unsurpassed in beauty and positively free from malaria, with all surrounding for a pleasant home; charming house and all outbuildings; 15 acres highly improved; fruits in abundance; price to meet times. Address Post Office Box 325, Nyack, N. Y.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE AND TO rent; country property a specialty. PECK & WARNER, No. 126 Park-av.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

A HOUSE CONTAINING 11 ROOMS, AT Yonkers, to let unfurnished; the property is plenty of room for kitchen garden; grapevines, dwarf fruit trees, hennery, good well of water, &c.; only 10 miles by the Harlem Railroad; three acres land; large variety of choice fruit, berries, and ornamental trees; everything in perfect order; will be sold at a bargain. Apply at Earle's Hotel and see photograph.

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TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED —For sale, or exchange for house in Boston—The handsome residence, unincumbered, at Rutherford Park, N. J., built for and occupied by the subscriber for 10 years, and relinquished solely to escape business in Boston; gas, water, and burglar-alarm in house and stable; five acres handsomely laid out; distant from New-York 35 minutes by Erie and Delaware and Lackawanna Railways. Photographs and particulars with owner, R. W. DEAN, No. 95 Thomas-st.

TO LET—A PLACE OF FOUR ACRES OF LAND, well stocked with fruit, with pleasant house of eight rooms, and large barn; also, a pleasant house at Belleville, five miles from Newark, N. J.; only six minutes' walk from Avendale Station, on the Newark and Paterson line; rent very low to a good tenant. Address 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York; short distance also from station on the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad: rent very low to a good tenant. Address or inquire of LUCIUS D. BALDWIN, No. 310 High-st., Newark, N. J.

TO LET—AT WEST NEW-BRIGHTON STATEN Island, 10 minutes' walk from ferry, situated on Kill von Kull, large house, with gas, hot and cold water, barns, stables, bowling-alley, &c., all in complete order. For permit, terms, &c., apply at NEW-YORK DISPATCH OFFICE, No. 11 Frankfort-st.

TO LET—MOUNTAIN HOUSE, AT SOUTH Orange, unfurnished; about 100 rooms; excellent order; water, heat, and gas throughout; ample outhouses and grounds; suitable for a first-class family boarding-house. Summer and Winter. Apply to COUDERT BROTHERS, Nos. 68 and 70 William-st.

TO LET.—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, FRONTING on the water, near the Pequot House, New-London, Conn.; ample stable room. Apply to ERNEST G. STED MAN, No. 79 Cedar-st., New-York.

TO LET—ASTORIA, CONVENIENT TO STEAM R. boat and cars, house, 6 rooms, rent $250; 9 rooms, $250 and $300; 10 rooms, $360 and $450; 11 rooms, $500. Apply to J. F. WRIGHT, Astoria, Long Island.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A FAMILY GOING ABROAD CAN HAVE their household secure from depredations by permitting a small American family to occupy a portion and become responsible for it. Address RESPONSIBLE, No. 161 Franklin-st.

A RESPECTABLE MARRIED COUPLE wish to take charge of a gentleman's house during the Summer months; husband is a plumber; can give best City reference. Address Mr. Daly, No. 387 2d-av.; call all the week.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOMan and her son, the care of a gentleman's house for the Summer months; the best City reference given. Apply or address T. MITCHELL, No. 50 Central Market, corner Broadway and 48th-st.

WANTED—TO HIRE A SMALL BROWN-STONE house, between 60th and 80th sts., between Lexington and 5th avs.; rent not to exceed $1,000. Address H. B. T., Box 262 Times Up-town Office, 1,258 Broadway

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE BY AN American lady; owners to board one or two gentlemen allowed. Address Post Office Box No. 106, New-Brighton, Staten Island.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MORTON HOUSE, ON THE SOUND AT GREENwich, Conn., 30 miles from New-York via the New-Haven Railroad; this first-class Summer hotel will be opened for business June 15; its close proximity to New-York offers superior advantages to business men wishing to go back and forth each day; yachting, boating, fishing, and good driving, and the house has a fire-proof stable attached; elegantly-furnished rooms, with gas and running water in each. For further particulars apply on the premises to J. M. MORTON.

"WOODLAND PARK," ON THE SOUND, Stamford; CONN.; COTTAGES TO LET, furnished or unfurnished, with board or without; ample stable accommodations and private pleasure park; 120 acres laid out in carriage drives, bridle paths, and ramblas; fine bathing beach, free from all publicity; specially healthy; varied family recreation on land and water with safety; catered. Apply to owner, RICHARD B. PARKER, No. 81 Cedar-st., New-York.

WEST END HOTEL, PORT WASHINGTON, Hudson River.—This charming hotel will open May 1; the house has been thoroughly renovated, and will be conducted as a first-class hotel; it is 20 minutes distance by railroad from Thirtieth-Street depot, and three minutes from station; favorable arrangement made with parties desiring to come early. For particulars apply to CHARLES SAUERLAND, Proprietor.

FAIRVIEW HOUSE, AT CHATHAM, N. J.—Will be opened May 1, 1878; newly furnished; two acres of lawn; splendid old shade trees; one hour's time from City, via D., L. and W. R. R.; easy walking distance from depot; one of the healthiest localities in the State. For particulars apply to L. D. GORDON, No. 7 College-place, New-York City.

PAVILION HOTEL, WOODSBURG, LONG Island, 18 miles from New-York; 200 rooms, elegantly furnished; best location and accommodations within 100 miles of New-York; will open May 1 under new management; first-class accommodations for families at moderate prices. For full particulars address WALKER & GLADWIN, Woodsburg, Long Island.

MAPLEWOOD HALL, PITTSFIELD, MASS. M.—This delightful Summer resort among the Berkshire Hills will open May 1. Families may make desirable arrangements for the season on application to GEORGE W. KITTELLE, No. 18 East 33d-st.

THE THREE HOT MONTHS IN THE "AMERICAN ALPS."—Tent excursion for invalids and others. For circular address M. D., Continental Hotel, Broadway and 20th-st.

RIDGEFIELD PARK HOTEL.—30 MINUTES from City via New-Jersey Midland Railway, opens May 15; has been thoroughly refitted. FRANCIS HOVEY, No. 35 Gramercy-place.

LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, will open May 1; 30 minutes from Liberty-st. by boat or rail. J. BOWMAN, Proprietor.

TITUS HOUSE, BELLPORT, SOUTH SIDE LONG ISLAND.—Now open. Address Mrs. E. J. LATHUS, as above.

HOTELS.

WINCHESTER HOTEL, CORNER BROADway and 31st-st.—European plan; a few rooms, en suite and single, at moderate prices.

HOTEL BRANTING, MADISON-AV. AND 58TH-st.—American plan; nearest first-class hotel to Central Park; no extras for heat, baths, or corkage.

BARMORE'S, NO. 390 5TH-AV., south-west corner of 36th-st. Two suites of rooms, fronting 5th-av.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until Friday, April 19, 1878, at 2 P. M., for supplying the coal and wood required for the public schools in this City for the ensuing year—say ten thousand (10,000) tons of coal, more or less, and eight hundred (800) cords of oak, and five hundred and fifty (550) cords of pine wood, more or less. The coal must be of the best quality of white ash, lump, stove, and nut sizes, clean, and in good order; two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins of the several school buildings at such times and in such quantities as required by the Commissioner on Supplies.

The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal, (to be furnished from the mines named, if accepted,) and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds.

The quantity of the various sizes of coal required will be about as follows: Eight thousand one hundred (8,100) tons of furnace size, nine hundred and fifty (950) tons of stove size, three hundred and fifty (350) tons of egg size, and six hundred (600) tons of nut size.

The oak wood must be of the best quality, the stick not less than three (3) feet long. The pine wood must be of the best quality, split, and not less than three (3) feet six (6) inches long. The proposal must state the price per cord of one hundred and twenty-eight (128) cubic feet, sold measure, for both oak and pine wood, and also the price per cord per load for ordering, and the price per cut per load for splitting, the quantity of oak wood to be split only as required by the Committee on Supplies. The wood will be inspected and measured under the supervision of the inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education, and must be delivered at the schools as follows: Two-thirds of the quantity required from the 10th of June to the 15th of September, and the remainder

APRIL 14 1878

TIMBER THAT NEVER GREW

AN INGENIOUS SWINDLE EXPOSED.

BOLD ATTEMPTS TO SECURE ADVANCES ON WORTHLESS BILLS OF LADING—FOUR FIRMS VICTIMIZED—THE SWINDLERS' MODE OF OPERATING.

A bill of lading that represents merchandise is commonly considered a very good sort of security. Some very sharp and unscrupulous men, who appear to know this, have, for several months, been trying to make money out of this knowledge, and have met with some success. So far as the reporter of THE TIMES was yesterday able to ascertain, half a dozen firms in this City have been deceived by the plausible manners of a gang of scamps engaged in the sort of business referred to, and four of them have been swindled out of money. Early in January the lumber firm of John Boynton's Sons, of No. 32 Broadway, received a letter, dated Georgetown, S. C., Jan. 15, 1878, and signed by George Townsend. Mr. Townsend wrote as follows: "I make shipment of 195,000 feet of South Carolina yellow pine, all flooring, and cut last Winter, when sap was down, clear of shakes and knots, and all in order; 25,000 feet of this is 4-4, and the rest is 5-4 when dressed. Please insure cargo. I shall be on in a few days. The vessel will sail the first fair wind. If the vessel should arrive before me, sell to the best advantage, or hold at $22 till I come. If you get more, sell immediately." At the same time a letter was received from James Townseed bearing the same date. This writer purported to be the father of George Townsend, and he hoped that as the cargo shipped was the first he had sent to New-York, Boynton's Sons would do well with it. Townsend, Sr., made his son his agent, and signed himself "yours, respectfully." A few days afterward a young man, short, stout, with a rather long neck, a good address, and an evident familiarity with the lumber business, called and introduced himself as George Townsend. He said he expected the schooner in shortly, and produced the bill of lading. This was made out on a printed blank, with a cut of a steam-ship in the left hand corner, and the word "shipped" in large letters. It declared that there had been shipped by George Townsend, on the schooner Helen, John Smith, master, from Georgetown, S. C., to New-York City, 195,000 feet yellow pine boards, all flooring, to John Boynton & Sons; freight $5 50 per 1,000, on Jan. 15. On the Saturday following the arrival of the schooner, Mr. Townsend came into the office and told Mr. Boynton that the vessel was at Red Hook, and would be ready to discharge on Monday. Mr. Boynton wished to send some one over to look at the lumber, but Townsend said he had better wait until Monday morning, as there was a deck load of logs on board that must first be removed, and that he would let him know as early as 9:30 when he could look at the boards. In the afternoon, about 3 o'clock, he returned and said that his father had sent him a dispatch ordering him to return to Georgetown. He said also he was out of money and would like to have $175 advanced. Mr. Boynton objected to paying for stuff he had not seen, but as everything appeared to be right he paid him $125 and took his receipt for it. Mr. Townsend left. On Monday search was made for the schooner Helen, but it was not found, and the Boyntons have not since heard anything of their money, Townsend, or the lumber.

Very little publicity was given to this case, and the men who were successful in fleecing one firm tried several others. Mr. A. T. Stewart, of No. 166 Pearl-street, advanced $100 on a bill of lading of naval stores, and were unable to find either stores or vessel. A jolly sort of seafaring man, who made the acquaintance of Mr. Jesse Benton, at No. 89 Wall-street, and who had shingles to dispose of, carried out the dodge still more skillfully. He waited several days for his schooner, and at last met the Captain in Benton's office the day he pretended to have arrived, with warm expressions of delight. He also, on Saturday, was unable to show the shingles, as he had railroad ties on deck for the Hudson River Road. He wanted an advance, and was paid $50, and on the same day the tie contractor of the Hudson River Road paid him $50 on account of freight. The schooner Flora has not since been heard of. A few weeks ago a man about 35 years of age called upon Mr. Robert C. Lowry, a lumber broker, at No. 57 Pine-street, and said he was Mr. Freeman B. Ritchie, of Tar River, N. C. He looked like a mill man and talked "lumber" like an expert. He said he had consigned 145,000 feet of pine boards to Mr. Lowry, whose name he had found in a business directory, and whom he considered good. Mr. Lowry took him to William A. Parke & Co., at No. 124 Front-street, as he did not do a commission business, and Parke & Co. agreed to receive the lumber. The man called upon Mr. Lowry two or three times, and at last said he expected to hear of the vessel's arrival soon. On Saturday morning a man who called himself Capt. C. H. Gardner, rushed into Parke's office and announced that the schooner Susan had arrived with the lumber; that she was in Brooklyn, and he would soon be ready to discharge. He produced a bill of lading made out at Tar River, Granville County, N. C., consigning the cargo to R. C. Lowry. Mr. Parke said he would go over and look at the lumber. The Captain said that he had a load of green fender logs on deck, and would have them off on Monday morning, but that, in the meantime, he would like an advance to pay off his crew. Parke & Co. would not pay the advance until they had seen the lumber, and the Captain left. He has not been seen since. About the same time that this attempt was made, a man called upon Watrous & Willson, of Wall-street, on similar business. He was a fair talker, and impressed Mr. Watrous favorably. He said he had a mill at Tar River, N. C., and that he had shipped on board the schooner Hattie L. Curtis, Williams, master, 110,000 feet of best pine boards to Watrous & Willson. The visitor said he had picked out the firm from the mercantile register, as being one of the best, and he supposed they would readily take the consignment. Mr. Watrous at length consented to do so. A few days later the bill of lading, dated March 30, arrived by mail from Tar River, and corresponded with the account given by John Reynolds, the visitor. An advance was asked for, but was refused, as the lumber had not been seen. A proper length of time having elapsed for the arrival of the schooner, the Captain—Williams—arrived, and announced that his vessel was in the stream, and requested an advance upon freight to pay off and discharge his men. This was refused, and the Captain left, promising to return two days later. He has not since returned.

An examination of the different bills of lading showed plainly that the swindling operations were carried on by the same persons. All were made out in the same handwriting, upon blanks printed from the same type, with the same tell-tale steam-ship in the upper left hand corner. The audacity of the men was in some instances equal to their ingenuity. In the case of the vessel named as the one that brought the railroad ties and shingles, she was reported to have arrived at the Custom-house, a notice was posted at the Maratime Exchange, and the arrival was announced in a morning new-paper. The same game has been extensively carried on in Boston and Philadelphia, and in both cities large sums of money have been obtained. Strange to say, no effort has been made to put detectives upon the track of the swindlers, although the clues upon which they might have worked are abundant and easy to follow.

A MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

THE POLICE LOOKING FOR A YOUNG MAN FROM BROOKLYN—SUSPICIONS OF FOUL PLAY ENTERTAINED.

Capt. Petty brought before Justice Murray, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, James Falan and Patrick Lee, known to the Police as denizens of the Water-street district, on suspicion of their complicity in the mysterious disappearance of a young man named Frank Nagle. The latter left his home in Brooklyn on Saturday, a week ago, with the design of purchasing a pair of boots in New-York, taking with him some $40 or $50 in money. The first that was seen of him here by the Police was on Saturday night, when an officer on post in Water-street saw him come out of a basement den, in company with Falan and Lee and two other men, all of whom were apparently under the influence of liquor. This was about 11 o'clock, and two hours later, Falan, Lee, and Nagle went together to a saloon at the corner of Water-street and James-slip, where Lee asked permission to leave a parcel, which appeared to hold the boots which Nagle had purchased. This was the last that was seen of Nagle, and at 4 o'clock Lee returned to the saloon and told the bar-keeper, who had a slight acquaintance with Nagle, that he (Lee) had seen the owner of the boots safely home, and then departed, leaving the parcel with the barkeeper. On Monday the barkeeper opened the parcel, and finding the boots, went to Brooklyn to leave them at Nagle's home. Here he learned that Nagle had not returned since he had left on Saturday. Inquiries were made at all the institutions, but without resulting in the discovery of any clue to Nagle's whereabouts. His father, who was nearly crazed with fear, went so far as to consult a clairvoyant, who informed him that his son was lying at the bottom of a great pool of water, having met a violent death. Lee and Falan avoided the vicinity of Water-street for several days, but were finally arrested on Friday last, when they were taken to Police Head-quarters, and detained until yesterday, when they were brought to the Tombs Police Court and remanded to await the result of another search for Nagle by the Police.

DISPATCH OF SOUTHERN MAILS.

An article published in the Baltimore *Sun* of the 12th inst., speaking of the action of the Railway General Time Convention, recently held in this city, in quickening the time of through mail service one hour between New-York and St. Louis, asks the Southern Railway Convention, which assembles in Richmond Wednesday next, to extend the same consideration in arranging the time-tables for the South. It is claimed that the 6:20 P. M. Southern mail from New-York closes here too early for New-York merchants, and passes through Baltimore at such an hour that the Baltimore morning mails from that city cannot be in readiness for dispatch by it, and the reason for the retention of the old 9 o'clock mail from this City is therefore asked for the South. Postmaster James said yesterday that it was quite true that the grievance complained of existed, but that at the same time the mails could not possibly be run to suit every city in the Union. The mail service accomplishes all that the schedules fixed by the railway mail service allowed it to do, and the whole postal system of the country is being developed, extended, and perfected faster than any other country in the world. At the same time, however, while one city may be somewhat inconvenienced by a mail leaving this City at 4 or 5 o'clock P. M., that very mail may prove very convenient for two or three other cities a few hours farther distant. So far as the re-establishment of the 9 o'clock mail was concerned, it would be a matter of equal facility to dispatch at that hour instead of earlier, if so ordered.

PASSING A COUNTERFEIT CHECK.

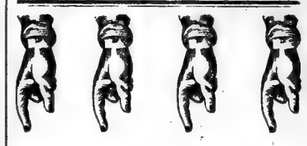
Edward A. Chambers was arraigned at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, to answer a charge of forgery, and of passing a bogus check. Otis M. Keith, the Cashier of the Metropolitan Hotel, was the complainant. The hotel had been in the habit of advertising in the *Hotel Mail*, now out of existence, for which Chambers was employed as a canvasser. Last November Chambers called upon Keith and presented a check to be cashed. It was drawn upon the Bank of the State of New-York, purporting to have been made by Murray, Davis & Co., payable to the order of Waugh, Holmes & Co., the proprietors of the *Hotel Mail*, and was indorsed by Chambers. It was for $25, which amount Keith, suspecting nothing wrong, paid. Subsequently Keith discovered that Murray, Davis & Co. did not exist, and that Chambers had no authority to indorse a note for Waugh, Holmes & Co. Chambers pleaded not guilty to the charge, but was committed to await trial, in default of $1,000 bail.

A DEAD BODY FOUND AND IDENTIFIED.

William Nitschke, of Brooklyn, a collector, disappeared on Feb. 28. He was employed by his brother, Albert Nitschke, at No. 84 Fulton-street, and on the above date was seen in Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock at night, having left this City at 4 P. M. Yesterday, Capt. Parker, of the steamer Joseph Parker, found the dead body of a man floating in the bay, and brought it to the City. On the body was found $4, some keys, a silver watch, marked "W. N.," a gold chain, and a receipted bill from Albert Nitschke to S. Freidenstein. These articles led to the identification of the body as that of William Nitschke, and his brother Albert claimed the remains.

LAME BACK.

For a lame and painful back, BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER is positively the best known remedy. It acts at once, soothes and removes pain immediately. It was invented to overcome the slow action of the ordinary porous plaster. It is recommended by physicians everywhere. Ask your physician if it is not the best plaster in the world. Sold by druggists. Price 25 cents.—*Advertisement.*



SUITS.

GREAT SACRIFICE OF FINE IMPORTED COSTUMES.

We have reduced the balance of our imported Costumes to far below their cost of importation, in order to insure their speedy sale.

AS WE ARE DETERMINED TO MAKE QUICK SALES OF THESE FINE COSTUMES, ENTIRELY REGARDLESS OF THEIR COST, LADIES WILL FIND IT TO THEIR ADVANTAGE TO CALL AND EXAMINE.

Also the balance of our medium-priced PARIS SUITS, especially imported by us for models, now offered at less than half cost.

Immense assortment of COSTUMES, of our own manufacture, at remarkably low prices.

EVERY NOVELTY IN DESIGN, EVERY NOVELTY IN MATERIAL, SILK SUITS, COMBINATION SUITS, BUNTING SUITS, PRINCESSE DRESSES, OVERCOSTUMES, LINEN, LAWN, AND CAMBRIC SUITS, ALL AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

CLOAKS, SACQUES, DOLMANS, MANTELETS, FICHUS, &c., IN SILK, DRAP D'ETE, CASHMERE, OR CAMEL'S HAIR, IN ENDLESS VARIETY.

FINE IMPORTED WRAPS AT SPECIAL PRICES.

HANDSOME DIAGONAL CLOAKS AT $3 90.

Large assortment of LINEN, LAWN, and CAMBRIC WRAPPERS at really remarkable prices. ALL OUR WRAPPERS, even those made of calico, are sewed with special care, and will give full satisfaction.

WE FILL ORDERS FOR DRESS-MAKING WITH PROMPTNESS, AND GUARANTEE THE VERY FINEST WORK.

MISSES' SUITS.

IN THIS DEPARTMENT WE ARE WITHOUT AN EQUAL. WE OFFER AN ASSORTMENT OF MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SUITS, LARGER IN VARIETY, PRETTIER IN STYLE, BETTER IN SHAPE, MORE PERFECT IN FINISH, FINER IN QUALITY, AND FAR CHEAPER IN PRICE, THAN IS PRESENTED BY ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY. WE MAKE THIS DEPARTMENT A SPECIAL FEATURE OF OUR BUSINESS. FULL LINES OF STUFF SUITS, SILK SUITS, PIQUE SUITS, LINEN SUITS, LAWN SUITS, &c., TO FIT EVERY AGE, FROM TWO TO SIXTEEN YEARS.

CONFIRMATION SUITS A GREAT SPECIALTY.

100 PIQUE SUITS AT 75c.; WORTH $1 50.

COMPLETE LINE OF MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SACQUES.

EHRICHS',

EIGHTH-AVENUE,

BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.

J. & J. W.

CROSSLEY.

CARPETS.

LARGE LINES OF BEST QUALITY.

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS

75 CENTS PER YARD.

ENGLISH VELVETS, ELEGANT STYLES, PER YARD. $1 65

Best Quality 5-frame Body Brussels 1 00

Kidderminster, hand made, yard wide 90

3-Ply 1 00

2-Ply Wool Ingrains from 50

NOS. 330 AND 332 BROADWAY.

CORNER PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DINNER AND TOILET SETS.

HAVING RECEIVED OUR SPRING IMPORTATIONS, WE NOW OFFER THE LARGEST VARIETY OF MODERATE-PRICED DINNER AND TOILET SETS, FROM THE MOST RELIABLE MANUFACTURERS, FOR CITY OR COUNTRY HOUSEKEEPING EVER EXHIBITED IN NEW-YORK, AND AT THE MOST REASONABLE PRICES.

GILMAN COLLAMORE & CO

NO. 731 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

LORD & TAYLOR.

SPECIAL.

RICH DRESS FABRICS.

ON MONDAY, APRIL 15, WE WILL OFFER A SUPERB ASSORTMENT, PER STEAMER, INCLUDING ALL THE LATEST AND MOST DESIRABLE MANUFACTURES FOR

Spring and Summer Wear,

UNSURPASSED IN

VARIETY, QUALITY, AND TEXTURE.

AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED.

220 PIECES 48-INCH NOVELTY GOODS, LIGHT WEIGHT AND BEAUTIFUL MIXTURES. SILK AND WOOL GOODS, AT $1 25 AND $1 75; GOOD VALUE FOR $2 AND $3.

SUMMER CASHMERE, CAMEL'S HAIR, GAUZE DESINDAS, IN ALL THE NEW SHADES.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN BUNTINGS, IN EVERY GRADE AND COLOR.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ALL WOOL MIXED DEBEGE AT 25c.; WORTH 40c.

JUST OPENED,

10 CASES OF ENGLISH DRESS GOODS, IN ALL THE NEW BOURRETTE PATTERNS, FROM 25c. TO 50c.

5 CASES AMERICAN KNICKERBOCKER DRESS GOODS AT 12½c.; WORTH 20c.

2 CASES 54-INCH SCOTCH PLAIDS, THOROUGHLY WATERPROOF, IN ALL THE DIFFERENT CLANS.

SPECIAL AND EXCLUSIVE OFFERINGS OF UNIQUE DESIGNS IN FRENCH ORGANDIES AND LAWNS, AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED.

ALSO,

A NOVELTY FOR SUMMER SUITINGS, LINEN BATISTE, IN ALL THE BOURRETTE EFFECTS, FROM 25c. PER YARD.

LORD & TAYLOR

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH-ST.

R. H. Macy & Co.,

14TH-STREET AND 6TH-AVENUE.

WE DESIRE TO CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS IN OUR ESTABLISHMENT PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO THE

EASTER SEASON,

IN ALL OF WHICH FULL LINES OF THE NEWEST AND MOST DESIRABLE GOODS WILL BE FOUND, CAREFULLY SELECTED WITH A VIEW TO THE WANTS OF THE BEST POPULAR TRADE, AND AT PRICES BELOW COMPETITION.

LACES.

NOVELTIES IN MADE-UP LACE GOODS, HANDKERCHIEFS, LADIES' TIES, BOWS AND NECKWEAR. HOSIERY.

PARASOLS, JEWELRY.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FINE

SHOES.

EASTER EGGS, EASTER CARDS AND ORNAMENTS.

LADIES' SUITS AND CLOAKS.

CHIP AND

STRAW HATS

EVERY SHAPE AND COLOR, TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED.

RIBBONS.

SILKS AND SATINS, IN EVERY NEW SHADE. FRENCH FLOWERS, LOOSE AND BRANCHED.

KID GLOVES.

WE HAVE JUST REDUCED THE PRICE OF OUR BEST LA FORGE EXTRA KID GLOVES TO $1 63 FOR TWO-BUTTON AND $1 89 FOR THREE-BUTTON.

ALL THE NEW SPRING SHADES NOW OPEN.

ARCHERY.

A FULL LINE OF ARCHERY EQUIPMENTS, FROM THE BEST LONDON MAKERS. NOW ON SALE IN TOY DEPARTMENT ON SECOND FLOOR.

R. H. MACY & CO.

MILLINERY.

LORD & TAYLOR

INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR SELECT STOCK OF TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED BONNETS AND ROUND HATS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, ORNAMENTS, &c.

THE COLLECTION EMBRACES THE CHOICEST PRODUCTIONS OF THE FRENCH AND AMERICAN MARKETS, AND WILL BE FOUND ON EXAMINATION TO POSSESS STYLES IN HEADWEAR POSITIVELY EXCLUSIVE WITH US.

OUR OWN BONNETS AND ROUND HATS ARE IN EVERY WAY EQUAL TO THE BEST OF FOREIGN MANUFACTURE, AND WELL WORTHY OF THE CLOSEST EXAMINATION.

ORDERS PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Broadway and 20th-st., N. Y.

LADIES, GENTLEMEN, STRANGERS, AND EVERY ONE INVITED TO SEE AND TEST THE

Wonderful Telephones

NOW IN OPERATION AT THE

KEEP MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S STORES,

NO. 625 BROADWAY, } NEW-YORK.
NO. 323 SIXTH-AV. }

VOICES DISTINCTLY HEARD AND RECOGNIZED. The Telephones connect Stores with the Factory in Mercer-st. (two miles from Sixth-avenue Store.)

Sale at Auction.

THE SALE OF THE STOCK OF T. B. BYNNER & CO. OF WATCHES, DIAMONDS, FINE JEWELRY, AND RICH SILVER-PLATED WARE, OF THE BEST-KNOWN MANUFACTURERS, WILL BE CONTINUED DAILY AT NO. 513 BROADWAY, (St. Nicholas Hotel.)

W. R. MITCHELL, Auctioneer.

CATALOGUES NOW READY.

GREAT REDUCTION.

Annual sale of soiled Boots and Shoes AT HALF PRICE, at BROOKS', No. 1,196 Broadway, corner 29th-st.

Stern Brothers,

SIXTH-AVENUE AND TWENTY-THIRD-ST.

WILL OFFER THIS WEEK

ATTRACTIVE & UNUSUAL BARGAINS IN THEIR

MILLINERY DEPARTMENTS.

AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

BONNETS AND HATS.

FRENCH AND MILAN CHIPS, in all colors.

FRENCH BLACK CHIP BONNETS, best shapes, from $1 25 upward.

TRIMMED SAILOR HATS,

All the new combinations of colors, from 42c. upward.

FRENCH FLOWERS,

PIQUETS, SPRAYS, MONTURES, and LOOSE FLOWERS, all the latest shades.

GILT, SILVER, and PEARL TIPPED PLUMES, TIPS, and POMPONS.

FANCY FEATHERS in great variety.

Great Bargains in Ribbons.

SATIN AND GROS GRAIN RIBBONS, REVERSIBLE SATIN RIBBONS, MOIRE RIBBONS, GROS GRAIN RIBBONS, IN ALL WIDTHS, COLORS, and QUALITIES, CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE.

MONDAY, 50 Cartons FINEST GROS GRAIN SASH RIBBONS, FULL WIDTHS and ALL COLORS, 25c. yard, WITH OTHER SPECIAL BARGAINS.

NOVELTIES IN PARISIAN TIES AND NECKWEAR.

FANCY GRENADINES FOR HAT TRIMMING.

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS

BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS at 85c., $1, $1 15, $1 23, $1 50, upward.

POSITIVELY 15 PER CENT. LOWER THAN ANY HERETOFORE OFFERED.

We beg an inspection of the above, as they will be found unusually cheap.

COLORED GROS GRAIN SILKS at 98c., $1 15, $1 23, $1 50.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.

PARASOLS & SUN UMBRELLAS

AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT TO SELECT FROM, with Pearl, Ivory, Ebony, Horn, Pearl and Gold handles.

OUR PRICES AS USUAL, CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY.

SUN UMBRELLAS, 24-inch, with horn handles, extra quality silk, at $2 18.

ALL OTHERS AT PROPORTIONATE LOW PRICES.

KID GLOVES.

OUR CELEBRATED Lupin's Kid Gloves, in the CHOICEST SPRING SHADES, with two, three, four, six, nine, and twelve buttons.

TWO BUTTONS, FINEST QUALITY, reduced to 75 cents.

OUR CELEBRATED WINDSOR UNDRESSED KID GLOVES. FINEST AND MOST RELIABLE QUALITY IMPORTED.

AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT TO SELECT FROM.

OUR NEW PARIS GLOVE, THE RENNE KID GLOVES, GUARANTEED TO BE SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER GLOVE IN THE WORLD.

Every pair warranted, and most select shades.

TWO BUTTONS, $1 50; THREE BUTTONS, $1 75.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN Hosiery and Spring Underwear, Ladies' and Children's Undergarments, Passementeries and Fringes.

ALL OUR DEPARTMENTS THIS SEASON WILL BE FOUND MORE COMPLETE THAN EVER, WHILE OUR PRICES WILL ALWAYS BE FAR BELOW THAT OF OTHER HOUSES.

STERN BROTHERS,

SIXTH-AVENUE AND 23D-STREET.

CARRIAGES

BROWN & PRAY

Offer for sale at greatly reduced prices the entire stock of elegant carriages manufactured by the late firm of WOOD BROTHERS, for less than the cost of construction, to close the estate.

The stock consists of

LANDAUS,	PARK DRAGS,
LANDAULETS,	COACHES,
VICTORIAS,	BROUGHAMS,
GRAND VICTORIAS,	COUPES,
CABRIOLETS,	STANHOPE PHAETONS,
VIS-A-VIS,	T CARTS,
COUPELETS,	TANDEM CARTS,
LADIES' PHAETONS,	STANHOPE GIGS,
PONY PHAETONS,	TAX CARTS,
WAGONETTES,	ROAD WAGONS.

BROWN & PRAY,

Successors to Wood Brothers, CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

84 5th-av. cor. 14th-st.

B. L. Solomon & Sons,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FURNITURE

IMPORTERS OF

CURTAIN MATERIALS.

NEW GOODS NOW READY.

657 and 659 BROADWAY,

Opposite Bond Street.

REALLY PURE, DELICATE and SUPERIOR CHAMPAGNE WINES

SILLERY MOUSSEUX SUPERIEUR — CRÉMANT D'AY, BLANC.

MOËT & CHANDON

ESTABLISHED — 1743.

RENAUD, FRANÇOIS & Co

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE U.S.

FOR SALE BY All Respectable Wine Merchants and Grocers.

Also Agents for MARTELL & CO. COGNAC AND ROEDERER & CO. BORDEAUX.

Forced Sale

Of Over $40,000 in Fine

FURNITURE,

Commencing Tuesday, April 16, 1878

Owing to the rapid changes in style, we have accumulated large quantities of all kinds of furniture, not strictly in the latest fashion, and, therefore, not readily salable. Also many articles made to order during the past year, and not delivered, owing to the financial embarrassments of the parties ordering.

These goods crowd our warerooms, and we are determined upon their immediate disposal by offering them at such extraordinarily low prices as to insure their prompt sale. Each article will be plainly marked at a price they would certainly bring at auction on at from one-quarter to one-half of the actual cost. This is no imposition; the goods MUST be sold, and the prices put upon them will be such as to MAKE them sell.

Any one about to buy will be exceedingly unwise if they neglect seeing this stock before purchasing. The furniture is all of the best workmanship, and warranted in every respect.

We also offer a very large assortment of the latest designs in Eastlake, Queen Anne, Japanese, and Jacobean styles in Ash, Walnut, and Ebonized Woods, at prices unsurpassed for cheapness.

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GEO. C. FLINT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS.

Stores: Nos. 104, 106, & 108 West 14th-st

Between 6th and 7th ave., one door west of 6th-av.



IF ANY LADY

WHO READS THIS "SUNDAY TIMES" HAS ANY INTENTION OF PURCHASING

SHOES

FOR HERSELF OR HER CHILDREN WITHIN THE NEXT TWO WEEKS WE CALL ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING PRICES:

LADIES' FRENCH KID BUTTON BOOTS, a really handsome shoe, usually retailed at $4 50; offered at $3 12.

EXTRA QUALITY FRENCH KID BUTTON BOOTS at $3 61 and $4 69, fully equal to shoes generally sold from $5 to $7 50 a pair.

ELEGANT VARIETY OF LADIES' CLOTH-TOP BUTTON BOOTS, very stylish, at $2 97, $3 87, $4 06, and $4 97.

LADIES' KID SLIPPERS, trimmed with handsome rosettes, at $1 23.

LADIES' KID SLIPPERS, box toe, usually sold at $2; offered at $1 49.

OUR LADIES' AMERICAN KID BUTTON BOOTS at $1 93, $2 69, $3 13, and $3 43 have surprised and delighted all who have examined their quality.

INFANTS' KID SHOES at 88c. is the same quality for which ladies have paid and are paying $1 25 and $1 50.

NOTICE.

WE OFFER THIS WEEK 1,000 PAIRS OF CHILDREN'S SHOES, ALL OF THE CELEBRATED MANUFACTURE OF E. C. BURT, EACH PAIR GUARANTEED IN QUALITY, EACH PAIR STAMPED WITH MR. BURT'S SEAL, ALL AT PRICES FULL 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN THESE GOODS HAVE EVER BEFORE BEEN OFFERED IN THE UNITED STATES.

CHILDREN'S PEBBLE GOAT, SPRING HEEL, $1 44.

CHILDREN'S STRAIGHT GOAT, SPRING HEEL, $1 44.

CHILDREN'S AMERICAN KID SHOES, $1 56.

CHILDREN'S FRENCH KID SHOES, $1 97.

Every Pair of Shoes is Warranted.

If they prove unsatisfactory a new pair is at your service free of extra charge.

IN SHOES, AS IN EVERYTHING ELSE, WE PROPOSE TO OFFER THE MOST RELIABLE QUALITIES, THE COMPLETEST ASSORTMENT, AND THE VERY LOWEST PRICE.

EHRICHS',

EIGHTH-AVENUE,

BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STREETS.

LORD & TAYLOR.

SPRING OPENING.

BOYS' READY-MADE CLOTHING AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES FROM FORMER SEASONS.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF

BOYS' CASSIMERE SUITS	$4 00 to $12 00
BOYS' DRESS SUITS, 2 pieces	8 00 to 12 00
BOYS' DRESS SUITS, 3 pieces	9 00 to 18 00
BOYS' KILT SUITS, 2 pieces	5 00 to 12 00
BOYS' KILT SUITS, 3 pieces	8 00 to 16 00

SPRING OVERCOATS.

SHIRT WAISTS IN COLORED CAMBRIC, MUSLIN, AND LINEN, 50c. to $2 50.

NEW SHAPES IN HATS AND CAPS.

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH-STREET.

CARPETS

REMAILED AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

VELVET CARPETS, from $1 25 per yard.

BODY BRUSSELS, from $1 20 per yard.

Tapestry Brussels.

A LARGE LINE, FROM 70 CENTS UP.

INGRAINS, from 25 cents per yard.

IMITATION PERSIAN RUGS AND MATS, NEW AND VERY DESIRABLE GOODS.

Turkistan Carpets.

A NOVELTY OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, IN ELEGANT DESIGNS.

R. BEATTIE & SONS,

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H. O'NEILL & CO.,

321 to 329 6th-av., corner 20th-st.,

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY

NEW GOODS

AT STILL LOWER PRICES.

Bargains in all Departments

1,000 DOZ. CHIP HATS, 85c. to $2 25.
FINE MILAN ENGLISH WALKING HATS, 48c. to $2 50.
CHILDREN'S SAILORS, 35c. to $2 20.
100 doz. of TRIMMED WALKING HATS, $2 95 to $3 74. cheapest in the City.

FLOWERS & FEATHERS.

BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS IN FRENCH MONTURES, 25c. and upward.
IMPORTED WREATHS, $4 50 to $6.
250 DOZ. BUNCHES OF REAL TIPS, 40c. bunch.
REAL OSTRICH PLUMES, $1 50 to $6.
ALL THE NEW SHADES AND DESIGNS IN OSTRICH TIPS, $1 to $2 75 bunch.
500 DOZ. FANCY WINGS, 25c. and upward.

RIBBONS.

All Widths. { SATIN AND GROS GRAIN, SATIN AND WATERED. } All Shades.

SASH RIBBONS IN ALL SHADES.

NEW DEPARTMENT

MOURNING GOODS AND BLACK SILKS.

400 pieces BLACK CASHMERE, Gold Medal Brand, at 75c. yard; worth $1 10.
250 pieces BLACK SILK, 60c., $1, $1 25; fully 40 per cent. below their value.
6-4 ALL-WOOL DE BEIGE at 50c. yard; sold elsewhere for 75c.

Velvets and Trimming Silks.

LACES.

Largest and cheapest selection of BLACK PINTON LACES in the City. RUSSIAN and POINT DE RAGUSE in beautiful patterns.

SUN UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS,

Latest designs, extremely low. Great variety in made-up LACE GOODS.

Suit Department

Will offer on MONDAY 500 IMPORTED JACKETS, in all the new Spring shades, at less than cost of importation.

100 trimmed with Silk and Fringe	$3 90
75 trimmed with Silk and Fringe	4 50
125 trimmed with Silk and Fringe	6 50
50 trimmed with Silk and Fringe	9 50
50 trimmed with Silk and Fringe	12 50
150 finest quality Drap de Etat	$10 50, $12 50, $14 50

SPRING WRAPS in fine materials from $1 to $50.
An elegant assortment of SILK COSTUMES at very low

KILT SUITS, in Checks, Bourrettes and novelty goods, from $12 to $30. A full line of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR

CORSETS, INFANTS' OUTFITS, &c.

FANCY GOODS, TRIMMINGS, FRINGES, &c.

Ladies' and Children's HOSIERY, great variety, including Fancy Cotton, Lisle Thread, Spun and Pure Silk. Full regular BALBRIGGAN, $3, $3 50, $3 75 a dozen. Spring and Summer MERINO UNDERWEAR. Ladies' MERINO VESTS, 43c.; worth 65c. A full-finished shirt, 3-ply linen bosom, WAMSUTTA MUSLIN, for 62c.; worth $1 25.

TOILET SOAPS AND PERFUMERY.

UNUSUAL BARGAINS IN HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

5 8 LINEN NAPKINS, 49c. per dozen.
TABLE DAMASK, 25c. a yard, all linen.
Extra Heavy Double DAMASK, 85c.; usual price, $1 10.
Real Marseilles QUILTS, full size, $1 50; worth $3.
The largest and finest quality, $3 50; actual value, $7.

KID GLOVES.

1,000 dozen 3-button KID GLOVES, 60c.
200 dozen 3-button KID GLOVES, 43c.
150 dozen EMBROIDERED TIES, 50c.

TRIMMED BONNETS and ROUND HATS

In all the latest styles of trimming.

H. O'NEILL & CO.,

321 TO 329 SIXTH-AVENUE,

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LORD & TAYLOR

OPEN ON MONDAY, APRIL 15, IN SILK ROOM, (20TH-STREET SECTION,) AN

Entirely New Department IN FRENCH AND ENGLISH

Grenadines and Gazes.

ALSO,

CHENILLE DU LUXE,
DRAP KABOUL,
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BOUCLE ANGORA,
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VAZUNA PERLE,
POINT DE VENICE,
CHENILLE D'ESPAGNE,
LAGILLON DE CHINE.

IT REPRESENTS THE MOST EXTENSIVE AND VARIED STOCK AT THE LOWEST PRICES EVER EXHIBITED AT RETAIL TO THE NEW-YORK PUBLIC.

LORD & TAYLOR,

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KEEP'S SHIRTS

BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD.

All made in the most superior manner from Wamsutta muslin and best Irish linen. Bosoms three-ply; all linen.

KEEP'S PATENT PARTLY MADE DRESS SHIRTS, 6 FOR $6, ONLY PLAIN SEAMS TO FINISH.

KEEP'S CUSTOM SHIRTS TO MEASURE, 6 FOR $9. WARRANTED PERFECT FITTING.

KEEP'S COLLARS, CUFFS, &c.

Four-ply Linen Collars; very best, 6 for 75 cents.
Four-ply Linen Cuffs; very best, 25 cents per pair.
English Super Stout Half Hose, $1 50 half dozen.
Hemstitched Pure Cambric Handkerchiefs, $1 50 half dozen.
Canton Flannel Drawers and Vests, 75 cents each.
White Twilled Flannel Vests for Spring wear, $1 50.
Pepperill Jean Drawers; best quality, 50 cents each.

KEEP'S UMBRELLAS.

Best Gingham, Patent Protected Ribs, $1 each.
English Boiled Silk, Paragon Frames, $3 each.

SAMPLES AND CIRCULARS MAILED FREE. ALL GOODS WARRANTED.

KEEP MANUFACTURING COMPANY STORES,

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N. B.—Gentlemen waited on at their residences.

EASTER EGGS.

EASTER EGGS

And FANCY BONBONIERES, FANCY BONBONIERES

At BAILLARD'S, BAILLARD'S,

Fifth-avenue Hotel.

MESSRS. TIFFANY & Co.'s stock of Sterling Silverware, prepared especially for this season, comprises a great variety of novel and attractive articles appropriate for Wedding Gifts, and complete outfits of household silver.

Their styles of Wedding Invitations and Cards for this season are also ready, as well as some new tints of Paper and Envelopes for correspondence.

The New-York Times.

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APRIL 15 1878

WASHINGTON.

TARIFF AND OTHER LEGISLATION.

LIGHT PROSPECTS FOR PROGRESS ON TARIFF REVISION FOR TWO WEEKS—TWO IMPORTANT APPROPRIATION BILLS CLAIMING PRECEDENCE—EVENING SESSIONS FOR ORATORICAL VENTILATION—THE POST OFFICE AND THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—There is no prospect that any progress will be made in the Tariff bill during this or next week. The House will be occupied for the next 10 days, at least, in the consideration of the Post Office and the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bills. A session has been fixed for to-morrow night for debate on the Tariff bill, which will enable some of the rural members to unburden themselves of the speeches which they have prepared on this subject. It is not probable that any members of the Committee on Ways and Means, or any of the leading members of the House, will discuss the tariff at this night session. The Post Office Appropriation bill is not likely to be finished before Wednesday, and this will be followed by the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial bill, which is the most important and comprehensive of all the appropriation bills, and its consideration will occupy at least a week. This will leave no time for the consideration of the Tariff bill during the coming two weeks, and the most that can be done for it will be to hold one or two night sessions in order to give members an opportunity to make their speeches, which will, to that extent at least, limit the time for general debate. During the present week the House promises to do a great deal of legitimate work, in addition to the two Appropriation bills alluded to, both of which will be continuously considered until disposed of. Sessions will be held on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings for the purpose of considering Invalid Pension bills on the private calendar, and to enable the Committee on Invalid Pensions to report any other cases that they may have prepared.

GLOVER'S FRIENDS IN HIS DRAGNET.

PROMINENT DEMOCRATS SQUEEZING THROUGH THE MESHES—EXPERTS WHO ARE TOO STUPID TO LET DEMOCRATS ESCAPE—GLOVER'S BOOMERANG COMING BACK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Glover is a hero, an uncommon one. After numerous attempts he is now on the highway to success as an investigator of crooked dealings and corrupt practices. His net has been cast in many places and hauled up empty many times, but he now has it spread in that portion of the Treasury pool known as the Register's office, and some good-sized fish are seen struggling in its meshes. They are not just the kind of fish Glover set out to catch, but he dare not let them escape, although he is manfully trying to do so. When he cast his net into the Register's office, with the assistance of two experts, he never dreamed that Democrats would be brought to the surface. Recently he inadvertently entangled Gen. Banning, whom his "experts" discovered to have drawn the same pay twice while serving as Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army. But Banning extricated himself, and rushing to the Treasury Department settled the old account by reimbursing the Treasury, and Glover promised to say nothing about the matter. The fact, however, leaked out, and now Banning does not entertain the same sympathetic feelings toward Glover, as an investigator, that he did before he was "scooped" up. Since Banning was caught, Glover has been proceeding with great care, but notwithstanding his caution some others of his Democratic brethren are likely to be brought to the surface. In the Register's office are kept the papers and vouchers of all closed accounts with the United States. Glover, with two experts, has been looking over these accounts, and is now struggling to hide the results of his examinations. When the House committee of which Mr. Morrison was Chairman went to Louisiana in the Fall of 1876, to investigate the conduct of the Presidential election, they took with them as Sergeants-at-Arms Simpson K. Donovin, late Assistant Door-keeper, and John K. Polk, late Door-keeper, the latter acting as Donovin's assistant. The expenditures of that committee, according to the records of the Register's office, were $32,000, and vouchers for that sum were submitted by Messrs. Donovin and Polk. These expenditures were for traveling, hotel, and other necessary expenses. The vouchers were indorsed by Mr. Morrison, as Chairman of the committee, and the money was paid from the contingent fund of the House by the Disbursing Clerk. It now leaks out that Glover's experts claim that a large number of these vouchers are fraudulent, having been duplicated for the same expenses, and paid twice, and one of the experts is of opinion that Donovin and Polk profited by the frauds. Glover and his experts are now going over the papers in the hope that their suspicions may prove to be not well founded. Had the parties thus implicated been Republicans, Glover would have reported the facts first and scrutinized afterward. No one suspects that Mr. Morrison would knowingly approve any bill that was not correct, and it may be that Glover's experts will prove themselves as stupid in this as in former cases, and that the accounts of Messrs. Donovan and Polk may be found to be correct.

CONGRESSMAN DOUGLAS REFORMING

HIS EXPLANATION OF THE SCENE IN THE HOUSE—HE WAS NOT DRUNK, BUT WILL NOT DO SO AGAIN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Beverly Douglas, of Virginia, has published a card in his home paper, explaining a recent scene in the House, in which he was the star actor, and denying that he was intoxicated upon that interesting occasion. Mr. Douglas admits that he violated the rules of the House, but explains that he was impelled to this violation by discourtesy shown him when he proposed to ask a simple question. Mr. Douglas says: "My object was simply to vindicate some of my contintments from the sweeping charge of an attempt, on the part of the South, to defraud the Government by paying mail contractors for services before the war, which had been adjusted and settled by the Confederate Government. Believing that I was not heard from my seat, I moved a few steps down the aisle to get nearer, and I rested my hands on the desks. It was not because I was drunk and unable to stand, but because the position was easier and protected me from the jostle of the crowd always passing up and down. My effort to be heard was rudely repulsed, and the Speaker commenced to rap at me most furiously, and ordered me to take my seat, which I refused to do, (improperly I admit,) and the Sergeant-at-Arms was sent to enforce order. When he came to me, supposing he intended to lay hands on me, I shoved him off. I was very angry and did wrong, but that I was instigated by an undue allowance of drink is not true."

Mr. Douglas thinks the newspaper correspondents were unnecessarily severe, and he believes some of them are animated by a special dislike for him. The manner in which Mr. Douglas proposes to deal with the correspondents in future is worthy of commendation, and his resolution might be followed by some of his Democratic colleagues with profit to their constituents and credit to themselves. Mr. Douglas has not exactly given a pledge to drink no more, but he has resolved to "abstain entirely from intoxication," which is in the line of reform. Mr. Douglas says in his card "That their (the correspondents) future statements may be clearly unjustifiable or deliberately malicious and false, I have determined during the remainder of my term of service to abstain entirely from intoxication." Mr. Douglas is a candidate for re-election, and finds several active competitors in his district since he obtained so much prominence through his attempt to vindicate his constituents by asking a simple question, and resting his hands on the desks while in the act of vindication.

THE SEWARD INVESTIGATION.

WORK OF THE COMMITTEE—A GREAT VOLUME OF TESTIMONY—NOTHING YET DISCLOSED AFFECTING HIS OFFICIAL CONDUCT—CONSULAR CLERK BRADFORD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The committee investigating the charges against Minister Seward have taken a large mass of testimony, and are continuing the investigation with considerable industry. It is stated by a gentleman who has seen all the testimony, and who has no reason to be prejudiced in respect to either side, that there has been nothing disclosed thus far reflecting upon the official conduct of Minister Seward, except his persistent support of the consular clerk, Bradford. Mr. Seward appears to have stood by him at all times, under all circumstances, and to have had the utmost faith in his good character. At the same time, the evidence against Bradford is very strong, unless it is weakened by testimony in his defense hereafter. It is stated that Bradford has not been removed, because a consular clerk of his rank can only be removed by the President, upon charges presented and proved. The witness, Myers, who was Consul-General at Shanghai, does not figure very creditably before the committee, being contradictory and unintelligible in his statements, though seemingly sincere. It is to be hoped, for Minister Seward's sake, that the entire case will be thoroughly sifted, so that, if he is blameless, as his friends firmly believe, the charges may be completely set aside and his official character vindicated.

BUTLER'S CURRENCY BILL.

A VOTE TO BE TAKEN ON IT TO-DAY—NO CERTAINTY OF ITS PASSAGE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Gen. Butler's bill to provide a convenient currency will come up in the House to-morrow as the unfinished business of the morning hour. The yeas and nays were ordered on Monday last, on Butler's motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, and the House will proceed at once to vote on that motion. The bill provides for an unlimited issue of 2s and 50 cent notes, and requires the Secretary of the Treasury to pay out one-sixth of all payments made in redeeming national bank notes in legal tenders of the denominations of $1, $2, $3, and $5, in equal proportions, and all payments for the current expenses of the Government in like proportion, until the amount of such notes in circulation shall be equal to one-sixth of all the legal tenders and national bank notes shown by the books of the Treasury Department to have been issued. Two months ago this proposition, or any other to provide for the issue of paper, might have received a two-thirds majority, but it is not certain that Butler will be able to obtain a majority for his bill to-morrow.

CIRCUIT COURT JURISDICTION.

MR. BLISS' BILL TO MAKE INJUNCTIONS ISSUED IN ONE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT OPERATIVE IN ALL OTHERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—An important bill, introduced in the House of Representatives in January, has been reported to the House, and finds many advocates. It was introduced by Hon. A. M. Bliss, of Brooklyn, and is entitled "An act in relation to the jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts of the United States." It provides that an injunction issued by a Circuit Court of the United States in any circuit shall be binding and operative in any other circuit in the United States. The protection now offered by the Copyright and Patent laws in the Federal courts is illusory, for it often takes more money to follow the infringer as he dodges an injunction from one judicial circuit of the Union into another than the copyright or patent is worth. The law is intended to meet this very serious impediment to the administration of justice, which works infinite injury to owners of dramatic copyrights. Quoting the language of ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, of New-York, in a printed brief in favor of the enactment of this law, it might properly be entitled "An act to nationalize the powers of the national courts."

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, April 14, 1878.

The State Department has not yet received official information of the recognition of the Diaz Government by Minister Foster.

The indications at the Treasury favor a heavier currency balance on the 1st of next month than was shown in the public debt statement issued on the 1st inst. The amount of currency in the Treasury will probably appear at not less than $1,500,000. The coin balance will show an increase over the last statement.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics has prepared a statement showing the value of the imports and exports of the United States carried respectively in United States and in foreign vessels during the 57 fiscal years ended June 30, 1877, with the percentages carried in American vessels, from which it appears that in 1821 the amount carried in American vessels was $113,201,462; in foreign vessels, $14,358,235, the percentage in American vessels being 88.7. From the percentage gradually declined until, in 1877, the amount carried in American vessels was $316,660 281, and in foreign vessels $859,920,536, being a percentage carried in American vessels of 26.9. The table does not include the amounts carried on cars and other land vehicles since July 1, 1870.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has reported favorably on the bill to prevent what are known as straw bids. The reasons for its passage are set forth in the report of the Secretary of War, in which he says: "As the law now stands, according to the opinion of the Attorney-General, the head of a department has no power, without authority of law, to enforce a rule requiring that bids shall not be withdrawn until after a certain time, whether accepted or not. The result is that while it is of the utmost importance that the department should have the right to delay in determining the question of accepting a bid, all bidders are at liberty to withdraw their proposals at any time before final acceptance. This right to withdraw bids after they are opened, and made public, opens the way for combinations among bidders, with a view to forcing the Government to contract with the highest bidder or incur the delay and expense of a new advertisement and a relet the

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE OBSTACLES TO A CONFERENCE.

TEMPER OF THE RUSSIANS TOWARD ENGLAND—WHAT BISMARCK IS THOUGHT TO BELIEVE REQUISITE TO MAKE MEDIATION SUCCESSFUL — CESSION OF BESSARABIA AND THE ASIATIC TERRITORY TO RUSSIA, LEAVING THE OTHER POINTS OPEN TO DISCUSSION—WAR FEELING IN MOSCOW.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 14.—The *Agence Russe* says the London *Standard's* statement that Germany's efforts at mediation have been well received in London has produced a favorable impression in St. Petersburg, where the desire for an understanding is real. *Pourparlers* continue actively at Berlin.

ROME, April 14.—The *Courrier d'Italie's* Berlin special says it is rumored that Prince Bismarck believes a congress possible provided the powers consent to the retrocession of Bessarabia, the extension of Russia in Asia as far as Erzeroum, and pecuniary indemnity to Russia. If this basis is excepted Germany would undertake to energetically use her influence to persuade Russia to grant the congress full power to modify the other territorial changes proposed by the treaty of San Stefano.

LONDON, April 15.—The *Times'* St. Petersburg correspondent, telegraphing on Sunday, does not give such a hopeful report of the state of feeling in Russia. He says the efforts of Germany may perhaps lead to a preliminary conference, as the British Government is now believed to be more favorable to such a proposal. The warlike excitement is specially intense in Moscow.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says, according to trustworthy private information, the German Government fully understands the difficulty of its mediatory task. It thinks the chances of success pretty evenly balanced, but having once undertaken the task it seems to have embraced it to its full extent. The correspondent thinks the principal difficulty is to make some arrangement to obviate the danger of a collision at Constantinople.

The Berlin correspondent of the Vienna *Montags Post*, who is usually well informed, says Prince Bismarck, as mediator, will be unsuccessful if England persists in her present attitude. It is said that Russia is looking out for a loan in America. It is understood that negotiations have also been opened in Germany and Holland.

The *Post's* Berlin special says it is reported that the new loan will amount to 50,000,000 rubles independently of the 50,000,000 in Treasury bonds to be issued immediately.

SITUATION ON THE BOSPHORUS.

THE PORTE PREPARING TO TRANSFER THE GOVERNMENT TO SCUTARI—OCCUPATION OF CONSTANTINOPLE TO BE RESISTED.

LONDON, April 14.—A Reuter dispatch, dated Constantinople, Friday, announces that the Porte is removing valuables, arms, and munitions thence to Scutari, and is considering the question of transferring the Government to Scutari, so as to avoid being forced into an alliance by one of the belligerents occupying Constantinople in the event of war.

Another Reuter telegram dated Constantinople, Saturday, says: "The Turkish commanders have been ordered to resist any attempt to occupy Constantinople. Achmet Pasha has been appointed commander of the fleet in place of Hobart Pasha, who will take a furlough. The Russians from Erzeroum are marching to Batoum, where, it is believed, they will embark for Bessarabia.

The *Telegraph's* Vienna correspondent says that the Turkish work on the Turkish defenses is stopped, in consequence of a Russian remonstrance.

POSITIONS OF THE PROVINCES.

ROUMANIA LIKELY TO PROTEST TO THE POWERS AGAINST THE RUSSIAN OCCUPATION—THE UNITED STATES CORVETTE MARION IN THE LEVANT—THE BULGARIAN ELECTION—INDEPENDENCE OF SERVIA.

LONDON, April 14.—Reuter's telegram from Bucharest states that the Roumanian Government, after having repeatedly and vainly asked Russia to explain the daily influx of troops who take possession of public buildings and private dwellings, and treat Roumania as an enemy's country, has decided to protest to the great powers.

LONDON, April 15.—A special to the *Standard* from Volo reports that the United States corvette Marion sailed for Syria Sunday morning.

The *Standard's* Constantinople dispatch asserts that the Russians have invited all the towns of Bulgaria to send delegates to Philippopolis for the election of a Prince.

A Belgrade special to the *Standard* says Prince Milan is expected to proclaim the independence of Servia on April 21.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says the assertion that Count Zichy is negotiating for the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina is contradicted on good authority.

A special to the *Times* from Turn-Severin reports that 10,000 Roumanian troops are concentrated there. Prince Charles is expected. The feeling of the troops against Russia is very bitter.

The *Times* has the following from Belgrade: "Russia is endeavoring to gain a Servian alliance in the event of a fresh war. The Prince favors the alliance, but the Cabinet oppose it. Gen. Leschjanin has gone to St. Petersburg to represent this state of affairs. War preparations continue unremittingly. A Ministerial crisis is probable."

The *Daily Telegraph's* Berlin dispatch states that the Prince of Roumania has notified the Emperor of Germany and Austria of his intention to abdicate if Russia is permitted to usurp the Government of Roumania.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Telegraph* states that he hears that Russia will occupy Roumania and disarm the Army as soon as an Anglo-Russian war is inevitable. If Count Andrassy's views prevail, Austria will resist such a step.

A DISTURBANCE IN ST. PETERSBURG.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT OF STUDENTS OVER THE FEMALE ASSASSIN—PISTOLS USED—ONE STUDENT KILLED.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 14.—As Vera Sassulitch, the woman who recently attempted to assassinate M. Trepow, Chief of the St. Petersburg Police, was returning from court, an affray occurred in consequence of the Police endeavoring to disperse the crowd of students and others who followed her, cheering. Pistols were fired, and a student was killed. The official account of the affair says he committed suicide after firing at the Police, who did not fire at all. It also states that the woman Sassulitch reached her residence safely, but by Saturday morning she had disappeared. It is rumored that the tribunals dealing with political offenses will be modified, as in the above case the accused was acquitted in spite of her own confession that her attempt to kill M. Trepow was premeditated.

MISCELLANEOUS CABLE NEWS.

SERIOUS CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN SOUTH AFRICA—GEN. GRANT IN ROME—CUBAN LEADERS IN MADRID—IRISH POLITICS.

CAPE TOWN, March 26.—There has been continuous fighting in the Pirie bush for a week. Four British officers have been killed. The situation in Transvaal is very serious.

ROME, April 14.—All the Ministers were present at the dinner given by the King to Gen. Grant on Saturday.

MADRID, April 14.—Several Cuban leaders have arrived at Cadiz.

LONDON, April 15.—A special from Dublin to the *Standard* says it is expected that Dr. Butt will resign his seat in Parliament as well as the leadership of the Home Rule Party.

The *Times* says a meeting of cotton operatives at Blakeley Moor, although adopting determined resolutions against a reduction of wages, expressed a willingness to submit the question to disinterested arbitration.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent telegraphs that ex-Queen Christina of Spain has had a fall and fractured her thigh.

M. Dion, Chief Engineer of the Paris Exhibition, is dead.

GREAT REVIVAL IN RICHMOND, VA.

THE COLORED POPULATION GREATLY MOVED—DEEP ANXIETY OF SOUL WHILE "SEEKING THE LORD"—CORRESPONDING REJOICING WHEN HE IS "FOUND"—EFFECT IN THE SCHOOLS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, April 14.—An extraordinary revival of religion prevails here among the colored people. Prayer-meetings are held nightly at all the churches. At the three largest churches the number of "mourners" is from 400 to 500 on each occasion. Rev. John Jasper, whose sermon, "Do the Earth Move?" attracted such attention, is among the most successful of the Pastors. The excitement runs very high. At the Navy Hill school, where about 500 children are taught, there has been much "concern" on the part of the pupils that the regular lessons could not be proceeded with. The children kept their heads bowed down upon their desks and would not join in the singing or pursue their studies. The teachers notified the principal, who, in turn, informed the City Superintendent of Schools. All expostulation being in vain, the Superintendent got Rev. J. H. Holmes, Pastor of the First African Church, to address the refractory ones, telling them that the best evidence of true religious conviction was the cheerful and diligent discharge of temporal duties. Thereupon they returned to their studies. According to the custom of the more ignorant of the negroes on nearly every day, but particularly on the Sabbath, dozens of stalwart men may be seen prostrate in the woods on the hillsides of the suburbs, praying for grace. Work in several of the tobacco factories has been seriously impeded by the prevailing excitement.

Many incidents, showing how widespread and intense is this religious movement, might be given. There are probably 2,500 men, women, and children "seeking the Lord." "The anxious" can be readily discerned by their melancholy visage and avoidance of conversation. It is with difficulty a word can be got out of them. After they have passed through the period of anxiety and have "found the Lord," they throw off the gloom and are cheerful and happy, and join with great fervor in the hymns of praise. The present revival is without parallel in Richmond. There was no preparation for it, and many of the Pastors say they were astonished when they found it had assumed such proportions. To-day Rev. John Jasper baptized a great number at the pool at his church. Rev. Scott Gurthmey baptized many more in the pond near Oakwood Cemetery. The congregations were immense. There are nine colored churches here, and all but two of them are of the Baptist denomination.

TRANSFER OF THE UTE INDIANS.

GEN. POPE AUTHORIZED TO MAKE THE REMOVAL—RESISTANCE EXPECTED BY THE MILITARY—THEIR NEW RESERVATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, April 14.—Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, obedient to the order of the President, has directed Brig.-Gen. John Pope, commanding the Department of the Missouri, to cause the Ute Indians to be removed from the State of Colorado to the Territory of New Mexico, and to use what troops may be necessary to effect the transfer. The Government authorities have determined upon this disposition of the tribe as the wisest step that can be taken under the circumstances. The question of removal has been under consideration for several months past. The Ute tribe numbers 22,000 men, women, and children, divided into a dozen or 15 bands. Two or three small bands have wandered out of Colorado into the adjacent Territories, but they can be brought to the general rendezvous with little difficulty. It is regarded in military circles as extremely doubtful if the tribe will submit to a removal without more or less resistance. It is even feared that there will be open rebellion, in which event there would be need of a good-sized Army. The fears of resistance are strengthened by the fact that Old Ouray, the head chief, is known to have been inciting the Navajos to rebellion against the miners of the San Juan region, and the tribes may form an alliance to resist the execution of the order for removal. The President will set apart a reservation for the tribe in Camas Valley. Once located there, the Utes are to be supplied with cows, sheep, and other animals, and instructed in the business of stock-raising.

THE INDIAN OUTLAWS FROM FLORIDA

SIXTEEN OF THE LADS SENT TO HAMPTON, VA., TO SCHOOL—ONLY 42 SURVIVORS OUT OF 90 SENT INTO BANISHMENT FOR MURDERING AND PLUNDERING IN THE WEST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., April 14.—The steamer Hampton, Capt. Stark, from Jacksonville, Fla., arrived here to-day with 42 of Big Red Foot's gang of outlawed Indians, who were captured in 1874 by Major Schofield, after a desperate encounter, on the North Fork of Red River, and subsequently banished to the Dry Tortugas. The Hampton landed the Indians at Old Point. Sixteen youths were sent to the Normal School at Hampton. The adults, for prudential reasons, are under surveillance, and allowed to communicate with no one except through the interpreters. They visited the Navy-yard this morning at 11 o'clock, in the army tug Monroe, and returned to Old Point, where they remain until tomorrow afternoon, when they leave for the Wichita Agency, near Fort Sill, by way of Baltimore and Washington. The band is composed of Cheyennes, Kiowas, Arapahoes, and Comanches, all desperadoes, who defied their agents and killed and plundered indiscriminately. When captured, each warrior had from two to four scalps dangling from his belt. Their chief, Big Red Foot, belonged to the band of Sauvooee, and died 10 days after his capture, refusing to eat or to touch a white man's hand. Of the 90 captured and sent into exile, 48 have died. The party going West is in charge of Capt. Pratt, of the Indian Bureau.

CANARDS FROM OBERLIN COLLEGE.

THE STORY OF THE MONK AND "THREE GOOD CATHOLICS"—A COLLEGIAN'S CAPERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, April 14.—The suspicion that the letter signed "Three Good Catholics"—a copy of which appeared in THE TIMES of last Saturday—was bogus turns out to be true. A student in the Oberlin College, who has been very active in sending sensational dispatches in regard to the monk to several papers, was the author. He was on the point of leaving Oberlin after sending the dispatch, but was arrested and thrown into jail. President Fairchild bailed him out, and he is now again at large. The monk himself is sick, and when the paper containing the threatening letter arrived great excitement prevailed. It was shown the monk, and he disclaimed any knowledge of it, and so the arrest was made. What the form of charge against Fay will be is not yet known. Fay was also the getter up of a canard which was sent recently quite extensively over the country, that the faculty of Oberlin College had expelled a Freshman for entertaining atheistic sentiments, while in fact the boy was sent home because he was mentally incapable of going on with his course, and was not expelled at all.

THREATENED WITH LYNCH LAW.

NASHVILLE, April 14.—Intense excitement prevailed at Huntsville, Ala., last night, over the proposed lynching of Benjamin Evans, Ephraim Hall, and Frank Kelley, all colored, who confessed to the assassination the day previous of George Shoenberger, a butcher. They implicated Mike White, also a butcher, as having instructed them to commit the deed. A mob assembled this morning, and threatened to take them all out and lynch them, but the jail was surrounded with guards, and the mob finally dispersed.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT LAWYER.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 14.—Ex-State Representative John G. Marshall, of Georgetown, Brown County, Ohio, cousin of ex-President Grant, was found dead in his bed at the Neil House this morning. He came to the city to argue a case before the Supreme Court. A general exhaustion of the system was the cause of death. The deceased held the rank of Colonel during the late war, and was a prominent member of the local profession in Southern Ohio.

SUNDAY SPORTS IN TEXAS.

TERRIFIC FIGHT OF A BULL WITH LIONS.

THE TEXAS BULL "OLD TIGE" BAITED WITH THE LION "OLD GEORGE THE MAN-EATER"—THE AFRICAN LION VANQUISHED IN A SHORT BUT SAVAGE COMBAT—REINFORCED BY HIS MATE AND THE BATTLE RENEWED—ANOTHER VICTORY FOR THE TEXAS BULL—RARE SENSATIONS IN STORE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 14.—San Antonio was to-day again excited over a lion and bull fight. After the fight of last week, in which the celebrated Texas bull, "Old Tige," whipped an African lioness, the lovers of this fierce sport and others governed by curiosity, have had a desire to witness another combat between the Texas King bull and the well-known African lion "Old George," who is reported to be the most ferocious animal of his kind in the United States. Before 10 A. M. the crowd began to assemble at the arena, which is just three miles from the city, and at 12 M. a large throng had gathered. The amusement of the day was begun by a fight between two Mexican bulls, to give a relish for the richer feast of horrors to come, but the bulls were too tame to fight—rather civilized bulls—and after many vain efforts on the part of the trained bull fighters to goad them to exasperation, this first part of the programme terminated.

Shortly after 3 P. M. about 2,000 people had assembled for the grand event of the day. "Old George," the lion, was prowling about and growling within the circle of the large iron cage, 60 feet in diameter, which had been erected for the combat at great expense. The "sporting" fraternity were freely offering to take ventures on the result at three and even five to one on the bull, and found not a few takers. The bull having been lassoed in an adjoining field, was brought with great difficulty to the ground and forced into the cage. The lion, quietly eating a piece of raw beef, was separated from "Old Tige" by a canvas curtain stretched across the cage. As soon as the ropes were taken from the bull's horns this canvas partition was drawn aside. The attack was at once begun by "Tige," who rushed madly upon the lion and tossed him 10 feet into the air. The monarch of the forest fell heavily to the ground, but immediately sprang up and made a fearful spring at the bull. The Texan received him on his horns and again gored him in the side and threw him savagely against the iron bars, bleeding and badly bruised, and then virtually put an end to the combat, for the ferocious "Old George" had the fight effectually knocked out of him, and refused to come to time, although he was repeatedly challenged by the Texan. Cheer after cheer arose from the excited crowd in the great amphitheatre, every one of whom had mounted the seats when the bull proved pimself the victor.

The canvas was then drawn between the combatants, and the lioness that encountered this same bull last week was turned in with her mate. The curtain was again drawn aside, and the pair were turned against the bull. "Old Tige" looked for a moment at his old antagonist, and then rushed savagely upon her, tossing her into the air and breaking two of her ribs. He then turned upon "Old George, the Man-eater," and gave him another toss into the air, badly goring him. The lions then crouched in a corner of the cage, completely cowed, and "Old Tige" deliberately approached and smelled them, but did not renew the attack. He stood pawing the dirt in token of his victory.

This bull is terribly savage and dangerous. He is 10 years old, and has killed five other bulls in single but extremely fierce combats. He is of mixed Texas and buffalo blood, and is larger than the average Texas bull. When he was being brought into the fighting pen to-day he rushed upon a crowd and badly gored a man who was assisting in holding him with lassoes. The lions are from Africa, and of very large size, but are old. They are the pair that killed their keeper about three years ago, in Tennessee. "Old George" has but one eye, and this fact was much against him in the fight. The bull, before entering on this combat, was upon three legs, having been badly wounded by the lioness last week, and not having yet recovered. But when he charged upon his antagonists he seemed to forget all about his wounded limb.

The next fight will be between this champion bull and three noted Mexican bull-fighters. The sympathy is all with the bull, and the expectation is that it will go hard with the "greasers." After that combat the community here will enjoy a lion and tiger fight. Texans are quite high-flavored in their sports, and care little how many bulls, lions, and Mexicans are whipped.

The fight that took place in this amphitheatre on Saturday, April 6, between "Old Tige" and the lioness, was witnessed by about 1,000 persons. In that occasion the bull was in the pen, and the cage of the lioness was backed up to it, and the communicating doors thrown open. The lioness rushed out behind the bull, and with a spring threw herself on his haunches. "Old Tige" was tough, and the claws of the savage lioness did not easily penetrate his hide. Turning quickly about, the bull bounded after the lioness, caught her upon his horns and tossed her high in the air. She prepared to spring a second time, but the bull was too quick for her, and a second time tossed her. This time the lioness was hurt as she fell, and she retreated to the bars of the cage. The bull pressed her, when she rose upon her hind legs, unable to meet the attack by an advance. The bull drove at her, forced her down, and pinned her to the ground with his horns, and gored her until life was called off. The lioness was badly whipped, but not seriously injured. The fight lasted 12 minutes. It was believed that in starving the lioness, to make her savage, the starving was overdone, and her strength and ferocity reduced.

REVENUE OFFICERS RAIDING.

ATTACK ON AND CAPTURE OF A SMUGGLER'S DISTILLERY IN WEST VIRGINIA—THE OFFICERS ATTACKED BY SMUGGLERS—A BAILED PRISONER RECAPTURED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WHEELING, West Va., April 14.—During the past two days a vigorous raid upon illicit distillers on Leading Creek, Randolph County, this State, has been conducted by Special Deputies Chambers and Connors, assisted by a squad of men under the Deputy United States Marshal, who was sent out by Collector Brown of the Second District. After destroying two distilleries, their fixtures, and 400 gallons of mash, the officers succeeded in capturing Silvester Wilmoth, one of the illicit distillers, at Phillipi, on his way to Clarksburg Jail. Wilmoth gave $1,000 bond, and was released. The officers stopped for supper, and were shortly afterward attacked by four men, armed with rifles, among whom they recognized Wilmoth as one of the attacking party. The officers fired on the men, and succeeded in recapturing Wilmoth. The three remaining men made good their escape by swimming the creek. While crossing, the United States officers fired several shots from Springfield rifles at the pursued, but with no effect.

DEATH OF AN 1812 SOLDIER.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 14.—Capt. George Howland, a descendant in the sixth generation from John Howland, of the Mayflower, died in Newport last night, aged 81 years. He served in the war of 1812 on sea and shore, and was in the merchant service 50 years.

AN OVERDOSE OF CHLORAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

READING, Penn., April 14.—Mrs. McKnight, wife of Col. Charles R. McKnight, Cashier of the National Union Bank, of this city, was found dead in her bed at her residence this morning. A Coroner's jury was summoned, and a verdict returned that death ensued from an overdose of chloral. Deceased had been suffering from mental derangement for years. Some five years ago, at the dead of night, she walked into the chamber where her little boy was sleeping, and, placing a revolver at his breast, shot and killed him instantly. From that time to the present she has been an almost constant inmate of Kirkbride's, at Philadelphia. Her condition had improved so much that recently she had been much at home.

THE PRESENT AND THE WOOD TARIFF

STATEMENT OF THE AMOUNT OF DUTIES RECEIVED IN 1877 AND AN ESTIMATE OF RECEIPTS UNDER THE OPERATION OF THE PROPOSED TARIFF — DECREASE, $9,401,058.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The following, from the Bureau of Statistics, is a summary statement, by schedules, of the amount of duty received from the articles enumerated in the Tariff bill, reported by the Committee of Ways and Means March 26, 1878, that entered into consumption in the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1877, and the estimated amount of duty by the proposed bill, with the increase or decrease of each schedule:

Class of Group.	Amount of Duty. Received in 1877.	Estimated. (New Rates.)	Decrease.
Cotton and cotton goods	$6,554,819	$4,553,359	$2,001,460
Earths and earthenware	3,511,506	3,031,563	479,942
Hemp, jute, &c	6,520,500	5,551,090	969,410
Liquors	5,348,641	6,278,350	*929,709
Metals	6,560,366	6,302,442	257,922
Provisions	2,950,062	2,952,794	*2,732
Sugars	37,056,992	41,245,988	*4,158,996
Silk and silk goods	12,758,799	9,744,515	3,014,283
Spices	771,351	1,327,556	*556,204
Tobacco	4,364,143	4,395,934	*31,791
Wood	864,419	577,056	287,362
Woolen goods and wool	20,177,607	14,459,247	5,718,359
Sundries	17,055,775	18,299,247	*1,243,471
Total	125,024,985	118,819,148	12,728,743

Total duty received in 1877 ..... $128,243,207
Total duty received in 1877, as above. 125,024,985
Duty not provided for in new bill.... $3,198,222
Duty received as per above schedule.. $125,024,985
Duty estimated as per above schedule. 118,819,148
Total decrease from receipts of 1877. $6,205,837
*Increase. Total increase, $6,522,906. 9,401,059

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BETWEEN 50 AND 75 BUSINESS HOUSES BURNED IN CLARKSVILLE, TENN.—LOSS, $500,000.

A destructive fire occurred at Clarksville, Tenn., on Saturday night. The best judges estimate the loss at $500,000. The burned district covers 15 acres. The Gracy warehouse covered more than an acre itself. The estimated losses of the following insurance companies are: The Hartford, $16,000; Equitable, of Nashville, $18,500; Liverpool and London and Globe, $9,000; Home, of New-York, $10,000; Ætna, of Hartford, $7,500; State, of Nashville, $7,500; Continental, of New-York, $3,000, and Phenix, of Brooklyn, $12,000. Fifty-seven houses in all were burned, including the best buildings in the city. Insurance is estimated at $150,000, but has not yet been itemized, and cannot be until to-morrow owing to the excitement prevailing throughout the day. Policeman Phillips yesterday afternoon shot and killed a negro named Seat while resisting him with stones. This aroused considerable feeling among the blacks, and they threatened to mob Phillips, who was placed in jail for safety. It is supposed the fire was the result of the recent lynching of a negro for attempting to rape a white girl and Seat's death. Fifty special policemen are patrolling the streets of Clarksville to-night. Nine hundred hogsheads of tobacco were destroyed by the fire and rain. The list of burned houses embraces all kinds of business, including the newspaper office, Court-house, bank, Central Hotel, hook and ladder houses, two jewelry stores, two dry goods stores, eight groceries, two public halls, and 10 residences.

OTHER FIRES.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out on the first floor of the four-story brick building in the rear of Nos. 90, 92, and 94 Clinton-street, occupied by a number of persons as workshops. The flames spread with such rapidity that before the firemen arrived they had reached the upper floors of the structure and were bursting out of the upper windows. The firemen worked with the usual zeal, and by 5 o'clock the flames were under control, and were soon after entirely extinguished. The interior of the structure was completely burned out, but the walls and roof were not materially damaged. The loss on the building is estimated at $5,000. It is owned by B. Weltick, a manufacturer of extension-tables, who also occupied the first floor. His loss on stock, machinery, &c., is estimated at $5,000, which is partially covered by insurance. One-half of the second floor was occupied by L. D. Kutschka, picture-frame maker, loss $2,500, and the other half by L. Herbolsheimer, molding manufacturer, loss $4,000; insured for $2,000 in the Mobile and Orient Insurance Companies. The third floor was occupied by W. Suttlich, fancy wood maker, loss $2,000, and the fourth floor by A. Fiseler, manufacturer of wood molding, loss $2,500.

The Fordham Building, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, occupied by A. Fordham, leather merchant, and H. C. Evans, general dealer, was burned yesterday morning. Total loss, $45,000 to $50,000; insured in English offices. During the fire an explosion occurred in Evans' store, instantly killing Edward Fredericks, a member of Union Protection Fire Company, who was engaged in saving goods.

The large three-story structure on the corner of Shawmut-avenue and Lucas-street, Boston, used as a German public school, was fired by an incendiary early this morning. The damage to building, school furniture, and library is $9,000; fully insured. Bernard Clark occupied the ground floor as an undertaker's warehouse, and loses $1,000; insured.

Jessup & Laflin's Woronoco Paper Mills, at Westfield, Mass., with $15,000 worth of manufactured paper in a store-house, were destroyed by an incendiary fire on Saturday night. Loss, $75,000; insurance, $40,000. The mills will be rebuilt.

A fire in Newmarket, Ontario, yesterday, destroyed Bentley's drug store,

conclusion expressed his belief that there was no real justification for England drawing the sword "at present." He did not say when or at what juncture of affairs this might properly take place; but he told the deputation in general terms that it was their duty to do all they could to influence the conduct of the Government and enlighten public opinion. Lord Hartington did not for a moment hold language in sympathy with the circular just quoted, though he fervently hoped England would not go to war. His lordship went on to say that he was not without hope now that the views of the two Governments are fully and clearly explained, that it may be found possible to come to some arrangement. He declined to tell the deputation what course the opposition meant to take. "In the first place," he said, "I don't think it right that any such statement should be made anywhere but in Parliament;" and yet it is notorious that from the very commencement of the present troubles—it is notorious that an active section of the opposition have harassed the Government by outside meetings which would have continued until now had not the unorganized but overwhelming majority of the country which supports the Cabinet put them down by rival meetings of a somewhat coarse and obscene character. Lord Hartington, however, it must be said, did not lend his voice or authority to the meetings which months ago no doubt encouraged Russia in her march of conquest. The meeting of yesterday may, however, be regarded as the preliminary skirmish to another field day in Parliament on the Eastern question.

For a moment the Continent has ceased to ask what Bismarck means, in wondering, not to say admiring, contemplation of his English rival Beaconsfield, whose recent policy has restored the national prestige. The leading French journals are lauding the courage and grandeur of the new attitude of Great Britain; while the American papers are urging their Government to emulate the British example. Meanwhile, the Turks are in a painful dilemma, and Beaconsfield seems to ignore them. There are shrewd observers who think he is forcing the Ottomites to declare themselves definitely one way or the other—for England or against her. In the latter case he would at once seize an island in the Ægean Sea and help to drive the Turks into Asia. But it is difficult to find reasons for agreeing with these men in their views that Beaconsfield wishes this. His sympathies have been too plainly exhibited; though nobody could blame the unfortunate Turk if he should ally himself with his task-master. I met a well-informed member of Parliament last night who said the Government would like to appeal to the country on the question of peace or war. It is believed on the Conservative side of the House that a dissolution just now would give Lord Beaconsfield the most powerful majority in the history of parties. Several elections for vacancies arising from recent deaths have given notable results in favor of the present government; though the resignation of Lord Derby will seriously injure the Cabinet in the estimation of the great constituencies in the North. Rochefort's journal is the one Paris paper that prophesies evil for England in an encounter with Russia, which it believes would end as disastrously for this country as the Franco-German war did for France; and to-day, in the *Daily Telegraph*, a naval man sends an alarming note of warning to the Admiralty in regard to the torpedo-boats which Russia is building with a view to operations on the fleet. With these small shadows comes the news that Ignatieff's mission to Austria is not a great a failure as was at first supposed. Count Andrassy, it is said, made certain representations as to how her interests might be preserved, and Ignatieff will return to Vienna with fresh proposals. St. Petersburg and Ignatieff still cling to the hope of isolating England. The Czar will make sacrifices to Austria for this purpose. If Austria does not see a better prospect for his country in an alliance with England he may accept the Russian bribe. And then? Russia would resist "English conditions" to the last. She would occupy Constantinople. Her troops would swarm over the hills of the Bosphorus and England would be pledged to a long and bitter war. In this eventuality Lord Beaconsfield might find that he had played with the Turks too long. An immediate alliance, in the present condition of affairs, with the English would enable them to astonish the Russians in the neighborhood of Constantinople a few very day lessens their power. In spite of the armistice, notwithstanding the Treaty of San Stefano, the Russians are practically in Constantinople. The Grand Duke's Head-quarters are really at Pera, and they continue to creep onward from stronghold to stronghold. This continual movement onward illustrates the truth of the policy of Russia as explained to Labouchere by a German diplomatist whom the English Attaché met at Constantinople. "If," he said, "a Russian has a field next to yours, you suddenly find that he has pushed forward the dividing landmark between your property and his own hards. You ask what this means. He is profuse in his apologies. Says that it is a mistake, and that he will at once withdraw. He does so, but in putting back the landmark he manages to retain half a yard of your field. You regard this as a trifle, and hardly worth discussion. But he plays this game so often that, at the end, you are surprised to find him in possession of your entire field." Should the present rupture between England and Russia end in blows, the British Admirals and Generals will find that during the diplomatic discussion of the neutral zone and other military arrangements between the Sultan and the Grand Duke, Russian troops have "played that game so often" that they will be "in possession of your entire field," which, in this case, means Constantinople. And then? The fleet could knock the Sultan's city about their ears. But would a bombardment of Constantinople be within the English views of civilization? That is a delicate question, supposing it comes to be asked in presence of a Russo-Turkish alliance and "isolated England." War in that case would not be made in kid gloves.

In the meantime the Queen's reserves are pouring in to the standard. Recruiting goes on apace. The preparations for war go on with vigor. In the equipment of the expeditionary corps nothing that art and science can devise for the hostile power of the men and their personal comforts is overlooked. Some of the crack regiments are on the roll to take the field among the first troops ordered to be in readiness for active service. The whole country is alive with signs of the expected combat. Fleets of transports are ready to take in their armed passengers. All kinds of craft are being made ready as convoys. The world has never seen nor dreamed of such a naval power as England will shortly have afloat. Her accumulation of stores is on a colossal scale. Her ironclads, steam-rams, torpedo-ships, and iron-clads are being laid down as all the dock-yards. Yesterday the first of six steel corvettes, Comus, was launched at Elder & Co.'s yard, Glasgow, in the presence of a vast concourse of spectators. In these corvettes the coal bunkers are at the sides, to give resistance to shot, and the stem below the bow forms a tremendous ram. The horse-power is 2,300, speed 13 knots, length 225 feet, with shell-proof engine-room and magazine. Some interesting experiments were made yesterday at Chatham Dock-yard to test Col. Fosberry's invention for preventing torpedo-boats from sinking when penetrated with rifle balls. The German, French, and Italian attachés were present. Several volleys were fired into a part of the vessel provided by Fosberry's elastic coating, a sort of india-rubber mail. The holes made by the bullets closed immediately after the bullets had passed through, thus preventing the passage of water. Put to a similar test the unprotected part of the vessel filled almost immediately. One of the newest things in the way of engineering is the new railway appliances for fortresses and intrenchments, 20 miles of which, with bridges complete, have been completed. There is also a task of a wonderful new gun offered to the Government by an American; and something very remarkable in the way of a new vessel for bombarding purposes has just been commenced at Chatham Dock-yard. During the week there have been some remarkable experiments of "shell penetration" at Shoeburyness, in which there was a competition between five English and four foreign firms, including Woolwich, Whitworth [illegible], Armstrong, and Herr Krupp. All the projectiles—Krupps, Grusons, Armstrongs included—were shattered and broken by the 12-inch plates of Brown, of Sheffield, except the steel projectiles of Whitworth. These did marvelous execution. They passed clear through the plates without sustaining to themselves any injury whatever. Whitworth to-day, therefore, stands pre-eminent in this murderous branch of manufactures, and he has received very heavy orders from the Government. The Invincible and Tenedos are at last ready for sea. They are both destined for the Mediterranean, and in case of war will eventually be found possibly in the Black Sea. Chatham, Portsmouth, and Woolwich present bustling scenes of military and naval life. England is, in fact, setting down to the contemplation of a long and exhausting war. It rests with Russia to give us peace instead, for, as the *Times* this morning says, in an editorial on the Granville, Bright, and Hartington speeches yesterday, it "cannot be too often reiterated that we only ask Russia to enter into congress without reserve, and to listen, before she takes any final decision, to what the other powers may have to say respecting the preliminary treaty she has made with Turkey. A more moderate request could hardly be made, and to designate it as a 'warlike policy' is [illegible]."

INDIANA POLITICAL NOTES.

A CHEERING PROSPECT FOR THE REPUBLICANS.

EFFECT OF THE PASSAGE OF THE SILVER BILL—THE DEMOCRATIC TIGER LEFT WITHOUT ANYTHING TO HOWL ABOUT—REPUBLICAN GAINS IN LOCAL ELECTIONS—THE NATIONALS DRAWING HEAVILY FROM THE DEMOCRACY—THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS—"BLUE JEANS" WILLIAMS A PRESIDENTIAL ASPIRANT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday, April 10, 1878.

Two months ago or less it is not telling tales out of school to say the political outlook in Indiana was gloomy enough. The most optimistic of the Republicans could find little over which to rejoice, while the gloomy-minded already forecast overwhelming defeat. Gen. Tom Browne, in a private conversation that found its way into print, was reported to have believed that three Republican Congressmen could be returned at the next general election. The Democracy met in State Convention on the 20th of February. It was the largest, most spirited, and best in its *personnel* of any similar body convened here for many years. They were encouraged with the almost certainty of victory in October. Voorhees had just raised the Democratic masses to the highest pitch by his communistic inflation speech in the Senate. During the latter part of the Winter a few leading Republicans made a determined effort to put their party upon the conservative side of the financial question, but there was no following. Had the attempt been presented in Congress, the party would have been torn into factions, and it seemed next to impossible to divide the parties upon that question. All classes of people were for the Silver bill. Argument was useless; explanations were needless. Without knowing why or wherefore, and caring less, the demand for the passage of the Silver bill was universal, and the grave and only real question of the future was whether that would still the tempest. Happily, it has. The great mass of the people seem satisfied and contented with the *status quo*. Business men are convinced that no further financial legislation will be seriously attempted, and are treading upon solid ground once more in their calculations. Mr. Voorhees came home on the eve of the late township elections, and made a most earnest effort in behalf of the Democratic ticket; but the next day Terre Haute pronounced against the Democracy, and Daniel, the lion-hearted, as he was fondly termed by the mast-fed Democrats of Indiana, departed for the National Capital spiritless and broken.

THE TOWNSHIP ELECTIONS.

That this is a real change is evidenced by the elections of one week ago. Immediately following the passage of the Silver bill, and noting the quieting effect such action had upon the public mind, the Republicans in all quarters of the State took courage. Although the elections were less for township officers, the nominating conventions were the largest assembled during the last six years. The reports of the primaries were all one way, and when the ballots were counted, it was found that in nearly all places the Republicans had held their own, while the Democrats had fallen badly behind, and unexpected strength developed by the Nationals being drawn from the Democracy. Two years ago the great bulk of the Greenback vote was Republican. It seems now that the sloughing has ceased from the Republican ranks, and the accession of strength to the Nationals is, and must be, from the Democracy. In this state of the case the Republicans can view the National canvass with reasonable philosophy, and, indeed, even encourage its valiant warriors to "lay on." We are encouraged. The false light of the financial wreckers seduced Mr. Hendricks from his comfortable position on the fence, and believing that a combination of the South with Ohio would be enough to warrant the abandonment of the Eastern Democracy, he went the full length in his speech before the State Convention. In a letter written some time before he made this speech, this coalition was foreshadowed, and it was stated that the leadership could be taken by Ohio, but if refused by him it would be offered to Gen. Ewing, of Ohio, who, at that time, seemed to be coming to the fore in the House of Representatives. But Mr. Hendricks caught at the bait, read the riot act to the Eastern Democracy, and put himself in the van of the Falstaffian battalion, with the Cincinnati Convention as the trampling-ground. No matter what the penny whistles may say, Mr. Hendricks has written "finis" to his Presidential race. The brains of the Democratic Party are furnished from New-York, and Mr. Belmont, with cruel and polished steel, gave the favorite son his *coup de grace*. The Democracy are without hope. The early convention has proved a mistake. The "taking" planks of their platform are utterly without meaning now. They are lumbering along with an antiquated old stage-coach, the driver one of no experience, and the sole passenger Dan Voorhees, now the veritable Knight of the Rueful Countenance. The "leaders" are taking no stock in the campaign, while the party organs with brains and influence are either stilled or do not restrain impatient disgust. The Nationals are alive and quite vigorous. They polled 2,500 votes in this city last week; they carried the City of Terre Haute, and in many townships in the southern and western portions made a remark decisively From present appearances they will poll a pretty fair vote in the State, but not so large in October as would seem possible judging from their April strength. This, of course, will depend entirely upon the times. If business is reasonably good this Summer, if crops fulfill in Autumn the promise in the Spring, and if idle industry shall be measurably employed, in the very nature of the case the Nationals must fail to increase. They live and thrive only on the distresses of the body politic. And as I have already said, the philosophy of the future makes it sure that the large bulk of possible accessions must come from the Democracy. The Republican organization is solid, compact, vivified. The best men in its ranks are attending to its simplest duties. We shall put a ticket of unexceptionable men into the field, standing upon a platform sound and conservative as to present business and financial conditions, pledging the party to economic expenditure and reduction in State, county, and municipal taxation, and will send to the next Legislature the best class of men who have served in the Assembly since the adoption of the new Constitution. It is an era of political renaissance, and the Republican Party is abreast of the best thought and inspiration of the time.

THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

The First District, or the "Pocket" District, is Democratic, but the majority is not absolute. Two years ago the Greenbackers cast 1,240 votes, within 300 of the Democratic plurality. Hon. Benoni S. Fuller will not be a candidate for re-election. The Democrats will doubtless run Mr. Henry Pitcher, of Mount Vernon, the home of Mr. Fuller. Pitcher is popular in his locality, but has no public record, and is not known in the State to any extent. He is a brother of Gen. Thomas G. Pitcher, formerly Commandant of the National Soldiers' Home, near Washington. The Republicans have not determined what to do, but a strong man will be put up, who can poll the whole party vote, and, it may be, elected.

In the Second District Hon. Thomas R. Cobb will be renominated by the Democrats and re-elected. There is a Democratic majority of nearly 6,000.

In the Third District there is considerable opposition to the return of Hon. George A. Bicknell. Mr. Bicknell was one of the best Judges in the State, but he made a mistake to exchange the Bar for Congress. While Speaker Randall has certified to his ability as a member, and to his faithful work on important committees where legal acquirements are needed, that does not satisfy his Democratic constituents. Among the canvassers against him are Hon. Jason B. Brown, of Jackson County, thunder-lunged and unscrupulous, having a savory connection as attorney with the notorious "Reno gang;" Hon. Nathan T. Carr, of Bartholomew, who was in Congress for the unexpired term of the late Speaker Kerr, and who achieved notoriety for a bitter attack upon the Electoral bill: and Hon. John S. Davis, of New-Albany, now on the bench as the successor of Bicknell. The latter is simply dreadful. There is a murky cloud surrounding his service in the State Legislature, and should he be, by any accident, transferred to Congress, he would prove a terrible "boomerang"—honor be —; will it pay?" says the member from Cohosh. There is that sort of aroma about Davis; a plunge, in the marble baths of the Capitol would not deodorize him. Between the four named, Bicknell will probably be successful, and as the district is Democratic by 6,000, for the honor of the State this is a consummation devoutly to be wished for.

In the Fourth District the Democrats will nominate Hon. Joshua D. New, of Jennings County who served with distinction in the last Congress. The Republicans will renominate Hon. Leonidas Sexton, and he will be re-elected, although the meagreness of the majority and the popularity of Mr. New will make the race interesting.

The Fifth District will see another contest between Gen. Thomas M. Browne and Hon. William S. Holman. There is no good reason to believe the result will be different from that of 1876, when Gen. Browne had 1,529 majority. Mr. Holman is the prince of demagogues. He has done a larger business on a smaller capital than any other politician in Indiana, and it has been disheartening to see influential Republican newspapers aiding Mr. Holman for the simple reason that he has been a chronic objector to all appropriations, hoping to succeed to Washburne's fame as the "watch-dog of the Treasury." Mr. Holman's statesmanship has never risen above the grade of an agricultural-report-seed-distributing-and-baby-kissing canvass of his district, and a cheese-paring course of economy in the House. Certainly, the national necessities do not demand his return to Congress, and the best good of the State most assuredly does not.

In the Sixth District there will be a contest for the nomination between Hon. Milton S. Robinson, present incumbent, and Major George W. Steele, of Marion; Col. C. T. Doxey, of Madison, and Judge Joshua H. Melletta, of Henry County. The latter is the ablest man of the quartet. He came near being the choice of the last State Convention for the Supreme Bench. He is worthy the honors of his party, but having made what is called a "hard-money" speech, it is feared to be poor policy to put him up in a district badly tinctured with Nationalism. Col. Doxey was a member of the last State Senate, but did not specially distinguish himself. Major Steele is a prominent pork-packer, a successful business man, and was a good soldier, but has his political spurs yet to win. The Democracy have not concentrated upon their candidate. The everlasting Dave Gooding is out of the way since his slaughter at the State Convention, and the choice probably will be Scott Ray, a young lawyer of Shelby County, who has cheek, personal address, and nimble mind. The district is contestable, but the present indications do not imperil the return of a Republican, who will probably be Col. Robinson.

In the Eighth (the Terre Haute) District, Gen. Morton C. Hunter will be renominated by the Republicans, and the Democrats will name Cyrus F. McNutt, of Vigo, formerly Law Professor in the State University, and who eight years ago made the race in this district against Gen. Coburn, and did it creditably. In the Eighth the Nationals are very strong. They will try and have Major O. J. Smith, editor of the Terre Haute *Express*, for their candidate, but he is hoping for the United States Senatorship by virtue of "the balance of power." The probabilities favor the re-election of Gen. Hunter, who is a most effective "still hunt" canvasser, and whose advocacy of a 6 per cent. interest law affords him a popular hobby to ride among his debtor constituents.

It is questionable whether in the Ninth District Michael D. White, of Montgomery County, will be renominated; a troublesome case of Post Office at Lafayette—there being two Republican newspapers and only one Postmaster-ship—impairs his availability. While it is quite probable Mr. White will carry off the honor, he will be bitterly fought, and the name of Mr. Orth is frequently mentioned as his successor. The Democrats will nominate Hon. John R. Coffroth, who has been an efficient member of the General Assembly on various occasions, and who was of counsel for Milligan, Bowles, and Horsly in the treason trials. His Democracy will weigh, and his personal and popular qualities. He will make a strong canvass, but the district is Republican with reasonable certainty.

In the Tenth District the contest will be between Hon. W. H. Calkins, the present Representative, and State Senator J. H. Winterbotham, both of Laporte County. Winterbotham is a gray-haired old political fox, rich with the spoils of penitentiary contracts, a Republican up to 1872, in that year a Greeley Liberal, but since then a Democrat of the most straitest sect. He is unscrupulous enough to take a high seat in Tammany, and has been the subject of all manner of political scandals. His ambition would be pleased to round out his life with congressional honors, and he might be able to accomplish his object against a less popular opponent than Major Calkins.

Hon James L. Evans will not be a candidate for re-election in the Eleventh District, and the fight is already between Col. Thomas J. Binghurst, of Cass, and Col. N. P. Richmond, of Howard, with a very strong undercurrent of feeling for Hon. James N. Tyner, who formerly represented the district. Of the latter it is only necessary to say that while in this city last week he said he would not seek the nomination, but would accept it if tendered him. Col. Binghurst and Col. Richmond are both good and strong men; the former has had his eye on Congress for some years, and thinks now he has his hand on the coveted prize. He would prove a serviceable Representative. The Democrats have D. D. Dykeman, the Boss Kelly of Logansport, a restless intriguant, wealthy, unscrupulous in politics, dashing, and showy; Milo Smith, of Fulton, a State Senator, pitiable and pitied by his party friends as a sort of mild and innocuous ass; Judge Moss, of Hamilton, solid and substantial; Graham N. Fitch, of Logansport, ex-United States Senator, and several others. Who will be finally selected it is hard to say, but it will make no difference. The district is reliably Republican.

The Twelfth, or Fort Wayne District, will send to the next Congress State Senator Dougherty, of Wells County, unless Mr. Hamilton enters the lists for renomination. State Senator Bell, of Allen, is making a fight for the place, but if Hamilton is not chosen, the honor will be given to some other county in the district. Allen County has had a monopoly of it for four years, and, besides, has the State Treasurership on the State Ticket. Gen. James H. Black, of Huntington, is mentioned, but he is now a Circuit Judge and will be continued on the Bench.

The Thirteenth District will return Hon. John H. Baker, of Elkhart, who has proved a good and faithful servant. His competitor will probably be Capt. James Mitchell, who is both his law partner and brother-in-law.

In the Seventh, the Capital District, there is no opposition to Hon. John Hanna, either in his own party or in the opposition or in the Nationals. His course in Congress has received the indorsement of a public meeting called by the Democracy to express its views on the financial question, held in this city pending the silver debate. The Greenbackers captured the meeting and secured the indorsement. Mr. Hanna is the happy man who has succeeded in pleasing everybody. Of course, when the Republicans renominate him, the Democrats and Nationals will run candidates as matters of form. But there is no doubt of his return to Congress by an increased majority. According to this brief review of the Congressional field, the districts may be classified about thus: Certainly Democratic—Second, Third, and Twelfth. Certainly Republican—Fifth, Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, and Thirteenth. Contestable, with chances largely Republican—Fourth, Sixth, Eighth, and Ninth. Doubtful, with Democratic tendency—First.

NOTES OF THE CANVASS.

It is worthy of remark that the policy and purposes of the Administration cut little or no figure in politics. The Republicans—the working, fighting Republicans—have been utterly disgusted, and are now entirely careless as to what is done or not done. The parties are aligned on the financial issue. The financial question quieted, the Republicans will be strong because of the economic and honest tendencies of the party, and the prodigal and dangerous tendencies of the Democracy.

The "living issues" of the campaign, on State policy, will be reduction of county expenses and local taxation, and the building of the new State-house. The Nationals will oppose the latter on the score of economy, and the Republicans will not attempt to carry it, because so far there is a decided tendency on the part of the Democracy, who control the Board of Commissioners, to run it as a party job. The architect selected is a political architect of not first-class ability or reputation, and is believed to owe his success in the alleged competition to unfair political influences.

It may as well be known that Blue Jeans Williams has the Presidential fever. He believes his country calls him because of his jeans pantaloons and his shocking economy. This disposition on the part of his Excellency very greatly annoys Mr. Hendricks and Mr. Voorhees, but the old man is stubborn, and has faith in his destiny. So far has Williams pushed his aspirations on the attention of his friends that Dan Voorhees has almost concluded to act up for himself, and if he is re-nominated to the Senate next Winter, will come out openly for Vice-President, intending thereby to everlastingly smash the Hendricks regency into smithereens.

Hon. John C. New, ex-Treasurer of the United States, will probably be selected as the Chairman of the State Central Committee. He is now out of the banking business, resting after many years of arduous labor, and would take to politics as a diversion. He is a shrewd man, well versed in the details of committee work, having been closely identified with it during several canvasses. It would be difficult to find a better man for the task that will devolve upon the Chairman of the Central Committee in this crucial contest.

UPON THE ORIENTAL SEAS.

ORMUS AND IND.

TRAVEL IN THE FAR EAST—FREQUENCY AND CHARACTER OF THE STEAMERS—PAJAMAS AND DUNGAREE—HEAT AND ITS CONSEQUENCES—FROM THE STRAITS TO AND THROUGH INDIA—THE INDIAN RAILWAY SYSTEM—ROUTE FROM BOMBAY—CAUTION TO BACHELOR TRAVELERS—TABLE OF DISTANCES ROUND THE WORLD.

From our Own Correspondent.

ARABIA, NEAR ENTRANCE OF RED SEA, Friday, March 1, 1878.

"How do you travel in the Eastern seas?" was asked in a "letter" received a short time ago, and on the supposition that the subject may be of general interest I venture to make the answer public rather than private. There is a good deal of travel in the far East, and there are many features partially or wholly unknown to our home wanderings. From San Francisco to Japan and China the travel is much the same as over the Atlantic, and a description of one will answer with slight variations as a description of the other.

We will suppose we have reached Hong Kong, and, after a week among the attractions of Canton, are ready to proceed to Singapore. We have choice of two regular lines, the Peninsular and Oriental Steam-ship Company (familiarly known as "the P. and O.") and the Compagnie des Messagories Maritimes de France, usually mentioned as "the French mail." These lines form a weekly service by alternation, the P. and O. leaving one week and the French mail the next, and there are other steamers somewhat irregular in their movements, so that one may fairly count on two departures per week. The P. and O. steamers go direct to Singapore, while the French mail ships touch at Saigon, in Cochin China, the only French possession in the far East. The direct time is usually five days in the season of the north-east monsoon, and six days when the south-west monsoon is blowing. All the companies make allowances in their time-tables for the monsoons, the powers of a favoring or opposing wind being so well known that the calculation and allowance can be made with accuracy.

As we leave Hong Kong we find ourselves in warmer weather, and it increases as we move to the south. The tropical sun is hot in spite of the Winter season, and we are fain to escape from its heat. A double awning covers the deck, and the passengers sit in long chairs which have a faint resemblance to a bed, and are each, or should be, the personal property of its occupant. The sea breeze is generally cool enough to prevent inconvenience, but frequently the middle of the day, even on deck, is suggestive of the temperature of the fiery furnace constructed by Nebuchadnezzar for the occupation of those who fell under his displeasure. The necessity of deck chairs is so well understood here that each person is pretty certain to have his own, and whether he has or not he respects carefully the property of others. On the Atlantic you can be sure that your deck chair will be appropriated by somebody (generally a woman) without leave or license, and you are considered a rude fellow if you send a steward and lay claim to your own. But here in the East it is rare indeed that any one would venture to occupy your property in that way, partly for the reason that almost every one has his own chair, and partly because it is or else would be heartily ashamed to do so and make the smallest invasion upon another's rights.

In the cabins the heat is intolerable in the daytime and frequently at night, so that most of the passengers sleep on deck. The heat is kept down at meal times by means of *punkahs*, long fans suspended over the tables and swung back and forth by means of a cord in the hand of a stalwart sailor or servant. The windows of the rooms—where the steamers are specially built for the Eastern service—are nearly two feet square, with a bull's-eye in the centre, and in fine weather they are held open by means of iron rods, swung on hinges. The sides of the cabins and also the doors are made of double lattices, so that the air can circulate freely and at the same time no one can see through them. Until quite recently the steamers of the Messageries Maritimes had a strip of sheet-iron, half a foot wide and perforated with large holes, running around the whole length of the cabins both above and below. Light and vision can easily pass through these perforations, but they have been discontinued below on the new ships, and only the upper ones remain. In response to a question as to the reason of the discontinuance, the Captain of the Amadyr said: "To ladies' dresses, a large foot made much objections, and ze compagnie think not to have them more." A very proper explanation, and one that will appeal to many a heart and head.

The tables on all the steamers are well, or at least fairly, supplied, and certainly no one is in danger of starvation. The fares are high when compared with our transatlantic ones, and certainly the passengers deserve to be well cared for. Frequently the figures average more than $20 per day, (coin,) and in some instances they reach $1 an hour. With the two great lines—the Peninsular and Oriental and the French mail—the fares are the same with the difference that the latter includes wine and beer at table while the former does not. The steamers of the French mail are said to be finer and better kept than those of the Peninsular and Oriental, and the officers more attentive to the wants of the patrons. I have not even set foot on a Peninsular and Oriental steamer, and therefore cannot speak from actual knowledge. I have been several times on the French ships, and like them very much; and it is a curious fact, speaking volumes in a quiet way, that the majority of Englishmen in the far East avoid the Peninsular and Oriental ships, (which are their own nationality,) and travel by the French mail. From Singapore to Ceylon on the Messageries steamer were 35 passengers in the first cabin, and not a single French man or woman in the lot. The majority were English, and the rest Dutch, Germans, Danes, Russians, and Americans. Everything was as comfortable as it could be consistently; the officers were polite, the ship was large and as clean as a newly-washed baby, the table was good, the wines abundant, passengers amiable, and only the intense heat in the Straits of Malacca made the voyage an uncomfortable one.

For sleeping purposes the night-shirt of Occidental civilization is unknown, or nearly so, and the Oriental traveler may be found, almost invariably, in *pajamas*. These are nothing more nor less than a coat and drawers, both of them loose and of light material. The latter are gathered at the waist by a string, and prudence requires that it should be well drawn and securely tied; the former buttons at the neck and down the front to its termination at the hips. The suit may be of muslin, jeans, light flannel, or pongee silk, according to the taste of the wearer, and a Chinese tailor may be found in every Eastern port ready to sculp you at very short notice. A great advantage of *pajamas* is that you may wear them on deck or in the cabin at any time between 8 P. M. and 8 A. M., and nobody takes offense at your *negligé* costume; in most of the steamers rules are posted up to regulate the wearing of these garments and limit them to the above-named time. After 8 A. M. and till evening you are expected to be dressed in civilized fashion, and any violation of the rule will be brought to the notice of the Captain. On some of the irregular steamers, if there happen to be no ladies on board, you may sit about all day in *pajamas*, and never think of dressing, but on the regular lines the absence of the fair will not excuse you. The day-time dress is as light as you can make it; it may be of serge, alpaca, linen, or blue flannel, but there is no objection to a heavy melton and an ulster overcoat if you are inclined to it. But in this climate everybody seeks the thinnest material, and if fashion insisted that dress coats and Evening Dress before the fall, I am sure there are many who would readily adopt it. Everybody sees so much nudity in the East that he soon becomes accustomed to it, and is not in the least disturbed by sights that would be far from *en regle* in England or America.

The foregoing will answer in a general way as a description of all the steamer travel between China and Egypt. Hot weather is the rule and coolness the exception, and there are some places that furnish you with an extra baking without additional charge. It is necessary to have an abundance of light clothing, especially of under-garments, but when you come to heavy material you will find it of little use. Ever since arriving in Japan in July last I have worn linen, serge, or flannel suits, with the exception of perhaps two weeks in Northern India, and even then I had no great occasion for anything else except in the evening. I have a "Full dress coat" of thin melton and a light ulster of Scotch plaid; both have been of the greatest use, and I should be sorry to be without them, but they are in demand far less than I expected they would be. In India the nights are cold, and a heavy overcoat comes handy; if you are travelling by rail you need a *razai*, or quilt, which you can purchase in any one of the cities for $2 or $3. Wrapped in this quilt or overcoat you can defy the air, which streams in through the numerous cracks and crevices of the badly-constructed carriage, and very often brings a cloud of dust along with it. The railway system of India is pretty well completed at present, and you may travel from Tuticorin at the southern end of the peninsula, to Lahore and Mooltan on the Indus, and in sight of the Northern Himalayas by means of the iron horse. There are not far from 6,000 miles of railway in India, and nearly all the lines were built by private companies under a Government guarantee of 5 per cent. on the cost of construction. Most of the lines are of six feet gauge, but there are many small lines of local importance of three and a half feet. All the roads, as far as I have observed, are well built and equipped, and the management is generally creditable. The trains are not run at a high speed; the quickest train is the through mail between Bombay and Calcutta, which performs a little over 60 hours for a distance of 1,409 miles. No sleeping-cars are run upon this or any other train, but the seats are so arranged that you can have a comfortable dormitory, provided there are few passengers. Four persons can lie at full length, and sleep comfortably in a compartment, but the companies do not profess to furnish sleeping accommodations, and a notice is posted up to the effect that each compartment is intended for eight persons. If that number offer they must be taken, and it sometimes happens that you are stirred up in the small hours and compelled to sit erect for the rest of the night.

From Singapore to Calcutta one has choice of several routes, and a month there is a steamer from the former to the latter port, and touching at Malacca, Penang, Moulmein, and Rangoon; it remains two days at Rangoon and one day at each of the other ports, and thus a traveler may have a very fair glimpse of Burmah and the straits ports. Twice or three times a month there are direct steamers from Singapore to Calcutta; they make the voyage in six or eight days, while the other line I have mentioned takes 17 days for the voyage. Once a week the regular mail steamer will take you from Singapore to Pointe de Galle, in Ceylon, and you may safely count on an extra steamer weekly, and in the busy season oftener. From Galle to Colombo you may go by steamer, (60 miles) or by the coach, which leaves twice daily and is drawn by horses of such staying qualities that is frequently necessary to build a fire beneath them as an encouragement to move on. After doing Ceylon you will find a steamer every Saturday to take us to Tuticarin, on the mainland, whence there is railway connection throughout India. If one does not care for Southern India, he may take every Monday (at Colombo) a steamer of the British India Steam Navigation Company, which touches at about a dozen coast ports, including Madras and, generally, Pondichery. The steamers are of medium size, with good accommodations for passengers, and the traveler is pretty certain to find plenty of room on board. There are other lines of steamers which touch at Colombo and Galle and run direct to Calcutta, and once a month there is a steamer of the Mesageries Maritimes from Galle to Calcutta, and touching only at Pondichery and Madras.

We will suppose that we have done India and are ready to leave Bombay for Egypt and Europe. The Peninsular and Oriental Company sends a weekly steamer, and its departure is fixed for Saturday during the south-west monsoon, and for Monday when the monsoon is not blowing. There is another weekly service, which is run in connection with the Anchor and Hull Line, making alternately fortnightly departures. Then there is an Italian Line and an Austrian Line, each monthly, and there are numerous irregular steamers, so that four departures a week may be fairly counted upon. The Peninsular and Oriental is the fashionable line, and its charges are much higher than those of the other steamers; you must pay £50 ($250) by the Peninsular and Oriental to Suez, a run of 3,000 miles, while the Italian Line will take you for £36, the Anchor and Hull for £35, and the Austrian Line for $30. Some assert that the Peninsular and Oriental ships are much better than their rivals, while others say they are not. I leave the reader to adopt any opinion he likes. Patronage appears to be fairly divided between the lines, the "swells" going invariably by the Peninsular and Oriental, while those whose purses are not bottomless, and for whom money is an object, take the cheaper ships. To irascible bachelors, the voyage from Bombay has a certain terror. From February to May the steamers are crowded with children and their nurses en route for Europe, and no matter what ship he takes he cannot escape them. Like a curse, they are always with him, and will not be shaken off. The steamer on which I now write has 15 adults of the first class, five children, and four nurses, and the doctor tells me it is not a good day for children, as they often have 15 or 20 From rosy morn of dewy eve, and till morn again there is no thing lively, and it is fortunate for the coherency of this letter that I am a passionate admirer of infantile ways. An irate bachelor who sits near me at table is in a constant rage, and has frequently invoked the presence of the good King Herod. This morning he told me had gone back on Herod; "I have been reading him up," said he, "and find he has been greatly overrated, and is only half the benefactor he is supposed to be. He only slew the male children and let the females go, and he would do no good on this ship, as all our juvenile passengers are girls."

It is generally well known in America that the climate of India is considered fatal to children of English parentage. They lose health and become colorless wrecks of humanity if kept here after six years of age; besides, there are few facilities here for their education, and, consequently, a father of a family must make up his mind to be separated from his children just at the age when they are becoming dearest to him. In Spring and early Summer are considered the best time for them to arrive in Europe, and hence the traveler at this season finds the steamers filled with children and nurses. As far as I can observe they are nearly all of the spoiled class, accustomed to have their own way and to the attentions of an abundance of servants, and to resent with anger any attempt to thwart them. Consequently, I cannot severely blame my irascible friend, and think the companies would find it to their profit to run an occasional steamer at higher rates, from which children should be excluded, just as we run an occasional steamer for those carrying no steerage passengers, and charge more for passage thereon.

A table of distances may not be uninteresting, and so I append it:

	Miles.
New-York to San Francisco	3,450
San Francisco to Yokohama	4,764
Yokohama to Hong Kong	1,620
Hong Kong to Singapore	1,180
Singapore to Calcutta	1,200
Calcutta to Bombay	1,409
Bombay to Aden	1,664
Aden to Suez	1,308
Suez to Alexandria	220
Alexandria to Marseilles	1,300
Marseilles to Paris	536
Paris to London	316
London to Liverpool	205
Liverpool to New-York	3,000

The above includes the direct line around the world. There are any number of detours that can be made if the traveler has the time, money, patience, and endurance to make them. I will not attempt a selection, as tastes vary so much it would be quite impossible to give universal satisfaction. T. W. K.

TROUBLES OF THE CONNECTICUT SHAD.

The Hartford (Conn.) *Times* of Saturday says: "It is high water again in the Connecticut. And it is the salvation of the much-beleaguered Connecticut River shad. They have to take their chances against many perils, and it is high water that saves 'enough for seed.' First they have to run the gauntlet of the nets of the 'pounds,' stretched all across the outer entrance of the river; and those that are enough to pass that peril in safety, next encounter a series of nets, all the way from Rocco to Hartford. Such an escape there, and the nets intervening between the mouth and Hartford, are again and there by the hundred, the arrangements being such that the chances for any shad to escape are a good deal slimmer than those of Job's servants. As that neighborhood seeks the thinnest material, and is fashionably dressed in the dress of the period, it necessarily made their spawning-ground, it is sheer destruction to the Connecticut River shad fishery to destroy the shad there; and the Massachusetts Fish Commissioners, who have been complaining of the pounds at the mouth of the river, will do well to look at home—for the one thing that most threatens the extermination of the shad is the systematic, wholesale slaughter by the drag-nets below Holyoke Dam."

DEATH OF A HIPPOPOTAMUS.

The old hippopotamus at the Zoological Gardens, London, died recently. Obaysch was born in the White Nile, in the Spring of 1849, and was captured when about three days old by a party of hunters sent out by Abbas Pacha, then Viceroy of Egypt. From the White Nile he was conveyed to Cairo, where he remained the Winter in a tank specially built for him within the British Agency, and arrived in London on May 25, 1850. In 1858 his mate Adheia was brought from Egypt, but, though several infant hippos were the result of this union, only one of them lived to attain maturity—a female born on Guy Fawkes Day, 1872, and now living in the garden.

A TEMPLE FOR LAWMAKERS

THE OLD AND NEW STATE CAPITOL.

THE LAST GATHERING IN THE OLD BUILDING—A NEW THING IN PHOTOGRAPHIC ART—THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY PHOTOGRAPHED IN SESSION—HOW IT IS DONE—TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THREE COMPLETE PORTAITS—HISTORICAL PICTURES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 13, 1878.

The progress of the work upon the new Capitol makes it probable that the Commissioners will be able to carry out the promise they made at the opening of the year, and that the next Legislature will assemble in the new building. The Senate, if the promise be fulfilled, will be temporarily housed in the Court of Appeals room, which is immediately beneath the Assembly Chamber, but in another year it will be enabled to occupy its proper quarters on the south side of the building,

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ARCHDEACON HARE'S WALKS ABOUT LONDON.

WALKS ABOUT LONDON. By AUGUSTUS J. C. HARE. London: GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & SONS. 1878.

A title like the above, when put forth by the author of *Walks about Rome*, is sufficient of itself to arouse expectations which are more than realized in the present volume—an ample proof how interesting and even amusing the frepest learning may be made, when it consdescends to take the form of easy and pleasant chit-chat, instead of breaking its reader's head with cumbrous polysyllables and ponderous technicalities. It would be difficult to find in any encyclopedia an ampler or more fully digested collection of all the important facts relating to the ancient capital; yet the work is quite as entertaining as an ordinary novel, and a tithe of the "good stories" which it contains would set up a professional diner-out for life. The book is, in fact, what it styles itself—a "walk." The genial Archdeacon takes you by the arm, and conducts you from street to street, from square to square, from one great house to another, finding something worth hearing to say about each and all, just as Herodotus may have done when chaperoning some country cousin from Acharnæ through the "lions" of ancient Athens. This spot was the scene of some grim mediæval tragedy; that, the favorite haunt of the court beauties of Henry VIII. or James I.; here stood a Roman bath, there a Norman gateway. One house recalls an epigram by Swift, another a poem by Milton or Dryden. Along such a street Elizabeth entered the city in triumph after the destruction of the Armada; through such another the Jacobite prisoners were led to their doom, after the rout of Culloden.

Of the two volumes, the first deals chiefly with the city, the second with the west end. The former naturally has the advantage in antiquarian and historical interest; but for any one intending to visit London, the latter possesses all the merits of a guide-book, with one additional merit which no guide-book ever possessed yet—that of being readable throughout. In this respect it may compare with Mr. Loftie's *Ins and Out of London*, a much smaller but, in its way, equally valuable work, which appeared a few years ago. Kensington is set before us in full, from the Albert Hall, its latest acquisition, to Holland House, its earliest, which our author, with characteristic modesty, describes by quoting at length the splendid passage that closes Macaulay's essay on Lord Holland. Chelsea, with its spacious embankment, and the few quaint old water-side streets still spared by the modern mania for pulling down—the clustering trees and artificial lake of Hyde Park—the National Gallery in Trafalgar-square, and every picture which it contains—Knightsbridge, and the legend of the fatal combat whence it drew its name—the wonderful panorama of Regent-street and Oxford-street—Whitehall, the description of which is the history of modern England carved in a cameo—all pass in review before us one by one, the description being aided by numerous illustrations, which, small as they are, represent very fairly the principal objects of interest. The vivid picture of the ancient Palace of Lambeth, with all its tragic memories, and the crowning interest of the Lollards' Prison in its highest tower, contains more than one of those graphic little touches which say more than a volume of dry detail. "The boards bear notches cut by the prisoners to mark the lapse of time. The eight rings remain to which they were secured; one feels that his companions must have envied the one by the window. Above some of the rings the boards are burned with the hot iron used in torture." The gem of the volume, however, is undoubtedly the two chapters on Westminster Abbey, which must be left to the reader's own judgment; for any attempt at quotation would infallibly end in the transcribing of the entire section, like the prompter at an amateur performance, whose duty seemed to consist in reciting the whole play at the top of his voice.

But if the second volume is more immediately and superficially entertaining, the first is one to return to again and again, with the certainty of discovering some new object of interest at each perusal. Any reader who should add a thorough knowledge of it to an equal familiarity with the writings of Dickens, might safely put himself forward as an oracle upon London and everything connected with it; and, indeed, our author's frequent allusions to the latter's works sufficiently show his appreciation of the genius that evoked scenes of imperishable interest from a region usually regarded as a mere crowded and dirty labyrinth of brick and mortar. The chapter on the "Inns of Court" could certainly have no fitter supplement than a careful perusal of that matchless description, whose ghastly intensity falls like a sudden gloom across the boisterous mirth of *Pickwick*. Equally valuable are those which treat of the Strand, Fleet-street, Smithfield, and Cheapside, haunted by memories of stern prelates, supple courtiers, lavish and profligate nobles, intriguing beauties, struggling poets and painters, generous merchant-princes, spies, bravos, Jesuits, highwaymen, and all the picturesque *dramatis personæ* of the age that Macaulay loved to describe and Thackeray to revive. Wych-street recalls the exploits of Jack Sheppard; Crown Office Row commends itself as the birthplace of the gentlest and kindliest of modern essayists, Charles Lamb; Howard-street suggest "Wild Mohun" and his too-ready sword; St. Bride, the figures of John Milton and his Royalist wife, who found it "very solitary."

In Gunpowder-lane died Richard Lovelace, the brightest and most ill-fated of Charles I.'s cavaliers. Temple Bar looks down upon the spot where brave De Foe stood in the same pillory that had once held the English Judas Isariot, Titus Oates. The sites of the literary clubs call up memories of roistering Steele, childlike, warm-hearted Goldsmith, bitter Pope, courtly Chesterfield, Swift's commanding stature and keen blue eye, Gibbon's double chin, Sir Joshua's ear trumpet, the sweet, serene face of "honest Joe Addison," the threadbare brown coat and burly frame of good old Samuel Johnson; and thus the buried past is disinterred, like another Pompeii, unchanged in every feature.

In conclusion, we will quote, as a specimen of the author's style, a passage taken almost at random from the description of the Inner Temple, which represents fairly enough the general plan of the work:

"The second gate-house belonging to the Inner Temple was once surmounted by gables and annexed to very picturesque buildings of great extent. Only a fragment of the ornamental portion remains, adorned with the feathers of Henry, Prince of Wales. A half-dreamer of lively imagination has set up an interpretation of the building as having been the Palace of Henry VIII. and Cardinal Wolsey; but it was really built in the time of James I., when it was the office for the Duchy of Cornwall. Afterward it became 'Mande's Coffee-house.' Here the shields bear a curse, now representing Pegasus; but the emblem as originally chosen was a horse with two men on it, to indicate the poverty of the Templars. The men were generally rescued from the sides of inns when it was received. They were mistaken for wings—hence the winged horse. A wit wrote here:

"'As by the Templars hold you go,
The horse and lamb displayed
In emblematic figures show
The simple life they're said.'

"The clients may infer from these
How lawyer's fees in their profession;
The lamb and tooth their innocence
Who leave their conditions."

"'O happy Britons, happy isle,
Lest foreign nations say,
Where you get justice without galls,
And law without delay!'

"But very soon another inscription appeared, by another witty hand:

"'Deluded men! these holds forego,
Nor trust such cunning elves;
These artful emblems tend to show
Their clients, not themselves.

"'Tis all a trick; these are but shams
By which they mean to cheat you:
But have a care, for you're the lambs,
And they the wolves that eat you.

"'Nor let the thought of "no delay"
To these their courts misguide you;
'Tis you're the showy horse, and they
The jockeys that will ride you!'"

STAR-GAZING: PAST AND PRESENT. By J. NORMAN LOCKYER, F. R. S. London: MACMILLAN & CO. 1878.

The work which has been compressed into a portion of a recent book of popular astronomy by Prof. Simon Newcomb, of Washington, is given at great length, and with the aid of fine engravings, in this handsome volume by Norman Lockyer. It had its origin from lectures delivered by Mr. Lockyer, with the assistance of G. M. Seabroke, F. R. A. S., in a course before the Royal Institution. The short-hand notes for those lectures have been expanded into an imposing volume, ornamented by photographs of remarkable astronomical instruments, wood-cuts explaining the working of improved telescopes, and at least one print giving the portrait of a distinguished astronomer. This is the Danish pioneer, Tycho Brahe, as he appeared at the age of 50. It is taken from the original painting owned by Dr. Compton, of Manchester. Mr. Lockyer is engaged in editing other books while this one is coming before the public, notably the translation, by Mrs. Lockyer, of Guillemin's *Introduction to the Study of Physics*. His subject is attacked in the present volume in a spirit of thoroughness. His purpose is to give a thorough description of the present state of astronomy from the practical or mechanical point of view. He leads off with a book on the pre-telescopic age and devotes the second book to the telescope. Book III. advises of time and space measures; Book IV. of modern meridional observations; Book V. of the instrument called the "equatorial," and the last and longest division, of the physics of astronomy. When treating of the telescope, he first describes the refraction of light and the part called the refractor; next of the reflections of light and the part called the reflector. The subject of "eye-pieces" leads to descriptions of the processes by which lenses and specula are manufactured. The "optick tube" comes next, and the complete telescope brings up the rear. This is an example of the practical method used in the volume.

Mr. Lockyer has occasion, in the course of his remarks, to say something of American astronomers. On page 119 we notice a good-humored hit at American ambition. He mentions that Chance, of Birmingham, having constructed disks of glass of 25 inches diameter for Mr. Newall's telescope, has also completed for the American Government the large disks used in constructing the refractor of 26 inches diameter for the Observatory at Washington. The Americans, he adds in a parenthesis, are never content till they go an inch beyond their rivals. But in the chapters on celestial photography, in the division on astronomical physics, he gives the highest praise to Mr. Rutherfurd, of New-York. He describes how that gentleman, in 1858, combined his first stereograph of the moon independently of Mr. De La Rue's success in the same field in England. In 1859 and 1860 he attempted two new methods of obtaining photographs, in 1861 another, and in 1864 still another, entirely new. For this he constructed an 11¼ lens. Finally, by combining a lens of peculiar shape with an 11¼ object-glass of his own fabrication, Mr. Rutherfurd eclipsed all his former photographic efforts. Says Mr. Lockyer in this connection:

"We need not enlarge on the extreme importance of what Mr. Rutherfurd has been doing in photographing star clusters and star groups. It is chiefly important to astronomy and starts a new method of using the equatorial and the clock; in fact, it gives us a method by which observations may be photographically made of two proper motions of stars, and even the parallax of stars may be thus determined independently of any errors of observers. Mr. Rutherfurd shows that the places of stars can be measured by a micrometer on a plate in the same way as by ordinary observation: hence photography can be made use of in the measurement of position and distance of double stars. * * * We owe the first spectrum of the sun, showing the various lines, to Becquerel and Draper; the finest hitherto published we owe to Mr. Rutherfurd."

New-Yorkers may well feel proud of this acknowledgement of the services of their distinguished fellow-townsman in the sublimest of the sciences.

HARPER'S SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY: With Maps and Illustrations prepared expressly for this work, by eminent American Artists. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

We mention this work at the present time on account of the introduction of a new and admirable feature which at once places it in advance of all publications of a similar character. The familiar volume which is already endeared to a large class of students throughout the United States by its clear and succinct treatment of the bewildering science of geography is now issued in editions designed for the special use of various States and sections. These State editions, as they are called, contain, in addition to the original work, an appendix in which scholars will find their own State treated with special prominence and detail, and illustrated with a larger map, together with numerous plans and engravings. Each of the larger States necessarily demands a distinct edition; but in the case of smaller ones, for instance such as Vermont and New-Hampshire, two are grouped together.

The appearance of a new school-book is not, as a general thing, an occurrence that produces much enthusiasm in the mind of the public. The fact that "there is no royal road to learning" is so thoroughly impressed upon all classes, that when a new volume appears which undertakes to smooth, in some measure, the ruggedness of the present path, it is apt to be regarded distrustfully. Indeed, the appliances of teaching seem to be intricate enough to produce the most astonishing results; the number and diversity of text-books demanded by the curriculum of any one of our common schools would appear to argue an amount of general information comprehensive if not particularly accurate. Yet a cursory examination of one poor little beneficiary of all these aids to learning will usually serve as an illustration of the vanity of human expectations. The fault is generally that too much has been attempted. There is a disposition to teach so much that nothing is thoroughly and effectually taught. Thus, when a proposition is made to introduce a new text-book which shall enter into some fresh ramification of a subject supposed to be important to the juvenile mind, experienced heads are apt to remember, with a sigh, the small advance made in acquiring the very rudiments, and wonder how any more is to be accomplished.

Apparently, the learned compilers of the volume we have before us have been thoroughly familiar with this aspect of the educational problem. They have not been so carried away by their enthusiasm for geographical science as to forget that they were preparing a text-book for bewildered little heads, whose imagination can scarcely stretch beyond the great hill over the way or the pond at the foot of the village. In devising these State geographies, they give the small student a chance to become familiar with the situation and bearings of places with whose names he is already familiar. He is given a basis for exercising his imagination in regard to towns and cities of which he knows nothing by seeing before him complete maps and illustrations representing fully the very spot where he now lives. For instance, we have open before us a copy of the geography the appendix of which illustrates and describes the State of New-York. Here the Empire State appears stretching magnificently across an entire page, the various hues of its harmoniously-tinted counties forming a background for a net-work of rivers, railroads, and canals, among which the scholar will be enabled to find every town or lake which he has ever visited or heard of within the limits of his native State. Again, in addition to this, there is a map of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn. Here the same small head which may have been puzzled for years to determine the locality of Ararat and Popocatepetl will at once light upon such familiar points as Central Park and Coney Island, not to speak of the Reservoir and Zoological Gardens, which also appear. There is a positive hope that geography such as this may be introduced to and remain in the minds of some of our juvenile aspirants after learning. The child that knows whether he is on his way east or west or north or south when he goes to Manhattan Beach, will get an insight into the meaning of these points of the compass which never can be had as long as he connects no other thought with them than that they indicate the different sides of his school map. To show one of these puzzled little students Central Park on the map of New-York may be the means of opening his whole mind to the science of geography, which up to that time has been so vast as to be meaningless.

But while specially complimenting the arrangement of these local maps it is only fair to give the compilers credit for the wisdom shown throughout the whole preparation of the book. The leading purpose, as we are informed in the publisher's preface, is to present geography in its commercial aspects, but attention has by no means been confined to this, nor have other parts of the study been neglected. Physical geography has, so to speak, been made the basis of the plan, and upon it is woven a system of political and descriptive geography both thorough and comprehensive. Indeed, special pains have been taken to introduce a double series of maps, showing the physical divisions of the earth as opposed to the political. The introduction of railroads is also something new. The main feature of attraction is, however, as already stated, the local maps, which will interest the student as treating of places with the sound of whose name he is familiar, and thus enable him to grasp the idea of geography by associating it with that part of the world in which he lives, of which he has already some immediate knowledge. Eighteen of these State editions have, we learn, been already published and received with marked favor in their various sections. The price is the same as that of the original work before the introduction of the appendices. This fact, taken in connection with the positive excellence of the new feature, will not fail to make these books popular alike with parents, teachers, and scholars.

LITERARY NOTES.

—W. H. Bishop's "Romance of Detmold" will come to an end in the June *Atlantic*.

—The writer of the almost popular *Epic of Hades*, by the author of *Songs of Two Worlds*, is Lewis Morris.

—Robert Carter & Brothers announce that they will bring out an edition of *John Whom Jesus Loved*, by James Culross, D. D.

—*Deuteronomy—The People's Book*, publis hed anonymously in 1877, was written by James Sime, the author of *The Life and Writings of Lessing*.

—Mr. E. B. Nicholson is about to publish a book on *The Rights of Animals; A New Essay in Ethics*. He is favorably known as the Secretary of the London Conference of Librarians, and is an indefatigable worker.

—"Margery Deane" is the pseudonym of Margaret J. Pitman, one of the compilers of the *Wonder World*, a frequent contributor of society letters from Newport to the Boston *Transcript*. "Arthur Locker" is the false name for J. H. Forbes.

—The author of the memoirs of Thomas De Quincey, Nathaniel Hawthorne, and Henry D. Thoreau, who signs himself "Henry A. Page," is Alexander Yapp. He is the working editor of *Good Words*, and keeps a sharp eye on American literature.

—M. Sherer, whom Matthew Arnold recently dissected as the "French Critic on Goethe," is the author of the letters in the London *Daily News* which give such striking pictures of the situation in France. He is also a Senator and one of the editors of the *Temps*.

—The *Journal of the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church*, held in Boston in October, 1877, has been issued in an octavo volume of 557 pages, and is the official record of the legislation of that body. It has been prepared and published with unusual dispatch by Rev. Charles L. Hutchins, the Secretary of the Convention, and appears some three months earlier than it was ever known to be brought out before.

—The *Library Journal* has become the official organ of the Library Associations of the United States and Great Britian. Its November-December number, which contained papers contributed by English librarians to the conference held in London last Summer, has been delayed until now, so that the different essays might be duly revised and printed both in the *Journal* and in a separate volume, (the latter by the Chiswick Press.) The present issue, which may be had of F. Leypoldt, No. 37 Park-row, contains the collective wisdom of the English librarians on the best methods of working public libraries, and is one of the most important monographs ever issued on this growing subject.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—How She Came Into Her Kingdom. A Romance. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 1878.

—Beauty for Ashes. By Alexander Dickson, author of *All About Jesus*. New-York: Robert Carter & Brothers. 1878.

—The Elements of Political Economy. By Francis Wayland, D. D. Recast by Aaron L. Chapin, D. D. New-York: Sheldon & Co. 1878.

—The Raid of the Dragoons into Eagle-Land. A Plague (y) Pamphlet. By Iota. San Francisco: *Mission Mirror* Job Printing Office. 1878.

—Walks in London. By Augustus J. C. Hare, author of *Walks in Rome, &c.* Two volumes in one. New-York: George Routledge & Co. 1878.

—German Hospital and Dispensary. Annual Report of the Board of Directors for the Year 1877. New-York: Hebrew Orphan Asylum. 1878. Pamphlet.

—The Armies of Asia and Europe. Embracing Official Reports. By Emory Upton, Brevet Major-General United States Army. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. 1878.

—Canoeing in Kanuckia. Recorded by the Commodore and the Cook, (Col. Norton and John Habberton.) Illustrated. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1878. Boards.

—Current Discussion. A Collection of papers from the Chief English Essays. Edited by Edward L. Burlingame. Volume I., "International Politics." New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1878.

—Harper's Hand-book for Travelers in Europe and the East. By W. Pembroke Fetridge, M. S. G. In three volumes. Volume I., Great Britain, Ireland, France, Belgium, and Holland. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1878.

MOTLEY'S TRIBUTE TO HOLMES.

In the letter which Mr. James Lothrop Motley wrote from Rome in 1859 to Mr. F. H. Underwood, of Boston, he speaks thus pleasantly of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes: "I am so fortunate as to have had in my possession for a few days the collected volume of the *Autocrat*, lent me by a friend. As a matter of course, I have devoured it all, and have been even more charmed than I expected, and you know how much I did anticipate, and how much I have always admired the genius of the author. He is, beyond question, one of the most original writers in English literature, and I have no doubt his fame will go on increasing every day. I hardly know an author in any language to be paralleled with him for profound and suggestive thought, glittering wit, vivid imagination, and indivisibility of humor. I am sure that the fact of his being one of my oldest and dearest personal friends has not prejudiced me in his favor; for my opinion—as you know very well—that of every one who has ever read his papers. My opinion, too, is of very slight consequence, for the whole reading public is as much aware of his transcendent merits as I am."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

RATES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 13.

SALES FROM 10:00 TO 3 P. M.

$6,000 N. W. C. G. 6.	97⅛	100	North-western.sh	53⅜
10,000 L. S. & W. Bcon.	89	100	do.	53⅝
5,500 C. S. D. Cer. 5.	87	500	do.	53¾
1,000 R. C. & A. 1st.	88½	1400	do.	53⅞
1,250 T. P. & W. Mo. 1st	16	300	do.	54
5,000 Mil. & St. P.		500	do.	53⅞
" "	98½	500	do.	53⅞
9,000 C. & R. Fund.		200	do.	53⅞
" "		100	do.	53⅝
2,000 C. R. I. & P. 6.	115⅜	300	North-W. pf.	78⅛
10,000 L. S. & W. 1st.	89	100	do.	74
5 Park Bank	15	700	do.	74⅛
700 Del. & Hud.	85	100	do.	74⅜
100 Quicksilver	17	100	do.	74⅝
100 do.	17⅛	100	do.	74¾
100 do.	17⅛	1400	do.	74⅞
100 do.	17⅜	100	do.	74⅞
100 do.	17⅜	100	do.	74⅞
100 West. Union.	82¼	300	do.	74⅞
300 do.	82⅜	100	Ohio & Miss.	19
100 do.	82⅜	100	do.	19⅛
100 do.	82⅜	200	do.	19⅜
100 Pacific Mail.	17⅛	100	do.	19⅜
100 do.	18	100	do.	19⅜
100 do.	19⅛	200	do.	19⅜
100 do.	19⅛	100	do.	19⅜
100 Ill. Central.	76	100	do.	19⅜
100 do.	75⅞	1500	St. Paul.	47⅛
100 do.	75⅞	100	do.	47⅜
100 Mich. Cen.	70⅝	1000	do.	48
800 Lake Shore.	67⅛	20	do.	47⅞
100 do.	67⅛	100	do.	47⅞
200 do.	67⅝	700	do.	48
300 do.	67⅝	2100	do.	48⅛
100 do.	67⅝	300	St. Paul pf.	72⅜
100 do.	67⅝	100	L. S. & W.	55⅛
100 do.	67⅝	500	do.	55⅜
100 Book Island.	103⅛	2400	do.	55⅝
200 do.	103⅛	100	do.	55⅝
100 do.	103⅜	2400	do.	55⅝
100 do.	103⅜	100	Mor. & Essex.	77⅜
100 do.	103⅜	120	do.	77⅜
100 Con. of N. J.	16⅛	830	do.	78
100 Wabash.	19⅛	100	do.	78⅛
900 do.	19⅜	100	do.	78⅛
300 do.	19⅜	300	do.	78⅛

MONDAY, April 15—A. M.

The weekly statement of the associated banks issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last showed an increase of $1,579,450, thus raising the amount held by the banks above the 25-per-cent. legal limit to $13,671,350.

The loans decreased $4,660,700, the deposits $2,736,600, and the specie $1,133,800. The legal tenders increased $2,029,100, and the circulation $14,600.

The following shows the condition of the City banks this week, compared with the previous statement and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	April 6.	April 13.	April 14, 1877.
Loans.	$240,649,100	$234,015,400	$259,238,700
Specie.	36,620,700	35,486,900	19,768,600
L'l t's.	26,637,000	28,666,100	44,267,900
D'p'ts.	204,663,200	201,926,600	219,988,900
Cr't's.	19,944,600	19,959,200	15,984,400

And the following the relations between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks:

Specie.	$36,620,700	$35,486,900	Dec. $1,133,800
L'l tes.	26,637,000	28,666,100	Inc. 2,029,100
T'l res.	$36,620,700	$64,153,000	Inc. $895,300
Re'verequired agt. deposits	51,165,800	50,481,650	
Exc'ss of res've above l'g'l requirement.	12,091,900	13,671,350	Ins. 1,579,450

The Money market was easy during the week, with call loans in most instances at 5 to 6 ₱ cent., and exceptional transactions at 7 ₱ cent. on stock collateral; but on pledge of Government bonds borrowers could find ample accommodation at 4@4½ ₱ cent. It is quite manifest that the apparent stringency developed by the market at intervals during the previous week was due to artificial manipulation, with the view of affecting the stock market. As may be seen in the bank statement, the return flow of currency from the interior has already set in, and an easy working of the money market seems to be assured. In discount, prime mercantile paper was quoted at 5 to 7 ₱ cent., those rates being merely nominal.

The foreign advices reported the London market strong for Consols, which advanced steadily from 94 11-16 to 95⅛@95 1-6 for both money and the account. United States bonds were also strong and higher up to the close, when a fractional reaction took place. New 4½s closed at 104¼, 1867s at 108⅞, 10-40s at 106½@106⅝, and new 5s at 104⅝@104¾, ex dividend—prices which show an improvement of ⅛@⅜ ₱ cent. on the week's transactions. In American railway shares Erie common rose from 10⅝@11 and preferred from 24¼ to 25. The coal shares were weak and declined 1½@3¼ ₱ cent. Bar silver declined a fraction each day successively, the final quotation having been 53¾d. ₱ ounce. English standard. The Bank of England continued to lose bullion steadily, the decrease for the fiscal week ending Wednesday, amounting to £453,000; the proportion of reserve to liabilities was 33⅛ ₱ cent., against 32 1-16 the previous week; the bank rate of discount remained 3 ₱ cent., with rate for three months' bills in the open market 2½ ₱ cent. Rentes at Paris exhibited a decline from 106f. 70c. to 106f. 35c.@106f. 25c. The Paris rate for Sterling at the close was 25f. The Bank of France lost specie to the amount of 5,700,000 francs during the week, and the Imperial Bank of Germany 7,200,000 marks.

In the Sterling Exchange market the trade of the week was an average one, the decline in rates as well as in the gold premium having tempted merchants to make remittances. Business with the bond dealers was only moderately active. Shippers accept the small premium on gold now more freely than when it was over 1 ₱ cent., being evidently under the impression that the premium will soon disappear altogether. Speculators are looking for a decline in exchange, assisted materially, of course, by the earnest preparations now being made by the Secretary of the Treasury to carry out the provisions of the Resumption act. Mr. Sherman's negotiations with the syndicate for the placing of $50,000,000 of the 4½ ₱ cents to obtain an ample supply of Gold wherewith to redeem all the legal-tender notes that are likely to be presented at the Treasury counter, together with the steady decline in sterling bills of all kinds as the result of the practical cessation of bond importations, have created a general belief that shipments of Gold are speedily ended, and that the nominal premium which was quoted at the close of the week will very soon disappear altogether. On Gold loans the rates ranged from 1 to 6 ₱ cent. for carrying, with borrowing flat.

Government bonds, which generally followed closely the decline in the Gold premium, showed a loss of ¼ to ⅝ ₱ cents on the week's transactions, the latter in 5-20s of 1868 and new 5s, which remained firm throughout. Railroad bonds were in active demand, but prices, as a rule, showed very little change from the final quotations of the previous week, excepting some of the issues of the Ohio and Mississippi, Wabash, Hannibal and St. Joseph, Delaware and Hudson, Great Western, Morris and Essex, and Canada Southern Companies, which displayed great strength. In State bonds, Louisianas and Tennessees were strong, North Carolinas were steady, and Virginias, Missouris, and District of Columbia 3.65s were weak and lower.

On the Stock Exchange the dealings were generally characterised by a buoyant tone, and the speculation was at times attended with considerable excitement. The upward movement in prices was temporarily impeded on Wednesday, the declaration of a scrip instead of a cash dividend by the Baltimore and Ohio Company creating a feeling of depression, which, however, disappeared when the reasons which influenced the Directors in pursuing this course became thoroughly understood. The advance in North-western attracts great attention, and it is evident that a sharp contest for the control of the property is in progress. The belief that the continuous increase in the earnings of the road will enable the company to declare a good dividend on the common as well as the preferred stock finds pretty general acceptance on the Street, and accounts for the persistent and confident purchases of the shares. The general market in the final dealings displayed marked strength, and, unless surface indications are deceptive, a still further appreciation of values is not unlikely. Prominent among the influences which contribute to sustain the bull movement in stocks are the imminent resumption of specie payments, the reasonable certainty of an easy money market, the favorable reports from all sections of the country regarding the improving character of trade, and the cheering prospects of another bountiful harvest.

Among the pleasant incidents in the Stock Exchange circles during the week was the announcement that the firm of S. M. Mills & Co. had completed a settlement with all their creditors and resumed business. The return of Mr. Mills to active life in the street was hailed with expressions of general delight, and the confidence in his honor and integrity manifested in the prompt action of his creditors was a source of great satisfaction to his numerous friends.

The following shows the receipts of produce at Chicago and Milwaukee for the first 12 business days of April, this year, compared with the receipts for the corresponding periods in previous years:

AT CHICAGO.

	1875. Bushels.	1876. Bushels.	1877. Bushels.	1878. Bushels.
Wheat.	676,917	505,247	115,676	815,184
Corn.	132,161	493,585	1,271,486	2,737,379
Oats.	157,915	203,697	233,658	397,032
Rye.	8,981	10,334	21,843	74,682
Barley.	60,454	82,740	37,648	102,740
T'l.	1,032,328	1,295,603	1,669,811	4,130,017
Fl'r bls	130,457	120,364	101,048	148,542
Hgh'd	100,096	113,966	132,286	181,275

AT MILWAUKEE.

	1875. Bushels.	1876. Bushels.	1877. Bushels.	1878. Bushels.
Wheat.	237,947	273,502	95,072	971,968
Corn.	86,930	24,230	23,010	15,590
Oats.	17,735	20,576	34,690	40,000
Rye.	6,291	8,313	6,913	42,800
Barley.	13,260	41,676	24,707	43,193
T'l.	315,063	368,467	184,992	1,113,551
Fl'r bls	39,801	49,880	69,031	101,588
Hgh'd	120	1,012	5,166	5,213

COURSE OF MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Saturday, April 14.	???
American Gold.	101⅞	100¼	100⅜	
U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon.	106⅝	104⅝	104⅞	
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, coupon.	107⅝	107⅛	112⅞	
New-York Central.	107	106⅜	91⅞	
Rock Island.	103¾	102⅝	88⅞	
Pacific Mail.	20⅜	17⅞	16⅞	
Milwaukee & St. Paul.	48¾	45	15⅜	
Milwaukee & St. Paul pref.	72⅞	71⅝	43½	
Lake Shore.	67⅜	65⅜	49⅞	
Chicago & North-western.	53	47⅜	16⅞	
Chicago & North-western pf.	71	70⅝	42⅝	
Western Union.	82½	81	56⅜	
Union Pacific.	68¼	67⅜	64¾	
Del., Lack. & Western.	56¼	54¾	52⅜	
New-Jersey Central.	15⅞	15⅞	7⅜	
Del. & Hudson Canal.	55⅜	54¼	42	
Morris & Essex.	78½	76½	78½	
Panama.	129	129	87	
Erie.	10⅝	10⅛	6⅛	
Ohio & Mississippi.	11⅛	9⅞	4	
Harlem.	148	145	138½	
Hannibal & St. Joseph.	12	11½	9⅜	
Hannibal & St. Joseph pf.	27¼	25¼	19⅜	
Michigan Central.	70⅞	68	39¼	
Illinois Central.	76	75½	49⅝	

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS

—APRIL 13.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.
New-York Central.	..	..	106⅝	106⅞
Harlem.	..	..	145	149
Erie.	11⅜	11¼	11¼	11⅜
Lake Shore.	67⅝	66⅜	66⅜	66¾
Wabash.	19	19	19¼	19½
North-western.	53	51⅜	52⅞	53
North-western pref.	74½	72½	74¼	74⅜
Rock Island.	103⅜	102⅜	103⅜	103⅞
Fort Wayne.	90⅜	90	90	90⅜
Milwaukee & St. Paul.	47⅞	45	48	48⅜
Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	72⅞	72⅜	72⅝	72⅞
Pittsburg.	..	..	75½	76
Del., Lack. & Western.	55⅜	54⅜	55½	55⅝
New-Jersey Central.	15⅞	15⅛	16¼	16⅜
Del. & Hudson Canal.	55	54½	54⅞	55
Morris & Essex.	78½	77¼	78¼	78½
Michigan Central.	70⅞	70	70⅝	70⅞
Illinois Central.	76	75⅜	75½	76
Union Pacific.	..	..	67½	67⅞
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy.	102⅜	102¼	102⅝	102⅞
Chicago & Alton.	..	..	73½	..
Chicago & Alton pref.	..	..	99½	100
C., C. & Ind. Central.	4	4	3⅜	4½
Hannibal & St. Joseph.	12	12	11⅞	12⅛
Hannibal & St. Joseph pf.	27¼	27	27¼	27⅜
Ohio & Mississippi.	11	10⅛	10⅜	10⅞
Panama.	..	..	129	..
Western Union.	82½	82⅛	82⅜	82½
A. & P. Telegraph.	..	..	20	21
Pacific Mail.	19⅛	18¾	19⅜	19½
Quicksilver.	17⅜	17	17¼	17⅜
Quicksilver preferred.	..	..	31⅜	34
Adams Express.	101¾	101⅜	101⅜	102
Wells, Fargo & Co.	..	..	89½	90
American Express.	..	..	48¾	49
United States Express.	..	..	50½	51

The following are the returns of the foreign commerce of the port of New-York, and the operations of the Sub-Treasury and Assay Office here, for the week ending Saturday last, and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns for the corresponding period of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Saturday.	$5,614,558
Corresponding week last year.	6,821,338
Since Jan. 1 this year.	84,733,867
Corresponding period last year.	97,609,874
Gold, April 13, 1878.	100¼
Gold, April 14, 1877.	100⅝

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday.	$6,496,993
Corresponding week last year.	5,995,142
Since Jan. 1 this year.	94,950,518
Corresponding period last year.	70,548,570

Exports of Gold and Silver.

Week ending last Saturday.	$203,000
Corresponding week last year.	807,954
Since Jan. 1 this year.	5,148,206
Corresponding period last year.	4,343,386

Receipts for Customs.

Week ending last Saturday.	$1,711,130
Corresponding week last year.	1,744,139
Since Jan. 1 this year.	27,780,266
Corresponding period last year.	29,586,025

Gold Interest Paid Out by the Treasury.

Week ending last Saturday.	$190,961
Corresponding week last year.	115,319
Since Jan. 1 this year.	22,061,573
Corresponding period last year.	15,963,157

The *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, in its issue of Saturday last, publishes the following table of railroad earnings:

	Latest earnings reported. 1878.	1877.
Atch. Top. & S. Fé.	M'h of M'h.	$396,000	$139,130
Atl. & Gt. West.	M'h of Feb.	260,879	240,577
Atl. Miss. & O.	M'h of Feb.	117,935	137,990
Bur. Ced. Rap. & N.	1st w'k Apr.	29,957	18,286
Cairo & St. Louis.	3d w'k M'h.	5,253	5,649
Central Pacific.	M'h of M'h.	1,224,410	1,245,373
Chi. & Alton.	1st w'k Apr.	79,971	72,685
Chi., B. & Q.	M'h of Feb.	911,150	871,768
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1st w'k Apr.	160,000	110,626
C. Mt. V. & D. &c.	3d w'k M'h

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE EXILES—Mr. Shewell, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Marie Wainright.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—DIPLOMACY—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Rose Coghlan.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—A CELEBRATED CASE—Mr. G. F. Coghlan, Mr. Parselle.

PARK THEATRE.—OUR ALDERMEN—Mr. James Lewis, Mr. E. F. Thorne, Mr. W. J. Le Moyne, Miss Cowell.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN—Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Howard.

STANDARD THEATRE.—PEARL OF SAVOY.—Miss Maggie Mitchell, Mr. William Harris.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—LONDON SHOW, PARISIAN CIRCUS, AND SANGER'S MENAGERIE.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE BUILDING.—BARNUM'S GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH.

FIFTH-AVENUE HALL.—PRESTIDIGITATION AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE, AND COMICALITIES.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—FARCE, MINSTRELSY AND VARIETY—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LEAH; OR, THE JEWESS MAIDEN'S WEDDING.

THE AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH—BRONCHO HORSES—EDUCATED DOGS. Day and Evening.

CHICKERING HALL.—LECTURE. "Decorative Art in the Greco-Roman World."—Rev. Henry G. Spaulding.

DONNOR'S BILLIARD ROOMS.—BILLIARD CONTEST.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, for the Middle Atlantic States, partly cloudy weather, occasional showers, winds mostly from south-east to south-west, and nearly stationary temperature and pressure.

Congress has been in session almost continuously since the middle of October last. Several important appropriation bills have not yet passed the House, in which they originate, and the Tariff bill is yet untouched. The House promises, at this late day, to do some real work, and, by way of a beginning, night sessions are ordered for the present week. The Tariff bill, we are told, will be turned over to the rural members, who may improve the night hours for the purpose of informing their "deestricks" what they think about those clauses of the bill which nearly affect the welfare of their constituents. It is hoped, however, that enough real work may be accomplished to render possible the adjournment of Congress by June next.

An Indiana correspondent of THE TIMES presents an entertaining and cheery view of the political prospect in that State. Indiana is burdened with Democratic statesmen, and with three such great men as HENDRICKS, VOORHEES, and "Blue Jeans" WILLIAMS, the Democratic Party is embarrassed with an excess of Presidential timber. "Blue Jeans" is in earnest in his pretentions, and will be disappointed if his dramatic affectation of honesty and homespun virtue is not rewarded by the nomination in 1880. Mr. HENDRICKS has survived the insidious thrusts of Mr. BELMONT, the representative of the Democratic bondholders; and VOORHEES thinks that the time has come when he should receive the second place, at least, on the national ticket of his party. These things do not promote harmony in the Democratic camp. The Republicans are united and hopeful, and in the Congressional canvass this year it is possible that they may gain one Representative, and elect ten members where they now have nine of the thirteen. The prospect is more encouraging because the Democrats since the passage of the Silver bill have no stock grievance, and content themselves with a general protest against the weather, the fever and ague, and the planetary system.

Mr. GLOVER'S drag-net has a fatal facility for ensnaring Democratic fish. It was only a few days ago that Gen. BANNING was brought up on the charge of having drawn double pay as an Army officer. And now, while GLOVER'S experts are dragging the Treasury Department, they bring to the surface a Democratic job of $32,000 paid as expenses of the "visiting statesmen" of the House during the Louisiana excitement in 1876. It must be admitted that $32,000 is a goodly sum to be paid for the expenses of "visiting statesmen," Democratic or otherwise. But in this case the experts are of the opinion that the vouchers are partly fraudulent and that some of the bills have been paid twice. As this was a Democratic excursion, the expenses should have been kept away from the accounts. The only remedy for so awkward an exposure is for Mr. GLOVER to apologize and explain that he really did not mean to intrude.

Representative BEVERLY DOUGLAS, of Virginia, has been spurred into writing a card, denying that on a recent occasion he [illegible] of the House. The alleged occurrence took place several weeks ago, and this tardy demand for vindication appears to be incited by a desire for a renomination. There is no conscience so influential with a misbehaving Congressman as a fear of his constituents can be. Mr. DOUGLAS denies that he had had "an undue allowance of drink" when he skirmished with the Sergeant-at-Arms and was pointedly rebuked by the Speaker. But, while he complains that the reporters who described the scene were malicious or depraved in heart, he pledges himself to "abstain entirely from intoxication" hereafter, and thus avoid the very appearance of evil. Several Democratic newspapers have remarked with bitterness that the Murphy movement in Washington would help their party. Mr. BEVERLY DOUGLAS' semi-penitential attitude very forcibly shows that the dread of being left at home after the next Congressional election is really a more potential factor in reformation than the moral suasion of the temperance apostles.

There are encouraging indications that Germany's mediatory offices may prevent war. BISMARCK is reported as expressing an opinion that a congress might yet meet for the purpose of reviewing the treaty of San Stefano, provided the powers would agree to the retrocession of Bessarabia, the extension of the Russian-Asian frontier to Erzeroum, and to a money indemnity to Russia. These three propositions are certainly reasonable; but to consent to their settlement would involve some slight concession on the part of the English Government, whose position has so lately been asserted. A somewhat grotesque view of the situation at Constantinople is conveyed in the report that the Sublime Porte is preparing to move the seat of Government across the Bosphorus to Scutari. It is very much as if the defenders of the Turk, in their eagerness to befriend him, were likely to make his own house too hot to hold him.

Boating races and aquatic sports will be in vogue shortly, and the approach of Spring makes the young man's thoughts turn lightly on the various contests to come. The victory of Oxford over Cambridge, on Saturday, was conceded in advance, and excited very little enthusiasm at home and less interest on this side of the water. But the race between Yale and Harvard, as our correspondence indicates, will be an exciting one, as the Yale men have the defeat of last year to retrieve. It appears that only one of the Harvard eight is new to the boat, while five of the Yale crew are fresh hands in a university crew. This point will be eagerly canvassed, pro and con, by the lovers of the manly sport; and the race, though less attractive since it is narrowed down to two crews, will furnish one of the earliest spectacles to be enjoyed by oarsmen and amateurs.

CONGRESS AND THE FUTURE OF PARTIES.

The report that the prevailing desire among Democratic Senators is to secure an adjournment of Congress not later than the middle of June is almost too good to be true. Besides, there would still remain wide margin for doubt as to the ability of the more sensible of the Senators to influence in any material degree the action of their party brethren of the House. Certain it is, however, that the best possible thing that can happen for the country is the early close of a session which has thus far contributed greatly to the retardation of confidence and the consequent injury of financial and business interests.

The assigned motive is less creditable than the alleged proposition. A journal usually well informed states on the authority of its Washington correspondent that the Democrats in both houses begin to realize the strength and significance of the National Party and its probable effect upon their own fortunes. They are anxious to study on the spot the hidden springs of the movement, and to devise plans for averting the defection from their ranks which its success implies. Mr. VOORHEES' declaration that it will draw off as many Republicans as Democrats may not be incorrect so far as the West is concerned, but the consolation it affords is not substantial. Nor is the eagerness of Congressional Democrats to make an early start in the work of the Fall campaign, with especial reference to the necessity of counteracting the efforts of the Nationals, at all reassuring. Of the two conceivable methods of breaking down the new organization the Western Democrats are likely to choose the worst. Unless the Republican managers are afflicted with judicial blindness, they will intelligently and fearlessly array the truths of sound finance against the fallacies of an inflated and debased currency; they will stake their party's future upon fidelity to the public faith, whether as regards national or local obligations. They will not make peace with repudiation nor pander to current Communistic notions, whatever the consequence in particular districts.

A different course may be looked for on the part of the Western Democrats. Having discarded the best traditions of their party, they are not unwilling to commit themselves to anything that will bring them votes. The Toledo Convention, which formulated the joint demands of the various factions now forming a united and powerful organization, did not urge any demand at variance with the views of Mr. VOORHEES. He anticipated all of them. How nearly VOORHEES comes to be the type of the dominating forces in Western Democracy the action of the Illinois Convention has shown. A body containing but one man honest enough to speak against the financial heresies of the day, will not be very scrupulous when party exigencies dictate the conciliation of the Nationals. Indeed, taking the West as a whole, trifling alterations are needed in the latest formal utterances of the Democracy to bring them into general harmony with the principles and schemes of the new party. But as between the Democrats and the Nationals, the advantages are on the side of the latter. Their chance of obtaining recruits is greater than the chance of the Democrats for the reason that their demands, however abominable and dangerous, represent convictions, while those of the Democrats represent only demagogism. Of what value are VOORHEES' professions—the Nationals will ask—when on the occasion of a conflict between the Pacific Railroad monopoly and the Government he pocketed his Communism and voted for the monopoly? The query is one of many, quite as pertinent, that expose the hypocrisy of the noisy Democratic leaders who, for the sake of votes, are ready to outbid the Nationals in the next campaign. Now, as the Nationals represent a large portion of the Western people, they have only to stand firm to win over the average Democratic politician. The higher his party bids for National votes the more it strengthens the National cause. We may therefore expect next Fall to find either a general understanding between the Democrats in the Western States and the Nationals, or so close a resemblance between their platforms in all that relates to currency and the public credit, that they will together constitute the common enemy of the Republican policy as it will be if Republican leaders do their duty.

It is necessary to look at these contingencies a little in advance because Eastern people underrate the breadth, depth, and force of Western opinion in favor of repudiation and inflation, and because there is a too general disposition to assume that with the accomplishment of resumption next January the financial peril will end. The fulfillment at that time of the nation's pledge will amount to little unless we have some assurance that resumption can be maintained on a gold basis. Under the most favorable conditions, the question must remain open until the operation of the present remonetization law has been fairly tested. The difficulty is in obtaining any such assurance. Mr. SHERMAN'S mind is hazy. Striving zealously, as he undoubtedly is to accumulate gold, his opinion in regard to the reissue of legal-tender notes up to a certain limit, after they have been technically redeemed, shows how signally he fails to comprehend the true function of the Treasury, and the true mode of rendering specie payment permanent. Uncertainty upon this and other equally essential points will continue as long as Congress is in session; and its duration afterward will depend upon the *morale* and success of the Republican Party in the Fall. At present we know that the Senate may accompany the retention of the Resumption act with changes that would be fatal to its efficacy. The Committee on Finance has been credited with a determination to report against or otherwise to stifle the House bill repealing the act. We now learn that while the committee is tolerably unanimous against repeal, it is nearly evenly divided in regard to a proposition abrogating "so much of the Resumption act as requires the retirement and cancellation of 80 per cent. of legal tenders for additional circulation issued to national banks." Another proposition having a similar chance of adoption aims at fixing the permanent circulation of legal tenders at a figure above the $300,000,000 which Mr. SHERMAN would keep outstanding. The second proposal, in fact, differs only in degree from the Secretary's suggestion. Its fallacy is not greater than his own. The effect of the two changes would be an unmistakable inflation of legal-tender notes, and a serious increase of the difficulties attendant upon resumption. From risks of this sort there will be no escape as long as Congress remains in session. Whether the next Congress shall arrest the tendencies now so potent, or shall develop them still further in their application to legislation, is a question which the Republican Party should be prepared to consider. It is not a question that will solve itself satisfactorily.

THE CHINESE PUZZLE.

Senator BOOTH'S assertion that if in New-York, Iowa, or Georgia there were 100 Chinese male adults to every 150 voters, the Mongolian problem would be regarded as supremely important, cannot be gainsaid. That problem is everywhere regarded as highly important now; but some of the chief obstacles to its solution have been supplied by Californians themselves. At the threshold of any solution must be trustworthy facts and figures; and we have yet to find any two Pacific Coast Congressmen, or any two champions of the Caucasian race, whether Congressmen or not, agreeing even as to the numbers of the Mongolian invaders. Though these numbers ought to be ascertainable with approximate accuracy, we find exaggeration in place of computation, while the figures mostly in vogue are figures of rhetoric.

Not long ago, Representative PAGE sent the President, for his instruction, a letter which said that "there are now in California more than 150,000 of these [Chinese] people." Congressman MEADE had shortly before, in a public address at Saratoga, declared that "the Chinese population of California is fairly estimated at from 150,000 to 200,000." Senator SARGENT recently estimated the number at 108,000. But Mr. BOOTH, whose late speech is moderate and excellent throughout, though strongly anti-Chinese, says that there are "ninety-odd thousand Chinese in California." With such margins in figures, and equal varieties in assertions of fact, Congress moves with natural caution toward breaking the treaty with China. The census of 1870 gave the number of Chinese as 63,254 for the entire United States, 49,310 Chinese and Japanese being accredited to California. The arrivals have since been large, but there have also been departures. Some Congressmen treat the arrivals with liberal, but the departures with niggardly, mention. Yet last year, in San Francisco, with a total of 9,906 arrivals from China and Japan, (about 5,000 fewer, by the way, than the year before, and over 8,000 fewer than the year before that,) there were 7,852 departures to China and Japan, making a net surplus of only 2,054. Mr. BOOTH has just said in the Senate, using the same emphatic phrase at two different stages of his speech, that the Chinese do not increase in numbers here through marriage, as other immigrants increase; "they have no families; they are recruited from abroad." In that case, last year the Chinese increase must have been nothing at all, for at the average mortality rate their deaths would more than off-set the net increase from immigration.

We find no such arrest or retrogade last year in the vast growth of the white race in California. Examining the tables of Chinese Custom-house arrivals, we see a decrease of several thousand in the arrivals of 1876 from the arrivals of 1875, and a still greater decrease in those of 1877 from those of 1876. But the San Francisco *Chronicle*, at the beginning of this year, declared that the recent growth of that city had been prodigious—that from estimates made by the collectors of information for the City Directory, it had increased to 301,020 in the Spring of 1877; and accordingly the *Chronicle* estimated the population last January at 330,000. But the highest estimate of the Chinese population a year ago last January was only about 32,000. If the rest of the State has increased proportionally with the growth attributed to San Francisco, California, which had 560,427 inhabitants in 1870, excluding tribal Indians, must now have nearly a million. Mr. PAGE informs the President that the male Chinese "equal in number the entire voting population of the State." Mr. BOOTH gives a ratio of 100 to 150. Such comparisons of the great majority of the Chinese population with the small minority of the white population are striking; but the figures look a little less ominous when we compare a Chinese total of 32,000 with a total population of nearly or quite 300,000 in San Francisco, and a Chinese total of 90,000, with a total population of, say, 900,000 in California.

We do not aim to break the force of the true figures, but only to show that in case the question of how far immigration shall be impeded comes up in making a new treaty, it will not do to accept the loose declaration that the chief growth of population in California is Chinese growth, and that the Pacific shore is already becoming "rapidly Mongolianized." Mr. PAGE told the President that "about one-fifth" of his 150,000 Chinese in California, or 30,000, "are females brought here for immoral purposes;" Mr. BOOTH says that one-ninth of his ninety-odd thousand, or about 10,000 are females, and the report of the California Senate Committee puts the number of females much below Mr. BOOTH'S estimate. Nobody can insist that California should be forced to bear a burden that can be honorably and justly lightened; but the first step toward lightening it should include a trustworthy account of what it is. The very fact, brought out so strongly by Senator BOOTH, that "the Chinese in California have no families—among them the marriage relation is practically unknown," must have a decided effect on the question of Mongolian increase, as compared with the increase of the white race in California.

We have already said that the joint resolution for treaty revision just referred to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations is the most creditable—indeed, the only creditable—method proposed this Winter for restricting Chinese immigration in the future. Honorable in its mode of operation, it does not begin, as some members desired to begin, by violating the existing compact with China. Alleged violations of a treaty by one nation are often followed by an open disregarding of it by the other; but no such violations of the Burlingame treaty on the part of China are pretended. Our national honor is, therefore, concerned to alter it only by mutual consent, even if the process does "take two years," as the advocates of "more vigorous" measures complain; and meanwhile Congress will do well to discountenance the proposed breaches of faith contained in anti-Chinese bills like those of Mr. LUTTRELL. China has paid since the date of the treaty nearly $800,000 indemnity for acts of outrage committed on Americans in that country. Perhaps, as a preliminary to treaty revision, we may be invited to make pecuniary reparation for some of the cases of robbery, murder, and incendiarism lately committed on Chinamen in our land.

SENATOR MARVIN'S BILL.

Senator MARVIN'S bill in behalf of pauper children is a portion of that humane legislation in this State which is an honor to its civilization. The modern and enlightened view in regard to those most unfortunate little ones, the offspring of paupers, is that they should under no circumstances be allowed to grow up in an alms-house, under the inevitable influences of such an institution. Of all hopeless victims of human neglect, those are the most so who have a parentage of pauperism and crime. Moral evils intensify themselves by inheritance. When a reformer (as is not uncommon in all our States) meets in a country poor-house with the third generation of paupers and prostitutes, he knows at once that, humanly speaking, the case is almost beyond any hopeful treatment. The child is condemned before he begins his career. The object of all the best modern legislation on this subject is to break up heredity and to utterly change surrounding circumstances.

By the New-York law of 1875, one of the most salutary reforms ever attempted in any community was inaugurated here. No alms-house was permitted to retain a pauper child between the ages of 3 and 16, unless he was hopelessly defective, but was compelled to place him in asylums or private families. The child of a pauper was not to be held in law a pauper, and the inheritance of pauperism, and all its attendant evils, was to be broken. This act of wise humanity, under the intelligent supervision of the State Board of Charities, rescued thousands of innocent children from lives of shame and idleness; and will continue in coming years to work in this happy direction. It is a law which should be imitated in every State, until it can be said that nowhere in the Union is a child brought up in an alms-house.

Senator MARVIN'S bill, which has already passed the Senate and is before the House, makes some improvements on the original law in that it removes children as young as 2 years from the poor-houses, and removes all children—the sick, idiotic, blind, deaf and dumb, and paralytic—from the charge of such institutions. But in the debate in the Senate the Roman Catholic members appended an amendment, which, while fair in appearance, may give occasion for much trouble and confusion afterward. This provides that children may only be transferred to such asylums or institutions "as are governed or controlled by officers or persons of the same religious faith as the parents of such children, as far as is practicable." When it is remembered that probably seven out of ten of the paupers of the State are nominally Roman Catholics, it will be seen how largely such an amendment would throw the administration of pauper children in New-York into the hands of one sect. One institution for such children near this City, the "Protectory," already draws from our tax-payers (who are mainly Protestant) some $225,000 per annum, on a *pro rata* allowance of over $100 *per capita*, while the Legislature has just allotted it $50,000 more in the Supply bill.

This amendment would add great numbers to those for whom it draws public allowance, and would tend to concentrate too many children in one institution. But in remote country districts such an amendment would occasion most annoyance. Often the only asylum within hundreds of miles is under Protestant charge, and the children must be sent far away at great expense or the law be violated. The "defective" children would otherwise be transferred to the State asylums for the idiots, blind, deaf and dumb, and the like, where they would have the best of treatment. Now, such children must be transferred to the hospital wards of Catholic institutions, often not under the wisest management. In this City, for instance, a crippled or ruptured pauper child could not be sent to those excellent asylums, the "Orthopœdic" and that for "the ruptured and crippled," but must be placed in the sick ward of the "Protectory." There are no abuses for which such an amendment might be designed as a remedy. No Catholic has complained of poor children of his faith being converted in Protestant asylums. The courts and the Poor-house Superintendents are always sufficiently ready to gratify the religious prejudices of the poor. It is simply an effort of the priests to grasp more of our Poor law administration. They would keep their hold upon, and draw public money for, the care of even the poorest and most ignorant. Both the State Board and the volunteer Board for the State Charities oppose this amendment. We trust that the House will strike it from the bill.

CASHIERED OFFICERS.

There is nothing that an Army officer dislikes more than he dislikes to be cashiered. Whether he is guilty or innocent makes no difference. In either case he loses his commission, and is disgraced in the eyes of the public. Naturally, the cashiered officer is indignant, and cherishes a bitter hostility to the court-martial which convicted him and the commander who approved his sentence. He is thus an admirable subject for conciliation. The President who overrules the finding of the court-martial, and reinstates him with back pay, rarely fails to thoroughly conciliate him, and in case his sentence was approved by a former President, it is still always possible to conciliate him by ordering his case to be reopened and reviewed. As to the propriety of thus conciliating cashiered officers there can be, at the present time, no difference of opinion. If it is a wise and Christian act to conciliate ex-rebel soldiers, it is equally wise and Christian to conciliate ex-Federal officers who have been guilty of nothing worse than stealing, drunkenness, or mere disobedience of orders. This principle is fully recognized by our conciliatory President. It is only a little while ago that he commuted the sentence of dismissal from the service which was imposed upon Lieut. WETHERILL, for various acts of dishonesty, to a brief suspension from command; and at nearly the same time he entirely set aside the sentence of Capt. CAMPBELL, and reinstated that larcenous officer without even a reprimand. Thus, two officers who were undoubtedly cherishing un-Christian feelings toward those who had found them guilty, were conciliated to such an extent that they would probably have joined in singing hymns at the White House every Sunday night had Mr. HAYES invited them to do so.

Mr. FITZ JOHN PORTER, who was cashiered many years ago after having been found guilty of disobedience of orders on the battle-field, and of refusal to march his corps to the support of his commanding officer and the rest of the Army of the Potomac, would not be the intelligent man that he unquestionably is if he did not avail himself of the services of a good and kind President to procure a reversal of his sentence and his restoration to his former rank. Mr. HAYES having clearly shown that the restoration of cashiered officers is an important part of his policy, Mr. PORTER hastens to give him a new opportunity for carrying this beneficent policy into effect, and the President has already issued an order directing a board to examine the new evidence which Mr. PORTER asserts that he is ready to offer in his defense. It is difficult to imagine how any new evidence is to affect the justice of Mr. PORTER'S sentence. That he disobeyed his commanding officer's orders has been thoroughly established, and even if he is able to show that a larger force of the enemy was in his front than Gen. POPE imagined, he cannot thereby alter the fact that he disobeyed POPE'S orders to go into action. It is the first duty of a soldier to obey orders. Mr. PORTER was ordered to engage the enemy. He claims that had he obeyed the order his corps would have been destroyed. That is to say, he disobeyed Gen. POPE'S order because he thought that it was an unwise one. It is understood that his "new evidence" is introduced to prove that the order was unwise, but if he is successful in so proving he will not justify his disobedience of his superior officer's orders. Very possibly he believes that Gen. POPE, Secretary STANTON, President LINCOLN, and all the members of the court-martial which convicted him, were actuated by personal hostility to him. Nevertheless, the fact of his disobedience of orders on the battle-field remains, and he is well aware that in any European Army an officer found guilty of the offense with which he was charged would have been shot.

All this, however, will not injure Mr. PORTER'S case, now that he has succeeded in having it reopened. Mr. HAYES' policy of conciliation is intended not for the innocent but for the guilty. He did not commute the sentence of Lieut. WETHERILL, nor set aside the findings of the court-martial in the case of Capt. CAMPBELL, because these officers were innocent. The kind, good President doubtless said to himself that the very fact that these men were guilty must increase their mental suffering and their need of conciliation. What Mr. PORTER should do in order to prove how much he needs the soothing effects of conciliation, and to awaken the Presidential sympathies in his behalf, is to admit that he was guilty of all the charges that were made against him and to make his guilt appear in the most glaring light. His object is to be reinstated, with or without back pay. The simplest and surest way to gain this end is to convince the President that he was justly cashiered and that he cannot feel kindly toward all men unless the findings of the original court-martial are set aside.

If Congress was really anxious to give a hearty support to the Presidential policy, it would promptly pass a law reinstating all cashiered officers. After which the President would have time to give his attention to counterfeiters and other violators of Federal statutes, and to conciliate with a full pardon every man who has suffered inconvenience in consequence of the action of the United States Courts.

Some of the comments of the British provincial journals and religious weeklies on the expected setting-up in London of one of Cleopatra's Needles are peculiar and amusing. They evidently think that it is the needle with which Cleopatra "sewed up" Mark Antony and Julius Cæsar. But they do not object to it so much as they object to her. One of the journals gravely doubts the propriety of England receiving a pagan monument associated with a Queen of such infamous memory. Another regards it as unbecoming a Christian land to set up in its metropolis a relic of ancient barbarism and heathenism. A third believes that a national monument commemorating the triumphs of civilization in Great Britain would be infinitely better than the Needle. These critics, however, are unanimous in their condemnation of Cleopatra, whom they denounce in unmeasured terms. She certainly was not a pattern of morals, although she was not quite so bad as they represent her. She was not utterly abandoned, altogether shameless, a common wanton, as they portray her. History has its rights as well as their virtuous indignation. Her first husband, Ptolemy XII., who was also her brother, (it was the custom of the country and the time for brothers and sisters to intermarry,) was bestowed upon her by her father for reasons of State, and her second husband, Necteros, likewise a brother, was only nominally a husband, being but 7 years old. She seems to have been entirely loyal to Cæsar during his life. When she met Antony her first lover had been dead some years, and she and her second lover destroyed themselves almost simultaneously. Many historic women have been far worse than Cleopatra, and yet sustained a much better reputation. It was her misfortune to be so illustrious, through her gifts and fascinations, that crimes and vices have been put upon her by chroniclers and poets, especially the latter, that she is in no wise responsible for. The stories about Pompey and Octavius, afterward Augustus Cæsar, and herself have no more foundation than have many other scandals attached to her name. Whatever her shortcomings, the British papers need not fear that the Needle will do England any ethical harm in its transplanting in the metropolis. Their own moral atmosphere, it must be confessed, is not of the purest, and if the Needle can stand London, London ought to be able to stand the Needle. Cleopatra was not at all what she should have been, but the associations connected with her name, while they may endanger the pure principles of Black Wall, will not be likely to injure the community at large.

The advantages and disadvantages of the French Academy have been variously discussed for more than 200 years. It has been censured as much as praised by Frenchmen themselves, partially, no doubt, from the narrowness and prejudice which have been shown in regulating its membership. Whatever its merits, its usefulness, in some respects, may be questioned. The Academy has been for many years preparing two dictionaries—one a second edition of its original dictionary, published in 1694, after half a century of debate upon the words to be inserted; the other a historical dictionary. The first had recently advanced no further than letter D, and the second, containing A-B, issued the initial number 17 years since, and has issued no other number. During those years, Littré, the philologist, completed, with very little assistance, his excellent dictionary, which includes all that, and something more than, the two Academy dictionaries propose to accomplish. Notwithstanding this—perhaps on account of this—he was refused admission to the Academy in 1863, and was elected eight years later only after violent opposition. The Academy seems determined to repeat itself, and to be consistent in its prejudice and contractedness.

It is not generally known that John G. Whittier, in his early life, when he was but 23, succeeded George D. Prentice as editor of the *New-England Weekly Review*, published at Hartford, Conn. Prentice had been called to Kentucky to write a campaign life of Henry Clay, with a view to putting Clay again before the country as a Presidential candidate, and having written the life he was chosen to edit the Louisville *Journal*, founded the following year. Whittier never met Prentice, but having seen the *Review*, was so pleased with it that he sent some communications to it, and they were published with laudatory comments. He became a frequent contributor, and on the retirement of Prentice was invited, at his request, by the publishers to succeed him. Whittier, when he received the letter, was at work on his father's farm, near Haverhill, Mass. He has said, in alluding to the circumstance, "I could not have been more surprised if I had been asked to assume the place and power of the Great Khan of Tartary."

The difference between the verdict of the public and the judgment of publishers was well-illustrated in Mark Twain's *Innocents Abroad*, which was offered in manuscript to nearly every publisher of prominence in Philadelphia, Boston, and New-York, and not one of them would undertake to issue the book. Some of them thought it was funny; but none of them thought it would sell. The author had got tired of offering his matter, and had half a mind to commit it to the flames, when an acquaintance volunteered to send it to a subscription-house in Hartford. After long deliberation and much hesitation, the house decided to print the volume, which, including pirated and all other editions, has probably sold, up to the present, fully 250,000 copies. It appears very strange that any publisher should doubt whether *The Innocents* would sell, for, whatever opinion may be held of the work, there would seem to be no question as to its popularity.

Bryant has a rival as to age and journalistic service in the person of Mrs. Sarah Josepha Hale, who was born at Newport, N. H., in the early part of 1795, and began to edit in Boston, in her thirty-third year, *The Ladies' Magazine*, a monthly, afterward united with *The Lady's Book*, of Philadelphia. She continued to be its literary editor until very recently, having served an apprenticeship on what was substantially the same publication for nearly half a century, which is almost as long as Bryant has been connected with the *Evening Post*. It is said that during her 50 years of editorial work she had scarcely any considerable interruption by reason of absence from her post, which is more than can be affirmed of the venerable journalist of this City. She is his junior by a few months only.

The late Jacob Little, regarded in his day as one of the shrewdest and most perspicacious operators in Wall-street, had no faith in the telegraph when it was first introduced. Somebody asked him in 1846 to subscribe for some stock for putting a line between here and Boston. He replied that it was all nonsense; that it would be money thrown away; that he would not subscribe a dollar. Years after the person who had asked Little to subscribe met the banker. He had then lost most of his fortune, and, referring to the past interview, admitted his error of judgment, saying it was the great mistake of his life. He added: "I have made many mistakes, but it is too late to rectify them now." A few months later he retired from the Street, and died from softening of the brain.

Dr. J. G. Holland, who has been one of the most popular of popular lecturers, has been advised by his physicians to decline all engagements for the coming season on account of his somewhat impaired health. While well and strong enough for all ordinary work, they think the strain of continuous travel and public speaking too severe upon his brain and nerves to be kept up with safety. Dr. Holland is said to have made nearly $120,000 by lecturing.

The New-Haven *Palladium* predicts that the hard-money Democrats in that Congressional District will submit to the inflation faction of the party like lambs, without any fuss, and do nothing to oppose the nomination of Judge Phelps.

CAN STATE DEBTS BE ENFORCED?

A recent letter to the *Nation* upon this subject is interesting, incidentally, because written from Nashville, Tenn., with especial reference to the default of that State, but mainly because suggesting a bold and direct plan for cutting the knot of legal disability. Beginning with the remark that the State of Tennessee owes to citizens of this State several millions on State bonds already or soon to be repudiated, the writer urges that New-York can wield her own Statehood on behalf of her citizens by taking the Tennessee bonds in exchange for her own, or else by undertaking to collect them for a commission; that "an agent to whom commercial paper is transferred for purposes of collection may sue in his own name;" that it would be entirely practicable to make some arrangement whereby the State should sue, in her own name, the State of Tennessee in the Supreme Court, and that there would be no difficulty in getting judgment.

Originally, the suability of a State by any plaintiff, except its own citizens or its subordinate divisions, was plainly enough recognized by the Constitution, and original jurisdiction was given the Supreme Court in all cases where a State was a party. Yet the question of State sovereignty was raised in the Chisholm case, [2 Dallas, 419,] and was decided Feb. 18, 1793, Chief-Justice JAY pronouncing absurd the doctrine that while a part of the population of a State can be sued the whole population collectively cannot be; accordingly the defendant State of Georgia was cited to appear and answer the complaint. Such was the popular hostility, however, provoked by this enunciation of a plain, constitutional provision, that in the very next month the well-known eleventh amendment was rushed through Congress, and, after five years' time, obtained the full needed ratification. It provides that "the judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State." In what condition did this leave the subject of jurisdiction? Section 2, article 3, of the Constitution, enumerating to what "the judicial power of the United States" shall extend, specifies, among other things, "*controversies between two or more States;* between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States * * * and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens, or subjects." The eleventh amendment abrogated the second and the last of these specifications, but left the others untouched. Suits by individual bondholders against States were not foreseen, probably, for State debts had then hardly begun to have an existence; the offense given, by the Chisholm case, to the idea of State sovereignty, we must presume, was irrespective of the character of the suit; hence, although the wording of the amendment is strangely narrow, it is not a far-fetched inference from the circumstances that the intention was to put an end to calling States to account before courts—to put into a constitutional provision this conclusion: "A State shall not be sued." But if that was the intent, it failed of distinct expression, and the amendment, being specific, cannot be construed to cover more than it says. It did prohibit two kinds of suit, but limited the suability of States without destroying it.

Under the Constitution, a State may sue another State, and the *Nation's* correspondent is, therefore, correct in saying that New-York can sue Tennessee; in such a case the Supreme Court would have original jurisdiction, but whether there would be no difficulty in obtaining a judgment is less certain. Supposing the judgment obtained, the practical question is that of collection, and the writer disposes of this by arguing that the court may direct the Legislature, by writ of *mandamus*, to levy and collect the necessary tax: that Congress might enact that, if the Legislature disobey the writ, the Supreme Court might appoint as many special Commissioners as should be needed to assess and collect the tax; that these Commissioners might be empowered to resort for information to the books of the revenue officers of the State; and that, after the tax had been thus ascertained, and had been assessed, "each tax-payer's part of it would be a debt due from him to the creditor State, payment of which might be made enforceable by the process of the court or by suit in the local Federal court, the details of this being easily arranged."

As has been shown in the digests of law on this subject heretofore given in these columns, and proven experimentally, to their painful satisfaction, by many bondholders, there is no difficulty whatever in obtaining recognition of debts in the courts, but the almost invariable result of suits has been a recognition which effected nothing. Hence, assuming that the plaintiff State, in the course proposed, would get its judgment, as the individual plaintiff has got it against municipalities, the practical question is, What will the State do with it? How will she get her money out of the debtor State?

In case of a municipality, if the debtor can by law have property subject to execution, the regular course is to issue process therefor. Assuming that the procedure against a State would follow the same line, does a State possess property liable to seizure? The taxes and revenues of municipal corporations are not subject to seizure in the Treasury or in transit to it. Although some States have general statutes under which such corporations are liable to garnishment, the general drift is that, on principle, they are not so liable. In some States it is held that the private property of municipal corporations—such as they hold for profit and charged with no public trusts or uses—may be sold on execution. Hence, making the bold assumption that the Supreme Court would issue execution against a State, everything except its revenues—which of course must be held exempt by the rule just stated—would be found to consist of property used or owned for public purposes, such as public buildings, and it might be difficult to exclude from this category railroads, public lands, or even bonds held in sinking funds, the theory of exemption being that the instrumentalities for performing the public service, for which the commonwealth exists, cannot be touched on account of any claims. But perhaps the court would issue, as original instead of secondary process, the *mandamus* commanding the Legislature to levy a tax, and in that way the test would come. Whether the Legislature refused to obey, or whether, after making the levy, the tax officers refused to collect or the people refused to pay, the result would, just the same, be the getting ready for the next step. This, as suggested, is to be the passage of a law by Congress authorizing the court to appoint special Commissioners to take up the work of the tax officers of the State, using, if necessary, the latter's books.

Assuming that such a law could be obtained, the court would not exercise the granted authority, if following the course of its already recorded decisions in the well-known cases of REES *vs.* Watertown and HEINE *vs.* Levee Commissioners, [19 Wall., 107, 655, 1873.] In the latter case the decision was that the court cannot undertake the delicate function of taxation, but can only direct the proper officers to make a levy. The exception to this ruling, by which, in the case of Supervisors *vs.* ROGERS, [7 Wall., 175, 1868,] a *mandamus* was directed to the United States Marshal, commanding *him* to make the levy, was sustained, was expressly declared to be based on a statute of Iowa. Hence there is no good warrant for supposing that the court would direct its own ac-

pointless to enter a *State* and levy *State* taxes. Assuming the contrary, however, the remaining step in the procedure suggested is a collection from each individual directly, on the ground that "each tax-payer's part would be a debt due from him to the creditor State." This—perhaps the boldest assumption of all—is contradicted in the Watertown case, where the plaintiff asked for a decree subjecting to seizure and sale any private property within the city. Said Judge HUNT:

"The plaintiff insists that the court may subject the property of the citizens to the payment of his debt without the intervention of State tax officers, and without regard to tax laws. His theory is that the court should make a decree subjecting the individual property of the citizens of Watertown to the payment of his judgment; direct the Marshal to make a list thereof from the assessment rolls or from such other source of information as he may obtain; report the same to the court, where any objections should be heard; that the amount of the debt should be apportioned upon the several pieces of property owned by individual citizens; that the Marshal be directed to collect such apportioned amount from such persons, or in default thereof to sell the property."

This process is identical with the first steps suggested in respect to State debts, and the adverse decision upon it seems conclusive against the idea of making each tax-payer, individually, responsible to the creditor State for his proportionate share. Having thus traversed the plan proposed, step by step, we reach the conclusion that it would be ineffectual, and that there is no legal procedure which will wring the money from recusant public bodies—at least, from States. Possibly there might be some practical gain in the moral status of the debt, from such a square publication of it as a demand by a State upon a State would make. On the other hand, it should not be forgotten—although this plan seems to forget it—that a State suit would bring up the issue of State sovereignty and rights in the most pronounced and irritating manner, and that it would put into question the very essence of the relationship between and limitations of Federal and State authority. Wise statesmanship would be slow to provoke such a question, especially under the present circumstances.

Is there, then, no available remedy? There is one, which is effective, though indirect, and has been left untried. It is that public opinion concentrated. Unquestionably, as regards the cause of the Southern Confederacy in Europe, the selection of its President from the only State then having a smirched reputation was a capital blunder. Now the citizen of Mississippi, Tennessee, Minnesota, or of any other repudiating State, should be put in question everywhere on account of his residence. If he is made to feel that his own credit is included with that of his State, and that his residence is a *prima facis* reason why he should be dealt with, pending better acquaintance, as a less safe debtor than one from a neighboring State, he will begin to desire escape from under the cloud. Minnesota has repudiated her just debts, most needlessly and shamelessly. If the Minnesotian is made to feel himself discredited thereby, he will begin to inquire whether it pays to evade taxation for debts because they are not enforceable at law. The way to coerce defaulting States is to openly refuse to treat them and their citizens as on the same plane which their honester neighbors occupy.

GENERAL NOTES.

Mr. Bierstadt has given a picture to the Art Association of Montreal.

The New-York Press Association will hold its next annual meeting in Syracuse, June 19 and 20.

Ex-Gov. Marshall Jewell, of Connecticut, has so far recovered from his tedious illness as to be able to go out.

Twin children born to Mr. Huscher in Chicago last month, have been given the names of Adam and Eve.

The monument to James Lick, at Fredericksburg, Lebanon County, Penn., is to be dedicated by the Knights Templar on Easter Monday, 22d inst.

State Engineer Horatio Seymour, Jr., has been making a tour of the Erie Canal along the towpath, and says he has found it generally in a good condition.

At the suggestion of Gov. Porter and others, Commissioner Killebrew, of Tennessee, has determined to make as complete a collection as possible of Indian relics to be found in that State.

Declining an invitation to visit New-Orleans at this time with his wife, Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, wrote that he regretted the necessity particularly on account of Mrs. Vance, she being in bed with "a smart illness."

The Petersburg (Va.) *Index-Appeal* says that two men from New-Bedford, Mass., who have been trapping down on the Bowanty Creek for the past two months, have caught 52 beavers, 300 muskrats, 75 coons, 1 otter, and half a dozen foxes.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston was in Mobile, Ala., last week, and the *Register*, in an article welcoming him, says that that which he and Gen. Sherman agreed to do 13 years ago, has been at last done by the natural operations of the Federal Constitution.

At the term of the Chesterfield County (Va.) Court, held last week, Benjamin Rock and Berry Hardin, two white citizens of Richmond, were found guilty of the larceny of a seine, and were sentenced to 15 days' imprisonment each in jail, and to receive 25 lashes each on committal, and 15 lashes each on their discharge.

The Boston *Commonwealth* thinks that it sounds odd to hear a man so industrious and varied in seeking information as Charles C. Hazewell, of the *Traveller*, of that city, remark: "We wonder that any man should seek to lessen repose. For our own part, we should be glad to slumber through all the 24 hours of every day of every year, and as soundly and as dreamlessly as the Egyptian journalists who are 'buried where buried Pharaohs sleep.'"

AMUSEMENTS.

Miss Maggie Mitchell will appear in "The Pearl of Savoy" at the Standard Theatre, to-night.

At the Theatre Comique, Messrs. Harrigan and Hart are to perform in a new sketch called "The Doyle Brothers." And a thorough change of programme will be made at the San Francisco Minstrels' Opera-house. At other houses the entertainments supplied last week will be repeated.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* states that a fortnight ago a girl only 7 years of age, Jeanne Doust, played at a concert piece by Mozart, Mendelssohn, Chopin, Schumann, and Sebastian Bach, not only with extraordinary mechanical facility, but with musicianlike intelligence that would have done credit to far older performers. She had previously performed by heart, accompanied by a full orchestra, Mozart's ninth concerto.

The deaths are announced, at Paris, of Frédéric Triebert, aged 65, the celebrated maker of wind instruments and patentee of inventions for the oboe, cor Anglais, and bassoon; of M. A. Lagard, aged 57, composer of songs and dance music; at Rouen, of Mlle. Laure Michel, *initatrice* of female orchestras; at Villecomble, of Destrier, aged 70, Professor of Singing at the Conservatoire of Brussels; at Dijon, of Dieppo, for 34 years Professor of the Trombone at the Paris Conservatoire; at Naples, of Fortunato Ruajtroph, opera composer, and at Bergamo, of Antonio Piatti, father of the violoncellist.

A DRUNKEN FIGHT AT HEMPSTEAD.

Plattsdale, a little hamlet about two miles north-west of the old Court-house at North Hempstead, Long Island, was, on Saturday night, the scene of a terrible fight, which came near ending in murder. John Wedel and Herman Heldt, two young Germans from Bonds, went to the house of Joseph Bossie, a Frenchman, where they drank freely. Finally, a quarrel arose, and Bossie, becoming enraged, seized an axe and attacked Wedel, inflicting a terrible wound in his left shoulder. Wedel was also stabbed in the arm and cut on the head and face. In the meantime Bossie's wife and another woman were beating Heldt with a clothes-stick, inflicting severe injuries. Leaving the wounded men, Bossie harnessed his horse, and driving to the residence of Justice Mayrell, at Manhasset, swore out a warrant for the arrest of the men who had been so shamefully maltreated. Officer Kline at once proceeded to Bossie's house, where he found Wedel unconscious from loss of blood. Assistance was procured, and he was properly cared for. Wedel then made a complaint against Bossie, but the latter could not be found, and it is believed that he has left the neighborhood. It is alleged that he was guilty of a similar assault about

ENGLISH PLAYS AND ACTORS

LESSONS IN PERSEVERANCE.

UPS AND DOWNS OF DRAMATISTS—GILBERT, BURNAND, AND WILLS—THEATRICAL SUCCESSES—TOOLE AS A PRACTICAL JOKER—ALBERT GRANT BUYS THE POSTHUMOUS WORKS OF ROSSINI—FACT AND FICTION—"POOR MORITZ!"

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Thursday, April 4, 1878.

The changing fortunes of English dramatists offer to the industrious in all professions a sound moral lesson of perseverance. Some two years ago, after going up like a rocket, Mr. Gilbert came down like the stick. He was outside every London theatre. By and by he came to the fore again, and a few months ago he monopolized a couple of theatres with farcical comedy and comic opera, and bid fair to be equally successful with drama. He is an author of resource, and he is aggressive in his boldness. All he lacks in regard to the higher walks of the drama is heart, and attempting to reach Parnassus without it he has once again fallen to the ground. Nothing could be more self-sufficient, not to say bigoted, than his treatment of the failure of "Ne'er-do-weel." He declined to acknowledge the public verdict, except to make the excuse of failure a reason for renaming his piece, and presenting it in a new form. "The Vagabond" is the result, and the result is a play far weaker and more unnatural than "Ne'er-do-weel." But Mr. Gilbert has an original way of his own in dealing with managers. He insists upon his pieces being played a certain number of nights under any circumstances; and "The Vagabond," therefore, maintains its place in the Olympic bills. Mr. Gilbert is going to play the part of *Harlequin* once more at the Gaiety, for the benefit of the survivors of the unfortunate Eurydice. This same calamity gives several parties of amateurs an excuse for coming before the public, and St. George's Hall has, therefore, a long programme of novelties in preparation. Mr. F. C. Burnand for several years appeared to have dropped out of the theatrical world. He was unsuccessful as a playright, and he did not get on as a manager. He brought out George Clarke, the American actor, at the Opera Comique in a new comedy. The piece did not suit Clarke. It was equally objectionable to the public. Mr. Burnand moved to the Holborn Theatre, and, hitting the roller-skate mania, produced a comedy, "On the Rink," but a genuine rink opened next door and killed his imitation of reality. Rest followed defeat. Burnand is once more in the front rank of dramatic authors. His comedies and farces are successful, and he has important commissions in hand. He is a bright, capable, clever man and deserves his present popularity. But the most remarkable instances of personal revival is that of Mr. Wills. When he "came a cuffer" at Drury-lane with "England in the Days of Charles II.," he was given over by friend and foe. His work was utterly bad, his construction being too silly for criticism. Hardly had we laid his dead reputation in a speedily-dug grave, and covered it over with green sods wet with crocodile tears, when the fertile Irishman rose again. "Jane Shore," rejected of every London manager, came to London from the Provinces, and drew the populace. It is a poor play, but there is a splendid snow scene, which is a rare example of stage effect and managerial skill. While it is running, out comes "Olivia," by the same author, at the Court Theatre, and Mr. Wills is rehabilitated. Boucicault called Wills' "Charles I." a play in four attitudes. "Olivia" is similar in idea and treatment. It is not a drama in the general acceptation; it is a poem put upon the stage in so many tableaux beautifully mounted and admirably acted. The subject is the episode of Olivia's love and betrayal in *The Vicar of Wakefield*. Miss Terry, in the title rôle, has captured every critic. She is wonderful. French art and English directness are combined in her admirable style. Mr. Vezin, as the *Vicar*, is artistic, but he lacks sympathy. Mr. Hare does not play. He has preferred to attend to his business in directing the stage arrangements and conducting the rehearsals. "Olivia" is received on all hands with the warmest approval. Mr. Wills, therefore, fills the Princess' and the the Court Theatres with enthusiastic audiences; and a third house is to open with another of his works. Two or three years ago, when Miss Fowler presided over the fortunes of the Olympic, Wills wrote "Nell Gynne" for her. Soon afterward she separated herself from the theatre and married Mr. Pemberton. Once or twice she has made efforts to return to the stage, but as she is a clever, useful, independent woman, and married, her chances are limited. She has, therefore, taken the Royalty Theatre, where she will produce Wills' story of "Pretty Nelly." The author, I hear, has treated history in this instance just as he always does, without the smallest regard for facts or tradition. Mr. Leathes, the defendant in the Viner-Stirling action, is to play *King Charles*. The theatre has been redecorated during Kate Santley's occupation. It may take some time, however, to purify it from the nasty reminiscences of "La Marjolane." Miss Fowler should make a good manageress. She will certainly play *Nell Gwynne* with a rare appreciation of the comedy features of the character. The gift of tenderness and pathetic power has been denied to her. Should she be successful, Mr. Wills' resurrection will be eminently complete. He is an odd, eccentric person. Only a genius dare go about unwashed and in old clothes, as Wills often does. He sat in the Lyceum stalls on the first night of "Louis XI." in an ulster, and he will discard dress clothes on the most formal occasions. He is a novelist of some reputation; and as a portrait painter he has few equals in portraying the artless grace of childhood.

New dramas are in course of rehearsal by Tom Taylor and Paul Merrit. The first piece is to be produced on Saturday night at the St. James'. "Such is the Law" is its title. The work finds its *raison d'etre* in the illegality of marriage with a deceased wife's sister. The hero marries Sally, knowing she is the sister of his dead wife, and out of this is built what is said to be a strong dramatic interest. Mr. Merrit commenced life humbly in connection with theatres, and until recently was only known as a back dramatist of "the blood and thunder school." His "Stolen Kisses" has, however, brought him into notice, and his business-like efforts to reform the Dramatic Authors' Society have commended him to the brotherly consideration of Tom Taylor, who has readily accepted collaboration with him. Their second play has been accepted at the Olympic. Mr. Henry Neville, the manager of that house, makes his arrangements a long way ahead.

Mr. Gladstone has written a letter to a suburban paper in which he calls his opponents lunatics; and he has just given curious evidence of his own sanity in a gushing letter to Mr. L. Toole. It after he had seen the new farcical comedy, "A Fool and His Money." In his letter of congratulation to the popular comedian, he asks: "When shall I have the pleasure of seeing you under my roof?" By the way, among the capital stories told of Toole, there is one which (unless it soon forgotten moment I have told it) has not yet appeared in print. "Toole is Coming" and "Dearer than Life" were gummed labels which Toole's agents were in the habit of sticking about wherever they could during his provincial tours. These advertisements used to turn up on the backs of letters, in railway trains, in bars, at the pastry cook's, everywhere. Johnny Clarke, a clever low comedian, was at Bristol, fulfilling a star engagement, when the walls blossomed with "Toole is Coming" and "Dearer than Life." Similarly, posts, doorways, cabs, hotel bedrooms were alive with the familiar legend. Mr. Clarke is not overburdened with the capacity to see a joke. It was bad enough to have a rival in the field, but to meet evidence of the fact everywhere irritated him beyond endurance. Did he go to be shaved he encountered the fact that Toole was coming, and if he went to have a drink it stared him in the face. His letters at the hotel had been observed lying on the counter. Toole saw them on his arrival, and stuck the familiar legend on the back of them. "Toole is Coming." "Dearer than Life" haunted him. In the evening he met Toole, who, in his genial, pleasant way invited him to sup. Clarke accepted the invitation. Toole invited some friends. They supped gloriously, and until long after waiditants the smoke-room resounded with their laughter. While Clarke was enjoying himself in the happy forgetfulness of his previous annoyances, Toole's agent found his way to the merry fellow's bed-room and deliberately planned the objectionable, sticky labels inside his night-shirt and between the sheets. Clarke went to bed hot and jolly. In the morning when he rose to take his bath he was a walking advertisement of the fact that Toole was coming. "Dearer than Life" and "Toole is Coming" gleamed in red and yellow characters all over him. The "tattooed man," for those acquaintanced made last year at Gilmore's Garden, was there, compared with Johnny Clarke illustrated with Toole's well-known texts. I have not heard that Johnny ever "got even" with Toole. I fancy he is too mild and gentle a man to retaliate. Without doubt he is one of the cleverest comedians on the London stage. Perhaps he thinks that is a sufficient revenge upon his rival. I notice that Mr. Sothern will soon be back in England. He and Toole are great friends and well-known partners in the art and practice of practical joking. They are talking of a book by Sothern under the title of *Birds of a Feather*. If this is not one of the clever actor's newest bits of fun, he will have to arrange with somebody for pirating, unconsciously, no doubt, an existing copyright. I don't think the present owner will be very severe in his terms; but Mr. Sothern cannot, without his consent, publish *Birds of a Feather* in England.

The death of the widow of Rossini brings out the curious fact that Baron Albert Grant bought the great composer's posthumous fugitive pieces for $40,000. The Paris *Figaro* thinks he made a bad bargain. It would seem as if Mr. Grant had touched everything in and outside of finance. He had the finest gallery of pictures in London; one of the largest and prettiest houses in the country; his palace at Kensington, (not yet purchased by Mr. Mackey, of San Francisco,) is a model of decorative art. He owns music by Rossini and pictures by Millais; he has been praised by *Punch*; Tom Taylor wrote a book for him; he made the biggest speech and the longest for a layman in the history of forensic oratory; he was proprietor of the *Echo*; *Vanity Fair* published his portrait; he sat in parliament and gave art presents to the nation; but he fought the *Times*, and then let in upon himself a flood of litigation from which he may never get free. The other day 40 writs were issued against him before the Emma Mine, and yet on the same day he was calmly taking part in the annual proceedings of the Queen Square School of Art. Whatever may be his financial sins or his city blunders, he is one of the most remarkable men in London. In public estimation he has been ruined for several years. To-day his bank still exists, he has several beautiful residences. If our novelists and dramatists would only take up the stories of real life that surround them and crop up day by day in the papers, fiction would receive a stimulus that would give it all the reality of fact idealized by the charms of imagination. There was a report the other day that Grant had actually bought the Italian Opera-house and meant to become a theatrical impresario! Such a transformation is not more curious than his purchase of Rossini's posthumous music.

Poor Moritz has utterly gone to the wall. Two stories are told of him. I inquired after him at the Queen's. The answer was: "Oh, we trusted him with a cimeter last night, and he accidentally stabbed himself." In the papers it was stated that the tragedian had stepped upon a sword. He is laid up now and cannot walk for the present. "Won't you stay and see the farce?" asked one of the attendants to a wag who was leaving the theatre in the middle of *Shylock*. "No, I've seen the rest already." Poor Moritz! All Kate Field's excellent support in *Truth* and Labouchere's clever attacks in his behoof wouldn't make the public accept the new actor as "the great Shakespearean actor," backed as he was not only by *Truth*, but by foreign princes and princesses, patronized by the Prince and petted by society. He promised much, but his performances fell too far short of what he and his friends had led us to expect. I thought his *Othello* an interesting and most creditable performance. His *Shylock* was not good, but he suffered somewhat in having to play directly after the great lady, Mrs. Arthur Stirling, who, in her early days, played and looked the part, but is now well described by a satirist when he described her as *Sergeant Bufus-Portia*.

THE LOSS OF THE "METROPOLIS."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We notice by this morning's papers a summary of the report of the Philadelphia Local Inspectors on the investigation made by them as to the cause of the loss of the steam-ship Metropolis, which reflects upon us as managing owners. We have remained silent during the entire time of the investigation and deliberation of the Inspectors, (extending over a period of some two months,) notwithstanding the injurious reports circulated, believing that if a proper investigation was made that the seaworthy condition of the ship would be fully established, and the course of both United States and Underwriters' Inspectors in granting the ship a certificate thoroughly vindicated. A report was made March 27, without reflection upon the owners, and after having been forwarded to the Supervising Inspector of this district, was a few days afterward recalled, and the last report, bearing date March 28, made, the latter reflecting upon the owners.

We have appealed to the Supervising Inspector of this district, Addison Law, Esq., from the report of his subordinates, the Philadelphia Local Inspectors, having positive and undeniable proof of the utter falsity of the statements as to the unsound and unseaworthy condition of the ship, and we ask of the public a suspension of judgment until after such time as our appeal has been heard. We would add, that in the investigation held we were not represented, having been denied copies of the testimony, and while the report of the Inspectors was made under date of March 28, notwithstanding our repeated and urgent request, we have only to-day been granted a copy of it, after it had been given to the press for publication, thereby damaging our reputation, reputation and character without giving us an opportunity for defense.

HUNT BROTHERS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 13, 1878.

DENOUNCING ROMAN CATHOLICISM.

Father J. V. McNamara, who is conducting what he terms the Irish Catholic Church, at No. 342 Water-street, informed his fellow-communicants last night that he was authorised by the heads of Orange lodges in the United States, and by the representatives of the Young Britons of Canada, to say that they fully sympathize with the efforts now making to produce harmony and a fraternal spirit among all classes of Irishmen. The Young Britons declare they are not alone responsible for the recent riots in Toronto, and the Orangemen say, according to Father McNamara, that, as soon as they can be assured their Catholic fellow-countrymen have lost the will to cut their throats in obedience to commands from Italian spiritual masters, they will join in the effort to relieve their country from the dominion of Great Britain, provided as good Fenians as any now in existence. Father McNamara complained bitterly of the persecutions to which he said he had been subjected by the priests of St. James' Roman Catholic Church. His followers had been cursed, and he had been denounced as anti-Christ; and he wept as he made the declaration that he was a devout Christian, whose only fault was that he rejected Italian dogmas, Italian craft and Italian cruelty, and vile Italian morals, as pronounced Cardinal McCloskey as an untrue man, for not having resented the insult placed upon him by Italian Cardinals, who, having called him to Rome to take part in the election of a Pope—as was his right—chose the Pontiff while "he was still upon salt-water." Father McNamara rejoiced that the Cardinal was not an Irishman to make him ashamed, and hoped that he was pleased with them. He said the priests of the Italian Church in America returned to America he would be fittingly rebuked by the American people.

LATE ADDITIONS TO BARNUM'S SHOW.

Mr. J. Holloway, a celebrated English clown, who has just arrived in this country, has been engaged by Mr. Barnum in the place of "Ted" Almonte, who was buried yesterday. Mr. John Batchelor, the champion leaper of the world, will, to-night, for the first time in New-York, perform his perilous feat of throwing a triple somersault over the backs of six elephants, and the imported royal trained stallions, under the direction of Mr. Carlo Antonio, will show their proficiency in a number of new and more difficult feats than any they have yet performed. The steamer Mosel, which arrived yesterday, brought over many additions to the menagerie, among them a large ostrich in full feather, two young giraffes, 60 rare birds of varied plumage, a den of snakes, and many other living curiosities.

A SUNDAY MORNING SHOOTING AFFRAY.

Robert Robinson was arraigned before Justice Morgan, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of shooting Morris, alias "Molly" Moore. The affray occurred in the bar-room of the Pacify Hotel, No. 33 Bowery, about 4 o'clock yesterday morning. Lily Logan, alias "Lily, the Clipper," John Hannan, Thomas J. Burke, and John Evans were sitting at one of the tables drinking, when Moore entered the place and picked a quarrel with Lily. Other persons interfered, and a general fight ensued. Robinson finally drew a small revolver and fired two shots at Moore, seriously injuring him. Officer Crystal, of the Tenth Precinct, arrested the entire party. Justice Morgan held Robinson to await the result of Moore's injuries, while Burke, Evans, Hannan, and Lily Logan were sent to the House of Detention to appear as witnesses.

NEW-LONDON'S BOAT RACE.

DESCRIPTION OF THE YALE CREW.

A COMPARISON WITH THE HARVARD YOUNG MEN—PROSPECTS OF THE CONTEST—HOW THE MEN LIVE AND HOW THEY PRACTICE.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, April 11, 1878.

In my last letter to THE TIMES I gave an account of the condition of the Harvard University crew, and of their prospects, and a sort of prophetical glance at their chances. In this letter I can, therefore, draw a running comparison of the Harvard crew with the Yale crew, which I have been looking over to-day. There are about 1,000 men in Yale College, and from this number only 11 candidates appeared to contest the vacant places in the Yale boat which is to row Harvard at New-London in June. It will be remembered that at Cambridge only 13 men, from over 1,300, tried for the Harvard crew, and the solution of the problem there is equally applicable to the state of affairs here. Capt. Thompson, of the Yale crew, told me to-day that one of the reasons why so few suitable men came forward to row was because the enthusiasm at Yale had waned since Capt. Cook left, and Harvard had so easily won last year. Want of enthusiasm in both universities is the apparent reason why so few men are candidates for the crews, and in a former letter to THE TIMES I explained this want of enthusiasm at Harvard, and, the influences at New-Haven being about the same as at Cambridge, that explanation will suffice. It is surely a great pity that men when in college will not recognize the great benefits coming from exercise on the water and from such Spartan training as boating men undergo. But exertion of an unusual character is as much avoided here as at Cambridge.

The crew which is to meet the eight Harvard oarsmen at New-London has already been selected, and has been in the water since March 1, three days before the Cambridge students put their barge on the Charles. Through the Winter the following men worked for the crew: Oliver D. Thompson, '79, Butler, Penn., Captain; Herman Livingston, '79, New-York City; Frank E. Hyde, '79, Hartford, Conn.; John P. Clarke, '78, New-York City; Charles A. Wight, '80, North Hatfield, Mass.; Henry W. Taft, '80, Cincinnati, Ohio; George B. Rogers, S. S. S., '80, Lexington, Mass.; Julian W. Curtiss, '79, Fairfield, Conn.; Adrian P. Polhemus, '79, Astoria, N. Y. Keller and Ennis were also at work at the gymnasium, but have dropped off, leaving the first nine men in possession of the places of crew and substitute. Of these nine men Polhemus is substitute, and the others now form the Yale University crew. Hyde, Livingston, and Thompson were in the last year's crew, though they are not the only men who rowed in the race in 1877 who are in college. The experience of the others has been very limited. Rogers and Taft have never been in a boat before, while Clarke, and Curtiss have rowed in club crews only, and Polhemus has seen but little of boating. This crew, for inexperience, stands in marked contrast with the Harvard crew, which now has seven of its '77 crew in its boat.

The heights, weights, and ages of the Yale men are as follows:

	Ft. Inch.	Pounds.	Yrs.
Thompson	5.10½	181½	22
Livingston	6.1	171	21
Rogers	6.3½	184	14
Taft	6.1¾	180½	18
Hyde	5.10½	170	20
Wight	5.11	170½	21
Clarke	5.11½	169	21
Curtiss	5.10½	162	18
Polhemus	5.11¾	164	21

This crew is of about the same weight as the average Yale crew, but younger than most Yale crews, and two years younger than the famous '76 crew, which beat Harvard so badly at Springfield.

The order of the men, as they go out day after day, is: Curtiss, bow; Clarke, No. 2; Wight, No. 3; Hyde, No. 4; Taft, No. 5; Rogers, No. 6; Livingston, No. 7, and Thompson, stroke. Last year Thompson pulled No. 6, Livingston No. 2, and Hyde No. 3. The new material rendered this change of the positions of the old men necessary, perhaps, and seems to work satisfactorily in the boat, though other changes may be made.

The men during the Winter worked very steadily in the gymnasium, and developed to the utmost the muscles of the legs, back, and arms. Then, too, there was the daily pull of from 500 to 600 strokes at the ordinary rowing weights, and a daily run of from one and one-half to three miles. Capt. Thompson could not persuade the faculty of the college to put in him enough room at the gymnasium to put up hydraulic rowing-machines like those which have been of such inestimable benefit to the Harvard crew during the Winter months. This was one of Yale's first disadvantages, and not a slight one. In addition to the duties of working, Capt. Thompson has to see that the men live up to the duty of abstaining from pastry and other indigestible delicacies, and of laying down the favorite and pleasant pipe. Liquor, however, and ales the crew have indulged in as each man has seen fit, and Capt. Thompson seems to see no reason why they should not drink just what is agreeable, provided moderation is practiced. Capt. Bancroft, on the contrary, is thoroughly against the use of liquor, and thinks it prevents his men from reaching a state of physical perfection. I think the weight of authority is unquestionably with Capt. Bancroft. The crew are now living together, and great care is exercised in getting the best of meat, &c., for them. In a very short time the crew will be put into close training by Capt. Thompson, and this will, of course, last through the race.

At present the exercise of the men is merely their daily row of from five to six miles, but the feelings of the oarsmen are always consulted, and no man is forced to strain himself in making up any fixed distance. Another of the disadvantages of the Yale crew is in the course over which they pull. After leaving the boat-house the crew can go either up the river or down into the harbor. In case they go out on the harbor their course is unexceptionable, but as a matter of fact, the harbor, five days out of six, is too rough to allow the barge to be rowed advantageously upon it. If the crew are forced, on account of the roughness of the water below, to go up the river, they are met at every few stretches with a barricade of stakes marking the position of oyster beds, and rowing must be greatly interrupted until the obstacles have been passed. Still, Yale crews have always had this to contend with, but have yet won races and will in the future. The crew go out in a barge, which was built for them this last Winter by Kenst, the New-Haven boat-builder, who has built most of the Yale shells. The barge is much like the Harvard barge, and, like it, is the best possible boat in which to take out and discipline fresh hands. Last year Yale bought a paper boat, made by Waters, of Troy, and this boat is to be replaced by one built after the same model by the same man. I believe the Harvard crew will row in the same paper shell they rowed in last year, but the old boat may show some of the defects of age, and then Waters will be called upon to furnish them with another. The Yale men used English oars, made by Ayling in 1877. Capt. Thompson has just had on trial two American oars made by Donohue, and he is by no means satisfied with them. He says he finds them too clumsy, and altogether too large at the buttons. There is no doubt the English oars are more graceful, but the American oars have been severely tested by Harvard crews and have been used again and again by them.

I was surprised to learn in my conversation with Capt. Thompson that he had not got any one to coach his crew. This has also been one of the most urgent demands of the Harvard crew, and this want of the two crews is such that, if it much longer remains unattended to, there will be a marked number of bad points in each crew, and the race will not be such a scientific specimen of oarsmanship as, from the good material in both crews, every one had the right to expect. The method pursued by Capt. Thompson in the absence of a coach is to take out in pair oar and follow the crew. But this is but a poor substitute for a regular training by an experienced coach, and it is to be hoped that before long some experienced Yale man will consent to be with the crew and coach them daily. It was supposed that Kennedy, the well-known Yale oarsman, would be here to take the crew in hand; but Capt. Thompson received a letter from him a day or more ago, in which he said he should be unable to be in New-Haven. Capt. Cook is studying law in Pittsburg, Penn., and he, too, is unable to come to the crew's assistance, but he may come on for a week or two in June and give the crew the benefit of watching the originator of the now famous Yale stroke.

As the stroke now is, it is the reflection, as strong as possible, of the stroke Capt. Cook introduced into college boating. It is hard to see any particular difference between the Yale and Harvard strokes. I think the Yale stroke is a trifle slower than the stroke which Capt. Bancroft, of the Harvard crew, sets for his men, but with this difference the Harvard stroke, as now rowed, is like the stroke of Capt. Thompson. There is in both crews the slow movement forward and the instant pause before the oar-blade is forced almost vertically into the water, and both Captains lead their men in rushing the blade powerfully and rather rapidly to the finish. Legs, backs, and arms are called upon to exert an almost equal proportionment of strength, with the legs and backs, perhaps, sustaining most of the exertion.

On the water the following points are noticeable in the Yale crew: That the bow, Curtiss, and Rogers, No. 6, are pulling with strength and endurance, but with some important faults. Rogers is particularly awkward on account of the fact that he has never before had any boating experience, and because of his great size. He weighs 184, as he stood yesterday in his clothes, and he is about 8 feet 3½ inches in height. Capt. Thompson had great difficulty in getting him into even ordinary form, and his bad condition now is one of the things which prevents the crew from rowing in their shell. Then Wight and Curtiss, who row, respectively, No. 3 and bow, though they have rowed before, they have acquired only to acquire bad habits, and these habits, when of long growth, are among the very worst points a Captain has to eradicate. Still, these two men are made of excellent stuff to form oarsmen from, and the energy and perseverence of Capt. Thompson have placed them in the position of the best oarsmen for a college crew. Livingston, who rowed second in last year's boat, and has now a seat behind Capt. Thompson, is one of the best specimens of a college oar we have seen, and resembles the figure of Mr. Wendell Goodwin, who was Captain of the Harvard crew of 1874. It would have been better, I think, to have placed Livingston in the waist of the boat, and have given Wight No. 7, inasmuch as the weight would have justified it, and the fresh hands would have been more judiciously placed. Hyde, who now will pull No. 4, is in as good a position as is warranted, and rows especially well, though he can by no means be called a strong oar. He rows very cleanly, and in style somewhat resembles Crocker, who pulls bow in the Cambridge eight. Clarke is a good man, but his college training was not under the observing eye of any of the experienced ones at New-Haven, and hence his style now has somewhat suffered from want of care. Mr. Clarke is only another example of the marked contrast between the system of college boating here and in England, where, at Oxford and Cambridge, the strong aspirants for boating honors are taken care of with all the interest that can be shown, and their whole aquatic course, if they are valuable acquisitions, is watched over with all possible jealousy. Capt. Thompson, to finish my description of the Yale crew, is one of Capt. Cook's first pupils, and came from Andover, where his first athletic impulses led him to base-ball. He is a man of great strength of form, and is finely shaped. He has a broad back, heavy thighs, and a strong pair of legs, and in general build is very much like Smith, of the Harvard crew. His stroke is the Cook stroke, and it is little to say that he did not neglect his first lessons under Capt. Cook.

The Harvard crew got into their shell last Saturday for the first time, and their first pull was very satisfactory. This fact shows that the Harvard crew is more advanced than the Yale men, and is, of course, accounted for by the fact that only one man in the Cambridge eight is new to the boat, while five of the Yale crew are entirely fresh hands in a university crew. The question whether this will make any difference in the race next June is often asked, and is a hard one to answer. We know that men who have had previous experience will be apt to be over-confident; will naturally put less work on their style and condition than will fresh men anxious to pull on a university crew, and fearful lest their chances may be taken from under them. But in all such cases one must take into consideration the characters of the men forming each crew, and form opinions upon them from outside. I believe that as the Harvard crew is composed most of the men will work as earnestly as if they were for the first time trying for the crew, and that their attention and energies will be just as active as they were last year. One or two others on the crew sometimes show indifference to little errors, and are apt to take a full share in the belief that they are going to help Harvard win this year. The Yale crew, on the other hand, has had no outside pressure from men who were anxiously trying for seats in the boat, and this fact naturally lends itself to earnest work, as the men consider their positions assured them, and to be not over-zealous in training themselves. Still they have what the Harvard men have not got, namely, the stinging impulse to wipe out the defeat of 1877, and to place Yale once more at the head of the stream. To these men there is present a determined earnestness which defeat alone frequently gives, and which will do much to beat Harvard. Capt. Thompson tells me he will not look on the dark side of the future, but is determined to make everything possible out of his material, and to row a plucky if not a successful race. This is the true spirit, and one which Yale men may well be proud of. Everything else being equal, I should say that Harvard is the better crew, because she has age, weight, and experience in her favor; but a month or two more something may happen to change the prospects of one or the other of the crews, and so far I would venture no attempt at foreshadowing the result of the race on New-London on or about the 20th of June, and will probably meet the Harvard men, who will probably have gone down before them. The coming race will probably be the most interesting that has ever taken place between Harvard and Yale.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT IN NEWARK.

An attempt was made on Colden-street, Newark, yesterday afternoon, to assassinate Daniel Burns, 25 years of age. Some time ago Burns quarreled with William Reilly and his brother George, who are neighbors. He thrashed them, and they threatened to kill him. Yesterday afternoon, while passing with two others through Colden-street, they met Burns, and invited him to fight. He declined, and went his way. He had not gone many steps before he was fired upon. As he turned, William Reilly drew a pocket-knife, and made an attempt to plunge it into his throat. Burns drew down his head, and the knife struck him on the cheek and followed his jaw-bone beyond the chin. He fell to the ground, and the Reillys, thinking that they had accomplished their work, fled. A woman named Bradley, who had witnessed the affray, followed, shouting, after them, and Reilly returned to say that if she said anything about the matter he would kill her. The wounded man was taken to the station-house, where his painful, but not fatal, wound was dressed. Capt. Bayer, of the Second Precinct Police, arrested George Reilly later in the day. His brother William, who is a notorious ruffian, is still at large.

ROWING ON THE HARLEM RIVER.

The sunshine and warmth yesterday brought out the oarsmen on the Harlem River in full force, and all the afternoon the river was dotted with shells and club boats somewhat "cranky" for their long rest, but gliding up and down the river, nevertheless, propelled with the grace and speed that characterize the well-practiced oarsmen of New-York. Yesterday was the first Sunday upon which the oarsmen were out in any number, and the houses of the leading boat clubs were filled with members and their friends. There was even some bathing in the river, but the water was too chilly for comfort. Yesterday's practice opened the boating season on the Harlem, and it will be months again before the little boats disappear from its silvery surface.

DEATH OF MICHEL KNOEDLER.

Mr. Michel Knoedler, the proprietor of the Goupil Gallery, on Fifth-avenue, died recently at Hyeres, France. Mr. Knoedler was well known by artists in this City, having for many years conducted the Goupil establishment on Broadway. A mass is to be said this morning at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, Twenty-third-street, for the repose of his soul.

STABBED WITH A FORK.

Michael Kellaher, of No. 152 Leonard-street, was stabbed in the head with a fork by Michael Poerina, of No. 204 Hester-street, during a quarrel last evening at No. 15 Baxter-street, and severely wounded. Poerina was arrested.

A FATAL LEAP.

Jacob Wagner died yesterday at No. 350 East Forty-ninth-street, from injuries received on Thursday last, by jumping out of a third-story window of his residence while delirious from sickness.

A PAWNBROKER'S RIGHTS.

The Boston *Traveller* of Saturday says: "An adopted son some days ago stole from a relative of his adopted mother a diamond ear-ring. The ear-ring, which cost $400, was pawned for $75, and the thief then informed his adopted mother of his crime, inclosing the pawn ticket, and added that he was going away with the money, hoping some time to return it. The Police were informed and the diamond was found in the pawnbroker's possession. Then ensued a demand that the diamond should be returned, to which the pawnbroker replied that he would cheerfully do so and lose the $75 if the thief were prosecuted. The family declared its intention not to prosecute their relative; an attorney asserted that he knew the thief had left Boston and that it was in consonance with his own judgment, and the pawnbroker refused to give up the diamond until it was wanted as evidence in court, or unless compelled to do so by a writ of replevin. There the matter

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS

AN AMOROUS FARMER.

HE PAYS $400 FOR A KISS THAT HE DID NOT GET.

From the Albany Journal, April 13.

Margaret L. Mead against James V. Whitbeck was the title of a rather interesting case which occupied the attention of the County Court to-day. The plaintiff in the case is the wife of Dr. Jasper Mead, of Bethlehem, and she seeks at the hands of the law damages in the sum of $1,000, for an assault in

APRIL 15 1878

THE STATE OF TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.—Petroleum dull; nominally 11¼c. for Refined, and 9¾c. for Crude. Coffee steady; Rio, 14¾c. @16c.; Laguayra, 15c.@16¼c.; Mango, 18½c.; Java, 24½c. Sugar quiet at 7¾c.@7¾c. for fair and good Refining Cuba; Refined Sugars in fair demand at 10¾c. for Cut-loaf, 10¾c. for Crushed, 9¾c. for Powdered, 9¼c. for Granulated, and 9¼c. for A. Molasses firm; Cardenas sold on ship at 33½c. for 50 test. Flour dull and unchanged. Rye Flour quiet at $3 25@$3 50. Corn-meal active at $2 90@$3 00, free on board. Buckwheat-meal—$1 25@$1 80. Wheat inactive; prices steady; choice Amber scarce; Western Red No. 2, $1 31; Pennsylvania do., $1 31@$1 32; Southern do., $1 34@$1 39; White, $1 38@$1 40. Rye unchanged. Corn in moderate supply; holders firmer; quoted—Rejected, 44c.@45c.; steamer, 47c.@48c.; damp and good, 48c.@51c.; all No. 2 Mixed, afloat and on track, 51c.@52½c.; prime dry Yellow, in cars and grass depot, 53c. Oats dull and weak; offerings liberal at: Mixed Western 32c.@32½c.; Stained White, 33c.; fair and prime White Western, 33½c.@34½c.; choice and fancy lots, 35c.@36½c. Whisky dull and depressed at $1 07 for Western. At Open Board, Corn-wat is better cleaned and prices unchanged. Wheat unchanged.

CHICAGO, April 13.—Flour dull and nominal; buyers and sellers apart, tending lower. Wheat dull, weak, and lower; No. 1 Chicago Spring, $1 09¾; No. 2 do., gilt-edge, $1 08; regular, $1 06½, cash and April; $1 08¾, May; No. 3 do., $1 02. Corn irregular, unsettled, but generally lower; gilt-edge, 39½c.; regular, 38c., cash; 41c., bid, May; 41½c., June; Rejected, 34c.@34½c. Oats dull and lower; gilt-edge, 28c.; regular, 22½c. cash and April. Rye steady and unchanged. Barley firmer at 44c.@44½c. Pork active, but weak and lower; $8 75@$8 87½ cash; $8 80, May; $8 92½, June. Lard active, but weak and lower; $6 20@$6 22½ cash; $6 92½@$6 95, May; $6 97@$7, June. Bulk-meats steady and unchanged. Alcohol higher at 93½c. Whisky—Corn in Bulk, firmer at 1c. Receipts—Flour, 9,500 bbls.; Wheat, 64,000 bushels; Corn, 193,000 bushels; Oats, 21,000 bushels; Rye, 5,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 74,000 bushels; Corn, 118,000 bushels; Oats, 33,000 bushels; Rye, 390 bushels; Barley, 15,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 13.—Flour in good demand; sales, 900 bbls. at unchanged prices. Wheat dull; sales, 500 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 25; 1,100 bushels No. 1 Northern-western and Canada at $1 30; more doing to arrive; no demand; sales, 1,000 bushels new High Mixed at 49c.; 1 car sample at 44c. Oats in light inquiry. Barley quiet; sales, 2 cars Canada, on track, and 1,100 bushels in store, on private terms. Rye unchanged. High wines quoted at $1 06@$1 08 for City-made. Other articles unchanged. Rail Freights unchanged. Railroad Receipts—Flour, 1,900 bbls.; Wheat, 22,400 bushels; Corn, 20,600 bushels; Oats, 15,400 bushels; Barley, 6,000 bushels; Rye, 5,200 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 1,540 bbls.; Wheat, 22,400 bushels; Corn, 29,600 bushels; Oats, 15,400 bushels; Rye, 5,200 bushels. Lake Receipts—Wheat, 53,780 bushels; Corn, 37,436 bushels.

CINCINNATI, April 13.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; Red, $1 12@$1 17. Corn active and firm at 41c.@43c. Oats steady in fair demand at 28c.@31c. Rye dull at 66c.@67c. Barley in fair demand; good to prime Fall, 41c.@43c. Pork dull and nominal. Lard dull; Steam held at 7c.; Kettle, 7¼c.@7¾c. Bulk-meats dull at 3¾c.@4c.; and 3¾c.@3¾c. and 3¾c. for Shoulders, Short Rib, and Short Clear Middles. Bacon dull at 4¾c.@5¼c., 5½c., and 5¾c. for Shoulders, Clear Rib, and Clear Sides. Whisky in good demand at $1 02. Butter quiet and unchanged. Sugar easier; hards, 10¼c.@10¾c.; A Whit. 9½c.@10c.; New-Orleans, 7c.@8c. Live Hogs quiet, common, $3 30@$3 75; light, $3 30@$3 50; packing, $3 55@$3 65; butchers', $3 80@$3 70; receipts, [illegible]; shipments, 1,215 head.

ST. LOUIS, April 13.—Flour—Super Fall, $4 25@$4 40; Double Extra do., $4 70@$4 85; Family, $5 25@$5 40. Wheat dull. No. 3 Red Fall, $1 15 cash; $1 12¾@$1 12¾, April; $1 12¾@$1 14, closing at the outside price, May; No. 4 do., $1 05¼ bid; No. 2 Spring, $1 06¾ bid. Corn, 37c., cash; 38¾c.@39¼c., May; 39¾c.@40c., June. Oats better at 26¾c., cash; 27c., May; 27½c., June. Rye, 50c. Barley—No sales. Whisky dull at $1 03. Pork—Jobbing, $9 25. Bulk-meats and Bacon unchanged. Lard nominal. Receipts—3,900 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat, 83,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—5,400 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, April 13.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports: Hogs—Receipts, 6,000 head; shipments, 6,000 head; market stronger; choice heavy scarce and wanted; light higher; sales of light at $3 40@$3 45; heavy, $3 50@$3 70; mixed, $3 30@$3 50; skips, $2 50@$3 00. Cattle—Receipts, 1,200 head; shipments, 3,600 head; market dull and lower; shipping Steers, $4 25@$4 75; feeders and stockers active; all sold early at $3 25@$4 05; butchers' unchanged; Steers, $3 25@$3 90; Cows, $2 50@$3 40; Bulls, $1 75@$3. Sheep—Receipts, 70 head; shipments, 190 head. All quiet.

TOLEDO, April 13.—Wheat firmer; Amber Michigan, spot, $1 26; April, $1 23¾; May, $1 27; No. 2 do., May, $1 23¾; No. 3 Red held at $1 12; Rejected, $1 06; No. 2 Red, $1 08. Corn dull; High Mixed, June, 44½c.; No. 2, spot, 42½c.; May, 43¾c.; June, 44c.; No. 2 White, 43c.; Rejected, 39c.; Damaged, 40c. Oats dull; No. 2, 24¾c.; White, 28½c. Clover-seed dull; Mammoth $4 25; prime, $4 10. Receipts—22,000 bushels Wheat, 65,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats, 11,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments, 8,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, April 13.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 15 for Hard and $1 14¾ for Club; No. 2 Spring, April, $1 07¾; April, $1 07¾; May, $1 09¾; June, $1 08¾; No. 3 do., $1 04¾. Corn quiet; No. 2 40½c.@40¾c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 25c.; May, 28c. Rye steady; No. 1, 58c. Barley quiet, unchanged. Provisions dull and weak. Mess Pork, $8. Lard—Prime Steam, 7c. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 3½c. Receipts—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 8,500 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 11,000 bbls.; Wheat, 3,900 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, April 13.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; Red, $1 15@$1 16; Amber and White, $1 20. Corn in fair demand; 37c. Oats easier; Mixed, 42c. Oats easier; White, 32c; Mixed, 30c. Rye dull at 80c. Pork quiet at $10. Lard quiet, but steady on Choice Leaf, from 7½c. to 7¾c. Bacon—Clear Ribs, 8¾c. Bulk-meats quiet; Shoulders, 3¾c.; Clear Ribs, 5½c.; Clear Sides, 5¾c. Bacon scarce and firm; Shoulders, 4¼c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 11c.@12c. Whisky steady at $1 02. Tobacco dull and unchanged.

OSWEGO, April 13.—Flour unchanged; sales, 1,000 bbls. Wheat dull; sales of No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 30; Red State, $1 35; No. 1 White Michigan offered at $1 37. Corn lower; sales of Mixed Western at 54c. Barley quiet; No. 1 Canada held at 80c.; No. 2 do. at 75c. 27@c. Corn-meal and Mill-feed unchanged. Canal Freights—Wheat and Peas, 5c.; Corn and Rye, 4½c. to New-York; Lumber, $2 75, to Albany. Lake Receipts—Wheat, 2,500 bushels; Rye, 15,000 bushels; Lumber, 202,000 feet. Flour shipped by rail, 1,100 bbls.

DETROIT, April 13.—Flour steady, with a moderate demand; sales of 200 bbls. White at $6. Wheat lower; Extra White Michigan, $1 29; No. 1 do., $1 26¾. Corn in good demand at 42c. for No. 1 Mixed. Oats a shade firmer; 29¾c. bid for No. 1 White; sales of No. 3 Mixed at 26½c. Clover-seed firmer, with a better demand at $4. Receipts—Flour, 3,100 bbls.; Wheat, 21,000 bushels; Corn, 1,300 bushels; Oats, 4,400 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,900 bbls.; Wheat, 7,500 bushels; Corn, 1,000 bushels; Oats, 1,300 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, April 13.—Cattle slow and weak at yesterday's decline; not much doing; receipts, 800 head. Hogs quiet; light shippings to beat Yorkers, $3 20@$3 25; packing, $3 20@$3 25; butchers' to fancy, $3 30@$3 40; receipts, 1,200 head. Sheep quiet; extra heavy, $5 25@$5 50; good to choice, $4 90@$5 20; receipts, none.

NEW ORLEANS, April 13.—Hay firmer; choice, $17. Pork dull and lower at $10 25. Bran easier at 75c. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York sight, ¼ premium; Sterling, $4 90 for the Bank. Gold, 100@100¼.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 13.—Spirits Turpentine steady at 27½c. Resin steady; Strained, $1 32½; Crude Turpentine steady at $1 10 for Hard, $1 75 for Yellow Dip, and $1 75@$2 10 for Virgin. Tar unsettled.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 13.—The Printing Cloths market opened with sales of over 23 lots, select, and 34c. cash, freely offered for best standard, and 33½c. cash, 36-in. for 56x60 goods. Sales of the week, 65,900 pieces.

CLEVELAND, April 13.—Standard Petroleum quiet at 9½c.

STORAGE.

MORRELL'S FIRST-CLASS STORAGE WAREHOUSE, built expressly for storage, with separate compartments, affording every facility to persons leaving the City or otherwise for the storage of Trunks, Baggage, Furniture, Pianos, Works of Art, &c. Also safe deposit vaults for articles of extra value, with private safes of all sizes, by month or year. Moving, packing, and shipping promptly and reliably attended to. 4th-av. and 32d-st.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE.—PIANOS, MIRRORS, Baggage, &c., in separate rooms, at lowest rates; every accommodation; elevator, watchman; insurance low; furniture moved, boxed, and shipped cheaper than elsewhere. WILLIAM M. MICH & CO., Nos. 38, 40, and 42 Commerce-st., near Bleecker.

MISCELLANEOUS.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES ARE the best, most delicious, and most reliable. Sold by the Faculty; testimonials from the most eminent may be seen; price, 50 cents per box. Sold by all druggists.
They contain no opium or preparation thereof.
E. FOUGERA & CO., New-York.
Special Agents.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING; each package is labeled JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, No. 48, Threadneedle-st., and No. 170 Piccadilly, London, England. New-York Depot, SMITH & VANDERBEEK, Park-place.

PATENTS, CAVEATS, TRADE-MARKS. Designs, Copywrights, promptly secured on moderate terms, by MUNN & CO., Scientific American Patent Agency, No. 37 Park-row, for the year of Beakman-st., New-York. Thirty years' experience.

AMERICAN SOFT CAPSULES.—TIN BOXES. All druggists. Circulars from MAUGER & PETRIE, No. 110 Reade-st., N. Y. Avoid rancy names and prices.

FOR SALE—A SMALL HERRING SAFE. ROBERT C. EMBREE, No. 115 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COUNTY COURT, COUNTY OF KINGS.—CELIA BROWN against ARTHUR A. BROWN and MARY A. ——, his wife; William Brown and Jessie, his wife; John S. Brown and Jeannette G., his wife; Catharine Maria Ernst and G. William Ernst, her husband; John S. Philip and Caroline L., his wife; Annie C. Philip, Bessie D. Philip, Ella L. Philip, Georgiana A. Philip, Isaac Bernheimer, Simon Bernheimer, John T. Noakes, National Fort Plain Bank, Horace K. Thurber, Francis H. Thurber, Simon Contrill, Burdett A. Lynde, John M. Stroebel, Ernst Wattenberg, Louis F. Papenhausen, James A. Wright, Clement A. Griscom, Frank L. Mali, Frank Cotting, Carri O. Goodsell, Eli M. Haines, Alvin H. King, Herman Koehler, Joseph M. Koehler, David M. Koehler, Sidney Higbie, William H. Bolton, Sylvester Sloss, David Fithian, Pierre J. Mayor, George Sloss, John S. Loomis, Bernard Marron, Edward G. Pease, George A. Philip.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Brooklyn, October 26, 1877.
A. & J. & J. LOTT, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 13 Willoughby-street, Brooklyn.

To Louis F. Papenhausen and John T. Noakes, defendants: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry A. Moore, County Judge of Kings County, dated the 23d day of March, 1878, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, in the City of Brooklyn.
A. & J. & J. LOTT, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
apl5-law2w*

DRY GOODS.

James McCreery & Co.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.

A FRESH IMPORTATION OF

Rich Black Dress and Colored Silks

FROM THE LOWEST PRICED TO THE FINEST IMPORTED.

The above goods are manufactured to our special order by the Best Hand Looms of Lyons.

James McCreery & Co.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

On Monday, April 15,

INVITE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THEIR STOCK OF IMPORTED

SUITS and WRAPS.

ALSO A CASE OF FRENCH PATTERN BONNETS RECEIVED PER LAST WEEK'S STEAMERS.

DRY GOODS.

French and English WOOLENS,

PLAIN, MIXED, AND FANCY STYLES, SUITABLE FOR

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S WEAR.

SPRING OVERCOATINGS AND ULSTER CLOTHS, AMAZON CLOTHS for Suitings.
HIGH COLORS IN LADIES' CLOTH for Applique Work and Embroidery.
All colors in STRIPED VESTINGS, LINEN DUCKS, PLAIN and FANCY DRILLS, ITALIANS, SERGES, &c., &c.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Broadway and 19th-st.

MOURNING FABRICS.

AN ASSORTMENT UNSURPASSED IN VARIETY OF TEXTURE, MANUFACTURE, AND QUALITY.
Also,

Black Dress Goods

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, INCLUDING SOME SPECIALLY DESIRABLE NOVELTIES IN GRENADINES, &c.,

At Remarkably Low Prices.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH and 10TH STS.

FINANCIAL.

ST. LOUIS CITY.
PROPOSALS FOR GOLD AND STERLING RENEWAL BONDS.
MAYOR'S OFFICE, St. Louis, March 30, 1878.
By virtue of ordinance No. 10,655, authorizing the issue and sale of bonds of the City of St. Louis sufficient to pay
$466,000 of bonds of the CITY; and
$365,000 of bonds of the late COUNTY of St. Louis, for which the CITY is liable, all maturing during the fiscal year commencing April 9, 1878, sealed proposals for the purchase of St. Louis City bonds, hereinafter described, to the amount of one million three hundred and twenty-eight thousand dollars, ($1,328,000,) or two hundred and sixty-five thousand six hundred pounds sterling, (£265,600,) or any portion thereof over fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) or ten thousand pounds sterling, (£10,000,) will be received at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, until 12 o'clock noon of the twenty-first day of April, 1878, and publicly opened by one of the undersigned officers of the city at said place and hour.
The award, which will be subject to the approval of the Committee on Ways and Means of each branch of the Municipal Assembly, will be finally acted upon on or before the twenty-seventh day of April, 1878.
Said bonds will be dated May 1, 1878, and will each be of the denomination of $1,000 U. S. GOLD COIN, or 200 pounds sterling, payable twenty years after their date, and will bear interest from their date at the rate of five (5) per cent. per annum. Semi-annual interest coupons each for $25 U. S. gold coin, or £5 sterling, payable on the first day of November and May, respectively, will be attached to each bond; and both bonds and coupons will be payable in gold coin at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York, in U. S. gold coin; or at the office of J. S. Morgan & Co., London, England, at the option of the holder.
Bonds must be paid for in current funds, and will be delivered at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York, or at the office of the Comptroller of the City of St. Louis, at the option of the purchaser.
Proposals must state the price offered, in current funds per bond, and the place and date or dates when and at which it is desired to be accompanied by a deposit, in current funds, at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York, equal to five (5) per cent. of the amount of bonds bid for; said deposit to be returned if proposal is not accepted, otherwise to be held as part purchase money, or forfeited to the city in event of failure or refusal on the part of the bidder to comply with his proposal.
All proposals must refer to this advertisement as a portion of the agreement on the part of the bidder; must be accompanied by a deposit, in current funds, at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York, equal to five (5) per cent. of the amount of bonds bid for; said deposit to be returned if proposal is not accepted, otherwise to be held as part purchase money, or forfeited to the city in event of failure or refusal on the part of the bidder to comply with his proposal.
All proposals must refer to this advertisement as a portion of the agreement on the part of the bidder; must be accompanied by a deposit, in current funds, at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York, equal to five (5) per cent. of the amount of bonds bid for; said deposit to be returned if proposal is not accepted, otherwise to be held as part purchase money, or forfeited to the city in event of failure or refusal on the part of the bidder to comply with his proposal.
The undersigned reserve the right to reject any and all proposals, and also the right, in the event of a premium being offered, to limit the number of bonds to be issued accordingly.
A sample bond can be seen and further information obtained at the office of the City Register, No. 8 Court-house, or at the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York; or the National Bank of the Republic, in New-York City.
HENRY OVERSTOLZ, Mayor.
E. L. ADEON, Controller.

DAKOTA SOUTHERN RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD SINKING FUND BONDS. ORIGINAL ISSUE, $600,000. CANCELED BY THE SINKING FUND, $42,000. AMOUNT NOW OUTSTANDING, $558,000, BEING AT THE RATE OF $9,000 PER MILE OF ROAD.
The DAKOTA SOUTHERN RAILROAD runs from Sioux City, Iowa, to Yankton, the capital of Dakota, a distance of 62 miles. The road has been completed and running five years, and during these years of business depression our average gross earnings have increased more than 50 per cent. the amount required to pay the interest on its first mortgage bonds, while the net earnings for 1877 were two and a half times greater than the interest on its entire bonded debt. The $558,000 first mortgage bonds are the only indebtedness of the company. We have sold during the past three months upward of $350,000 of these bonds. When the balance is sold, the company will be entirely free of floating debt. We are now selling the remaining bonds at 90 per cent. and accrued interest, at which rate they yield nearly 8 per cent. interest.
WALSTON H. BROWN & BRO., No. 34 Pine-st.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER RECTOR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1878.

THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS OF BONDS OF THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY of $1,000 each, issued under the indenture of trust to the Union Trust Company of New-York, as Trustee, dated July 1, 1875, have been drawn for redemption by the Sinking Fund on and after May 1, 1878, and including July 31, 1878, on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, viz.:

COUPON BONDS.

21	313	1426	2175	2621	3100
74	445	1483	2196	2702	3660
89	559	1808	2211	2810	3747
273	1027	1810	2239	2851	3809
283	1411	2153	2343	2989	3869

REGISTERED BONDS.

42	558	1016	1170	1335
507	687	1027	1252	1478

Interest on bonds presented for payment ceases May 1, 1878. Bonds now presented prior to Aug. 1, 1878, are not entitled to payment under this drawing, but will continue to bear interest and be subject to be drawn in any future drawing. EDWARD KING, President.

THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF RAPID TRANSIT FOR THE CITY OF BROOKLYN,
CITY HALL, BROOKLYN.
C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Arrangement of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see below.)
9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.
6, 8, 9 A. M., Fast Mail and Lake Express, arriving at Buffalo 8:15 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping coaches to Buffalo.
7 P. M., daily. Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Drawing-room coaches to Chicago.
7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 5, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Providence, Allston, and Fall River, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 5, 8:15, 10 P. M. For Air-Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-London Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40 P. M.
Way trains as per local time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1878.
Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Elmira, Geneva, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached.
General Eastern office, corner of Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 4 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 6:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

TEACHERS.

MRS. MITCHELL, HAVING RETURNED FROM Europe, resumes her agency; families and schools supplied with competent foreign and American governesses and teachers; governesses to travel; engaged for Summer engagements; experienced teachers to travel with families; information given of good schools and pensions in Europe. TEACHERS' BUREAU, No. 97 West 35th-st; office hours from 10 to 4.

AN EXPERIENCED AND ACCOMPLISHED teacher desires a position for the Summer or year; good linguist and musician; would go to Europe or to the country with a family. For information apply or address Mrs. MITCHELL, No. 97 West 35th-st.

SKETCHING FROM NATURE.—INSTRUCtions in Oil or Water Colors, 600 Broadway, Room 2.

AUCTION SALES.

BY LEONARD & CO.,
Rooms Nos. 16 and 18 Broadway, Basement.

PRIVATE COLLECTION OF

SEVRES, DRESDEN,

AND OTHER

RARE AND COSTLY PORCELAINS,

ANTIQUE, CARVED, BUHL,

AND OTHER

FURNITURE,

Mural Decorations, &c.

Among the many valuable pieces—A Sèvres Coffee Set, presented to Marie Antoinette by the Principality of Sèvres, bought of the Duchess of Orleans through her accredited Commissioner; Sèvres Table, with portraits from original of Marie Antoinette, from the same source; thirteen White Silk and Gold Curtains, made for the wedding of the late Duke of Orleans, bought as a Government sale of Confiscated "Orleans" property; a Sèvres Candelabrum for 52 lights; a Spa Vase given by the Duke of Devonshire to Queen Amelia; a Sèvres Clock with chiseled bronze ornamentation; a very large Crimson and Gold Sèvres Dessert Set; Cabinet with ivory ornaments, once the property of Pope Pius IX.; Dresden Vase 4-ft. Set, from Prince Demidoff sale, and many articles of equal value. The public

EXHIBITION OF THIS VERY

VALUABLE COLLECTION

Will be on and after MONDAY, APRIL 15,

and continue till day of sale. All persons wishing to attend the exhibition and sale WILL BE ADMITTED by TICKETS only, which can be obtained of the Auctioneers.

THE SALE
Will be Held at Store
No. 60 Franklin-street,
On MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, & THURSDAY, April 22, 23, 24, & 25,
at 3 O'CLOCK EACH DAY, under the immediate supervision of

MR. CHARLES F. SHIMMIN.

It is confidently affirmed that rarely, if ever, has such an opportunity been offered to connoisseurs in this country. The opportunities for any one to make such a collection, or even acquire by purchase similar special examples, are becoming daily, hourly less. If they have not already passed away. The special pieces of great value on the catalogue are

Fully Authenticated

as to their genuineness and former ownership.
Catalogues will be ready on and after MONDAY, and can be had at the office of the Auctioneers on payment of 25 cents.

ERIE RAILWAY.—FORECLOSURE SALE.—In Supreme Court of the State of New-York.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY AND OTHERS, defendants.—By virtue of and pursuant to a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale rendered and entered at a Special Term of the said Supreme Court in the above-entitled action on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1877, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district, on the 25th day of June; and the remainder on the 1st day of July, 1878, as the purchaser may elect. In all cases of deferred payments the accrued interest on the bonds to be paid to the city.
Proposals must state the price offered, in current funds per bond, and the place and date or dates when and at which it is desired to be accompanied by a deposit, in current funds, at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York, equal to five (5) per cent. of the amount of bonds bid for; said deposit to be returned if proposal is not accepted, otherwise to be held as part purchase money, or forfeited to the city in event of failure or refusal on the part of the bidder to comply with his proposal.
All proposals must refer to this advertisement as a portion of the agreement on the part of the bidder; must be accompanied by a deposit, in current funds, at the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York, equal to five (5) per cent. of the amount of bonds bid for; said deposit to be returned if proposal is not accepted, otherwise to be held as part purchase money, or forfeited to the city in event of failure or refusal on the part of the bidder to comply with his proposal.
The undersigned reserve the right to reject any and all proposals, and also the right, in the event of a premium being offered, to limit the number of bonds to be issued accordingly.
A sample bond can be seen and further information obtained at the office of the City Register, No. 8 Court-house, or at the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York; or the National Bank of the Republic, in New-York City.
HENRY OVERSTOLZ, Mayor.
E. L. ADEON, Controller.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

No. 6,451.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID F. RANE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, Southern District of New-York.
At the City of New-York, on the 12th day of April, A. D. 1878.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of David F. Rane, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
ap15-law3w*
A. JOSEPH KAPP, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID G. BURTON and GEORGE WATSON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of David G. Burton and George Watson, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district. Dated at New-York City, the 3d day of April, A. D. 1878.
BENJ. COLLINS, Assignee,
No. 68 Broadway.
J. M. Gurnee, Attorney and Counsel for Assignee.
ap8-law3w*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ADONIJAH D. FORD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York.—In the City of New-York, the 15th day of April, A. D. 1878.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Adonijah D. Ford, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt on his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
137 Broadway.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate and effects of JOSEPH ANDERSON, (individually and as sole surviving partner of James A. Smith & Co.,) of Washington, in the County of Warren, and State of New-Jersey, who was on the 28th day of January, A. D. 1878, adjudicated a bankrupt on his own petition.—Dated April 3, 1878.
HENRY WINTER, Assignee.
ap8-law3w*

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 9, 1878.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the company, for the election of managers, will be held at the office of the company, on TUESDAY, the 14th of May next.
The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of April 16 until the morning of May 15. By order of the board.
GEORGE L. MAIGHT, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Colorado Company will be held at the Company's office in Cohoes, N. Y., on TUESDAY, May 14, 1878, at 10 A. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
WM. E. THORN, Treasurer.
Cohoes, April 11, 1878.

DIVIDENDS.

TOWN OF WEST CHESTER, N. Y., April 9, 1878.
BONDS AND COUPONS AS THEY MATURE. The interest, due the above town on May 1st next, will be paid on presentation at the Union National Bank, No. 51 Wall-st., New-York. ROBERT G. WARDEN, Supervisor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,255 Broadway, south-east corner of 31st-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A FRENCH LADY, (PROTESTANT,) WHO has resided several years in Paris, and is highly educated in art matters as well as in other respects, wishes to make an arrangement with some party expecting to visit Europe during the coming season to her services would render those of a courier unnecessary; unexceptionable references. Address PARIS, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—IN up-town family; best City reference; willing and obliging; thoroughly understands her business.—Call at No. 129 West 33d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Competent young woman in a private family; City or country; good City references. Call at No. 456 2d-av., corner 26th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman; is a good washer and ironer; first-class City reference; City or country.—Call at No. 140 West 29th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND PLAIN SEWING, or Fine Washing.—By a Protestant girl; best City reference. "Address L. B., Box No. 328 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; highly recommended; over four years' reference. Call at No. 168 East 44th-st., corner of 3d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a young Protestant girl; is thoroughly competent; has first-class City references. Apply at present employer's, No. 59 West 48th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl; will assist with washing; country preferred for the Summer; two years' reference from last place. Call at No. 244 West 30th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY AN English girl; two years' best City reference. Call at No. 410 West 53d-st., first floor.

COOK.—FIRST-CLASS, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; City or country; understands English and American cooking; is an excellent baker. Address M. C. S., Box No. 284 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO YOUNG Girls; one as first-class cook; will assist with the washing; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; good reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 25 West 44th-st.

COOK.—BY A LADY LEAVING THE CITY, A place for her cook, who is trustworthy; is a good washer and ironer and an excellent baker; a family going to the country for the Summer months preferred. Call or address No. 265 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to assist with washing; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 346 6th-av.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTable girl; is good plain cook; no objection to the country. Call this forenoon at No. 422 West 42d-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; would assist with coarse washing; City or country; best reference. Call, for two days, at No. 305 East 44th-st.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGH COOK, FRENCH AND English; splendid baker; makes every dessert; leaving in consequence of family breaking up house. Call, two days, at No. 7 West 29th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as excellent cook and laundress in a small private family; understands her business; best reference. Call at No. 130 West 27th-st., in rear.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit; best City reference. Call at No. 64 East 41st-st., corner of Park-av.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK; IS A GOOD BAKER; will assist with washing; best City reference; recommended by present employer. Call at No. 18 West 50th-st. from 12 to 2; no cards.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook, washer, and ironer; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 304 East

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange on Saturday, April 13, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Arthur Berry, Esq., Referee, Bernard Smyth sold the building, with lease of lot 25.4 by 78, on Chatham-st., south side, 25 feet east of Oliver-st., for $6,600, to William Ramsea, plaintiff, ground rent $600 per annum. Under a similar court order, Scott Lord, Esq., Referee, C. J. Lyon disposed of a plot of land 75.5 by 100.3 by 100.9 by 50 by 25.2 by 100, on Boulevard, north-west corner of 95th-st.; also, one lot, 25 by 100.3, on West 96th-st., south side, 125 feet west of Boulevard, for $19,000, to Thomas P. Medley, plaintiff; and one lot, 25 by 162.6, on West 95th-st., south side, 125 feet west of Boulevard, sold for $1,325. Howard W. Coates, under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Joseph Fetterich, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick dwelling-houses, with plot of land 42 by 100.11, Nos. 62, 64, and 66 East 110th-st., south side, 120 feet west of 4th-av., for $4,000, to Levi A. Lockwood, plaintiff. The total amount of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending Saturday, April 13, was $429,547, as against $577,708, the figures for the week previous.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week, at the Exchange unless otherwise noted, the following auction sales are announced:

To-day. (Monday.) April 15.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Executor's sale, estate of Martha M. Munroe, deceased, two three-story brick buildings, with lot 25 by 125, No. 152 Bleecker-st., south side, 25 feet east of Thompson-st.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Henry D. Purroy, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick house, with lot 19.6 by 106.6, No. 102 West 14th-st., south side, 62 feet west of 4th-av., and three-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 25 by 100.10 by 75 by 106, No. 110 West 14th-st., south side, 150 feet west of 6th-av.; also, seven lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West 44th-st., north side, 225 feet east of 11th-av.; also, four-story brick building and stable, with lot 25 by 100.5, No. 546 West 45th-st., south side, 175 feet east of 11th-av.; also, nine lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West 45th-st., south side, adjoining above.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick building, with lot 22 by 90, No. 291 Avenue A, northwest corner of 18th-st.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. A. Goodlett, Esq., Referee, of the two-story frame house and stables, with lot 25 by 98.9, No. 408 West 37th-st., south side, 150 feet west of 9th-av. Also, Richard M. Bent, Esq., Referee, of two two-story frame buildings, with lot 25 by 100.5, on West 65th-st., south side, 200 feet east of 11th-av. Also, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 77.2 by 100, on Madison-av., south-east corner of 76th-st.

By Van Tassell & Kearney, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 102.2, on East 72d-st., south side, 275 feet west of 2d-av.

By C. J. Lyon, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100, on Madison-av., east side, 77.2 feet south of 76th-st.

Tuesday, April 16.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Executor's sale, estate of William Morgan, deceased, of one three-story and one four-story brick building, with lots, together in size, 38.2 by 100, Nos. 69 and 71 Mott-st., between Canal and Bayard sts.

By Richard V. Harnett, Executor's sale of a plot of land, 193.6 by 453 by 195.6 by 429.10, bounded by Lewis, 5th, Mangin, and 4th sts.; also, a plot of land, 193.3 by 201.8 by 193.4 by 201.3, bounded by Mangin, Rivington, and Pitt sts.; also, eight lots, together in size 193.4 by 111.5 by 199 by 89.1, on Tompkins-st., extending through to East River, between 4th and 5th sts. A portion of the above property is now occupied by the Penn-sylvania Coal Company at an annual rental of $6,000.

By Edward Pittinger, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John H. Hull, Esq., Referee, of the three-story frame and brick house, with lot 20 by 90, No. 145 Stanton-st., south side, 80 feet east of Norfolk-st.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court partition sale, William A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, of one four-story and one three-story brick tenement, with lot 24.10 by 98.9, No. 155 West 25th-st., north side, 198.9 feet east of 7th-av.

By Bernard Smyth, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick house, with lot 18.6 by 98.9, No. 243 West 36th-st., north side, 241.6 feet east of 8th-av.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, T. H. Lane, Esq., Referee, of six lots, each 25 by 100.4, on West 44th-st., south side, 250 feet east of 9th-av. Also, similar sale, William M. Hoes, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 19.5 by 100.11, on East 112th-st., south side, 279.2 feet west of Avenue A.

By C. J. Lyon, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Charles Ruston, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 80, on 3d-av., west side, 28.5 feet north of 87th-st.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Henry D. Purroy, Esq., Referee, of the three four-story brown-stone-front buildings, with lots each 20 by 72, Nos. 1,987 to 1,991 1st-av., north-west corner of 113th-st.; also similar house, with lot 20 by 72, No. 1,935 1st-av., west side, 101.1 feet south of 116th-st.

Wednesday, April 17.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Executrix's sale, estate of Thomas Ward, deceased, one four-story and basement brick dwelling, with lease of four lots each 25 by 100.5, Nos. 1, 3, 5, and 7 West 47th-st., north side, 100 feet west of 5th-av., leased Oct. 15, 1860, term 21 years, ground rent $1,000 per annum.

By Richard V. Harnett, public auction sale of the two-story frame-house, with plot of land 50 by 100 by 50 by 78.6 by 100 by 174.7, on 157th-st., south side, 300 feet west of Washington av., 23d Ward. Also, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, R. B. Martine, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 147th-st., north side, 625 feet east of 10th-av.

By C. J. Lyon, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. L. Stein, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 19.7 by 98.9, No. 540 West 42d-st., south side, 455 feet west of 10th-av.

By Lamb & Hester, foreclosure sale, Court of Common Pleas, Messrs. C. Ruston, George A. Halsey, P. L. Vanderveer, and Wylly Hodges, Referees, of a plot of land, 100.4 by 423 on Avenue A, south-east corner of 89th-st. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John M. Knox, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 18 by 100.11, No. 67 East 128th-st., south side, 298 feet east of Madison-av.

By H. N. Camp, foreclosure sale, Court of Common Pleas, John J. McGurk, Esq., Referee, of the four four-story brown-stone-front buildings, with lots each 25 by 75, Nos. 721 to 727 10th-av., north-west corner of 49th-st.

By T. Robinson Warren & Co., foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Stephen H. Olin, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 16.8 by 100.11, No. 176 East 104th-st., south side, 176.8 feet west of 3d-av.

Thursday, April 18.

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction of the three-story marble-front store, with lot 25 by 103, No. 626 Broadway, east side, between Bleecker and Houston sts. Also, the three-story brick house and stable, with lease of plot of land 58 by 142.4 by 60 by 142.4, No. 343 West 23d-st., north side, 358 feet east of 9th-av. Also, alleyway, 8 by 55, on West 24th-st., adjoining the above in rear; lease for a term of 13 years from May 1, 1878, ground rent $660 per annum. Also, Executor's sale of the three-story brick house, with lease of lot 22 by 117.6, No. 463 West 23d-st., north side, between 9th and 10th avs.; leased 1866, term 21 years, ground rent $1,180 per annum.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Assignee's sale of the four-story English-basement house, with lot 16.8 by 98.9, No. 40 West 36th-st., south side, between 5th and 6th avs.

By Blackwell & Rikert, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James Campbell, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick warehouse, with lot 40 by 40.9 by 19.10 by 39.6, No. 94 John-st., south side, 40.6 feet east of Gold-st.

By Benjamin P. Fairchild, public auction sale of the four-story brick building, with lot 20 by 50

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

A FATAL BOUT WITH A BEAR.

FRANCIS BORNE DIES AT THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL FROM INJURIES RECEIVED IN WRESTLING WITH THE BEAR "LENA."

Francis Borne, otherwise known as John Boulanger, a Frenchman, living at No. 110 Greene-street, was taken to the New-York Hospital last evening suffering from terrible injuries received during a wrestling bout with a large gray bear in Troy. Borne was a well-known wrestler, and was formerly employed as a bartender at the drinking shop of Regnier & Bauer, No. 104 Prince-street, where wrestling matches between men and bears were first introduced. Borne often wrestled with bears at this place, and usually came off victorious. About two months ago he wrestled with Detective Thomas Adams, of the Central Office, at that time a member of the now defunct Police Athletic Club, and won the match easily. When Regnier & Bauer closed their establishment, Borne joined the Englehardt Wrestling Troupe and traveled with them through the country, giving exhibitions at Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, and other cities. An exhibition was given in Troy about six weeks ago, when Borne wrestled with a powerful gray bear, and was very roughly handled. He did not suppose that he had been seriously injured. He came to this City immediately, and soon after began to complain of terrible pains in the back and loins. He also spat blood occasionally, but as there were no external marks of injuries, his friends did not believe he was seriously hurt. He continued to grow worse, however, and several days ago marks of the huge paws of the bear made their appearance on each side of his body. His condition became so alarming that last evening his friends sought medical advice. Dr. Gaylord, of No. 108 Spring-street, who was summoned, found the patient in so precarious a state that he informed the Police. An ambulance was telegraphed for, and Borne was immediately taken to the New-York Hospital. When an examination of the patient was made it was discovered that in his contest with the bear he had been terribly ruptured, and had received other internal injuries. It was stated by one of Borne's friends that in his contest with the bear the animal closed with him, and, seizing him about the loins, hugged him with all her might, acting more savagely than she ever had before, and as though she had become angered. Borne died at 11:45 o'clock last night.

The bear is known as Lena, and is the largest and most powerful of the three trained bears imported by Mr. Peter Cau for exhibition as wrestlers. Her companions are Martin and Marian, but both are much smaller animals. Lena's owner said last night that she was a very highly-trained animal, and was as expert a wrestler as any of the men who had been pitted against her. Regnier had wrestled with bears a number of times, but she had never injured him. He had leased Lena to the Englehardt Wrestling Troupe, and received $50 per week for her services. She was not an ill-tempered brute, but was very powerful, weighing over 300 pounds. Regnier said last night that he had frequently wrestled with Lena, and although she had often hugged more closely than was pleasant, and had at times torn upon his body the marks of the frays, she had never inflicted any severe injury upon him. He had warned Borne of the terrible strength of the bear, but Borne always appeared confident that he was a match for her.

THE DEATH OF THE RING CHIEF.

A CROWD OF VISITORS AT MR. DOUGLASS' RESIDENCE—JUDGMENTS AMOUNTING TO $22,000,000 ON RECORD AGAINST TWEED.

The time fixed for Tweed's funeral is Wednesday next, at 10 o'clock in the morning. In the arrangements care is being taken to make it as private as possible. All persons whom the family desire to be present will receive special invitation. The friends of the deceased have been requested to send no flowers. The residence of Mrs. Douglass, No. 57 Seventy-seventh-street, where the body lies, was less an object of public interest yesterday than on the day previous. Many of Tweed's old friends called during the day to sympathize with Mrs. Douglass. S. Foster Dewey and Tweed's old political friend, Charles G. Cornell, visited the house together. Among other visitors were Messrs. John J. Blair, Charles E. Develin, John Scott, and Civil Justice Timothy J. Campbell. A legion of other well-known local politicians, who had been at one time associated with Tweed, also called.

The judgments against Tweed, as shown by the dockets in the County Clerk's office for 1876, 1877, and 1878, are as follows:

When Entered.	Name of Plaintiff.	Amount.
April 6, 1876.	The People of the State.	$6,635,052 19
Feb. 10, 1877.	The People, &c.	179 15
April 24, 1877.	{N. H. Odell, Treasurer of Westchester Co.}	9,192 22
Nov. 15, 1877.	The Mayor, &c.	1,409,558 28
Feb. 13, 1878.	The Mayor, &c.	10,851,197 09
Feb. 13, 1878.	The Mayor, &c.	550,027 19
Feb. 13, 1878.	The Mayor, &c.	500,027 19
Feb. 20, 1878.	The Mayor, &c.	1,000,027 19
Total		$20,955,860 47

By adding to these figures the amount of interest which has accrued since the entries were made, a grand total of over $22,000,000 is had. This is believed to be the greatest amount of judgments ever on record against any one man. In only one of the public suits—namely, that in which judgment was entered on April 6, 1876—was any trial had. The other judgments were entered on confession. Most, if not all, of the important suits against Tweed have been disposed of. There is, however, one—that involving the title to lands purchased by Tweed in Putnam County for a reservoir—which is pending, and which, unless some settlement is had, will undoubtedly be revived against Tweed's heirs.

TALMAGE ON TWEED.

Rev. Dr. Talmage preached yesterday in the Brooklyn Tabernacle to a large congregation on the "Safeguards of Young Men." To show that life is full of peril, he pointed to "that wreck of Friday at Ludlow-Street Jail" as illustrating "on what a desolate coast a sprung craft may crash and part." He thought there should be no exhilaration over that man's fate, no chuckle of satisfaction, but every Christian soul should be in deep sadness. There were thousands of men in this country, he said, who, under the same circumstances, would have fallen as low. All his sympathies were for the afflicted family of the dead prisoner. Some of them he knew had for the last 10 years suffered the inquisition of torture. "Let us," said he, "remember that the man made full expiation to society for his crimes against it. He shared with James Fisk the notoriety of being one of the two greatest miscreants of the century." Mr. Talmage said the safeguards of young men are love of home, industrious habits, a high ideal of life, and respect for the Sabbath.

A VICTIM OF INTEMPERANCE.

At 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning Patrolman O'Day, of the Tenth Precinct, found a man lying unconscious and bleeding from a cut on his forehead, on the sidewalk at the corner of Orchard and Division streets. A stretcher was procured, and the unconscious man was taken to the Eldridge-Street Police Station. When the officer with his burden reached the station-house it was found that the man was dead. Inquiries were made in the neighborhood, and the deceased was soon identified as Frank Heister, aged 44, who had for several weeks occupied a small garret room at No. 109 Division-street. From the persons in charge of the house it was learned that Heister had been drinking to excess, and had for the past two weeks been almost continuously drunk. His fellow-tenants knew very little about him, or how he managed to maintain himself. He went out every morning, remained away all day, and when he returned at night was always grossly intoxicated. When he reached home on Saturday night he was stupidly drunk, and left the house at 5 o'clock yesterday, apparently in search of some place where he could get liquor. It is supposed that he fell on the sidewalk. The wound on his forehead was only superficial, and was doubtless caused by the fall. Death is believed to have been caused by excessive intemperance. Coroner Flanagan will hold an inquest, and a autopsy will be made by Dr. D. S. Miller to ascertain definitely the cause of death.

FIGHT IN A ROOSEVELT-STREET DEN.

The premises No. 18 Roosevelt-street, which have furnished prisoners for the Tombs on the last few Sundays, again turned out prisoners yesterday. They were Charles Rutter and Mary Rutter, who were arraigned on a charge of felonious assault and battery. It appears that they and Mary McDermott got into a violent dispute on Saturday last, during which Charles struck her with a club and Mary Rutter cut his arm with a knife. There was then a great uproar, which terminated with the entrance of the Police and the arrest of the contending parties. They pleaded not guilty to the charge, and were committed to await trial in default of bail.

JUSTUS SCHWAB ARRESTED.

Justus Schwab, the notorious Communist, was arrested yesterday afternoon for violating the Sunday clause of the Excise law in selling beer in his saloon, No. 50 First-street. When he was arrested his establishment was crowded with customers, and the flow of beer was unlimited. He protested vehemently against the injustice of his arrest, as he termed it, but was locked up in a cell at the Seventeenth Precinct Police Station. He will be arraigned at the Essex Market Police Court to-day.

A MAN WHO WOULD KEEP HIS HAT ON.

John C. Tivens visited the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning and paid a friend's fine. When he started to go out through the bar gate he put on his hat. Officer Jolly requested him to remove it. He said he'd be —— if he would, and the officer knocked it off by force. Then Tivens went past Jolly and put his hat on again. When he had reached the end of the aisle, Officer Casey asked him to take off his hat again. He told Casey to go to ——. Casey took the hat off Tivens' head and gave it to him, telling him to continue on his way bareheaded. After Tivens had passed Casey, he again put his hat on, and officer Murray told him to take it off. He called Murray in a very loud voice a ——— fool. The officer then attempted to compel the man to uncover his head, and after a desperate struggle succeeded. The affair caused much excitement among the spectators. Justice Duffy ordered the arrest of Tivens for contempt of court, and fined him $5.

"TED" ALMONTE'S FUNERAL.

THE BURIAL OF A CIRCUS CLOWN—A LARGE ATTENDANCE OF COMEDIANS AND GYMNASTS—TWO JESTERS BURIED IN ONE GRAVE.

The funeral of "Ted" Almonte, the popular circus clown, took place yesterday from his late residence, No. 121 Third-avenue, and was attended by a large number of brother "professionals." The body of the dead clown, which was inclosed in a neat rosewood casket, with silver mountings, rested in the little, darkened, front room of the desolated home. Upon and near the coffin were some pretty floral tributes, and seated in the apartment were a dozen or two ladies, all of whom belong to, or are connected with, the "show" business. The dead clown, with his hands folded on his breast, looked as he did in life, save that, instead of the chalk worn in the ring, there was a faint bloom tinging the olive-complexioned cheeks, and the spangled suit was replaced by the black satin garb of the grave. A long line of acrobats, clowns, gymnasts, equestrians, managers, tent-men—rugged, brown-faced men, used only to scenes of excitement and activity—passed through the room, and for the time forgot the usually boisterous manners of their class. The eyes of some, unaccustomed to tears, were moist as they left the room, and they epitomized their dead friend as "Poor Ted; he was a good fellow! Never did a wrong to anybody in his life." At 2 o'clock, Rev. Dr. John Kramer, of the Wainwright Memorial Church, entered the house, and shortly afterward Frank Whittaker, the veteran ringmaster, whispered that the services were about to commence. The hum of conversation and the shuffling of feet in the crowded rooms was hushed as the words, "I am the resurrection and the life," fell from the clergyman's lips. The eloquent words of the Episcopal ritual sounded strangely to most of those present, and at its close a famous back somersault thrower turned and remarked to the reporter, "That was a very nice speech he made for poor Ted." Again in the long line of tumblers, riders, jugglers, and clowns filed around the coffin, looking for the last time on still face of the dead jester, and then passed out through the narrow hall and down the crooked stairs. The widow and her orphaned little ones took their farewell of the husband and father, and kind ladies, who to-night may strew in the midst and glitter of the arena, had tears from the broom and performed the kindly work of comforters. Then the coffin-lid was closed forever over the features of the whilom merrymaker, and the casket was placed in the waiting hearse. The assembled crowd at the door of the house uncovering their heads as it was borne past them. The arrangements for the burial were carried out by the Equestrian Benevolent Association, most of the officers and members of which were present. Among the well-known performers and "show" people in attendance were Johnny Patterson, James Cooke, William Kennedy, Sam Stickney, and the Kennebell Brothers, all clowns; Charles W. Fish, Robert Stickney, James Robinson, and James Melville, bareback riders; Richard H. Dockrill, S. G. Stokes, Mons. Antonia, William Aymar, equestrians and manège performers; Tony Pastor and wife, Frank Pastor and wife, "Ad" Nathans and wife, the Miaco Brothers and wives, T. G. Riggs, actor; Frank Whittaker, Robert Ellingham, and Frederick Aymar, ringmasters, with their wives; Miss Jennie Watson, the equestrienne; Mrs. Charles White, wife of the veteran lion-tamer; Mrs. James Cooke, equestrienne; William Buxhnell, wire-walker; Bonnie Runnells, Dutch comedian; Edward G. Gilmore, manager of Gilmore's Garden; John W. Hamilton, press agent of Gilmore's Garden; Walter Waterman, Assistant equestrian director of the Barnum show; James Mack, female song-and-dance impersonator; John L. Nathans, the showman, and wife; Mrs. George H. Bailey, wife of the showman; J. Hankins and daughter; B. C. Bent, the corner player, and his brothers, A. and F. Bent; Levi J. North, showman; John Parks, one of the proprietors of the Great London Show; Mike Coyle, showman and manager; Frederick Levantine, Samuel Booth, W. Morgan, J. D. Calvin, Thomas Watson, R. Westendorf, George Denham, John Cannon, and Frederick O'Brien. When the funeral procession was formed there were nearly 150 circus men in line on foot, besides carriages, and as they passed down Broadway to the South Ferry the marked character of the procession attracted much attention, though few who saw them realized or thought that these men were the glittering Apollos of the circuses, and that the hearse contained the form of one of the modern Yoricks, whose "gibes, quiddits, and quips" were stilled forever. The interment took place at Greenwood Cemetery, and the remains of "poor Ted" now rest in the same grave with those of Herbert Williams, a well-known clown formerly with Howe & Cushing's Circus. The burial lot is owned by the Equestrian Benevolent Association. The inscription on the coffin-plate was as follows: "Edward Middleton Almonte. Died April 10, 1878. Aged 35 years."

THE SUPERVISION OF CHARITY.

A SUMMARY OF THE REPORT OF WORK ACCOMPLISHED BY THE WARD VISITATION COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF UNITED CHARITIES.

The work done during the past Winter by the Volunteer Ward Committees of the Board of United Charities is set forth in the third annual report of the organization made by Mr. Henry E. Pellew, Chairman. Visitations were made in 20 wards, having a population of 826,453 persons. Of 14 242 names furnished to the committee, 14,010 were investigated, 11,704 approved, 1,235 not approved, the remainder not being found or declining charity. The number not approved was 9 per cent. of the whole. They consisted of persons whose earnings were adequate, who had money in bank, or were drunkards, thieves, lewd women, "bummers," and others who were abusive to visitors. The approved were 80 per cent. of the whole. The total number visited and found represent 12,961 families, or 58,325 individuals. In the two wards only partly visited 329 cases were investigated. Much benefit has resulted from the discovery of worthy cases of great destitution, which have been relieved either from private sources or by reference to the proper agencies of relief. The 8,000 tons of coal distributed under the direction of the committee have gone as far as twice that quantity without the system, and the existence of the committees deterred many unworthy persons from applying. Large numbers of citizens, both men and women, can be found willing and eager to devote time and labor, and to run the risk of disease, in distributing the amounts appropriated. The Commissioners of Charities and Correction are thanked for their efficient co-operation in the work, and the visitors have pledged themselves to continue the visitations next Winter if called upon, and in the meantime to form committees of suitable persons during the Summer months. It is thought probable that the Board of United Charities, owing to the apathy of the members and the public, together with the death of Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, who was interested in it, will be dissolved or materially changed at the close of this year.

B'ISHOP SCHERESCHEWSKY'S WORK.

A farewell meeting for Bishop Schereschewsky was held at Cavalry Episcopal Church last evening, under the auspices of the Foreign Missionary Society of the parish. Rev. Dr. Washburn, the Rector, presided, and in introducing the objects of the meeting, said that in expressing its farewells to the Bishop it was the wish of the society to further the work of the Bishop in a substantial manner. He was obliged to depart with his work only half accomplished, owing to the unsettled financial condition of the country. Rev. John Cotton Smith was next introduced. He said it was a privilege to address the congregation upon so important a subject. People at the present time had a more intelligent conception of the value of missionary work in foreign lands, but there was little of the old enthusiasm among the people in carrying on the great work. People were apt to say that the heathen were doing well enough; God would not hold them responsible, judging them by the high standard applied to the more favored people. This was only selfishness. It there was any light in which the Christian Church shone brightest it was in the degree of missionary work accomplished. Rev. Dr. Potter said that it was time the Christian laity should say of foreign missionaries, "Why should they not go?" and not "why should they go." The Duke of Wellington had once said to a lukewarm clergyman, "Follow your marching orders; go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature." Bishop Schereschewsky was next introduced, and spoke at length on the duty of Christians to send missionaries to heathen lands and to support them in their work, not alone by prayers but financially. The exercises were closed by the singing by the congregation of the missionary hymn, "From Greenland's icy mountains."

A COMPLAINANT ASSAULTED IN COURT.

John Stack, an intoxicated Washington Market oysterman, stood at the prisoner's bar in the Tombs Police Court yesterday, to answer a charge of disorderly conduct. The complainant was Joseph McCann, of No. 73 Roosevelt-street. Stack had been arrested by Officer McDermott, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, while abusing the complainant in the market, and otherwise acting in a very violent manner. While the officer was stating the circumstances of the arrest to Justice Smith, Stack rosred out to him, with an oath, to "tell the truth." The complainant at one time happened to remark that Stack "had no work," whereupon the latter sprang at him with ferocious fierceness, seized him by the coat, dragged him down to the prisoner's bar, where he aimed a blow at him that, had it struck him, would, in all probability, have laid him senseless. Stack's arm was seized by Justice Smith, by one of the court squad, and after a short but desperate struggle he was overpowered by three of the squad. He was fined $10 for using profane language in court, and sent to the Island for six months for disorderly conduct.

REV. DR. NEWMAN'S NEW CHARGE.

HIS FIRST SERMON IN THE CENTRAL METHODIST CHURCH — AN INTERESTING DISCOURSE ON CONCENTRATED POWER IN EVANGELISTIC WORK—AN ALLUSION TO TWEED'S DEATH.

The pulpit of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, Fourteenth-street and Seventh-avenue, was yesterday occupied, at both morning and evening services, by Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman, the newly-appointed Pastor. The church was crowded, many persons being unable to obtain seats. After the usual morning services, Dr. Newman announced the meetings for the week, and particularly urged his congregation to attend a service to be held on Friday, (Good Friday,) "the most sacred day in the Christian year." He said there was no doubt about the propriety of observing it, and he had set the hour at 3 o'clock for the service, as corresponding almost precisely with the time the crucifixion took place. He also invited his parishioners to meet him at a social reunion in the chapel on Tuesday evening.

His sermon was an interesting one upon the subject—"Consecrated Power in Evangelistic Work," from the text, "The Master is come and calleth for thee."—St. John xi., 28. The boldest thought ever suggested to the human mind is that of the conversion of the whole world to the Lord. It has no parallel in the annals of time. It is bolder than the purpose of the Macedonian prince to subjugate all nations by the power of the sword, or the purpose of Cæsar to unify all governments under one head, or the proposition of Müller to construct one language for all the babblings under the sun. It anticipated a time when such would be the prevalence of the religion of Christ that all other beliefs would be abandoned. It was so bold that only the Divine Being could have purposed it. What part of this work have we to do? The whole subject hinges upon the power of individuality. We recognize this power, and that it divides men into benefactors and malefactors. According to the individual qualities of the men in these classes we are governed in our feelings toward them. But we do not admire men in groups. Segregating from the mass some one who has been conspicuous for his virtues we bestow upon him a crown of glory. It is a fact that should fill our hearts with gladness and touch our lips with doxologies, that our redemption was accomplished by one whom we single out to bless and to adore. We do not hate men in groups, but select one who has made himself odious by vice, and transfix his soul with the last arrow of the quiver of wrath. An instance of this kind had been given in this City during the week. A man who had been conspicuous for his disregard of honesty, but who was perhaps no worse than 12 others who had been associated with him, had passed away. The 11 were detested, but we concentrate the feeling of aversion that might be divided when we remember the face that is to-day pale within the coffin. Whatever evil there is in this City or the nation can be traced to individuality, and all wretchedness can be traced to it. The solidarity of vice and virtue is as truly a fact as is the fact of gravitation. You can't quarantine vice, nor can you bring to its victims any influence by nature it can't be isolated, and the fight between virtue and vice is one unto death. Each one of us has the power to save or to destroy, whether he exalt the power of Jesus or not. Some men appear to have been raised up and preserved by miraculous means for great work. The ark that floated Moses at the Island of Rhoda, floated Mount Sinai and Mount Tabor. When the Almighty would educate a man for a great purpose He took him through obscurity and at length brought him forth in the fullness of time, as he brought forth Andrew and Peter and James and John. When the Christian Church was in its infancy, and the death and resurrection of the Lord were to be preached in the temples and palaces of the Cæsars, when inspired letters were to be written, Saul of Tarsus was raised up. When ignorance prevailed in the Church, when Popes were oppressive and priests were letterless, a poor monk appeared, who was the man for the time and the individual for the emergency. It is always the case in God's providence. When scientists assailed the Bible and threw down the gauntlet in a spirit of infidelity, then came Mivart, and taking up the gauntlets and waving the banner of Christianity, it came to pass that the book of Darwin entitled *he Descent of Man* was shown to be a misnomer, and that it should be called "The Ascent of Man." There is besides the call to a life of special usefulness a general call, which comes to every man and child, an individual call to be an evangelist and missionary, and to bring souls to Christ.

Dr. Newman then contrasted the relative powers of Bacon and St. Paul, who were both endowed for extraordinary purposes, but each supplemented the other. The same was true of Whitefield and Wesley, and of Whitefield and Jonathan Edwards. In one case the individual was the systemizer, in the other the inspirer. Jonathan Edwards reared his pulpit on Mount Sinai, Whitefield reared his pulpit on Calvary. Whitefield melted to tenderness; Edwards appalled. In Philadelphia, when Whitefield spoke to 20,000 people, many swooned and wept; the whole great audience was moved. When Edwards preached at Enfield on the text, "Their feet shall slip in due time," men grasped the ends of the pews and the pillars of the church, as if in their terror they already felt their feet slipping into perdition. An obstacle in the way of the work of evangelization is too frequent self-consciousness. Leadership is the bane of the Church. Every branch of the Christian Church feels that. And in the effort to become leaders we have pseudo-leaders, without talent or education, and without power. To the live leaders he would say, "Go on." He would say to Moody and Cook and Murphy: "Lead on," but away with these pseudo-leaders, who are consumed by consummate self-conceit. Underestimation was to be guarded against, and it could be overcome by consecration. What was required was a living realization of the saving power of Christ, profound sympathy for those outside of Christ—they must remember that law was eternal and character changeless—and consecration to their work. Whatever in the world's history there is of good report; whatever great thing or lovely thing has been accomplished, has been accomplished by personal consecration and effort.

THE DOG SHOW.

PROMISE OF A FINE EXHIBIT OF NON-SPORTING DOGS—OVER TWO HUNDRED ENTRIES ALREADY RECEIVED—THE PREPARATIONS RAPIDLY APPROACHING COMPLETION.

The preparations for the coming bench show of dogs in Gilmore's Garden continue with every prospect of an overwhelming success. Notwithstanding that the special prize lists were only issued on Friday last, over 200 entries have already been received, of which about 80 are of sporting dogs. The exhibition of non-sporting animals promises to be an exceptionally fine one. Over 50 St. Bernards are expected, and pet dogs, especially pugs, will have a large representation. The intending exhibitors are mostly people of the better classes—ladies and gentlemen of wealth and social position. A clergyman in the upper portion of the State has secured stalls for five sporting dogs. In several instances gentlemen have paid the entry fees and afterward telegraphed abroad ordering the purchase of animals for exhibition. One gentleman doing business on Broadway has taken places for no less than three such prospective exhibits, and another has paid for two places for dogs that he does not yet own. All the prominent kennels have been visited and promised to send representatives. The St. Louis, Chicago, and other Western kennels generally will attend the Baltimore dog show on the 23d inst., and will then come to New-York to finish the circuit. Rev. J. T. Macdona has written to say that he will probably come himself, and that in any event he will send some of his best dogs. The managers have engaged Prof. Crowell, of 12 educated dogs and 12 educated animals, and at intervals during the continuance of the show they will give performances on a central platform. This feature is designed not only to amuse the visitors, but also to show the degree of latent intelligence that exists in the dog as developed by patient training. Complaints have been received from some breeders that no distinction has been made in the classifications between imported and native pointers and setters. The managers say that there are comparatively few of the former in the country, and nearly all of these have already taken prizes. They claim that Americans have now had time to breed as fine animals as they do abroad, and believe that the natives are fully able to compete with the foreigners. As to the fear that Mr. Lort will have a prejudice in favor of English setters against native, the managers say there is no ground for it. No man can tell the two apart by looking at them, and care will be taken that no data are given any of the judges beforehand. The competition in the water classes promises to be keen. In addition to the railroads previously mentioned, letters have been received from the Great Western and Grand Trunk Companies, agreeing to carry exhibitors for one and one-third fares the round trip.

AN EXPERT PICKPOCKET CAPTURED.

Detectives Adams and Hart, of Inspector Murray's squad, took to the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, Daniel Day, alias "Policy Mike," who is known as one of the most expert pickpockets in the City. It appears that while a man named Samuel Avery, who had a bank-book in his possession, was passing through Mercer-street on Saturday night, Day and a companion came out of Gill's saloon and followed him. The detectives, knowing Day's character, and suspecting that he and his comrade meditated an attack upon Avery, watched them. Day walked on for some distance until the corner of Mercer and Houston streets was reached, when he set upon Avery, forced him on his knees, and tore open his waistcoat. As he had his hand in the inside pocket of that garment the two detectives seized him. Day explained to Justice Murray that he had merely been running to catch a car to go home, when he tripped and took hold of Avery to keep himself from falling. He was in the act of begging that individual's pardon, he said, when arrested. This somewhat transparent plea resulted in his being committed to await trial in Special Sessions in default of $500 bail.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Charles McGuire fell from a shed in the coal-yard at the foot of East Thirty-sixth-street yesterday and fractured his skull.

Mr. James T. Fields will lecture at Steinway Hall this evening before the Teachers' Association. His subject will be "A Plea for Cheerfulness."

Mary E. Coakley, aged 7 years, fell out of a fifth-story window of the tenement-house No. 13 Stanton-street, last evening, and was instantly killed.

Ex-Gov. Harriman, of New-Hampshire, has been invited by the Memorial Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic of this City to deliver an oration on Decoration Day.

Elial F. Hall will read a paper entitled "Gerard Mercator—His Life and Works," before the American Geographical Society at Chickering Hall to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock.

Lee and Folan, who were arrested by Capt. Petty on suspicion of being concerned in the disappearance of young Nagle, were discharged yesterday, there being no evidence against them.

Charles Walsgofer, while intoxicated, fell overboard at the foot of Third-street, East River, early yesterday morning. He was rescued from drowning by an officer of the Eleventh Precinct and taken to his home.

The Providence and Stonington Steam-ship Company has issued invitations to a number of scientific men to visit the steamer Massachusetts to-morrow at 10 A. M. for the purpose of witnessing the trial of a new paddle-wheel.

The schooner James Phelps, which arrived on Saturday, passed the masts of a sunken schooner on Wednesday last, about 22 miles north-east of Smith's Island. They were standing upright, and were about 45 feet high. The sunken vessel was in nine fathoms of water.

A meeting of the New-York Academy of Sciences will be held at No. 64 Madison-avenue this evening at 8 o'clock. Papers will be read by Prof. H. L. Fairchild and Dr. J. S. Newberry, while Dr. Ricketts will exhibit a series of minerals from Monroe, Conn., and vicinity.

Patrick J. Lynch appeared at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, with his head ornamented with plaster, and preferred charges against Samuel McCracken and James McDonnell of having stabbed him during an altercation. The prisoners were held for further examination.

The forty-fifth general convention of the Psi Upsilon college fraternity will be held at Rochester on Thursday and Friday, May 2 and 3. Ex-Gov. Daniel H. Chamberlain, LL. D., will be the orator, Rev. J. A. Ely poet, Rev. A. H. Strong, D. D., Chaplain, and Judge Sterling E. Hadley will preside.

At the meeting of the American Temperance Union yesterday afternoon, speeches were delivered by Prof. Evans, one of Francis Murphy's converts; Rev. G. S. Bliss, of Brooklyn, and A. D. Draper, of Albany. The announcement was made that Francis Murphy would address the meeting on Sunday next.

August Hartroth, a stableman, was arraigned as the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, charged with stealing a rosewood sofa and a buffalo robe, valued in the aggregate at $48, from the stables of Mr. Francis A. Lederle, No. 103 Fourth-avenue. The prisoner was held, in default of $1,000 bail, to answer.

John Cruse attempted to steal and cart off a crate containing $15 worth of china from the dock of the White Star Line, Pier No. 52, North River, on Saturday. He was detected by George Stewart, the watchman, and arrested by Officer Malarkey, of the Ninth Precinct. Justice Duffy, yesterday, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, committed him for trial in default of $300 bail.

The abandoned wreck of a vessel of about 500 tons was seen on April 7 by the Norwegian bark Rothesav, which arrived on Saturday. A piece of canvas was hanging from the stub of the mainmast, having evidently been placed there as a signal of distress. The hull was painted black, and with the exception of a portion of the mainmast, all the masts were gone. She had apparently been abandoned but a short time.

Thomas Cox entered the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house at 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning, bleeding from a slight scalp wound, and complained to the Sergeant in command that he had been assaulted, knocked down, and robbed of $26. Cox was so much intoxicated that he could not tell where the assault and robbery had been committed. His wound was dressed and he was sent to his home, No. 227 East Forty-seventh-street.

The People's Line of steamers for Albany have made arrangements with the New-York Central and Delaware and Hudson Railroads to connect with express trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Montreal, Quebec, and all points north and west, so that passengers whose destination is beyond Albany will be enabled to enjoy the sail up the Hudson and make sure connections by rail. The fare by this line has been reduced to $1 to Albany, or $1 50 to Albany and return.

Adam Dietz, of No. 293 Avenue A, and Henry Otman, of No. 349 Second-avenue, became involved in a quarrel on Saturday night, which resulted in a fight. Otman, who was being worsted, brought the difficulty to an abrupt termination by stabbing his adversary in the right arm with a pocket-knife. He was arrested by Officer Smith, of the Eighteenth Precinct, and was taken before Justice Smith yesterday, in the Fifty-seventh-street Police Court. The magistrate committed him in default of $1,000 bail.

The funeral of George H. Gilbert took place yesterday afternoon from the residence of his mother, the well-known actress, No. 66 West Thirty-eighth-street. The theatrical profession was well represented, although the young man could scarcely be classed as an actor. He filled some minor parts in the Fifth-Avenue Theatre when it opened, and gave promise of a brilliant future. His health, however, failed him, and he retired from the stage. The funeral services were very brief. Rev. Dr. Hepworth read the burial services, after which the remains were borne to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment.

BROOKLYN.

Henry Klinow was taken suddenly ill in Flatbush-avenue, near Atlantic-street, on Saturday evening, and died soon after. The body was taken to his house, No. 231 Pacific-street, and Coroner Sims was notified to hold an inquest.

Theodore J. Kerrigan, of No. 512 Hicks-street, attempted to jump aboard a Coney Island car, at Twentieth-street and Tenth-avenue, yesterday afternoon, when his foot slipped and he fell under the car. One of the wheels passed over his foot, crushing three of his toes. He was taken to St. Peter's Hospital.

James Rowan, an Irishman by birth, and a peddler by occupation, went home at 4 o'clock yesterday morning in an intoxicated condition, quarreled with his wife, and drove her out of the house with a butcher-knife, theatening to take her life. Mrs. Rowan subsequently caused his arrest, and he was locked up in the Eight Precinct Station-house.

A fight occurred last evening, at the corner of Varet and Ewen streets, among a crowd of young roughs, during which John Henrich, of No. 110 Hopkins-street, stabbed William Falkenbergh, of No. 201 Floyd-street, in the head, inflicting a severe wound. Henrich was arrested and locked up in the Thirteenth-Street Precinct Station-house, and Falkenbergh was taken home.

The body of a man, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches tall, was found in the East River, at Harbeck's stores, yesterday morning, and taken to the Morgue for identification. The face was cleanly shaved, and the body was dressed in black coat and pantaloons, white shirt, gray undershirt, gaiters, and brown woolen stockings. It had evidently been a long time in the water. Coroner Simms will hold an inquest.

Three brothers, Peter, John, and Patrick Leonard, residing at No. 181 Green-street, Greenpoint, went to the saloon of Alexander McElhearn, corner of Manhattan-avenue and Eagle-street, Saturday evening, and called the proprietor out on pretense of having business with him. A conversation between the Leonards and native pointers and setters. The managers say that there are comparatively few of the former in the country, and nearly all of these have already taken prizes. They claim that Americans have now had time to breed as fine animals as they do abroad, and believe that the natives are fully able to compete with the foreigners. As to the fear that Mr. Lort will have a prejudice in favor of English setters against native, the managers say there is no ground for it. No man can tell the two apart by looking at them, and care will be taken that no data are given any of the judges beforehand. The competition in the water classes promises to be keen. In addition to the railroads previously mentioned, letters have been received from the Great Western and Grand Trunk Companies, agreeing to carry exhibitors for one and one-third fares the round trip.

AN EXPERT PICKPOCKET CAPTURED.

Detectives Adams and Hart, of Inspector Murray's squad, took to the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, Daniel Day, alias "Policy Mike," who is known as one of the most expert pickpockets in the City. It appears that while a man named Samuel Avery, who had a bank-book in his possession, was passing through Mercer-street on Saturday night, Day and a companion came out of Gill's saloon and followed him. The detectives, knowing Day's character, and suspecting that he and his comrade meditated an attack upon Avery, watched them. Day walked on for some distance until the corner of Mercer and Houston streets was reached, when he set upon Avery, forced him on his knees, and tore open his waistcoat. As he had his hand in the inside pocket of that garment the two detectives seized him. Day explained to Justice Murray that he had merely been running to catch a car to go home, when he tripped and took hold of Avery to keep himself from falling. He was in the act of begging that individual's pardon, he said, when arrested. This somewhat transparent plea resulted in his being committed to await trial in Special Sessions in default of $500 bail.

up. Morran on a charge of intoxication, and Haskett for larceny from the person.

Capt. Kaiser and Officer Chichester, of the Twelfth Precinct, arrested four young girls on the top floor of a tenement-house at Herkimer-street and Nostrand-avenue at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning for disorderly conduct. They gave their names as Lizzie and Nellie Ferguson, aged respectively 16 and 18 years, who said that they had no home; Mary Hennessey, aged 16, of No. 676 Washington-avenue, and Mary Nelson, aged 16, residing at the corner of Wyckoff and Washington streets. The house was formerly kept by the mother of the Ferguson girls, and was known as the "Ferguson House." Mrs. Ferguson was ejected some time ago, and since then the girls have been in the habit of gathering there, to the great annoyance of the neighbors.

LONG ISLAND.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church of Huntington is in a state of excitement over the actions of the late Pastor, Rev. Witham Rees. The members allege that he absconded with $125 of funds raised to pay off the church debt. He is supposed to be in Brooklyn.

The Board of Managers of the Queens County Agricultural Society held an important meeting on Saturday. Jesse Browne, Jr., of Roslyn, was appointed General Superintendent for the year; and the premium list for the June Horticultural Exhibition was nearly completed. Plans were adopted for changing the structure erected last year for the exhibition of agricultural implements into a large dining-hall.

NEW-JERSEY.

The newly-elected Board of Finance of Jersey City organized on Saturday evening by electing John Mullins, one of the new members, President. It was expected that Martin M. Drohan, who has been for two years President of the board would be re-elected, and his defeat has created some excitement among the Jersey City politicians.

Some time ago John E. Donnelly, a Jersey City politician, entered into an agreement with William Broeser, the proprietor of the Sinclair House in Hoboken, for the sale of another hotel owned by Broeser, on Palisade-avenue. Donnelly was to make $100 sale, and in consideration of his services Broeser was to give him a suit of clothes, "a nice girl," and $100 in money. The sale was effected, and Broeser refused to perform his part of the contract. Donnelly brought suit in the Hoboken City Court, Judge Ogden presiding, for the contract price; and the case having been called to a hearing Saturday, Counselor William D. Daley, who appeared for Broeser, moved for a non suit, on the ground that the suit of clothes and the "nice girl" were indefinite quantities, and with the $100 cash promised placed the case beyond the jurisdiction of the court. The non suit was granted.

STRANGE CONDUCT OF AN OLD MAN.

A PENNSYLVANIA MERCHANT FOUND WADING IN CONEY ISLAND CREEK — HIS DAZED CONDITION — FOUL PLAY SUSPECTED.

Between 6 and 7 o'clock on Saturday evening an old man was found wading in Coney Island Creek between Coney Island and Gravesend. He was acting in a suspicious manner, and it was thought that he was trying to drown himself. He was taken in charge by Constable Hampton, of Gravesend, and arraigned before Justice Voorhees. He was evidently out of his mind, and as there was no proper place at which to detain him at Gravesend, he was brought to Brooklyn and taken to the Eighth Precinct Station-house, corner of Fifth-avenue and Sixteenth-street. At first the Sergeant at the desk was disinclined to have anything to do with the case, as it was one clearly outside the jurisdiction of the Brooklyn Police. He finally consented, however, to take care of the wanderer. The old man said his name was John Levi; that he was a native of Wales, 57 years of age, and kept a store at Hyde Park, near Scranton, Penn. He said, also, that his family lived at Hyde Park; that he was in the habit of coming to New-York frequently on business, and that he always stopped at the Cosmopolitan Hotel, corner of Chambers-street and West Broadway. Constable Hampton came to New-York and called at the Cosmopolitan Hotel, where he learned that such a man had been stopping there, and that he was missing. Mr. Levi was properly taken care of during the night, and yesterday morning the clerk of the hotel visited the station-house in Brooklyn and identified him as a frequent guest of

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APRIL 16 1878

MRS. TILTON PLEADS GUILTY

HER ADULTERY WITH MR. BEECHER ADMITTED.

A WRITTEN CONFESSION MADE PUBLIC THROUGH MRS. TILTON'S LAWYER—SHE SOLEMNLY AFFIRMS THAT SHE COMMITTED ADULTERY WITH HENRY WARD BEECHER — AN EMPHATIC DENIAL OF GUILT BY MR. BEECHER—OPINIONS OF VARIOUS PERSONS CONNECTED WITH THE GREAT TRIAL.

The following letter was furnished to THE TIMES yesterday for publication by Mr. Ira B. Wheeler, Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton's counsel:

Mr. Ira B. Wheeler:

MY DEAR SIR: A few weeks since, after long months of mental anguish, I told, as you know, a few friends, whom I had bitterly deceived, that the charge brought by my husband, of adultery between myself and the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, was true, and that the lie I had lived so well the last four years had become intolerable to me.

That statement I now solemnly reaffirm, and leave the truth with God, to whom also I commit myself, my children, and all who must suffer.

I know full well the explanations that will be sought by many for this acknowledgment; a desire to return to my husband, insanity, malice, everything save the true and only one—my quickened conscience, and the sense of what is due to the cause of truth and justice. During all the complications of these years you have been my confidential friend, and therefore I address this letter to you, authorizing and requesting you to secure its publication.

ELIZABETH R. TILTON.

BROOKLYN, April 13, 1878.

Mr. Wheeler has long been not only Mrs. Tilton's legal counsel, but her friend and adviser. In presenting the letter in THE TIMES office he said that Mrs. Tilton carried the manuscript of the letter to his office personally yesterday morning, and put it in his hands, greatly to his surprise. She requested that Mr. Wheeler would furnish the newspapers with copies of the letter, that it might be made public at as early a date as possible. Mr. Wheeler accordingly had the letter put in type, and slips of it were given to the newspapers late yesterday afternoon. Mr. Wheeler is an attorney and counselor at law at No. 239 Broadway, Room No. 19. Besides this gentleman's statement of the origin of the letter, inquiries made by TIMES reporters of nearly all the persons interested and informed in the Beecher-Tilton scandal, place the authenticity of the document beyond a doubt.

Mr. Theodore Tilton, according to the landlady of the house in which he lodged, in Second-avenue, kept possession of his room until yesterday, and said that he would not again occupy it, as he intended to go into the country. There is at least a striking coincidence in the fact that Mr. Tilton's proprietorship in the lodgings ceased on the same day on which his wife's confession appeared, particularly in view of the recent rumors of a reconciliation between them; and Mr. Tilton's statement that he intended to go to the country, as it was in the country, as rumor had it, that he was to rejoin his wife.

There seems to be little doubt that the letter is the production of Mrs. Tilton, unaided. It is a woman's composition, and written in the style that Mrs. Tilton would be most likely to adopt. The absence of Mr. Tilton from the City does away at once with any suspicion that Mrs. Tilton was acting under the immediate influence of her husband in preparing the letter.

The letter comes unexpectedly upon almost every one whose name has become familiar in connection with the great scandal. Few, if any, of Mrs. Tilton's friends, except perhaps one or two of her immediate advisers, knew that it was coming, and none of Mr. Beecher's adherents had reason to expect it.

A STATEMENT BY MR. BEECHER.

HE EXPLICITLY DENIES THE TRUTH OF MRS. TILTON'S ACCUSATION, AND DECLARES HER TO BE INNOCENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WAVERLY, N. Y., April 15.—Mr. Beecher lectured in this place this evening. On coming down from the platform he had placed in his hands a telegraphic copy of Mrs. Tilton's confession. He read it quietly, and seemed in no wise excited.

In reply to my question what he intended to do, he said, "Nothing at present, except to give it an explicit denial." He seemed to be more sorry for Mrs. Tilton than troubled about himself.

I asked him: "Do you believe Mrs. Tilton wrote this of her own mind, or was she influenced." He answered: "I have not spoken with Mrs. Tilton for over two years. I was informed several months ago that influences were being exerted through her children and others, to effect a reconciliation with her husband, and that she energetically refused to consider it until he had publicly exonerated her from the charges brought against her. It was only a few weeks ago that the rumor came to me that she was in a morbid and self-condemnatory state of mind."

Question—Has Mrs. Tilton ever intimated a consciousness of guilt before?

Answer—So far from it that it is impossible to conceive, if her present confession is true, of such an elaborate, prolonged, and extraordinary career of falsehood as she must have practiced. Upon her husband's statement of his accusations before the committee of the church, she broke away from her husband's house and refused to live with him. She took refuge in the house of a dear friend, to whom she gave an unvarying testimony of her own innocence—the baseness of her husband. She went before the Investigating Committee of Plymouth Church, and with wonderful pathos cleared herself of every charge of domestic infidelity, and underwent the closest questioning. She broke friendship with former friends for doubting her statement in this matter. When the case was in the court, after her husband's testimony, to the surprise of my counsel and of all her friends, she rose in the court and demanded of the Judge that she be permitted to testify to her innocence. She was examined repeatedly by my counsel and plied with the most searching questions, and by her consistent and explicit testimony satisfied them all of her innocence and won their esteem. When the council of 1876 was called, several interviews were arranged between her and eminent gentlemen, both of the clergy and of the law. In every case she satisfied them of her absolute innocence. Subsequently to that, at an interview arranged for the purpose of giving prominence to her declarations and form to her testimony, which was taken down by a short-hand writer, and which I believe to be still in existence, although I have never seen it, she elaborately and in detail reaffirmed her innocence and mine. These are the most prominent instances of her uniform testimony. It should be borne in mind that she first charged me with this offense to her husband. Upon my visiting her she withdrew it in writing. She subsequently renewed the charge. She then again and indignantly denied it, and left her husband's house, and for four years has continued, in every conceivable form and under the most solemn circumstances, to deny it, until now, when once again, for the third time, she renews it. Against this long and tortuous career, I oppose my uniform and unimpeachable truthfulness.

In addition to the above the following dispatch has been received from Mr. Beecher:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I confront Mrs. Tilton's confession with explicit and absolute denial. The testimony to her own innocence and to mine which, for four years, she has made to hundreds, in private and in public, before the court, in writing and orally, I declare to be true. And the allegations now made in contradiction of her uniform, solemn, and unvarying statements hitherto made I utterly deny.

I declare her to be innocent of the great transgression. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

WAVERLY, N. Y., Monday evening, April 15.

THE CONFESSION CONFIRMED.

In conversation with a lady friend of the family, Mrs. Tilton said she had written the confession which was sent to the papers for publication, adding, with firmness, that every word of it was true. The friend reproached her bitterly, and asked how she could have remained under the crime of perjury so long, but was answered that Mrs. Tilton did not know, but that she had so remained nevertheless. She said her daughters were aware of the truth before they went to Europe. Mrs. Tilton was very firm in defending the justice of her present course toward Mr. Beecher, although evidently in a high state of nervous excitement. Mrs. Morse was present at the interview, and added to the information given by Mrs. Tilton that Mr. Tilton was absent on a lecturing tour, at a great distance; that he provided for his children everything that could contribute to their comfort, and that he had seen Mrs. Tilton recently. Mrs. Morse further informed her visitor that she had sent for Mr. Tilton herself; that the house at present occupied by them was to be vacated May 1, but they did not know where to go. The lady's theory is that Mr. Beecher's friends had discovered Mrs. Tilton's vascillation between her husband and Plymouth Church, and that the interest on $10,000 which had been regularly paid by gentlemen outside of Beecher's Church to Mrs. Tilton had been stopped; that Mrs. Morse had in this state of affairs prevailed on Mrs. Tilton to make the statement published by her, and that all were to be reunited in Europe, for which continent Mr. Tilton had already secured passage for an early day.

THE TROUBLE BEGUN BY MRS. MORSE.

Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Tilton's mother, so a TIMES reporter was informed late last night, went to Mr. Beecher last December, and threatened that there would be trouble if Elizabeth was not better supported. The friends of Beecher, with whom he consulted after the visit of the old lady, insisted that he should not put himself in a questionable position by providing support for Mrs. Tilton.

Mrs. Morse thereafter repeated her demand, in sharp notes, which Beecher never answered.

The gentleman who told THE TIMES reporter all this added that Mrs. Tilton opened a school in Henry-street, upon promises of support from the Plymouth congregation; that she received no support from those people, who said she was not a proper person to teach children, and that, therefore, she gave up her school.

The gentleman also said that Mrs. Tilton wrote a letter, complaining of the harsh treatment she had received, to the wife of Rossiter Raymond, and that the letter was circulated among the Plymouth people. She wrote another letter of the same sort to Mrs. Anna Field, in which she said she was no longer going to live a lie.

To some of the female members of Beecher's congregation she blamed herself for deserting her husband, and said that the Plymouth trouble had brought forth nearly every form of crime.

MR. F. B. CARPENTER'S VIEWS.

Mr. Francis B. Carpenter, the artist, read the letter with careful attention, and said that the style in which it was written was evidently Mrs. Tilton's, and that he knew Mr. Ira B. Wheeler to be her legal adviser and intimate friend. He had not, he said, received any intimation from any source that such a letter had been or was to be written. He expressed astonishment that Mrs. Tilton should have taken such a step without advising with other persons. There had been a rumor in the Plymouth congregation that Mrs. Tilton was trying to bring about a reconciliation between herself and Mr. Tilton, but it had not been traced to any authentic source, and was generally discredited.

Reporter—I am instructed to ask you, Mr. Carpenter, not only whether you knew or had any reason for believing that such a letter had been or was to be written by Mrs. Tilton, but whether you know of any steps to be taken on the part of Mr. Tilton to bring about a readjustment of his family relations; whether you have any reason to believe that Mr. Tilton has in any manner influenced his wife to write such a letter, and whether you know or have any reason to believe that Mr. Tilton regards such a reconciliation as desirable or practicable?

Mr. Carpenter replied: When Mr. Tilton returned from Europe he received a communication from Mrs. Tilton's lawyer, understood to be written by her authority, asking for pecuniary assistance, and he took steps to have an interview with her, purely in regard to business matters. As neither party has taken any measures to procure a divorce, Mr. Tilton considers himself under obligation to make adequate provision for his wife. His pecuniary contributions have all been dictated by this view of the case, and not, I believe, by any wish to pave the way for a readjustment of his family relations. He is very reticent about the matter, and seldom mentions his wife, but the drift of his conversation is to the effect that the rupture is final, and that a renewal of his relations with her is impracticable. Mr. Tilton is now in the West; at latest advices, last week, he was at Fort Wayne, and intended to go to Kansas before he returned. Others may be deeper in his confidence than I am, but I have no reason to believe that he was privy to any such communication, or that he in any way influenced it. On the contrary, it has the manner of a tardy act of justice, and is like Mrs. Tilton in its impulsiveness."

Mr. Clarke, Mr. Tilton's editorial associate on the *Golden Age*, was here ushered into the reception-room. Mr. Carpenter asked leave to show the document to Mr. Clarke, as Mr. Tilton's confidential friend, and one intimately acquainted with his affairs. After Mr. Carpenter had read the printed slip aloud, Mr. Clarke said he had had no previous intimation that such a letter was to be written, and scarcely knew what to say about it. Mrs. Carpenter, who had entered the room while her husband was reading the communication, said: "It sounds to me exactly like Mrs. Tilton, and I am glad for one that she has told the truth at last."

The conversation then drifted into a general discussion of the question whether the letter was probably influenced by any negotiations on the part of Mr. Tilton, looking to a reconstruction of his home. Mr. Clarke expressed himself decidedly in the negative as to Mr. Tilton entertaining the idea that such a thing was practicable. There was, he observed, no possible basis upon which a reconstruction could take place. Mr. Tilton's contributions to the support of his wife were dictated by what he believed to be an imperative obligation not to leave her at the mercy of the world, or of those professing to be her friends.

WHAT MR. SHEARMAN KNOWS ABOUT THE CONFESSION.

Mr. Thomas G. Shearman said that he was one of Mr. Beecher's counsel, and that it would, therefore, be manifestly improper for him to say anything in regard to the confession, or to foreshadow what action would be taken by Mr. Beecher. He had known for some time that a confession was going to be made, and he had so informed Mr. Beecher. The particular document shown him, however, he had never seen until yesterday afternoon. He did not think the effect of the confession would amount to anything. It had been well known for months that Mr. and Mrs. Tilton had been in communication with each other, all denials to the contrary notwithstanding. As soon as he learned the fact that Mrs. Tilton had granted her husband a personal interview, he had refused to have any communication with her, for the reason that he knew her well enough to know that the moment she consented to remain three minutes under his influence there was no telling what she would or would not do.

THE FEELING IN PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

A prominent member of Plymouth Church, and one of the members of the Church Investigating Committee, when shown a copy of the confession last evening, read it through very carefully two or three times, before uttering a word, and then, with a sigh, said: "Poor Beecher! So he has got to bear this?" In reply to questions, he said that he had had no personal knowledge that any confession was contemplated, although he had been informed through trustworthy sources that Tilton and his wife were going to live together again, and, from what he knew of her and the influence which Tilton had over her, he had no reason to be surprised at anything she might do, when once under his influence. Her statement before the Investigating Committee in regard to the letter she wrote to Dr. Storrs, and the retraction of it, was enough to satisfy him that she told the simple truth when she said that she had no power, and never had, to refuse to do anything he asked her to do. It was his opinion that Theodore Tilton had told the truth when he said that the rumors in circulation in regard to himself and his wife were false, and that he had no intention of ever living with her again, although he had undoubtedly cajoled her into the belief that he would do so, and that the price she had been compelled to pay was the signing of a document to prove herself an adulteress. He did not think that the old battle would have to be fought over again, but that it would fall flat after a few days. Neither did he believe that the confession would change the opinion of any one. So far as Plymouth Church is concerned, they were unanimously of the opinion that Mr. Beecher had been the subject of the vilest, most malignant and cunning scandal that was ever concocted, and that they believe him to be entirely innocent of the charges brought against him. He denied that it was a matter of life and death on the part of the church to sustain Beecher, and that they were doing it in order to save the church. Had there been even the smallest minority in the church who believed Mr. Beecher guilty he could not have remained in Plymouth Church a moment. He mentioned, as further evidence of the temper of Plymouth Church, its unanimous action in raising his salary to $100,000 two years ago, and in subsequently raising $60,000 to help him out with the *Christian Union*. He also spoke of the last ecclesiastical council, and said that he had positive knowledge that at least 40 of the members of that body came here with the belief that Mr. Beecher was guilty, and that they all went away unanimously convinced that he was innocent. He then read the confession over again very carefully, commenting upon it as he proceeded, and said it was so clearly "Tiltonian" that he thought no one could doubt for a moment that Theodore Tilton was the author of it.

PEOPLE WHO DIDN'T KNOW AND DIDN'T CARE.

Gen. Roger A. Pryor was found last evening at his residence in Willow-street, Brooklyn. When the reporter handed him a printed copy of Mrs. Tilton's letter he read it half through, began it over again, and read in silence to the end. Then, standing up by the window, he slowly read it aloud, and having concluded dropped his hand, still holding the letter, to his side, and said: "Poor woman! what has she not suffered! If this letter is true I pity her. If it is not true, and she makes such a statement as this, I can only pity her then." He had not seen or heard of the letter until then, he said, and really did not know what to say. There was a possibility that it was not authentic, but, in any case, he did not know what to say at present, and would therefore say nothing. If the letter proved to be authoritative he might be able to give some opinion as to its effect. He had not seen Mr. Tilton for about a year, though their friendly relations were uninterrupted.

Ex-District Attorney Samuel D. Morris said: "I know nothing about it. I have nothing to say."

Ex-Judge John K. Porter said that he had not been connected with the case for three years, and that he did not believe the letter to be authentic.

Mr. Henry C. Bowen declined to be seen on the subject, and his son said that they did not know anything about the case, and did not wish to know anything about it.

Mr. Francis D. Moulton, the "mutual friend," was not in the City yesterday, and Mrs. Bradshaw, who figured prominently in the Beecher trial, said that she had not seen the Tilton or Morse family for two years, and never wanted to see either of them again.

THE FIRST REPORT OF THE RECONCILIATION.

The first report that a confession was to be made by Mrs. Tilton, and that a reconciliation between Mr. and Mrs. Tilton was likely to be effected, was published exclusively in THE TIMES on Thursday, March 28. It was then learned that overtures had been made by Mr. Tilton to induce his wife to live with him again, and that they were likely to prove successful. The report was then corroborated by a gentleman well-informed about the troubles of the persons concerned in the Beecher scandal, but most of Mr. Beecher's friends ridiculed the idea as preposterous. Later the rumor gained circulation that a reconciliation could only be brought about by a confession on Mrs. Tilton's part, and it was suggested that it could only be effected upon the understanding that the two should henceforth live in Europe. It is claimed that Mr. Tilton frequently communicated with Mrs. Tilton through her son Carroll, and that he frequently sent her money to pay her expenses. About March 14 Theodore Tilton inquired in Warwick, N. Y., of T. B. Demarest, keeper of the National Hotel, about boarding accommodations for Mrs. Tilton and her children, who wished to spend the Summer at Warwick. Mrs. Tilton and her son a day or two after visited the place, bringing a letter of introduction to Mr. Demarest from Theodore Tilton, and arranged to take up the quarters selected for them late in this month, about the third week. On April 9 an elaborate denial was made of the whole story of the reconciliation. An effort was then made to induce Mrs. Tilton to talk on the subject, but she absolutely refused. She wrote an answer, however, to the inquiries made about the reported confession, which was as follows: "Mrs. Tilton desires me [the bearer of the answer] to say that she authorizes the statement that there is no such document in existence as described, written or authorized by her, and any confession purporting to come from her is a rank forgery." This answer was ingenious, but in the light of later events it shows that Mrs. Tilton was cautious in her expressions, and took care not to deny the circumstances of the visits and communications that had been made with a view to the reconciliation.

FORMER CHARGES AND DENIALS.

The leading facts of the great Plymouth Church scandal, which so recently and so fully occupied the public attention, are in no danger of being forgotten. But some of its incidents may appropriately be recalled at this time in connection with the above letter. Setting aside all antecedent and vague rumors, we come upon a substantial accusation against Mr. Beecher on the 22d of July, 1874, on which day was published Mr. Theodore Tilton's statement before the Committee of Investigation appointed by Mr. Beecher to investigate and report upon the charges against him. In this sworn statement Mr. Tilton formulates his grave accusation as follows:

"That, on the 2d of October, 1855, at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, a marriage between Theodore Tilton and Elizabeth R. Richards was performed by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, which marriage 13 years afterward was dishonored and violated by the clergyman through the criminal seduction of this wife and mother, as hereinafter set forth."

Mr. Tilton further states that during a long period of social intimacy Mr. Beecher "won the affectionate love of Mrs. Tilton, whereby after long moral resistance by her, and after repeated assaults by him upon her mind with overmastering arguments, he accomplished the possession of her person, maintaining with her thenceforward during the period hereinafter stated the relation called criminal intercourse."

Mr. Tilton further specifies the evening of Oct. 10, 1868, and the following Saturday evening, as dates of some of the criminal acts between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, and alleges "other similar acts on various occasions from the Autumn of 1868 to the Spring of 1870."

Mr. Beecher's statement in reply, answering the charges with a general denial, was published on July 23. The denial was unreserved and complete. We quote its concluding sentence:

"To every statement which connects me dishonorably with Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, or which in anywise would impugn the honor and purity of this beloved Christian woman, I give the most explicit, comprehensive, and solemn denial."

On Thursday, July 23, 1874, Mrs. Tilton, in her statement to the Investigating Committee of Plymouth Church, said:

To pick up anew the sorrows of the last 10 years, the stings and pains I had daily schooled myself to bury and forgive, makes this imperative duty, as called forth by the malicious statement of my husband, the saddest act of my life. * * * The reiteration in his statement that he had "persistently striven to hide" these so-called facts is utterly false, as his hatred to Mr. Beecher has existed these many years, and the determination to ruin Mr. Beecher has been the one aim of his life. * * * Notwithstanding all misrepresentations and anguish of soul, I owe to my acquaintance and friendship with Mr. Beecher, as to no other human instrumentality, that encouragement in my mental life, and that growth toward the divine nature, which enable me to walk daily in a lively hope of the life beyond. * * * The shameless charges in Articles 7, 8, and 9 are fearfully false in each and every particular. The letter referred to in Mr. Tilton's tenth paragraph was obtained from me by importunity, and by representations that it was necessary for him to use in his then pending difficulties with Mr. Bowen. I was then sick, nigh unto death, having suffered a miscarriage only four days before. I signed whatever he required, without knowing or understanding its import. The paper I have never seen; and do not know what statements it contained. * * * The implication that the harmony of our home was unbroken till Mr. Beecher entered it as a frequent guest and friend is a lamentable satire upon the household where he himself, years before, laid the corner-stone of free love, and desecrated its altars up to the time of my departure; so that the atmosphere was not only godless but impure for my children.

In summing up the whole matter, I affirm myself before God to be innocent of the crimes laid upon me; that never have I been guilty of adultery with Henry Ward Beecher in thought or deed; nor has he ever offered to me an indecorous or improper proposal. To the further charge that I was led away from home by Mr. Beecher's friends, and by the advice of a lawyer whom Mr. Beecher had sent to me, and who, in advance of my appearing before the committee, arranged with me the questions and answers which were to constitute my testimony in Mr. Beecher's behalf, I answer, that this is again untrue.

* * * * * * *

July 23, 1874. ELIZABETH R. TILTON.

Another of Mrs. Tilton's letters, dated Dec. 30, 1870, is as follows:

Wearied with importunity, and weakened by sickness, I gave a letter implicating my friend, Henry Ward Beecher, under assurances that that would remove all difficulties between me and my husband. That letter I now revoke. I was persuaded to it—almost forced—when I was in a weakened state of mind. I regret it, and recall all its statements. E. R. TILTON.

I desire to say, explicitly, Mr. Beecher has never offered any improper solicitation, but has always treated me in a manner becoming a Christian and a gentleman.

ELIZABETH R. TILTON.

Mrs. Tilton did not testify during the trial of the suit of Mr. Tilton against Mr. Beecher, nor has she ever made any sworn statement in relation to the charges.

THE EFFORTS TO AVERT WAR

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA EXCHANGING VIEWS.

REPORTED SEMI-OFFICIAL DECLARATIONS OF DESIRE FOR PEACE FROM ENGLAND AND OF READINESS TO DISCUSS FROM RUSSIA —LURKING SUSPICIONS OF EACH OTHER STILL ENTERTAINED.

LONDON, April 16.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs as follows: "There is said to have been an amicable semi-official interchange of views between the London and St. Petersburg Cabinets. The former declares a sincere desire for a peaceful solution, and disclaims the wish to put unnecessary obstacles in the way of negotiations, but adheres to the desire to have the whole treaty placed before the congress. The latter also adheres to its previous attitude, and cites Prince Gortschakoff's reply to Lord Salisbury as proof of a readiness to discuss even the most important clauses. In unofficial conversation the Russians still cling to the idea that England seeks to humiliate them, and tear up the treaty. They will not allow the treaty to be canceled, although they are ready to make modifications. A preliminary conference seems to be the most promising issue out of the difficulty."

AUSTRIA, RUSSIA, AND TURKEY.

REPORTED UNDERSTANDING WITH REGARD TO AUSTRIAN OCCUPATION OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

LONDON, April 15.—Reuter's Telegram Company has received the following dispatch:

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 15.—It is stated that Count Zichy, the Austrian Ambassador, has renewed proposals for the eventual occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovian by Austria, pointing out that unless the Porte agrees to this measure it will be impossible to bring about the return of Bosnian refugees to their homes, or re-establish the security of the frontier. Russia is in accord with Austria in this matter, and would consent to modify the requisite portion of the San Stefano treaty if the Porte should consent to Count Zichy's proposal. It is untre that Count Zichy has also asked to occupy the Salonica Railway.

LONDON, April 16.—A sensational correspondent of the *Standard* at Pesth believes that the understanding between Russia and Austria has been re-established, Russia having consented to limit the occupation of Bulgaria to one year, modify the western frontier of Bulgaria, curtail the extension of Servia and Montenegro, and permit the establishment of an Austrian protectorate over Western Turkey.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says: "According to Berlin advices Germany will only really attempt pacific intervention when all is prepared on both sides so as to insure almost certain success. The first step in the direction of mediation seems to have been obtaining some authority to undertake the task, and all these preliminary difficulties seem to be overcome. Those in position to know seem to have much more confidence in the meeting of the congress. The report that Count Zichy is negotiating relative to the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina has probably arisen from the fact that he is negotiating for the repatriation of refugees."

THE PROSPECTS FOR A CONFERENCE.

SENTIMENT ON THIS SUBJECT IN ENGLAND AND RUSSIA—DELICATE TASK OF GERMANY AS A MEDIATOR OR ADVISER—THE PRELIMINARY NEGOTIATIONS AT BERLIN.

LONDON, April 13.—There is a strong feeling in both England and Russia that war is inevitable. At St. Petersburg the belief is stated to prevail that England's willingness to continue negotiations is rather for the purpose of isolating Russia than arriving at an understanding. Some influential persons believe that England will not go to war alone. Hence earnest efforts continue to satisfy Austria. Some moderate men in official circles have begun censuring the Russian Generals, diplomats, and newspapers for pushing the Government into a position where the issue between Russian independent action and European control is unavoidable, but the majority of the public continue to declare that the Government has been too conciliatory, and the press opposes any concessions.

Germany's efforts to bring about an understanding continue, but the task is rendered delicate and difficult by the existing intimate relations between Germany and Russia. Prince Bismarck is reported to have said recently, in reply to a suggestion that he should mediate, "We cannot offer counsel to Russia, for advice on our part would almost look like a menace." According to trustworthy information from Berlin the chances of the success of the present *pourparlers* are still thought to be pretty evenly balanced. A preliminary meeting of resident Ambassadors at Berlin, it is thought, might find a basis for the meeting of a congress, which Prince Bismarck is unwilling to suggest, because advice to Russia from a power so intimate and friendly as Germany might be interpreted as the first step toward abandoning a friendly attitude, and eventually taking part with her antagonist. But, notwithstanding the difficulty and delicacy of his position, Prince Bismarck, recognizing that the chief danger lies in the menacing attitude occupied by the two powers before Constantinople, and in the struggle for influence at the Porte, has undertaken the difficult task of finding a formula by which England and Russia may establish a *modus vivendi* in this quarter by means of pledges such as were previously exchanged between England and Russia, direct, touching the Dardanelles and Gallipoli. It is thought that an arrangement on this point is even more difficult than the meeting of a congress, but that unless arranged its influence might neutralize the efforts of a congress when assembled.

THE SITUATION AT THE FRONT.

DISEASE IN THE CAMPS—TURKISH EVACUATION OF SHUMLA AND VARNA—OCCUPATION OF THE FORMER BY THE RUSSIANS—TURKEY SUSPICIOUS OF A RUSSIAN DESIGN TO OCCUPY CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 15.—In consequence of the spread of typhus to this city from the Russian camp all departing vessels receive foul bills of health. The projected visit of the Khédive to the Sultan has been postponed. The trial of Suleiman Pasha has commenced. His condemnation is regarded as extremely probable.

LONDON, April 15.—In consequence of Russian remonstrances the Porte has promised the immediate evacuation of Varna and Shumla. It is stated that Dervish Pasha declares that he cannot evacuate Batoum.

Pro-Russian advices from Constantinople state that the struggle in the Cabinet for the ascendant still continues. The British party is still in power.

LONDON, April 16.—The *Times'* Pera special says there was a manifest uneasiness on Sunday and Monday lest the Russians should attempt a coup de main against Constantinople. The suspicion is only traceable to the general discontent of the Russians at the prolonged uncertainty.

A special to the *Standard* from Constantinople announces that the Russians have occupied Shumla.

RUSSIA AND THE PROVINCES.

LONDON, April 15.—The Roumanian press renews the accusation against the Government of secretly abetting Russia. This opinion is shared by many of the people, and unless the equator receives powerful extraneous support Russia will succeed in her designs in consequence of internal dissensions. Prime Minister Bratiano's return without assurances from Vienna, and with advice from Berlin to yield, will not strengthen the disposition to oppose Russia, although the feeling against her in the Army, as well as among the citizens, is very bitter. Hundreds of empty carts are passing through Bucharest from Russia, going to the Danube to transport supplies from depots along the river to the troops in the field. The Russian offices in Bucharest have been leased for another six months.

In Servia an anti-Russian feeling is said to be showing great strength in the Cabinet and among the people, though Prince Milan is unconditionally Russian. War prepartions continue.

The insurrection in Thessaly is almost overwhelmed by the large forces of Turks sent from Thrace and Bulgaria. In Epirus it completely hangs fire, and can only be revived by considerable efforts of Greek sympathizers. The Cretans are still able to hold their own, but it is feared that Turkish reinforcements will be sent to the island. The Greeks are much discouraged. They believe that Russia is intriguing against them.

LONDON, April 16.—Additional correspondence on the Eastern question is published. It shows that Count Schouvaloff informed Lord Salisbury on April 11, that Prince Gortschakoff never told the Roumanian agent that Russia would oppose broaching the Bessarabian question at the Congress.

A Berlin dispatch says: "The Roumanian agent here officially denies the report that Prince Gortschakoff requested the recall of the Roumanian agent at Vienna."

A Belgrade dispatch says: "Prince Milan is expected to start for Nisch on Thursday. He will probably issue a proclamation."

The *Standard's* special from Volo says the Circassians and other irregulars under Assaf Pasha have massacred between 800 and 900 persons of all ages and sexes at Palatiza.

The *Times* has the following from Berlin: "Preparations are making in Russia for the organization of a general levy. Passports will only be issued to persons over 46 years of age."

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

THE QUEEN'S REPLY TO THE ADDRESS—PROSPECTS OF AN ADJOURNMENT.

LONDON, April 15.—The Queen has replied to the address of Parliament thanking her Majesty for calling out the reserves. She thanks both houses for their loyalty, and says that she feels sure that she can always rely upon their adopting measures for the honor of the crown and the stability of the Empire.

Rumors of the dissolution of Parliament are still circulated, but the Liberals declare that Parliament cannot be dissolved without cause, and that the recent abstention of official Liberals from opposition to the Government's measures removes the semblance of cause. The Ministers have begun to leave London for the Easter holidays.

THE RAILROADS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE WILMINGTON, COLUMBIA AND AUGUSTA ROAD IN THE HANDS OF A RECEIVER—HOW THE COAST LINE ROAD IS MANAGED —GOV. VANCE HELD RESPONSIBLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, April 15.—The Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad has been placed in the hands of Mr. R. R. Bridgers as Receiver. This result was not unexpected. The company held a lease of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, running from these two points, at an annual rental of 7 per cent. on the par value of the stock. In January last a default was made of the payment of interest on the mortgage bonds of the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad Company, and also of the lease money due the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company. Under this state of affairs the bondholders of the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad Company, representing $3,900,000, called a conference, which met in Baltimore early last week. Several days were spent in discussing the affairs of the company, and then followed the appointment of a Receiver by Judge Bond, of the United States Circuit Court. By the terms of the lease the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad reverted to its stockholders today. It is freely charged that sharp management has been employed to freeze out the local and small stockholders of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company. Large interests of the citizens of Wilmington are involved, and seriously endangered by putting the road in charge of a Receiver. It is also charged that combinations have been entered into by men outside of the State for the purpose of owning and controlling all the railroad property in this State. This road forms a part of the Atlantic Coast Line, and great complaints have been made by the citizens along the road that unjust and outrageous discriminations have been made, to the very serious loss of the people of this State. Instead of building up the City of Wilmington, the management of the Coast Line has dwarfed the industry, and made that city a simple way-station. The same management has controlled the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad from Goldsboro to Morehead for the past year, and there is one continual cry against the discriminations of this line. The State controls this road, and Gov. Vance is responsible for the present officers and directory of the company. Much complaint and great feeling against Gov. Vance has been the result. It is well known that the Governor feels outraged at the management of this road, and it is probable that a change will be made in June next, which will be in sympathy with the people. Much of the opposition to Gov. Vance for Senator in the counties through which this road runs has been fomented and encouraged on this account.

CRIME IN NORTH CAROLINA.

THREE MURDERS REPORTED—AN UNOFFENDING NEGRO KILLED BY A WHITE MAN—FATAL AFFRAY IN A HOUSE OF ILL-REPUTE—A COLORED MAN TO BE HANGED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, April 15.—On Saturday night last Nathan Walters murdered Richard T. Johnson in Rockingham County. Both were at a disreputable house, and, although Johnson did not know it, Walters had been drinking heavily, and attacked the women inmates. Johnson interfered, whereupon Walters struck him seven times with his knife, severing the jugular vein, and causing instant death. Walters, who has Indian blood in him, fled, but a reward of $500 is offered for his apprehension. Two brothers of the deceased met death in the same manner within the last few years.

Ben Smallwood, a colored man, is to be hanged at Plymouth, in Washington County, on the 31st of May next, for the murder of Britton Veal, committed in Bertie County in 1875. He was first tried and convicted in Bertie County, was granted a new trial, took a change of venue to Washington County, and was convicted again.

Another murder was committed in Asheville, Buncombe County, on Monday of last week. A Tennessean by the name of McGimpsey, who has been living at Asheville for several months, engaged in selling a patent soap, shot and killed a negro by the name of Lawson Weaver. Weaver had been a witness against McGimpsey, the week previous, in a case tried by the Mayor. Meeting the negro, McGimpsey accused him of swearing to a lie before the Mayor. Weaver indignantly denied the charge. Finally, McGimpsey dared Weaver to remain on the Court-house square until he [McGimpsey] could step to his room and get his pistol. Not thinking McGimpsey would put his threats into execution, Weaver staid on the square until McGimpsey returned, who, without a moment's warning, commenced to fire. The first shot struck Weaver in the ear and glanced off. Weaver then fled, but before he got under cover another shot passed through his heart, and he fell dead in a store. McGimpsey walked up and viewed his victim, and finding him dead put up his pistol and coolly passed out of the store. He was then arrested and committed to jail. The court being in session, a bill was immediately drawn and found by the Grand Jury.

S. A. CHACE HELD IN $200,000 BAIL.

FALL RIVER, Mass., April 15.—S. Angier Chace, the defaulting Treasurer of the Union Mills, was arraigned in the District Court this morning on two charges, each for embezzling $100,000. He had no counsel and pleaded not guilty. In default of $200,000 bail for his appearance in the Superior Court at Taunton, in June next, he will be committed to jail.

OPENING OF THE CANALS.

BUFFALO, April 15.—On the opening of the Canal to-day 30 boats cleared. The rate on wheat generally was nominally 6c.; corn, 5½c.; charters for hard lumber at $3 20, and for soft lumber at $2 20. Shippers think the above rates will be sustained at present, in consequence of the daily expected arrival of a large grain fleet now en route to this port, but becalmed a short distance up the lake.

CITY AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

THE SURROGATE'S OFFICE.

A WARM DEBATE OVER MR. STRACK'S RESOLUTION—A REMARKABLE DEFENSE OF MR. CALVIN—ABUSES OF FIFTEEN YEARS' STANDING—THE SURROGATE PLACED IN A BAD PLIGHT—INDICTMENTS UNTRIED BY THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 15.—The largest part of the evening session of the House was devoted to a debate, which became rather warm at times, upon the adoption of the resolution offered by Mr. Strack on the 1st of April, and this evening called up, relating to the Surrogate of New-York. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the Surrogate of the County of New-York be and he is hereby required to report to this House within 10 days the names of all auditors, Referees, special guardians, Collectors, and Receivers appointed by him from May 1, 1876, to the date of his report, and if he has appointed any person more than once he shall so state, giving number of times he has so appointed such person, and he is hereby required to report within the same period the amount of all allowances made by him to counsel, Referees, Receivers, auditors, special guardians, and to the counsel of any collector or Receiver, said report to state the names of the persons to whom such allowances have been made.

When the resolution was first called up by Mr. Strack it was adopted with scarcely a dissenting voice; but a few minutes after Mr. Grady came into the chamber and asked that the vote be reconsidered, as he desired to debate the resolution and give reasons to the House why it should not pass. There was a little skirmishing upon this, but finally, as a matter of courtesy, the vote was reconsidered, and the resolution was thereby put before the House for general debate. Mr. Grady led off with a speech against its adoption, but what he said in defense of Mr. Calvin was so odd, looked at in that light, that it might almost have been thought ironical. He objected to the adoption of the resolution because it made no specific charges against the Surrogate; because it was a sort of drag-net; because no good could come of it; because it might bring to light abuses, and because the House last session had refused to adopt a resolution making inquiries about the District Attorney's office. He said the abuses in the Surrogate's office were of 15 years' standing, and that the present Surrogate does appoint his friends as Receivers and others, and does it as often as he can. He also allowed large fees, and this was a cause of complaint, but such things were natural. Mr. Grady's "defense" of the Surrogate left that gentleman in very bad plight before the House, though it was prob

CANNOT PAY THEIR DEBTS.

ELEVEN BUSINESS FAILURES.

A LARGE UMBRELLA MANUFACTURING HOUSE MAKES AN ASSIGNMENT—LIVERMORE & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, SUSPEND—A PROVISION HOUSE UNABLE TO MEET ITS ENGAGEMENTS—FAILURE OF A CROCKERY HOUSE—WHOLESALE GROCERS IN TROUBLE—OTHER SUSPENSIONS.

Heiter & Gans, an old and well-known umbrella manufacturing firm, doing business at No. 349 Broadway, made an assignment yesterday to Solomon J. Lesen for the benefit of their creditors. The liabilities are about $225,000, and the assets will probably not exceed $110,000. It is believed by Mr. Heiter, the senior member, that if the creditors are not very pressing in their demands, the firm can realize from 40 to 50 per cent. of the liabilities from the sale of stock on hand and in course of manufacture. The Assignee is at present engaged in examining the accounts and taking stock preparatory to submitting a statement of the firm's financial condition to the creditors in the course of a few days. The failure is attributed to the shrinkage of values, widespread competition, the dullness of trade, and unfortunate accommodation indorsement. Not long ago the firm sustained a loss of $30,000 by indorsing the notes of a friend. In the manufacture of the "Automatic" umbrella, for which they held the patent, the firm lost $60,000. The assets consist of manufactured stock, raw material, some tenement property, and open accounts. A large quantity of the unmanufactured material has been in process of manufacture. The majority of the creditors are in this City, a few being in Philadelphia and other places. Some of the former, who called yesterday, were willing to accept the composition, and it was stated that the concern will not be forced into bankruptcy. Mr. Simon Heiter, the senior member, has been in business during the past 32 years, 26 of which he has spent in the manufacture of umbrellas. He started in Philadelphia, and went to San Francisco when it was a mere settlement. He was burned out by the great fire there, losing $100,000. After paying his debts he came to this City, where he resumed business. This is the only instance of his having failed to meet his obligations. The present firm was organized in 1871, Mr. Levi L. Gans being the junior member. Since July, 1876, Mr. Henry L. Heiter, a son of the senior member, has had an interest in the profits, but was not a partner, and consequently does not enter into the assignment. The firm employed 150 hands, the majority of whom were girls, who were to have been paid their wages yesterday. Late in the afternoon Mr. Heiter, who expressed much sympathy for his female employes, was endeavoring to obtain a personal loan of $1,000, for the purpose of paying them off.

Livermore & Co., bankers and brokers, of No. 74 Broadway, notified the Stock Exchange yesterday morning of their inability to meet their engagements. Subsequently the following stocks, aggregating 2,700 shares, were bought in for their account at the rate of 700 Lake Shore, 600 Northwestern common, 600 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 200 Delaware and Hudson, 200 Rock Island, 100 New-York Central, 100 St. Paul common, and 100 Pacific Mail. Mr. Livermore ascribed his failure to that of his customers to respond to his calls for margins. Half an hour after the announcement he received by mail and otherwise enough money to make everything good. The firm had no interest in the market themselves, and if left alone would be able to resume in a few days. Mr. Livermore could not tell what the assets would realize, but he thought the liabilities would be from $110,000 to $120,000.

Mr. H. H. Stetsebury, the Trustee of Johial Read & Co., wholesale dealers in hats and straw goods, at No. 596 Broadway, has completed his investigation of the accounts of the firm, and finds the liabilities to be $192,000, and nominal assets $325,000, including the real estate. He places the good assets at $110,000, including $20,000 real estate equity, making the total available assets $96,000. An expert accountant who examined Mr. Stetsebury's work reported that everything was done with great promptness, and with an honest desire to get at the truth of the firm's condition. The failure of the firm was the result of old and long-standing debts and losses by the late Joseph Read. The amount of the unsalient reputation of the firm, the creditors desire a speedy settlement, and composition proceedings have been commenced for a settlement at 40 cents on the dollar, 35 cents cash, and 5 cents in their own time notes.

The schedules were filed yesterday in the matter of the assignment of Henry I. Youngs, Sidney T. Smith, and Apollos Smith, firm of Youngs, Smith & Co., commission merchants, of No. 78 Chambers-st., to Isaac Odell. The liabilities are $350,713 17, the nominal assets $474,900 63, and the real assets $39,481 20. Among the nominal assets is one item for $315,469 69, the real value of which is set down as nothing. Two hundred and forty-four thousand two hundred dollars and 27½ cents of this represent drafts of Pollock, Rhoads & Co. on the assignors, and accepted by the latter without consideration. The remainder, consisting of $71,269 17, represents advances. Among the more important creditors are Robert H. Gerard, Yaphank, Long Island, $4,065 97; John E. Claussen, London, England, $45,114 92; Mrs. C. G. Smith, Cardenas, $6,238 47; William Sidney Smith, Yonkers, $92,397 47; Citizens' National Bank, New-Orleans, $14,557 35; Market National Bank, $7,097 26; Rionda, Benjamin & Co., $70,199 72; Mariner National Bank, $8,594 54; and George M. Miller, attorney, $127,709. This latter claim is on bills of exchange held by Miller, which were drawn by Pollock, Rionda & Co. in favor of Rionda, Benjamin & Co., and were accepted by the assignors.

The New-York Button Company, of No. 73 Franklin-street, have begun composition proceedings before Register Fitch, the terms being 60 cents on the dollar in non-interest bearing 10-dayed notes, in 3, 6, 9, 12, and 15 months, on liabilities of $95,000.

James D. Stelle and Harding S. Horton, composing the firm of Stelle & Horton, feed dealers, of No. 412 West-street, assigned their property for the benefit of creditors to Arthur C. Searles yesterday.

A settlement has been effected by Messrs. Slacke & Wannack with their creditors, whereby the latter have agreed to accept 40 cents on the dollar of their claims.

MOTLEY'S METHOD OF WORK.

LABORIOUS SEARCH THROUGH ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPTS FOR MATERIALS FOR HIS HISTORIES.

Mr. Francis H. Underwood delivered a lecture in Boston, on Thursday evening, on the Historians of America, and in the course of it read a letter from the late Mr. John Lothrop Motley, written 19 years ago. The Boston Post prints the following extracts from that letter:

ROME, March 4, 1859.

F. H. Underwood, Esq.:

MY DEAR SIR: * * * The whole work, (Motley's history,) of which the three volumes already published form a part, will be called "The Eighty Years' War for Liberty."

Epoch I. is the Rise of the Dutch Republic.

Epoch II. Independence Achieved. From the Death of William the Silent till the Twelve Years' Truce —1584-1609.

Epoch III. Independence Recognized. From the Twelve Years' Truce to the Peace of Westphalia —1609-1648.

My subject is a very vast one, for the struggle of the United Provinces with Spain was one in which all the leading States of Europe were more or less involved. For the death of William the Silent the history assumes world-wide proportions. Thus the volume which I am just about terminating * * * is almost as much English history as Dutch. The Earl of Leicester, very soon after the death of Orange, was appointed Governor of the provinces, and the alliance between the two countries almost amounted to a political union. I shall try to get the whole of the Leicester Administration, terminating with the grand drama of the invincible Armada, into one volume—but I doubt, my materials are so enormous. I have been personally very hard at work nearly two years, ransacking the British State Paper Office, the British Museum, and the Holland archives, and I have had two copyists constantly engaged in London and two others at The Hague. Besides this, I passed the whole of last Winter at Brussels, where, by special favor of the Belgian Government, I was allowed to read—what no one else has been ever permitted to see—the great mass of copies taken by that Government from the Simancas archives, a translated epitome of which has been published by Gachard. This correspondence reaches to the death of Philip II., and is of immense extent and importance. Had I not obtained leave to read the invaluable, and, for my purpose, indispensable documents at Brussels, I should have gone to Spain, for they will not be published these 20 years, and then only in a very much abbreviated, exclusively abbreviated and unsatisfactory form. I have read the whole of this correspondence, and made very copious notes of it. In truth, I devoted three months of last Winter to this purpose alone.

The materials I have collected from the English archives are also extremely important and curious. I have hundreds of interesting letters, never published or to be published, of Queen Elizabeth, Burghley, Walsingham, Sidney, Drake, Willoughby, Leicester, and others. For the whole of the portion of my subject, in which Holland and England were combined into one whole, to resist Spain in its attempt to obtain the universal empire, I have very abundant collections. For the history of the United Provinces is not at all a provincial history. It is the history of European liberty. Without the struggle of Holland and England against Spain, all Europe might have been Catholic and Spanish. It was Holland that saved England in the sixteenth century, and, by so doing, secured the triumph of the Reformation, and placed the independence of the various States of Europe upon a sure foundation. Of course, the materials collected by me at The Hague are of great importance as a single specimen. I will state that I found in the archives there an immense and confused mass of papers, which turned out to be the autograph letters of Olden Barneveld during the last few years of his life—during, in short, the most important and important period which preceded his execution. These letters are in such an intolerable handwriting that no one has ever attempted to read them. I could read them only imperfectly myself, at first, but could have taken me a very long time to have acquired the power to do so; but my copyist and reader there is the most patient and indefatigable person alive, and he has quite mastered the handwriting, and he writes me that they are a mine of historical wealth for me. I shall have complete copies before I get to that period—one of signal interest and which has never been described. I mention these matters that you may see that my work, whatever its other value may be, is built upon the only foundation fit for history—original, contemporary documents. Those only will be published. Of course, I shall be contemporary historians and pamphleteers—Dutch, Spanish, French, Italian, German, and English—but the most valuable of my sources are manuscript ones. I have said the little which I have said in order to vindicate the largeness of the subject. The Kingdom of Holland is a small power now, but the 80 years' war, which secured the civil and religious independence of the Dutch Commonwealth and of Europe, was the great event of that whole age. * * * The whole work will therefore cover a most remarkable epoch in human history, from the abdication of Charles V. to the Peace of Westphalia, at which last point the political and geographical arrangements of Europe were established on a permanent basis—in the main undisturbed until the French Revolution. * * * I will mention that I received yesterday a letter from the distinguished M. Guizot informing me that the first volume of the French translation, edited by him with an introduction, has just been published. The publication was hastened in consequence of the appearance of a rival translation at Brussels. The German translation is very elegantly and expensively printed in Berlin some certain; and the Dutch translation, under the editorship of the Archivist-General of Holland, Bakhuyzen v. d. Brinck, is enriched with copious notes and comments by that distinguished scholar.

There are also three different original reprints of the original work at Amsterdam, Leipsig, and London. I must add that I had nothing to do with the translations in any case. In fact, with the exception of M. Guizot, no one ever obtained permission of me to publish translations, and I never knew of the existence of them until I read them in the journals.

* * * I forgot to say that, among the collections already thoroughly examined by me, is that portion of the Simancas archives still retained in the imperial archives of France. I spent a considerable time in Paris for the purposes of reading these documents. There are many letters of Philip II. there, with *expatriller* by his own hand. * * * I would add that I am going to pass this Summer at Venice for the purpose of reading and procuring copies from the very rich archives of the Republic, of the correspondence of their Envoys in Madrid, London, and Brussels, during the epoch of which I am treating. I am also not without hope of gaining access to the archives of the Vatican here, although there are some difficulties in the way. With kind regards * * * I remain very truly yours,

J. L. MOTLEY.

A MISPLACED TOMBSTONE.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* of the 8th inst. says: "In one of the closed doorways of the building on the south-east corner of Sacramento and Sansome streets is deposited an army tombstone bearing this inscription: '$268.' John Smith, Corporal Co. B, 10th Ohio Vols. Died Nov. 25, 1863. Chattanooga, Tenn.' Two gentlemen who were soldiers of the 10th Ohio Regiment, and acquainted with Corp. Smith of Company B, accidentally observed his tablet in its strange position while passing a few days since, and reported the circumstance to Gen. Rosecrans, who advised them to inform the friends of the deceased. In what manner or for what purpose this tombstone was transported from the grave it marked in the cemetery in Tennessee to its on the street in San Francisco is a mystery past understanding."

AMERICAN AMATEUR OARSMEN.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, April 3.

The Henley stewards have lost no time in meeting to discuss the possible contingency of some of the intended American entries not being qualified —in the English acceptation of the term—as amateurs. It is, however, to be regretted that they have not made more adequate provision for this difficulty which may have to be encountered. The only step which they have taken so far has been one which will hardly commend itself to the rowing world. They have given notice that all American crews which may contemplate entering must do so six weeks before the regatta, and at the same time the stewards reserve to themselves the power of refusing any entry without assigning reasons for so doing. This demand for the entry to be made six weeks before, based upon the intention to make full investigation before the regatta of the claims of any American crew who may be entered, is a most unreasonable one. But the provision may be construed by Americans as one-sided, and so it is. English clubs will not be compelled to decide what crews they will send, nor whom they will put to row in those crews, until the Saturday week before the regatta, whereas Americans will now have to make their crews and to pay their entrance fees more than a month earlier. It may be wise to demand time to investigate the claims to amateurship of American crews, but it seems hardly fair to require them to pay their fees irrevocably so long in advance; and what less is it fair to insist on their deciding who their oarsmen shall be as a crew some weeks before they will have learned the rudiments of practice. It would, at least, have sufficed if the names of American oarsmen contemplating an entry were submitted to the criticism of the stewards at the time when they announced the actual names or option of selecting what crews they would enter for, and who should make up this or that crew out of the lists submitted, until the ordinary day of entry.

WEST POINT.

REPORTED INDIGNATION OF ARMY OFFICERS AT THE PRESIDENT'S NOMINATION OF A PROFESSOR.

A telegram from Washington to the Boston *Herald* says: "The nomination by President Hayes of Lieut. Edgar W. Bass, Corps of Engineers, to be Professor of Mathematics at West Point, so succeed the late Prof. Church, of Connecticut, has created considerable excitement among Army officers here. During the Grant régime it was common to select juniors for the responsible and desirable appointments in the Army, as in the cases of Lieuts. Simpson, Comstis; Campbell, a nephew by marriage, and Meintzelman, who graduated long after the war, and finally the appointment in 1873 of Lieut. Charles W. Larned, then a classmate of Col. Fred Grant, to be Professor of Drawing at the Military Academy. The growl of the Army is that while promotion is so fearfully slow since the war, and the Army is full of competent men, both of civil appointments and graduates, who served with distinction, it seems hard that selections to such places should be made from among the boys who have not only graduated long since the war, but who have actually never seen any other than fancy duty. Among the candidates who were named for the place are Lieut. Col. Benjamin of the Adjutant-General's office, who made a distinguished record as a gallant artilleryman; Col. Samuel F. Chalfin, formerly an Adjutant-General in the regular Army, who made a fine war record; Capt. Charles W. Raymond, Corps of Engineers, who has distinguished himself since the war by his scientific work and surveys on the frontier, and several others who had claims far superior to any that may be claimed by the friends of the nominee. Major-Gen. Schofield, Superintendent of West Point, who arrived here yesterday and left last night, is understood to have secured the appointment of Lieut. Bass, who is junior in rank to 15 Lieutenants in his corps, by reason of the defeated candidates, also an Engineer officer, was Lieut. Eric Bergland, who rendered four years of gallant service in the volunteers before becoming a cadet at West Point."

DR. CARVER'S SHOOTING.

SOME OF THE FEATS THE CALIFORNIA MARKSMAN PERFORMS WITH A RIFLE.

From the Denver (Col.) News, April 10.

Dr. W. F. Carver, of California, gave an exhibition of his wonderful ability as a rifle shot at the Fair Grounds yesterday afternoon. The weather was unfavorable for a large attendance, which may account for the fact that the crowd present did not number over 100 at the outside. The performances began shortly before 2 o'clock, and the programme opened out with an exhibition of fancy shooting, the like of which has never been witnessed in Colorado. It is difficult to present a readable account of the performance, for the reason that an explanation of the shots would involve too much space, and then perhaps not be clear to the general reader. Dr. Carver does not keep any record of any of his fancy shots, save a score of the one in which he offers to break 90 glass balls out of 100 thrown into the air. A score of this is appended below. His first fancy shot was breaking a glass ball with the rifle turned so that the sights were not within one week, together with their action thereon, and in support of the resolution said it had now been three weeks since he introduced it, and called the attention of the Chairman of the Finance Committee to the subject. The bill passed the House of Representatives nearly five months ago, and it was time that it should receive the action of the Senate. He referred to the introduction of the Specie Resumption act in 1874 by Mr. Sherman, then a Senator from Ohio, and said it was pressed to vote within 24 hours from the time of its introduction. The bill presented, Commissioner of Finance, in five months, could not report to the Senate whether it should now be repealed or not. He argued that there had been a *steady* contraction of the currency for the purpose of the resumption of specie payments. The national banks now had locked up in their vaults $84,000,000 more than the law required. When Congress saw contraction going on at that rate it was high time to repeal the Specie Resumption act. If this contraction continued, bankruptcies would continue throughout the length and breadth of the land. He gave notice that he would ask the Senate to vote on this resolution to-morrow.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, Chairman of the Finance Committee, said the bill referred to by the Senator from West Virginia, he thought, would be reported with amendments to-morrow. Before any action could be had on the bill to repeal the Specie Resumption act there would be a resumption of specie payments throughout the country.

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Mr. MAXEY, of Texas, called up the Senate bill appropriating $750,000 for the purpose of continuing the improvements of Galveston Harbor, Texas. Passed.

HARD WORK OF THE TROOPS IN DAKOTA.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War transmitting a statement of Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan in regard to campaigns and expeditions in the Department of Dakota, which he made during the years the troops in that department are required to perform. Ordered that it be printed and lie on the table.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed consideration of the unfinished business, being the Senate bill to repeal the Bankrupt law.

Mr. MCCREARY, of Kentucky, spoke in favor of the repeal, and said this question had probably been more thoroughly considered than any subject since the close of the civil war. He had no doubt that should the repeal of the Bankrupt law be submitted to a popular vote, the majority for its repeal would be overwhelming.

Mr. INGALLS, of Kansas, said he was not prepared now to vote on this subject. The existing Bankrupt law was viewed with disfavor, but it was more in consequence of the wrongs which had been perpetrated under it than the principle upon which it was founded. He moved to recommit the bill for amendment.

Mr. KERNAN, of New-York, opposed the motion to recommit and favored the repeal of the Bankrupt law. He referred to the large number of petitions presented in favor of the repeal, and said he thought it was the opinion of a large majority of both the debtor and creditor class of the country that it should be repealed.

Mr. WHYTE, of Maryland, also opposed the motion of Mr. Ingalls to recommit the bill, and, referring to the amendment of Mr. Matthews, of Ohio, submitted on Monday last, to amend the law instead of repealing it, said it was not germane to the subject.

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The motion of Mr. Ingalls to recommit the bill was rejected.

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The question then being on the passage of the bill to repeal the Bankrupt law, it was passed by 37 years to 6 nays, as follows. (Republicans in roman, Democrats in italic:)

YEAS.

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Bailey,	*Gordon,*	*Maxey,*
Blaine,	Grover,	Mitchell,
Booth,	*Harris,*	*Morgan,*
Butler,	*Hereford,*	Morrill,
Cameron of Penn.	Ingalls,	Oglesby,
Cameron of Wis.,	*Johnston,*	Plumb,
Coit,	*Jones of Florida,*	Rollins,
Conkling,	*Kernan,*	Telles,
Davis of West Va.,	*Lamar,*	Wadleigh,
Dawes,	*McCreary,*	Wallace,
Eaton,	*McDonald,*	White—37.
Ferry,		

NAYS.

Allison,	Burnside,	McMillan,
Anthony,	Conover,	Saunders—6.

Messrs. Christiancy, of Michigan; Thurman, of Ohio, and Caldwell, of Missouri, who would have voted in the affirmative, were paired with Messrs. Davis, of Illinois; Matthews, of Ohio, and Windom, of Minnesota, who would have voted in the negative.

The following is the text of the bill as it passed:

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Provided, however, That such repeal shall in no manner invalidate or affect any case in bankruptcy instituted and pending in any court prior to the day when the act shall take effect, and in all such cases, and all cases proceedings thereto, the acts hereby repealed shall continue in full force and effect until the same shall be fully disposed of in the same manner as if said acts had not been repealed.

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Mr. MCDONALD, of Indiana, moved to amend the bill so as to grant the right of way to the western boundary of Montana, instead of to tidewater at Portland, Oregon, and said he did not think Congress had the power to grant the right of way for a railroad through a State.

The amendment was agreed to.

Several amendments were submitted and, pending discussion, the further consideration of the bill was postponed until to-morrow.

The Senate, then, on motion of Mr. ALLISON, went into executive session, and at 5 o'clock, when the doors were reopened, adjourned.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.—April 15.

SUMMARY.

In the Senate an amendment was offered to the bill authorizing the placing of Gen. Shields' name on the retired list of the Army, adding the names of Gen. Grant and many other ex-officers to that of Gen. Shields. Mr. Morrill, Chairman of the Finance Committee, stated that the bill to repeal the Resumption act would be reported to-morrow with amendments. The bill to repeal the Bankrupt act was passed after some discussion by a vote of 37 to 6. The bill granting right of way for a narrow-gauge railroad from Bismarck to the Black Hills was passed.

In the House a bill was introduced to provide a mode of trying the validity of the title of the President and Vice-President to the offices they hold. The Maryland resolution on this subject was submitted by Mr. Swann, and Mr. Garfield raised the question of consideration by objecting to its reception. A long discussion as to the correct mode of proceeding in this case under the rules ensued, and without action on the matter the regular order was called for, and the bill to establish a Government of the District of Columbia was considered without final action. The House held an evening session for debate on the Tariff bill.

SENATE.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

Mr. INGALLS, of Kansas, presented resolutions of the Washington Monument Society favoring the early resumption of work upon the Washington monument, and that it be completed in accordance with the original design. He spoke in favor of the completion of the monument without delay, and hoped the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds would soon report the bill before it appropriating money to strengthen the foundation of the monument.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, said the Chairman of the committee was now absent from the City, but he would soon return, and the subject would probably be disposed of in a week.

GEN. SHIELDS AND THE RETIRED LIST.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, submitted an amendment to the House bill now before the Committee on Military Affairs, authorizing the President to appoint James Shields a Brigadier-General on the retired list of the United States Army, so as to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof a provision authorizing the President to place on the retired list of the Army a large number of officers named, with the full rank held by them when mustered out of the service. Among those named are the following: Gens. U. S. Grant, John A. Dix, Benj. F. Butler, N. P. Banks, D. F. Butler, A. E. Burnside, John A. Logan, Carl Schurz, A. Pleasonton, James Shields, J. A. Garfield, Charles Devens, J. D. Cox, and some 15 or 18 other officers. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. ROLLINS, of New-Hampshire, from the Committee on Manufactures, submitted the following:

Whereas, The manufacturing industries of this country are largely interested in any change in the existing tariff regulations thereof; and

Resolved, That the Committee on Manufactures be and are hereby authorized and directed to consider and report to the Senate the probable effect of any changes proposed in the tariff laws affecting the manufacturing industries of the country.

Agreed to.

TENURE OF OFFICE.

Mr. BURNSIDE, of Rhode Island, introduced a bill to repeal the several sections of the Revised Statutes relating to the tenure of civil officers. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE REPEAL OF THE RESUMPTION BILL.

Mr. HEREFORD, of West Virginia, called up the resolution submitted by him on the 21st of March, requiring the Committee on Finance to report the House bill to repeal the Specie Resumption act without amendment.

Mr. BAYARD—My position is that rule 130, in regard to receiving resolutions from State Legislatures, is a mandatory one. I hold that what the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. Swann] has presented a resolution from that State, and it is in the hands of the Speaker. Then the House has the right to act upon it now, or not, and it will rest on that peculiar moment the objection is made to its reception. It is impossible, Mr. Speaker, that any individual or any public body can have the right to present here anything which is to be at the desires independently of the will of the House to receive it.

Mr. STEPHENS—It is the right of the House to say to-day whether it will reject it or not. That is the fundamental principle of all parliamentary law. A petition presented by Commissioner of Patents, or by the people, could not report to the Senate whether it should now be repealed or not. He argued that there had been a *steady* contraction of the currency for the purpose of resumption of specie payments. The national banks now had locked up in their vaults $84,000,000 more than the law required. When Congress saw contraction going on at that rate it was high time to repeal the Specie Resumption act. If this contraction continued, bankruptcies would continue throughout the length and breadth of the land. He gave notice that he would ask the Senate to vote on this resolution to-morrow.

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WILLIS, of New-York, introduced a bill requiring the near approach of specie payments, directing the President to make a public and solemn proclamation that it is the firm determination of Congress to enact no further laws affecting the currency or finances until specie payments shall have been actually resumed, and authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare 4 per cent. bonds of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, and $1,000, payable in coin redeemable at the expiration of 40 years, to be exchangeable at no less than their face value into United States legal-tender notes.

THE TITLE OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE OFFICE.

Mr. KINNEIL, of Maryland, introduced a bill to provide a mode for trying and determining by the Supreme Court of the United States the title of the President and Vice-President of the United States to their respective offices, when their election to such offices is denied by one or more States of the Union.

THE MARYLAND RESOLUTION.

Mr. SWANN, of Maryland, submitted the resolution of the Maryland Legislature, reopening the Presidential question, which was read.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, raised the question of consideration. He objected to its reception now. This was a matter settled by the authority of Congress. The majority of the House could refuse to receive it.

The SPEAKER—There is no consideration asked for it.

Mr. GARFIELD—It is to be referred to a committee for consideration.

The SPEAKER—Under the rules of the House it is not allowed for consideration.

Mr. GARFIELD—It is my only method of objecting to the consideration of the paper at this stage. If it were received by the House and offered for action, we could raise the question of consideration. Now it is put in train for action, and my only way of raising the question of consideration is to object to its reception.

A long debate ensued on the rules applicable to the case and on the right of the House to reject the memorial.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, argued that the House had the right to say whether the resolution should be considered or not. Suppose a resolution should be presented denouncing as guilty of a crime the Speaker or any other member of the House, was the House compelled to receive such a resolution? All that he desired was that the House should have a right to say whether the present resolution should be considered or not. That was the question—the right to consider—the House should never under any circumstances surrender its privilege, for it was one which might at any time affect the honor and character not only of the House but of every member of it.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, said: I hold that it is unquestionable as a parliamentary law in all bodies that when any matter is presented the question may be raised, Shall it or shall it not be considered? The rule which governs the Speaker in the decision of questions arises from the fact that the House is to be determined by it, and their successors are to be elected for three years. The House and Senate Commissioners must have been actual residents of the District for 20 years. There is to be a Council, consisting of 24 members, each of them must own property in the District of the assessed valuation of at least $3,000, and have been a permanent resident of the District for five years. No person who holds office under the United States or the District Government or is interested in any contract with either for work in the District, is to be eligible. Every male inhabitant of the District over 21 years of age, a citizen of the United States, is to have the vote for Councilmen. He must, however, be a bona fide resident for three years, and must have paid his poll-tax. No compensation is to be paid to members of the Council. The Secretary of War may be allowed $1,000 a year. The annual estimates are to be presented to Congress, and, to the extent to which they shall be approved Congress is to appropriate one-half and the other half is to be collected from taxation on property other than that of the United States, the rate of taxation not to exceed 1½ per cent. on real and personal estate. The Secretary of the Treasury is to pay the interest on the 3.65 bonds of the District, and the amount is to be expelled in the annual appropriation by Congress. In lieu of the Board of Health a physician is to be appointed by the Commissioners as Health Officer, with a salary of $2,500, and six Police Inspectors are to be appointed, at a salary of $1,200 each. The Boards of Police Commissioners, Fire Commissioners, and School Trustees are to be abolished, and their powers conferred upon the Commissioners.

Mr. ROSS also moved to strike out the provision in regard to the interest on the 3.65 bonds.

Mr. KANNA, of Indiana, moved an amendment, providing that nothing in this bill shall ever be so construed as to commit the Government to the payment of the principal of those bonds.

Mr. HAMILL's amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WILBER's disposing of Mr. EDEN's motion to strike out, the further consideration of the bill was postponed till to-morrow.

The House, at 6 o'clock, took recess till 7:30, the evening session to be for debate on the tariff.

EVENING SESSION.

There were not a dozen members present when the House met. Messrs. McKinley, of Ohio; Bright and Evans, of Pennsylvania; Bacon, of New-York, and Bowyer, of Michigan, spoke against the bill. At 10:05 o'clock the House adjourned.

PHI UPSILON CONVENTION.

The forty-fifth general convention of the Phi Upsilon college fraternity will be held at Rochester May 2 and 3, prox. Ex-Gov. Daniel H. Chamberlain, LL. D., of the class of 1848, will be the orator. Rev. J. A. Ely (Rochester, 1866) the poet, Rev. A. H. Strong, D.D., (Yale, 1857,) the chaplain, and Hon. Judge Sterling G. Hadley, (Union, 1836,) one of the seven founders of the fraternity, will preside. The fraternity at large is invited to attend or remember the convention on the dates named. Graduate members are, by a recent amendment to the Constitution, entitled to the general privileges of the convention.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

FOREIGN CITIZENS IN MEXICO.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The correspondence from this City, published in your paper to-day, and relating to Mexico, contains, among other inaccuracies, one upon which I beg to call your attention, since it may have a detrimental influence on the friendly feelings and commerc

Dieh!, who had "jumped" his bail of $5,000 and left for parts unknown. Detectives O'Connor and Field, of the District Attorney's office, who held a bench warrant for his arrest, made a vigorous search for the missing one, but failed to find him. On Friday last Zink was sentenced to five years in the State Prison, and yesterday, Diehl, having provided himself with new bondsmen, surrendered himself at the District Attorney's office. He was held in new bail to the amount of $5,000, Frederick Hagemeyer, of No. 415 East Nineteenth-street, and Charles Diehl, of Patterson, Putnam County, N. Y., becoming his bondsmen. Diehl was jointly indicted with his brother-in-law Zink for grand larceny.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, April 15.—The following proceedings occurred in the Court of Appeals to-day: No. 142—Grover vs. Morris; argument resumed and concluded. No. 200—Smith vs. Bedink; argued by William H. Arnoux for appellant and E. S. Van Winkle for respondent. No. 92—Townsend vs. O'Connor; argued by Samuel Hand for the defendant and William K. Martin for respondent. No. 150—Boyd vs. De La Montaigne; argued by A. Oakey Hall for appellant and W. W. Devine for respondents; case still on.

Following is the calendar for Tuesday, April 16: Nos 192, 173, 191, 158, 159, 193, 171, 200.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Singer Manufacturing Company vs. Kayser.—Order granted.

Lees vs. Lustig.—I still think that this motion must be granted, with costs to abide the event. It is so granted upon the conditions and stipulations in the defendant should the plaintiffs desire to review my judgment. I think they should have a stay of all proceedings under the order, at least as to the case of bankruptcy.

Hubbell vs. The Pacific Mutual Insurance Company.—Motion granted upon payment of five term fees which have accrued since the original answer was interposed, and $10 costs of opposing this motion, and upon defendant stipulating that the date of issue shall remain as of the service of the original answer, and to proceed to trial without delay arising from the service of such amended answer.

By Judge Donohue.

Hoppins vs. Dowd.—Motion denied. Memorandum.

Fowler vs. Aingsmar Motor Company.—Denied. Memorandum.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Bixley vs. The Phenix Bank.—Case settled.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Opinions.—Macy et al. vs. Scribner et al.; McCormack et al. vs. Herron et al.; Pulling vs. Mc. Irwin; Manran vs. Foster et al.

Gibson vs. Zollinger et al.—Findings settled.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Jex vs. Jacob et al.—Opinion.

Vernam vs. Partridge et al.—Findings settled.

James vs. Bexley et al.—All plaintiff's findings allowed except the sixth conclusion of law, for which must be substituted the defendants' twentieth as amended.

By Judge Barrett.

Prentice vs. Terwilliger et al.—Opinion.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Kromer vs. Kets.—Exceptions overruled, report confirmed, and motion denied, with costs and disbursements.

Kromer vs. Kromer.—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer with leave to defendant to answer on payment of costs.

By Judge Sedgwick.

St. John et al. vs. O'Brien.—Motion granted.

Hanks vs. Wilson et al.—Reference ordered.

Beardsley vs. Crowell.—Order transferring cause from general to special calendar.

Hanks vs. Wilson et al.—Motion discontinued.

St. John et al. vs. O'Brien.—Order vacating proceedings of claim and delivery of personal property.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief-Justice C. P. Daly.

Applications Granted.—Levy vs. Hoechrin; Jackson vs. The Second Avenue Railroad Company; Meier vs. Weltig; Hamburger vs. Daly.

McGill, &c., vs. Wilsons et al.—Petition granted and order signed.

Brown vs. Freeman.—Bond approved.

Connors vs. Adams.—Demurrer overruled.

Hayden vs. Lorenzo.—Application for leniency denied. See opinion.

Schettler vs. Frolics.—Motion denied for Receiver and injunction; order signed.

MARINE COURT—SPECIAL TERM AND CHAMBERS.

By Judge Gorpp.

Opinions Filed.—Cyrus vs. Portman; Gautier vs. Guirau. *Welsh vs. Palmattiv.*—Motion to vacate and discharge order of arrest denied, without costs.

Ward vs. Conroe.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. See papers.

Strauss vs. Weber.—Judgment for plaintiff for $100, and costs to be taxed. Stipulations waived.

Smith vs. Snow.—Order settled and filed.

Castrire vs. Larrina.—Order for commission granted.

Sigel vs. Sigel.—Motion for counsel fee granted.

Davis vs. Harris.—Order for bill of particulars granted.

O'Loughlin vs. Otis.—Motion to dismiss complaint granted, with $10 costs of motion. Order signed.

Loscizo vs. Carey.—Referred to James C. Voorhees, Esq.

Receiver Appointed.—Ladlin and Rand Powder Company vs. Clark; Herter vs. Schaupert; Silverstein vs. Berger. *Taylor vs. Bann.*—Motion granted.

By Judge Sheridan.

Rothenhild vs. Seebacher.—Motion for new trial denied, with $10 costs.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

By Judge McAdam.

Biddle vs. Cruise.—Motion for new trial denied, as per opinion filed.

Francis vs. Schieffelin.—Judgment for plaintiff. Reasons filed with stenographer.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Potter, J.

Nos. 51, 54, 72, 73, 74, 84, 89, 91, 93, 103, 104, 105, 109, 126, 148, 152, 153, 157, 164, 167, 170, 182, 183, 222, 225, 228, 229, 231, 232, 237, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until April 23.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos. 371, 392, 283, 118, 245, 245, 250, 302, 291, 290, 427, 428, 429, 445, 24, 25, 414, 415, 420, 421, 431, 432, 433, 436, 438, 375, 365, 366, 255.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. 1003, 1458, 1145¼, 1468, 1023, 1513, 786, 1508, 1518, 919½, 924½, 821, 821½, 1078½, 462, 462½, 8133, 3005, 2950, 2647, 1503, 3239, 2543, 3334, 946.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. 1462, 933, 959, 1344, 1364, 1377, 1355, 1473, 1421, 1424, 203, 1569, 1570, 1575, 1591, 1592, 1594, 2038, 1502, 1654, 1685, 1687, 1688, 1609, 1610, 1611, 1613, 1617, 1625, 1626, 1648, 1647½, 1648, 1579, 405, 1651, 1664, 1662, 1667½, 1672, 1586, 1541, 1690, 1682, 1688, 1687, 3289, 1583, 1572, 1629, 1564½, 1339, 1674, 1494, 1657, 1668, 1667, 3090.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Case on—No. 1225. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Demurrers—Nos. 57, 5. Issues of Law—Nos. 44, 16, 39, 60, 64, 65, 63, 54, 53.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Freedman, J.

Case on—No. 732. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos. 736, 471, 707, 172, 770, 851, 849, 853, 859, 104, 961, 60, 385.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Curtis, C. J.

Nos. 760, 968, 883, 162, 297, 779, 289, 927, 831, 196, 861, 855, 284, 752, 402.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by C. P. Daly, C. J.

No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos. 51, 16, 30, 6.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos. 1480, 2466, 929, 1238, 1292, 960, 2585, 2536, 2373, 1426, 2377, 993, 589, 1436, 294, 1176, 1769, 2338, 448, 1951, 2278, 2170, 1940, 1675, 1226, 1119, 451, 519, 1511, 1512, 1513, 1514, 1063, 208, 206, 579, 580, 581, 2575, 2394, 644, 2406, 1536, 248, 900, 229, 834, 988.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos. 1432, 1277, 2140, 321, 1312, 1040, 1370, 2730, 1460, 1461, 1463, 1464, 1465.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Sheridan, J.

Nos. 2871, 3331, 3332, 2775, 6726, 2375, 3131, 1853, 3228, 3050, 3062, 2267, 2265, 4152, 2280.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos. 3803, 3906, 3297, 3307, 3664, 3667, 3693, 3697, 3691, 3803, 3694, 2754, 3720, 3740, 3743, 3746, 1097, 3777, 3792, 2812, 2956, 3433, 3278, 3279, 3430, 4033, 4034, 4036, 4038, 4039, 4040, 4044, 4046, 4047, 4049, 4051, 4051, 4054, 4055, 4056, 4066, 4066, 4062, 4063, 4066, 4067, 4068, 4069, 4070, 4075.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Nos. 3470, 1890¼, 4218, 3552, 4132, 23, 3084, 4421, 2873, 3476, 1601, 3830, 3849, 4140, 1298.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Thomas E. Crotty, robbery, grand larceny.
George H. Meares, grand larceny.
Emma L. Moyer, grand larceny.
Martin Reilly, grand larceny.
John Mazzoz, grand larceny.
Cornelius D. Cromelelli, false pretences.
Leonie Cohen, misdemeanor.
Abraham Kyps, misdemeanor.
Frederica Schwartzwald, Victoria Dobin, misdemeanor.
Isaac Stahl, Bernard Fluck, misdemeanor.
Levy Emerson, Annie Rosenstein, misdemeanor.
Henry Hardy, petit larceny.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

Thomas Clark, grand larceny.
Patrick J. Ryan, grand larceny.
Roderick Murray, grand larceny.
John Donnelly, grand larceny.
Michael Dowall, grand larceny.
Henry Mayer, grand larceny.
Frank Congreve, felonious assault and battery.
John Dugan, felonious assault and battery.
Dell Stewart, felonious assault and battery.
Michael Sullivan, John Dugan, felonious assault and battery.
William Dore, robbery.
Thomas Nutt, John Brozel, burglary.
John J. Collins, John Savage, burglary.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—April 15.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$6,000 E. & St. Jo. 8s. cony. 89¼
20,000 N. W. C. C. 6s. 94
5,000 B., C. R. & N. 1st. 68½
10,000 T. & W. 1st., ex coup. 102½
100 Del. & Hud. 85⅝
300 do. 85⅞
100 do. 86
550 do. 86
100 do. 86¼
100 do. 86½
300 do. 86⅝
24 do. 86½
600 Western Union. 82⅝
1550 do. 82⅝
300 do. 82⅝
100 Pacific Mail. 19⅛
550 do. 20
100 do. 20
100 do. 20
300 do. 20
24 do. 20
600 Western Union. 82⅝
1550 do. 82⅝
300 do. 82⅝
100 do. 82⅝
550 do. 82⅝
100 do. 82⅝
100 do. 82⅝
100 do. 82⅝
200 do. 82⅝
200 do. 82⅝
100 Lake Shore. 69
500 do. 69
1600 do. 69⅛
300 do. 69⅛
50 do. 69⅛
150 do. 69⅛
1200 do. 69⅛
300 do. 69⅛
100 do. 69⅛
500 Un. Pac. 96
50 C. & P. gd. 75⅛
50 do. 76
100 N. Y. C. & H. R. 103
300 do. 103⅛
200 Canton. 52
200 Del. & H. 56
1550 West. Un. b.c. 83
1200 do. 83⅛
1200 do. 83⅜
600 Pacific M. 20
800 do. 20⅛
1200 do. 20⅜
300 do. 20½
200 do. 20⅝
500 Un. Pac. 96
50 C. & P. gd. 75⅛
50 do. 76
100 N. Y. C. & H. b.c

APRIL 16 1878

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE RIVALS—Mr. Elsworth, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Marie Wainright.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—DIPLOMACY—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Rose Coghlan.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—A CRUSHED CASE—Mr. G. F. Cochlan, Mr. Parselle.

PARK THEATRE.—OUR ALDERMEN—Mr. James Lewis, Mr. E. P. Thorne, Mr. W. J. Le Moyne, Miss Cowell.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN—Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Howard.

STANDARD THEATRE.—PEARL OF SAVOY.—Miss Maggie Mitchell, Mr. William Harris.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—LONDON SHOW, PARISIAN CIRCUS, AND SANGER'S MENAGERIE.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE BUILDING.—BARNUM'S GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH.

FIFTH-AVENUE HALL.—PERSONIFICATION AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE, AND COMICALITIES.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—FARCE, MINSTRELSY AND VARIETY—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LEAH; OR, THE JEWESS MAIDEN'S WRONG.

THE AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH—BRONCHO HORSES—EDUCATED DOGS. Day and Evening.

☞ Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, for the Middle Atlantic States, rising, followed by falling, barometer, north-east to south-east winds, stationary or lower temperature, partly cloudy, followed by rainy, weather.

On the evidence submitted at the trial of HENRY WARD BEECHER, THE TIMES reached the conclusion that he was guilty of the charge brought against him. Since that time we have seen no reason to change the opinion then recorded, though we should have shared the satisfaction of all right-minded people in finding sufficient grounds to believe in Mr. BEECHER'S innocence. THE TIMES proclaimed the guilt of Mr. BEECHER on other grounds than the confession and retraction of Mrs. TILTON. The card from her which we publish to-day does not, therefore, strengthen the case against him as it has been regarded in these columns. It is worthless as legal evidence, however strongly it may confirm the moral presumption of Mr. BEECHER'S guilt. This weak and erring woman has so hopelessly forsworn herself as to forfeit all claim to attention or credence. Her letter will, however, be effectual in reviving the whole disgusting controversy, in liberating once more the moral contagion of which it has been the fruitful source, and in lending to the odious gang who traded on their knowledge of Mr. BEECHER'S guilt a species of vindication which may lead people to forget their meanness and duplicity. As for Mr. BEECHER, he remains the impure and perjured man which any rational construction of his own letters proved him to be.

That fact deprives Mr. BEECHER'S rejoinder to Mrs. TILTON'S latest confession of any title to consideration. It lends, however, to every fresh protest of his against the justice of the retribution which he has earned, the terrible emphasis of persistent hypocrisy and falsehood. The long and bitter struggle to set at naught the consequences of guilt, and the keen torture which every new phase of this wretched business must bring to an organization like that of Mr. BEECHER, form one of the most pitiful episodes of human experience. If Mr. BEECHER'S sins have been unique, his yet unfinished tale of suffering is fairly proportioned to them. Mrs. TILTON'S latest confession will probably not abate one jot of the attachment with which Mr. BEECHER'S friends have clung to him, and their implicit faith in his innocence is likely to stand a much ruder test than this. But it can hardly fail to deepen the indignation with which those convinced of Mr. BEECHER'S guilt regard the spectacle of the gospel of truth and purity being expounded by one who has so flagrantly defied its precepts. Were it for no other reason than the influence which this ever-recurring scandal has upon the moral tone of society, or than the insidious poison which it carries into the minds of youth, the individual who is its source and centre must sustain in the sight of GOD and man an awful responsibility.

Another bill to remove the trial of the alleged timber-thieves to the district in which the depredations were committed has been introduced in the House. The assurance of the advocates of timber-stealing is wonderful. It has been hardened by the mischievous demagogism of Senators who have been glad to defend a crime if they could only make a point against Secretary SCHURZ. Now that the Senators who opposed the policy of the Interior Department in regard to timber depredations are cooler, they may see to what their hot-headed arguments legitimately lead. Mr. HOOKER'S bill is clearly and unmistakably designed to shield offenders against the laws. Even Mr. HOOKER will hardly pretend that the argument that the bill will save the costs of witnesses is anything more than a joke. This second attempt to cheat justice of her dues will hardly succeed. The first bill passed the Senate in the face of an adverse report from the Judiciary Committee; but that was because the Senate was specially excited against the Secretary on that day. A calmer feeling prevailed a few days afterward, and the President's veto killed the bill.

The versatile COX has introduced in the House a bill to punish with fine and imprisonment any person who shall disfigure the American flag by printing letters upon it, or affixing to it any form of advertisement. Mr. COX is evidently inviting a revolution. Does he suppose that the free-born (or naturalized) American who pays five dollars for a copy in bunting of the banner of the free will submit to the dictation of Congress when he desires to use his bunting as he will? Perhaps Mr. COX thinks he is in effete Europe, where a man may not do as he pleases with his own, and where the King and his insignia are sacred. If Mr. COX'S teachings in and out of Congress had been more elevating and patriotic, there might now be more popular reverence for a flag which he proposes to sanctify by act of Congress.

Russia appears to have foreseen the probability of a keen dispute upon the "reconstruction of Bulgaria," and to be providing for it in advance by summoning the Bulgarian delegates to meet at Philippopolis for the election of their new sovereign, Prince BATTENBERG and his brother having, it will be remembered, publicly denied the report of their nomination as candidates for the vacant throne. Prince BISMARCK makes a very safe assertion in declaring peace possible if Europe is willing to accept the retrocession of Bessarabia, the surrender of Northern Armenia, and the war indemnity; but that "if" is a very comprehensive one indeed. Even now, some would-be wise people in England persist in asserting that war will be declared within a fortnight; but the general opinion seems to be that the chances of peace and war are pretty evenly balanced. The rumored war excitement in Moscow, and the anti-Russian feeling of Servia and Roumania, are awkward symptoms; but the real difficulty in the path of Germany's contemplated mediation is the position of the rival forces before Constantinople. The withdrawal of either the Russian Army or the English fleet would at once be construed into an admission of weakness, while, on the other hand, the position of the latter blocks Russia's exit into the Mediterranean, and that of the former, as Sir SAMUEL BAKER has just pointed out, prevents the export of grain from the Danube to England. The new remedy is the proposal of a convention by which both forces shall be confined to certain limits, but the assent of the two powers to such an arrangement is extremely doubtful. Meanwhile, the Turkish Government is said to be preparing to quit Stamboul for Scutari, and the long-delayed evacuation of Shumla and Varna seems about to take place at last. Prince CHARLES' rumored intention to abdicate should Roumania be coerced, bears the stamp of a *Daily Telegraph* canard too plainly to require comment.

"Drag-net" investigations are not popular with Tammany Democrats in the Assembly, which shows how circumstances may alter cases. It happens, however, that the information called for by Mr. STRACK'S resolution in regard to the office of the New-York Surrogate is of a very specific kind, and not at all susceptible of being abused for partisan or other ends. If the Surrogate, CALVIN, be the immaculate person that his friends claim, the information requested will have the desirable effect of dissipating the somewhat prevalent impression that the Surrogate's office is a centre of political and personal jobbery, and that its administration is decidedly more admired by the little knot of favored lawyers whom it allows to secure snug positions as Referees, Guardians, &c., than by the legal profession generally. The resolution was adopted by a large majority, and the Surrogate's reply to it ought to be interesting and suggestive reading.

CONGRESS AS A DISTURBING FORCE.

The fashion of the hour is, an interchange of congratulations based upon our apparent nearness to specie payment. So small a fraction divides gold and greenbacks that there is a disposition to disregard the difference and anticipate the period of resumption. The exceptional cases in which this was yesterday done at Chicago and Cincinnati are noticeable mainly as proofs that in those centres of the remonetization craze some faith in honest money yet remains. The discussion of the subject in other places, and the vague inclination to end doubt by taking at once the decisive step, have a wider significance. They would be satisfactory if they indicated nothing more than the cordial co-operation of the banks with the Treasury in perfecting the preliminaries which equally concern both. But, in truth, the circumstances suggest much more. Their occurrence would be impossible, despite Mr. SHERMAN'S bargain with the Syndicate, if the feeling were not abroad that the various adverse influences which in the aggregate have made hard times are to a large extent exhausted. The corner is believed to have been turned, and, though financiers still lack confidence, and business men, warned by experience, are not entirely without misgivings, faith and hope among both classes are visibly on the increase. Things are sounder than before. The condition of trade is better. The odds in the markets of the world are on our side. The crop prospects are good. The process of material development goes on. And though none of these indications is of itself sufficient to lighten the future, they are, taken altogether, reasonable ground for the improved spirit that is manifest. The country feels that it is getting better, and its consciousness of the fact marks a real advance toward a cure.

A relapse is the danger to be apprehended. Providence has done, and is doing, a great deal for the country. The politicians are doing what they can against it. Disorganizing forces are warring against the conservative agencies which alone contribute to national restoration. The essentials of the case are peace and non-interference. Only let the politicians keep their hands off, and natural recuperation will do the rest. This abstinence from evil, though at the best a negative virtue, seems to be that of which Congress is incapable. It is trying hard to upset things in every direction. Not content with the waste of one year out of every four under the guise of electing a President, Speaker RANDALL'S ruling gives comfort to the agitators who demand a reopening of the election of 1876. We do not believe that the House, bad as it is, will perpetrate the folly of countenancing in any way the mischievous nonsense of Mr. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, but the bare possibility, as revealed in yesterday's proceedings, is enough to show how little partisan madness cares for the interests of the country. To keep the pitiful TILDEN before his party, Democrats are ready to create strife that would paralyze all business, destroy the little confidence that exists, and kindle the passions that lie at the root of revolutions.

While this assault upon Mr. HAYES' title is at present only a contingency, there are several matters before Congress which seriously interfere with the improvement of trade and the re-establishment of confidence. However excellent Mr. WOOD'S intentions, his Tariff bill is an almost unmixed evil, simply because it upsets business calculations, introduces uncertainty into important industries, and furnishes a pretext for the revival of an odious tax. In other circumstances the bill would be entitled to friendly consideration. With some imperfections, it has many merits. But good things almost cease to be good when out of place: and a scheme for reorganizing the tariff certainly is out of place at a time when trade and industry are beset with innumerable difficulties, and when the great majority of traders and manufacturers are too exhausted to endure fiscal experiments of any kind. Their prayer just now is, to be allowed to go on with the machinery they have, in the ways they are accustomed to, with no fresh uncertainty in any direction. Mr. WOOD insists that he desires to be their friend. They ask, in return, that he will postpone the exercise of his friendship to a more convenient season. Tariff reform will then be a popular cry. At present, it suggests a great disturbance.

As a consequence of changes in the tariff, involving loss, to the revenue, business people, and people with fixed incomes generally, are threatened with an income tax. Every struggling merchant and manufacturer is to be compelled to exhibit his books, to justify exemption by proof of insolvency or to establish the limits beyond which the inquisitorial assessor may not go. So far as the imposition of the tax reflects a popular demand, it is an expression of that anarchical hostility to realized capital which is the most ominous feature of current political discussion throughout the West. The pretense is, that only by this direct and unconstitutional tax can corporations and capitalists be made to bear their share of the nation's burdens. The corporations, however, can take care of themselves; and Mr. TILDEN has shown that capitalists can do the same. To the race of Tildens an income tax brings no terrors. Business men, and salaried men, see in it a vexatious and oppressive load. The latter class—those who of all people are most helpless—have no chance of relief. Ultimately, business men protect themselves by re-collecting the tax from their customers, but meanwhile the exposure of their affairs endangers their credit and otherwise adds to their embarrassments. Now, this tax upon incomes is an impending cause of disturbance, the only excuse for which must be, either the probability of loss to the Customs revenue following the enactment of the new tariff, or the failure of Congress so to economize the expenditures of the Government as to prevent the occurrence of a deficit.

The passage by the Senate of the bill repealing the Bankrupt law is another illustration of the same reckless disregard of the wants of trade, or the same inability to apply wise remedial measures. That the law now in force is bad, no one denies. But that some general law is required to protect creditors, to administer the affairs of insolvents, and to punish swindling traders, is equally manifest. The necessity for such a law, obvious in all circumstances, is peculiarly urgent in the present condition of business. The Senate, however, ignores the requirement, and as the House Judiciary Committee has reported in favor of repeal, the enactment of the pending measure is probable. Congress will thus confess its incapacity, as well as its indifference to the injury and wrong which the abrogation of the national law will inflict upon honest traders everywhere.

THE NEEDS OF THE NAVY.

In urging a reconstruction of the Navy, Secretary THOMPSON follows the tradition of his department. No new broom in administration makes a cleaner sweep than the naval broom. Each Secretary finds that much that has been bequeathed to him by his esteemed predecessors is quite worthless, and fit only for the scrap-heap. The Secretary is usually very far from being an old salt, or an expert in marine construction; but he has half a dozen bureaus of experts under him, and from them and the line he draws his ideas. We do not now recall any instance of a head of a Bureau of Construction and Repairs condemning his own models, or a head of the Bureau of Ordnance his own gun-carriages, or a head of the Bureau of Steam Engineering his own novelties in steam machinery. But each is as mercifless on the errors of his predecessors as his successor will be on his own, and this process of weeding out what is worthless at last leaves very little behind.

Exactly how much is left at the present time has been set forth by Mr. THOMPSON in the important series of documents just sent to the House Naval Committee. In brief, the total effective consists of thirteen monitors, (Commodore SCHUFELDT, we believe, says eleven,) mainly for coast defense, and twenty-nine cruisers, carrying 252 guns, of which the largest is the eleven-inch, while some are only the five-inch. Even of these twenty-nine, four are dispatch-boats, three others are now under repair, one has been lately condemned, and eight others, besides the *Wyoming*, badly need repairs. None of these cruisers are iron-clad. These forty-two vessels are a small minority of those figuring on the naval list; but the Bureau of Construction and Repairs reports a list of no fewer than twenty-two vessels which are rotten, or in other respects so unseaworthy as to be only fit to be broken up or sold, being of absolutely no use to the Government. Five of the largest of these never have been finished at all. Seven on the list have each upward of 3,900 tons displacement. Three were destined for iron armor, but are set down by Mr. THOMPSON as "worthless," and a fourth, the *Roanoke*, also a wooden vessel with iron armor, "is rotten, and should be broken up." In addition to these, five old-style floating gun-boxes, now used as receiving and store ships, varying from 4,150 to 5,170 tons displacement, are pronounced unfit for sea. One or two other vessels are hardly thought worth repair. The large number of tugs, dispatch-boats, and transports, add numbers without fighting strength.

The review is a sorry one, and is well calculated, at first, to excite alarm. Compared with the British, the French, or the Italian Navies, our own shrinks to pigmy proportions, whether as regards armament or armor. The 80-ton and 100-ton guns provided for foreign ships make our own 20-ton gun, once the miracle of artillery, seem very inferior, while the thickness of iron carried by some foreign vessels appears equally unpleasant for comparison with most of our own. But while the need of rebuilding our Navy is quite obvious, there are some considerations which will simplify the problem at the start, and make its practical solution by no means burdensome. We do not need to rival foreign powers in our naval establishment, any more than in our Army. It is perfectly true that a Navy cannot be extemporised, like a volunteer army; ships require a long time for construction. But our double advantage of geographical isolation and political isolation make war with a European Power—by no means impossible, it is true, but so reasonably improbable that we may make defensive strength, instead of aggressive strength, our chief aim. Secretary THOMPSON sounds the alarm that "we are not well prepared for aggressive naval warfare." This is true enough; but such aggressive warfare as would contemplate movements of attack or of blockade against the English, German, or Russian coasts is not necessary to prepare for just now. A thorough system of coast and harbor defense for ourselves, and a small but effective force of swift and powerful ocean cruisers for protecting our commerce, menacing or crippling that of an enemy, and upholding the honor of our flag in foreign seas, would form an ample sphere for our ambition at present.

As to harbor defense, besides the thirteen iron-clads now said to be suitable for sea service, we find the Secretary mentioning the *Saugus* as nearly ready, while the *Dictator*, at the rather heavy cost of half a million, could also be made effective. There are, in addition, five double-turreted monitors, the *Puritan*, *Miantonomoh*, *Amphitrite*, *Monadnock*, and *Terror*, being in process of construction, which can presumably be completed. There is some difference of opinion about these vessels, but on the supposition that they can be made effective, we have a total of twenty iron-clads for coastwise defense. But this is not all. Torpedo warfare is evidently the naval warfare of the immediate future, and in this we not only have a good start, but can, at comparatively slight expense, bring ourselves to a level with the most advanced naval powers. There is now an opportunity to profit by the experiments of foreign nations in this direction, as well as by those of our own inventors. Congress should be liberal in its appropriation for the torpedo service, both in the way of experiment and in construction, for this is at present a vital question in the matter of coastwise defense, while the torpedo-boat and the system of movable torpedoes can also, of course, be equally effective in foreign seas.

As to cruising vessels, without aiming at the extreme types of vast and costly ships now constructed by foreign powers, it would be easily possible to add one vessel per year, of a thoroughly approved type, to our cruising fleets—avoiding the wretched policy of the past in ordering dozens of vessels of a new and untried character, which may turn out failures. We do not see, however, the justice or the wisdom of the Naval Committee's proposition to build new ships by cutting down the pay of the Navy.

THE QUARREL OVER TURKEY.

There is a grotesque side to the European struggle. And there is, beneath the solemnity of all the pending negotiations, a certain comic element. Nobody who wishes well for his kind desires that there shall be war. Even the Western editor who exclaimed, "Why don't England fight? Has she no backbone? We want to sell our wheat!" really wishes that peace might prevail. War is destructive of the life and property of the human race, and to make good the waste of a conflict, however distant it may be from any of us, requires a taxation, in one form or another, which we must ultimately feel the weight of. It is impossible that destruction and loss shall fall on one member of the human family without remotely affecting all the others. Therefore, we deplore war, wherever and for whatever it is waged. Nevertheless, it is impossible to regard even the grave complications which now threaten Europe without some perception of the ludicrous side of the case.

At the beginning of the trouble, Russia avowed herself the protector and avenger of the Christian subjects of Turkey. It could not for an instant be supposed that the Muscovite was moved by any but purely sentimental considerations. Russia went to war for an idea. The English view of the case was that the Bulgarian outrages had been very much exaggerated and that the Turk was a slandered person who would be much better if he were left alone. The evangelical, anti-slavery, peace-at-any-price English people were horrified at the idea of a Poland-crushing Government pretending to have any human sympathies whatever. Those who discussed the question, whatever might have been their nominal sentiments, knew that Russia's sympathy for the oppressed Christian in Turkey was a pretext under which was concealed a long-cherished plan for driving the Turk out of Europe. The English protest against an assault on feeble Turkey was a protest against a Russian conquest of Turkey. It was not made because England loved Turkey, but because she feared Russia. In all the diplomatic verbiage which clouded the question for weeks, there was only one tangible point—the dread that Russian arms would ultimately exclude British influence from Turkey.

Now that the war is over, and *pourparlers* have displaced shot and shell, the old game of diplomacy is renewed. The treaty of San Stefano was extorted from Turkey by promises and threats. The Sublime Porte was in the attitude of a man whose foe is on his prostrate form, and who is not in a condition to make terms, but to take them. But it should not be forgotten that Turkey was, at the beginning, haughty and defiant while Russia threatened. Whatever may be true of the alleged interview between SAFVET Pasha and the English newspaper correspondent, it is undoubtedly true that the Turks felt that they had been egged on to the fight, but had not been sustained by the English influence which had urged them forward. Mr. LAYARD challenged SAFVET to say in public what he was alleged to have said in private—that the English had betrayed Turkey, and that henceforth the natural alliance of the Turk was with his ancient enemy, the Russian, not with his vacillating sympathizer, the Englishman. Everybody felt that this was true, whether the Pasha said it or not. It is ludicrous, however, to note the present attitude of Turkey. She is like a courtesan who gives her favors to the stronger bully of the two. Her ancient "protector" stood by and saw another win her regard by beating her. England's rage over the result is the rage of an old beau who sees his paramour going off with another man.

But the fierce courtesies of the Russian are received with timidity and alarm in Constantinople. England desires to defend Turkey; Turkey does not want to be defended. With a pistol at her ear, she exclaims that she is perfectly satisfied. Indeed, (under what domestic pressure we cannot tell,) Turkey has put forth a card, so to speak, informing the world that she accepts the results of the war—but hopes to be let off easy. Russia, disguising her designs under various philanthropic hypocrisies, has conquered Turkey. Great Britain, concealing her selfish chagrin under an appearance of indignation at the ill-treatment of Turkey, offers to avenge the Mussulman and set all things right in the interest of justice and humanity. Between the boisterous friendship of the Russian and the tardy and dangerous championship of the Briton, Turkey is at her wit's end. Like the rebels in our own war, all she asks is to be let alone. But neither one nor the other will let her alone. Aside from all diplomatic finesse and high-sounding phrase, Russia and England are on the point of quarreling over the partition of Turkey. And the ruined, battered, wounded, and bedraggled mistress of the Bosphorus, alarmed for the safety of the house over her head, proposes to move across into Asia and let these bravo lovers fight it out by themselves, while she regards the contest from afar with impartial eye.

A PATENTED CHILD.

The town of Sussex, Penn., has lately been profoundly stirred by an extraordinary and romantic lawsuit. The case was an entirely novel one, and no precedent bearing upon it is to be found in the common or statute law. While it is necessarily a matter of great interest to the legal profession, its romantic side cannot fail to attract the attention of persons of all ages and every kind of sex. In fact, it is destined to be one of the most celebrated cases in the annals of American jurisprudence.

Some time last Winter a lady whom we will call Mrs. Smith, who kept a boarding-house in Sussex, took her little girl, aged 4, with her to make a call on Mrs. Brown, her near neighbor. Mrs. Brown was busy in her kitchen, where she received her visitor with her usual cordiality. There was a large fire blazing in the stove, and while the ladies were excitedly discussing the new bonnet of the local Methodist minister's wife, the little girl incautiously sat down on the stove-hearth. She was instantly convinced that the hearth was exceedingly hot, and on loudly bewailing the fact, was rescued by her mother and carried home for medical treatment. A few days later Mrs. Smith burst in great excitement into the room of a young law student, who was one of her boarders, and with tears and lamentations disclosed to him the fact that her child was indelibly branded with the legend, "Patented. 1872." These words in raised letters had happened to occupy just that part of the stove-hearth on which the child had seated herself, and being heated nearly to red-heat they had reproduced themselves on the surface of the unfortunate child.

The law student entered into the mother's sorrow with much sympathy, but after he had in some degree calmed her mind he informed her that a breach of law had been committed. "Your child," he remarked, "has never been patented, but she is marked 'Patented. 1872.' This is an infringement of the statute. You falsely represent by that brand that a child for whom no patent has been issued is patented. This false representation is forgery, and subjects you to the penalty made and provided for that crime."

Mrs. Smith was, as may be supposed, greatly alarmed at hearing this statement, and her first impulse was to beg the young man to save her from a convict's cell. With a gravity suited to the occasion, he explained the whole law of patents. He told her that had she desired to patent the child, she should have either constructed a model of it or prepared accurate drawings, with specifications showing distinctly what parts of the child she claimed to have invented. This model or these drawings she should have forwarded to the Patent Office, and she would then have received in due time a patent—provided, of course, the child was really patentable—and would have been authorized to label it "Patented." "Unfortunately," he pursued, "it is now too late to take this course, and we must boldly claim that a patent was issued, but that the record was destroyed during the recent fire in the Patent Office."

This suggestion cheered the spirits of Mrs. Smith, but they were again dashed by the further remarks of the young man. He reminded her that the child might find it very inconvenient to be patented. "If we claim"—he went on to say—"that she has been regularly patented, it follows that the ownership of the patent, including the child herself, belongs to you, and will pass at your death into the possession of your heirs. Holding the patent, they can prevent any husband taking possession of the girl by marriage, and they can sell, assign, transfer, and set over the patent-right and the accompanying girl to any purchaser. If she is sold to a speculator or to a joint stock company, she will find her position a most unpleasant one. To sum up the case, Madam, either your child is patented or she is not. If she is not patented, you are guilty of forgery. If she is patented, she is an object of barter and sale, or, in other words, a chattel."

This was certainly a wretched state of things, and Mrs. Smith, to ease her mind, began to abuse Mrs. Brown, whose stove had branded the unfortunate little girl. She loudly insisted that the whole fault rested with Mrs. Brown, and demanded to know if the latter could not be punished. The young man, who was immensely learned in the law, thereupon began a new argument. He told her that where there is a wrong there must, in the nature of things, be a remedy. "Mrs. Brown, by means of her stove, has done you a great wrong. In accordance with the maxim, *'qui facit per alium facit per se,'* Mrs. Brown, and not the stove, is the party from whom you must demand redress. She has wickedly and maliciously, and at the instigation of the devil, branded your child, and thus rendered you liable for an infringement of the Patent law. It is my opinion, Madam, that an action for assault and an action for libel will both lie against Mrs. Brown, and, *'semble,'* that there is also ground for having her indicted for procurement of forgery." Finally, after much further argument, the young man advised her to apply to a magistrate and procure the arrest and punishment of Mrs. Brown.

Accordingly, Mrs. Smith applied to the Mayor, who, after vainly trying to comprehend the case and to find out what was the precise crime alleged against Mrs. Brown, compromised the matter by unofficially asking that lady to appear before him. When both the ladies were in court, Mrs. Smith, prompted by the clerk, put her complaint in the shape of a charge that Mrs. Brown had branded the youthful Smith girl. The latter was then marked "Exhibit A," and formally put in evidence, and both complainant and defendant told their respective stories.

The result was that the court, in a very able and voluminous opinion, decided that nobody was guilty of anything, but that, with a view of avoiding the penalty of infringing the Patent law, the mother must apply to Congress for a special act declaring the child regularly and legally patented. If Congress finds time to attend to this important matter, little Miss Smith will be the first girl ever patented in this country, and the legal profession will watch with unflagging interest the lawsuits to which in future any infringement of the patent may lead.

GENERAL NOTES.

Congressman Pridemore, of Virginia, declines to be a candidate for re-election.

A Tennessee negro who stole a coon skin has been sent to the penitentiary for two years.

The leader of the bull-dozers in Amite County, Miss., has at last been arrested and lodged in jail.

It is reported in San Francisco that Messrs. Flood and O'Brien are to build a woman's hotel in that city at a cost of $1,000,000.

Col. C. H. Joyce is the Vermont member of the Republican Congressional Committee. His name was accidentally omitted from the list as telegraphed.

Mr. Theodore S. Woolsey has been appointed Professor of International Law in the Yale Law School. He has been an instructor of the students for the past two years.

The Richmond (Va.) *State* does not want Gen. Butler back in the Democratic Party, being fearful that he will "break it up again as he did," it says, "at Charleston in 1860."

Some of the Democrats of Indiana are calling upon ex-Gov. Hendricks to become a candidate for the next Legislature, feeling that they must do everything possible to obtain control of it.

The Maine Democrats found Hon. Joseph H. Williams, their candidate for Governor last year, so unattractive that they threaten to drop him this Fall. It will be a triumph of the Bourbon wing.

A bill has been introduced in the Ohio House of Representatives exempting municipal bonds hereafter issued from taxation. It also authorizes the exchange of new bonds for outstanding issues, provided it can be done at a lower rate of interest.

Now this *is* treason. The Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer* is accusing Alexander H. Stephens of being "officious," and telling him that it thinks he might attend to the business of his own district, and permit the people of the others to attend to theirs.

The Indianapolis *Journal* says that in the next Congress the Republicans of Indiana will certainly retain the four members they gained at the last election, and may add one more. The determination of the Indiana Republicans is worthy of imitation.

The Boston *Herald* speaks pleasantly of a former frequenter of the Athenæum in that city who was wont, on entering, to gather up the most desirable journals and periodicals, and then sit down on them, while he fell to work on one he retained in his hands.

Col. A. G. Boone, of Denver, Col., a grandson of Daniel Boone, is to write a history of the men who figured in the advance guard of the pioneers of the plains, including his old companions, Col. Christopher Carson, Col. Albert Pfeiffer, and others, covering a period of more than 50 years.

The New-Orleans *Times* takes occasion to remark: "The North is not yet reconciled. The nomination of Gen. Field, an old Confederate officer, for the position of Door-keeper of the House, has set some of the press raving mad. They howl and gnash their teeth in disgusting but most impotent rage."

Gen. Butler writes to the Irishmen of Springfield, Mass.: "I receive with due sensibility the courteous commendation on your part of my endeavor to uphold and sustain Gen. Shields and his services before the country in Congress, as he would have done for me, if he had stood in my place, and I could claim the high merit of his sufferings and patriotic endeavors in behalf of his country."

A Canadian youth, who was married the other day, had not money enough to pay the minister, but at night a charivari party came about the house, and his thrifty father-in-law quietly went among the noisy ones, ascertained who they were, and by threats of prosecution extorted money enough from them not only to give the clergyman a handsome fee but to supply the bride with a liberal quantity of pin money.

The editor of a presumably Democratic sheet in Ohio wanted a pass on a railroad, and wrote to the General Passenger Agent: "I do think I have control of a dayley Paper that is calculated to do your R. R. moore good than eny Document in this Part of. O. thare is nothing of intres passes this citey but what is notised and published dayley by me I Clame thare is but few Can surpass me in local itums and your agent and thos intressed will tell you the same."

Ex-Gov. Reuben Chapman, of Alabama, is so much alarmed by the centralising tendencies of the day that his "heart's desire" is that the next Democratic National Convention shall sit in two bodies, one composed of delegates representing the several States as separate sovereignties, the other of delegates from the several Congressional districts in each State, either of these bodies being authorized to make nominations, and a concurrence of both by a majority of each separately being required in the nomination. If the plan works well in the National Convention, he wishes it extended hereafter to all other nominating conventions.

The Richmond (Va.) *Whig* prints a letter purporting to come from a Boston lady, and inclosing a second contribution to the Lee Monument fund. The letter says: "I consider Gen. Lee to have been one of the noblest men who ever lived, and trust that a memorial of his virtues may speedily be erected, for surely no man ever better deserved to be honored by his countrymen. I remember with deep grief that he and the brave men 'who fought with him' have been sadly misapprehended by the people of my own section, and have received much injustice at their hands; but it is my earnest hope that a happier time may be coming when the whole country may unite in praise and admiration of our greatest soldier." It is hard to believe that the letter is genuine.

OBITUARY.

GEORGE FREDERICK PIM.

The flags of the Produce and Cotton Exchanges were at half-mast yesterday on account of the death of George Ferdinand Pim, of Pim, Forwood & Co., shipping and commission merchants, of No. 56 Wall-street. Mr. Pim was 33 years of age and single. He was born at Brennanstown House, County Dublin, Ireland. His father is a county magistrate. The house of Leech, Harrison, Forwood & Co., commission merchants, has been in existence in Liverpool for over 100 years. Mr. Forwood is the present Mayor of Liverpool. For many years they have had a branch at New-Orleans. In the latter city they are the agents for five lines of steam-ships, are underwriters for the British and Foreign Insurance Company of Liverpool, and are agents for the National Provincial Bank of London. In 1871 Mr. Pim came to this City and established the firm above mentioned with the view of taking the agency of the Atlas Line of steamers, plying between this port and the West Indies. He was very popular, and is much regretted. On Feb. 18 he was attacked with a severe hemorrhage of the lungs, which developed into pneumonia, and yesterday morning he died. The funeral services will be performed to-morrow at his late residence, No. 244 East Thirteenth-street. His remains will be sent abroad in the Adriatic for interment.

WASHINGTON.

THE PRESIDENT'S TITLE TO OFFICE.

PROTRACTED DEBATE IN THE HOUSE ON THE QUESTION OF RECEIVING THE BLAIR RESOLUTIONS—KIMMELL'S BILL TO PROVIDE A TRIBUNAL TO TRY TILDEN'S CLAIM TO THE PRESIDENCY—MISTAKE OF THE REPUBLICANS IN OPPOSING REFERENCE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—In the House today, Mr. Kimmell, of Maryland, introduced Montgomery Blair's long threatened bill to constitute a tribunal before which Mr. Tilden would have an opportunity to contest the right of Mr. Hayes to the Presidency. The bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and what the action of that committee may be on the subject is entirely a matter of conjecture. Mr. Knott, the Chairman of the committee, is known to be very pronounced in favor of a measure of this kind, but the other Democratic members of the committee are not known to have expressed any decided views upon the subject. Of the Republican members it is safe to say that all, except perhaps Gen. Butler, will oppose the bill. The general opinion among Democratic members of the House, so far as they are known to have expressed any opinion upon the subject, is adverse to reopening the controversy, and the general sentiment among them is that nothing can result from this effort. Following is the text of the bill:

Be it enacted, &c., That an action in the nature of a *quo warranto* may be brought and prosecuted in the Supreme Court of the United States, to try and determine the title of any person holding and exercising the office of President or Vice-President of the United States, when his election to such office is denied by one or more States of the Union, and also to try and determine the title of any claimant to such office whose election thereto is claimed by such State or States, and such action shall be conducted as hereafter in this act is provided.

SEC. 2. Such action shall be brought in the name of the State denying the election of the person holding the office of President or Vice-President, as the case may be, and shall be commenced by complaint signed by the Governor or Attorney-General of the State, and shall set forth the name of the person whose title is denied, and the State of which he is a citizen, the time he entered upon his office, the number of Electoral votes cast at the election at which he claims to have been elected, the number of such votes counted and declared for him, and the number counted and declared for the claimant or any other person or persons, and if the due appointment of any Elector or Electors whose votes were thus counted and declared is denied, the grounds of such denial shall be stated; and if the due appointment of any other persons than those whose votes were received and counted is alleged, the names of such persons shall be stated, with the grounds upon which their due appointment is claimed; and if such person or persons have cast their votes as Electors and transmitted a certificate of them to the proper officers of the Senate, that fact shall also be stated, and said complaint may set forth briefly any other matters impeaching the validity of any of the Electoral votes counted for the defendant, or showing that votes not counted should have been received and counted for the claimant, and the complaint shall allege that the claimant was duly elected and is entitled to the office. The complainant shall conclude with a prayer that the title of the claimant be investigated and declared valid, and that he be placed in possession of the office.

SEC. 3. Upon filing the complaint with the Clerk, the court, if in session, or, if not in session, any one of the Justices thereof, shall direct a summons to issue to the defendant, and be served upon him by the Marshal, together with a certified copy of the complaint. The summons shall require the defendant to appear and answer the complaint within a time fixed by the court or Justice not exceeding 40 days after the service of the summons. The claimant shall also be served with a certified copy of the complaint, and he shall thereupon be entitled to appear in person or by counsel in the prosecution of the action in connection with the State.

SEC. 4. The defendant may answer the complaint by asserting his own title or denying the title of the claimant, or both. If he fail to appear and answer within the time prescribed, the case shall proceed as upon a general denial of the complaint. The issue thus made shall be tried by the court, unless the court shall determine that the parties are entitled to have a jury in the case, and the same is not waived. If a jury, in the opinion of the court, be required, and be not waived by the parties, it shall consist of 12 persons, selected as follows: The names of the Chief-Justices or Presiding Justices of the highest courts of the several States shall be placed in a box from which 24 names shall be drawn by the Clerk, in the presence of the court or Chief-Justice, and the 24 whose names shall be thus drawn shall be summoned to Washington, and from those attending 12 shall be taken by lot to serve on the jury. They shall be required to state under oath that they can pass upon the questions of fact submitted to them without undue bias, and no other qualification shall be required of them.

SEC. 5. If the Supreme Court be in session at the time the issue is formed as mentioned in the previous section, it shall designate a day on which the trial shall commence, not later than two weeks from that time, except by consent of the parties, or further time be required to summon jurors, and from the commencement of the trial until its close all other business of the court shall be laid aside. If the court be not in session when the issue is joined, it shall be the duty of the Chief-Justice to call a session of the court for the trial of the case, to commence within 30 days thereafter, and at such called session the court shall possess all the authority and jurisdiction necessary to the trial of the title of the defendant and of the claimant and the enforcement of its judgment thereon.

SEC. 6. The Clerk shall issue subpœnas upon the request of either of the parties for witnesses to attend before the court and testify with or without papers, and they may be served in any part of the United States by the Marshal of the district within which the witness may be, or by any Deputy of his, or by any person appointed by the Marshal of the Supreme Court. On the trial copies of the certificates issued to persons as Electors, those received and those rejected, and of the votes cast by them, shall be admitted in evidence from the *Congressional Record* in which it is printed, with the like effect as the original, and certified copies of papers before the Canvassing or Returning Board of any State, the action of which board is brought in question under the issues in the case, shall be received in evidence with the like effect as the original.

SEC. 7. The investigation of the court shall be limited to the validity of the action of the Canvassing or Returning Board of any State (by whose determination the appointment of the Electors was declared to have been made) in receiving, rejecting, and counting votes returned to them, and to the competency or eligibility of any person declared to have been appointed an Elector or appointed to fill a supposed vacancy in the Electoral College, to act as such Elector, and in such investigation the court shall receive evidence tending to show the forgery, falsity, invalidity, or error of any certificate of any Governor, Canvasser, or other officer whomsoever.

SEC. 8. The judgment of the court shall be rendered within 10 days after the verdict of the jury or close of the argument if there be no jury, and the judgment may determine the right both of the defendant and of the claimant, or only the right of the defendant as justice shall require. If the defendant be adjudged not entitled to the office he sh

committee. During the discussion no allusion was made to the merits of the question involved. Many Republican members believe a mistake was made in raising a question upon the motion to refer. In the Senate the same resolutions were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary without a debate, except the disclaimer of Senator Dennis in presenting them. It would have been better had the Republicans permitted the resolutions to take the same course in the House. As the matter now stands, when the consideration is resumed on Monday next the vote must be first taken on reference to the Committee of the Whole, and if that motion be rejected, then on the motions to refer to a special committee and to the Committee on the Judiciary, respectively. As Mr. Kimmell's bill will give the Committee on the Judiciary full jurisdiction of the subject, nothing can be gained by refusing to refer the resolutions to that committee, and all time spent in the attempt to defeat that reference will be so much time lost. If referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, a majority of the House can reach the resolutions at any time, and thus precipitate a profitless partisan discussion, which would be distasteful to the country, and which the best men on both sides of the House desire to avoid. By their action to-day the Republicans permitted the matter to assume an importance that does not properly belong to it, at least for the present. The resolutions should have been permitted to quietly follow Kimmell's bill to the Committee on the Judiciary, where, according to present indications, the entire matter will be forever buried out of sight.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

SENATOR SHARON TO TAKE HIS SEAT SOON—FREE PASSPORTS TO COLORED MEN GOING TO BRAZIL—THE TIMBER PROSECUTIONS IN MISSISSIPPI—ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO CHANGE THE PLACE OF TRIAL—PASSAGE OF THE BANKRUPT LAW REPEAL BILL IN THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Letters have been received in this city from Senator Sharon, of Nevada, in which he promises to assume his Senatorial duties about April 20. Mr. Sharon's term of service as a United States Senator began March 4, 1876, but thus far he is almost a stranger to the Senate, and is personally unknown to a majority of its members. It is said that when Mr. Sharon arrives the Committee on Privileges and Elections will report on the case of D. T. Corbin, who contests the seat of Senator Butler, of South Carolina. The committee have already considered all the facts of the case, and a majority report will be made in favor of the contestant. Mr. Corbin can only be seated by the solid Republican vote, and as Messrs. Patterson and Conover have once recorded themselves in favor of Butler's claim to the seat, it is not likely those gentlemen will now reverse their former action on that case.

The Senate to-day passed a bill authorizing the issue of passports free to colored citizens going to Brazil. Under existing laws a charge of $5 is made by the State Department for the issue of each passport, and this charge practically prevented many colored men from going to Brazil for the purpose of being employed in the construction of the railroad now being built by American labor. It seems there is some discrimination, under the laws of Brazil, against colored men, which makes it necessary for colored citizens of the United States who may visit that country to be provided with passports. The bill simply provides that any colored citizens of the United States who may wish to go to Brazil to engage in work upon the Maceon and Mamore Railroad may obtain passports free of charge, and to that extent the law governing the issue of passports is suspended.

Representative Hooker, of Mississippi, has inaugurated another movement to remove the trial of the timber cases in Mississippi from Jackson, where the regular term of the United States Courts is held, to Mississippi City, which is in the centre of the district from which the timber has been stolen from the public lands. It will be remembered that a bill with this object in view was recently passed by both houses and vetoed by the President. The bill now introduced by Mr. Hooker provides for the holding of an additional term of the United States District and Circuit Courts for the Southern District of Mississippi, at Mississippi City, Harrison County, commencing on the first Monday in August, and gives this court jurisdiction in all civil and criminal cases arising in the Counties of Hancock, Harrison, Jackson, Green, Perry, and Pearl, these being the counties in which the timber depredations were committed. The present bill differs only in phraseology from the bill that was vetoed, and it is not likely that it will escape the Executive veto even should it get through both houses.

The bill repealing the Bankrupt act and all acts amendatory thereof, which was reported from the Judiciary Committee, was passed in the Senate to-day by a vote of 37 to 6. Senator McCreery made a strong speech in favor of the bill, and was ably supported by Senator Whyte, who reviewed the various Bankrupt acts at length, and pointed out with much effect where they had failed to give relief to honest debtors. Senator Matthews, in withdrawing his substitute, which he did after he saw that it had no chance of success, explained that he was not altogether in favor of the repeal, but that he would vote for it nevertheless. Public sentiment here is decidedly favorable to the bill as passed by the Senate, and it is not likely that it will meet with any serious opposition in the House.

An effort will be made in the House to-morrow to go to business on the Speaker's table, for the purpose of reaching the Pacific Railroad Sinking Fund bill. Business on the table cannot be reached until after the expiration of the morning hour, and the tactics of the opponents of the bill will be directed to prevent the House from having a morning hour. Such a movement, however, cannot succeed, particularly as a majority of the House seem to favor the passage of the bill as it came from the Senate, and at the expiration of one hour from the reading of the Journal, a majority can proceed to the consideration of business on the table, and set aside all intervening matters until the particular bill desired for consideration is reached.

Door-keeper Field promised to appoint as Assistant Door-keeper a man who had distinguished himself in the United States military service during the rebellion. To-day he appointed James G. Knight, of Wisconsin, to that position. Mr. Knight was on the mained soldiers' roll under Polk, and is the man whom Frye referred to in his recent speech as having sprained his ankle while on drill. It is due, however, to Mr. Knight to state that he served as Commissary for a period of three years after he became disabled for more active military duty by spraining his ankle.

EXECUTIVE SESSION OF THE SENATE.

HEATED DISCUSSION OVER THE NOMINATION OF NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR EARBY TO BE CHIEF OF THE BUREAU.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—In the executive session of the Senate to-day the case of John W. Easby, nominated to be Chief of the Bureau of Naval Construction, gave rise to a long and somewhat heated debate. Mr. Easby, who is a Republican, and who holds the rank of Naval Constructor, was nominated over the heads of two gentlemen holding the same rank, but who are his seniors in the service. They are both Democrats, and it was thought that because of that fact the Democrats in the Senate would oppose the confirmation of Easby. On the contrary, however, they were solidly in his favor, while the bulk of the Republicans were against him. Mr. Sargent led the opposition, and in the course of the debate accused Mr. Whyte of favoring Easby because he had secured patronage from him. This Mr. Whyte indignantly denied, saying that he was influenced in his action simply by a desire to serve the people, and without any regard either to politics or personal relations. Mr. Easby was finally confirmed by a vote of 27 to 17.

THE M'GARRAHAN CLAIM.

WHAT MR. STEVENS KNEW ABOUT THE SIGNING OF THE PATENT.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The Senate Public Lands Committee continued the McGarrahan investigation this evening. Mr. Simon Stevens, of New-York, was cross-examined by Gen. Burdette, of counsel for the New-Idria Company, McGarrahan's opponents in the controversy. In response to questions as to his means of recollecting after the lapse of so many years the precise day on which President Lincoln showed him the parchment document inscribed on the back: "Panoche Grande," and which the President referred to as a signed patent. Mr. Stevens said he fixed the day by the date of his marriage, which took place on the 19th of March. He saw the patent on the preceding Saturday. Secretary Seward's remark, when they met six weeks subsequently, was, "I think Mr. Bates has got ahead of us," not "of me," as inadvertently stated on his direct examination. Mr. Seward was speaking of some letter sent from the Attorney-General's office to the Interior Department, and witness understood the remark to mean the Attorney-General. Mr. Bates had intervened in some way successfully against McGarrahan; between this time and July 5 of the same year, (1870,) when he first met and made the acquaintance of McGarrahan, he had no connection with the claim; he did not at that time tell McGarrahan that he himself had seen the patent signed, but imparted to McGarrahan the information in a general way that he knew the patent was signed; this information was the basis of his subsequent employment by McGarrahan to conduct negotiations for a compromise with the New-Idria Company, which he advertised as a matter of expediency, not knowing he knew the patent had been signed. After first meeting McGarrahan, he told Mr. W. D. Stoddard, formerly Private Secretary of President Lincoln, about his conversation with McGarrahan, and asked him [Stoddard] whether he had any recollection of the signature of the Panoche Grande patent; Stoddard replied in the affirmative, whereupon the witness requested him without talking further to go home and write out a memorandum of his recollection, lock it up in a safe, and give the key to another person; Mr. Stoddard did so; witness never saw the memorandum; he then advanced Stoddard $40, with which to go to Washington and examine the records, and Stoddard upon returning told witness that they had fully verified his recollection; witness denied that he ever attempted to restrain Stoddard from making affidavit (until he [witness] could make his own terms with McGarrahan; Stoddard's affidavit was not made, however, until after witness was retained.

Gen. Burdette at this point read from a letter in which McGarrahan wrote to Frank in July, 1870, that it was unfortunate he had anything to do with Stevens, that Stoddard, if let alone, would have given all the information, but 5:30 o'clock Stevens wanted to gobble the whole of the benefit. Witness said he knew of no reason for the use of this language. In response to other questions, he said that it was true in no sense that McGarrahan had negotiated for Stoddard's affidavit through him; McGarrahan and his friends were excited in August, 1870, by a rumor that a patent was about to be issued to the New Idria Company, and it was considered necessary to have Stoddard's affidavit at once; but although witness was one of McGarrahan's counsel, it was not a part of his duty to procure an affidavit from Stoddard; he knew that Judge Paschal was in New-York on this business, but he [witness] had no knowledge of the preparation of an affidavit, and did not positively know that Stoddard had made one; he knew that Stoddard had either made an affidavit or testified before the House committee, but did not remember which. Mr. Stevens replied that he would have testified [by] because, in the first place, he believed the testimony of Mr. Stoddard was sufficient to establish the signature of the patent, and also because he had a pecuniary interest in the claim, and was not willing to appear to be testifying in his own interests. He had become divested of his pecuniary intest when the negotiations for a compromise failed, in November or December, and was, therefore, now willing to testify fully. In reply to a question of Senator Plumb, witness explained that McGarrahan did not know that he had personal knowledge of the patent being signed, but that he knew Stoddard knew it.

Gen. Burdette then read from Mr. Stoddard's testimony on Saturday his statement that he said to McGarrahan and Mr. Woodbridge on the 5th of July, 1870, "the patent was signed; I saw it." Witness again stated that he had not told the details to any one until long afterward. He had no recollection of informing Frederick Frank in July, 1870, of the conversation between President Lincoln and Thaddeus Stevens.

Counsel for the New-Idria Company suggested that the diary of Thaddeus Stevens, which the witness said he had refreshed his memory with, should be produced.

Witness stated that it was now in London, but declined to say in whose possession.

The committee were also asked to instruct witness to produce his own letter-book, from which he had extracted several pages as containing all that was pertinent to this controversy.

Without action on the request, the committee adjourned until next Wednesday evening.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1878.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan to-day were reported at $123,000.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $509,193 59, and from Customs $397,088 06.

Notice is given by the Light-house Board that the automatic signal buoy moored off Cape Hatteras, N. C., has broken from its moorings. It will be replaced as soon as practicable.

In view of the possibility of the passage of an Income Tax law, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is taking steps to ascertain from different Collectors throughout the country what extra force will be required to carry such a law into effect.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Sanford S. Blodgett, to be United States Consul at Prescott; Llewellyn Davis, of Missouri, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Ironton, Mo.; Hastaire Scholtitter, of Iowa, to be United States Marshal for the Territory of Wyoming.

The Senate Committee on Railroads to-day held a special meeting, to consider various propositions looking to a compromise of conflicting interests in regard to the extension of time for the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad. The committee adjourned until to-morrow without taking action, but indications clearly foreshadow an early arrangement which will secure in the main the local Oregon interests, contended for by Senator Mitchell, and at the same time divest his bill of certain features which the Northern Pacific Company consider objectionable.

The reports of the national banks to the Controller of the Currency for March 15, which have just been compiled, show that the banks held on that day $54,548,200 of specie, which is a larger amount than ever before reported by the national banks since the organization of the system. Of this amount $348,900 was in silver coin, $7,307,000 in gold coin, and $42,892,300 in gold Treasury notes. The amount held by the national banks in New-York City on the same day was $927,422,000, of which $35,003,200 was gold Treasury notes, $1,907,400 gold coin, and $521,400 silver coin. The amount of specie held by the State banks of New-York City on the same day was $4,724,352.

ARMY PROMOTIONS AND TRANSFERS.

ADVANCE OF FIELD AND LINE OFFICERS IN THE CAVALRY CORPS—CHANGES AT THE MILITARY ACADEMY TO TAKE PLACE IN AUGUST.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

Brevet Major-Gen. Washington L. Elliott, Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Cavalry, to be Colonel of the Third Cavalry, vice Thomas C. Devin deceased.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. James A. Forsyth, Major in the Tenth, to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the Third Cavalry, vice Elliott promoted.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. Anson Mills, Captain in the Third, to be Major in the Tenth Cavalry, vice Forsyth promoted.

First Lieut. John B. Johnson, of the Third, to be Captain in the Third Cavalry, vice Mills promoted.

Gen. Elliott was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Army, from Pennsylvania, in 1848. He was a Captain in 1854, a Major in 1861, and a Lieutenant-Colonel Aug. 31, 1866. Gen. Forsyth graduated from the Military Academy in 1856. He was a Captain in 1861 and a Major July 28, 1866. He is now on the staff of the Lieutenant-General of the Army as Head-quarters Military Division of the Mississippi. Col. Mills was appointed a First Lieutenant in the Eighteenth Infantry, from Texas, in 1861. He was made a Captain April 27, 1865. Lieut. Johnson is from Massachusetts and entered the Army in 1866. The President also sent to the Senate the name of John A. Darling, late Constable in the Second Artillery, to be Captain of Artillery in the United States Army.

The following officers will be relieved from duty at the Military Academy at West Point, Aug. 28, 1878: Major Asa B. Gardner, Judge-Advocate; Surgeon B. J. D. Irwin; Capt. O. H. Ernst, of the Corps of Engineers; First Lieut. A. H. Russell, of the Ordnance Department; First Lieut. C. F. Palfrey, of the Corps of Engineers; First Lieut. A. S. Wood, of the Fourth Cavalry; First Lieut. G. B. Davis, of the Fifth Cavalry; Second Lieut. C. A. Postley, of the Third Artillery; Second Lieut. W. S. Wyatt, of the Ninth Infantry; Second Lieut. Wallace Mott, of the Eighth Infantry, Capt. E. R. Hall, of the Tenth Infantry, will be relieved Nov. 1, 1878; the regimental officers will join their respective commands, and the other officers will report to their respective Five departments. Major Gardner will relieve Major Thomas F. Barr as Judge-Advocate of the Department of Dakota, who on being relieved will report to the commanding General of the Military Division of the Atlantic.

The following-named officers were ordered to duty at the Military Academy, Aug. 28: Major G. N. Lieber, Judge-Advocate; Surgeon T. C. Alexander, of the Corps of Engineers; First Lieut. Eric Bergland, of the Corps of Engineers; First Lieut. James Rockwell, Jr., of the Ordnance Department; First Lieut. C. C. Morrison, of the Sixth Cavalry; Second Lieut. Robert Hanna, of the Sixth Cavalry; Second Lieut. J. T. Hoseyent, of the First Artillery; Second Lieut. J. P. Wisser, of the First Artillery.

THE COLLECTOR AND IMPORTERS.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS MADE BY THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT—THE TAX ON IMPORTATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The following decisions, of interest to merchants in New-York and importers elsewhere, were rendered in the United States Supreme Court to-day:

No. 518—*Arthur, Col ector, &c., vs. Lahey et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—This was the affirmance of a judgment for the importers on the importation of thread lace, the Collector having imposed 60 per cent. duty, as for a manufacture of silk, which was double the amount imposed by a previous law on the specific article. The following are the grounds of the decision: When Congress has designated an article by its specific name, and imposes a duty upon it by such name, general terms in a subsequent act, or in a later part of the same act, although sufficiently broad to comprehend such article, are not applicable to it. The expression "not otherwise provided for," in the eighth section of the act of 1864, does not deprive these rules of their ordinary application. Mr. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion.

No. 508—*Arthur, Collector, vs. Unkamp et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In this case the court below ruled that where the Collector imposes a duty, and appeal is taken from his decision, it is for him to show that the article assessed is in fact such a manufacture as claimed by the assessment. But it is here held that where a party questions the decision of the Collector in the court, alleging a violation of law by his official acts, it is for him to show his allegations to be true; that the case is like that of a defendant who alleges that certain of his property levied upon by the Sheriff is exempt from execution, he must prove it. Reversed. Mr. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion.

No. 516—*Ar hur vs. Sussfield et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York. —In this case spectacles made of glass and steel are held to be dutiable under section 9 of the act of 1864, providing a tariff on "pebbles for spectacles and manufactures of glass, or of which glass is a component material," not otherwise provided for," and not under the third section of the act, as for "manufactures of steel, or of which steel is a component part, not otherwise provided for," which is an affirmance of the views of the importers and of the decision below. Mr. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion.

No. 304—*Murphy, Collector, vs. Arenson et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In this case the court below held that benzole is not to be rated by the Collector as an essential oil and subjected to 50 per cent. ad valorem, but as a non-enumerated article, at 40 per cent., that being the highest payable on either of the constituents. Affirmed. Mr. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion.

No. 607—*Arthur, Collector, vs. Steptoni et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In this case the court held that chocolate, although put up in boxes containing a given quantity of bricks, each is dutiable as chocolate under the Revised Statutes, and not as "confections," under the act of 1864. Affirmed. Mr. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion.

No. 517—*Arthur, Collector, vs. Morrison et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—This was the case of an importation of veils, which the Collector rated as "silk veils," while the importer denominated them as "crape veils." Although the flames and smoke drive one decision affirms the theory of the importers, the court holding that the commercial designation of the article having been fixed by a specific duty at a lower rate it is not affected by the later legislation. Affirmed. Mr. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion.

No. 515—*Arthur, Collector, vs. Zimmerman.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In this case it is decided that "lint braids," so commercially known and exclusively used, are dutiable under the acts of 1861 and 1862, and not as "cotton braids" or "lace trimmings" under the act of 1864, holding that by these acts and the Revised Statutes Congress has established and recognized a distinction between the two classes. Affirmed. Mr. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion.

A CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.

APPEAL FROM THE COURTS OF WEST VIRGINIA IN A CASE OF MURDER—THE STATE LAW AGAINST COLORED MEN AS JURORS.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—This morning Col. George O. Davenport, of Wheeling, Va., accompanied by W. H. Lamon and H. H. Blackburn, applied to the Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court for a writ of error to a judgment of the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia in the case of the colored man Taylor Strauder, who had been indicted, tried, and convicted and twice sentenced to death in the courts of West Virginia, the Supreme Court of that State having affirmed the last sentence. Application was made to the Chief-Justice for a writ of error to the State court, on the ground that the law of the State of West Virginia prohibiting colored citizens from serving on juries in that State is in violation of the Constitution and statutes of the United States. The Chief-Justice took the papers and record of the case in the State court, and, after the adjournment of the Supreme Court to-day and consultation with the Associate Justices, he awarded the writ of error. The first trial of this case was in 1872, and Strauder has been under sentence of death ever since. The same questions presented in this case were also presented in the celebrated case of the negro John Tolliver, tried at Martinsburg, West Va., but before the attorneys in this case perfected the case for the Supreme Court of the United States, Tolliver was taken from the jail by the mob and hanged. It appeared afterward that Tolliver was innocent of the murder of which he was accused. As West Virginia is the only State which prohibits colored men from sitting on juries, the case presented to the Chief-Justice this morning is an interesting one.

AMUSEMENTS.

BRIEF MENTION.

The change of programme incidental to Monday performances at the Theatre Comique brought Messrs. Harrigan and Hart before the public, yesterday evening, in a new and characteristic sketch, written by Mr. Harrigan and called "Doyle Brothers."

Mr. F. Bergner's annual concert takes place at Chickering Hall on Tuesday evening, April 30. Among the incidents of the performance is to be the reappearance of the old string quartet, consisting of Mr. Theodore Thomas, Mr. Joseph Mosenthal, Mr. George Matzka, and Mr. Bergner.

The present week is to be the last of Miss Maggie Mitchell's engagement at the Standard Theatre. She acts there in "The Pearl of Savoy," a drama adapted from the French play called "La Grace de Dieu," and illustrative of the perils of a country girl in Paris. "The Pearl of Savoy" is an old piece, and Miss Maggie Mitchell's representation of the heroine is too familiar to the local public, both in respect of the characteristics of the personage and the mannerisms of the performer, to make further reference to the subject at all interesting.

A WOMAN ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

Rachel Pullen, aged 27, of No. 84 Ganesvoort-street, attempted suicide last night by swallowing a large dose of laudanum. She was discovered in time to administer antidotes, and was removed to the New-York Hospital.

DEATH ON THE STREET.

Nicholas Valvio, and old Greek candy peddler, died suddenly last night at the corner of Roosevelt and Front streets. His body was found at the Morgue by his friends.

ROCHESTER, N.Y., April 15.—At base ball here to-day the Rochesters scored 13, the Auburns 4.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., April 15.—The bark Charles Stewart, from Japan, reports that Charles J. Shortwell, of Milwaukee, fell from the mainyard into the sea and was drowned.

ST. JOHN, New-Brunswick, April 15.—The St. John River has risen very high and flooded the low country. The ice started at Fredericton to-day, carried away the wharf at Gibson, and is doing considerable damage on the way down.

TORONTO, April 15.—At Hespeler, Ontario, to-day, Mrs. David Gingrich was killed and her husband fatally injured by being thrown from a buggy. Miss Richardson, of West Garafraxa, became dizzy while crossing the bridge over the Grand River to-day, fell in and was drowned.

BOSTON, April 15.—Frank E. Saville, bookkeeper for Jordan, Lovett & Co., insurance agents, of this city, is alleged to have absconded to New-York with $2,000 of the firm's money. He was accompanied by a female companion and left behind him a wife and three children.

A FINE MANSION IN RUINS.

MR. HEBER R. BISHOP'S GREAT LOSS.

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS DESTROYED BY FIRE—A MURILLO WORTH $30,000 AMONG THOSE BURNED—TOTAL LOSS ON BUILDING, FURNITURE, AND PAINTINGS, $150,000—THE INSURANCE.

One of the stateliest mansions on the Hudson River—a lovely home, in a position commanding a superb view of the broad Tappan Zee, furnished richly and comfortably, and sheltering one of the most valuable collections of pictures in the country—was yesterday morning, in three short hours, utterly ruined by fire. The ruined building was the property of Mr. Heber R. Bishop, a retired sugar factor, who was until two or three years ago actively in business in Cuba. For two years past he has devoted himself exclusively to the care of his property at Irvington, where this house was situated. The building was one of unusually large proportions, having a front of about 175 feet in length. It was erected about 15 years ago by Mr. James Cunningham, but an extension had just been added by Mr. Bishop, the work having been begun about a year ago. As this extension was constructed in a very careful and substantial manner the work was slow, but the task was so far completed that the decorators were putting on the finishing touches, and Mr. Bishop and his family, who have been spending the Winter at the Buckingham Hotel, while the alterations were being made in their home, were expecting to move into the house on Thursday. The completed building made a strong impression upon all visitors to Irvington. As seen from the river, it presented a pleasing and dignified picture, standing well up on the steep hillside, surrounded by broad lawns and long terraces, and flanked by spacious greenhouses and substantial barns. The house was on Broadway, nearly a mile from the Irvington depot. Its heavy walls were of limestone rock, hewn out of the hillside upon which the edifice was built. Constructed in an irregular manner, it was really in three sections, ranged in a line bearing north and south, the long front commanding an extensive view up and down the Hudson and across the Tappan Zee to Nyack, Piedmont, and the hills of Rockland County. The southermost section—that just completed—was about 50 feet square and three stories in height. In the basement was a billiard-room and a bowling alley that extended under the old building. The first floor contained one large room that was to be the "living room," 40 by 26 feet, and the floor above was divided into spacious bed chambers. The middle section was two stories in height above the basement, the first story being divided into a parlor, library, dining-room, hall, and study, or office, and the second containing sleeping-rooms. The third section was a low one of two stories, the first floor containing the kitchen and pantries, while the servants' rooms were overhead.

During Mr. Bishop's absence in this City the valuable pictures which had adorned the walls of the house were wrapped in cloths and piled up in the study, which was on the first floor of the middle section of the building. This precaution had been taken so that in case of fire at any time they could readily be removed, and Mr. Bishop had instructed the two servants who lived in the house to think first of the paintings if fire should occur. Yesterday morning about 5:30 o'clock, as Thomas Duff, of Irvington, was coming along the road from Tarrytown toward Irvington, he saw a bright blaze in all the windows of the new part of the building. He shouted fire, and then hurried to the house, and not as "confections," under the act of 1864. Affirmed. Mr. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion. 100 yards from the house, and woke McKenzie, the lodge-keeper. Before the two men reached the house the coachman, who slept in the kitchen, was awakened by the smoke which came pouring in at the door, he saw the light of the fire, and he immediately aroused his companion in the next room. The two hurried down stairs into the main hall, and tried to open the front door. The flames and smoke drove them back. They then made their way into the kitchen, and thence to the study, and began to remove the pictures that stood against the walls. McKenzie and Duff now arrived, and the former, remembering that Mr. Bishop had told him that the largest painting was a Murillo, and a very valuable piece of property, that should be saved if possible, made his utmost to get it out. His efforts were unsuccessful. He had been told to cut it out of the frame if he could not get it out otherwise, and he had slashed it across one end and along one side, when the flames burst through from the floor below, scorching his beard and driving out all the occupants of the room. In spite of the heat and smoke about 27 pictures were removed to the lawn outside, and a few trunks and bundles of clothing that were stored in the loft above the kitchen were thrown out.

By this time Mr. John A. Bryan and Mr. George D. Morgan, near neighbors of Mr. Bishops, and about 50 other persons had gathered about the burning building, but Mr. Morgan's efforts were directed to saving his own house, which was in imminent danger. The flames had broken through the windows in the new section, and were rapidly rising from the ground floor in the two other sections. The house was furnished completely with apparatus for extinguishing fires, a supply of water coming from a reservoir on the hill above the building, and five fire-plugs and hose being provided to guard against accident. So rapidly had the flames made headway that none of the appliances could be used. Irvington has no fire department, and the alarm did not reach Tarrytown, three miles away. In six hours the whole structure was a mass of smoldering ruins. A mansion that was worth, with its furniture and the pictures that were lost, about $150,000, was reduced to ashes. The house and its furniture may be replaced, but the loss of the pictures can never be made good.

Mr. Bishop was telegraphed for at 5 o'clock and reached the scene of the fire at 7 o'clock. He found that out of about 80 paintings he had lost all but 25. He had also lost a large number of valuable bronzes and other articles of vertu with which the house was abundantly furnished. The most valuable painting burned was an "Annunciation," by Murilla. The authorship of the picture was considered well established. It was bought by Mr. Bishop, at the time of Queen Isabella's abdication, from the Marquis De Moral, of Madrid. It was about 10 by 7 feet in size, and contained large figures of the Virgin and the Angel Gabriel, who were observed by God the Father from a halo of clouds in which floated a host of cherubs. Escosura, when he was in this country recently, estimated the picture to be worth from $30,000 to $40,000. During the French invasion of Spain the picture had been folded away in a store-room, and the creases made by this severe usage were visible through the varnish on its face. "An Officer Leading a Charge" and a "Scene in Paris During the Commune," both by Detaille, the first worth $2,500 and the last $500, were lost. A clever sketch of a bed of flowers and a grassy bank, made on the premises of Mr. Bishop by Escosura, during a visit to the house, and finished in three hours and at one sitting, was also lost. Two pictures by Bierstadt—"Scene in the Wind River Mountains," 24 by 18 inches, worth $1,200, and a "View on the Rhine," a small picture, both in the artist's best style, were burned. Among the other paintings destroyed were a "Marine View," by Herzog; Jules Breton's "Fisherman's Daughter," worth $1,500 or $1,800; a "View near Paris," by Lambinet; "After the Bath," by Meyer von Bremen; "Interior of an Old Hall," by Hazger, of whom there are only two or three examples in this country; a Delaroche from the Johnston collection; an interior, "Sheep and Fowls," by Verboeckhoven, painted in 1862; a Wahlberg; a Brion, a landscape by Diaz; Boughton's "Boy Dreaming;" a Schave; Roybey's "Standard Bearer; Hayes' "Elk," one of the artist's best; Beard's "Bear Broken Away from Captivity; a "Cavalier," by Cafferty; "A Dunburst," by S. C. Gifford; a landscape, by William Hart; a flower and fruit piece, by Miss Dietrich; "The Bookworm," by Stammel; "Recollections of Cuba," by Landaiss; and a portrait of Edwin Booth, by a lady amateur of Boston. Perhaps no picture in the collection was better known than that by Washington Alston—"Spelatro's Vision of the Bloody Hand"—which was bought by Mr. Bishop at the sale of the Johnston collection, for $4,500. Mr. Johnston gave much more for it. Pictures by Verschuur, Ed. Hamman, Detaille, ("The Scout,") Bacosura, (family portrait,) Rosa Bonheur, Jeffery Morris, ("Setter at Bay,") Vibert, Bierstadt, ("Sierra Nevada,") Church, (a large landscape,) Herzog, Peterson, ("The Frigate Monongahela,") Emil Breton, two Merles, Victor Lageve, ("The Historical Student,") and two or three crayon sketches and engravings were also saved. Mr. Bishop held insurances on the buildings, furniture, and pictures to the extent of about $50,000. The new part of the building was not insured.

OTHER LOSSES BY FIRE.

The following companies are the principal losers by the Clairville (Tenn.) fire: Equitable, of Nashville, $18,100; Hartford, $15,700; Continental, $13,000; Phœnix, $12,500; Home, of New-York, $10,000; Liverpool, London and Globe, $8,700; Fire Association, $7,750; State, of Nashville, $7,550; London Assurance, $3,000; Underwriters, of New-York, $1,500; American Central, $1,000. Besides the above there is $51,000 in companies not yet made known. The total insurance is $150,000 and the total loss about $350,000.

A fire occurred at 1 o'clock yesterday morning on the second floor of the three-story frame carpenter shop, Nos. 45 and 47 Suffolk-street, owned by D. N. Hanson, of Brooklyn. The building and contents were damaged to the extent of $600. Sixteen horses in the stables at the rear were removed in safety by the Police.

A fire occurred in the fur-dressing factory of Dermody & Co., on Park-avenue near Wallabout-street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, which caused damage to the extent of $6,000. The building belonged to the estate of the late James Armstrong. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

At 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a frame extension in the rear of No. 2,156 Third-avenue, as it extended to the adjoining building occupied as a liquor store by Patrick Donohue. Damage $900; insured.

A vacant house, owned by Stephen Van Cortlandt Underwood, in Osborn, N. Y., was burned yesterday morning. Incendiarism is suspected. [illegible]

IRISH POLITICS AND POLITICIANS.

EFFECT OF PARLIAMENTARY COURSE IN THE LORD LEITRIM CASE—DR. BUTT NOT TO RESIGN.

LONDON, April 15.—It is thought probable that Friday's scene in Parliament during the discussion of Mr. O'Donnell's motion declaring that the Government's action in regard to Lord Leitrim's murder was unconstitutional, will lead to a split in the Home Rule Party. Several of the Irish members indignantly repudiated the attacks of Messrs. O'Donnell and Parnell on the late Lord. The episode has created much bitter feeling. It is said that its instigators intend to raise a question of privilege in consequence of the publication of the proceedings after the clearing of the galleries.

LONDON, April 16.—It is denied that Dr. Butt intends to resign his seat in Parliament.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

GEN. GRANT IN FLORENCE—RESCUE OF AN AMERICAN CREW FROM A BURNING BARK—DISCHARGE OF CAPT. M'LEOD—HEAVY FAILURE—FLOODS IN CUBA—THE ENGLISH MILL OPERATIVES.

FLORENCE, April 15.—Gen. Grant and family arrived here to-day. They were received at the station by the municipal authorities, the American Consul, and deputations of the Italian Army, and the American residents.

LONDON, April 15.—The British ship Charles Cotesworth, which reached Queenstown yesterday from San Francisco, landed the crew of the American bark Charles T. Russell, from Liverpool for Bombay, which was abandoned on fire. William McLeod, late Captain of the British brig Chillianwallah, who was arraigned at the Bow-Street Police Court, March 18, on a charge of felony in casting away that vessel on the 4th of December, while on the passage from New-York to Antwerp, and was remanded without bail, has been discharged from custody in consequence of the absence abroad of the principal witness for the prosecution.

Messrs. Pye, Field & Co., merchants at No. 25 Mark-lane, E. C., have failed. Their liabilities are $1,000,000.

Silver is quoted at 54 pence per ounce.

MANCHESTER, April 15.—A strong movement is on foot among the cotton operatives to avert the impending strike. An effort will be made to secure an acceptance of 5 per cent. reduction by the masters and men.

HAVANA, April 15.—The districts which were flooded in 1876 in the jurisdictions of Cardenas and Colon are again partly inundated in consequence of the late unseasonable rains, and many plantations are suffering heavily thereby.

THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC.

MEETING OF CONGRESS—MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT DIAZ—LOOKING FOR RECOGNITION BY THE UNITED STATES.

HAVANA, April 15.—The steamer City of Merida, which arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, brings intelligence from the City of Mexico to April 7. Congress met on the 1st inst. President Diaz sent in a long message, which makes a good showing of the internal condition of the country. He says Mexico's relations with foreign powers continue peaceful and cordially friendly, tending in a marked manner to become strengthened. With respect to the United States of America the pending questions, of which Congress is already informed, have not been settled. He makes no further allusion to American affairs. On the 2d President Diaz presided at the inauguration of the Toluca Railroad. Trains now run to Cuautilan. No further Cabinet changes are anticipated. Gen. Gonzalez, the new Minister of War, has ordered commissions to inspect the arsenals and foundaries with a view to exte sions and improvements. Minister Foster has arrived in the capital, and everybody is now expecting the speedy recognition of the Government by the United States.

BUSINESS FAILURES AT CHICAGO.

SEVERAL CASES OF PROCEEDINGS IN BANKRUPTCY—FAILURE OF A LARGE JEWELRY HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, April 15.—Among the bankruptcy proceedings to-day were the following: Frank Price, of Chicago, filed a voluntary petition. His unsecured liabilities are $28,582 88. An involuntary petition was filed against Daniel J. Callighan. The claims of the petitioning creditors foot up about $12,000. Charles W. Boyington, a grain dealer and speculator, doing business on the Chicago Board of Trade, filed a voluntary petition. His secured debts amount to $35,000; his unsecured debts to $10,000; assets, nothing. Soloman Telsenthal and Sigismund Strauss, formerly engaged in the paper business at Bloomington, Ill., under the firm name of Telsenthal & Strauss, filed a voluntary petition. The firm has no secured debts, but has unsecured liabilities to the amount of $11,969 01. It is also liable on accommodation paper to the amount of $1,900; assets quoted at $4,000.

Messrs. Hamilton, Rowe & Co., jewelers of this city, will to-morrow file a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. The owners of the building where the firm has done business, who had a claim for rent, today got out a distraint and took goods enough to cover their claim. A large amount of the indebtedness is held in the Jewelers' Association in New-York. Mr. Hamilton states the liabilities to be about $50,000, divided among 100 creditors. The stock he estimates at $30,000, accounts and fixtures $8,000.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS SALE.

At the Real Estate Exchange yesterday, James M. Oakley & Co., under the direction of the Commissioners of Docks, sold the following leases of piers and bulkheads on the North and East Rivers for terms of one, three, and eight years:

NORTH RIVER.

For a Term of Three Years from May 1, 1878.

Pier at Little Twelfth-street: Drew & Bucki	$750
Pier at West Twenty-fourth-street; A. Van Santvoord	4,000
Pier at West Fortieth-street; James McClenahan	1,500
Pier at West Forty-first-street; Martin Karl	1,500
Pier at West Ninety-sixth-street; T. F. Tone	115
Pier at West One Hundred and Nineteenth-street; same buyer	250
Bulkhead between One Hundred and Thirtieth and One Hundred and Thirty-first streets; Mutual Benefit Ice Company	250

For a Term of One Year.

Pier at West Fifty-second-street; J. Sergeant	$1,080

For a Term of Three Years from June 1, 1878.

Pier and bulkhead at One Hundred and Thirty-first-street; T. F. Tone	$750

EAST RIV

DRY GOODS.

SHAW

Nos. 54 WEST 14TH-ST., near Sixth-av., New-York.
HUMAN HAIR AND BEAUTIFYING BAZAAR.
The finest stock of HUMAN HAIR AND FABRICS ever exhibited, for which gold and silver medals were awarded to us.
THE LARGEST AND ONLY LEADING HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY.

THE MERCEDES COIFFURE,
formed by means of our newly-invented MARIE ANTOINETTE SWITCH, very fashionable and stylish, at $6, $8, $10, $12, $15, and upward.
The "EUGENIE SCALP-STYLES" or COIFFEURE DE COQUETERIE. Very stylish, self-adjustable, and will pass rip or tear. Price, $5, $4, $5, and upward.
In our exquisite assortment of COIFFURES, THE NINON stands unrivaled for simplicity, elegance, and grace of form; self-adjustable, made of the finest quality, naturally curly, all long hair, at $6, $8, $10, &c.
INVISIBLE FRONTS, for young and old, improving the looks of all ladies instantly. THE MODJESKA, the latest, and very becoming style, always ready, at $2, $3, $4, $5, $6, &c. A most magnificent variety of Switches, Curls, Fingerpuffs, all at wholesale prices.

GRAY HAIR A SPECIALTY.

The finest quality, genuine colors, lower than any other house. INVISIBLE HUMAN HAIR NETS for the front hair the largest and best imported, 20 cents each, $2 per dozen.
COMBINGS made up in the most approved manner: roots all one way. Hair taken in exchange. Advice given by a French artiste how to arrange hair most becomingly free of charge.
Hair artistically arranged at the establishment, 50c.; at ladies' residences, $1.
A complete assortment of the choicest beautifying cosmetics.
EUGENIE'S SECRET OF BEAUTY, the great mask beautifier for the complexion, a specialty. It imparts a brilliant transparency, removes tan, freckles, pimples, and all skin blemishes. Warranted to be harmless. $1 per box.
F. Coudray's Aurora or Golden Fluid, for bleaching the hair a fine golden blonde, $1 25 and $2 per bottle.
The hazeline cosmetique, $1. Used to bleach the hair the now so fashionable golden brown, $3 50 per bottle.
F. Coudray's celebrated Vegetable Velouting Face Powder, for blonde and brunette, $1 per box.
Liquid Vegetable Face and Lip Rouges, $1 50 and $1 per bottle.
No more gray hair.

PERSIAN RHENNALINE,
(Trade Mark.)
A marvelous instantaneous hair stainer; will change an undesirable color of hair from a bandoline light to dark brown; warranted to be free from all poisonous substances; perfectly odorless; does not soil linen, and is not greasy; recommended by the best physicians; $2 50 per box.

LOVERS of TORTOISE SHELL JEWELRY, IVORY and JET GOODS can have their tastes gratified by inspecting our large, exquisite, and choice assortment of French, Italian, and American designs, always the latest fashions at lowest manufacturers' prices.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR,
EVERY VARIETY and QUALITY,
STYLE, WORKMANSHIP, and
FINISH UNSURPASSED, at
Greatly Reduced Prices.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH and 10TH STS.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THOMAS W. BUTTLE and WILLIAM B. KELLY, Partners, &c., bankrupts.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Thomas W. Buttle and William S. Kelly, partners, &c., of Newark, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, adjudged bankrupt, who have been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Newark, in said district, on the 29th day of April, A. D. 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esquire, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said district. No. 663 Broadst.
U. S. Marshal for said District.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HOMER S. BEARDSLEY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Homer S. Beardsley, of the City of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupt, under the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the ninth day of May, 1878, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the thirteenth day of April, 1878.
ap16-1aw3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PHILIP STINER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Philip Stiner, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said title, and that the 7th day of May, 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of John W. Little, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. Dated New-York, on the eighth day of April, A. D. 1878.
ap9-1aw3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES A. CLARK and HENRY W. CLARK, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who have adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, before John W. Little, Esquire, Register, on the 26th day of April, A. D. 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M.
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 11th day of April, A. D. 1878, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES A. CLARK and HENRY W. CLARK, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who have adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, before John W. Little, Esquire, Register, on the 26th day of April, A. D. 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M.
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 9th day of April, A. D. 1878, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DENNON N. BAARDSLEY, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, before James B. Fowler, Esquire, Register of the 30th (or 30th) district, on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1878, at one o'clock P. M.
LOUIS F. PAYN,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBERT C. ANDERSON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Robert J. Anderson, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said acts, and that the ninth day of May, 1878, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 13th day of April, 1878.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ap13-1aw3wTu

IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the matter of HOMER S. BEARDSLEY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Homer S. Beardsley, of the City of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said acts, and that the 24th day of April, 1878, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register, No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1878.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ap2-1aw3wTu

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PHILIP STINER, bankrupt.—Petition hereby given that the following bonds of this company of $1,000 each, known as Consolidated Sinking Fund Bonds, have been designated by lot, to be paid as par and accrued interest, on presentation at this office, according to the provisions of the Deed of Trust securing the same. The numbers are as follows:

256	909	1,963	2,643	3,409	3,970	4,926
307	977	2,183	2,696	3,457	3,991	5,049
398	1,112	2,261	2,835	3,501	4,056	5,054
468	1,211	2,327	2,902	3,513	4,116	5,079
502	1,466	2,289	2,911	3,643	4,365	5,604
563	1,810	2,420	3,033	3,753	4,627	5,702
568	1,938	2,492	3,270	3,903	4,702	5,761
722	1,818	2,578	3,324	3,953	4,797	

Interest on these bonds will cease on the 1st day of July, 1878.
JULIUS WADSWORTH,
Vice-President.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
EQUITABLE BUILDING, BROADWAY,
CORNER CEDAR-ST.,

Do a General Banking business; allow interest on deposits, buy and sell municipal and other investment bonds, and all securities dealt in at the Stock or Gold Exchanges. WESTERN FARM MORTGAGE securities, yielding 9 and 10 PER CENT. INTEREST, for sale at PAR.

FOR SALE—NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND Boston Railroad Company 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in 1899, (part of $1,000,000 first mortgage.) Apply to M. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 39 William-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

WANTED—SOUTH CAROLINA CONSOLS BY ARENTS & YOUNG, No. 9 New-st.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 176 BROADWAY, New-York, April 15, 1878.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD ON the 9th inst. the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this company for the ensuing year, viz.:

JOHN CASTREE,	JOEL D. HUNTER,
CYRUS H. LOUTREL,	AARON C. ELLIOTT,
WILSON G. HUNT,	CHAS. H. LUDDINGTON,
JOHN J. MORRIS,	EZRA WHEELER,
JAMES C. GULICK,	LYMAN A. JACOBUS
THOS. KERR,	WASHINGTON V. COOPER,
SAMUEL T. KNAPP,	J. W. G. CLEMENTS,
STEPHEN H. SMITH,	MARSHALL O. ROBERTS,
JOHN ROMER,	EDGAR HYATT,
EDWIN R. LIVERMORE,	VALENTINE KIRBY,
JOHN KEESE,	FRANCIS JENKINS,
MOSES W. FISH,	PETER ROWE,
JOSEPH COLWELL,	ALFRED A. REEVES.
T. G. MATHEWS,	

And at the same election, CHARLES E. CREHAN, HECTOR ARMSTRONG, and HORTON FROST were elected Inspectors of the next annual election.
At a meeting of the Board held this day, ALFRED A. REEVES, late Secretary, was unanimously elected President of the company for the ensuing year, and EDGAR R. HOLLEY was unanimously appointed Secretary.
JAMES C. GULICK, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 9, 1878.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this company, for the election of managers, will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, the 14th of May next.
The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of April 16 until the morning of May 15. By order of the board.
GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN TRUSTEES of the NEW-YORK SOCIETY LIBRARY will be held at the Library Building, No. 67 University-place, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of April, 1878, between the hours of 8 and 9:15 P. M., and the annual meeting of the Shareholders will be held on the same day, and at the same place, at 7 P. M.
HENRY C. DORE, Secretary pro tem.

DIVIDENDS.

TOWN OF WEST CHESTER, N. Y., April 8, 1878.
BONDS AND COUPONS AS THEY MATURE. of the above township, will hereafter be paid on presentation at the Union National Bank, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
ROBERT C. WATSON, Supervisor.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORner of 8th-av. and 14th-st.—Interest commencing from the first of each month.
Assets.....$3,663,859 01 | Surplus.....$514,824 64
RICHARD H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

STORAGE.

MORRELL'S FIRST-CLASS STORAGE warehouses, built expressly for the purpose, with separate compartments, affording every facility to persons leaving the City or otherwise for the storage of their furniture, trunks, cases, pianos, works of art, &c. Also safe deposit vaults for articles of extra value, with private safes of all sizes, by month or year. Moving, packing, and shipping promptly and reliably attended to. 4th-av. and 32d-st.

RESPONSIBLE FOR LOSS OR BREAKAGE.
H. GURNEY,
(Formerly of Gurney Bros., late carmen at J. H. Morrell's storage warehouses.)
FURNITURE TRUCKMAN.
Office No. 207 Lexington-av., near 32d-st., New-York. Packing, shipping, and removing of household goods, &c.

LEGAL NOTICES.

CAMPBELL, AARON F., ET. AL.—NEW-YORK Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiffs, against AARON F. CAMPBELL, Caroline [illegible] Perine, and George T. Young, defendants.—Summons, with notice.—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' Attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service. And in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated March 4, 1878.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Post Office address, No. 69 Wall-street, New-York City.
Office No. 69 Wall-street, New-York City.
NOTICE.—Take notice, that upon your default to appear or answer the above summons, judgment will be taken against you for the sum of thirteen hundred fifty-eight and 75-100 dollars, with interest from the 4th day of January, 1878, and with costs of this action.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
To Aaron F. Campbell, J. G. Campbell, John [illegible] Perine, and George T. Young, the above-named defendants: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 30th day of March, 1878, and filed with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York.—Dated March 30th, 1878.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
sp2-1aw3wTu

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY H. COX, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John W. Little, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Henry H. Cox, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, N. Y., heretofore carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 8th day of April, A. D. 1878.
WILLIAM C. HEATH, Assignee,
478 Broadway, New-York City.
WALDEMARE HARLOCK, Attorney for Assignee, 4 Warren-st., New-York City. sp9-1aw3wTu

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MICHAEL M. VAN DYKE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John W. Little, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Michael M. Van Dyke, heretofore carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of said district, and the same is duly sworn.—Dated at New-York City, the 8th day of April, A. D. 1878.
BENJAMIN W. WEST, Assignee,
1 Fulton-av. and Market, Corner New-York City.
WALDEMARE HARLOCK, Attorney for Assignee, 4 Warren-st., New-York City. sp9-1aw3wTu

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANK H. FENNER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John W. Little, Register. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Frank H. Fenner, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 9th day of April, A. D. 1878.
FREDERICK LEWIS,
Assignee, 372 Broadway, New-York City.
WALDEMARE HARLOCK, Attorney for Assignee, 4 Warren-st., New-York City. sp9-1aw3wTu

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 1st day of March, 1878.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of GEORGE HOFFMAN, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of said district.
JOHN H. STAFFORD, Assignee,
40 Wall-st., New-York.
ap15-1w3wTu

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is located at No. 1,238 Broadway, corner of 31st-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 8 A. M. to 11 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A FRENCH LADY, (PROTESTANT,) WHO speaks several languages, and is highly recommended as such, as well as in other respects, wishes to make an arrangement with some party expecting to visit Europe during the coming season; her services would be either those of a confidential companion or governess. Address PARIS, Box No. 150 Times Office.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, 18 years old, as chamber-maid; willing to assist with children or light housework. Call at or address No. 149 East 59th-st., between 10th and 11th ave.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—IN A small private family. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 99 Union-place, 4th-av., between 18th and 19th-sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND PLAIN SEWING, Or Plain Washing.—By a Protestant girl; best City references. Address L. J., Box No. 233 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID OR PARLOR-MAID.—By a Protestant young woman; is thoroughly to either City reference. Address M. C., Box No. 324 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; to private family; two years' best City reference. Call at No. 147 West 38th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Welsh woman, to do chamber-work and plain sewing; City references. Address A. B., Box No. 308 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY Ca competent person, in a private family; can furnish best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 141 West 40th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, chamber-work and waiting in a private family; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 152 West 35th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT WOMan as chamber-maid and assist with washing and ironing; would go short distance in the country; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 303 East 34th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR NURSE.—BY A PROTestant girl; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 98 Madison-st., or send postal card to Miss L. M.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Young girl; is first-class; either City or country; three years' best City reference from last place. Call at No. 107 West 26th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—IN A private family; no objections to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 204 1st-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid and seamstress in a private family; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 607 East 16th-st., in fancy store.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 445 West 49th-st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; no objections to the country; two years' best reference. Call at No. 167 East 34th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant girl in a private family in the City; good City reference. Call at No. 603 2d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 46 Clinton-place.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A LADY LEAVING THE City a situation for a young girl as chamber-maid; no objection to country. Apply at No. 327 Bleecker-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WOULD ASSIST in the pantry or with children, by a young Protestant girl; good reference. Can be seen at 235 West 20th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; good reference. Call at No. 1,102 East 52d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; would give good City references. Call at No. 105 West 20th-st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as first-class chamber-maid and seamstress; three years' best City references. Call at No. 679 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; to private family; two years' best City reference. Call at No. 147 West 38th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Welsh woman, to do chamber-work and plain sewing; City references. Address A. B., Box No. 308 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY Ca competent person, in a private family; can furnish best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 141 West 40th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, chamber-work and waiting in a private family; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 152 West 35th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT WOMan as chamber-maid and assist with washing and ironing; would go short distance in the country; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 303 East 34th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR NURSE.—BY A PROTestant girl; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 98 Madison-st., or send postal card to Miss L. M.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Young girl; is first-class; either City or country; three years' best City reference from last place. Call at No. 107 West 26th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—IN A private family; no objections to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 204 1st-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid and seamstress in a private family; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 607 East 16th-st., in fancy store.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 445 West 49th-st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; no objections to the country; two years' best reference. Call at No. 167 East 34th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant girl in a private family in the City; good City reference. Call at No. 603 2d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 46 Clinton-place.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A LADY LEAVING THE City a situation for a young girl as chamber-maid; no objection to country. Apply at No. 327 Bleecker-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WOULD ASSIST in the pantry or with children, by a young Protestant girl; good reference. Can be seen at 235 West 20th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; good reference. Call at No. 1,102 East 52d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; would give good City references. Call at No. 105 West 20th-st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as first-class chamber-maid and seamstress; three years' best City references. Call at No. 679 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and seamstress; understands dressmaking; best of City references. Call at No. 445 4th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chamber-maid in a private family; three years' City reference. Call at No. 525 6th-av.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this company, for the election of managers, will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, the 14th of May next.
The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of April 16 until the morning of May 15. By order of the board.
GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN TRUSTEES of the NEW-YORK SOCIETY LIBRARY will be held at the Library Building, No. 67 University-place, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of April, 1878, between the hours of 8 and 9:15 P. M., and the annual meeting of the Shareholders will be held on the same day, and at the same place, at 7 P. M.
HENRY C. DORE, Secretary pro tem.

DIVIDENDS.

TOWN OF WEST CHESTER, N. Y., April 8, 1878.
BONDS AND COUPONS AS THEY MATURE. of the above township, will hereafter be paid on presentation at the Union National Bank, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
ROBERT C. WATSON, Supervisor.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORner of 8th-av. and 14th-st.—Interest commencing from the first of each month.
Assets.....$3,663,859 01 | Surplus.....$514,824 64
RICHARD H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

STORAGE.

MORRELL'S FIRST-CLASS STORAGE warehouses, built expressly for the purpose, with separate compartments, affording every facility to persons leaving the City or otherwise for the storage of their furniture, trunks, cases, pianos, works of art, &c. Also safe deposit vaults for articles of extra value, with private safes of all sizes, by month or year. Moving, packing, and shipping promptly and reliably attended to. 4th-av. and 32d-st.

RESPONSIBLE FOR LOSS OR BREAKAGE.
H. GURNEY,
(Formerly of Gurney Bros., late carmen at J. H. Morrell's storage warehouses.)
FURNITURE TRUCKMAN.
Office No. 207 Lexington-av., near 32d-st., New-York. Packing, shipping, and removing of household goods, &c.

LEGAL NOTICES.

CAMPBELL, AARON F., ET. AL.—NEW-YORK Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiffs, against AARON F. CAMPBELL, J. Campbell, John [illegible] Perine, and George T. Young, defendants.—Summons, with notice.—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' Attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service. And in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated March 4, 1878.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Post Office address, No. 69 Wall-street, New-York City.
Office No. 69 Wall-street, New-York City.
NOTICE.—Take notice, that upon your default to appear or answer the above summons, judgment will be taken against you for the sum of thirteen hundred fifty-eight and 75-100 dollars, with interest from the 4th day of January, 1878, and with costs of this action.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
To Aaron F. Campbell, J. G. Campbell, John [illegible] Perine, and George T. Young, the above-named defendants: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 30th day of March, 1878, and filed with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York.—Dated March 30th, 1878.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
sp2-1aw3wTu

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY H. COX, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John W. Little, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Henry H. Cox, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, N. Y., heretofore carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 8th day of April, A. D. 1878.
WILLIAM C. HEATH, Assignee,
478 Broadway, New-York City.
WALDEMARE HARLOCK, Attorney for Assignee, 4 Warren-st., New-York City. sp9-1aw3wTu

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MICHAEL M. VAN DYKE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John W. Little, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Michael M. Van Dyke, heretofore carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of said district, and the same is duly sworn.—Dated at New-York City, the 8th day of April, A. D. 1878.
BENJAMIN W. WEST, Assignee,
1 Fulton-av. and Market, Corner New-York City.
WALDEMARE HARLOCK, Attorney for Assignee, 4 Warren-st., New-York City. sp9-1aw3wTu

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANK H. FENNER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John W. Little, Register. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Frank H. Fenner, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 9th day of April, A. D. 1878.
FREDERICK LEWIS,
Assignee, 372 Broadway, New-York City.
WALDEMARE HARLOCK, Attorney for Assignee, 4 Warren-st., New-York City. sp9-1aw3wTu

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 1st day of March, 1878.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of GEORGE HOFFMAN, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of said district.
JOHN H. STAFFORD, Assignee,
40 Wall-st., New-York.
ap15-1w3wTu

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT WIDOW as first-class cook; kitchen-maid; chambermaid in small house; both City references required. Call or address No. 257 West 41st-st.

COOK, &c.—BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER, Ironer, and Chamber-maid; City reference. Call in No. 201 East 39th-st., corner 2d-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK; Can assist in washing; has first-class City reference. Call at 216 West 39th-st., third floor.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN IN A SMALL private family; will do coarse washing and ironing; City reference given. Call at No. 403 West 40th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK, Washer, and Ironer; best City reference. Call at No. 209 East 44th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; makes excellent bread and biscuits; best City references. Call at No. 63 East 41st-st., south Depot.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK; WILL ASSIST WITH the washing; two years' City reference. Call at No. 541 West 27th-st.

COOK.—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS COOK in a private family; would do coarse washing; best of City reference from last place. Call at 44 East 32d-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—THOROUGHLY EXPERienced; cuts, fits, and trims in all latest styles; few more customers by the day; references. Call as No. 1,238 Broadway, next door 35th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A GOOD DRESS-MAKER by the day or week; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Address Miss Fox, No. 213 East 30th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RELIABLE, MIDDLE-aged American lady, a position as housekeeper in Summer hotel or very large boarding-house; either now or later in the season; best references. Address Europe, Box 327 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTable English person of experience in every capacity; can take entire management; could manage a house to be rented for furnished rooms. Address, one week, Box No. 276 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

HOUSE-MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant in a private family; would do sewing if required; has first-class reference. Call or address No. 155 East 25th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN to do general house-work in small private family, where she can have her girl 9 years old; excellent washer and ironer and cook. Seen all the week at present employer's, No. 36 West 15th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERman girl as servant in a private family, to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Address Miss Rose, No. 339 East 46th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman for general house-work in a plain family; City or country; wages moderate. Call at No. 306 East 34th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general house-work in a small private family; four years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 127 West 52d-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A STEADY YOUNG woman in a small private family; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 207 West 26th-st. Room No. 16.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl; just landed, in plain family where she could make a home. Call at No. 10 West 44th-st.

IRONER.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS IRONER IN a hotel; City or country. Call at No. 316 East 32d-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN EDUCATED PROTESTant young woman in an American family going to Europe; a good hairdresser, and expert with all the duties of lady's maid; would take care of children; never sea-sick. Address Energy, Box No. 278 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGlish girl; has lady's maid; an excellent hair-dresser; accustomed to traveling; very obliging; will go with a family to France. Call at present employer's, No. 49 West 48th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN lady's maid, to go to Europe or any other place; dresses hair and makes dresses; has good rec

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Monday, April 15:

E. H. Ludlow & Co., as an Executor's sale, to close the estate of Martha M. Munce, deceased, sold the two three-story brick buildings, with lot 25 by 125, No. 152 Bleecker-st., south side, 25 feet east of Thompson-st., for $13,000, to N. Tyler.

Peter F. Meyer, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, Henry D. Purroy, Esq., Referee, sold the following City real estate: The three-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 19.6 by 106.6, No. 102 West 14th-st., south side, 62 feet west of 6th-av., sold for $25,050 to J. P. St. John; three-story brick house, with lot 25 by 106 by 50 by 106.6, No. 110 West 14th-st., south side, 150 feet west of 6th-av., sold for $20,050 to Dennis Burke; four-story brick building and stable, with lot 28.2 by 100.5, No. 546 West 45th-st., south side, 175 feet east of 11th-av., sold for $8,500 to John F. James; nine lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West 45th-st., south side, 203.3 feet east of 11th-av., sold for $21,975 to same purchaser; and seven lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West 44th-st., north side, 225 feet east of 11th-av., sold for $15,085 to same purchaser.

Richard V. Harnett, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, John A. Goodlett, Esq., Referee, sold the two-story frame house and stables, with lot 25 by 66.9, No. 408 West 37th-st., south side, 150 feet west of 9th-av., for $4,050, to Dr. Clark. The same auctioneer, under a similar court order, Richard M. Bent, Esq., Referee, disposed of two two-story frame buildings, with lot 25 by 100.5, on West 45th-st., south side, 200 feet east of 11th-av., for $3,000, to James Niblo.

The remaining sales were postponed, as follows: Sale by Van Tassell & Kearney of four lots on West 72d-st., south side, west of 2d-av., to May 15. Sale by Hugh N. Camp of the building, with lot, No. 291 Avenue A, north-west corner of 18th-st., to April 22. Sale by Richard V. Harnett of a plot of land, on Madison-av., south-west corner of 76th-st., sine die; and sale by C. J. Lyon of one lot on Madison-av., south of 76th-st., sine die. Special attention is called to the Executrix sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co. of leasehold premises known as Nos. 1, 3, 5, and 7 West 47th-st., west of 5th-av., announced for to-day at the Exchange.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

Tuesday, April 16.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Executor's sale, estate of William Morgan, deceased, of one three-story and one four-story brick building, with lot, together 50 ins. 38.2 by 100, Nos. 60 and 71 Mott-st., between Canal and Bayard sts.

By Richard V. Harnett, Executor's sale of a plot of land, 193.6 by 453 by 193.6 by 429.10, bounded by Lewis, 5th, Mangin, and 4th sts.; also, a plot of land, 193.3 by 201.8 by 193.4 by 201.3, bounded by Mangin, 5th, Tompkins, and 4th sts.; also, eight lots, together in size 193.4 by 111.5 by 199 by 98.1, on Tompkins-st., extending through to East River, between 4th and 5th sts. A portion of the above property is now occupied by the Pennsylvania Coal Company at an annual rental of $6,000.

By Edward Pittinger, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John H. Hull, Esq., Referee, of the three-story frame and brick house, with lot 20 by 50, No. 145 Stanton-st., south side, 80 feet east of Norfolk-st.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court partition sale, William A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick house, with lot 18.6 by 98.9, No. 243 West 36th-st., north side, 341.6 feet east of 8th-av.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, H. Hone, Esq., Referee, of six lots, each 25 by 100.4, on West 44th-st., south side, 250 feet east of 11th-av., also, similar sale, William M. Hoes, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 19.5 by 100.11, on East 112th-st., south side, 279.3 feet east of Avenue A.

By C. J. Lyon, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Charles Euston, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 80, on 3d-av., west side, 26.5 feet north of 87th-st.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Henry D. Purroy, Esq., Referee, of the three four-story brown-stone-front buildings, with lots each 20 by 73 by 98.9, 1,967 to 1,991 1st-av., north-west corner of 115th-st.; also similar house, with lot 20 by 73, No. 1,995 1st-av., west side, 101.1 feet south of 116th-st.

EXCHANGE SALES—MONDAY, APRIL 15.

NEW-YORK.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

3 three-story brick buildings, with lot, No. 152 Bleecker-st., s. s., 25 ft. e. of Thompson-st., lot 25x125 ..... $13,000

By Peter F. Meyer.

3 three-story brown-stone-front house, with lot, Nos. 102 West 14th-st., s. s., 62 ft. w. of 6th-av., lot 19.6x106.6 ..... $25,050
1 three-story brick house, with lot, No. 110 West 14th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 6th-av., lot 25x106.2 50x106.6. 20,050
2 four-story brick building and stable, with lot, No. 546 West 45th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 11th-av., lot 28.2x100.2 8,500
9 lots, West 45th-st., s. s., 203.3 ft. e. of 11th-av., each 25x100.5 21,975
7 lots, West 44th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 11th-av., each 25x100.5 15,085

By Richard V. Harnett.

3 two-story frame house and stables, with lot, No. 408 West 37th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 9th-av., lot 25x98.9 ..... $4,050
2 two-story frame buildings with lot, West 65th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 11th-av., lot 25x100.5 2,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, April 13.

47th-st., n. s., 70 ft. e. of 9th-av., 30x75; Emma Burdge to Henrietta Chandler ..... nom.
Same property; same to same ..... nom.
103d-st., s. s., 55 ft. e. of 4th-av., 15x100; E. Sandford, Referee, to W. R. Gibaud $3,700
High Bridge-pk., s. s. e. corner of Harlem-riv. and 24th Ward; P. H. Byrne to L. M. Fuller ..... nom.
47th-st., n. s., 10 ft. e. of 9th-av., 30x75.3; John F. Chandler and wife to Emma Chandler ..... nom.
Oak-st., e/o. 54; Acton Civill and wife to Hannah V. C. Bassett ..... nom.
Oak-st., No. 53; Acton Civill and wife to Margaret C. Foules ..... nom.
Lexington-av., n. e. corner of 55th-st.; 20.5x20; Charles L. Dodgeson and wife to Giles W. Hotchkiss ..... nom.
Same property; G. W. Hotchkiss to Bessie V. Hotchkiss 25,000
Broome-st., No. 206; Elizabeth Jantzer and husband to William Fischer ..... nom.
Same property; same to same ..... nom.
2d-av., e. s., 60.11 ft. n. of 124th-st., 20x80; Isaac Serven, Assignee, to E. Goodhart ..... nom.
Same to same; e. s. 2d-av., 20 ft. n. of 124th-st., 20x80 ..... nom.
Joseph R. Tallman and wife to Charles H. Lowerre 22,500
62d-st., n. s., 201 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 20x100.5; Adolph Bernstein and wife to Sarah T. Smith 16,000
120th-st., s. s., 131.9 ft. w. of Avenue A, 18.9x100.11; Bridget Cooney and wife to Hannah Michael 7,000
3d-av., e. s., 62.11 ft. n. of 23d-st., 25.1x31.1; Peter Cooper to Isabella S. Cooper ..... nom.
57th-st., East, No. 40; Charles Duggin and wife to Arthur T. Sullivan 28,000
23d-st., n. s., 20 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20x98.9; William T. Erickson, Executor, to C. P. Hutchings 15,750
72th-st., n. s., 198.9 ft. w. of 2d-av., 18.9x102.2; Simon Frank and wife to R. Gollagher 7,500
49th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100.5; Jacob Hemsheimer and wife to Mary E. Eldridge-st., No. 174; Charles Miller and wife to F. Bernhard 10,000
82d-st., n. s., 91 ft. e. of 1st-av., 18x100.5; L. Mezzabalbe and wife to P. J. Rothwell 6,500
Lexington-av., s. e. corner of 37th-st., 154.9x 100; also 37th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 100x98.9; also 36th-st., n. s., 253 ft. 5½ in. e. of Lexington-av., 100x98.9; Timothy D. Porter to Henry C. Kingsley ..... nom.
3d-av., w. s., 59.3 ft. n. of 36th-st., 23x80; same to same ..... nom.
129th-st., n. s., 98.6 ft. e. of Madison-av., 20.6x 99.11; J. W. Powers and wife to J. L. Valentine 14,000
119th-st., s. s., 220 ft. e. of 3d-av., 15x100.10; J. G. Sinclair, Referee, to Emeline Gallup 8,000
24th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x98.9; E. S. Dakin, Referee, to D. Bank 12,000
Avenue A, w. s., 75 ft. w. of 1st-st., 115x200, 23d Ward; H. Donnelly, Referee, to Mary A. Wright 4,300
136th-st., n. s., 266 ft. e. of Southern Boulevard, 25x100; M. Hagerty, Executor, to C. E. Dorenus 400
College-av., 23d Ward, 25x100; Mary Hogg to William Wilson 4,650
17th-st., n. s., 280 ft. e. of 2d-av., 22x93; E. F. King and husband to Patrick Olvany 13,000
38th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x Irregular; also Cherry-st., Lots Nos. 1,060 and 1,061; Edward D. Shipman, Assignee, to William H. Shipman, Assignee ..... nom.
47th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 13.8x100.5; J. M. Stuart and wife to Clara S. Duskworth 11,000
83d-st., n. s., 306 ft. e. of 6th-av., 16.8x100.5; Jacob Sharp and wife to H. S. Day 22,500
30th-st., n. s., 90 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x98.9; G. W. Wicker, Executor, to H. Loewenthal 8,500
Same property; same to same ..... nom.

LIENS RECORDED.

Wooster-st., Nos. 108, 110, 112, and 114, part of P. Bruner to W. H. H. Rogers, 5 years and 4 months $3,750
24-av., n. s. 271, part of Jacob Bontiem to W. H. Anderson. 1 year 770
49th-st., Nos. 113 and 115, East, James E. Cotant to August Schmidt, 1 year 200

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Broder, Isaac D., and wife to M. W. Borland; n. w. corner of 29th-st. and 4th-av., 2 years $3,000
Cooper, Thomas E., and wife to Bowery Savings Bank; e. s. of 3d-av., n. of 33d-st., 1 year 7,000
Same to same; e. s. of 3d-av. n. of 33d-st., 1 year 3,000
Vessier, Charles, and wife to New-York Savings Bank; s. s. of 9th-av., 1 year 8,000
Fisher, Thomas R., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; e. s. of Bowery, n. of Houston-st., 5 yrs. 6,000
Ford, Sarah M., and husband to Pennsylvania Company, for life insurance, &c.; Southampton, 24th Ward; 5 years 2,000
Lippitt, Sarah, and others to A. C. Aubrey, com.; s. s. of 40th-st., s. of 2d-av., 3 years 4,000
Lavenstal, H., and wife to George W. Wicker, n. s. of 30th-st., w. of 2d-av., 2 years 1,800
Same to same; n. s. of 30th-st., w. of 3d-av., 5 years 5,000
Manchester, Harriet L., and husband to Bank for Savings of New-York; n. s. of 120th-st., e. of 2d-av., 1 year 4,000
Michael, Hannah, to Real Cooksy; n. s. of 120th-st., w. of Avenue A, 3 years 2,000
Rothwell, P. J., to Lazarus Mmesbeimer; n. s. of 81st-st., s. of 1st-av., 5 years 2,000
Sullivan, Morty, and wife to Margaret A. Sloan; n. s. of 42d-st., west of 3d-av., and 149th-st., 1 year. 350
Valentine, Johnston L., to Jane W. Powers; n. s. of 129th-st., e. of Madison-av., 5 years 9,000
Wood, James H., and wife to Richard L. Townshend; n. s. of 29th-st., w. of Madison-av., 6 months 600

SATISFACTION OF MORTGAGES.

Fay, Fabian, to James Murphy $4,000
Fischer, William, to Joseph Schwarzschild 4,000
Seibel, Anna, to C. E. Fabre 2,000
Same to same 1,500
Same to same 1,500
Same to same 1,500

CANDACE OLNEY'S RIVAL.

CHARGES AGAINST MRS. NEWELL.

HER LETTERS TO THE LATE MR. BORDMAN BEFORE AND AFTER HER MARRIAGE WITH THE DEFENDANT—HOW SHE LOVED HER FRIEND AND HATED HER INTENDED HUSBAND.

The trial of the suit for divorce brought by Anna M. Newell against Lorenzo D. Newell was resumed yesterday before Judge Lawrence and a jury, in Supreme Court, Part III. The plaintiff was accompanied by two elderly Boston ladies, named, respectively, Mrs. Rand and Mrs. Pollard, both boarding-house keepers. The defendant was also present, but Miss Olney did not make her appearance until late in the afternoon. The direct examination of Mr. Pickering, the Boston lawyer, was resumed at the opening of the court, by Mr. Ten Eyck, of counsel for the plaintiff. Continuing his interview between Mr. and Mrs. Newell, on Aug. 15, 1874, he testified as follows: Mrs. Newell said that on her husband's return from Europe with Miss Olney he visited her and demanded that she should write a letter declaring that he had always treated her well, and that his conduct was unimpeachable; she replied that it was impossible for her to write such a letter, inasmuch as from evidence in her possession she was convinced that he had been guilty of adultery with Miss Olney; he insisted that she should write the letter, threatening that if she did not he would make it so hot for her that she would be unable to remain in Boston, that he would go to witness and induce him to withdraw from the Bordman will case, that he would advertise her in a morning or evening newspaper, and that he would withdraw his support from her, never again giving her a dollar; he urged that under the circumstances it would be better for her to write the letter for his benefit. Mrs. Newell said that she persisted in her refusal to write the letter, and he left the house repeating his threats, and reiterating his charges that her immoral conduct had been the cause of physical troubles to him. The witness continued that, during the conversation he was detailing, Mrs. Newell said that she had always been willing to live with him in this City; that she had endeavored to take up her residence in New-York with him, but he had put her off; when her husband demanded from her the letters of Miss Olney to him, which she had found, she refused to give them up, telling him that she was afraid he would burn them, so that they could not be used against him.

On cross examination by Mr. Shafer witness was handed an envelope and asked if the writing upon it was that of Mrs. Newell. He replied that he believed it was, although it differed somewhat from her present style. Mr. Shafer told him to read the address, which was "William H. Bordman, No. 37 India Wharf, Boston." The inclosed letter was read to the jury by Mr. J. H. V. Arnold, of counsel for the defendant. This course was pursued with a number of other letters, all of which were said by the witness to be in the handwriting of Mrs. Newell and addressed to Mr. Bordman, now deceased, of whose estate Mrs. Newell is a claimant in a suit pending in the United States Circuit Court in Massachusetts on the ground that she was his adopted daughter. Some of the letters were inclosed in two envelopes. These were dated at Paris, France. The outer envelope was directed to "William H. Berdman, Boston, Mass.," while the inner bore the business address of Mr. Bordman and was marked "private." Most of the letters were without any signature other than three little pen dots, the others were signed "Anna." The purpose of their introduction was to show that Mrs. Newell sustained illicit relations with Mr. Bordman before and after her marriage.

The first letter read was one in which Mrs. Newell, then Miss Anna Maria Tilton, informed Mr. Bordman of the offer of marriage made to her by the defendant in the present suit. Two days later the following letter was sent by the plaintiff to Mr. Bordman. During its reading Mrs. Newell bowed her head and wept:

BOSTON, May 3, 1865.

MY DEAREST FRIEND: I have been to ascertain the prices of black silk. I find that very good ones can be had for $3 per yard, ranging from that price to $3 50 and $4, and even higher, and I can buy them for $2 50—not very good. It will take 13½ yards for a dress, and then there will be trimmings, lining, &c., to be had. This will make it too expensive, and I had rather save some of the expense for something besides. Thus I shall abandon the thought. You are very kind, and I thank you a thousand times.

In regard to other matters I will try and *do* as you think best. I know my fate. I *will* know the *only* one I can; I can never see you; but I will submit that I may *not* be any more trouble to others, but much greater would be my happiness could I know that *that fatal day* would find me in that *little house* with the tall trees in front and the wicked cease from troubling." I have always said that I would never accept any position where I could not see the *dearest* and *best* friend I ever had. I shall not accept such position willingly, but with the deepest regret. There is but *one* thing that renders it a duty for me. That is, to relieve you of that which I have long felt to be a burden and trouble. I ought to have more fully established the fact that I have been with different eyes than can be possible for you to see with. I have and do feel that there can be *no hardship, no suffering*, but what I could with *pleasure* endure for you thus. If I have exhausted your patience and have allowed myself to be too dependent I beg you will excuse me. I am sorry to have troubled you again last evening, and hope you did not take more cold. I *hope* you will soon have entirely recovered. Saturday night will be the anniversary of my thirty-second birthday, would that it may be my last. With thousands of thanks for your kindnesses and patience, I am as ever sincerely,

P. S.—Please excuse writing, for I can scarcely see. Tears will flow.

In a letter dated Boston, May 15, 1865, the writer says:

MY DEAREST FRIEND: I beg that you will excuse the liberty I take in writing this note; and, my dearest friend, I earnestly beg that you will advise me at this time. Mr. N. did not come as I expected, but came on Friday morning last, and has just left for New-York. He desired to sail for Europe the 24th of the present month, and desired me to go with him. As I told you when I last saw you that a decision must be made at this time, I told Mr. N. it would be impossible for me to be ready if I should decide to go at another time, or decide to accept of his offer. He reply is that he shall defer going until the 7th of June, at which time I must be ready and go with him, (being married on the 5th,) or our acquaintance at this time shall forever cease. He will not leave the offer to be accepted on his return. He says I must say "Yes," and must go with him at this time, or it will be "No" with him.

I beg of you at this time to tell me what to say, and what I had better do. Please do. If I shall not see you, please do let me hear from you soon. He wishes to hear my decision by Friday morning of this week that he may engage state-room for the 7th of June.

At the side of one of the pages of the letter was the following:

"Believe my devotedness of thought, of heart, will ever remain for that dear friend of whom I have written to you before."

It was apparently immediately after Miss Tilton had promised to marry Newell that she wrote the following piteous letter to Mr. Bordman:

BOSTON, May 23, 1865.

MY DEAREST FRIEND: I have waited, hoping that I might have one word from you regarding the subject mentioned in my last, but now all hope is lost, and I can only regret the hour that gave me birth. I have accepted my fate. Would, my dearest friend, that it could have been in your power to save me from such a cruel, cruel fate, but such is not reasonable for me to expect; but it seems cruel for me to say adieu to the only one I *love*, the *one I worship*, for one whose very presence I dislike and have not one feeling of love for, nor one word of affection, but to the contrary.

Dearest friend, I cannot write, I can only say that I have said that I will go to Europe on the 7th of June, have married on the 5th or 6th of the same. I suppose on the evening of the 6th, but my *sincere* desire and my fervent prayer are that that evening may find my eyes closed in death and the bridal robe may be my shroud.

My dear friend, forgive me, but I am most unhappy and death would be a relief, but I will forbear. Can I see you once more? Is it asking too much? My dearest friend, I told Mr. N. that I would be married to no one who would not permit my best friend to visit me, but that he should be permitted to visit me at any time he should desire; that my home should be as welcome to my friend as to myself. Darling, it is with tears of agony that I write thus. I will close.

Darling, I desire to go to Mr. N. independant of him. I have not asked him to assist me in the least; thus, if you shall not think me asking *too much*, I am going to ask you to let me have some money to obtain a dress for the occasion, and a few other things: I hope I may see you soon. I shall be obliged to work in haste. If it shall be pleasant to-morrow (Wednesday) evening, and it shall be convenient for you I shall return from the depot at 7:30 o'clock, by the way of last canoe.

In this letter I will not attempt to express my gratitude, for I am *too sad*, but you can have no greater proof than that you possess all the love and affection I am capable of. Hoping to see you very soon, I am,

As her nuptial day approached her agony grew stronger, and at last she announced to her aged friend, in the following letter, that she hated Newell and loved him [Mr. Bordman] with increasing fervor:

BOSTON, June 3, 1865.

MY OWN DARLING FRIEND: You will excuse me at this time if I do not write a letter of thanks for all the many, many kindnesses you have bestowed upon me, and for the dear, dear indulgent friend you have been, for, dearest, I am too unhappy to write.

I have seen days of unhappiness, days of sorrow, and days of misery, but never has my misery been so intensified as at the present time. To know the hour was near at hand when I could bid farewell to this world would be a welcome joy, and that I could hail with gladness. My life has been one of unhappiness, one of sorrow, except a few hours of happiness, and those hours have been spent with you. You have been my dearest friend, and the only one I ever loved, and I shall never love, you best. I shall try and do my duty, but I must perform my duty, toward one I truly dislike—shall I say it—yes, toward one I hate.

Darling friend, I hope you will permit me to write you from time to time, and that you will sometimes allow me the only sunshine that may be in store for me—the pleasure of seeing you. Accept, dearest, thousands of thanks for your kindnesses, and believe you will ever have all the love, affection, and devotion my heart possesses. Darling, I can say no more, except you have all my prayers for your happiness, health, and continual prosperity, and that we may at last meet in that better world, where sorrow never enters.

Mr. Pickering said in response to Mr. Shafer that he had seen a lady named Hinckley in Boston, and had understood that she kept a boarding-house at which Mrs. Newell had lived after her return from Europe in 1865. A letter dated Aug. 30, 1865, and containing the following, was then read:

MY OWN DEAREST FRIEND: I spoke to Mrs. H. this morning about your calling upon me, &c. She told me to have you come as often as you liked, and also for you to remain as long as was agreeable to you. That day one who came to see me was always welcome at her house. And she hoped when you should come again you would not feel that you must hasten away. Darling, if you do not go away today, please come and spend the evening with me. Please, dear, come early.

Sitting at the bedside of her sick brother at Reed's Ferry, N. H., on Sept. 7, 1865, Mrs. Newell wrote the following:

"I look at those around me, and wish that I could sleep forever; sleep the sleep that knows no waking—happy state of forgetfulness. I fancy, darling, I hear you say, 'you must not feel so.' I could do it is could be possible for me to feel differently. I am sure, darling, if you should feel as unhappy for one day as I do you would think with me. Sweet one, I do not wish to cause you one moment of pain, and I will try to keep my unhappiness to myself, even though I am reminded that I have no right to love all that makes life dear to me.

"Dearest, I have a heart, but now no one can ever know the depth of feeling in that heart—it must always be silent. If, darling, I could have known you as well on the evening I last walked with you, not four months ago, oh! then I could have been happy now. But no one is in fault, and I will not reflect.

"Darling, you are very kind to come and visit me, and I thank you many, many times, and I regret that I cannot make it more pleasant for you, but my heart is sad, and I cannot be gay. But I will try and be content with the hope of some day being happy in my lost little home."

In a letter dated Reed's Ferry, Sept. 11, 1865, the writer declares that Mr. Bordman is "the only little sunshine" she has; and in one written two days later, she says:

"I wish, darling, that I knew that it gives you as much pleasure as it does me for you to pass your time with me. I fear that it does not, and that you are so very kind that you will deprive yourself of pleasures for the sake of indulging me."

In November, 1865, Mr. and Mrs. Newell started for Europe. Before going Mrs. Newell wrote to Mr. Bordman, inviting him to follow her to Paris, and thanking him for his previous kind visits to her. In the postscript were the words, "Darling, a little kiss for you." The envelope in which this was inclosed was indorsed "A. M. T., Nov. 9, 1865. In case of accident to me this note is to be burned, as it is, unopened. William H. Bordman." In other letters from Paris "Anna" told the old gentleman of the unceasing love for him, asked him to visit her abroad so that he might escort her to Carlsbad, whither doctors had ordered her, and also called upon him for some money. The last letter read was dated April 16, 1872. When all the letters had been read, Mr. Shafer continued his cross-examination of Mr. Pickering. The witness admitted that he had escorted the plaintiff in Boston, Providence, and upon Vineyard, Greenwood, Mass., Saratoga, Princeton, and New-York; she had lived in his house while his wife and daughter were absent at the White Mountains, but while his sons and sister-in-law were at home. Mr. Pickering said he had been informed that Mrs. Newell was born in Deerfield, Mass.; he believed that she was a milliner in Boston in 1853, and a clairvoyant in Providence in 1859; she advertised herself by means of an engraving representing, according to Mr. Shafer, "an angel coming out of a cloud, and carrying a bunch of hysop."

The hearing was adjourned until this morning.

OTHER SUITS FOR DIVORCE.

Emma L. Carrier, who is a minor, brought suit in the Court of Common Pleas recently for a limited divorce from her husband, George L. Carrier, on the ground of his alleged cruelty. They were married in this City on June 27, 1876, and lived together until February, 1877. A child was born to them on Oct. 4, 1876. Mr. Carrier defended the suit, which was sent to a Referee. The latter reported in favor of the wife, and the case was then submitted to Chief Justice Daly on a motion to confirm the report. In the opinion, which was handed down yesterday, the Chief-Justice says, among other things, that the Referee was warranted in believing the testimony of a plaintiff in a divorce case as to the alleged cruel treatment when her character for truth and veracity—as in this case—was impeached, and where there were witnesses to sustain her character in that respect. The evidence of the impeaching witnesses was that Mrs. Carrier is not truthful and that her husband is. The application for the divorce is denied.

Another limited divorce suit, that brought by Vasnti F. Mildeberger against Oliver H. Mildeberger, was before Chief-Justice Daly yesterday. In this case the parties were married on June 20, 1852, and lived together for 20 years. They have two children who have attained their majority. Mrs. Mildeberger says her husband abandoned her, but this he denies. A Referee, to whom the case was sent, took testimony, and reported in favor of Mrs. Mildeberger. Her income is $2,700 per year, while her husband's is $4,700. These facts were taken notice of by the Referee, who reported that Mrs. Mildeberger should be awarded $1,000 per year as alimony, thus making her income equal to that of her husband. Some argument was had yesterday on a motion to confirm the report, but it was adjourned until to-morrow for a further hearing.

Mary A. Macdonald's suit for divorce from her husband, James Macdonald, was before Judge Donohue, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, and the plaintiff was awarded $200 as a counsel fee and $25 per week as alimony. A motion to change the place of trial to Essex County was denied.

Elizabeth Tuohy, who is 21 years old, and who was married to a barber named William Thofel on Dec. 20, 1877, has brought an action in the Supreme Court for a divorce from him on the ground of his alleged intimacy with another woman. No answer or demurrer has been interposed by Mr. Thofel, and Judge Donohue yesterday referred the case to Frederick W. Loew.

A CURIOUS BREACH OF PROMISE SUIT.

The breach of promise suit of Mrs. Louisa Gulick against her uncle, Peter Gulick, was to have been called to trial in the Middlesex County Circuit Court, at New-Brunswick, N. J., yesterday morning. Judge Scudder was prevented by illness from being in attendance, and the trial was postponed till to-day. Hon. Charles H. Winfield, of Jersey City, represents Miss Gulick, while the defense will be conducted by Attorney-General Stockton. The defendant, who is 50 years of age, is the father of a daughter as old as the plaintiff. Miss Gulick will show, or try to show, that she had lived for 30 years or more with her father; that after her father's death the aged defendant, for the furtherance of his matrimonial designs, invited her to his house; that she went, and while living there was the recipient at his hands of many delicate little attentions which only the warmest affection could suggest; that he finally made his proposition of marriage, and she accepted; that he even went so far as to consult a minister as to the cost, probably, of the marriage ceremony; and that after having gone as far as that, he suddenly changed his mind, and refused to perform his contract. Mr. Gulick will, on the other hand, endeavor to show that the delicate attentions came from her side, and not from his; that, copying after Miss Mowatt, she sometimes threw a pillow on his knees, and insisted upon resting her head upon it in the presence of strangers, who might be made witnesses, and finally, that she actually goaded him to make the visit to the minister.

BENEFIT FOR "TED" ALMONTE'S FAMILY.

The proprietors of the Great London Circus will give a benefit performance to the widow of the late clown "Ted" Almonte, at Gilmore's Garden, tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. Unusual attractions are to be presented in the ring, all the circus talent of the vicinity, together with the full corps of performers attached to the London Circus, having volunteered their services. The veteran Frank Whitaker will play clown for one act, with the celebrated rider James Melville as ring-master. Tony Pastor will assume his old role of clown for this occasion. The family of the dead clown are in straitened circumstances, and every inducement will be offered to secure a full house.

JAMES T. FIELDS ON CHEERFULNESS.

"A Plea for Cheerfulness" was the subject of a lecture last evening at Steinway Hall by Mr. James T. Fields, under the auspices of the Teachers' Association of the City of New-York. There was a large audience, and Mayor Ely occupied a seat on the platform. In the course of Mr. Fields' remarks he asserted that no optimist would dare say that cheerfulness was our chief trait of character as a nation, which fact, the lecturer said, might be due to our peculiar temperament, climate, and general way of living. Mr. Fields' proposition that every college should have a Professor of Cheerfulness, at a salary of $10,000 a year, was the cause of great mirth among the audience. The speaker was not surprised that so many students died young, and in giving an example of the way in which some children dread the harshness of their teachers, Mr. Fields stated that he was in a school-room on one occasion when he heard the Principal ask a little girl the following question: "Who made the world in six days, and rested on the seventh?" "I did, Sir, but I—I will never do it again." The lecturer said that in his opinion Abraham Lincoln was the most cheerful President we have ever had, and that Washington Irving and Oliver Wendell Holmes, as literary men, were disciples of cheerfulness. Mr. Fields illustrated his discourse by relating several amusing anecdotes of Dickens, Irving, Hood, Sydney Smith, Walter Scott, and others.

FUNERAL OF COL. HITCHCOCK.

AN IMPOSING CEREMONIAL—PARADE OF THE SECOND BRIGADE, NATIONAL GUARD—ADDRESS BY A COMRADE OF THE DEAD OFFICER.

The funeral of the late Col. James R. Hitchcock, commander of the Ninth Regiment, National Guard, took place yesterday. The several regiments comprising the Second Brigade assembled at their respective armories at 10 A. M., and marched to the residence of the late Colonel, No. 7 East Forty-sixth-street. After all the military organizations had assembled, Rev. Cornelius Brett, of Bergen Church, Jersey City, delivered a short prayer, and the cortége started for the Dutch Reformed Church, Forty-eighth-street and Fifth-avenue. The edifice was crowded to its utmost capacity. A considerable portion of the main floor was allotted to the officers of the several regiments of the First Division, National Guard, in uniform, all of which were represented, excepting the Twenty-second Regiment. The floral decorations, which were very tasteful, were arranged along the lower step of the flight of stairs leading to the chancel. The central figure represented a broken column, over five feet high. Its base was composed of blush roses, and the shaft was wrought in white flowers and tube roses. On the face of the shaft was a representation of the regimental insignia—a figure "9"—upon a blue circlet, surrounded by a Maltese cross composed of red cornations. This column was flanked by four pillows composed of white flowers, with borders of calla lilies. Upon one was the word "Rest" wrought in violets, and surmounted by a white dove with outstretched wings, while the others bore the legends, "Our First Captain"—a tribute from Company D—"Company B, Ninth Regiment," and "Company C, Ninth Regiment." A guard, composed of six members of the Ninth Regiment, in full uniform, patrolled the two side aisles of the church, and a similar number preserved order in the vestibule. The funeral party was met at the entrance by Rev. Dr. William Ormiston, who preceded the procession through the central aisle to the chancel, reading the opening sentences of the burial service as he walked. He was assisted in committing the subsequent services by Rev. E. C. Houghton, Chaplain of the Ninth Regiment, and Rev. Mr. Brett. The body of the dead officer was attired in his full-dress uniform as Colonel, and encased in a casket covered with black cloth and having oxydized silver ornaments and bar handles. Upon the lid was a plate inscribed with the name, dates of birth and death of Col. Hitchcock. The cap, sword, belt of the deceased, and a large wreath of white flowers rested on the casket. The music of the service was performed by a quartet choir under the direction of Prof. M. A. Ward. The responses were simple, in deference to the wishes of Mrs. Hitchcock. At the opening of the service the psalm "Lord let me know mine end" was chanted, and the hymns "It is not death to die," and "Abide with me," were sung.

After Chaplain Houghton had read the psalm beginning "Man born of woman is of few days," an address was delivered by Rev. Mr. Brett. In the course of his remarks he said that "twenty-seven years ago two boys clasped hands in the porch of a house of God at Staten Island. One was a stranger in that village; the other was a native of the place." But then was no hearty welcome on one side that the speaker had never forgotten it. One of those boys was lying dead before him, and the other was "delivering the sad eulogy at his funeral." It was because the speaker had been more of the deceased in early life that he thought of James Hitchcock as a boy. They had lived side by side, and roamed together in their "Island home." When a boy Mr. Hitchcock was fond of sports. He was endowed with a rugged constitution, and took the lead in all boyish sports. "As we talked over spiritual matters in 1857-8," said the speaker, "we were sincere and earnest, and we walked side by side for confirmation." The speaker then noticed briefly the various important events in the life of Col. Hitchcock, and said, in conclusion, that the Colonel "was ambitious for the advancement of his country as surely as though he had fallen in the battlefield." During his campaign in West Africa, last Summer, he had suffered from the heat of the sun, and to this he owed his death. He had been a brave soldier, and as a member of that church was beloved as he was by the regiment. Rev. Dr. Ormiston pronounced the benediction, after which the lid of the casket was removed, and those present were permitted to view the features of the deceased. The casket was borne from the church upon the shoulders of six members of the regiment, in uniform, the organist meanwhile playing Beethoven's funeral march. Among those present were Gen. John B. Woodward, Col. G. W. Wingate, Col. Robert Olyphant, and Lieut.-Col. P. H. Briggs, of the Governor's staff; Major-Gen. Alexander Shaler, Brig.-Gen. Fred. Townsend, Brig.-Gen. Stephen Carr and staff, of the Third Division; Col. S. V. R. Crager and Lieut.-Col. W. G. Wilson, Twelfth Regiment; Capt. W. C. Casey, Capt. J. C. Abrams, Adjt. Gen. Beacom, Quartermaster R. W. Weed, Lieut.-Col. Steele, and Dr. Morean Morris, Seventh Regiment; Lieut.-Col. F. A. Schilling, Capt. Edward Barker, Eighth Regiment; Adjt. Ploeger and other staff officers, Fifth Regiment; Col. Vilmar and staff, Major Edward Duffy, and staff officers, Sixty-ninth Regiment; Col. John Ward, Capt. John H. Kemp, and a detachment of six officers of the Old Guard. The pall-bearers were Brig.-Gen. D. D. Wylie, Brig.-Gen. J. M. Varian, Col. Emmons Clark, Col. George D. Scott, Col. Charles S. Spencer, and Col. Josiah Porter, who walked on either side of the hearse during the march.

On leaving the church the procession was formed in the following order: Seventy-first Regiment, under command of Col. Vose; Eleventh Regiment, Col. F. E. Unbekant commanding; hearse, and carriages containing relatives; Ninth Regiment, Lieut.-Col. M. P. L. Montgomery commanding; veterans of the Ninth Regiment, Col. John H. Wood commanding; carriages containing Gen. Viele and staff; Major-Gen. Carr and staff, and the Troy Citizens' Corps. Each detachment was preceded by its band. The route followed was down Fifth-avenue to Fourteenth-street, thence through Fourth-avenue to the Staten Island Ferry. At this point the Seventy-first and Eleventh Regiments formed in line of battle on the west side of the Battery square, and presented arms as the hearse, carriages, and the Ninth Regiment and its Veteran Association marched by, and embarked on the steamer Josephine, which had been chartered for the occasion. Company F, Seventy-first Regiment, under command of Lieut. Governeur W. Conover, went down on the regular boat, which reached the island 10 minutes later. When the cortége arrived at Stapleton the Ninth Regiment opened ranks and presented arms on either side of the ferry-gate, while Company F, Seventy-first Regiment, passed through the avenue thus formed. Interment took place at the Richmond County Cemetery. The services were simple, consisting of a prayer by the Chaplain and the firing of a salute over the grave by members of the Ninth and Seventy-first Regiments.

TAMMANY SOCIETY ELECTION.

The annual election for officers of the Tammany Society took place last evening at the Fourteenth-street Wigwam, Sachem Henry L. Clinton, Father of the Council, presiding. There was no opposition to the ticket. There were nearly 500 members present, and so little interest was taken in the election that only 225 ballots were cast. The names of the officers chosen for the year are as follows: Sachems—John Kelly, Thomas Dunlap, Henry L. Clinton, Henry D. Purroy, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Henry A. Gumbleton, Edward Kearney, Sidney P. Nichols, Smith E. Ely, Richard Reilly, Charles H. Haswell, Menzo Diefendorf, John J. Gorman. Secretary—Joel O. Stevens. Treasurer—Arthur Leary. Sagamore—Wilson Small. Wikinkie—John D. Newman. The newly-elected Sachems will be installed on May 13. After the installation of the Sachems, they will hold a meeting to elect a Grand Sachem. It is understood that no choice will be made at that meeting, and that Grand Sachem Schell will hold his office for another year.

ANDREW J. GARVEY'S REAL ESTATE.

Andrew J. Garvey, the "Ring" plasterer, bought from the City in 1867 a number of lots forming part of what was known as Hamilton-square. The purchases were made in the names of various persons. He paid only 40 per cent. of the purchase money, the City taking mortgages for the remaining 60 per cent. He was in arrears for interest in 1872, and suits were brought to foreclose the mortgages. Garvey settled the cases by paying up the interest, costs, &c., and the suits were practically abandoned, though no formal orders of discontinuance were entered. The notices of lis pendens remained on file against the property until yesterday. It seems that Garvey has sold the property to William H. De Forest and wanted to give a clear title. His lawyers, Miller & Peckham, yesterday entered orders, on consent, discontinuing the foreclosure actions and vacating the notices of lis pendens. Corporation Counsel's and Controller's office yesterday, elicited the statement that the transactions had no reference to the "Ring" frauds.

STRIVING TO RECLAIM A YOUNG GIRL.

Two young women, who act as missionaries and strive to reclaim young girls from lives of shame, brought before Justice Bixby, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, a young and rather comely girl of 16 Summers, named Nellie ——. The missionaries said that they had found her at Congress Hall, a low "hotel" in Chatam-square, all her surroundings and associations tending to show that she was fast going to destruction. Her parents live in New-Jersey, but from what they could learn they derived the impression that Nellie's mother cared very little whether her daughter went to ruin or not. For that reason they desired to have the girl placed in some reformatory institution. Nellie asked if any one would go to an institution, and declared that she wanted to live at home, where she would be kindly treated. She said she did not know that Congress Hall was a place of doubtful reputation, and had merely gone there to attend the marriage of a friend. Justice Bixby, being unable to induce the girl to consent to go to a public institution, committed her to the charge of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction until her parents should make application for her release.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The balance in the City Treasury is $2,857,-339 23.

Charles Weiman accidently fell down the hatchway at No. 105 New-Church-street, yesterday, and was fatally injured.

The sale of pews in the Madison-Avenue Church of the Disciples, Rev. George H. Hepworth's, will take place this evening at 8 o'clock.

Peter Geiss, while attempting to stop a runaway team at Third-avenue and Twelfth-street yesterday, was run over and seriously injured.

Jacob Ernest, while putting up an iron cornice on the building No. 1 Second-avenue yesterday, fell from a scaffold and received serious injuries.

Charles Berringer, aged 4 years, of No. 120 Sheriff-street, was run over by an ice cart in front of his home, yesterday, and received serious injuries.

Mr. Frederic Vors will lecture before the Art School of the Cooper Institute this morning, on "The Influence of Japanese Art on the Present Modes of Decoration."

The sureties of the parties to whom various contracts for paving streets and constructing sewers were awarded on Friday last have been approved, and the works will soon be commenced.

A grand fair will be opened at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms on Tuesday evening next, the proceeds of which will be applied to paying the debt on St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church and Parochial School.

A child named Edward McVay, of No. 947 Third-avenue, accidentally fell, yesterday afternoon, from the fourth-story window of his house to the ground and fractured his skull. He died at 10 o'clock last night.

The dead body of a drowned man was found floating in the Hudson River at Pier No. 1, at 6 o'clock last evening, by Officer Godfrey, of the Western Steam-boat Squad, and was sent to the Morgue for identification.

Frederick Linnard while at work at Cornell's iron foundry, No. 524 West Twenty-sixth-street, yesterday, was struck in the face by a portion of a wheel which broke while revolving with great rapidity and was dangerously injured.

Mayor Ely intends to preside at the meeting of merchants and others to be held on Friday night in Steinway Hall for the purpose of hearing Mr. Simon Sterne's address on the subject of "The Railway in its Relations to Public and Private Interests."

At a meeting of cigar manufacturers at the Cooper Institute, yesterday, resolutions were passed protesting against the plan proposed of stamping cigars, and a committee was appointed to present the views of the meeting to the Committee of Ways and Means at Washington.

Jacob Weidenfeldt, a tailor, died at the New-York Hospital yesterday from a fracture of the skull received on Saturday last, at the corner of Union-square and Fourteenth-street, by being knocked down and run over by a horse. Coroner Flannagan assumed charge of the case.

On May 1 the Controller will pay the interest on $120,803,404 04 of City stocks and bonds, the interest amounting to $3,503,929 09, of which latter sum the Sinking Fund Commissioners will receive $798,783 68 on their investments, which amount to $31,192,750 04.

The members of the Produce Exchange decided yesterday, by a vote of 897 to 285, to observe Good Friday as a holiday. A petition is in circulation on the Exchange, and has already been numerously signed, to amend the by-laws, so that in future a two-thirds majority will be sufficient to close.

A fight occurred yesterday afternoon in front of the Industrial School, No. 161 Tenth-avenue, between two of the pupils, named John Hughes and John Cobane. During the encounter Cobane stabbed Hughes in the back and cut him in the face with a penknife, inflicting slight wounds. Cobane escaped.

John Martin, of Sixty-fifth-street and Second-avenue, accidentally fell from a ladder yesterday afternoon, on which he was engaged painting at Dr. Jackson's, in One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, receiving fatal internal injuries. He was sent to the Ninety-ninth-Street Hospital.

Louis Wener, brewer, of No. 304 East One Hundred and Fifth-street, and Albert Woll, cigarmaker, of No. 237 West Sixteenth-street, while rowing on the Harlem River near Central Bridge yesterday afternoon, upset their skiff, fell into the stream, and would have been drowned but for the timely help of Officer Francis, of the Thirty-second Precinct, who plunged in and rescued them both.

Deputy Coroner Miller made an autopsy yesterday on the body of Jean Francis Borne, the wrestler, professionally known as "Dusaud," who died at the New-York Hospital on Sunday from the effects of a violent hug given him by the wrestling bear Lena. The autopsy showed that Borne's system was in a very bad condition, caused by fast living, and that he was suffering also from pyæmia, following a disease contracted in his youth.

Private advices from Buffalo say that the opening of the canals yesterday was successfully effected. There are 1,500,000 bushels of wheat at that point awaiting transit, while last year there was hardly any, the railroads having taken it all before the opening of the season. The carrying price is 16 per cent. less than it was at this time last year. The prospects for the boatmen are unusually good, and the condition of the canals themselves are better than ever before at the opening of navigation.

The sugar importers and refiners who are opposed to the proposed tariff held another meeting yesterday, and appointed a Committee of Arrangements and Invitation, consisting of representatives of Maitland, Phelps & Co.; Renand, Francey & Co.; and J. M. Ceballos & Co., to prepare for a meeting of the sugar men of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, which is to take place in this City during the latter part of next week, to protest against the schedule of duties devised by Mr. Wood's committee. The call for the meeting has already been signed by over 50 firms. It will be published to-morrow.

Mr. James M. Clark, a broker, of No. 11 Wall-street, whose arrest on a charge of threatening bodily harm to Howard Felton, of No. 9 New-street, was reported in THE TIMES last Tuesday, says that Felton did not lend him $500, but that in 1874 Felton obtained Clark's "60-days' note for that amount, stock collateral, the note to be discounted." Instead of doing so Felton kept the note, sold the stock, and left the State, as is alleged by Clark. When the latter met Felton again he caused his arrest on a claim of $2,000. The party who had bought the stock from Felton surrendered 350 out of the 500 shares to Clark, and this settlement led to a nominal verdict of 6 cents damages in favor of Clark. The latter further says that he did not threaten to kill Clark, but that he said, "If I hear anything more about the costs, I will take them out of your hide." Mr. Clark says he has "never carried, and never expects to carry, weapons."

BROOKLYN.

A special committee of the Board of Supervisors went to Albany yesterday morning to oppose the bill compelling the county to purchase the turnpike franchises.

William Bartlett, John Roberts, and George Martin, charged with knocking down Warren H. Lane, book-keeper of the Planet Mills, and robbing him of $3,500, were held for the Grand Jury yesterday by Justice Ferry.

Miss Rose Gibbons was knocked down yesterday morning, while alighting from a Flushing-avenue car at the corner of Bedford-avenue, by a milk wagon driven by John North. Miss Gibbons' nose was broken, and she was badly bruised. North was arrested.

Alderman Burnett's resolution, relative to the construction of a depressed railroad on Atlantic-avenue, was the special order in the Common Council yesterday, but its discussion was deferred for another week in order to give time to the Chief Engineer of the Board of City Works to furnish an opinion as to the effect of a depressed road on the sewage.

Mr. Thomas Cotrel resigned his position as Register of Water Rates yesterday. Mr. Cotrel, who is 75 years old, and has been 25 years in the service of the city, resigns because of ill-health. The Commissioners of City Works, in accepting the resignation, passed unanimously a series of complimentary resolutions to Mr. Cotrel. The salary attached to the position is $3,000 a year.

In the suit of Catharine B. Conger against ex-Senator Abram B. Conger for absolute divorce, on the ground of infidelity, which was decided some time ago in favor of the defendant, plaintiff's counsel yesterday applied to Judge Gilbert for an order requiring defendant to enter judgment in the case, so that an opportunity may be afforded the plaintiff to appeal to the General Term. Decision was reserved.

A communication was received yesterday by the Common Council from the Board of Health, urging the appointment of a committee to go to Albany and oppose the bill giving the New-York Board of Health jurisdiction over the oil refineries and bone-boiling establishments in the Eastern District of Brooklyn. The communication was referred to the Legislative Committee with instructions to oppose the bill if it was calculated, as claimed, to injure Brooklyn interests.

An ordinance prohibiting the use of fire-works was passed last year by the Board of Aldermen, and strictly enforced by the Police. This action was hailed with joy by the greater portion of the adult population. Not a single fire occasioned by fire-works occurred on the Fourth of July, and no accidents were reported. Yesterday the Aldermen repealed that portion of the ordinance referring to the Fourth, and enacted that the small boy may be permitted to explode fire-crackers to his heart's content on Independence Day.

In the Court of Sessions yesterday Daniel Reese was put on trial, charged with larceny in stealing $30 from his mother, Mrs. Dorothea Reese, residing at the corner of Johnson and Smith streets.

E. D. Mrs. Reese testified that her son pointed a loaded revolver at her head and threatened to shoot if she did not give him the money. Judge Moore, on hearing Mrs. Reese's testimony, took the case from the jury and ordered Reese to be sent back to jail for reindictment on a charge of larceny with violence, the penalty for which is 20 years in the State Prison.

Messrs. Emmett and Loomis, a majority of the commission appointed by the Supreme Court to determine a route for the Marginal Railroad on Coney Island, decided yesterday to report in favor of the route selected by the railroad company on the sands in front of the principal hotels. If the report is confirmed, it will give the company three of the best hotel sites on the island for nothing. The third Commissioner, Mr. Thomas Kissella, disagrees with his colleagues. The island hotel-keepers denounce the conclusion arrived at by the majority of the Commissioners as a most unjust one.

LONG ISLAND.

The June exhibition of the Hampton Agricultural society will be held on the 12th of that month.

In the Queens County Circuit Court yesterday, Judge Barnard presiding, judgment for $1,000 was rendered against the Atlas Insurance Company, and in favor of P. C. E. Carll, the amount of an insurance on a burned building.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A Post Office, officially designated "Cortlandt-on-Hudson," has been established at Oscawana, a station on the Hudson River Railroad, in the town of Cortlandt. Stephen W. See has been appointed its Postmaster.

A convention of delegates from the different temperance organizations of Westchester County, to take measures for the furtherance of the temperance cause, will be held to-day at Mount Vernon. In the evening a public meeting will be held, and special addresses delivered by prominent temperance advocates.

John Kennedy, a brakeman on a Hudson River Railroad freight train, fell from his train near Dudley's Grove, at about 4:30 o'clock on Sunday morning, and, falling on the track, was fatally injured. His right arm was cut off, his left arm was broken, and his head was badly bruised. The Yonkers Police conveyed him to St. John's Riverside Hospital, where the remnant of his severed arm was amputated at the shoulder, but this and other efforts to save his life proved unavailing. He died yesterday morning. He was 24 years of age, and lived in East Albany.

NEW-JERSEY.

Dr. John C. Sutphen, formerly Mayor of the City of Plainfield, died suddenly Saturday night of paralysis of the heart.

John Schnellbacher, for four years Secretary of the Newark City Mutual Insurance Company, died in Newark on Sunday of consumption.

Since the issuing of the order of the Chancellor permitting the Newark Savings Institution, which had suspended, to take deposits on special trust, 2,904 accounts, representing a total of $614,-794, have been opened in that institution.

A year ago Mrs. Louis Dehm, of West Hoboken, eloped with Martin Kuppler, of North Bergen. Six months later she came back, and having been forgiven by her husband, she remained at home for a week or two, then suddenly disappeared again, taking her son with her. A few days ago she appeared at the door of her husband's house bearing a strange baby on her arm, and again asked forgiveness. Her husband refused to receive her, and she has again left.

Coroner Crane, of Hoboken, held an inquest last night on the body of the unknown man who was found lying in a quarry on the Bull's Ferry-road a week ago yesterday. The jury rendered a verdict that the man came to his death by a pistol shot fired by his own hand. Hundreds of persons have viewed the remains, but they have not been identified. They have been embalmed by

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APRIL 17 1878

WASHINGTON.

THE NEW-ORLEANS COLLECTORSHIP.

EX-GOV. PINCHBACK ON LOUISIANA POLITICS —THE NOMINATION OF GOV. PACKARD FOR COLLECTOR, ACCORDING TO PINCHBACK, RUINOUS TO THE REPUBLICAN PARTY—PACKARD'S ADVOCACY BY DEMOCRATS DESIGNED TO DIVIDE LOUISIANA REPUBLICANS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Ex-Gov. Pinchback is here, and freely expresses his views in connection with the appointment of a Collector of Customs for New-Orleans. He says the appointment of Gov. Packard would be a fatal blow to the Republican organization in Louisiana, and would certainly result in creating a third party which would be stronger at the polls than the party, of which Packard would acquire the leadership by appointment to the Custom-house. Pinchback says Packard has no following among the Republicans of Louisiana, and that he is supported only by that class who will follow the fortunes of any man who has official favors to bestow. He says that in a recent interview with the President, he informed him that those who are now supporting Packard will be found recorded for every place-hunter of Louisiana, and should he be apointed the Republicans will not be able to carry a single district in the State. He has no objection to the appointment of Packard to any office other than that of Collector at New-Orleans, and opposes him for that because the Collector, through the patronage of the office, is able to maintain himself as the leader of the Republican Party of the State, and this is true to an extent four times greater in Louisiana than in New-York, because of the great difference in the character and intelligence of the two peoples. Pinchback further says that if the President will appoint Judge Hunt, or any other man who will be acceptable to the Republican leaders of Louisiana, the party will be reorganized and work harmoniously to recover what has been lost. He says, further, that some people believe the Republicans can carry four Congressional districts. He, however, does not say that four districts can be carried, but he feels confident that two—the Third and Fifth—can be secured if nothing be done to create discord. The appointment of Packard, however, will destroy all hope of carrying a single Congressional District, and in the event of Packard's appointment he is determined to work to defeat a Republican to succeed the late Judge Leonard, even if he has to become a candidate himself. He believes he can be elected in that district over any man who would be placed in nomination as the Custom-house candidate, and is confident that his candidature would at least defeat such a candidate. He says he does not want to see the Democrats succeed, but should Packard be given the Custom-house he will go into opposition to him in order to show the country and convince the President that Packard has not the confidence of the Republicans of the State. Senator Eustis, Pinchback says, supports Packard for the very reason that he opposes him, namely, because Eustis knows that his appointment will divide the Republicans and make a complete Democratic victory in the State certain. He says the President has been fully informed of the feeling toward Packard, and is satisfied, from recent conversations held by himself and others with the President, that Packard will not be appointed.

PACIFIC RAILROAD SINKING FUND.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPTS TO TAKE THE BILL FROM THE SPEAKER'S TABLE—OBJECTIONS INTERPOSED BY MR. PRICE, OF IOWA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Mr. Cox, of New-York, made an unsuccessful effort to-day to reach the Pacific Railroad Sinking Fund bill, which still remains on the Speaker's table. Unanimous consent was given to refer all pension bills on the table, and as the effect of this movement was to remove formal obstacles to speedily reaching the Sinking Fund bill, it was accepted as an indication that that bill would be reached without difficulty. After the pension bills were referred the House resumed the regular order, which was the consideration of the bill to provide a government for the District of of Columbia. After completing the bill the House refused to pass it, and sent it back to the committee. Mr. Cox then renewed the effort to reach the Sinking Fund bill, but was successfully resisted by the Committee on Appropriations with a motion to resume the consideration of the Post Office Appropriation bill. Mr. Cox then asked unanimous consent to go to the table and take up the bill, explaining that it had been in fact formally and favorably considered by two committees of the House, and was fully understood in all its provisions by every member of the House. Mr. Price, of Iowa, objected, for the reason that the bill made several important changes in existing laws, and he wanted it referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. He proposed to take it from the table and refer it to the committee, with the understanding that it might be reported back at any time, but this proposition was very properly refused. The first opportunity given the House to reach the table the bill will be undoubtedly taken up for consideration.

AN ADMINISTRATION PLATFORM.

INFORMAL DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES WHICH THE PRESIDENT THINKS THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND CONSERVATIVE DEMOCRATS WOULD ACCEPT, AND WHICH WOULD GIVE THE REPUBLICANS CONTROL OF CONGRESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—At the Cabinet meeting to-day the improved condition of the national finances and the success which attended Secretary Sherman's recent negotiations at New-York with the syndicate were discussed at considerable length, the President and his associates expressing gratification at the unmistakable evidences furnished by daily events of the near approach of specie payments. Secretary Sherman related his operations in New-York, explained their effect and importance, and expressed the conviction that nothing could now be done to postpone resumption on the day fixed by law. Prior to the formal assembly of the Cabinet, and while the President, in company with some of the members, was awaiting the appearance of others, attention was called to an article which appeared in a late number of the Cleveland *Herald*, suggesting a platform of principles which would be likely to prove acceptable to the masses of the Republican Party and the conservative men of the Democratic Party, and the adoption of which would materially aid in securing the next House of Representatives to the Republicans in carrying the Fall elections for the Republican Party in most if not all of the close and doubtful States. The President said that he had read over this declaration with great care, and after having again read it to those members of the Cabinet present, said he had seen nothing thus far that so entirely expressed his views. This declaration of principles is as follows:

First—The resumption of specie payments in gold and silver.

Second—Resistance to all schemes for inflating the paper currency.

Third—A fair and moderate tariff, that will afford reasonable protection to American industries.

Fourth—An amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting the use of money raised by public taxation for the support of sectarian schools.

Fifth—The speedy completion of all public works, such as river and harbor improvements, public buildings, fortifications, &c., now that labor and material are cheap and working men need employment, and a liberal policy for the improvement of great national channels of commerce like the Mississippi River and its tributaries. The members of the Cabinet coincided with the President, and after some informal discussion a sixth paragraph was added declaring against the payment of claims to disloyal citizens for damages and losses growing out of the rebellion, and the payment of pensions to persons who were disloyal during the war. With this addition the platform was pronounced to be a fair presentation of the views of the Administration.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

THE INCOME TAX BILL IN THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE — THOMAS C. H. SMITH'S NOMINATION FOR PAYMASTER IN THE ARMY—HIS CONNECTION WITH THE FITZ JOHN PORTER COURT-MARTIAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The Committee on Ways and Means did nothing to-day with the Internal Revenue Tax bill, by reason of the absence of Mr. Wood, who failed to reach the committee-room until within a few minutes of the hour for adjournment. The pending question is on the paragraphs providing for the restoration of the income tax. Mr. Wood, being opposed to the proposition, does not manifest the same interest in the completion of the bill as he did in the preparation of the Tariff, and some members of the committee are becoming impatient with his methods for securing delay. The committee will meet again to-morrow.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs was to-day evenly divided upon the question of confirming Thomas C. H. Smith, at present Appointment Clerk of the Treasury Department, who has been nominated to be Paymaster in the Army. Senator Randolph, who is the odd member of the committee, refused to vote for Smith, because he did not believe that he was in every way an acceptable candidate for the place. On the other hand, he did not desire to vote against him, because he thought his action might be attributed to improper motives. The Senator, in this connection, doubtless referred to the fact that he is most anxious for the vindication of Fits John Porter, against whom Smith was, on the court-martial, the principal witness.

A compromise has been agreed upon between the advocates of what are known, respectively, as the Mitchell and the Windom Northern Pacific Railroad bills, by which the Mitchell bill is withdrawn and the Windom bill, with some modifications, will be reported favorably. The Windom bill, because of the opposition of the Committee on Railroads, was referred some days ago to the Committee on Public Lands. To-day, the bill was reported to the Senate from that committee, and after an explanation it was referred to the Committee on Railroads. The compromise bill drops several provisions that were embraced in the Mitchell bill, the most important being the clause providing for a branch to Salt Lake. The bill, as agreed upon, leaves the lands in the hands of the company, and allows settlers to purchase according to choice, without reservation, at the rate of $2 50 per acre.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs to-day agreed to report favorably a bill appropriating $150,000 for the erection of a military post in the Black Hills, at a point to be determined by the Secretary of War. Senator Spencer stated that the fort would probably be located at the junction of the Cheyenne Rivers, as Gen. Sherman favored that location.

Robert M. Reynolds, of Alabama, was confirmed as First Auditor of the Treasury. He was rejected when the Senate first voted upon his nomination a few days ago; but a motion to reconsider prevailed, and his confirmation to-day was secured without even the formality of a direct vote.

THE SPECIE RESUMPTION QUESTION.

PROGRESS OF THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE WITH THE HOUSE REPEAL BILL—POINTS OF A BILL SOON TO BE REPORTED —THE RESUMPTIONISTS MAKING THE BEST TERMS POSSIBLE WITH THE REPEALERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The Senate Committee on Finance were in session all day up to 5 o'clock, but adjourned without having reached a conclusion on the bill to repeal the Resumption act. It is regarded as certain that at their meeting to-morrow morning the bill, already partly agreed upon by the majority of the committee, before adjournment, will be reported to the Senate. The salient features of the measure have been previously foreshadowed in these dispatches, and do not differ materially therefrom. It can safely be asserted that it will contain the following provisions: First—Legal tenders shall be received at their face value for Customs duties after Oct. 1. Second—The Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized to sell the four per cent. bonds for legal tenders immediately. Third—Repealing so much of the Resumption act as requires the retirement and cancellation of 80 per cent. of legal tenders for additional circulation issued to national banks, such repeal to take effect Oct. 1. Fourth—The amount of legal tenders outstanding on Oct. 1 or Jan. 1, (the date is still an open question,) to be reissued by the Secretary of the Treasury and maintained in circulation. Although the committee are almost unanimous upon the first two propositions, there is but a bare majority in favor of the last two. The advocates of resumption, conscious of their minority on the committee, have directed their efforts to secure the most advantageous terms possible, and it is to them that the credit belongs of deferring the date for repealing the 80 per cent. clause of the Resumption act until Oct. 1, and postponing until Oct. 1 or Jan. 1 the reissue of legal tenders. It will thus be observed that from the passage of the bill until Oct. 1, at least, if not until Jan. 1 next, contraction to a certain extent will be going on, and that the amount of legal tenders to be maintained in circulation will be $346,000,000, less the amount that may be funded in the meantime by the sale of bonds, and the amount that may be canceled in pursuance of the 80 per cent. clause of the Resumption act. Of course, the bill to be reported by the majority of the Finance Committee will be strenuously antagonized by at least three, if not four, of the nine members of the committee. A member of the committee, who is a lawyer of prominence, expressed the opinion to-night that the reissue of legal tenders, after having been once redeemed, would be unconstitutional in the face of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, which declared that the issue of legal tenders was only justifiable as a war measure. The Senator in question averred that according to that decision of the Supreme Court the redemption of a legal tender terminated its legal life, and it would be unconstitutional to reissue it.

SENATORIAL EXPLANATIONS.

GRAVE SENATORS WASTING INVALUABLE TIME ON TRIVIAL MATTERS—MOLE-HILLS ELEVATED INTO MOUNTAINS—SEARCHING FOR GRIEVANCES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Much of to-day's session of Congress was wasted by personal explanations. In the Senate four gentlemen thought it well to vindicate themselves, and in the House two members were impressed with the same notion. Senator Howe led off by giving what was generally regarded as a great deal of undeserved attention to the criticism that has been called out by his recent speech on the President's policy. He denied in the most emphatic terms that the speech in question was the result of concerted effort in the Senate, or that it was made as a test of public sentiment, to be followed, in case the effect was favorable, by other speeches of a like character. He said, further, that he had spoken entirely upon his own responsibility and without suggestion or advice from any one, and that his only object in the course indicated was to explain to his constituents and the public why he was opposed to the President's policy. Touching the report that he was disappointed at not receiving an appointment to a seat on the supreme bench, he made a most explicit denial. He might with truth have added that he twice refused a similar appointment from President Grant. Regarding the statements that he was dissatisfied with the manner in which the Federal patronage had been distributed in Wisconsin, he said that the President had made only two appointments in or from that State that he could not recommend, and only one that he would oppose. Shortly after this address Senator Blaine also rose to a personal explanation, and read from a Western paper a paragraph which charged him with having expunged from the *Congressional Record* a portion of the speech that he recently made on the Union Pacific Sinking Fund bill. This charge he declared to be a fabrication, and called on the official reporters to bear him out in what he said. Following came the always amusing Senator Eaton, who said that recently, while addressing the Senate, he had made some remarks regarding his distinguished and highly-esteemed friend, Senator Randolph, which he did not mean to be offensive. At this, the distinguished and highly-esteemed friend bowed and said that he had the greatest respect for the distinguished Mr. Eaton, and that he never for a moment believed that any disrespect had been intended to him. All of which was evidently satisfactory to the principal actors and very entertaining to the spectators.

DOCTORING THE CURRENCY.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY PREPARING TO REPORT A NUMBER OF BILLS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The Banking and Currency Committee of the House had a meeting to-day, and discussed the several bills that have recently been acted upon affirmatively by the committee, and which are now nearly ready to be reported, with a view to arranging the order in which they shall be reported to the House. Four bills are now in the hands of members of the committee, with instructions to report them at the first opportunity, and as this committee is entitled to the floor for one hour when the committees are next called, some one, if not all, of the bills acted upon will be reported. Mr. Phillips, of Kansas, has in his possession to report a bill to provide for postal savings. Mr. Hartsell has charge of a bill authorizing the issue of silver certificates in exchange for silver bars, which are to be stamped with their weight and fineness. Mr. Hardenbergh has his bill to authorize national banks to keep on deposit 4 per cent. bonds in lieu of legal tenders, the bonds thus deposited to be held as part of their reserve. Mr. Bell has a bill to discontinue the coinage of 20-cent pieces. Each of these gentlemen is anxious to report the particular bill with which his name is connected, and the committee at its meeting to-day was unable to determine the order in which they shall be reported to the House when the committee is next called. This evening statements were heard from bankers of New-York and other cities, who were invited to appear before the committee and give their views in regard to the practicability of resuming specie payments on Jan. 1.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, April 16, 1878.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $231,866 77, and from Customs, $664,639 05.

Leave of absence for six months has been granted to First Lieut. R. W. Pratt, of the Tenth Cavalry.

A Board of Examiners will visit the stations in the several life-saving districts shortly for the purpose of inquiring into the qualifications of the sarfmen, in accordance with the regulations for the government of the life-saving service.

Capts. J. H. Merriman, John A. Henriques, and George W. Moore, United States Revenue Marine Service, have been designated to act as a board for the professional examination of such candidates as may appear before it for admission to the grade of cadet in the Revenue Marine Service. The board will convene on the 6th of May at the Treasury Department, and Capt. Merriman will be the President.

Hon. Jeremiah S. Black has instituted a suit in the District Court against ex-Secretary W. W. Belknap, claiming $5,000 "for work and labor done by the plaintiff at his request." The declaration is in the usual form, and the bill of particulars is as follows: "W. W. Belknap to Jeremiah S. Black, debtor, for professional services as counselor at law $5,000." The fee claimed is for the services of Mr. Black in the Belknap impeachment case. Mr. H. Garnett appears for the plaintiff.

W. L. Hunt, Assistant Superintendent of Railway Mail Service at St. Louis, writes to the Post Office Department, calling attention to the fact that, within the past two months, the mail trains in Texas have been attacked by robbers four times, on three of which occasions more or less mail matter was stolen. Mr. Hunt says the railroad companies are arming their employes, and he suggests that it is the duty of the Government to afford the employes of the Railway Mail Service the means of defending their own lives if not the mails. He represents that this necessity exists in regard to nearly all the Texas Railroads, and especially those connecting with the North. This letter will be forwarded to the Secretary of War, accompanied with a request that the Superintendent of the St. Louis Arsenal be authorized to furnish the arms suggested.

THE EFFORTS TO AVERT WAR

PROGRESS OF NEGOTIATIONS.

STATEMENT OF SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE IN PARLIAMENT—FEELING AND OPINION IN THE LEADING EUROPEAN CAPITALS—BISMARCK RECOMMENDS FRESH NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE POWERS THEMSELVES — ENGLAND LOOKING FOR A NAVAL STATION IN THE BALTIC.

LONDON, April 16.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to an inquiry of Mr. Foster, said: "The situation is an anxious one, but nothing has occurred to aggravate it or to diminish the hope of a satisfactory arrangement. Nothing justifies the assertion that England will be isolated. A circular is expected from Turkey to the powers. There is a good prospect of an arrangement in Thessaly and Epirus through the good offices of England."

The *Journal de St. Pétersbourg* states that negotiations with England and Austria are progressing.

A special dispatch to the *Times* from Vienna says: "News has reached here that the Grand Duke Nicholas returns to St. Petersburg, and that Gen. Todleben goes to San Stefano to assume the chief command. This is considered a conciliatory step."

LONDON, April 17.—The *Times* has the following from St. Petersburg: "There is a vague feeling of uneasiness among well-informed people to-day, but no reason can be discovered therefor, except the prolonged suspense."

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says the prevailing idea is that Russia seeks to favor the renewal of the efforts for an understanding with Austria. Austria, however, steadfastly adheres to a solution by the congress.

The *Times'* Berlin dispatch says it is understood that, in consequence of the slow progress of the attempted mediation, Prince Bismarck has recommended fresh negotiations between the powers themselves.

In reply to both Austria and England he intimated his willingness to treat, but refused to make a definite settlement without a conference.

The correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* at Berlin learns, on the most trustworthy authority, that Prince Bismarck offered his good offices with a view of bringing about an understanding between England, Austria, and Russia. It is untrue that he suggested a preliminary conference at Berlin. It is hoped that the result of his efforts for mediation will be known on Thursday. If they are successful he will probably suggest holding a congress here shortly.

The *Daily Telegraph's* Vienna correspondent says: "According to a well-founded report, Prince Bismarck is endeavoring to obtain the simultaneous withdrawal of the British fleet from the Sea of Marmora and the Russians from the neighborhood of Constantinople."

A Vienna dispatch says: "The *Political Correspondence* says it is rumored that England is negotiating with Sweden for a naval station on the island of Faroë, in the Baltic Sea."

A GLOOMY VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA VIRTUALLY UNMOVED FROM THEIR FIRST ATTITUDES ON THE SAN STEFANO TREATY—GERMAN MEDIATION AND AUSTRIAN INTERESTS—THE STRAIN AT CONSTANTINOPLE UNRELIEVED.

LONDON, April 16.—The absence of news regarding the crisis depressed the stock markets yesterday, and prices oscillated violently on comparatively slight transactions. In official quarters and at the clubs the feeling is equally despondent. This morning's news from St. Petersburg is not calculated to increase confidence. The fact that the Cabinets of London and St. Petersburg resorted to semi-official intercourse seems to indicate that official expressions would only have intensified their differences. The result of the interchange of views is not hopeful, Russia substantially repeating her former answer, and England reaffirming the principle originally laid down. The reports of an Austro-Russian agreement, under pressure from Prince Bismarck on the former, is denied by Count Andrassy's friends, who declare that Prince Bismarck's attitude, as between Austria and Russia, has been one of entire neutrality, he well understanding that Austria urged the minimum, not the maximum, of her objections against the treaty of San Stefano, and that the margin for mediation is exceedingly narrow. All reports about Russia having sent a reply to Austria's objections are contradicted from the same source. In other circles in Vienna it is stated that the Emperor and the military party are stronger than Count Andrassy, and will not support his anti-Russian policy. Among large classes of Austrians the belief is said to prevail that Austria has nothing substantial to gain by either peace or war, because Hungary would resist annexation of the Sclav countries, but that action will be forced on the monarchy if the Russians attempt to disarm or occupy Roumania.

Prince Bismarck's reported answer to M. Bratiano, the Roumanian Prime Minister, is confirmed by a statement in yesterday's *Nord-deutsche Zeitung*, of Berlin, which was as follows: "M. Bratiano must have known before his arrival here that Germany is not disposed to subordinate her own relations to Russia to a regard for the wishes of Roumania in the Bessarabian question, which does not touch German interests."

In default of authentic news rumors were current yesterday that the Russians had made all preparations to occupy Constantinople and the Bosphorus on the first signal of hostilities; that the Roumanian Army, except guards for Bucharest and Plojesti, were ordered upon the Austrian frontier, and that the Czar had sent an autograph letter to Prince Milan instructing him as to what Servia should do on the outbreak of a war. These are probably all false.

Pro-Russian advices from Constantinople say that the situation is strained to the utmost, that the Grand Duke Nicholas is much depressed, and that the impression prevails that England and Russia are surely drifting to war. In that event Russian action will be governed by Austria's attitude. If Austria is neutral, the Russians will undoubtedly seize the Bosphorus. If Austria should prove to be hostile, it is doubtful whether the Russians will try to hold the Bosphorus or anything south of Adrianople. They will, perhaps, even abandon Turkey entirely, except the fortresses, and attack Austria from Galicia, Roumania, and Bosnia. Other Constantinople advices say that the Turks have 70,000 men around the city, and 17,000 at Gallipoli, and would resent an attempt to enter the capital. But the attitude of the Government is expectant, and the present disposition is to abide the treaty of San Stefano and observe neutrality; defending it if menaced. Prince Mirski and Gens. Skobeleff and Gourkho and other officers are at Pera. About 80 soldiers daily from the Guards and the Sixteenth Division visit Constantinople in uniform. Fever is prevalent both in the camp and the city. Sickness, inaction, and disappointed expectation of going home have created great fretfulness among the Russians and dissatisfaction with the present situation.

AFFAIRS IN THE TURKISH PROVINCES

RAGUSA, April 16.—All the Turkish regular troops in Bosnia and Herzegovina have been ordered to concentrate at Mitrovitza, whence they will retire to Salonica and from there to Constantinople.

BUCHAREST, April 16.—The River Danube is now open its entire course. It is expected that the Danube Navigation Company will shortly resume its service.

LONDON, April 16.—According to advices received in Paris from Bucharest, Prince Charles has started to join his Army. Constant quarrels occur between the Russian and Roumanian officers and soldiers. The Russians have prevented a train laden with ammunition from leaving Bucharest for the Roumanian Army. The entire Roumanian Militia has been called out. The Russians have stationed vessels laden with stones ready to again close the Sulina mouth of the Danube if necessary.

A Reuter telegram from Bucharest says: "In the Senate to-day M. Cogalniceano, Minister of Foreign Affairs, stated that the Government had not yet received any proposal from Russia for an agreement relative to the passage of her troops. There had merely been some overtures on the subject. The motion of M. Stourdza, urging the Government to protest again the presence of Russian troops, was withdrawn at the request of M. Cogalniceano, who declared that the Government would act with energy to restore the liberties of the country and save it from foreign occupation."

LONDON, April 17.—A Belgrade special to the *Standard* states that Prince Milan and the Court of Cassation have confirmed the sentence of death passed upon M. Thumitch, formerly Minister President, and 35 others, for complicity in the recent military conspiracy. The executions will take place immediately after Easter. Fifty other persons have been sentenced to penal servitude.

The Servian Government has decided to remain neutral under all circumstances.

The Vienna *Political Correspondence* states that the Roumanian Government has been informed that 120,000 Russians would occupy the principality.

The *Times'* Vienna dispatch says trustworthy advices indicate that the Russians, although endeavoring to conclude a convention with Roumania, are taking all measures to secure their communications by fortifying positions around Bucharest and Plojesti, and toward the Danube.

A special to the *Times* from Bucharest says unconfirmed rumors are current that the Roumanian Government is about to retire to Krajova.

A special from Widdin to the *Times* announces that an imperial ukase has been issued which directs the speedy establishment of the new organization of Bulgaria. The Assembly is to meet on June 15, if possible.

THE POLICY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

NO DECLARATION OF WAR, BUT ARMED OCCUPATION OF THE TERRITORY WITHOUT PROVOKING A DECLARATION BY RUSSIA—IMPOSING A RUINOUS EXPENSE—HOW THE PALL MALL GAZETTE WOULD MAKE WAR.

LONDON, April 16.—This afternoon's *Pall Mall Gazette*, in its leading editorial article, says: "Whether Prince Bismarck's proposals succeed or fail, we have no reason to disturb ourselves about the situation. We are strong in the justice of our diplomatic position, and can afford to wait until our material strength begins to tell in support of it by way of a merely passive pressure. If Russia accedes to our stipulation for the congress, well and good; it will be held, and we shall begin to put our hands to the most arduous, danger-fraught piece of international work that has been attempted in Europe since the beginning of the century. If Russia refuses to accede to those terms there is no necessity for us to declare war against her, and it is to the last degree improbable that the Government will resort to a declaration of war. It will be sufficient for them to continue their armaments, to occupy certain points of territory, not necessarily provocative of a collision with the Russian forces, and keep Russia in her present position, that is to say, with an unrecognized treaty in her possession, but no other gain from the war but such as she can retain by actual physical possession at ruinously increasing cost, and there to let her remain until she returns to the sense of her duty to Europe."

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TILL MAY 6, AND OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS TILL MAY 13.

LONDON, April 16.—In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Sir Stafford Northcote moved an adjournment of the House, upon its rising to-day, until the 6th of May. Sir Wilfrid Lawson, (Radical,) member for Carlisle, criticised this step in view of the serious crisis. Mr. Henry Fawcett, (Liberal,) member for Hackney, moved an amendment providing for an adjournment to the 29th inst. Sir Stafford Northcote deprecated this proceeding, which, he says, would alarm the world. Right Hon. William E. Forster supported Sir Stafford Northcote's motion, and said that if he and his colleagues thought the Government were pursuing a war policy they would have acted otherwise. Mr. Fawcett's amendment was rejected by a vote of yeas 10, nays 168, and the motion for an adjournment until May 6 was adopted.

In the House of Lords, this afternoon, Lord Salisbury, Foreign Secretary, stated that Count Von Beust, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, represented to-day that persons of authority in Austria, especially officers, were pained at Lord Derby's recent observations respecting that country. Lord Salisbury said that Lord Derby's observations were made on his own responsibility, and that there was nothing in the Foreign Office warranting them. The House of Lords then adjourned until the 13th of May.

The remark of Lord Derby which chiefly gave umbrage in Vienna, was that, in consequence of the number of Slavs in the Austrian Army, it could not be trusted to fight against the Russians.

REUNION OF VETERANS IN KANSAS.

LEAVENWORTH, April 16.—On the 17th and 18th of May next, there will be held in this city, under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic, with the co-operation of citizens of Leavenworth and the assistance of the military at Fort Leavenworth, what is expected and promises to be the greatest reunion of veterans since the war. A committee of prominent citizens and officers of the different posts of the Grand Army in this State, which has the matter in charge, has issued a circular stating that Major-Gen. John Pope, commanding the Department of Missouri, has kindly granted the privilege of using the beautiful grounds adjacent to the fort, and that arrangements are being made whereby tents will be placed upon the grounds for the accommodation of all visiting comrades who may wish to avail themselves thereof. Other arrangements are also in progress for the entertainment of such as may not desire to repeat, even for a few days, experiences in camp life, as well as for the reduction of railroad fares over different routes leading to this city. The interest taken by the citizens and military, and the arrangements already made, assure all that the reunion will be one of the largest, enthusiastic and pleasant ever had in the United States. Gen. Sherman and Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, as well as other distinguished gentlemen in military and civil life, have been invited, and are expected to be present. All soldiers are cordially invited to attend, and all those who decide to do so are requested to forward their name and address, with their company and regiment, to Custer Post No. 6, Leavenworth.

AMERICAN ALLIANCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 16.—The following orders were issued on Saturday last by the Grand Council of the American Alliance of the United States: Nominations for Congress have been ordered in several States of the Union for the Fall election. Early nominations will be made for the same in many States, particularly in New-York, Pennsylvania, and California. An address by the Native American orators will be issued on the 1st of May. The permanent headquarters of the National Executive Committee will be located in Philadelphia on and after the 1st of May. The order will support decided friendly nominations whenever such be made by other organizations in some districts. Charters will be granted free of expense for new councils, both white and colored, throughout the Union.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

DEFEAT OF THE RECORDERS BILL IN THE LOWER HOUSE — DISCRIMINATION IN FREIGHT RATES—A HEARING BY THE SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, April 16.—To-day, in the House of Representatives, the act to define the term of office and enlarge the duties of Recorders of cities of the first class, commonly called the Recorders bill, fell for want of the constitutional majority of 101 votes in favor of its passage. It will be remembered that some time ago this same bill failed in the House for want of the constitutional majority, but it was reconsidered the next day, passed, and sent to the Senate. This measure was intended to apply alone to Philadelphia, and its opponents say it was framed to provide an office for Mr. M. S. Quay, at present Secretary of the Commonwealth. The friends of the measure claim, however, that its passage would confer a great benefit on the City of Philadelphia in the way of increasing her revenues from the collection of licenses, the payment of which would be much more promptly enforced under it than it is possible to do under existing laws. To-day the bill, as amended by the Senate, came up in the House for concurrence in the amendments with the result above mentioned, only 86 votes being recorded in favor of the measure, 101 being required. As a majority of the members favor the bill, it is probable the vote by which it fell to-day will be reconsidered in a full house, and the necessary 101 votes recorded on its passage.

The Judiciary Committee of the House this evening gave a hearing to a delegation of gentlemen who came here to oppose the bill prohibiting carrying companies from making discriminations in their freight rates. The delegation was composed of representatives of the individual coal producers of the State. The effect of the anti-discrimination bill, if passed, will be to drive through freight from the West away from the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and will benefit its rival lines as well as the cities of New-York and Baltimore. According to its provisions not only will the carrying companies of the State be unable to take through freight at less rates than those exacted for way freight, but the coal producers of the State will be unable, if discriminations and drawbacks are not allowed, to compete with the producers of other States where these privilege are not forbidden.

CHICAGO CITY INDEBTEDNESS.

THE ATTEMPT TO RESTRAIN THE CITY FROM PAYING TIME REVENUE WARRANTS—TEST CASE ON BEHALF OF A LADY OF THIS CITY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, April 16.—The case of Fuller against the City of Chicago, on a motion for an injunction to restrain the latter from paying time revenue warrants, came up to-day before Judge Blodgett in the United States District Court. But it did not stay there long, the court holding that it had no jurisdiction over the case, and remanding it to the State courts. The court held that there is clearly no jurisdiction in the Federal courts in the original controversy between the taxpayer and the municipality whom he arraigned and attempted to enjoin from the payment of the city certificates. The right of a person holding this indebtedness to intervene in that suit and defend it did not seem to clothe the party intervening with the right to remove that case to the Federal Courts, even with the consent of the corporation. What will now be done has not been determined upon. The name of Mrs. Bayard, of New-York, was used in taking the case to the Federal court for test. She, as Executrix of Robert Bayard, holds $180,000 of the certificates of 1875, and $300,000 of the time warrants of 1877. Gen. Smith, of this city, also represents one or more of the large banks of New-York holding an amount of certificates which is not stated, but understood to be over $100,000. The other counsel are acting for two or more of the large banks of Chicago, which, with their customers, are represented to be holders of some $750,000 of certificates.

EXCITED RAILROAD CONDUCTORS.

DETECTIVES ON PASSENGER TRAINS ON THE BOSTON AND ALBANY ROAD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, April 16.—A recent act of Boston and Albany Railroad managers has led to considerable talk among railroad men. Some time since, William Bliss, President Chapin's son-in-law, and General Manager of the road, believing that all the conductors were not as honest as they should be, employed detectives to travel on the road and "spot" them. The only result, however, was the discharge of a conductor on the Hudson branch, although it is rumored that several others were called to the manager's office and admonished quite severely. The conductors on this road, who are exceptionally pleasant and gentlemanly, are popular with the traveling public, and it would be difficult to fill their places. The detectives employed were regarded as dangerous characters by the local Police before they had been here three days. The animus of this attempt, as represented by those informed, is rather singular. The coming resignation of President Chapin, who has held that position for years, has been widely rumored of late, but it is said he will hold on until he thinks he can get Mr. Bliss in his shoes, or until all hope of such a result is gone. It is said, therefore, that this affair was undertaken to impress the stockholders with the energy of Mr. Bliss. Mr. Bliss is known as one of the ablest of New-England's railroad managers, and there is perhaps no man on the road more competent to succeed Mr. Chapin.

BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENTS.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 16.—William R. Miller, Superintendent of the agricultural implement manufactory of C. L. Russell & Co., Canton, Ohio, and a member of that firm, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in this city to-day, placing his liabilities at $492,050; assets unknown. The firm failed a month or so ago, and Mr. Miller was broken by being an individual indorser on too many of their notes.

OTTAWA, April 16.—C. Mohr, lumber merchant at Fitzroy, has failed. His liabilities are about $100,000.

TARIFF AND INTERNAL REVENUE.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.—The Chamber of Commerce, at its regular quarterly meeting to-day, laid on the table the resolutions adopted by the New-York Board of Trade and Transportation on March 13, favoring decided action on the Tariff and Internal Revenue bills, and the amendment to the Constitution extending the Presidential term to six years. The memorial of the National Convention of the United States Export Trade at Pittsburg, calling for an investigation of the inter-State railroad system, was laid over until the next meeting. The passage of a bill relative to the general law for steam-ship service was recommended.

MACKEREL FISHING SEASON.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., April 16.—The mackerel season has fairly commenced. A number of fares have been taken to the New-York market, and several more are reported to-day. The schooners Seth Stockbridge, with 200 barrels of fresh mackerel; the Terry, with 200 barrels; Fleetwing, 65 barrels; Maud and Ella, 250 barrels; Smuggler, 200 barrels; E. M. Cornwall, 200 barrels; Moses Adams, 300 barrels; M. A. Duncan, 150 barrels; Golden Hind, 75 barrels, and J. A. Stetson, 50 barrels, have arrived here.

GOLD CIRCULATING IN THE WEST.

CHICAGO, April 16.—Daily reports are coming from cities in the North-west showing that many national banks are already paying out gold for their circulation, and that gold is beginning to circulate.

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 16.—The Iowa National Bank, of this city, will begin redeeming its circulation in gold on Wednesday morning. A special to the *State Register* from Grinnell says that the First National Bank of that place is redeeming its bills in gold. The First National Bank, of this city, has ordered gold from New-York to redeem its circulation.

THE ORIENTAL SAVINGS BANK.

ALBANY, April 16.—Justice Ingalls to-day granted an order authorizing Messrs. Hoe, Tucker, and Halleck, Receivers of the Oriental Savings Bank of New-York, to lease the premises No. 430 Grand-street at $750 per year. Another order authorizes them to let any or all of the real estate belonging to the bank at the date of their appointment.

REDUCTION OF FREIGHT RATES.

CHICAGO, April 16.—The St. Louis railroads to-day made the following reductions for freights to the Missouri River points: First, second, and third class reduced to 10 cents; fourth and special classes to 5 cents.

MRS. TILTON'S CONFESSION.

WILL PLYMOUTH CHURCH TAKE ACTION IN THE MATTER?

A GREAT DIVERSITY OF OPINION AMONG THE MEMBERS—SOME WHO THINK MRS. TILTON WILL BE EXPELLED—FRANCIS D. MOULTON'S VIEW OF THE CONFESSION—A PRIVATE LETTER WRITTEN BY MRS. TILTON SEVERAL WEEKS AGO ADMITTING HER GUILT.

There were few new facts to be elicited in the Beecher-Tilton scandal yesterday. Mrs. Tilton had nothing to say beyond what was contained in her letter of confession. Mr. Beecher moved on in his lecture tour from Waverly to Bath, and was reticent. The Plymouth Church people were divided as to the advisability of holding another church investigation or of disciplining Mrs. Tilton. The most important additions to the story were that four or five weeks ago Mrs. Tilton wrote letters to four lady members of the Plymouth Congregation anticipating her confession of Monday, and that yesterday she sent a message to Mr. Beecher's house telling him that the publication of the confession was premature, and that she had intended to consult with him about it first. Mr. Tilton delivered a lecture in Decorah, Iowa, last evening, but positively refused, when called upon by members of the press, to say anything regarding his wife's confession.

A PREVIOUS LETTER OF CONFESSION.

Mrs. Anna Field, who is said to have maintained intimate relations with Mrs. Tilton, and to have been aware of the fact that negotiations for a reconciliation

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or not her name would be dropped from the roll. He did not think, however that there was any probability of any reinvestigation of the charges against Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Thomas J. Tilney, the clerk of Plymouth Church, said last night that Mrs. Tilton's letter would cause a newspaper sensation for several days, and that then the entire scandal would sink out of sight and be at rest forever. There is, he said the least possibility, he said, that Plymouth Church will invite a Congregational council to inquire into any charges against its Pastor. That course has been followed before, and the charges have been completely overcome. As to Mrs. Tilton, said Mr. Tilney, is not likely that anything will be done in the church with respect to her. She is a member, and could be subjected to disciplinary methods. Charges might be made against her, as they were against Mr. Bowen, of slander against the Pastor, and they would have to be investigated either by the Examining Committee, or by a special committee, if the should demand one. It is probable, however, that the members of the church will tacitly agree to let the matter drop quietly. There is not, however, any desire to evade the issue. If any charges are made against Mrs. Tilton they will be tried.

Ex-Assistant District Attorney Winslow was inclined to think that Mrs. Tilton's charges, as well as herself, would be entirely ignored by Plymouth Church.

Mr. George A. Bell, a former member of Plymouth Church, who is said to have withdrawn from it on account of the scandal, said that, although he was entirely outside of the Plymouth circle, and that he knew nothing about the present aspects of the scandal. He had been told a short time ago by a friend that something further in reserve was going to happen soon in connection with the matter, but his informant did not know what it was, and he had not been able to learn until he saw the confession in the papers. He was, therefore, surprised, and yet he had been prepared for almost anything. He very much regretted that Mrs. Tilton had felt called upon to make a confession. He did not think it could help her or that it would have any influence upon the popular mind, either inside or outside of Plymouth Church. He thought that Plymouth Church would disciplined Mrs. Tilton, and that in a very short time. If was a part of the faith of that church that all who were not for them were against them, and they could not even tolerate any one of their number who occupied an independent position, and would say "shibboleth" to everything the church thought right and proper, and it was, therefore, not likely that they would tolerate open rebellion in their ranks. It was very amusing, Mr. Bell said to think of the complete manner in which the confession had upset the calculations of many of the prominent leaders of Plymouth Church in regard to their estimation Mrs. Tilton's extreme purity, virtue and beauty of character. Rossiter W. Raymond had declared that she was as pure-souled as an angel, and Thomas G. Shearman had also held her in very high esteem. The probabilities were that not only they, but several others would find is necessary to revise their opinions in that regard.

A TALK WITH THE MUTUAL FRIEND.

Mr. Francis D. Moulton lolled comfortably on a sofa in the parlor of his house on Lexington-avenue last evening smoking a cigar, while he talked in his self-possessed, straightforward, earnest way about Mrs. Tilton's latest confession. He said that he was surprised on Tuesday morning, at 1 o'clock, when Mrs. Tilton's confession was shown to him, but he had no doubt whatever of its truth. He knew that it would come sooner or later. Mrs. Tilton was a woman who could not, when left to her own thoughts, be anything else but conscientious. Under the influence of Mr. Beecher or his friends, she had passed four years in agony in the effort to screen Mr. Beecher and save his reputation. She had felt that she owed it to her children to assert her innocence, but conscience had at last roobbed her of this cloak. For some time she was helpless under Mr. Beecher's influence, but the truth was in her, and she would have told it before if she had been free to do it. She is a religious fanatic, and so long as she believed that she was protecting a saint she could say things that were not true. She is unlike Mr. Beecher in this respect. She believes in God and the angels, and when she speaks she feels that God is looking right at her. Mr. Beecher will swear by God and the angels if he knows that it will help him, and won't touch him, and that it makes no difference who he calls to witness. Mr. Moulton then recalled the time when he saw Theodore Tilton on his knees for two hours praying for strength aloud for strength to enable him to bear the revelation of Mr. Beecher's perfidy and his wife's infidelity, and his midnight walk with Mr. Beecher, when the latter made the well-remembered remark about his ease, and resolved to ask Mrs. Tilton to make the retraction which she afterward made. Mr. Moulton said that, knowing the facts as he did, he was sure that Mrs. Tilton would at some time make a reasern her original confession. He thought the confession would be a death blow to Mr. Beecher, in spite of the disposition of his friends to make light of it. When the latter comes to be lifted calmly and without prejudice, it will convince everybody of the truth of the original charge. And that charge he did not think was so extraordinary as to be beyond belief. This would be the first case of a clergyman who had fallen by a priest. Mr. Moulton spoke rather impatiently of the cant that is indulged in by many people with regard to this subject. He said he had illustrated the subject frequently in his own mind about which he no longer expected to have any serious concern, and he had not sought any information about the matter since the trial. He was no longer in communication with Mr. Beecher or a friend; he was not of Plymouth Caureh; he had not met Mrs. Tilton, and he had met Mr. Tilton casually from time to time. He had been very busy for a year, and his business had taken him all over the country. Wherever he went he was interrogated about the scandal, and inquiries were as frequently made by religious people as by others. The fact was that everybody was interested just now, when the matter comes up in a shape that was inevitable, hands are held up in holy horror, and everybody pretends to be dreadfully shocked about it. He did not anticipate any dreadful revelations from the newspapers publishes about the scandal. The public had no morals that were likely to be affected by reading the news. The reading public want to know all about it; if they did not the publishers of newspapers would soon find the fact out. Mr. Moulton does not believe that Theodore Tilton compelled his wife to make the confession that she has written, nor he he convinced that the confession proves that a reconciliation has been effected between husband and wife. He had met Mr. Tilton, and knew from him that he had seen his wife, but he had only learned from him that he believed that some such statement as that made yesterday would be published some day, without having received any assurance to that effect. Mr. Moulton said he had been assured that the matter would not be taken up by Plymouth Church. It was not probable that Mrs. Tilton's name would be dropped from the roll of members, as that would precipitate another investigation, which the church had no desire to make. It was not likely that the case would be reopened by Mr. Tilton, and Mr. Beecher would certainly not bring a libel suit merely for the sake of giving Mrs. Tilton an opportunity of testifying more fully in court to the facts referred to in the confession.

WHAT MR. TILTON'S LAWYERS SAY.

Mr. William A. Beach, senior counsel for Mr. Tilton during the great trial, said yesterday that he had not, previous to the publication of Mrs. Tilton's letter, the slightest knowledge or intimation that any such document was forthcoming. The letter, in his judgment, would have no bearing whatever upon the legal aspects of the case. Not only was Mr. Tilton not privy to the publication, but he had good reason to believe that he would have disapproved of Mrs. Tilton's course had he been aware that such a step was contemplated. In his opinion Mr. Tilton would have preferred that the confession should have been made privately to himself. He supposed the letter would have considerable influence over public opinion in favor of Mr. Tilton. In answer to the question whether Mr. Tilton had taken any steps to effect a reconciliation with his wife, Mr. Beach said that he had uniformly manifested a most considerate and tender feeling for her, and had, in his opinion, proved his inherent manliness in so doing. He did not think Mrs. Tilton's confession would lead to any reopening of Mr. Tilton's action for damages; it was not, indeed, in the nature of legal evidence.

Gen. Roger A. Pryor, who was also of Mr. Tilton's counsel during the trial, declined to express an opinion. He no longer held the position of legal adviser, and, therefore, anything he might say would be only as an individual, and he had uniformly refrained from being drawn into the promulgation of any personal opinions. It was a terrible thing, and it was easy to see that the confession had made a profound impression on the public mind. The public were deeply interested in the case, and would continue to be until they were satisfied that they had got at the bottom of it. It was the inherent public interest in the case which kept it alive. Satisfy the public one way or the other, he said, and the scandal will be dead immediately. Of one thing he was satisfied, and that was that God reigns, and that virtue will have its reward and vice its retribution, even in this world. The day would certainly come when the truth would be made clear. Whatever nothing had been the negotiations for a reconciliation between Mr. and Mrs. Tilton, and had not seen Mr. Tilton for months. As regards the legal aspects of the case, Mr. Pryor said that there was no certainty as to what might happen. The case was still on the calendar, and either party could call it up at any time. He was not, however, the attorney of record in the case, and therefore was not in a position to know anything about it. A suit for divorce was out of the question, for two reasons, first, because the statute required that such a suit must be commenced within five years after the alleged fact because known to the party agrrieved, and secondly, because Mr. Tilton had condoned his wife's fault. The whole thing was much to be regretted, more especially on account of Mrs. Tilton's interesting family, and on account of the effect it would have upon the community.

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TRUTH AND THE LAW.

LAKE CHARLES, La., April 16.—Congressman Ackler, of Louisiana, having telegraphed that Secretary Schurz expresses fears for Special Agent Carter's life here pending investigation, several influential citizens and officers have telegraphed to Secretary Schurz, through Mr. Ackler, assuring him of Mr. Carter's safety from personal violence, and that he has nothing to fear but truth and law. The United States military officers here have telegraphed Mr. Ackler to the same effect.

THE COST OF RAPID TRANSIT.

A SUIT FOR NINE MILLION DOLLARS.

ACTION AGAINST THE GILBERT ELEVATED RAILWAY COMPANY AND ITS CONTRACTORS — A SMALL CREDIT MOBILIER SCHEME ALLEGED TO EXIST—HOW THE CONTRACTS WERE MADE—$400,000 PER MILE AS PROFIT.

The New-England Iron Company, a corporation having its head-quarters in Boston, began yesterday an action against the Gilbert Elevated Railway Company and the New-York Loan and Improvement Company, claiming damages for breach of contract and accruing loss of profit in the sum of $4,500,000 from each of the defendants. The suit is brought in the Superior Court of this City, and the complaint was served yesterday afternoon, and notice of its pendens was filed. The plaintiffs claim that there is a small "Ring" in, or connected with, the Gilbert Elevated Railway, somewhat similar to the Credit Mobilier scheme in its relation to the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad nearly 10 years ago. In their complaint they aver that on the 24th of March, 1873, they entered into a contract with the Gilbert Elevated Railway Company, by the terms of which the iron company was to have the work of building the road and the furnishing of the materials therefor, with all the necessary stations, switches, turn-outs, and so forth. The work was to be began as soon as the President of the Elevated Railway Company should notify the plaintiffs that the capital stock had been subscribed for and 30 per cent. of the amount paid in. That notice was given before April 1, 1873, and the iron company was to construct and complete the road from Chambers-street to Forty-second-street by Jan. 1, 1874, unless prevented by unavoidable accident, strikes, or some unforeseen circumstance or combination of circumstances which could not reasonably be foreseen and guarded against. The plaintiffs also agreed to construct the remaining portions of the road on the west side of the City by or before Sept. 1, 1874, provided the railway company had completed their measuring work and foundations as fast as the plaintiffs were ready to furnish and erect the superstructure. The railway company was to pay to the plaintiffs $735,000 for every straight mile of the road built by them, and $23,000 additional for every turn or curve, as in rounding the corners of streets, the money to be paid in instalments amounting to 95 per cent. of the value of the work done per month. When a mile of the road was completed the plaintiffs were to be paid for that mile or for any larger section of the road, and the defendants were to be protected and defended by the railway company in any litigation or suit brought against them, at the expense of the railway company.

On March 27, 1873, three days after the original contract was made, a supplemental agreement was entered into between the parties, providing that in the event of the railway company being prevented by any act of the Legislature or by any decision of the courts from proceeding with the work, the iron company was to be held harmless, so far as damages were concerned, for the number of miles contracted for, in the meantime the market price of the materials used or for labor was to be added to the cost named. They were also to be guaranteed against loss in any change of plans which might affect the quantity of iron or other materials furnished by them. The plaintiffs allege that they are and have always been ready to carry out their share of the contract, and that the defendant, the railway company, has neglected and refused to fulfill its contract. All the capital stock, they say, has been subscribed for and the major portion of it paid in.

The complaint next proceeds to recite the contract between the railway company and the other defendant, the New-York Loan and Improvement Company, upon the same general plans and conditions, for the construction of the road, and claims damages in $5,000 for each mile thereof. The plaintiffs in making preparations for the doing of the work by them, besides the profits which would have accrued to them. The plaintiffs say in view of the $500,000 of stock issued, and that at the price paid to the New-York Loan and Improvement Company they would have made a profit of about $400,000 per mile, making for the 10 miles from the Battery to Harlem River $4,000,000. At the time the contract was entered into only $500,000 of stock had been subscribed for, and they aver that by an agreement entered into by the defendants a $3,000,000 stock was issued to William Foster, Jr., President of the railway company, to be used by him for the procurement of capital for the building of the road, and in keep control of the stock. In 1874 and 1875 Foster associated with him Jose F. Navarro, C. E. Garrison, and George M. Pullman, in a scheme for the making of profit by the building of the road, and that they obtained control of it. That in February, 1876, the two organizations, the railway company and the Loan and Improvement Company, made a fraudulent assessment by which the latter received $2,100,000 per mile for building the road—$500,000 or $600,000 to be paid in cash and the remainder in first and second mortgage bonds; that in March, 1876, the Loan and Improvement Company made a sub-contract by which the Edgemoor Iron Company was to build three and a half miles of the road at $300,000 a mile, and with other companies for other sections of the road at about the same price; that the Loan and Improvement Company has now actual possession of nearly the whole of the $3,000,000 of stock that has been issued, and has thus deprived the railway company of all its rights and franchises, to the ruin of the plaintiffs and all other creditors. They claim, therefore, damages of $4,500,000 against each of these defendants, ask for an injunction to restrain the delivery or issue of any more mortgage bonds or stocks, and that the unfulfilled portion of the contract to build be set aside and the plaintiffs be awarded the right to complete the road. The complaint is sworn to on March 29 by Edwin K. Wiggen, of Hartford, Conn. Last night, Mr. Charles M. Clayton, Secretary of the Gilbert Elevated Railway, and one of its Directors, as well as ex-Judge John F. Porter and Mr. Lowery, the counsel of the company, said they had not heard that the suit was commenced; treated the matter laughingly, and said it was easy to get only $4,000,000, if that was all the plaintiffs wanted.

ROBBING HIS EMPLOYERS.

David P. Arnold, of the firm of Kearney & Arnold, wholesale butchers, of No. 214 East Ninth-street, appeared as complainant against William H. Reed, Michael Miller, and Frank Fiene yesterday, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court.

Reed, Miller, and Fiene were employed by Kearney & Arnold are contractors for supplying the various public institutions with meat. Generally a hundred pounds or so are sent with each load more than the *optic* calls for, in order to make up for the waste in cutting. It has been the custom to have this sparerib part of this extra meat returned, but lately it was not done, and the firm suspected that they were being swindled. Yesterday morning Reed, who has been employed by Arnold as foreman, was arrested on seen by Detectives Corey and Muiry, of the Eighteenth Precinct, to halt his horses at the store of Michael Miller, No. 348 First-avenue, and take a large piece of beef from the truck and give it to Fiene, Miller's assistant, to weigh. The officers took all three into custody. Reed acknowledged that he had sold meat on one or two occasions before to Miller at a very low price. Justice Otterbourg committed him to await trial in default of $300 bail, and Miller was released on furnishing bail in $1,000 for examination. Fiene was sent to the House of Detention.

THE CATCHING OF MENHADEN.

The Richmond County Board of Supervisors met at the Village Hall, Stapleton, Staten Island, yesterday. Henry A. Reeves and Mr. John Wood, of the Suffolk County Board of Supervisors, with Mr. S. S. Hawkins, of Jamesport, representing the Hawkins Menhaden Fishing Company, were present. In February last the Richmond County Supervisors passed a law prohibiting fishing with nets in Princess Bay between the 1st day of June and the 1st day of September. Mr. Reeves, on the part of Messrs. Hawkins and Vail, asked that the law so far as regards the catching of menhaden be rescinded, as it greatly affected the interests of the fishermen who followed the fish from bay to bay. On motion of Supervisor Frean the section of the law relating to the matter was read, "Nothing in this act shall be construed to apply to the use of purse nets for the taking of menhaden in the waters of Richmond County."

THE NEW-YORK BAY REGATTA.

The committee having in charge the preliminary arrangements for the New-York Bay regatta for open yachts, which is announced to take place Thursday, June 27, met last evening at the Hoffman House, ex-Commodore Joseph Nobles in the chair. Among those present were John M. Sawyer, W. C. Coleman, John D. Blessington, William Bishop, Treasurer, and John H. Robbins, Secretary. A vote of thanks was passed to Capt. Anthony J. Powell for a beautiful silk pennant which he presented to the committee to be competed for on the day of the regatta. It was decided that the prize should be awarded to the catamaran making the best time over the course, regardless of time allowance.

TWO HIGHWAYMEN IN CUSTODY.

Patrick McCaffrey, of No. 335 Avenue A, and James Sullivan, of No. 433 East Nineteenth-street, were each held, in default of $2,500 bail, yesterday, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, on a charge of highway robbery preferred by Patrick Murphy, of No. 405 East Twentieth-street. The complainant was passing through Twentieth-street on his way home the previous evening, when McCaffrey snatched his watch and chain and pursued Murphy pursued him, but before he had gone far he was knocked down by Sullivan, McCaffrey's confederate.

A POLICE ATHLETIC CLUB.

The commanding officers of the Police precincts comprising the Second Inspection District met Inspector George W. Dilks at the Central Office last evening for the purpose of discussing a proposition to form an athletic club among the Police force of the district. Inspector Dilks has consented to accept the Presidency, and a committee has been appointed to draft a plan of organization and a code of by-laws for the government of the club, and at meeting they will be reported. They will be submitted to the Board of Police and progress will be made in perfecting the organization of the club.

WILLIAM M. TWEED'S FUNERAL.

ARRIVAL OF HIS DAUGHTER FROM NEW-ORLEANS—THE INTERMENT TO TAKE PLACE TO-DAY IN GREEN-WOOD.

The funeral of the late William M. Tweed will take place this morning at 10 o'clock, his daughter, Mrs. Maginnis, having arrived from New-Orleans. The arrangements have been under the charge of Mr. S. Foster Dewey and Mr. Charles E. Dovelin, who will, with others not named, act as pall-bearers. The coffin is of oak, and will be covered with black broadcloth. It will have three silver handles on each side and one at either end, and a silver plate on the lid. The inscription on the plate will be as follows:

WILLIAM M. TWEED.
Died April 12, 1878.
Aged 55 years.

Everything like ostentation in the funeral will be avoided as much as possible. The desire of the family is to make it as private as possible, and for this purpose special invitations have been issued. There will be an absence of all floral display. Rev. Dr. Price, of Hempstead, Long Island, formerly the Pastor of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, will perform the burial services, but no funeral sermon will be preached. While it is intended that the funeral shall be plain, it is expected that the cortège of carriages will be large, as a great many friends of the deceased are desirous of paying him the last honors. The body will be interred in lot No. 6,477 in Green-Wood Cemetery, the family burial-place. In this lot are buried Richard and Eliza Tweed, the parents of the deceased. His father was 70 years of age when he died in May, 1860, and his mother 81 at her death, in July, 1873. Two children, members of the family, are also buried in the lot.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

TWO CHAMPIONS OF THE WORKING MEN QUARRELING—THE USE OF THE POST OFFICE BUILDING—DANGER FROM THE POSTS OF THE ELEVATED RAILWAYS.

The session of the Board of Aldermen yesterday was characterised by one of those discordant scenes which sometimes vary the monotony of the proceedings. Soon after the roll was called, Mr. Washner moved that the ordinance authorizing the use of steam freight cars on West-street be so amended as to permit switches to be connected with the track on that thoroughfare. The resolution was the signal for a passage of words between Alderman Sheils and Alderman Bryan Reilly, who represents the same district, and whose relations have been proverbially unfriendly, Alderman Reilly opposed the resolution, remarking that it conferred privileges that would result in injuring laboring men and others who work in West-street. Alderman Sheils declared that he was a friend of the working men, and that sooner than do anything to injure them he would resign his seat in the board. This little speech was applauded by the lobby. After an angry discussion between these champions of the working class, each abusing the other, Mr. Washner's amendment was adopted by a vote of 20 to 1, Alderman Reilly voting in the negative.

The Committee on Law submitted a report in regard to the application of Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury, requesting the board to authorize the use of rooms in the Post Office for such purposes as might be necessary to carry on the public business. The controversy on the subject was caused by the position assumed by Commissioner Davenport when he was directed to vacate certain chambers in the building. The chief reason the committee state that the site of the Post Office building was obtained from the City on the condition that the structure should be used for a Post Office and for the Courts of the United States, and for no other purpose, and that as the premises had been conveyed by deed the proposed action of the Common Council would not have any force or effect to vary the conditions upon which the site was conveyed. The report was adopted.

The ordinance which prohibits non-residents from obtaining licenses to drive public carts, trucks, &c., was called up and adopted over the Mayor's veto by all the members present. It received 21 votes.

Alderman Carroll offered a resolution, declaring that the close proximity of the posts of the elevated railways to the tracks of the several surface roads in his section of the city was a menace to life. In contemplation to operate both systems of public travel, has caused many serious accidents to persons alighting from the cars of the surface roads, by being brought or thrown violently in contact with the posts of the elevated structures, and that unless some precautions are taken or regulations adopted by the surface companies to guard against these dangers, fatal consequences will ensue to some of their passengers. The resolution requests the Committee on Railroads to take the subject into consideration, and to report thereon, with a view to prevent a repetition of such accidents. It was adopted.

A resolution of Alderman Morris, asking the Superintendent of Buildings to examine the rafters and walls of Jefferson Market, and to ascertain if the building is in a sound condition, was adopted. The Gas Commission were requested, on motion of Alderman Bennett, to have the public lamps, north of Grand-street

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Washington-street. The complaints in all of the above-named cases were made by the Ninth Ward Branch of the Society for the Prevention of Crime.

A MAN DENIES HIS MARRIAGE.

Maranretha Ortung's suit for an absolute divorce from her husband, Eugene Ortung, was before Chief-Justice Daly, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, on a motion to confirm the report of a Referee awarding Mrs. Ortung $10 per week as alimony during the pendency of the action. The defendant denies the marriage, according to his statement, on May 5, 1866, and have five children. Mrs. Ortung accuses her husband of improper familiarities with other women. He denies the charge, denies that he was ever married to the plaintiff, and accuses her of improprieties of a character similar to those which she says he has been guilty of. Chief-Justice Daly yesterday granted an order awarding Mrs. Ortung $5 per week. Charles Spitz appeared in her behalf, and M. J. Gross represented the defendant.

DECISIONS

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Ingraham.

Pennerbeiter vs. Waydell.—Order granted.

By Judge Donohue.

pf vs. Sonnhorn et al.—Motion granted. Memorandum.
Perkins vs. Voss et al.—Granted. Memorandum.
Morrison vs. Lopez.—Motion denied. Memo: andum.
In the matter of the Brooklyn Park Commissioners.—Granted. I am satisfied that the proceedings under the act are properly brought in the present form. Motion granted. Turner, Smyth, and Osborn appointed.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Lovillard vs. Clyde et al.—Order entered.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

By Judge Van Vorst.

McGraw vs. Tathan et al.—Case and amendments settled.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Leddy, dec'd, vs. Pugh et al.—Judgment for defendants as the demurrer. Joseph Elberty for plaintiff to amend. Opinion.
The People of the State of New-York ex rel. The Hanchett-Street and Fulton Ferry Railway Company.—Order granted.
Morris, &c., vs. Burry et al.—Judgment for plaintiff.
Judgment for Plaintiff, with Costs.—Best, &c., vs. Freedman's Bank.—Motion denied.
Dusting vs. Kunzel et al.—Findings settled and signed.
Beach vs. Cohen et al.—Order signed.
In the matter of the petition of Fitch.—Order denying prayer of petition for removal of Receiver, &c., signed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Kramer vs. Heim.—Order confirming Referee's report and denying motion.
Kramer vs. Kennedy.—Order overruling demurrer to amended answer.

By Judge Speir

Sunkel vs. Frankau.—Order settled; allowance of 5 per cent. on encumbrance.

By Judge Sanford.

Durant, Jr., vs. Abendroth.—Appeal book approved and ordered on file.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Cass et al. vs. Schuessler.—Ordered on short calendar for last Friday of April.
Frankau, &c., vs. O'Connor et al.—Security for costs in sum of $250 to be filed.
Cass et al. vs. Garrison.—Motion denied on the ground that it does not appear that answer is interposed for delay.
Cass et al. vs. Garrison.—Motion granted upon payment of $10 costs of motion, without prejudice to defendant's claim to costs upon hearing demurrer, if the same is brought on.
Kinkoff vs. The Board of Public Charities and Correction.—Order overruling demurrer, with costs.
In the matter of the petition of Lorie.—Order granted.
Brewster vs. Manufacturers' Insurance Company vs. Graber.—Order disconfirming action.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief-Judge C. P. Daly.

Applications Granted.—The Union Trust Company vs. Hoctis; Hodges vs. Chamberlain; Hoyt vs. MacKerty; Hankins vs. Coleman; Ayradell vs. Gavis; Shinn vs. Belden; Welsh vs. Suse.
Applications Approved.—Nathans vs. Hope; Hauck vs. Miller, et al.
In the matter of the accounting of Hornstein, &c.—Decree signed confirming Referee's report, discharging Assignee, and releasing Sureties.
Applications Granted.—Eiderd vs. Cecil; Thompson vs. Lasley; Hodges vs. Goodwin; Staats vs. Bristow.
Etzel vs. Seaman.—Bond approved.

By Judge Van Hoesen.

Masters vs. The Scientific Life Insurance Company.—Application granted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM AND CHAMBERS.

By Judge Goepp.

Peters vs. Tracey.—Order rescinding appointment of Receiver.
Fraenkle vs. Russell.—Let a warrant issue that the defendant be taken and kept until he shall have paid $10 now in court, to abide the event of the action; the proceedings to be taxed, and to submit to an examination.
Miller vs. Weinschl.—Order refused.
Lieckfeldt vs. O'Connell.—Order allowing amendment of summons and complaint.
Miller vs. Stockhof.—Bailable attachment allowed in $1,000.
Marcelis vs. Chambers.—Commission granted.
Gray vs. Clark.—Bond approved.
Sterling vs. Pen. gold. 105¾ vs. Moore; Schwartz vs. Shepperd; Irwin vs. Riley.
Master vs. Erhard.—Motion granted.
Schwandt vs. Gross.—Motion to dismiss complaint granted, with costs, and $10 costs of motion.
Meiser vs. Hall.—Defendant discharged.
Prisoner vs. Beatty.—Motion granted.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Potter, J.

Nos. 106, 126, 164, 170, 188, 237, 241, 244, 8, 18, 39, 44, 51, 52, 56, 74, 99, 100, 123, 133, 145, 153, 158, 159, 175, 182, 183, 184, 186, 189, 192, 194, 196, 198, 220, 221, 225, 227, 228, 238, 239, 251, 252, 253.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until April 23.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos. 242, 245, 302, 321, 290, 427, 423, 429, 445, 217, 94, 22, 41, 420, 421, 431, 432, 433, 436, 439, 675, 344, 362, 263, 406, 51, 53.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. 1428, 1143¾, 1468, 1033, 1513, 786, 1509, 1518, 919¾, 798¾, 821, 2218, 1708¾, 462, 424, 3133, 3033, 2980, 3047, 3134, 3043, 3034, 946, 1304.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. 1452, 953, 929, 1344, 1364, 1379, 1355, 1498, 1421, 1466, 2057, 1567, 1576, 2715, 1590, 1592, 1595, 2038, 1602, 1604, 1606, 1608, 1607, 1606, 1609, 1614, 1615, 1617, 1618, 1619, 1620, 1621, 1622, 1623, 1579, 405, 1641, 1644, 1643, 1647, 1672, 1671, 1565, 1541, 1680, 1642, 1682, 1687, 2289, 1583, 1588, 1594¾, 3830, 4474, 1496, 1497, 1498, 3090, 1677.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Cases on—No. 1923. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Issues of Fact—No. 1. Issues of Law—Nos. 16, 7, 29, 60, 64, 66, 68, 54, 55.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Freedman, J.

Cases on—No. 726. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos. 513, 1296, 471, 707, 172, 770, 951, 849, 853, 859, 1094, 1001, 961, 954.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Curtis, C. J.

Nos. 799, 825, 162, 297, 389, 831, 861, 846, 254, 192, 177, 966, 780, 818.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos. 21, 16, 6.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by C. P. Daly, C. J.

No. 6.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos. 979, 1273, 1797, 980, 2883, 2356, 2372, 1420, 2877, 2878, 1440, 1441, 1775, 1740, 2128, 1439, 2374, 2179, 1940, 1675, 1738, 1118, 451, 619, 1501, 1477, 2884, 631, 2405, 1539, 243, 966, 220, 954, 635.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos. 2140, 1430, 824, 1212, 1040, 1270, 2720, 1840, 1488, 1466, 1470, 1471, 1473, 1476, 1477, 1478.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos. 3329, 3778, 3276, 2131, 2263, 2225, 3060, 3957, 3961, 3966, 2287, 3427, 3761, 3902, 3952.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos. 4307, 1607, 3196, 3496, 1808, 3879, 1904, 3887, 3913, 3714, 3922, 3803, 3898, 3882, 3896, 3915, 3918, 3943, 1960, 3888, 3915, 4076, 4077, 4078, 4080, 4081, 4082, 4083, 4084, 4089, 4090, 4091, 4092, 4093, 4094, 4097, 4098, 4191, 4104, 4105, 4106, 4112, 4113, 4114, 4115, 4116, 4117, 4118, 4119, 4120, 4121.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Khan, J.

Nos. 1880, 4441, 4218, 3252, 23, 3054, 4421, 2375, 3474, 1661, 3948, 4144, 1128, 3454, 3582.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Recorder A.

Thomas Conroy, larceny. Michael Owens, William Hugh Devlin, fabrication of Hugh Devlin, fabrication of check and battery.
Thomas Fennell, grand larceny. Thomas Fennell, Sarah Jane Lambert and John Lambert, conspiracy.
Stephen Hamilton, grand larceny. John H. Gove, Herman Ahrens and Richard McCrudden, extortion.
Rudolph Cappelli, grand larceny. Christopher Finken, John Finken, and Edward Mulvaney, assault.
Robert Hall, grand larceny. Christopher Finken, John Finken, and Edward Mulvaney, assault.
William Barnhardt, grand larceny. Same.
Thomas Collins, grand larceny. James Collins, Michael Connell, and James Hing, assault.
Thomas Rooney and Monk Gallagher, grand larceny. Same.
Thomas McGrathy, Felix Donnelly, and Edward F. Byrne, assault.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Thomas Conroy, larceny. Thomas Fennell, Sarah Jane Lambert and John Lambert, conspiracy.
Stephen Hamilton, grand larceny. Thomas Fennell, grand larceny.
Thomas Rooney and Monk Gallagher, grand larceny. Thomas Whalen and Patrick McGarrity, grand larceny.
Thomas Conroy, James Mc-Cann, and Thomas Rooney, assault.
Felix Donnelly, assault and battery.
Thomas Rooney, assault and battery.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 16.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$1,000 N. J. C. 1st con. 69¾ | 100 Union Pacific... 71¾
5,000 D. & H. C. & I. 93¾ | 200 do... 71¾
5,000 do. 93¾ | 400 do... 72
2,000 Gen. F. 1st 7s. 105¾ | 200 do... 72¼
1,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s. 90 | 300 do... 72¼
cert... 90 | 200 do... 72¾
$7,000 N. W. C. C. 1st. 98 | 100 do... 72¾
1500 West. Union... 84¼ | 200 do... 73
600 do... 84¾ | 100 do... 73
400 do... 84 | 100 do... 73¼
300 do... 83¾ | 200 do... 73¼
200 do... 83¾ | 100 do... 73¼
100 do... 83¾ | 200 do... 73¼
200 do... 83¾ | 100 Mor. & Essex... 80
700 do... 83¾ | 100 do... 80¼
200 do... 83¾ | 100 do... 80½
400 Del. & Hud... 56¾ | 700 do... 80¾
400 do... 57 | 400 Wabash... 20¾
100 do... 56¾ | 700 do... 20¾
100 do... 57 | 200 do... 20¾
100 do... 57¼ | 300 do... 20¾
13,000 do... 57¾ | 200 Harlem... 148
13,000 D., C. & M. 1st. 93 | 200 Erie Rail... 11¾
1,000 do... 68¾ | 500 do... 11¾
500 do... 69 | 900 do... 12
2,000 C. W. 1st. 104¼ | 300 St. Paul... 50¾
5,000 N. W. C. C. G. 98 | 100 do... 50¾
500 do... 99 | 800 L. S. & M. S. 68¾
3,000 M. & St. P. 8s, | 400 do... 68¾
1877... 117¾ | 500 do... 68¾
5,000 Mil. & St. P. | 1400 do... 68¾
I. & M. D. 99½ | 900 do... 68¾
1,000 D. & R. G. 1st. 91 | 300 do... 68¾
1,000 do... 98¾ | 300 C. & N. W. 53¾
5,000 B., N. Y. & E., | 400 do... 53¾
1st con. 1910. 75 | 400 do... 53¾
2,000 D. & H. R. '94. 96¾ | 400 do... 53¾
2,000 Mor. & E. 7s. 95½ | 800 do... 53¾
5,000 B., R. & P. 1st. 80 | 100 do... 53¾
6,000 L. S. & C. 2d. 99 | 600 do... 54
2,000 C., R. L. & P. 8s, | 900 do... 54¾
1879... 84¾ | 100 Chi. & N. W. pf... 74¾
2,000 C. & M. c. s. 2. 99½ | pf... 75¾
1,000 C. & M. con... 99 | 100 do... 75¾
28,000 C. Pen. gold. 105¾ | 100 do... 75¾
30,000 Un. Pac. 1st... 105½ | 100 do... 75¾
12,000 Un. Pac. s. f... 95½ | 100 do... 75¾
2,000 do... 95¾ | 100 do... 75¾
3,000 Mich. So. s. f. 111¾ | 100 C., M. & St. P. 49¾
1,000 Tol. & W. 1st. | 200 do... 49¾
con... 101½ | 200 do... 49¾
3,000 Tol. & W. con. | 125 do... 49¾
con... 56 | 900 do... 50
5,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 1st. 101 | 100 do... 50
1,000 P. Ft. Wo. 2d. 93½ | 2200 do... 50¼
1,000 S. L. & I. M. 1st. 103 | 1500 do... 50¼
5,000 E. T., Va. & Ga. | 300 C., M. & St. Paul | pf... 74½
1st... 99 | 1,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 91
1,000 K. F. Jac. No. 11. 16½ | 100 do... 91½
5,000 N. J. C. R. 1st con. 104¼ | 100 Ohio & M... 10¾
assented... 45½ | 500 Chi. & R. I... 96.105
15 Bank of Amer... 135 | 200 do... 96
60 Met. Bank... 117½ | 15 Mor. & Es... 80
8 Park Bank... 95 | 10 P., F. W. & C. 91
5 Bank of Rep... 84 | 100 Wabash... 20½
Adams Ex... 101½ | 100 do... 20½
10 U. S. Ex... 50 | 200 do... 19¾
25 Wells Fargo... 85 | 600 do... 20
500 Quicksilver pf... 34½ | 200 do... 19¾
14 Del. & H... 96 | 1000 D., L. & W... 96
200 do... 56¾ | 700 do... 96¾
300 do... 56¾ | 200 do... 96¾
100 do... 57 | 200 do... 57¼
100 do... 57¼ | 400 do... 57¼
300 At. & Pac... 20 | 200 do... 57¼
1050 West. Un... 84¼ | 100 do... 57¼
1300 do... 83¾ | 200 do... 57¼
900 do... 83¾ | 100 A. & Sus... 78
1,000 do... 83¾ | 100 D. & C. 54
400 Pacific M... 20½ | 200 H. & St. J. 31
300 do... 20¾ | 100 H. & St. J. pf. 80
300 do... 20¾ | 100 do... 81
200 do... 20¾ | 100 do... 81
5 Amer. Ex... 48¾ | 100 do... 81
100 do... 48¾ | 100 St. Paul pf... 75¾
$1 U. S. Express... 50½ | 300 do... 50
100 Erie Rail... 11¾ | 300 do... 49¾
700 do... 12 | 100 do... 49¾
2200 do... 12 | 600 do... 49¾
400 do... 12¼ | 600 do... 49¾
100 do... 12¼ | 100 do... 49¾
100 do... 12¼ | 100 do... 49¾
200 do... 12¼ | 100 do... 49¾
400 do... 12¼ | 100 St. Paul pf... 74
450 do... 12¼ | 100 do... 73¾
300 do... 12¼ | 100 do... 73¾
700 do... 12¼ | 100 do... 73¾
100 do... 12¼ | 600 do... 73¾
600 do... 12¼ | 100 do... 73¾
200 do... 12¼ | 100 do... 73¾
100

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE RIVALS—Mr. Stowell, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Maude Wetherington.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—DIPLOMACY—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Rose Coghlan.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—A CELEBRATED CASE—Mr. C. F. Coulden, Mr. Parselle.

PARK THEATRE.—OUR ALDERMEN—Mr. James Lewis, Mr. E. F. Thorne, Mr. W. J. Le Moyne, Miss Cowell.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN—Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Howard.

STANDARD THEATRE.—PEARL OF SAVOY.—Miss Maggie Mitchell, Mr. William Harris.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE BUILDING.—BARNUM'S GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—LONDON SHOW, PARISIAN CIRCUS, AND SPANISH REVOLUTION.

FIFTH-AVENUE HALL.—PROFESSIONAL AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Reiks.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE, AND COMPLICATIONS.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—FARCE, MINSTRELSY AND VARIETY—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LIAR; OR, THE JEWESS MAIDEN'S WRONG.

THE AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH—CHRYSANTHEMUMS—ORANG-OUTANG, &c.—Day and evening.

CHICKERING HALL.—LECTURE, "The Perkins Family"—Ed Perkins.

O'CONNOR'S BILLIARD ROOMS.—BILLIARD CONTEST.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, for the Middle States, stationary pressure, slightly higher temperature, increasing cloudiness on the coast, possibly followed by rain and falling barometer, and north-east veering to south-east winds.

Senator HOWE explained at somewhat unnecessary length yesterday that his recent "arraignment" of the Administration was delivered without suggestion or advice from any one, and without any preconcerted arrangement that, if its reception were favorable, it should be the opening of a general onslaught on the President. Its sole purpose was to explain to the Senator's constituents and the public why he was opposed to the President's policy; in other words, to relieve the mind of Mr. HOWE. We do not understand that the claims of pending business on the attention of the Senate are so slight as to justify the Senator from Wisconsin in taking up much valuable time with a long speech and a tedious apology for it. The speech has not been regarded as a benefit to the Republican Party; it certainly was not a contribution to the work which Senators are employed to perform. It has not even the unqualified approval of Mr. GEORGE BLISS, Jr., who intimated at last night's meeting of the Republican Central Committee that he could have suggested sundry improvements on Senator HOWE'S speech. As, however, Mr. BLISS would be equally ready to suggest improvements in the planetary system, his criticism may not be regarded as absolutely conclusive of the merits of an effort from which its author seems to have expected much more praise than he has received.

The Assembly Committee on Privileges and Elections have failed to discover any evidence that Mr. FISH'S course in regard to the Elective Controller's bill was influenced by considerations affecting the issue of the Smyth trial or by any political bargain whatever. They give that callow statesman a reminder, however, that the practice of judging public men on evidence which would not precisely stand the test of a court of law is not confined to newspaper correspondents, and the satisfaction with which he regards his "vindication" in this case may be somewhat marred by the reflection that our correspondent is tacitly conceded to have judged him according to his own standard. For one result of the investigation the public have reason to be thankful: in succeeding Legislatures we shall hear a good deal less of FISH.

It is said that the talkative Mr. EATON, of Kansas, member of the Democratic National Committee, is to be disciplined when the committee meets for talking too much. Perhaps Mr. EATON has heard of this, for he begins to hedge, so to speak. In a card to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the reporter of which journal published a report of a conversation between EATON and HENDRICKS, Mr. EATON denies that he called Mr. TILDEN "Slippery Sam," or anything like that. Furthermore, he asserts that the bulk of the expenses of the campaign was borne by TILDEN, and that that distinguished man really did all his friends had promised for him when he was nominated at St. Louis. The original statement in the *Enquirer*, which is a Democratic paper, was to the effect that TILDEN, or TILDEN'S friends, had made large promises as to what he would do in the pecuniary part of the campaign, but that he had subsequently proved himself to be a reluctant paymaster. It is well to be assured, on the authority of Mr. EATON, of Kansas, that he did not call Mr. TILDEN "Slippery Sam," and that TILDEN did pay all his share of the expenses of the campaign. This tardy explanation is published exclusively in the interest of the Democratic Party, which organization is popularly disposed to regard its late nominee for President as a sort of "Jeremy Diddler."

The Russian scheme of a "volunteer fleet" of privateers is being discussed in Moscow and St. Petersburg with a zeal which shows that the war-spirit is still far from extinct; but similar projects have been agitated so often that no special importance can be attached to it. The projected Russian loan of 50,000,000 rubles, ($37,000,000,) superadded to the recent enormous issue of Treasury bonds, shows that the effects of 1877 are making themselves felt; but private advices state that the financial condition of the country is far less desperate than has been supposed, and that the public credit already shows signs of improvement. The indirect snub given by Prince BISMARCK to the Roumanian envoy, though embittering the popular irritation, appears to have had its effect on the Government; while the denial by Count ANDRASSY'S party of the alleged Austro-Russian agreement only serves to show that they regard its ultimate occurrence as inevitable. Between England and Russia there still exists considerable irritation, although the giving of the chief command at San Stefano to such a well-known "moderate" and friend of England as Gen. TODLEBEN is a hopeful symptom, pointing unmistakably to some impending change in the situation at Constantinople. Both disputants, however, still persist in maintaining their original "platform," and even Prince BISMARCK'S ingenuity has hitherto failed to find a compromise capable of satisfying both. Nevertheless, it appears more and more probable that such a compromise will eventually be found, and that it will consist of an extensive modification of Russia's present views on Bulgaria, Servia, and Thessaly, while the question of Northern Armenia may not impossibly be passed over altogether.

RELIEF FOR THE CITY.

As reported from the Senate Committee on Cities, the "Public Burdens" bill is a measure of substantial relief to New-York taxpayers. The bill as it came from the Assembly provided for economy in name, and an irresponsible political dictatorship in fact. The two millions which it directed should be saved on the gross expenditures of 1877 could have been provided for without reducing salaries at all, and would have worked probable detriment to the reduction of debt and the carrying out of necessary public improvements. The amended bill does not admit of any such evasions on the part of the Board of Apportionment. It forbids any addition to salaries in excess of $2,000, and it demands a reduction on the gross amount of salaries paid last year of not less than 20 per cent. The expenses of the Board of Education are to be voted in gross, as at present; over the salaries of all other departments, whether fixed by law or not, the Board of Apportionment, by a concurrent vote, is given absolute power. A sensible suggestion made by Controller GREEN, two years ago, has been adopted in the provision that court attendants shall, where possible, be taken from pensioned or disabled policemen. Any one at all familiar with the regiment of political bummers who have been quartered on the courts, will appreciate the value of this proposal.

The bill fails to make the reduction of salaries take effect during the second half of this year, but it provides against the suspended power of the Board of Apportionment being used as a political weapon in the Fall campaign by causing the final salary schedule to be completed by the 1st of September. There are points where the language of the act is still somewhat obscure, but its general purport is as clearly on the side of honest retrenchment as that of the Assembly bill was in the interest of trickery, favoritism, and fraud. Of course, the present Board of Apportionment may abuse the powers confided to them by this bill as grossly as they have done the powers which they already possess. But its mandates are sufficiently explicit to leave them no choice but to enforce economy in the quarter where it will be at once most advantageous to the tax payers and most fatal to the maintenance of a corrupt political oligarchy out of the spoils of the City. Compulsory retrenchment in the campaign funds of Tammany Hall will represent a gain to the people fully as great as the tangible saving on their tax bills.

Of course, every stage of the further progress of the bill will be fought by the men who know the perils which it brings into the very citadel of their power. Under the Assembly bill, JOHN KELLY could have easily made political capital with the tax-payers, by a saving of two millions in thirty, while escaping the political odium from the taxeaters, actual or potential, which will attend any reconstruction of the salary list, on the basis of a saving of two millions in ten. As Commissioner CAMPBELL has recently shown, KELLY has taken credit for reductions in the annual expenditures of the City which are more than accounted for by savings effected in the Department of Public Works. Under Mr. VAN NORT and FITZ JOHN PORTER that department spent on an average seven millions and three-quarters a year; under Mr. CAMPBELL it spends but little over three millions. While using every effort to embarrass and obstruct Mr. CAMPBELL, KELLY asks the public to believe that it is he who has put a check on the wasteful expenditure of public money. The amended salary bill will place him for the first time in a position where he must accept the responsibility of enforcing economy, and where neither the reduction of the State tax nor a juggle with the redemption of the debt will help him to conceal the extravagant remuneration which he bestows on the Dunlaps, Gales, and Boyds who have succeeded the not more greedy crowd who fed at the City crib by the favor of TWEED. If the people are half as wide-awake to their own interests as the great body of office-holders are certain to be to theirs, no time should be lost in sustaining the work of the Senate Committee by all the strength which formally expressed public approval can lend it.

STATE SUPERVISION A FAILURE.

The bills relating to the Insurance Department, introduced by Mr. BROOKS and Senator HUGHES respectively, are examples of the tenacity with which the idea of State supervision is cherished after public confidence in the system has been destroyed. The bills themselves are theoretically right. Slightly differing in detail, their common purpose is to enforce the checks upon the action of the Superintendent in connection with the costs of the examination of companies which the law of 1873 was designed to impose. Messrs. BROOKS and HUGHES, in fact, simply perfect the general plan of audit supplied in that law with special reference to the pettifogging excuses for its violation on which the acquittal of Mr. SMYTH nominally rests. Why are we asked to believe that that official, or any successor who may be like him, will comply more faithfully with the requirements of one law than of another? The duty of the Superintendent and the restraining authority of the Controller will not be clearer after the enactment of either of the pending measures than they are at this moment. Of what avail will be the proposed addition to the statute-book in the presence of the fact that a majority of the Senate may be relied upon to absolve a law-breaking Superintendent from the penalties of his offense, and to keep him in office in spite of his proved disregard of the law?

Had SMYTH been removed, there would have been no guarantee of improvement in his successor. Merit had nothing to do with his selection or confirmation, and would probably have been again subordinated to partisan or other sinister considerations. SMYTH'S retention simplifies the matter, so far as the bills of Messrs. BROOKS and HUGHES are concerned, because it creates a presumption adverse to the efficacy of any legislation depending upon the integrity and good faith of the Insurance Department. It also changes the nature of the question that awaits examination and treatment. The system was on trial as well as its official head, and the corrupt license accorded to one by the verdict of the Senate was fatal to the usefulness of the other. Henceforth who will attach the slightest value to the examinations and reports of the department? SMYTH'S incompetence was a sufficiently severe trial to the credulity of policy-holders, but it was a bagatelle compared with the manifold facilities for perverting an examination and rendering it untrustworthy which recent events have brought to light. The law may apparently interpose hindrances to the exaction of heavy fees. What then? As long as companies are willing to buy favorable reports, who can prevent the sale of them by a Superintendent? There are a dozen ways of accomplishing this result that will remain open whether the proposed amendment of the law succeed or fail. And the companies willing to pay for an official certificate are invariably companies undeserving of trust; while the carefully managed companies, being averse to the misappropriation of their funds even for the sake of winning official favor, are constantly exposed to injury under the cover of law. The department, therefore, has become much more than a false basis of reliance. Its examinations, always superficial, are now a fraud upon the community if not upon the companies. Its certificates, at the best subject to essential reservations, will hereafter be so open to reasonable suspicion that they will be equally unsatisfactory to friend and foe. SMYTH we leave out of the account except as the exemplifier of the inherent weakness of the system which no probable amount of legislative tinkering will render worthy of continuance. The Superintendent lives and thrives. The system is worse than dead.

What may most beneficially take its place? The proposition on which State supervision in relation to life insurance is founded is, that it is possible by the use of the machinery of a department to protect the interests of policy-holders by securing the good management of companies. The pretension has not been sustained by experience. Aside from the more flagrant errors and crimes which have been as yet only partially exposed and still less adequately punished, the abuses which disfigure life insurance and detract from its usefulness have grown up while State supervision has been in full play. Here and there it has brought a rotten company to a reckoning, and under the pressure of public opinion it did once or twice promise to punish gross offenders. The promise has been so shamefully broken that public morality would have been better served had it never been made; and the measures employed in reference to insolvent companies have been so wasteful in some cases, so scandalous in others, that the net result is not worth mentioning. But as regards general mismanagement the system has not even pretended to be operative. Extravagance has acquired its present proportions without the semblance of legal restraint. Companies have concealed their true condition, and the system, looking only to a mechanical compliance with law, has done nothing for the suffering policy holders. The various circumstances which have gradually undermined public confidence in companies until at last it assails life insurance itself, have all been developed under State supervision and form the most conclusive proof of its failure. It is therefore a mockery, so far as it is intended to be a pledge of honest and judicious management. And it has been a snare, since it tended to inspire blind confidence on the part of policy-holders and the public. They believed that supervision meant protection, and paid their premiums confidingly. They have discovered that supervision coexists with costly and unsafe management, with bad investments, with an arrogant disregard of their rights; and their distrust, for a time confined to the companies and afterward applied to the department, now extends to the theory and practice of supervision as known in New-York. The progress of distrust has been logical, though the lawmakers at Albany appear unable to comprehend its scope and significance.

By and by, perhaps, these wise men will begin to find out that the best service which the law can render policy-holders is to enable them to protect themselves, and that public interests will be most effectually promoted by providing, first, for an accurate exhibit in detail of all that relates to the affairs of the companies, and, next, for the prompt punishment of those who are guilty of negligence or fraud in their management. The law professes to attain these objects now: to this extent the law is a delusion and a lie. Reconstructed as it ought to be, the law will accomplish all practicable and wholesome purposes without the cumbrous machinery of a department. Independent criticism will soon do more toward the reform of the companies' management than has been done by the department from the date of its creation until now. Invest policy-holders with the power they are entitled to, and managers will be brought to their senses. Make criminal prosecution imperative when wrong-doing is discovered, and justice will be vindicated in a manner unknown under the system of State supervision.

A PARLIAMENTARY SNARE.

The House of Representatives has become hopelessly entangled in the meshes of parliamentary law by the presentation of the so-called Blair resolutions. The difficulty in this case is that members, while they may not sympathize with the object of the resolutions, are anxious to avoid the appearance of proceeding arbitrarily. They are afraid that they may establish a precedent which will compel them hereafter to receive objectionable memorials or petitions, or, on the other hand, to reject papers which have a right to respectful consideration. One would suppose that there might be found some common-sense view of the subject by which the whole question could be readily and justly solved. But the members at once began to quote the rules of the House and parliamentary precedents, and the result was a mental obfuscation from which the House had not emerged when the arrival of the hour set for the consideration of special business cut short debate, and the whole matter went over for the time. It is a curious commentary on the technical effect of the rules quoted that the unwelcome memorial was left lying on the Speaker's table, liable to be called up whenever a suitable hour should come. The fine-spun theories of members concerning the practical effect of reference or no reference do not amount to much by the side of the tangible fact that the document in question has not been seriously affected by the failure of the House to dispose of it. If the House should never refer to the matter again, it could not be asserted that it had been treated disrespectfully.

The subject-matter involved in this curious debate is not in itself entitled to much respect. It is a mischievous firebrand, the inventors of which ought to receive the reprobation of all peacefully-disposed citizens. But it is a communication from a sovereign State; it is respectful in tone, and it goes to Congress in proper form and through legitimate channels. The first error in regard to its reception was made by those who called it a memorial or a petition. It is neither the one nor the other. It is an official certificate of the fact that the General Assembly of the State of Maryland has considered a certain subject specially relating to the title of the President of the United States. It is a certified copy of resolutions touching that subject, adopted by the Maryland General Assembly. The Speaker very properly ruled that the document was not at all analogous to a bill, but it does not follow that it was, as he declared, embraced within the right of petition. It was a communication, not a petition. And it was perfectly competent for the House to order that it lie on the table and be printed, or it might have been ordered that it lie on the table without being printed. It is customary, to be sure, for memorials from State Legislatures, as well as those from non-political bodies, to be referred to the standing committee which should naturally have charge of such interests as those involved in the memorial presented. But as this was not a memorial, much less a petition, its reference by no means became necessary. The question in this case was whether the resolutions should be received or not. It seems to us that it was too late to raise any such question when the resolutions had been sent to the Clerk's desk and read. They had already been received. Mr. GARFIELD'S objection to the reception of the document came too late. But he could have moved that it be laid on the table. If his motion had been carried, the resolutions would have been left precisely where the subsequent action of the House left them. And they could not be taken up until, in regular order, it became competent for the House to take them from the table. If his motion had failed, the resolutions would have been before the House, and a motion to refer would have been in order. If no such motion had been made, or had been made and failed, the resolutions would have been left just where they subsequently were left.

As the resolutions of the Maryland General Assembly were not in the nature of a petition, a refusal to refer could not be a denial of the right of petition. There is no analogy between this case and that of the petition for the abolition of slavery once presented by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. In that famous case the House undertook to say that the petition should not be considered. A specific object was asked for by the petitioners. The House, governed by a pro-slavery majority, not only refused to take steps to facilitate the accomplishment of that object, but ventured to deny the right of petition, guaranteed by the Constitution, by leaving the petition where it became as so much waste paper. In the Maryland case, a bill to accomplish the purpose designated in the resolution of the General Assembly had been already introduced and appropriately referred. The resolutions might have followed the same course; or if the House chose to manifest its disposition toward the whole subject in this way, the resolutions could have been laid on the table. In either event, no disrespect to a sovereign State could possibly have been expressed or implied. Congress must, on the one hand, guard very jealously the right of States and individuals to be heard; and, on the other hand, great care should be taken that frivolous, incendiary, or otherwise objectionable communications, to Congress should not be clothed with a factitious dignity. In this case, one of the Representatives of the State of Maryland has obeyed the instructions of the General Assembly by introducing a bill to reopen the Presidential question. The resolutions of the General Assembly touching that matter have been received and read in the House, and that may conclude the whole matter without violating any State right or courtesy.

STEAM TRANSIT.

With the approaching completion of the elevated roads will commence a new epoch in the growth of the City. The Gilbert Road is already finished, and only awaits the completion of the stations to commence operations. At Fourteenth and Twenty-third streets the stations are substantially finished, while the work is being rapidly pushed forward at the Thirty-third and Forty-second street, and Clinton-place stations. The iron-work for the other stations, viz.: Fifty-ninth-street, Bleecker-street, Grand, Franklin, Chambers, Park-place, Cortlandt, and Rector streets, is to arrive this week, and will be put up without delay. This road serves a densely-populated portion of the City along its whole line up to Fifty-ninth-street. The Faubourg St. Germain of New-York now is, and for some years to come undoubtedly will be, the region between Fourth and Sixth avenues, in the neighborhood of Fifty-seventh-street. Here we find the most elegant and expensive private dwellings in the City. The JONESES, the ROOSEVELTS, the STEVENSES, and the LORILLARDS have within the last few years greatly embellished this quarter by the erection of superb and costly houses. It was, however, somewhat inaccessible from the lower part of the City. The certainty of the immediate completion of the Gilbert Road, which serves all this district, has made an active demand for houses in the locality. Numbers of new houses have been sold in Fifty-eighth-street, and fresh rows are about to be started by speculative builders. The 1st of May will witness much moving up town among our wealthier classes. The City may, for all practical purposes, be said to be solidly built to the Park, while above the Park the growth has been almost entirely confined to the East Side, which awaits, with impatience, the completion of the Third-Avenue Elevated Road. Work on this road has, of of late, progressed very slowly. What the cause is we are unable to say. Comparatively few men are at work along the whole line. The contract for the upper portion of the road between Sixty-first and Eighty-first streets was—if Mr. COWING, the Secretary, is correctly reported—to have been let out last week.

Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, the President, and Mr. DAVID DOWS, one of the largest stockholders, affirm that the road will be opened to Harlem River before the next frost sets in, and Mr. COWING, the Secretary, has invited some gentlemen to ride on this road from Eighty-first-street on the East Side to Eighty-first-street on the West Side on the Fourth of July next. If Mr. COWING'S excursion train starts from Eighty-first-street and Third-avenue and goes through on the day named, work along the whole line must be pushed much more vigorously than is now being done.

One thing is certain, we are on the eve of the realization of rapid transit, and this certainty has given great activity to building operations between Sixty-fifth and Eighty-first streets, Madison and Second avenues. The coming Summer promises to be the most active building season we have known in this City since 1871. The introduction of steam transit will not only throw a damper on the growth of Brooklyn and New-Jersey, but will draw from those cities no inconsiderable portion of those who, during the era of omnibuses and horse cars, wandered over the river because of the long and tedious ride to the up-town region. Unimproved property, even in the choicest locations, has been a heavy burden since 1873. A shrinkage of certainly from 33 1-3 to 40 and 50 per cent. has been pretty generally established in vacant lots. With a wide-spread disposition to realize, there has been no manifest willingness to submit to ruinous sacrifices except under compulsory decrees. On the other hand, notwithstanding the avowed depression and depreciation of property, there has been no exhibition of eager desire to purchase.

Now, however, in those districts to be served by the East Side Elevated Road we find quite a number of cautious builders on the lookout for from three to five lots for immediate improvement, while men of means are seeking to get control of large plots at going prices, with the hopes of retailing them out to speculative builders at a handsome profit as soon as the road goes into operation and its effects begin to be felt. The resolution recently passed by the Board of Aldermen permitting the use of steam—at certain hours of the night—in transporting freight over the Belt Railroad is a long step in the direction of a more complete system of terminal facilities. Steam transit for passenger traffic and steam transportation for freight come at a most opportune moment; they will do much toward the successful re-establishment of mercantile activity, the growth of the City, and the consequent recuperation and revival of real estate interests.

The beneficial effects of steam transit will not be confined to the building district, though they will be more immediately felt there. As population moves up-town, retail trade follows on in its wake, churches, hotels, and other public edifices are built. To accommodate residents above Sixtieth-street, between Fifth and Lexington avenues, a new business avenue—Fourth-avenue—is gradually springing into existence. Down-town residences give way to retail shops, as we see on Fifth-avenue and on the streets between Fifth-avenue and Broadway below Madison-square. Further down town large hotels have exhausted their usefulness and are being devoted to other purposes. The wholesale jobbing trade steps in and fills the places left vacant by the retail trade. Steam transit will hasten and intensify the up-town movement.

MR. BEECHER VINDICATED.

Mrs. TILTON'S confession—that is to say, the last one which she has made up to the present date—is naturally regarded by Mr. BEECHER'S adherents as nearly equivalent to a complete vindication of the Plymouth preacher. In most cases, when a wife accused of adultery confesses that she and her alleged paramour are guilty, such a confession is regarded as an evidence of guilt. Everybody knows, however, that the ordinary laws of evidence have no application to Mr. BEECHER'S case, and that the stronger the evidence against him may appear the more clearly it proves his innocence.

The explanation of the peculiar way in which the friends of Mr. BEECHER regard the evidence brought against him is very simple. It is assumed that it is impossible for Mr. BEECHER to do wrong, and that all accusations made against him are necessarily false. The more direct and probable these accusations may be, the greater is their falsity, and, hence, the more readily should they be disbelieved. Mrs. TILTON'S direct confession is, in this view of the case, the largest lie yet told, and being thus absolutely incredible, is the next thing to a triumphant vindication of the man whom she accuses.

The vindication of Mr. BEECHER has been slow but sure. It began with the calling of the first witness for the prosecution in the case of TILTON against BEECHER, and was made more and more apparent as the trial went on. Mr. TILTON, Mr. MOULTON, Mrs. MOULTON, Mr. RICHARDS, and other witnesses, testified to Mr. BEECHER'S guilt with so much clearness and plausibility that their evidence assumed the most imposing proportions, and hence, according to the Plymouth theory, was such a gigantic lie that a child in arms would have had strength enough to disbelieve it. Then, Mr. BEECHER'S letters, in which he apparently confessed his guilt over and over again, added still more to the evidence against him, thus increasing the cubic dimensions of its mendacity and rendering it still more easy of disbelief. Finally, Mrs. TILTON herself publishes a letter of confession, whereupon the evidence against Mr. BEECHER becomes so overwhelming that it almost conclusively demonstrates his innocence. Just as, according to scientific persons, the attraction of gravitation varies inversely as the square of the distance, so, according to Plymouth people, the weight of the evidence against Mr. BEECHER varies inversely as its magnitude. In fact, they consider that his innocence is proved not only legally but scientifically.

In these circumstances it is natural that Mrs. TILTON'S confession should be received among Mr. BEECHER'S admirers with great satisfaction. Mr. OLIVER JOHNSON—who, although originally convinced of Mr. BEECHER'S guilt, became afterward equally convinced of his innocence—maps his fingers gayly, and exclaims that Mrs. TILTON has evidently been hired to make her last confession. Tearful Mr. SHEARMAN for the moment forgets the grief into which the death of his favorite client, Mr. JAMES FISK, Jr., plunged him, and hails the confession with a sweet smile. As for Mr. BEECHER himself, he is so delighted at this convincing evidence of his innocence that he bubbles over with humor. We can imagine how his eyes must have twinkled when he spoke last Tuesday of his "uniform and unimpeachable truthfulness," and how he must have chuckled as he wrote the telegram in which he humorously mentions Mrs. TILTON'S "uniform solemn and unvarying statements hitherto made" of his innocence. The joke of referring to his "truthfulness" is sufficiently apparent, and the humor of his allusion to Mrs. TILTON becomes evident when we remember that at least twice prior to the Beecher-Tilton trial she had made written confessions, and subsequently retracted them.

There is but one thing more to be done to demonstrate beyond the possibility of doubt that Mr. BEECHER is a perfectly innocent man. Let him rise up in his pulpit next Sunday and remark that a quickening of his conscience compels him to confess that the charges of adultery and perjury heretofore made against him are completely true. His congregation—the same which, after a certain memorable prayer-meeting, mobbed Mr. MOULTON, and loudly proposed to "give him hell"—would at once cry out, "the vindication of our beloved Pastor is now complete." Since every other variety of evidence—except his oral and public confession—has been brought forward to prove his guilt, and has been interpreted as proof of his innocence, his confession before his congregation next Sunday morning would convince his admirers that in point of purity and truthfulness he is rather superior to the average archangel.

It is a great pity that this method of interpreting evidence was not known in Jerusalem at the period when DAVID become involved in the Bathsheba scandal. Had it been known and recognized, DAVID might have alleged that URIAH had forced BATHSHEBA to falsely accuse him; that NATHAN had compelled him to write a confession by threatening him with a large javelin; that his penitential psalms had no particular reference to anything, and that he gave the most explicit, comprehensive, and solemn denial to every statement which would "impugn the honor and purity of that beloved Jewish woman, Mrs. BATHSHEBA." Whereupon the court would have shouted that he was triumphantly vindicated. NATHAN'S wife would have been turned out of the synagogue. BATHSHEBA would have given music lessons in the intervals of making fresh confessions, and NATHAN would have emigrated to Damascus, with the view of embarking in the milk business. As it was, DAVID was universally believed to be guilty, and his most ardent admirers only claim that his frank and full confession ought to entitle him to forgiveness.

THE ARLINGTON ESTATE.

PRESENT POSITION OF THE SUIT OF GEN. LEE TO EJECT THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The Arlington ejectment case of Gen. Lee against the United States, the Superintendent of Arlington, and others, is now on the docket of the United States Circuit Court, and awaits argument on the merits. In the meanwhile the counsel for the plaintiff has filed a motion to remove the case to the Circuit Court of Alexandria County, in which it was begun, but from which it was removed by certiorari to the United States court which now holds jurisdiction of the case. This motion was overruled, at Richmond, by Judge Hughes, and the formal order denying the motion and certifying the exceptions thereto (has been filed in Alexandria. This is the last paper filed in the case, and the question raised by it will be taken up to the Supreme Court of the United States by Gen. Lee. It is a preliminary question, and if decided in Gen. Lee's favor will make void all the proceedings in Judge Hughes' court in reference to the matter. The present status of the case is this: Judge Hughes has decided (against the motion of the plaintiff) that his court has properly superseded the State court in jurisdiction over the case, has also decided (against the motion of the United States) that the suggestion that the defendants held as agents of the United States does not bar his jurisdiction. He, in the words of his decision, "sustains the demurrer of the plaintiff, and directs that the case shall proceed to trial upon its merits." The trial upon the merits will probably take place in May.

ST. LOUIS, April 16.—The Court of Appeals this morning gave a decision in the celebrated suit of this city against the St. Louis Gas Company for the possession of the works of that company, affirming the decision of the lower court, and giving the works to the city. The suit involved from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000. The case will be appealed to the SUPREME COURT.

CITY AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

THE SALARY BILL IN ITS NEW SHAPE.

AMENDMENTS ADOPTED BY THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON CITIES—ALL THE DOUBTFUL PROVISIONS ELIMINATED—THE POWERS CONFERRED TO BE EXERCISED UNDER RIGID CONDITIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 16.—Senator POMEROY, Chairman of the Committee on Cities, this morning reported the Salaries bill, which passed the Assembly last week, and moved that it be printed, with the amendments adopted in the Senate Committee, and recommitted again to the Committee on Cities to be perfected. The motion was carried. The amendments made to the bill in the Senate Committee are numerous and important—changing, in fact, the character of the bill, and nullifying the little tricks and jobs contained in Assemblyman FISH'S substitute, which passed the lower House. Mr. POMEROY says he has endeavored to so amend the bill as to obviate the objections that were raised to it as it passed the Assembly. The following is the bill as it now stands:

SECTION 1. For the purposes of this act the local authority in each of the cities of the State shall be the Common Council thereof, except in those cities where a Board of Estimate and Apportionment exists, pursuant to law; and in such cities the local authorities shall be such Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

SEC. 2. The local authority in each city is hereby authorized and required, as hereinafter provided, each year to fix, determine, and regulate the fees, percentages, allowances, or salaries provided for in whole or in part by tax, or from the proceeds of the obligations of the city, of all public officers, employes, and others which are or may be payable directly or indirectly out of the Treasury or the money of said city, and in regulating such fees, percentages, allowances or salaries, the local authority is authorized in its discretion to reduce the number of such officers, employes, and others, except judicial officers. Said local authority shall abolish all unnecessary offices, and may assign the duties now performed by the incumbents thereof to the incumbent or incumbents of some other office or offices. They shall provide that the duties of attendants upon the courts, civil and criminal, shall be performed, so far as competent persons therefor can be found, by retired or pensioned policemen, or those who from age or from physical causes are incapacitated from ordinary patrol duty, allowing a reasonable compensation for their services to such persons who shall be assigned to such duty by the Board of Police, and shall when so assigned receive only such compensation. All appropriations for schools and educational purposes, where such schools and educational interests are under the charge of a Board of Education, or other separate department of a city government, shall be made in gross to such Board of Education or other department as now recognized by law, and it shall be the duty of such Board of Education or other department to so distribute all appropriations as that no liability shall be incurred in excess of the same, and all reductions in the number of employes of such Board of Education or department, and the compensation thereof, shall be under the exclusive direction and control thereof.

SEC. 3. There shall not hereafter be paid from the Treasury of any city to any officer a salary or allowance in excess of $10,000 per annum, and no subordinate in any department of such city, except the deputy of the Chief of a department, or the Chief Engineer of a department, or the Superintendents of Police therein, shall receive or be paid a salary or allowance in excess of $5,000 per annum. Any judicial officer whose salary is by the Constitution prohibited from being diminished during his term of office shall continue to receive and be paid the salary to which he is now entitled; but his successor shall not receive or be paid from the Treasury of such city any sum which would increase his salary as such officer, in excess of $10,000 per annum.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of such local authority, where the same is a Board of Estimate and Apportionment, to regulate, fix, and determine the sums to be applied and paid during any one year for any purpose, which are or may become a charge against or a burden upon said city, whether the same is fixed by special law or otherwise, except the proportion of the State tax to be paid by said city and the amount required to be provided by law to pay or to be applied on account of any bonds or stocks of said city, payable from taxation not otherwise provided for, or the interest on the bonded debt of the city. But nothing herein contained shall be construed as conferring any power to withhold moneys from charitable or other institutions or societies authorized by any existing laws, or which may be hereafter specially authorized by law, to receive the same; nor to reduce the amount authorized by any such law, unless such reductions are made in equal ratio or proportions as to all such institutions and societies.

SEC. 5. In every city where the local authority is a Board of Estimate and Apportionment, the power conferred upon such board shall be exercised and applied so that the aggregate amount raised by tax in such city for the fiscal year next following the time when this act shall take effect, and each subsequent year (other than the payment of the proportion of the State tax to be paid by said city, and the amount required to be provided by law, or to be applied on account of any bonds or stocks of said city, and the interest thereon on the bonded debt of the city) shall be at least $2,000,000 less than the aggregate amount required to be raised by tax in said city for the year 1878; and such local authority shall, on or before the 1st day of September in each year, including the year 1878, file in the office of the chief financial officer of the city a schedule containing a list of all offices necessary and proper for the economical performance of the business of said city, and the annual compensation fixed to be paid to the incumbent of each of such offices for the following year. In fixing such compensations they may provide that the salary to be paid to any person then in office may be larger than shall be paid to the person or persons thereafter appointed to the same or similar office, and may make provision for the payment of increased salaries to persons who shall have faithfully performed the duties of any office for a period of 10 years or more. They shall not increase the number of officers beyond the number existing on Dec. 31, 1877, except that the number may be increased in the manner now provided by law, and they shall not increase the salary of any office which on said last-mentioned day amounted to or exceeded $2,000 per annum. From and after the filing of such schedule it shall not be lawful to change the same for the period of one year thereafter, nor to pay a salary to the incumbent of any office not therein specified. In the schedule above mentioned the local authority shall so fix the salaries of all offices, the salaries of which can be constitutionally changed during the term of office of the then incumbent; that the aggregate of salaries to be paid to the incumbents of such offices shall not exceed 80 per cent. of the amount paid to such incumbents during the year 1877.

SEC. 6. The powers of this statute conferred are in addition to the powers now possessed by the local authority of any city, and where such local authority is a Board of Estimate and Apportionment, the power so conferred shall be exercised by such board in making up each year the final estimate of said city. And the concurrent vote of all the members of such board shall be requisite for any action under this act.

SEC. 7. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed, and every provision of law establishing the rate or amount of fees, percentages, allowances, or salaries aforesaid, payable directly or indirectly out of the city treasury, shall be null and void from and after the day and date on which any reduction in the rate or amount of such fees, percentages, allowances, or salaries made by or in pursuance of this act shall take effect; but none of the provisions of this act shall apply to the City of Brooklyn.

SEC. 8. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed or taken to affect the appropriations of any moneys nor the regulation of any salaries wherever in any city such appropriation is not under the control or revision of the Common Council or of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of such city, and when such salaries are not payable from appropriations under the control or revision of the Common Council or Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

SEC. 9. This act shall take effect immediately.

Judge Robertson's bill providing for the election of an Alderman in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of New-York City was discussed in Committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third reading. Senators Eccleston and Hogan opposed it, and argued that the Aldermen of these wards should continue to be elected in connection with the Aldermen of the Eighth District. But the citizens of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards do not wish to share any longer the responsibility of having such a man as TWEED represent them, and when they were left to act independently of the Eighth District, as they will be under this bill, they hope to send a man to the Board of Aldermen better suited to their tastes.

Senator McCarthy offered a resolution reciting that allegations are being made in the public journals and in meetings of the depositors of closed savings banks that the liquidation of savings banks by Receivers is needlessly expensive and wasteful of depositor's funds, therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on

1878

The financial bill of Dr. Hayes was passed to third reading. Several amendments were made to it on its third reading. One of these cut out what was declared to be a job. If it was a job, the only wonder is that it went so long undetected, for precisely the same clause was in the bill as when it was before the House last session, and exactly the same amendment made for the same reasons, was then made to the bill, and the circumstance was mentioned in the columns of the press at the time. Another amendment cut out that section of the bill inserted as an amendment when in Committee of the Whole last week, which authorized the appointment by the Mayor of a commission to revise and codify the laws relating to the City of New-York, and report to the next Legislature. This section has been spoken of in some quarters as a "nigger" in the bill. If a "nigger" means something concealed, the term could scarcely be applied to this section, for the commission it provided for has been frequently spoken of this week. The necessity for such a work is conceded. It is stated that the Law Department of the City is willing to do it without extra expense. If this be so, the section should be restored in the Senate in such shape as to impose the work upon that department. Originally it was proposed to provide for such a commission by a separate bill, and such a bill was actually drafted. The only change from this was to provide for it by the section inserted in the Financial Bill, which was this afternoon struck out.

The Governor sent in the following veto Message to-day:

To the Assembly:

I return without approval Assembly bill No. 153, entitled "An act to amend section 21, article 3, title 3, chapter 6, part 1, of the Revised Statutes." This bill seeks to amend the present statute regulating the appointment of Inspectors of Election by adding a provision that the minority Inspector shall be selected from the two persons in such election district having the highest number of votes for the office "belonging to the political party opposed on national and State political issues to the political party to which one or both of the two persons so elected belong." If further provides that, in each town one of the poll-clerks shall be selected from the political party to which the two Inspectors who shall be elected shall belong, and the other poll-clerk shall be selected from the political party to which the Inspector to be appointed as aforesaid shall belong. This act seems to me far less likely to secure an impartial canvass than the present statute and the present statutes. The provisions of the Revised Statutes upon this subject have continued in force without amendment for many years. It is contrary to the spirit of our political law to take account in the statute of political situations which are subject to continual change and are not capable of any designation sufficiently stable for statutory recognition. Frequently within the period that the present law has been in force there have been three and even four well-defined political parties differing upon national and State politics. The theory of the existing statute is that in every locality the responsible minority shall be represented upon the Board of Election Inspectors. In one section of the State this minority may belong to one political faith and elsewhere to any of the other three. The present act, however, contains an arbitrary mandate compelling the selection of Inspectors from two political parties only, thus casting upon the Inspectors elected the burden of deciding which is the political party opposed to them. Again, it is conceded that the most efficient and desirable Inspectors of Election are those whose partisan predilections are not sufficient to ally them strongly to any political organization. Their official action is apt to be more strictly impartial than that of those who are zealous partisans. Yet the present act debars this entire class from acting as Inspectors of Election, and requires that all Inspectors shall be partisans. Of the provision in the bill regulating the appointment of poll clerks it may be said that, while it is open to the same objections above stated, it is out of place, in that the title of the Revised Statutes amended by this bill is not one relating to the appointment of poll clerks, and the effect of the bill is to interject into one title of the Revised Statutes a provision which belongs to another; moreover, the appointment of clerks is so entirely a matter for the consideration of the Board of Inspectors, that if it be desirable that one clerk be conceded to the minority, the method of his appointment should be left to the minority Inspector. I. ROBINSON.

FISH WANTS TO DROP IT.

THE REPORT ON THE FISH-SMYTH BARGAIN—A KICK AT THE PERSON FROM PUTNAM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 16.—Mr. Terry, Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, this morning presented the report of the Committee upon the question of privilege raised by Mr. Fish. The report is as follows:

To the Assembly:

The Committee on Privileges and Elections beg leave respectfully to report that they have held sessions both in this city and in New-York, and that they have examined numerous witnesses, including Augustin Snow, the Senate reporter of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, who, it appears from the evidence, was the writer of the dispatch under investigation, and from the testimony of several witnesses it cannot be doubted that most of the statement in spirit and meaning, so far as it impugned Mr. Fish's official action, was procured from the two persons so elected belong." It further provides that, in each town one of the poll-clerks shall be selected from the political party to which the two Inspectors who shall be elected shall belong, and the other poll-clerk shall be selected from the political party to which the Inspector to be appointed as aforesaid shall belong. This act seems to me far less likely to secure an impartial canvass than the present statute and the present statutes. The provisions of the Revised Statutes upon this subject have continued in force without amendment for many years. It is contrary to the spirit of our political law to take account in the statute of political situations which are subject to continual change and are not capable of any designation sufficiently stable for statutory recognition. Frequently within the period that the present law has been in force there have been three and even four well-defined political parties differing upon national and State politics. The theory of the existing statute is that in every locality the responsible minority shall be represented upon the Board of Election Inspectors. In one section of the State this minority may belong to one political faith and elsewhere to any of the other three. The present act, however, contains an arbitrary mandate compelling the selection of Inspectors from two political parties only, thus casting upon the Inspectors elected the burden of deciding which is the political party opposed to them. Again, it is conceded that the most efficient and desirable Inspectors of Election are those whose partisan predilections are not sufficient to ally them strongly to any political organization. Their official action is apt to be more strictly impartial than that of those who are zealous partisans. Yet the present act debars this entire class from acting as Inspectors of Election, and requires that all Inspectors shall be partisans. Of the provision in the bill regulating the appointment of poll clerks it may be said that, while it is open to the same objections above stated, it is out of place, in that the title of the Revised Statutes amended by this bill is not one relating to the appointment of poll clerks, and the effect of the bill is to interject into one title of the Revised Statutes a provision which belongs to another; moreover, the appointment of clerks is so entirely a matter for the consideration of the Board of Inspectors, that if it be desirable that one clerk be conceded to the minority, the method of his appointment should be left to the minority Inspector. I. ROBINSON.

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Resolved, That the evidence taken before this committee, together with this report, be transmitted to the Senate for such action as they may deem proper.

When the report had been read, Mr. Fish rose and said that he had called for this investigation immediately after reading the paragraph in THE TIMES making the charge against him; all he desired in making that motion was an opportunity to disprove the allegations contained in the article. He had no feeling against the correspondent, and thinking that all he [Mr. Fish] sought had been accomplished, he should move to strike out from the report the resolution in transmitting the papers to the Senate.

Mr. Floyd-Jones—I move that the whole report be laid upon the table.

Mr. Fish hoped that this motion would be withdrawn. He desired to let the report go upon the files, but wanted the resolution struck out. The House ought to make some disposition of the committee's report.

Mr. Floyd-Jones—Mr. Speaker, I believe my motion is not debatable.

Mr. Fish—Then I call the yeas and nays upon it.

The Chair—The question will be divided. The vote will first be taken upon laying the report upon the table, and then upon the resolution attached to it. The Clerk will call the roll.

Mr. Grady here rose and asked unanimous consent to say a few words by way of explanation, which he thought would settle the difficulty.

The Chair—The gentleman will proceed, if there be no objection.

No objection being made, Mr. Grady called attention to the fact that the report was not signed by Mr. Pipes. That gentleman was absent, and would not return until to-morrow morning. It was possible he might desire to speak upon the report, and as a matter of courtesy to him it might be well to lay the whole matter upon the table until the morning. To this suggestion no objection was made, and the report and resolution were for the present laid aside.

SALE OF PEWS AT DR. HEPWORTH'S CHURCH.

The annual sale of the pews in Rev. Dr. Hepworth's Church took place last evening. The rent of each pew was fixed according to its location, and the sale was for choices, the premium being added to the rent. Previous to the opening of the sale Dr. Hepworth announced that 25 pews had already been sold, the amount realized being $15,500. The following is a list of the pews that brought the highest prices, with the names of the buyers: Russell Sage and James Buel, two each, at $1,000; H. M. Cummings and R. H. Parkins, one each, at $1,000, and F. Maynard, F. T. Hopkins, H. C. Berlin, and James Thompson, one each, at $500. In addition, the purchasers are expected to pay 12 per cent. annually on the rent of their pews. The debt of the church amounts to $100,000, and the amount raised last evening is to form the nucleus of a sinking fund for its extinction.

SWIFT COASTING STEAMERS.

The steam-ships City of Savannah and City of Macon have recently been making unprecedentedly rapid passages from Savannah to this City. The latter vessel, starting from Savannah on Saturday, April 6, arrived at her pier in this City 54 hours afterward. The City of Macon made the same trip in 53 hours from the time of her sailing on Saturday, the 13th inst. Both vessels belong to the Ocean Steamship Company of Savannah.

NORTH CAROLINA POLITICS.

SPECIMEN SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS.

THE STRUGGLE TO SECURE A NOMINATION FOR A STATE OFFICE—RECORD OF A CANDIDATE FOR THE SUPREME COURT—HOW THE FEDERAL COURT JURISDICTION WAS RESISTED—KUKLUX RAIDS IN 1871—OPEN LETTER FROM A PROMINENT NORTH CAROLINA POLITICIAN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, April 16.—The card of Randolph A. Shotwell, in reply to the attack on him by the friends of Judge David Schenck, appeared this morning, and occupies over five columns. In the main it is a personal defense of the writer, but at the same time is a terrible exposition of Mr. Schenck as an original secessionist, as a shirker of the war, as a Kuklux, and as a Judge. The fact that Mr. Schenck refused to fight for the lost cause, and sought shelter in the Subsistence Department, where the smell of gunpowder was tempered with bacon and sorghum, is brought out, and will work great harm. A letter written by Mr. Schenck to Mr. Tod R. Caldwell, the Republican Governor, assuring the Governor that he [Schenck] could cordially support his administration with a view to secure an appointment to a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court, vacant at that time, is brought to light for the first time. A charge of downright corruption as Judge is made against Mr. Schenck. Mr. Shotwell says that Mr. Schenck is not entitled to any credit for resisting the jurisdiction of the Federal court over indictments in the State courts of revenue officers for alleged offenses as such officers, because Mr. Schenck, as a lawyer, was the first man in the State to apply for the removal of a case of this kind to the Federal court. This was in 1873. These revenue officers were indicted for assault and battery. Mr. Schenck, as their counsel, moved to have their case transferred to the Federal court. No action was taken. At the next term of the court the bondsmen of the revenue officers surrendered them to the court. At the Fall term, in 1874, of the Lincoln Court, Mr. Schenck, having in the meantime been elected Judge of the Superior, Court, was on the bench when the case of the revenue officers for whom he had been counsel was reached. Mr. Schenck ordered the case to be stricken from the docket, and ordered a transcript of the case to be sent to the Federal court. The law requires a certain affidavit to be made and filed before a case of this kind can be transferred. Mr. Shotwell charges that no such affidavit can be found in the papers in the case as contained in the records in the State court. Whether there was such an affidavit, who drew it, and who stole it from the papers are matters of inference.

Mr. Shotwell denies that he was in the raid on James M. Justice, in Rutherfordton, in June, 1871. He says he walked out of town and met the raiders for the purpose of preventing the raid; that the Kuklux were full of liquor; that he did not know or see the chief of the band, and that the Kuklux then went on into town and did their work, while he and two companions went to their rooms and went to bed. They did not know what occurred until the next morning. The names of the two friends are not given. Mr. Shotwell then tells of the efforts which were made to induce him to furnish information sufficient to convict Mr. Schenck and other Democratic leaders, that he refused to do so, and consequently was sent to the Albany (*N. Y.*) Penitentiary. He then contrasts the cowardly and treacherous course of Mr. Schenck toward the Kuklux; how he perjured himself in his testimony before the committee at Washington; that he indorsed and applauded the conviction of the Kuklux, and said their punishment was not excessive, and that he prosecuted Court-week of the Federal court, an upright Judge and a gentleman. Lastly, to show Mr. Schenck's utter depravity, Mr. Shotwell quotes from his [Schenck's] testimony, in which he said he did not regard the oath he took as a member of Monticelli to conspire as any more binding than a set of resolutions at a Democratic meeting, and in reply as to how he got rid of that oath, Schenck said there were several ways of getting out of a difficulty—one is to fight out, another is to back out, and that he [Schenck] backed out.

It has been well understood that Mr. Shenck's prospects for renomination for either place on the Supreme Court were growing smaller at a rapid rate. Already have Rutherford and Burke Counties refused to indorse him. The press published in Catawba County had recanted and indorsed Judge Smith for Chief-Justice. Proposals had been made by Mr. Schenck's friends to those of Mr. Smith, that the former would withdraw as a candidate for Chief-Justice if the latter's friends would support Schenck for Associate Justice. Mr. Shotwell's card in connection with assaults from other quarters has effectually done the work. Mr. Schenck will not be considered for any position. Zealous Smith Democrats profess to doubt whether Mr. Schenck will be permitted to serve out his term as Judge of the Superior Court. Legislative inquiry and investment is threatened on account of the transfer of the Revenue case, as set out by Mr. Shotwell. Mr. Schenck's friends will answer Mr. Shotwell in a few days with the affidavits of Mr. Russell, who commanded in the Justice raids, and of a number of Kuklux who were in the raid, that Mr. Shotwell was along in the raid; that he broke open the door of Justice's house; that he went to kill Mr. Justice, and was only prevented after much trouble by Mr. Russell, and that the testimony of Mr. Schenck was not correctly reported. Such a rejoinder may hurt Mr. Shotwell; it certainly cannot help Mr. Schenck. It has been openly charged that the Halifax County Convention was packed to indorse the latter, that the will of the people was not expressed. I am informed that another convention will be called for the purpose of testing the relative strength of Mr. Smith and Mr. Schenck. There seems to be no good reason to doubt that a majority of the Democrats of that county are for Mr. Smith.

THE COMPETITION AT POOL.

SEXTON WINS A MATCH FROM FREY AND YIELDS ONE TO KNIGHT—WAHLSTROM DEFEATS WILSON EASILY BY A SCORE OF 11 TO 6.

A match between Sexton and Frey opened the ninth day of the great national fifteen-ball pool tournament at the Union-Square Billiard Rooms yesterday afternoon. It resulted in a victory for Sexton by a score of 11 to 8, and gave place to a contest between Slosson and Warble, the latter of whom was defeated by a score of 11 to 6. Sexton also opened the evening exhibition in a one-sided match with "Sam" Knight. Knight won the lead and opened with safe play, as usual. He won the game easily, and also scored the succeeding one, but gave way to Sexton in the third. In the fifth game five of the balls lay in a row, not having been disturbed from their original position in the pyramid. Knight missed, and the white ball rolled to the cushion and stopped in a straight line with the other five, all six lying in an almost direct line with the left-hand side pocket. Sexton stopped, as if in doubt what stroke to play, when several spectators exclaimed: "Billy, grand combination for that side pocket." Sexton smiled dubiously, and abandoned the display shot for a less difficult one in an end pocket, which he accidentally missed, giving the game to his adversary. In the eleventh inning Knight, who had won four successive games, was shunted by Sexton, an achievement that was greeted with applause, in which Knight himself joined. Sexton also won the twelfth game. Knight, however, was playing too well, notwithstanding some singularly poor shots on his part, for Sexton to hope to win the battle, and after executing some very difficult shots at different times, he finally yielded the palm to Knight, who closed the match with the following score:

Knight	1101101111001111—11
Sexton	0010010000110000— 4

The Swedish champion, Wahlstrom, then entered into a struggle with Clark Wilson, in which the latter's defeat was accepted as a foregone conclusion. Wilson won the lead, clipped the pyramid, and left the 1 ball in position for the "Swede," who immediately pocketed it. He dashed away with his usual vigor and boldness, and scored the game unanswering by his adversary. Wilson captured the second game upon an unlucky failure of the "Swede." Wahlstrom, although he again slipped up on a comparatively easy shot, scored the third game, and the fourth followed it. In this game Wilson played what might be termed a "combination" on the bridges, using two bridges interlocked to avoid a "foul" in attempting to drive the yellow ball in an end pocket. The shot was too elaborate to be successful, however, and ended in a disastrous failure to count, on which the "Swede" got the game. The "Swede" lost the fifth game on another inexplicable slip, and made several more singularly poor shots on the next game. He got mad, finally, and went at the balls with an angry dash that on one occasion drove his own ball clean off the table. He was determined to get the game, however, and soon added it to his score. He played a "combination" shot in the next game "on the three ball," and pocketed the ball he intended to. It was discovered that it was the five ball, and he gave place to Wilson, but won the game finally. The ninth game resulted in a tie, the second of the tournament. The excitement was quite high about this time, there being an impression among some of the spectators that Wilson's chances of victory in the match were brightening. The impression gradually faded away, however, as the "Swede" gave frequent and brilliant exhibition of his dashing and spirited play, often making difficult shots with his left hand. He won the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth games in succession, and then yielded a game to Wilson, playing off-hand. The next game he defeated Wilson with rapidity, and then was beaten in turn by Wilson, who also scored the sixteenth game. The seventeenth game after repeated "safety" play on both sides, was won by Wahlstrom. It was the most brilliant game of the match, beautiful "combination" and other shots

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

APRIL 1878

DRY GOODS.

GREAT EXCITEMENT

AND

Tremendous Rush

AT THE

GREAT SALE

OF

SILKS

BY

Doyle & Adolphi,

Nos. 267 and 269 Grand-st.

The Sale will be Continued with the following additional

BARGAINS:

GROS GRAIN SILK,

PLAIN COLORED.

TWENTY-FOUR INCHES WIDE AND VERY HEAVY,

$1 25 Per Yard,

ACTUAL VALUE, $2 50.

Plain Colored Taffetas,

65c. Per Yard,

WORTH 90c.

Plain Gros Grain Silks,

70c. Per Yard,

WORTH $1.

SATIN-FINISHED BLACK SILKS,

$1 45 Per Yard,

WORTH $1 85.

The above-named Silks are Positively the Greatest Bargains Ever Offered.

Novelties in Dress Goods,

The Latest Styles, 15c., 25c., 35c., 50c., and 60c. per yard, and upward.

SPECIAL SALE

OF

LADIES' UNDERWEAR,

HOSIERY,

KID GLOVES, AND PARASOLS.

We Respectfully Solicit a Call.

DOYLE & ADOLPHI,

Nos. 267 and 269 Grand-st.,

CORNER FORSYTH-ST., NEW-YORK.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A GENTLEMAN, JUST SOLD HIS HORSES, offers for sale very low, handsome extension-top phaeton, pole and shafts, very light, for one horse; also, half-top park phaeton, by Wood Brothers, in perfect order; stamps and double harness, as good as new; black bear and other robes; sold at a great sacrifice; also, handsome pony phaeton, near two months age. Apply to COACHMAN, private stable, No. 144 West 13th-st.

A GENTLEMAN'S HORSES, BREWSTER Landau, park phaeton, and harness; horses 6 years old, 16 hands, color, kind, and style; all for sale cheap, together or separate. Private stable, 142 West 50th-st.

NO. 34 WEST 24TH-ST., NEAR BROAD way: private stable and coach-house: rent $350. L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d-av., Bible-house.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WEST END HOTEL, FORT WASHINGTON, HUDSON RIVER.—This charming hotel will open May 1; the house has been thoroughly renovated, and will be conducted as a first-class hotel; it is 20 minutes distance by railroad from Thirtieth-Street Depot, and three minutes from station; favorable arrangements made with parties desiring to rent by the year. For particulars apply to CHARLES SAUERLAND, Proprietor.

NARRAGANSETT HOTEL,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

This new and magnificent hotel, one of the finest in New-England, is now open for the reception of guests.

L. H. HUMPHREYS,

Proprietor.

TITUS HOUSE, BELLPORT, SOUTH SIDE LONG ISLAND.—Now open. Address Mrs. E. J. RAYNOR, as above.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—$15,000 TO $20,000 ADDITIONAL capital to extend a first-class, perfectly safe, established and profitable manufacturing business, now in full operation, and, owing to present limited capacity, refusing orders and contracts. To the right party, with the above amount to invest in the business, a handsome salary and references will be given, with a view of increasing the capital and product. Address, for interview, INCREASE, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

A REAL ESTATE AND HOUSE-RENTING BUSINESS FOR SALE—$250 cash will purchase the business, fixtures, and lease; in one of the best locations in the City: low rent and in good shape to make money; only reason for selling, owner leaving town. Call or address A. G. S., No. 155 4th-av., corner 14th-st., in branch office of Westchester Insurance Company.

WANTED—A PARTNER FOR THE GARDENING and florist business. Address E. J., Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

STORAGE.

MORRELL'S FIRST-CLASS STORAGE warehouses, built expressly for the purpose, with separate compartments, affording every facility to persons leaving the City or others who wish the storage of their furniture, trunks, cases, pianos, works of art, &c. also safe deposit vaults for articles of extra value, with private safes of all sizes, by month or year. Moving and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains pass Twenty-third-street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. M. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 9:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air-Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:36 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Canal Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40 P. M.

Way trains as per local time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1878.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 A. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scyre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping-cars attached.

General Eastern office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYER, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Express trains for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 5 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

A.—FOR EXCURSIONS—A1 SALOON STEAMER J. H. SCHUYLER, capacity 2,000 passengers. The best and safest excursion boat in the harbor. Accidental Grove, on the Hudson, and others, with first-class barges. Open Sunday. MARSH & HASKELL, 119 South-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: As the City of New-York, the 17th day of September, 1877.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of HENRY C. ROGERS and THOMAS H. ROGERS, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district. JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, sp17-law3wW 40 Wall-street, New-York.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, ss.:—In Bankruptcy.—At New-York, the 15th day of April, 1878.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of ALEXANDER ROOT and THEODORE VAN BADEN, of the City, County, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on the petition of their respective wives, by the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York. HENRY A. WILSON, Assignee.

ap17-law3wW 40 Wall-street, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

NOVELTIES

IN

French and English

PARASOLS,

Carriage Parasolettes,

AND

UMBRELLAS.

M. R.—LACE COVERS MOUNTED IN THE BEST STYLE.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Broadway, corner 19th-st.

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FRESH IMPORTATIONS and DOMESTIC SELECTIONS.

LATEST SPRING STYLES and PATTERNS.

Representing EVERY VARIETY and QUALITY of

Carpetings, Rugs, Mattings, Oil-cloths, &c.

And a SUPERB STOCK of

Furniture Coverings, Draperies, Lace Curtains,

WINDOW SHADES, MIRRORS, CORNICES, BEDS, BEDDING, &c.

At Lower Prices

THAN HERETOFORE OFFERED AT RETAIL.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH and 10TH STS.

ALL PARTIES WANTING MATTINGS CHEAPer than the cheapest, rugs, door-mats, linoxin carpets, be sure and visit the matting store No. 11 West Houston-st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE

AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

On and after Nov. 12, 1877.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M., arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:30 A. M., 1, 6:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 8:30 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 8, 8:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princetop, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see time-tables at the Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M. daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington, 4:10 and 8:40 A. M., 4:10, 5:15, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 and 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 12:30, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st. Brooklyn: Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Robbins Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 31, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express to Utica, Whitehall, and Rutland.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping car for Montreal via Rutland, Burlington, and St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Geneva and Corning, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, except on Sunday night, via Saratoga and Plattsburg.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago; also, to Watertown, excepting Saturday night.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy.

WAY TRAINS AS PER LOCAL TIME-TABLES.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 415 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Arrangement of Through Trains, From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

6 P. M., daily, Pacific Express, arriving at Buffalo 8:15 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains pass Twenty-third-street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. M. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA

via

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily. 8 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after Nov. 12, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia, from Depot of Pennsylvania Railroad, Thirty-first and Market sts., as follows:

Returning trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 3:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 3:35, 7, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st. Brooklyn: Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Robbins Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

FINANCIAL.

DAKOTA SOUTHERN RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD SINKING FUND BONDS. ORIGINAL ISSUE, $600,000. GUARANTEED BY THE SINKING FUND. $600,000. AMOUNT NOW OUTSTANDING, $564,000, BEING AT THE RATE OF $10,000 PER MILE OF ROAD.

THE DAKOTA SOUTHERN RAILROAD runs from Sioux City, Iowa, to Yankton, the capital of Dakota, a distance of 62 miles. The road has been completed and running five years, and during those years of business depression *its net earnings over all expenses have each year* exceeded by more than 50 per cent. the amount required to pay the interest on its first mortgage bonds, while the net earnings for 1877 were two and a half times greater than the interest on its entire bonded debt. The $566,000 first mortgage bonds are the only indebtedness of the company. We have sold during the past three months upward of $350,000 of these bonds. When the balance is sold, the company will be entirely free of floating debt. We are authorized to sell the remaining bonds at 90 per cent. and accrued interest, at which rate they yield nearly 8 per cent. interest.

WANTON E. BROWN & BRO., No. 54 Pine-st.

RECEIVER'S OFFICE, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., April 15, 1878.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL OFFER FOR sale at public auction on WEDNESDAY, 17th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, at the banking-house in Tarrytown, the following stocks:

100 shares Tarrytown and Irvington U. Gas-light Company, Tarrytown.

25 shares Central Bank of Westchester County of White Plains.

10 shares Citizens' National Bank, Yonkers, N. Y.

112 shares Westchester Fire Insurance Company of Westchester County, N. Y.

5 shares Rembold's Insurance Company of Newark, N. J. ORSON ADAMS, Receiver.

BONDS OFFERED.

FRANKLIN COUNTY, Ill., 8 Per Cent.

SALINE COUNTY, Ill., 8 Per Cent.

Both in good credit. Interest paid promptly in New-York, January and July, by the State Treasurer.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., School 10 Per Cent.

W. N. COLER & CO., No. 17 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND Boston Railroad Company 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in 1899, (part of $1,000,000 first mortgage.) Apply to M. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 39 William-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

JERSEY CITY 6s AND 7s,

BAYONNE CITY 7s

FOR SALE BY JOHN LAMB,

No. 1 Exchange-place, Jersey City.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, BANKERS, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York, issue LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES on the UNION BANK OF LONDON, available for travelers in all parts of the world.

WANTED—SOUTH CAROLINA CONSOLS BY ARENTS & YOUNG, No. 6 Nassau-st.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 15, 1878.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD ON the 9th inst. the following-named were duly elected Directors of this company for the ensuing year, viz:

JOHN CASTREE, CYRUS H. LOURIE, WILSON G. HUNT, OTHO M. MORRIS, JAMES C. GULICK, THOS. REED, SAMUEL T. KNAPP, NATHANIEL SMITH, JOHN ROMER, EDWIN L. LEVERMORE, JOHN KEYSER, MOSES W. PISH, JOSEPH COLWELL, T. G. MATHEWS, JOEL D. HUNTER, AARON CLAFLIN, CHAS. H. LUDDINGTON, EZRA WHEELER, LYMAN A. JACOBUS, WASHINGTON L. COOPER, S. WILSON CLEMENTS, MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, EDGAR HYATT, VALENTINE KIRBY, FRANCIS JENKINS, PETER ROWE, ALFRED A. REEVES.

And at the same election, CHARLES R. CREHAN, HORACE ARMSTRONG, and HENRY FROST were elected Inspectors of the next annual election.

At a meeting of the Board held this day, ALFRED A. REEVES, late Secretary, was unanimously elected President of the company for the ensuing year, and EDGAR R. HOLLEY was unanimously appointed Secretary.

JAMES C. GULICK, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, New-York, April 9, 1878.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company, for the election of managers, will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, the 14th of May next.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of April 16 until the morning of May 15. By order of the board. GEORGE L. MAIGHT, Secretary.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of THOMAS W. BURTLE and WILLIAM S. KELLY, Partners, &c., Bankrupts.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Thomas W. Burtle and William S. Kelly, partners, &c., of Newark, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who have been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Newark, in said district, on the 29th day of April, A. D. 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of SAMUEL PRICE, Esquire, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said district.

R. L. HUTCHINSON, U. S. Marshal for said District.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES E. RAY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by James E. Ray, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the ninth day of May, 1878, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 159 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 11th day of April, 1878.

ap17-law3wW GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES E. BALDWIN, bankrupt, having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the State-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the 23d day of April, 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

ap9-law3wW JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, 40 Wall-street, New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 15th day of June, 1877.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JAMES H. FALCONER, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, ap17-law3wW 40 Wall-street, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE *TIMES* is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 31st-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and orders for THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A WELL-EDUCATED GERMAN LADY, who, through the experience of several years, is fully competent to manage an institution of German household, wants a position in a respectable family, where she can have the entire charge of domestic affairs; highest references given and required. Address F. CHRISTERN, foreign bookseller, No. 77 University-place.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, 16 years old, to do chamber-work and to assist with washing; willing to make herself useful in any capacity; reference. Address Box No. 283 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young German girl as chamber-maid and waitress or to do fine washing; is perfectly honest, willing, and obliging; best City references. Call at No. 661 3d-av., near 45th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant girl; is an excellent hair-dresser and dress-maker; best City references. Call at No. 1,217 3d-av., near 126th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A German Protestant girl as first-class chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 460 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., Room No. 12.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDed young girl as chamber-maid or waitress; willing to assist with chamber-work. Call as present employer's, No. 33 West 37th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; City or country; best of City reference. Address K. N., Box No. 277 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL; OR will do plain sewing and take care of children; three years' City reference. Call at No. 34 East 32d-st., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID AND PLAIN SEWING, or Fine Washing.—By a Protestant girl; best City reference. Address L. D., Box No. 823 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do chamber-work and fine washing; is willing and obliging; best City reference from last employers. Call at No. 151 East 32d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH Protestant woman in a private family; would do fine washing; excellent City references. Call or address No. 1,213 East 125th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class chamber-maid and plain seamstress, or would wait on growing children; City reference. Call at No. 902 3d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young woman; highly recommended from last place; over four years' reference. Call at No. 163 East 44th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEWING.—BY A respectable Protestant young girl; thoroughly competent; best City reference. Apply at No. 59 West 49th-st., present employer.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a respectable woman; best City references for several years from last place. Call at No. 906 6th-av., between 51st and 52d sts., in store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a competent person; will take care of children; country preferred; six years' reference. Call at No. 313 East 37th-st., near 2d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—IN A Catholic private family. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 69 Union-place, 4th-av., between 18th and 19th-sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE English woman, to do chamber-work and plain sewing; City reference. Address W. W., Box No. 306 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID OR NURSE.—BY A PROTestant girl; can take charge of an infant or grown children; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 93 Madison-st., or send postal card to Miss L. M.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Protestant girl; five years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 22 East 63d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 1,123 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a nice young girl, in a private family; four years' City reference. Seen at employer's, No. 129 West 45th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 147 West 39th-st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO RESpectable girls, one as first-class cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to do all work in small family; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 233 West 37th-st.

COOK—NURSE.—BY MOTHER AND DAUGHter; good plain first-class cook, daughter to take care of children or light washing, or go out cooking by the day; best reference. Call at No. 1,102 3d-av., near 65th-st., in bakery.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN; IS A PERfect cook; cannot be surpassed in French and English cooking; can make handsome dishes out of what a bad cook would waste; is economizing, reliable; take charge; City reference. Call at No. 41 Lexington-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as first-class cook; understands French and English cooking, boning and larding; best City reference. Address P. E., Box No. 318 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED COOK IN MEATS, soups, pastries, &c.; French, English, and American cooking; would go to Newport; first-class City reference. Call at No. 44 East 32d-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-cook; would assist the with coarse washing; City or country; three years' City reference. Call at No. 124 West 33d-st.

COOK.—THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS HER business; in private family; will be found satisfactory; will assist in washing; best City reference. Call at No. 220 East 20th-st.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGH COOK IN A PRIVATE family; willing and obliging several years' best City reference. Address, two days, G. R., Box No. 266 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN; WILL ASsist with washing; good bread and biscuits maker; country preferred; good City reference. Call at No. 238 7th-av., over the store.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS; one as cook, the other as waitress; can be highly recommended both as to character and capability. Call at present employer's, No. 123 East 36th-st.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT WOMan as first-class cook; understands her business in all branches; best City country reference. Call or address No. 257 West 41st-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD plain cook and laundress; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 253 West 41st-st., top floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable Protestant woman; no objection to housework; best City reference. Apply at No. 339 East 33d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., two flights up.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG, TRUSTWORTHY WOMAN, good cook; excellent baker; willing, and obliging; assist with washing; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 68 West 43d-st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan as cook, washer, and ironer in a small private family; City or country references. Call at No. 947 8d-av., near 52d-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as excellent cook and laundress in a small private family; understands her business; best reference. Call at No. 140 West 29th-st.

COOK.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A COMPEtent person; thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent baker; good City reference. Call at No. 259 7th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN. (PROTestant;) thoroughly understands her business; country preferred; best of City reference. Call at No. 223 East 35d-st., fancy store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant girl; is an excellent laundress; good reference from last place. Call at No. 336 East 33d-st., second floor.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL AS FIRST-class cook; will assist with washing; best City reference. Address M. L., Box No. 302 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT WOMan as first-class cook; would assist with coarse washing; good baker; City reference. Call at No. 307 7th-av.

COOK.—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO RESpectable young women; one as first-class cook; other as chamber-maid and waitress; two and a half years' City reference. Call at No. 191 West 30th-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS PLAIN cook; washer and ironer in a private family; City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 34 Vandam-st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN; WILL DO THE coarse washing; country preferred; reference. Call at No. 276 West 19th-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT AN VERY GOOD cook in a private family; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 153 East 33d-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMBERmaid and waitress.—By two girls in a private family; country preferred. Call at No. 151 West 37th-st.

COOK.—AS GOOD FAMILY COOK; WILL ASSIST with washing; best City reference. Call at No. 1,123 Broadway, Room No. 262 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK.—AN FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; four years' best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 330 East 38th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD COOK IN private family; will do the washing, or assist; best City reference. Call at No. 116 West 35d-st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND Ironer; best City reference. Call at No. 316 West 39th-st., third floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; four years' best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 147 West 34th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL; good City reference. Call at No. 350 East 35d-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker and seamstress; will go in families at $1 per day. Address A. A., Box No. 325 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A NEW-ENGLAND lady of the best references in the care and management of all the household duties on a new small; willing to assist through small; respectable family required. Address C. P. L., Box No. 297 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERman girl as second-girl in a private family, to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Address Miss Minn, No. 330 East 49th-st.

HOUSE-WORK, OR PLAIN COOK.—WANTS a place; good reference. Call at present employer's, 217 West 27th-st.

HOUSE-WORK, OR CHAMBER-MAID and Waitress.—By a young woman; country preferred; lady can be seen. Call at No. 438 West 52d-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN EDUCATED PROTESTant young woman in an American family going to Europe; a good hair-dresser, dress-maker, and expert in all the duties of lady's maid; would take care of children; better not object. Address Enquiry, Box No. 278 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A respectable German Protestant girl; is a good hair-dresser, dress-maker, and operator; best City references. Address E. P., Box No. 320 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN EXPERIENCED English girl, Protestant, as lady's maid; an excellent hair-dresser; accustomed to traveling; very obliging; will go with lady to Europe. Call at present employer's, No. 232 West 42d-st., St. Louis' College.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A Protestant girl; an excellent hair-dresser and dress-maker; best City references. Call at No. 1,217 3d-av., near 126th-st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—FIRST-class; stylish hair-dresser; would like to travel with a family; disengaged in eight days; best City reference. Call at No. 340 East 47th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN WOMan at present employed by present employer's for two days. Call at No. 72 5th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—IS A THOROUGH HAIR-DRESser and dress-maker; good City reference. Address Maid, Box No. 258 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress; will assist with chamber-work; best City reference. Address M., Box No. 270 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman in a private family; highest City testimonials can be given. Call at No. 115 West 19th-st., one flight, for two days.

LAUNDRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 8 North Washington-square.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; best reference. Address, for two days, A. P., No. 16 West 126th-st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT, to take entire charge from birth; understands young children and nursery; many years' City reference. Address T. A. W., Box No. 316 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT AS nurse for young children with a family going to Europe; has been accustomed to travel; references. Address L. S., Box No. 324 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; IS thoroughly experienced in bringing an infant up on the bottle; good City reference given; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 450 7th-av., in the hosiery store.

NURSE.—BY A WOMAN; UNDERSTANDS THE care of both infant from birth; willing to travel; good City references. Address P. P., Box No. 262 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL AS nurse to grown children; will assist with chamber-work or plain sewing; City reference. Call at No. 221 East 21st-st., first floor.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON; takes entire charge of infant from birth; good sewer; two years' City reference. Address J. M., Box No. 270 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A SITUation for a nurse who has been long in her family. Address S. R., Box No. 302 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL OF Three *Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, as infant's nurse in a nice private family; has filled a like position; is willing to assist in chamber-work. Call at No. 315 East 39th-st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED MIDDLE-AGED woman as nurse; excellent reference. Call at No. 260 West 38th-st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN as children's or infant's nurse; 11 years' City reference. Call at No. 276 West 19th-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT AMERICAN girl to take care of children; best reference given. Call at No. 604 6th-av.; ring second bell.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG girl; best City reference. Call at No. 145 East 32d-st., third floor.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman as infant's nurse; good City reference. Call at No. 75 West 54th-st., ring first bell.

NURSE.—BY AN ENG

APRIL 13 1878

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Sheriff's office yesterday, Tuesday, April 16:

Richard V. Harnett, as an Executor's sale, disposed of the following City real estate: One plot of land, 193.6 by 48.8 by 195.6 by 42.9.10, bounded by Lewis, 5th, Margin, and 6th sts.; a plot of land, 193.2 by 201.8 by 189.4 by 201.3, bounded by Margin, 6th, Tompkins, and 7th sts.; eight lots, together in size 193.4 by 111.5 by 199 by 89.1, on Tompkins-st., east side, between 4th and 5th sts., running through to East River, sold for $150,000, to J. F. Wheeler.

Edward Pottinger, by order of the Supreme Court, as Supervisor, John H. Hull, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story frame and brick house, with lot 20 by 50, No. 148 Stanton-st., south side, 80 feet east of Norfolk-st., for $2,000, to J. Nelson Tappan, plaintiff.

William Kennedy, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, William A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story and one three-story brick house, with lot 24.10 by 98.9, No. 155 West 25th-st., north side, 196.9 feet east of 7th-av., for $12,200, to Frederick Bradstreet.

Bernard Smyth, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, William A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick house, with lot 19.6 by 98.9, No. 243 West 38th-st., north side, 341.6 feet east of 8th-av., for $7,700, to Patrick Brady.

C. J. Lyon, under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Charles Ruston, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story building, with lot 25 by 80, on 2d-av., west side, 26.5 feet north of 97th-st., for $8,780, to Hiram D. Post, plaintiff in the action.

A. J. Bleecker & Son, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, William M. Hoes, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 18.5 by 100.11, on East 112th-st., south side, 279.2 feet west of Avenue A, for $5,000, to Julia A. Low, plaintiff in the legal action.

Peter F. Meyer, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Henry D. Parrey, Esq., Referee, sold the three four-story brown-stone-front buildings, with lots each 20 by 73, Nos. 1,987 to 1,991 1st-av., north-west corner of 115th-st., for $17,700, to New-York Life Insurance Company, plaintiff. Also, a similar building, with lot 20 by 73, No. 1,995 1st-av., west side, 101.1 feet south of 116th-st., sold for $3,000 to same purchaser.

The public auction announced by E. H. Ludlow & Co., for yesterday, of the houses, with lots, Nos. 69 and 71 Mulberry-st., near Canal-st., was withdrawn. The foreclosure sale by A. J. Bleecker & Son of six lots on West 44th-st., east of 9th-av., was adjourned sine die.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows: By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Executrix's sale, estate of Thomas Ward, deceased, one four-story and basement brick dwelling, with lease of four lots each 25 by 100.5, Nos. 7 E. 8 and 7 West 47th-st., north side, 100 feet west of 5th-av., leased per an. for 21 years, ground rent $1,000 per an.

By Richard V. Harnett, public auction sale of the two-story frame-house, with plot of land 50 by 100 by 50 by 78.6 by 100 by 174.7, on 157th-st., south side, 200 feet west of Washington av., 233 Ward. Also, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, E. B. Martine, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 98.11, on West 147th-st., north side, 425 feet east of 10th-av.

By C. J. Lyon, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. L. Stein, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 19.7 by 98.9, No. 540 West 42d-st., south side, 455 feet west of 10th-av.

By Louis Mosier, foreclosure sale, Court of Common Pleas, Messrs. C. Ruston, George A. Halsey, P. V. Vanderveer, and Wylly Hodges, Referees, of a plot of land, 100.4 by 423 on Avenue A, south-east corner of 69th-st. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John M. Scott, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 18 by 100.11, No. 67 East 128th-st., south side, 250 feet east of Madison-av.

By E. Cauon, Jr., Meriden house sale, Court of Common Pleas, John J. McGurk, Esq., Referee, of the four four-story brown-stone-front buildings, with lots each 20 by 73.2, Nos. 721 to 727 10th-av., northwest corner of 49th-st.

By T. Robinson Warren & Co., foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., Referee, of the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 16.8 by 100.11, No. 176 East 104th-st., south side, 176.8 feet west of 3d-av.

EXCHANGE SALES—TUESDAY, APRIL 16.

NEW-YORK.

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 plot of land, 193.6x453x195.6x429.10, bounded by Lewis, 5th, Margin, and 4th sts; also, a plot of land 193.2x201.8x193.4x201.3, bounded by Margin, 6th, Tompkins, and 4th sts; also, 8 lots, together in size 193.4x111.5x199x89.1, on Tompkins-st., extending through to East River, between 4th and 5th sts.....$150,000

By Edward Pottinger.

1 three-story frame and brick house, with lot, No. 148 Stanton-st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of Norfolk-st, lot 20x50.....$2,000

By Moses Kennedy.

1 four-story and a three-story brick building, with lot, No. 153 West 25th-st., n. s., 198.9 ft. e. of 7th-av., lot 24.10x98.9.....$12,200

By Bernard Smyth.

1 three-story brick house, with lot, No. 243 West 38th-st., n. s., 341.6 ft. e. of 8th-av., lot 18.6x 98.9.....$7,700

By C. J. Lyon.

1 three-story building, with lot, 26-av., w. s., 26.5 ft. n. of 97th-st., lot 25x80.....$8,700

By A. J. Bleecker & Son.

1 three-story brown-stone-front house, with lot, East 112th-st., s. s., 279.2 ft. w. of Avenue A, lot 19.3x100.11.....$5,000

By Peter F. Meyer.

3 four-story brown-stone-front buildings, with lots Nos. 1,987 to 1,991 1st-av., n. w. corner of 115th-st., each lot 20x73.....$17,700

1 similar house, with lot No. 1,995 1st-av., w. s., 101.1 ft. n. of 116th-st., lot 20x73.....5,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, April 15.

23d-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x38.9; Levi A. Kent to Dixon Hoffman. Number 1 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of April, 1878, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, through M. A. J. Lynch, auctioneer, the following described premises, viz: All those certain lots, pieces, and parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Twenty-third-street and the easterly line of the First-avenue, running thence northerly along the easterly line of First-avenue forty-nine feet five inches, thence easterly and parallel with Twenty-third-street eighty-one feet six inches, thence southerly and parallel with First-avenue forty-nine feet five inches to the northerly line of Twenty-third-street, and thence westerly along the said northerly line eighty-one feet and six inches to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, April 2, 1878. WILLIAM D. LENT, Assignee. No. 390 Broome-st., New-York City.

LOUIS A. LOCKWOOD, Attorney for Assignee, 59 and 61 Liberty-street, New-York City.

The above sale is adjourned to the 22d April, at the same time and place. W. D. LENT, ap3-law3wW* Assignee.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTRIX'S SALE OF NO. 1 WEST 47TH ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1878, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, by order of MARGARETTA H. WARD, Executrix of THOMAS WARD, deceased—

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY.—The lease of the lots, together with the four-story and basement brick dwelling, known as Nos. 1, 3, 5, and 7 West 47th-st., 100 feet west of 5th-av.

The house is 100 feet front by 60 feet deep, including the extension, and contains large drawing-room, reception-rooms, library, dining-room, butler's pantry, and large picture gallery, music-room, and greenhouse on first floor. Fine, large sleeping-rooms, with dressing-rooms attached, on second and third floors, with servants' and closet rooms on fourth floor. Basement contains, besides kitchen, laundry, &c., large billard-room and bowling alley. All modern conveniences.

Lease of lots from Columbia College, 21 years from Oct. 15, 1860, at an annual ground rent of $1,000 per annum, with two renewals of 21 years each.

☞ Fifty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.

For maps and further particulars apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 113 Broadway, or to the auctioneers, No. 3 Fine-st., New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY V. MANDEVILLE and HIRAM SIGLER, bankrupts.—The undersigned will sell as public auction to the highest bidder, on the Exchange Sales-room, Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of April, 1878, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, through M. A. J. Lynch, auctioneer, the following described premises, viz: All those certain lots, pieces, and parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Twenty-third-street and the easterly line of the First-avenue, running thence northerly along the easterly line of First-avenue forty-nine feet five inches, thence easterly and parallel with Twenty-third-street eighty-one feet six inches, thence southerly and parallel with First-avenue forty-nine feet five inches to the northerly line of Twenty-third-street, and thence westerly along the said northerly line eighty-one feet and six inches to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, April 2, 1878. WILLIAM D. LENT, Assignee. No. 390 Broome-st., New-York City.

LOUIS A. LOCKWOOD, Attorney for Assignee, ap3-law3wW* 59 Liberty-street.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—IN THE matter of HENRY V. MANDEVILLE, Trustee of the MONTEFIORE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY of the City of New-York, for a voluntary dissolution.—In pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, and of two certain orders of this court, made and entered herein, one dated October 12th, 1877, and the other dated January 11th, 1878, the undersigned, the Receiver of said corporation, will sell at public auction at the Exchange sales-room, number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 4th day of May, 1878, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, the following described premises, to wit: All the right, title, and interest of the said Montefiore Benevolent Society in and to the property known as lots numbers 294, 295, 296, 298, 300, 301, 304, 305, 306, 309, 310, 311, and 314 in Range No. (9) nine of Washington Cemetery, situate in the County of Kings and State of New-York.—Dated New-York, April 10th, 1878. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, Receiver of the Montefiore Benevolent Society. ANDERSON & MAN, Attorneys for Receiver, 94 Wall-st. N. Y.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR., WILL PEREMPTOR-ily sell at public auction to the highest bidder, by order of Julius Weil, Esq., Referee, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 23d of April, at 12 M. o'clock, the very desirable four-story high-stoop basement and sub-cellar brown-stone residence, in the simple. No. 62 West 47th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs., with superb dining and billiard room extension; the house is 20x60 feet, lot 20x100; contains butler's pantry, dumb-waiter, and every modern convenience; tastefully frescoed, and in perfect order throughout; terms easy. For further particulars and permits to examine the property apply at the offices of the auctioneer, 4 Pine, 33 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSE AND LEASE of LOT, NO. 343 WEST 23D-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, APRIL 18, at 12 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, No. 111 Broadway, the lease of the plot of land, together with the three-story double brick house and stable thereon, No. 343 West 23d-st., north side, between 8th and 9th ave., with stable entrance on west 24th-st. House contains modern improvements. Stable contains eight stalls, with billiard-room above. Lease from estate of Clement C. Moore; 13 years to run from May 1, 1878, at $660 ground rent; two renewals. Lot 68 feet front by 142 feet deep.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSE AND LEASE of LOT, NO. 403 WEST 23D-ST. (LONDON TERRACE.)—ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, APRIL 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Executor, the three-story and attic high-stoop brick-house, and lease of lot, No. 403 West 23d-st., north side, between 9th and 10th avs. House contains modern improvements. Lease from Clement C. Moore; 21 years from 1866; covenants for renewals; ground rent $1,98; lot 22 by 117.6 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.

STORE AND LOT NO. 626 BROADWAY, east side, between Bleecker and Houston sts., will be sold at auction, on THURSDAY, APRIL 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway; lot 25x100 feet.

Maps at office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, SOUTH-WEST corner of University-place and 12th-st., one block west of Broadway; also, house No. 78 7th-av., near 13th street, West Chester County, near Port Lake; large lots and cultivated; large variety of fruit. 20 lots on Ocean-av., Long City. Inquire at No. 73 7th-av.

J. STONE.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THE SUPERBLY DECORATED AND FURnished full-size dwelling No. 9 West 51st-st., for sale at a very low price. A good opportunity to buy an unexceptingly well-located residence adjoining 5th-av., finished and furnished in exquisite style by Herter.

Permits at 4 Pine, 33 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

AT LOW PRICES FOR FIRST-CLASS NEW dwellings, well-located, on 125th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., No. 12 East 125th-st., 30 feet wide; No. 19 West 126th-st., extensions, substantially constructed, cabinet finish, elegant artistic fixtures, Richards' mixed colors, &c. O'REILLY BROTHERS, builders and contractors, No. 115 East 44th-st.

A RARE CHANCE.—SEVEN FOUR-STORY and basement houses, situate on Lexington-av., 3rd and 4th sts., complete in every respect, finished in hard wood, new, and well built; priced low, terms easy. DAVID DE VENNY, No. 130 East 47th-st.

MUST BE SOLD.—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, choice locality; a perfect elegant home; see it and make an offer. Principals only address or call W. H. KETELL, Potter & Stymus, Lexington-av. and 42d-st.

FOR SALE.—FIFTY-SIXTH-ST., BETWEEN 4TH and Madison avs., four splendid Italianate-finished four-story brown-stone houses, Nos. 29, 33, 37, 39; prices, $25,000. E. H. PURDY, Trustee, Nos. 42 to 48 West 13th-st.

A GOOD FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment house on West 33d-st., for cash; cheap. EDWARDS, north-west corner 33d-st. and 6th-av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY V. MANDEVILLE and HIRAM SIGLER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned will sell as public auction to the highest bidder, on the 5th day of April, 1878, at 12 o'clock noon, at Gleason's Real Estate Exchange, No. 47 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, N. J., all the right, title, and interest which the said bankrupt, Hiram Sigler, or the assignee, as assignee of his estate in bankruptcy, had on the 5th day of January, 1878, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land and premises situate, lying, and being in Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, known and distinguished as a map of 28 building lots on Mandeville-avenue, between Bergen and Duncan avenues, belonging to the estate of Archer G. Welsh, deceased, and to be filed in the Clerk's office of said county as lot numbered one, (1,) being twenty-three feet seventy-two tenths feet (23.2 ft.) wide in front on Mandeville-avenue, thirty-six and nine-tenths feet wide (36.9 ft.) in the rear, one hundred and one and forty-two-hundredths feet deep on the easterly side, and one hundred and eight-tenths feet deep on the westerly side; and also all those certain lots, pieces, and parcels of land with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Sixteenth Ward of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, known and distinguished as lots numbers 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 14, 15, and the western half of lot No. 13 on a certain map entitled "Map of Property of Henry V. Mandeville, Town of Bergen, Hudson Co., N. J.," containing 4 250-1000 acres, surveyed and laid out by G. L. Van Horne, Surveyor and C. E., and filed in the Hudson County Clerk's office.—Dated New-York, March 13, 1878. WILLIAM D. LENT, Assignee. No. 390 Broome-street, New-York City.

LOUIS A. LOCKWOOD, Attorney for Assignee, Nos. 59 and 61 Liberty-st., New-York City.

The above sale is adjourned to the 22d April, at the same time and place. W. D. LENT, ap3-law3wW* Assignee.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTRIX'S SALE OF NO. 1 WEST 47TH ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1878, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, by order of MARGARETTA H. WARD, Executrix of THOMAS WARD, deceased—

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY.—The lease of the lots, together with the four-story and basement brick dwelling, known as Nos. 1, 3, 5, and 7 West 47th-st., 100 feet west of 5th-av.

The house is 100 feet front by 60 feet deep, including the extension, and contains large drawing-room, reception-rooms, library, dining-room, butler's pantry, and large picture gallery, music-room, and greenhouse on first floor. Fine, large sleeping-rooms, with dressing-rooms attached, on second and third floors, with servants' and closet rooms on fourth floor. Basement contains, besides kitchen, laundry, &c., large billard-room and bowling alley. All modern conveniences.

Lease of lots from Columbia College, 21 years from Oct. 15, 1860, at an annual ground rent of $1,000 per annum, with two renewals of 21 years each.

☞ Fifty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.

For maps and further particulars apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 113 Broadway, or to the auctioneers, No. 3 Fine-st., New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY V. MANDEVILLE and HIRAM SIGLER, bankrupts.—The undersigned will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on the Exchange Sales-room, Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of April, 1878, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, through M. A. J. Lynch, auctioneer, the following described premises, viz: All those certain lots, pieces, and parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Twenty-third-street and the easterly line of the First-avenue, running thence northerly along the easterly line of First-avenue forty-nine feet five inches, thence easterly and parallel with Twenty-third-street eighty-one feet six inches, thence southerly and parallel with First-avenue forty-nine feet five inches to the northerly line of Twenty-third-street, and thence westerly along the said northerly line eighty-one feet and six inches to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, April 2, 1878. WILLIAM D. LENT, Assignee. No. 390 Broome-st., New-York City.

LOUIS A. LOCKWOOD, Attorney for Assignee, ap3-law3wW* 59 Liberty-street.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—IN THE matter of HENRY V. MANDEVILLE, Trustee of the MONTEFIORE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY of the City of New-York, for a voluntary dissolution.—In pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, and of two certain orders of this court, made and entered herein, one dated October 12th, 1877, and the other dated January 11th, 1878, the undersigned, the Receiver of said corporation, will sell at public auction at the Exchange sales-room, number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 4th day of May, 1878, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, the following described premises, to wit: All the right, title, and interest of the said Montefiore Benevolent Society in and to the property known as lots numbers 294, 295, 296, 298, 300, 301, 304, 305, 306, 309, 310, 311, and 314 in Range No. (9) nine of Washington Cemetery, situate in the County of Kings and State of New-York.—Dated New-York, April 10th, 1878. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, Receiver of the Montefiore Benevolent Society. ANDERSON & MAN, Attorneys for Receiver, 94 Wall-st. N. Y.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR., WILL PEREMPTOR-ily sell at public auction to the highest bidder, by order of Julius Weil, Esq., Referee, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 23d of April, at 12 M. o'clock, the very desirable four-story high-stoop basement and sub-cellar brown-stone residence, in the simple. No. 62 West 47th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs., with superb dining and billiard room extension; the house is 20x60 feet, lot 20x100; contains butler's pantry, dumb-waiter, and every modern convenience; tastefully frescoed, and in perfect order throughout; terms easy. For further particulars and permits to examine the property apply at the offices of the auctioneer, 4 Pine, 33 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSE AND LEASE of LOT, NO. 343 WEST 23D-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, APRIL 18, at 12 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, No. 111 Broadway, the lease of the plot of land, together with the three-story double brick house and stable thereon, No. 343 West 23d-st., north side, between 8th and 9th ave., with stable entrance on west 24th-st. House contains modern improvements. Stable contains eight stalls, with billiard-room above. Lease from estate of Clement C. Moore; 13 years to run from May 1, 1878, at $660 ground rent; two renewals. Lot 68 feet front by 142 feet deep.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSE AND LEASE of LOT, NO. 403 WEST 23D-ST. (LONDON TERRACE.)—ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, APRIL 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Executor, the three-story and attic high-stoop brick-house, and lease of lot, No. 403 West 23d-st., north side, between 9th and 10th avs. House contains modern improvements. Lease from Clement C. Moore; 21 years from 1866; covenants for renewals; ground rent $198; lot 22 by 117.6 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.

STORE AND LOT NO. 626 BROADWAY, east side, between Bleecker and Houston sts., will be sold at auction, on THURSDAY, APRIL 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway; lot 25x100 feet.

Maps at office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FOR $1,000, A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story and basement brown-stone house, 14 East Thirty-first-st., between Fifth-av. and Broadway. Enquire at No. 14 East 31st-st.

TO LET—IN 46TH-ST., NEAR 8TH-AV., A VERY desirable house in complete order, and fully and handsomely furnished; rent low to parties family. Address Box No. 2,976 New-York.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—TWO BROWN-STONE HOUSES, FOUR stories and basement, high stoops, Nos. 15 and 17 West 45th-st., near 5th-av. Inquire of JAMES WOODRUFF, No. 70 West 45th-st.

TENTERDEN, NO. 235 WEST 38TH-ST.—Apartments—Cheerful, sunny; seven elegant connected rooms; all conveniences; handsome finish; unexcelled ventilation; summer-house; garden; rent moderate. Most quiet public.

"A LEXANDRA."—NORTH-WEST CORNER 45th-st. and 5th-av.—Elegant suites of apartments in the above building; every improvement; every luxury. Apply in the janitor, en premises.

FRENCH FLATS, SIX AND TEN ROOMS; in good order; all conveniences and pleasant location; at rents from $300 to $500. Apply to Janitor, in No. 313 East 79th-st.

A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP STONE house between 5th and 6th sts.; rent, under, for small family; rent low. Apply at No. 21 West 50th-st.

IN 46TH-ST., NEAR 8TH-AV.—LARGE ELegant brown-stone house to rent very low to responsible party. MCCAFFERTY & CO., No. 650 5th-av.

A SECOND AND THIRD FLOOR TO LET. Unfurnished. No. 43 West 22d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway.

A NINETH WARD HOUSE, 16 ROOMS, GAS, heater, bath, &c., $800; one floor retained if desired. No. 192 Waverley-place, four doors from 10th-st.

DWELLINGS AND APARTMENTS TO LET BY HALL & NIXON, Broadway, corner 51st-st.

HARLEM.—CONVENIENT TO TRAINS AND boats, houses at very low rents. PORTER & CO., No. 173 East 124th-st.

"THE HANOVER," NO. 2 EAST 15TH-ST., corner 5th-av.; apartments, two to eight rooms; table d'hôte; "bachelor apartments." W. F. ALLIS.

TO LET—DWELLING-HOUSE NO 44 WEST 132D-st. ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau-st., Room No. 72.

TO LET—MODERATE-PRICED FLATS AT NO. 570 Lexington-av. ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau-st., Room No. 72.

PORTER & CO., NO. 173 EAST 124TH-ST., have houses in Harlem from $300 to $1,200.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING, APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

CHEAPEST STEAM-POWER IN NEW-YORK. C—From 5 to 100 horse-power can be furnished at $2 per week per horse, running 10 hours per day; also lofts, basement, and store-room for rent, with plenty of good light, water, and water-closets on each floor; steam heating; also elevator and steam hoistways. 127 PEARL-ST., cor. Jeannette, New-York City.

STATIONERS, TAILORS, &c.—SPACIOUS, CONspicuous, corner of John and William sts., level with street; also first loft; also rooms on fourth floor; immediate possession. FLOCK, No. 309 Broadway.

TO LET—THE BANKING-ROOM OF BULL'S Head Bank, with fixtures complete; desks, fire and burglar proof vaults, &c.; also, basement offices. Apply at the Bank. Property for sale.

TO LET—VERY LOW, TO A RESPONSIBLE TENant, the four floors of the large marble store, No. 27 Great Jones-st., 25x100. Apply to GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 257 Broadway.

TO LEASE FROM 1ST MAY.—A PIER ON THE North River, with covered shed, and depth of water sufficient for the largest vessels. Address Box No. 4,723 Post Office.

TO LET.—FIVE-STORY STORE NO. 357 WASHington-st., near Franklin; very strongly timbered; good cellar; and very low rent. ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau-st., Room No. 72.

TO LET—TWO BROADWAY STORES, NEAR 316T-st., under the "Winchester;" elegant location; fine show-windows; rents, $1,000 and $1,600. R. HURRY, No. 24 West 30th-st.

TO BLACKSMITHS, CARMEN, &c.—TO lease the vacant lot north side of Canal-st., between Greenwich and Washington sts. ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau-st., Room No. 72.

SUITABLE FOR ANY LIGHT BUSINESS.—To let second floor of No. 418 4th-av. ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau-st., Room No. 72.

TO LET.—STORE ON SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF 52d-av. and 33d-st. ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau-st., Room No. 72.

DOCK TO LEASE.—ON EAST RIVER, BEtween 49th and 51st sts.; over 400 feet front. Apply at Room No. 28, No. 61 Liberty-st., New-York.

TO LET.—ON BROAD-ST., NOS. 78 AND 80, 50X 215, with L, 75x80, on Marketfield-st.; right of way to Stone-st. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT NEWBURG, N. Y.—52 acres of good land; fine views; water power of 22 feet. Also four acres, with brick house, 12 rooms, and barn; little pond water one mile from the river, in the City of Newburg, N. Y. Apply, by mail, to W. R. & G. L. BROWN, Newburg, N. Y.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FOR SALE OR rent, furnished country seats, modern improvements, 4 to 10 acres; rents from $300 to $2,500. Price, $5,000 to $50,000. S. EDDY, No. 145 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED, FOR A RESIDENCE or boarding-house, the elegant place called "LINWOOD," near Rhinebeck, on the Hudson, containing mansion-house, two cottages, gate lodge, and large barn; the house, with some 65 acres of lawn and shade-trees. Rent, $1,000 per annum. Apply to WILLIAM H. DUNNING, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

A HOUSE CONTAINING 11 ROOMS, AT Woodside, N. J., to let; large lot, with plenty of room for kitchen garden; grapevines, dwarf fruit trees, hennery, good well of water; 15 minutes by rail (40 minutes) from New-York; trains convenient to business men on two railroads; rent, $20 per month. Apply on premises, No. 110 Monticello-av., Newark, (Woodside,) N. J., or address H. H., Box No. 115 Times Office.

ON DELANCEY NECK, MAMARONECK, Westchester County.—To let—A furnished house, with 13 rooms, besides kitchen and laundry, bath rooms, and all modern conveniences; also a beautifully laid out, fine orchard, large and small fruits, good stable, bathing-house. Price, $1,000 for season. Also, house known as "Willowbank." Ask for RICHARD WARREN, on the premises, or apply at No. 32 West 17th-st.

TO LET—NEAR FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND, A gentleman's furnished residence and outbuildings, with 12 to 16 acres of land; 15 minutes from the city; high ground; beautiful view of the bay and Sound; fine garden with large variety of fruit; first-class references required. Address Box No. 2,870 care, in store to suit purchaser, near Flushing Bay. Address CHARLES SIMONSON, Newtown, Long Island.

FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.—TO RENT FOR the season completely furnished, the old Leavitt homestead, only 200 feet from the depot; large, roomy house; all the conveniences; water, billiard-room, greenhouse, stables, large hennery, fine fruit; will leave a few choice articles for sale. Apply to LEAVITT & WOLCOTT, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET—A CHARMING VILLA AT BAYSIDE, Long Island, on the property of John Taylor, Esq.; located on high ground, commanding an extensive view of Long Island Sound, with beautiful inland surroundings; will be let for the season or longer; rent, $1,000. Apply at office, St. Denis Hotel, Broadway and 11th-st.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER SEASON.—A large and comfortable house containing 11 rooms, pleasantly situated on the Shrewsbury River, within five minutes' walk of the railroad depot and the town of Red Bank; terms reasonable. For further particulars address E. C. BEDELL, Red Bank, N. J., or JAMES DALY, No. 156 East 116th-st., New-York.

TO LET.—A HOUSE CONTAINING 12 ROOMS, with one and a half acres of garden, two minutes from Depot at Cherry Hill, Bergen County, N. J., New-Jersey and New-York Railroad; one hour from New-York; location healthy and pleasant. Apply to JAMES CAMPBELL & SON, Cherry Hill or W. STONEY, No. 68 Leonard-street, New-York.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER SEASON, A large furnished house, 17 rooms, with ice-house, shed, stable, &c., situated on Staten Island, 2 miles from Tompkinsville; rent low. For particulars, inquire of GEORGE E. STONE, No. 161 Broadway, New-York, or M. E. GRIFFIN on the place, Grosvenor, Richmond County, N. Y.

A LARGE STONE VILLA AND FULLY FURnished, to rent for the season, ($1,700), or will lease for one or two years, on Davenport Neck, New-Rochelle; horses, carriages, and pony for sale. Apply to W. W. HOYT, No. 54 Wall-st.

SUMMER RESIDENCE TO LET.—PARTLY furnished; rent taken in board, to Oct. 1, in Plainfield, N. J.; double house; half care of grounds, lawn, shade trees, and fruits; three minutes' walk from depot. Address or apply to MILES, No. 279 Broadway, N. Y.

ON THE SHREWSBURY.—LARGE COTTAGE, well furnished, 7 acres river front; stable, cow, vegetables, fruit, bathing, bathing. Address W. F. Y., Box No. 4,326, Post Office.

TO LET, FURNISHED—DESIRABLE SUMMER residence, one hour from City; nine rooms; four acres; shade and fruits in abundance; carriage-house, &c. Address Box No. 5,043, Post Office, Rahway, N. J.

TO LET, SELL, OR EXCHANGE—FINE villa in Yonkers; 20 rooms, two acres, stables, high, watercourse; possession.

HENRY E. KLUGE, No. 80 Wall-st.

LONG BRANCH.—TO LET—BEAUTIFULLY furnished cottage; also, Long Island Sound, Rockaway, &c. CONNOLLY, Broadway and 43d-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A FAMILY GOING ABROAD CAN HAVE their splendid house rented from September, providing a small American family to occupy a portion and become responsible for it. Address RESPONSIBLE, No. 161 Franklin-st.

WANTED—FOR A FAMILY OF SIX ADULTS, A furnished residence, within an hour of New-York City, for three months in the Summer. Address, stating location, accommodations, and terms, J. S., Post Office Box No. 1,287, New-York City.

SHIPPING.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—The Diplomatic Passport Bureau is removed to Department of State, No. 1,006 F Street, between Eighth and Ninth streets, Washington.

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS. NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW. California, April 20, 8 A. M. Edinburgh.....May 4, 8 A. M. Wisconsin, April 27, 2 P. M. Anchoria.....May 11, noon. NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT. Alsatia.....April 24, noon. Elysia.....May 1, 2 P. M. Celtia, April 27, 8 A. M. Queensland.....May 4, 8 A. M. Rates of passage: Saloon, $80 and $100, according to accommodations. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $26. Company's office Nos. 29 and 31 North River, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS, QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, April 20, 7:30 A. M. CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, April 25, noon. CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, May 4, 3 P. M. Rates of passage: First Cabin, $80 and $100, according to accommodations. Second Cabin, $60. Steerage, $26. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $26, currency. Drafts at lowest rates. Apply to JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 and 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN, The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.: MONTANA.....TUESDAY, April 23, at 10 A. M. WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, April 30, 3 P. M. NEVADA.....TUESDAY, May 7, 9 A. M. MINNESOTA.....TUESDAY, May 14, noon. Rates of passage, cabin, $75, and $80, according to state room; steerage, $26; incidentals, $20. WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY between New-York and Havre. Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st. FRANCE, Darras.....Wednesday, April 17, 5 P. M. VILLE DE PARIS, Durand.Wednesday, May 1, 4:30 P. M. SAINT LAURENT, Lacheneur.....Wed., May 8, 10 A. M. For freight and passage apply to LOUIS DE BEGIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway. For freight and passage at Philadelphia apply to ALOZO SHOTWELL, No. 3 Chestnut-st.

CUNARD LINE B. &

THE NEWELL DIVORCE CASE

MRS. NEWELL'S LAWYER.

HIS EVIDENCE CONTINUED IN THE DIVORCE SUIT—MORE OF MRS. NEWELL'S LETTERS TO MR. BORDMAN—THREATENING TO TAKE THE BLACK VEIL UNLESS HE RESPONDED TO HER WISHES.

The trial of the suit for divorce by Mrs. Anna M. Newell against Lorenzo D. Newell was resumed yesterday in Part III. of the Supreme Court, before Judge Lawrence and a jury. Both parties to the suit were present all day, as were also Miss Candace M. Olney, and a party of Bostonians, men and women, relatives of, and sympathizers with, Mrs. Newell. The morning session was occupied with the reading of letters written by Mrs. Newell to the late Mr. William H. Bordman, of Boston, between 1862 and June, 1872. All these letters were identified by the witness, Mr. Pickering, as being in the handwriting of Mrs. Newell, and they all expressed the deepest love for Mr. Bordman. The following was among the earliest of the epistles:

OCTOBER 20, 1862.

MY DEAREST FRIEND: I scarcely dare write you. You speak of my writing you affectionately. How can I write otherwise? One so good, so benevolent, so magnanimous, with a heart so humane as yourself will call forth affection, adoration, and love from a heart of stone; and, since my own dear father (who never thought me too affectionate) none have been to me as kind as yourself, and no one has been half so dear to me as you. Neither is there any one to whom I have been so much attached. With you I have spent the happiest hours of my life, and when you shall be no more, then that moment it is my fervent desire that I also shall be no more. Chide me not for writing thus, for I think life is indeed sad with thousands of common friends. But one true friend—a friend with a soul; indeed, where I may say there are "two souls with but a single thought, two hearts that beat as one," there is indeed happiness—happiness such as but few know. * * * My dearest friend, I almost fear that I may be a trouble to you, and nothing would be more painful to me than to know that I am a trouble or annoyance to you. * * * I shall be in Boston to-morrow (Tuesday) if pleasant. I think I shall return on the 7:15 P. M. train. With tenderest feelings, I remain ever the same, * * *

Three days before she was married to the defendant, the plaintiff wrote to Mr. Bordman that she hated Mr. Newell and hoped her bridal robe would prove her shroud. The following loving epistle was writte nto Mr. Bordman apparently on the very day of her marriage:

MY OWN DEAR FRIEND: I received your kind note yesterday afternoon, for which please accept a thousand thanks. Believe me ever the same, with much love. I am affectionately. * * *

I send you a thousand kisses.

While in Paris the writer always yearned for the presence of Mr. Bordman. She urged him to visit her abroad, and expressed the fear that she might never see him again. Judging from the following letter, she thought only of him, and passed the time between malls in praying for his arrival at her Parisian quarters:

PARIS, April 1, 1866.

MY OWN DEAREST FRIEND: In each steamer since the middle of January I have expected you. I have counted each day as it passed, and would say, "This brings me so much nearer to the one I so fondly love." Each rap at my door sends a thrill to my heart; but alas, my heart has been made sad and desolate. My heart is sad, with no one to love—no one to say one kind word to me. For your sake I have refused to go to balls. * * * The reason I asked for money was to take lessons in music to surprise you.

A.

As Mr. Bordman did not visit Paris, and, it seems, forgot otherwise to respond to her appeals, his correspondent wrote the following letter:

PARIS, May 3, 1866.

MY DEAREST FRIEND: Each day assures and reassures me that I am forgotten by my dearest friend. I daily ask myself why I should be remembered by him, but, dearest friend, I have every reason to remember you with profoundest reverence and deepest affection and adoration. No, I can never forget you, ar each day fond, memory reminds me of the dear, dear friend you have been to me, mingling with the sweet thought of the few vanished hours of happiness I have passed in your society. Much, very much have I hoped the past Winter to pass some time with you; but such happiness I fear is never again to be mine. It is sad to realize the fact that we are forgotten by those dearest to us without whose remembrance life must be enshrouded in deepest gloom. Do, do come to Paris and remain the Fall and Winter. * * *

Following is a translation of the French portion of a letter written from No. 36 Rue de Penthievre, Paris, March 12, 1869:

No, my dearest, you know that my heart speaks to you alone. Thou art the soul of my life. How happy I am that I have known you, but how unhappy I am that I cannot look upon you. Oh! my dear friend! I am persuaded that I love no one so much as you. I repeat it, and I swear it by my tender friendship. Never will any sentiment triumph in my heart over that which I have for thee. But adieu. I embrace thee a thousand times; thou knowest how much I love thee. Once more, adieu. Write to me. I pray: I deserve it. ANNA.

Yet Mr. Bordman did not visit Paris. "Anna" became despondent, wrote the following letter threatening unless he went to her she would retire forever from the world:

PARIS, Aug. 11, 1871.

MY DEAR FRIEND: If I say *mon cher bien aimé*, will you be angry with me? I almost hear you say that I ought not to repeat *ces mots*, and, if you prefer it, I should not, I ought to be content, of course. I can think what I like it I do not express, the same. When I think of the time that is passing—each day, each week and month, and, as rapidly as the days, weeks, and months vanish, just so rapidly are our lives passing away, and the few happy hours we might spend together are being spent in solitude, in sadness, and in deepest anguish, by an devoted heart can know. These are sentiments perhaps unknown to you; however, to one with such a heart as yours, I am sure such sentiments must be appreciated. Cannot you leave and come, if only for a short time? I am almost sorry I asked you, for I fear you may be annoyed, but if I were with you, or near you, I would not tease you; but I fear I shall never be near you again, for I am almost without hope of seeing you here, and have decided to take the black veil and go into a convent. As I have been, or rather am, married, they will not take me unless I take the black veil at once, and then I shall never go outside the walls of the convent. I am going to wait until the last of October, and then bid adieu to all the world. I will not trouble you with my sadness after that. With all my prayers for your continued health and happiness, and with much love and many kisses, I am, ever affectionately ANNA.

In other letters she called Mr. Bordman by the most endearing names, and declared she was rendered so disconsolate by his absence from her that she was tempted to end her existence. She says:

CHERISHED ONE: Tell me, do you sometimes think of me? I never see a Summer sky or a beautiful night without thinking of you, and without blessing you. I shall await your letter with the greatest impatience, and I kiss you a thousand times as tenderly as I love you. Adieu. Another little kiss for you.

The redirect examination of Mr. Pickering was begun after recess. In response to a question from Mr. Ten Eyck, the witness said that the first time he went to Providence with Mrs. Newell his object was to examine the files of newspapers containing the advertisements of Mrs. Newell when she was Miss Tilton; the second time he went there his purpose was to examine a lady with whom Mrs. Newell boarded when she was Miss Tilton, to ascertain what her manner of life and conduct had then been; he accompanied her to Greenwood, Mass., to see her aunt, Mrs. Sarah Lott, for the same purpose; he went to Princeton with Mr. Newell, her cousin, Mr. Tilton, and witness' daughter on July 4, 1873, partly to escape from the noise of the city celebration, and also to procure information about the character and conduct of the plaintiff from persons residing there; he came to New-York a number of times to consult with Mr. J. C. Abbott, of the firm of Abbott Brothers, lawyers, on business connected with the Bordman will case, and the legal business of Newell & Smith, and also to see Mr. A. R. Ferry, of No. 214 Madison-avenue, and Mr. J. R. Tibbetts, who resided at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel; the witness was accompanied here by his wife, or by some other person besides Mrs. Newell; he staid at the Marlborough Hotel, and Mrs. Newell staid there also, because Col. Gowen and his family were there; Mrs. Newell knew Col. Gowen and his family in Paris, and witness desired to get information from them as to her life abroad; witness never occupied a state-room with Mrs. Newell. After reciting the details of his visits to New-York, he gave an account of his angry interview with Mr. Newell on Aug. 14, 1874. Upon returning to his house he met Mr. Newell, to whom witness said: "You are just the mean contemptible scoundrel I want to talk to. I have just come from your wife, and have heard what you have said to her;" he beat and threatened entering the house, and witness said: "Come right in; I am just in a mood to talk to such a person as you; I have just come from your wife, and she has told me of your visit to her and your demand for a certificate of character from her, and of your assault upon her; you could go to her and consider that she was competent to give you a certificate of good character." Witness told Newell also that he was fitted to assault a woman, but did not dare to face a man; he told witness that that was a lie, and this was the only contradictory remark he made; when he told me I lied, said the witness, I struck at him; both my sons interfered, and no conflict occurred; Mr. Newell was cool; he said "Mr. Pickering, you ought to know the real character of my wife;" I said, "If I do not by this time, I ought to, unless I have been imposed upon by both her and you; if I had not believed her to be a true and virtuous woman, I would not have brought her into my family and allow its members to associate with her;" he said he thought I would not; he then said, "Now I shall begin to tell you her history." This interview, the witness said, was a long one, commencing about 6 o'clock in the evening, and lasting until nearly 12 o'clock. Continuing, Mr. Pickering said: I stated to him later in the evening, after he had concluded his statement, that the violent language I had used toward him at the opening of the interview had been caused by what Mrs. Newell had told me about his visit to her when he had demanded the letter and had assaulted her; he then asked me if I could not arrange an interview, saying that he knew that whatever I advised he would do; I then after some further I said I would endeavor to arrange it; he said I might tell her that he had related to me their private history, but not to give it to her in detail as he had narrated it to me.

In answer to a question from Mr. Ten Eyck, as to whether he had ever visited a hotel with Mrs. Newell, the witness said that when she came from Boston to Princeton they did go to a family hotel where there was a restaurant and dined together; he visited with her several times; his wife had requested him to ask her to dine for the reason, that at that time she was destitute of means; he had visited different places in Boston alone in company with Mrs. Newell, on business connected with the Bordman will case; on only one occasion, when crossing Boston Common, did she lean on his arm; almost invariably in the presence of her husband, he (the witness) heard her speak of Bordman as "My Papa," before her marriage she had been supported by Bordman; while in Paris he paid for her French, music, and private lessons; in December, 1872, the witness first visited the rooms of Mrs. Newell, No. 13 Bordenstreet; both Mr. and Mrs. Newell were present; upon that occasion the matter of the will was spoken of; Mr. Newell said that he desired me to do everything for his wife in the case, and that I could depend upon it that she was right and that her opponents were doing everything in their power against her; they had employed detectives to shadow her, and it wasn't safe for her to go out along; he asked me to take especial charge of her, and told her not to go any place without me; it was then understood that we should not employ any detectives, but do everything else in the interest of our case.

At this stage Mr. Fullerton arose, and after pronouncing a brief eulogy on the character of the late E. Delafield Smith, moved that the court adjourn in respect to his memory. Judge Lawrence said that the court had received the announcement of Mr. Smith's death with infinite sorrow, and directed an adjournment, and that the cause thereof be noted upon the minutes.

EX-GOV. MOSES SEEKING RELEASE.

THE LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS RAISED BY HIS COUNSEL—WHAT IS NECESSARY TO EXTRADITE A MAN.

The habeas corpus proceeding whereby ex-Gov. Franklin J. Moses is seeking release from the custody of the South Carolina officer having him in charge, was before Judge Potter in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. Col. Charles S. Spencer appeared for Moses, and Messrs. Lyon and Leary, of the District Attorney's office, represented the prosecution. The specific offense, of which Moses stands accused, is that he forged the name of a man named Woodruff as an indorsement on a promissory note for $307. Gov. Hampton, of South Carolina, granted a requisition on Gov. Robinson, and the latter issued his warrant for Moses' extradition. A writ of habeas corpus, which was obtained by the prisoner's counsel, was met with a return setting forth the mandate of Gov. Robinson. Col. Spencer, in opposition, yesterday read a traverse to the return sworn to by Moses on that very morning. In this document the prisoner says no requisition has been made or warrant granted upon any indictment, affidavit, documents, or proceedings according to the Constitution or laws of the United States; that the proceedings under which he is now held are irregular and unconstitutional, and that therefore the return shows no just cause for his detention; that, though he is accused of forgery, "no fact, act, writing, or speech," is alleged connecting him with the crime; that he is informed and believes that the only accusation affecting him is "that he indorsed the name of one Woodruff upon a promissory note made, upon its face, payable with interest at the rate of 1½ per cent. per month after its maturity," and he "avers that said note was so made and so indorsed with the full authority of said Woodruff, and was usurious and void from its inception, as with both by the laws of the State of South Carolina and of the State of New-York the taking of usury is a criminal offense, and that the Governor has no power to cause any person to arrest as an alleged fugitive from justice excepting the person named in the requisition, which has not been done in the present case."

Mr. Lyon, for the prosecution, insisted that Gov. Robinson's mandate was sufficient, and that the burden of proof was on the part of the prisoner to show that it was not. That proof was wanting in the present case.

Col. Spencer reiterated and dwelt upon the statements contained in the traverse, and added that the Governor has no power to send a citizen out of the jurisdiction except for an offense cognizable at common law. Judge Potter reserved his decision.

THE MUDDLE REGARDING THE CODE.

OPINIONS OF ALL KINDS AND PETITIONS FOR AND AGAINST IT—A MEETING OF THE BAR IN OPPOSITION TO THE NEW PRACTICE.

The discussion among lawyers in regard to the new Code has been very actively indulged in of late, not only in this City but throughout the State, and numerous petitions have been circulated by persons in favor of and opposed to it. Chief-Justice Davis, Judges Pratt, Gilbert, Tappan, Rumsey, Van Vorst, Neilson, Learned, Dwight, and others, besides very many of the most prominent lawyers of the State have expressed themselves as in favor of the new Code, including those chapters which were recently vetoed by Gov. Robinson. Mr. Throop, one of the Commissioners of Revision, has printed a pamphlet which seems to show rather conclusively, that the Governor, not having read the Code, has been misinformed and misled by David Dudley Field. The Governor's objections are considered seriatim in the pamphlet, which has been widely circulated, and has gained for the new Code many adherents. A few days ago over 200 lawyers and law firms in this City signed a petition to the Legislature protesting against the repeal of the 13 chapters now in operation, and urging the passage of the nine supplemental chapters over the Governor's veto. Those who are opposed to the Code felt it incumbent on them to concert measures to bring about a repeal, and called a meeting, which was held in the General Term room of the Supreme Court yesterday. About 150 persons were present, the majority of them being lawyers who are little known, and clerks. Even among the few well-known lawyers present were a number who have expressed themselves as opposed to the repeal of the 13 chapters of the code which are now law. Herbert B. Turner was the presiding officer, and of the persons whose names were read as those of Vice-Presidents, none were present at the reading. Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., Edward S. Bartlett, and others were chosen as Secretaries. Ex-Judge James C. Spencer said the committee of which he is Chairman had issued circulars and published the resolutions of the previous meeting, and they had received numerous favorable responses. He felt satisfied, he said, that the Legislature is opposed to the new Code. Resolutions were adopted asking for the repeal of the new Code, and urging upon the Assembly to refuse to adopt the recent resolution of the Senate upon the subject. S. J. Crooks, A. R. Dyett, W. H. Arnoux, and some others made some addresses, and a resolution was adopted calling for the appointment of a committee to carry out the objects of the meeting and of a finance committee to raise funds.

ROBBING A JUNK SHOP.

A TRIO OF BURGLARS SENT TO THE STATE PRISON FOR THREE YEARS EACH.

As John McCroly, who keeps a liquor store at No. 145 Washington-street, was passing through Carlisle-street on the night of Feb. 28, he thought he smelled fire in the basement of No. 13, which he kept as a junk store, but which he had not entered for many months. Procuring a light from the liquor store of Patrick McCormack, Mr. McCroly entered the junk store, and was accompanied by a man named Kelly, a hanger-on in the liquor store, who succeeded in diverting his attention from the object of his visit, and rather hastily extinguished the light. After leaving the place McCroly became suspicious, and invoked the aid of officer Thomas Coghlan, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct. The latter knocked at McCormack's store, but was refused admission, and broke open the door. He arrested McCormack and two hangers-on—Edward Enwright, an ex-convict, and William Hannan, an ex-policeman, who had served a term in prison for felonious assault. Hannan resisted arrest, and, drawing a pistol, attempted to shoot Officer Coghlan, but was disarmed and taken to the station-house. An examination of the premises showed that a hole had been broken through from the liquor store basement to the junk store. Several burglars' tools and the coat of one of the prisoners were found in the junk store, and a considerable quantity of property stolen from the latter place was discovered in McCormack's liquor store. In Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, the three prisoners were tried for burglary by Assistant District Attorney Bell, and promptly convicted. Judge Sutherland sentenced the trio to three years each in the State Prison.

ED. KEARNEY'S DISHONEST SERVANT.

On the 1st of June last, Edward Kearney, the well-known Democratic politician, took his family into the country, and left his City residence, No. 97 Lexington-avenue, in charge of a servant named Annie Murray, and her husband Roderick. Annie was intrusted with the key of a store-room, in which several sets of valuable seal-skins and other furs were stored, but was cautioned against entering the room lest the furs might be injured thereby. Annie, true to the instincts of her sex, could not resist the temptation, and entered the proscribed chamber. She was accompanied by Roderick, who examined the rich furs, and was profuse in his expressions of admiration. Having once gained admittance to the store-room, Murray found it comparatively easy to commit further breaches of trust, and finally carried off about $5,000 worth of the furs, which he pawned. When Mr. Kearney's family returned, after two months' absence, the shortcomings were discovered, and Murray and his wife were arrested. The woman was subsequently discharged, but Murray has since remained in the Tombs. In General Sessions, Part II., yesterday the chief pleaded guilty. Jere Gildersleeve said that inasmuch as the prisoner had been in prison nine months in prison, had been instrumental in the recovery of the greater portion of the stolen furs, and had saved the county the expense of a trial, he would impose the mitigated penalty of one year in the State Prison.

PRESIDENT HAYES' POLICY.

MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE—RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED SEVERELY CRITICISING THE PRESIDENT—A DEBATE IN WHICH A PLAIN EXPRESSION OF REPUBLICAN SENTIMENT IS URGED.

The Republican Central Committee met last evening at the head-quarters in Thirty-third-street, near Broadway, Alderman Joseph C. Pinckney presiding. Mr. Charles H. Knox, of the Seventeenth Assembly District, submitted resolutions as follows:

Resolved, That the Republicans of the City of New-York indorse the speech of Senator Howe of Wisconsin, recently delivered in the United States Senate on the President's policy of conciliation and civil service; that we are in favor of fair treatment of the South, but are opposed to the ignoble surrender of principle for peace and conciliation: that we desire an efficient and honest administration of the civil service, but protest against the bestowing of official positions upon friends, under the false cry of reform.

Resolved, That we warn all Republicans to be wary that the principles of the party are not forgotten or concealed through the indecision of weak leaders, or the devices of designing men.

The Chairman stated that if there were no objections, the resolutions would be referred to the Committee on Resolutions. Mr. Knox moved that the committee be discharged from their consideration, and that immediate action be taken upon them. This occasioned some discussion.

Hon. William A. Darling said that the meeting was small, and he thought that action on resolutions of an important character should be taken when there was a full attendance. The Republican Party was entering on an important campaign, and it was necessary to move with care. The Republican Party still lived, and would continue to live as long as patriotism survived in American hearts. He was in favor of referring the resolutions, so that they might be presented in better shape. Hon. Abraham Lent also favored their reference.

Hon. John D. Lawson favored immediate action. The resolutions were not altogether what he desired, but he was in favor of something in that direction. The Republican Party had stood long enough in a negative position; it was time that it took a more positive stand.

George Bliss, Jr., said that he had read Senator Howe's speech with great interest, but he did not know that he approved everything he had said. The Republicans of the City and State held to the belief, sentiments akin to Senator Howe's, but in his opinion the resolutions could be improved, and he therefore advocated their reference and a call for a special meeting to discuss them.

Mr. Darling spoke in the same strain. The policy of the Administration, he said, was hypocritical, a sham, and a fraud, and the Republicans should declare their opinion of it freely. There should be no platitudes in this expression of opinion. The language used should commend itself to intelligent minds. He urged that the resolutions be referred to the Committee on Resolutions, to be reported on hereafter.

Col. S. V. R. Cruger, of the Eighteenth Assembly District, in a satirical manner, deprecated any severe censure of a "Republican" President who was surrounded with difficulties. His position was a cruel one. He was haunted by the apparition of a ghost which stalked through the length and breadth of the land—the awful shade of the late Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

On motion of William S. Murray the resolutions were referred to the Committee on Resolutions, and the meeting adjourned.

BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENTS.

KOBBE & BALL'S ASSETS AND LIABILITIES—OTHER FAILURES AND ASSIGNMENTS.

Philip F. Kobbé and Edward Ball, forming the firm of Kobbé & Ball, auctioneers, of Nos. 87 and 89 Leonard-street, who recently assigned their property to Algernon S. Sullivan, filed their schedules with the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. The liabilities are set down at $198,953 93, the nominal assets at $170,486 53, and the real assets at $51,992 51. Among the firm liabilities is an item of $24,715 78 due to the State as duty on goods sold at auction; one of $65,500 on notes sold or given in payment by the assignors, $8,500 of which are secured by collateral, and another of $100,040 44 on indorsements of notes. In recapitulation the assignors place their standing in this manner:

ASSETS.	Nominal Value.	Actual Value.
Open accounts	$28,896 41	$25,912 94
Stores fixtures	1,179 59	1,179 57
Tennessee lands	40,000 00	20,000 00
Doubtful debts	63,440 55	5,000 00
Union Car Spring Company, (stock)	37,000,00	None.
Total	$170,486 53	$51,992 51

LIABILITIES.	
Sundry accounts, merchandise, estate,	$33,413 43
State duty, &c	65,500 00
Bills payable	100,040 44
Discounts and indorsements	
Total	$198,953 93
Less contingent liability	108,540 44
Actual liabilities	$90,413 49

Edward Ball's individual liabilities are $25,000, and his assets $14,000.

Charles & Edward J. Peters, merchants, at No. 53 South-street, have been adjudicated voluntary bankrupts on their own petition, before Register Byron, and their case was the first to be heard before the new Judge Choate. The firm liabilities amount to $35,000, and Charles Peters has individual debts of $10,000. They owe $22,488 on accommodation paper, $4,500 on drafts, and the principal creditors are the Metropolitan National Bank, $6,864; Jared Brewster, $6,000; H. C. Ingraham, $4,242; Marine National Bank, $3,983; Nahum Ward, $3,709; A. D. Juillard & Co., $2,788; George N. Block, $2,540. They have no assets.

The "bucket shops" reported yesterday as suspended have not resumed business, as their proprietors promised. Mr. Britton claims that he has not been a member of the firm of Mottelay & Britton for several weeks. That name, however, remains over the door, and Mr. Britton has been acting as Cashier for the concern. Mottelay owes $2,500 to Todd & Co., having been helped to that extent in a recent tight place, and they have since kept a clerk in his office to look after their interests. His indebtedness to his customers is about $1,900. Some of the latter held an indignation meeting yesterday, and finally became so abusive that the proprietor deemed it prudent to absent himself temporarily.

Leopold Heller & Co., wholesale clothing dealers, of Chicago, have notified their New-York creditors that they have been obliged to suspend on account of the shrinkage in business and calls for loans. The liabilities are $77,311, of which about $30,000 is due to New-York houses. The assets are nominally $77,066, consisting of stock and open accounts. The principal New-York creditors are Low, Harriman & Co., $4,550; Guiterman & Wadeles, $2,626; Coffin, Otheman & Spaulding, $2,460; Wendall Hutchinson, $1,901; A. D. Juillard & Co., $1,870; Pomeroy & Plummer, $1,504; Lewis Brothers & Co., $1,200.

The following assignments for the benefit of creditors were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday: William B. Hanson, to Charles Hayman, and Edward S. Simon, to Maximilian Morgenthau.

A WOMAN CAPTURES A BURGLAR.

Mrs. McGlore, a boarding-house keeper, at No. 21 Desbrosses-street, was awakened at an early hour on Monday morning by a noise on the stairs. She arose hastily, and, opening the door of her room, saw an unknown man walking down stairs carrying a large bundle under his arm. She ran after him and captured him, he making no resistance. She then unlocked the street door, cried for the Police, and brought Officer Sullivan; of the Eighth Precinct, to the spot. The latter took the burglar into custody and took him to the Police station, where the bundle was found to contain $50 worth of wearing apparel belonging to Mrs. McGlore. The prisoner was arraigned before Justice Bixby, at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, when he gave his name as J. Martin. He was committed in default of $1,000 bail to await trial.

YELLOW FEVER AT RIO JANEIRO.

While the steam-ship Glen Sannox, which arrived from Rio Janeiro yesterday, was at that port, Robert Proul, a resident of Brooklyn, was taken sick with the yellow fever and was removed to the hospital, where he died on the 26th inst. Two Brazilians who were temporarily employed on the vessel were taken sick with the same malady a few days later and died soon after being sent to the hospital. Although the place was reported very quiet at Rio Janeiro when the Glen Sannox left, 60 or 70 deaths occurring daily among the shipping and from 200 to 300 on shore. A large number of vessels were lying in the harbor unable to sail for want of officers. Seven English Captains had died and the agents of their ships were unable to procure officers to replace them.

SCHOOL-HOUSES UNFIT FOR OCCUPANCY.

Sanitary Superintendent Bay submitted a report to the Board of Health yesterday, in response to a request from the Board of Education, relative to the sanitary condition of certain school-buildings. The building occupied by Primary School No. 21, at Nos. 789 and 791 Third-avenue, is reported to be unsuitable for school purposes, as is also that occupied by Primary School No. 39, at Nos. 194 and 196 Seventh-avenue. Improvements are recommended in several other school-buildings which are otherwise approved by the inspectors.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

"Bill Perkins" will deliver a lecture at Chickering Hall this evening.

Max L. Mayer, a lawyer, died suddenly in his office at No. 369 Broadway, yesterday.

The body of a newly-born male infant was found yesterday in a closet in the rear of No. 382 East Tenth-street.

The twenty-eighth annual reception of the Five Points Mission Day School will be held at Steinway Hall to-morrow evening.

Rev. Cornelius B. Smith, Pastor of St. James' Church, has subscribed $25 toward the fund for the new armory for the Seventh Regiment.

Charles Hall, while at work on the Elevated Railroad structure in Cosntie-slip, fell from a girder to the sidewalk yesterday, and received serious injuries.

George McClennan fell from a second-story window of Arnold & Constable's store, Nineteenth-street and Broadway, yesterday, and fractured his left arm.

Philip Winkle, aged 15, was knocked down by car No. 38 of the Sixth-avenue line in Sixth-avenue, near Twenty-sixth-street, yesterday, and seriously injured.

Prof. W. G. Sumner will address the Free-Trade Club, at its rooms, No. 21 West Twenty-fourth-street, to-morrow evening, on "Methods of Taxation."

The Second Degree will be conferred to-morrow evening at Independent Royal Arch Lodge, No. 2, (Kane Lodge Rooms,) by Right Worshipful Charles S. Arthur.

During a fight in South-street yesterday afternoon James Murray was severely beaten on the head by Thomas King. Murray was taken to the Chambers-Street Hospital, and King escaped.

A fight occurred yesterday afternoon in the liquor store of Timothy Murphy, No. 122 Cherry-street, during which Thomas Joyce stabbed John Clark and John Dwyer with a pocket-knife, wounding them slightly. Joyce was arrested.

Mayor Ely yesterday received a two-gallon stone jug, filled with blue-grass whisky, from Mayor Jacobs, of Louisville, Ky. A few of the Tammany potentates who "sampled" it, and who are experts in such matters, declared that it was of mature age and excellent quality.

Special Treasury Agent Madge seized in the Post Office yesterday four dozen sot glasiers' diamonds addressed to Simon Bache & Co., of No. 134 Duane-street, and a silk shawl addressed to Mrs. Pember, No. 1,240 Third-avenue, and sent them to the Custom-house seizure room for payment of duties.

The following contributions to the fund of the Sea-side Sanitarium for destitute sick children are acknowledged by President King: Charles O'Conor, $50; O. B. Frothingham, $50; Mrs. D. Cady Eaton, $25; Mrs. B. S. Walcott, $20; Frank B. Houghton, $10; E. Vanderpool, $5; Robert M. Vermilye, $2.

The sugar men, who are opposed to the proposed tariff, have agreed upon to-morrow afternoon, at the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade, as the time and place for holding their mass-meeting of protestation. Letters have been received from the importers and refiners of Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, giving assurances that they will send representatives.

The Captain of the German bark Admiral, from Bremen, has hitherto omitted to report that on March 28 he spoke the brigantine George, from New-Haven to Cork, in lat. 39° 30' west, (latitude 39 26' north, and longitude 64° 30' west,) and on March 30 exchanged signals with the German bark (I. M. G. K.) Courier, of Stralsund, steering eastward, (latitude 36° 20' north and longitude 67° 29' west.

Mrs. Rachel Pullen, aged 27, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by taking laudanum. Her husband, who is a mate on a river steam-boat, absconded her some time ago and neglected to provide for her and his two children. She was almost destitute in consequence, and extreme poverty drove her to this attempt at self-destruction. Mrs. Pullen was taken to the New-York Hospital for treatment. She will recover.

The racquet championship tournament for 1878 was begun on Monday at the Racquet Club-house, when G. E. Allen defeated Oliver Adams in three games. Yesterday, Mr. Lydig and Mr. Thorpe played three games, in all of which the first-named player was successful. Mr. F. May and Mr. Sutter then had a contest, Mr. Sutter winning. The championship, which now lies between Messrs. Sutter, Allen, and Lydig, will be decided to-morrow.

A prominent down-town firm of sugar importers received a letter yesterday from their correspondents in Demerara, dated March 6, saying that evidence was being taken there before Mr. Bayley, the envoy of the United States Government, and the local Attorney-General, respecting "dark centrifugals," about which there has recently been so much trouble between the Treasury Department and the importers, the one claiming that they were artificially colored and the others that they were not.

The Chamber of Commerce, Produce, Cotton, and other commercial Exchanges, and the various steam-ship lines will all send representatives to St. Mark's Church this morning to attend the funeral services over the remains of the late George Frederick Pim. The deceased gentleman was a cousin of Pim Brothers, the great Dublin poplin manufacturers and dry goods dealers, and also of Capt. Bedford Pim, who became conspicuous in Parliament recently on the Eastern question.

The Pilot Commissioners yesterday appointed Mr. Nash to act as Secretary of the board during the illness of Mr. Blunt. A petition was received asking for an amendment to by-laws, forbidding pilots who have no ownership in boats from taking vessels in. They have now that privilege in the absence of boat-owning pilots. Inspector Cocway reported that the sandy-hook fishermen have extended their poles as far up as Bloomingdale, and that dredges in the employ of the Dock Department and of private parties are dumping outside of the East Bank.

Special Treasury Agent Brackett captured four more bottles of smuggled bay oil at No. 141 Liberty-street, yesterday. The Captain has seized during the past year over 100 bottles of this and other essential oils which were brought from St. Thomas in bulk by the employes of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, and placed by them in small lots in sailors' boarding-houses for sale. The oil is very valuable and should pay a high duty. Information has been obtained which it is believed, will enable the Customs officers to break up the gang and put an end to the illegal traffic.

BROOKLYN.

Charles Summelroth was fatally injured yesterday by the bursting of a grinding-stone at Fennell & Co.'s factory, No. 250 State-street.

A suit for divorce was begun yesterday, in the Supreme Court, by Gertrude Danberry against Charles Danberry. The case was referred by Judge Pratt to Counselor John C. Parry.

The cricket season of 1878 will be opened to-day by a match among the members of the Manhattan Cricket Club on the parade ground at Prospect Park. The game will commence at 3 o'clock.

Thomas Rogers, aged 11 years, was held in $500 bail yesterday to answer a charge of stabbing Henry Hammill with a penknife. The boys were schoolmates, and the stabbing occurred during a quarrel about some trivial matter.

Judge Blatchford took his seat on the bench of the United States Court for the Eastern District of New-York yesterday. Many lawyers were in attendance, and a speech of welcome was made by Erastus C. Benedict, the oldest member of the Bar present, to which Judge Blatchford made a suitable reply.

Some time ago Eliza Cooper, aged 16, was committed to the House of the Good Shepherd by Justice Jepson, of Flatlands, on complaint of her father, who charged that she was a vagrant. Yesterday Justice Gilbert issued a writ of certiorari to review the commitment. It is claimed that the father secured the commitment of the girl merely for the purpose of placing her under Catholic influence.

John W. Whitney yesterday afternoon assaulted John E. Pollard, of No. 628 Bedford-avenue, who was walking with his Whitney's, wife at the corner of Nostrand-avenue and Monroe-street. Whitney saw his wife enter a Fulton-street car, which he followed over a mile. When she got out Pollard met her and they walked off together. Whitney struck Pollard in the face, knocked him down, and then kicked him. Mrs. Whitney did not return home last evening.

Mr. John G. Davidson, 75 years of age, who was charged with having set fire to his skirt factory, at No. 35 Atlantic-street, was placed on trial yesterday, in the Court of Sessions. Mr. Davidson was found in the vicinity of the building at 2 o'clock in the morning, but when the flames were discovered. Ex-Fire Marshal Keady, counsel for the accused, admitted that the circumstances were suspicious, but produced testimony to show that Mr. Davidson, although the place was insured, would have lost considerable money had the factory been destroyed. The jury, after a short consultation, acquitted the prisoner.

NEW-JERSEY.

Frederick Yungling, of Hoboken, was probably fatally injured on Monday evening by being buried beneath a pile of Belgian blocks at the Weehawken quarries.

James Hutchings, a colored man, residing in Railroad-avenue, Jersey City, was yesterday arrested by Serg. Wilson, on a warrant issued by Justice Davis, for attempting to poison his wife with Paris green.

The connecting rod of the locomotive attached to the evening fast train from Philadelphia over the Bound Brook Road broke near Hamilton Station on Monday evening. The engine was badly damaged, and William Phillips, the engineer, had his leg so terribly mangled that amputation will be necessary.

The body of an unknown man was found hanging from a tree in the woods near the Weehawken coal docks early yesterday morning. The remains, which were well dressed, were taken to the Hoboken Morgue.

James Corrigan and Joseph Gilligan were arrested in Jersey City yesterday morning on a charge of having assaulted Mrs. Ellen Brown. Mrs. Brown swore that she was awakened by violent knocking at the door of her apartment on Monday night. Becoming later a panel was broken in, and the bolt having been drawn the door was thrown open. Two men entered and assaulted her. She resisted, and called on loudly for help that they fled. Mrs. Brown knew Gilligan, and her neighbors identified Corrigan, they having seen him as he fled down the stairs. Justice Davis committed them for trial, refusing to take bail.

CREEDMOOR RIFLE MATTERS.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION—PROGRAMME OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT CLUB.

The Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association held a special meeting yesterday afternoon, Judge N. P. Stanton in the chair. The Secretary asked for an appropriation for the purchase of prizes for the Spring meeting. On motion of Col. Sanford the matter was referred to the Prize and Finance Committees, and the Secretary, with power. On motion of Col. Sanford, the Secretary was authorized to obtain a lease of more convenient rooms on the second floor of the building now occupied by the association, at a rental of $900. An application was received from Major Barnes, of the Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, for permission to allow the cadet corps of that command to shoot on the range upon some Saturday in June. On motion of Col. Wingate, Major Barnes was informed that if the cadets desired to shoot they must go as National Guardsmen on days allotted to that body. A committee, consisting of Col. Wingate, Gen. Wylie, and Mr. Scherme horn, was appointed to prepare some plan for obtaining compensation from military companies which are not affiliated with the association, for the use of the range on special occasions. Col. Wingate announced that the members of the National Guard would not be ordered to Creedmoor by the State until after the Spring prize-meeting.

The Seventh Regiment Rifle Club has prepared the following programme of rifle matches, to be contested at Creedmoor during the season: "The Rifles," June 8, Aug. 3, and Oct. 5; "Diamond" badge, May 4, July 6, Sept. 7, and Nov. 2; "Shells," April 20, May 18, June 22, July 20, Aug. 24, Sept. 28, Oct. 19, and Nov. 30; "National Rifle Association" medal, Nov. 16; "Trophy Match," 200 yards, April 20, May 11, June 8, July 13, Aug. 10, Sept. 14, Oct. 12, and Nov. 9; "Trophy Match," 500 yards, April 27, May 18, June 29, July 27, Aug. 31, Sept. 28, Oct. 26, and Nov. 23. In all matches targets will be provided by the club, and, unless otherwise ordered by the Executive Committee, each match will commence at 3 P. M.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

The steam-ships Pereire, of the French Line, and the Algeria, of the Cunard Line, will sail to-day, the former for Havre and the latter for Liverpool. To-morrow's outgoing fleet will consist of the Adriatic, of the White Star Line, for Liverpool; the Lessing, of the Hamburg-American Line, for Hamburg; the Britannic, of the White Star Line, for London, and the State of Virginia, of the State Line, for Glasgow. Five steam-ships will sail on Saturday. The passenger list of the Pereire is as follows:

Mrs. E. A. Ely, Prentice Mulford, Mrs. Mulford, E. Dewitt, Mrs. and Miss P. Proctor, A. S. Goodwin, D. Mayer, S. Meyer, Miss G. Perkins, Miss M. Perkins, O. Andrese, O. Andrese, jr., A. Kuhn, J. Herman, A. Auguste, M. Lamb, Miss C. Porter, W. H. Davis, Sister Marie de la Redemption, Sister Mary St. Madeleine, Major A. Thomas and son, Mrs. S. H.

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APRIL 18 1878

WASHINGTON.

THE SENATE ON SPECIE RESUMPTION

CHARACTER OF THE BILL REPORTED FROM THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE IN PLACE OF THE HOUSE REPEAL BILL—DIVISIONS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE BILL—POINTS IN DISPUTE—PROSPECTS FOR PASSING THE BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The provisions of the Financial bill reported by the Senate Committee on Finance were anticipated in these dispatches last evening. The committee were far from unanimous in this action. Senators Allison, Ferry, Wallace, and Voorhees voted for the bill as reported, while Senators Bayard, Kernan, and Morrill opposed it. Senators Dawes and Jones, the absentees, were paired. If present, the former would have voted against the bill, the latter for it. The divisions among the majority of the committee were wholly limited to phraseology and dates. Some favored the proposition to receive legal tenders in payment of Customs dues and United States bonds on July 1; others advocated Oct. 1, and some urged a date simultaneous with the enactment of the law. It was finally agreed to fix upon Oct. 1, but this point was yielded reluctantly, and when the bill comes up for discussion, motions will be made by some to designate July 1 and by others to make it effective immediately upon its passage. It is also intended to fix upon an earlier date than Oct. 1 for the repeal of that portion of the Resumption act authorizing the retirement of 80 per centum of United States notes. From the utterances of several members of the committee, the probability is that all the provisions of the bill will go into operation either immediately upon its approval by the President, or upon July 1. The temper of a majority of the Senate strongly inclined toward the former period, but the latter date may ultimately be determined upon, and the chances are that it will be, as it is the beginning of a new fiscal year. The opponents of deciding upon Oct. 1 as the time for carrying into effect the provisions of the bill, are the antagonists of contraction. They claim that by deferring the operation of the bill until Oct. 1 the Secretary of the Treasury will be enabled to reduce the volume of currency in an amount proportionate to the sum realized from the sale of Government bonds, and "who knows," say these Senators, "But that Mr. Sherman may sell $40,000,000 or even $50,000,000 of bonds before Oct. 1? Who can tell the number of new national bank notes that may be issued before Oct. 1, and the necessary retirement of 80 per centum of legal tenders as prescribed in the Redemption act." The anti-contraction Senators emphatically declare that they will support no bill that reduces the amount of United States notes below the amount now outstanding, and will under no circumstances put it in the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to reduce it one dollar. Respecting the phraseology, it is proposed to eliminate the word "permanently" from the following clause in the bill: "And said notes in the volume in existence on Oct. 1, 1878, shall not be canceled or *permanently* hoarded, but shall be reissued, and they may be used for funding and all other lawful purposes whatever to an amount not exceeding in the whole the amount then in circulation, now in the Treasury." The failure to strike out the word "permanently" in the above is deemed by the anti-contractionists as an attempt to elude the true intent and meaning of the bill by a play upon words, and it will be no fault of theirs if the objectional adverb is retained in the bill. They claim that by its retention it will be optional with the Secretary of the Treasury to hoard in his vaults any amount of United States notes for an indefinite period, a power that they do not propose to confer. From a careful survey of the situation, it seems highly probable that the bill will be amended to conform to the objections interposed by the anti-contractionists, who are in the majority. Its passage by the House is regarded as certain. The debate on the bill in the Senate will begin some time next week, and from present indications will not be of long duration.

TARIFF OR FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

A CONTEST IN THE HOUSE OVER THE JOINT RESOLUTION TO ADJOURN JUNE 10—THE TARIFF BILL SUPPORTERS OPPOSED TO FIXING A TIME—A TEST VOTE—RESULT OF THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—A joint resolution providing for the final adjournment of Congress on June 10 was passed to-day by the Senate without opposition, and the official communication of the action of the Senate was read with applause on both sides of the House. When the resolution was taken up Mr. Wood, being Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, was recognized by the Speaker, although several members, notably O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, were clamoring for recognition to gain distinction in connection with the joint resolution. As it was at once accepted as presenting a fair test of the feelings of the House upon the Tariff bill, Mr. Wood moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Ways and Means, considerable excitement followed. O'Neill and other opponents of the Tariff bill insisting upon their right to be recognized to move to proceed to immediate consideration. These gentlemen, however, were pounded down by the Speaker, and when order was restored the previous question on Mr. Wood's motion to refer was ordered, and the yeas and nays called, resulting in the defeat of Mr. Wood's motion by 130 to 108. This vote is generally regarded as a test of the feeling of the House upon the Tariff bill. All the Pennsylvania members, except Maish and Stenger, voted against the reference, and on all the dilatory motions that followed to defeat the consideration of the joint resolution the opponents of the Tariff bill on both sides of the House voted together. When Wood's motion was rejected, motions were made to adjourn and to adjourn to Friday, and upon these the yeas and nays were ordered, the purpose being to give Mr. Wood an opportunity to rally the Pennsylvania and other tariff Democrats to his support. The filibustering was continued until 6 o'clock, when arrangements were made for holding a Democratic caucus, and the House adjourned. During the filibustering a report was received from the Conference Committee on the Little Deficiency bill, which was discussed for some time and finally set aside by a motion to adjourn, which renewed the skirmishing. When the House meets to-morrow, the Deficiency bill will be resumed as the unfinished business, and when that shall be disposed of, the resolution for final adjournment will be again taken up. As the previous question is operating, the joint resolution must be disposed of.

The Democratic caucus this evening to consider the question of adjournment, was largely attended by those who desired to whip back into the traces all who favored the Senate resolution. From the first the discussion turned as much on the Tariff bill as on the question of adjournment. The tariff men were nearly unanimous in expressing the opinion that the resolution as it came from the Senate should not be passed, and it was evident that they were influenced by the knowledge that it would be next to impossible to pass the Wood bill if an adjournment took place in June, as proposed. A number of buncombe speeches which deceived nobody, were made on both sides. The tariff men were assured that the adjournment question could be discussed at any time, and finally, by an almost unanimous vote, a resolution was passed providing for the postponement of all further consideration of the matter for one month. This was done on the plea that four weeks from now the public business would be in such a state that it would be possible to judge more correctly of what action should be taken regarding the resolution. A number of those who were opposed to any reference of the matter to the Ways and Means Committee were nevertheless in favor of laying it on the table for the time mentioned. Some of them quite freely state that they were in favor of such action because they feared that the passage of the resolution would place their party friends entirely in the hands and at the mercy of the Republican minority.

RAILROAD BILLS.

FOUR REPORTED BY THE HOUSE PACIFIC RAILROAD COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The House Committee on Pacific Railroads to-day reported four important bills, namely: The Pro Rata bill, the bill to extend the time for completing the construction of the Northern Pacific, Alexander H. Stephens' Texas Pacific bill, and the Thurman Funding bill. The Pro Rata bill was made the special order for May 15, not to interfere with the Appropriation and Tariff bills, and prior special bills. In fixing a time for the consideration of the bill as a special order its friends have been led into a legislative error, which is likely to prove fatal so far as the present session is concerned. With the Appropriation and Tariff bills, and special orders already made, there is sufficient business before the House to occupy the time to Aug. 1, so that the final adjournment will be reached before the Pro Rata bill can be taken up for consideration. The friends of the bill should have insisted upon its immediate consideration in the morning hour, which would have given the bill a position from which terms could be dictated to its opponents. A minority can successfully resist the passage of a measure in the morning hour by exhausting time in dilatory motions, but while a measure is kept in that hour it comes up from day to day as the unfinished business, and as committees can only make reports in the morning hour, no bills can be reported from the committees until the unfinished business of the hour is disposed of. While it is dangerous to have a bill placed in this position at the beginning of the session, it is a strong strategic point near the close of the session, and the friends of the Pro Rata bill might have obtained a speedy vote had they kept it in the morning hour. Another unsuccessful effort was made to-day to reach the Pacific Railroad Sinking Fund bill, now on the Speaker's table. The business in advance of the bill on the table was being rapidly disposed of when the joint resolution fixing a day for final adjournment was reached, which put a stop to further progress in the direction of the bill. It is plain that a decided majority favor the Sinking Fund bill, and that it will be finally passed as reported from the Senate.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

THE SENATE AND THE ARMY AND NAVY PAYMASTER NOMINATIONS—PREVENTION OF GAMBLING IN THE ARMY—THE INCOME TAX—SLOW PROGRESS IN COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—In the executive session of the Senate to-day the nomination of Thomas C. H. Smith to be Paymaster in the Army was confirmed after some discussion of a personal and unimportant character. By the efforts of a number of gentlemen who for some days past have been here for the purpose, the nomination of George F. Cutter to be Paymaster-General of the Navy, which was confirmed yesterday, was to-day reconsidered and sent back to the committee from which it was reported. A number of serious charges which have been made against him, the nature and extent of which have already been referred to in these dispatches, are to be fully investigated.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has reported the bill to prevent gambling in the Army, with amendments providing that officers and soldiers not on furlough, who gamble, shall, in the case of officers, suffer dismissal from the service, or such other punishment of less grade as the court may adjudge, and in the case of soldiers such punishment as the court may order. It is also provided that officers not serving with the troops who, by gambling or betting, shall win money from other officers, shall suffer the same punishment as if they had gambled while serving with the troops.

The Committee on Ways and Means to-day discussed the Income tax, but no action was taken. The discussion was confined entirely to the method to be adopted in collecting the tax from American citizens residing abroad. At the rate the committee is proceeding with the income tax provisions, it is not likely the Revenue bill will be reported in time to be considered at the present session. The only thing thus far determined is to restore the tax on incomes. Not a single detail with reference to the rate of tax, amount to be exempt, or methods of assessment and collection have been adopted.

OFFICIAL COURT STENOGRAPHERS.

YOUNG LAWYERS TO BE APPOINTED AS FAR AS PRACTICABLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Senator Howe introduced in the Senate to-day a bill authorizing the appointment of stenographers by Judges of the United States District and Circuit Courts, each of such Judges being authorized to appoint, whenever practicable, a stenographer who shall be a member of the Bar of the State in which he is appointed. The bill has been partly framed from the New-York statutes relative to State courts, and generally meets the approval of members of the Bar. It is considered advantageous to appoint young lawyers to these positions, as being better qualified and directly amenable to the courts. As all these courts are not continuously in session, the method of compensation by fees proposed by the bill is regarded as the most equitable that could be adopted. The bill further provides that stenographers shall furnish transcripts of their notes at the rate of 10 cents each 100 words for one copy, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents per 100 words for two or more copies.

THE SEWARD INVESTIGATION.

TESTIMONY OF CONSUL-GENERAL WELLS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE—A BAD RECORD FOR EX-CONSUL-GENERAL BRADFORD.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—J. Wiley Wells, late Consul-General to China, was before the Committee on Expenditures in the State Department for four hours to-day, and his testimony will be resumed to-morrow. He circumstantially related the connection of Bradford, clerk under the former Consul-General, Seward, with the Woo Lung Railroad. The consent of the Taoutai or Governor of Shanghai was originally obtained for the making of an ordinary roadway or carriage drive, but the plan was altered by Bradford in a surreptitious manner, and when he became Consul-General he was the main projector of a railroad in place of it. The Governor came near being beheaded. Instead of this, however, he was banished for permitting Bradford such privileges, but was recalled on his representation to the Government that Bradford had deceived him. The most important part of the testimony was in relation to the keeping of the consular books by Bradford during the time Seward was Consul-General. The entries in the books, Mr. Wells said, were false in many particulars. The fees were appropriated to private use instead of being credited to the United States. For this malversation, Mr. Wells, as Consul-General, procured the indictment of Bradford by the Consular Court. Bradford pleaded guilty, but asked a suspension of judgment until he could appeal to the Department of State. Mr. Wells, at Mr. Bradford's request, brought hither with him a copy of the record, and on this the department ordered Bradford home for explanation of the case. Thus Bradford was taken out of the jurisdiction of the Consular Court, where he might have been sentenced to two or five years' imprisonment for embezzlement.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan to-day amounted to $216,000.

The President has recognized J. A. Browder as Consul of the United States of Venezuela at St. Louis, Mo.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the nomination of George B. Chamberlain, of Georgia, as Indian Agent at San Carlos, Arizona.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations: Thomas H. C. Smith, of Ohio, to be Paymaster, United States Army, with the rank of Major; Henry H. McMullen, United States Marshal for Delaware; James C. Tolman, United States Surveyor-General for Oregon.

A delegation of cigar manufacturers from Baltimore and New-York had an interview with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue this morning about the coupon stamps for cigars which, it is stated, the Committee on Ways and Means intended to adopt in their bill. The delegation protested against the use of this stamp as tending only to the benefit of the inventor and to embarrass the trade. They hope to have a hearing before the Ways and Means Committee to-morrow, and will recommend a change in the law requiring manufacturers to brand their names on the caution notice on boxes or packages of cigars, and to leave it optional with the manufacturers whether they brand their names or not. They want a number substituted for the name. As the law now stands it is claimed that it injures the jobbing trade. The internal revenue officials do not object to the proposed change.

NAVAL ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Lieut. Henry N. Manney is ordered to the Alaska, at New-York; Lieut. Edward B. Barry and Master Landon P. Jarrett, to the Alaska; Midshipman C. A. Gove, to the Powhatan, at Norfolk, Va.; Assistant Surgeon Edward M. Martin, to duty in connection with ironclads at Brandon, Va.; Lieut. Joseph G. Eaton is detached from the receiving-ship Wabash, and ordered to the Alaska; Ensign Ridgley Hunt, from the New-Hampshire, and ordered to the Alaska; Passed Assistant Surgeon S. G. Henoberger from duty in connection with the iron-clads at Brandon, Va., and ordered to the Naval Hospital at Washington; Passed Assistant Surgeon James W. Ross from the Trenton, European station, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and report arrival; Passed Assistant Surgeon Abel F. Price from the Naval Hospital at Washington, and ordered to the Monocacy, Asiatic station; Passed Assistant Surgeon Clarence E. Black from the Navy-yard, New-York, and ordered to the Alaska; Passed Assistant Surgeon T. D. Myers from the Navy-yard, Washington, and ordered to the Trenton; Assistant Surgeon P. A. Lovering from the Monocacy, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and report arrival; Assistant Surgeon S. A. Griffith from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the Alaska.

ARMY CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following appointments and promotions:

Lieut.-Col. Washington L. Elliott, of the First Cavalry, to be Colonel of the Third Cavalry, vice Devin, deceased.

Major James A. Forsyth, of the Tenth Cavalry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Cavalry, vice Elliott, promoted.

Capt. Anson Mills, of the Third Cavalry, to be Major in the Tenth Cavalry, vice Forsyth, promoted.

First Lieut. John B. Johnson, of the Third Cavalry, to be Captain in the same regiment, vice Mills, promoted.

John A. Darling, late Captain in the Second Artillery, to be Captain of Artillery, with his former rank and date of commission from Dec. 9, 1867, under special act of Congress of April 5, 1878.

First Lieut. Edgar W. Bass, of the Corps of Engineers, to be Professor of Mathematics at the Military Academy, West Point.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONVENTION.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 17.—The International Sunday-school Convention assembled in the First Baptist Church at 10 o'clock this morning. About 400 delegates were present, representing all the States, the Indian Territory, and Canadian Provinces. The convention was called to order by Rev. George A. Peltz, of New-Jersey, President of the last International Convention. Addresses of welcome were made by Mayor Angier and Gov. Colquitt; responses by Rev. John Potts, of Toronto, and Gen. Clinton B. Fiske, of New-York. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported unanimously in favor of Gov. Colquitt, of Georgia, for permanent President, and one Vice-President for each State. Brief reports of the Sunday-school work in each State were made, which indicate great increase in the number of schools, pupils, and teachers. The Executive Committee and Statistical Secretary made full reports. To-night international Sunday-school lessons were considered, and the report of the committee thereon read. Addresses were delivered by Dr. John Hall, of New-York, and Dr. J. H. Vincent. The attendance of visitors is large, and great enthusiasm prevails. The convention will be in session until Saturday.

THE CHARTER OAK LIFE COMPANY.

HARTFORD, April 17.—At a meeting of policyholders of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company to-night, preliminary to the meeting for reorganization to-morrow, the following Board of Directors was agreed upon: From Hartford—William Faxon, Jotham Goodnow, George M. Bartholomew, Rowland Swift, Elisha Carpenter, J. M. Allen, E. J. Bassett, D. C. Skelton, S. R. McNary, William E. Baker, W. L. Squires, C. S. Munyan, and C. S. Davidson; from Bridgeport, Clapp Spooner; Wethersfield, S. W. Robbins; New-York, Alexander Studwell; Philadelphia, J. A. Shepard; Baltimore, D. L. Bartlett; Cincinnati, Thomas A. Logan; Chicago, George Sherwood; St. Louis, S. O. Stannard. The meeting for reorganization as a mutual company, under the power granted by the recent Legislature, occurs at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. About 150 persons were present to-night, some of them holding very many proxies, and representing a large amount of insurance. There will probably be a lively discussion to-morrow, and it is impossible to foretell the result.

FRANCO-AMERICAN TREATY.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—M. Chotteau, delegate of the French Commission on Franco-American Commerce, was introduced to the Directors of the Permanent Exhibition to-day, and made a few remarks regarding the object of his visit to this country. To-morrow at noon he will meet the committee of the Board of Trade, and in the afternoon he will visit the Maritime Exchange to lay before that body the object of the treaty of commerce between France and the United States.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 17.—Charles E. Fitch, of the Rochester *Democrat*, has accepted an invitation to deliver the annual address at the convention of the State Press Association on June 19.

THE EAST STILL CLOUDED.

THE WAR EXCITEMENT IN ENGLAND.

THE QUEEN AND CABINET IN COUNCIL OVER IMPORTANT FOREIGN DISPATCHES—ORDERS TO SEND TROOPS FROM INDIA TO MALTA—LIST OF THE REGIMENTS ORDERED—THE INDIAN TROOPS TO BE BRIGADED WITH THE BRITISH REGIMENTS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Special Dispatch by Cable to the New-York Times.

LONDON, April 17.—The tension of the public mind has not been relieved by the adjournment of Parliament for the Easter Holidays, nor are the people likely to lack the "sensations" produced by the declarations made at intervals from the Ministerial benches. In fact, the mystery that surrounds the acts of the Cabinet during the Parliamentary recess is likely to prove a severer strain on the British public than the shocks to which they were subjected by the replies to the interrogatories of the Opposition. To-day her Majesty and the Cabinet are in council at Osborne, deliberating upon dispatches received at the Foreign Office since the adjournment of Parliament, which are regarded as of serious import. This, taken in connection with the announcement from Calcutta of the receipt of orders to send the first contingent of troops from India to Malta, has produced a feeling of intense anxiety and interest as to the next movement in the great international game.

In consequence of the orders sent to the Indian Government for the sending of troops to Malta, the following regiments have been designated as the first to leave for the Mediterranean: The Ninth Bengal Cavalry, the First Bombay Light Cavalry, the Second Goorkhas, the Thirteenth and Thirty-first Bengal Infantry, the Twenty-fifth Madras Infantry, two regiments of Bombay native infantry, two Bombay field batteries, two companies of Bombay sappers and miners, and two companies of Madras sappers and miners. The native infantry will be brigaded with the British troops at Malta. The Assistant Quartermaster and Commissary Generals at Calcutta have gone to Malta to arrange for the reception of these troops.

LONDON, April 18.—The *Times* says: "Leading Tyne shipping firms, whose boats are now waiting for cargoes in Indian ports, were yesterday invited to make tenders for the immediate conveyance of troops to the Mediterranean."

The truth of the rumor that negotiations have been commenced by England with Sweden for a naval station at the Faroë Islands, in the Baltic, is positively denied from Stockholm.

FEELING IN THE LEADING CAPITALS.

EFFECT OF SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE'S STATEMENT BEFORE ADJOURNMENT—UNEASINESS IN VIENNA AND ST. PETERSBURG—RESENTMENT TOWARD RUSSIAN DIPLOMATISTS IN ST. PETERSBURG—THE DIFFICULTY INCREASING IN ROUMANIA.

LONDON, April 17.—The stock markets were stagnant and depressed yesterday until near the close, when an exaggerated report of the favorable character of Sir Stafford Northcote's statement in the House of Commons created some activity and confidence. The statement, though purely negative on the main issue, is regarded as a hopeful indication, because it gives the assurance that nothing has heretofore occurred to render peace impossible. Parliament separates for the Easter recess under the conviction that the emergency is not greater than it was weeks ago.

Both from Vienna and St. Petersburg come reports of great uneasiness and dissatisfaction in the latter city about Russia's position. The ill-humor is directed against the Russian diplomatists for permitting the military successes and military views to turn their heads. But England and Austria are also much blamed, the former for wishing to deprive Russia of those fruits of her victory which do not interfere with British interests, and Austria for exaggerating and exceeding the limits defined by her before the outbreak of the war as the conditions of her neutrality. The growing consciousness that mistakes have been made and must be repaired is regarded as a hopeful sign. The replacement of the Grand Duke Nicholas by Gen. Todleben, if true, would show that the Russian Government, as the first step toward the preservation of peace, intends to put the management of affairs at Constatinople in safe hands.

The situation in Roumania seems to be becoming not less dangerous than at Stamboul. The Russians claim that the Military Convention with Roumania, which gives them control of communications, does not terminate until definitive peace. The Roumanians, alarmed about the occupation of their country and the possibility of an attempt to disarm them, have withdrawn their Army into Little Wallachia, where they boast they will make another Plevna if the Russians attack them. The Bucharest journals, referring to the Russian seizure of ammunition, ask why the Government has not troops at the stations to protect its property. The Russians occupy the greater part of Roumanian Bessarabia, and are intrenching the line of the Russian frontier prior to 1856.

PROGRESS OF DIPLOMACY.

BERLIN VIEWS—ISOLATION OF ENGLAND—THE DIFFERENCE AS TO SUBMITTING THE WHOLE TREATY AN INSUPERABLE OBSTACLE TO FURTHER NEGOTIATIONS.

BERLIN, April 17.—The *Provincial Correspondence* says there is no essential change in the situation, but the sharp tension of diplomatic relations appears to be yielding somewhat to more pacific views.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 17.—The *Agence Russe* says the *pourparlers* appear to be taking a satisfactory turn.

VIENNA, April 17.—The *New Free Press* learns from Berlin that Russia may ostensibly agree to England's demand to submit the entire treaty to the Congress. If this course is adopted, it would show that Russia had agreed with the other Continental powers, and that England will be isolated in her objections to the treaty.

LONDON, April 18.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs as follows: "The situation is unaltered. The conciliatory action of Germany continues, but so far without result. The difference in regard to submitting the whole treaty is declared to offer an insuperable obstacle to further negotiations in the direction hitherto followed. I am assured on good authority that Russia would consent to some new departure, such as taking the treaties of 1856 and 1871 as the basis of discussion. The organ of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has the following remarks in this sense: 'The real aim of the plenipotentiaries would be to prevent a conflagration and regulate the East after events, the importance of which cannot be contested. We care little about the way of getting into the congress, provided the door is large enough to admit all without any one having to stoop.'"

A Reuter telegram from Vienna announces that the Austrian Government had concluded a loan of 55,000,000 florins, gold, with the Credit Foncier and Banque de Paris.

THE SITUATION AT THE FRONT.

THE TURKISH MINISTERS—BATOUM STILL OCCUPIED BY THE TURKS—NO DEMAND BY THE RUSSIANS TO OCCUPY BUYUKDERE.

LONDON, April 17.—A Constantinople dispatch of April 16 says that the contest in the Cabinet continues. Ahmed Vefik Effendi, President of the Council of Ministers, tendered his resignation on Monday, but withdrew it after a long conference with the Sultan and Safvet Pasha; President of the Council of State, and the refusal of Reouf Pasha and Mehemet Ruchdi Pasha to accept the Premiership. Mehemet Ruchdi Pasha has been appointed a Minister, without a portfolio.

Mr. Layard, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, has gone to Ismid for two days.

The Turks still occupy Batoum. It is untrue that the Russians have again asked permission to occupy Buyukdere or are moving nearer Constantinople.

BUCHAREST, April 17.—M. Cogalinceano, Minister of Foreign Affairs, replying to a question in the Chambers to-day, confirmed the statement that the Army would not allow itself to be disarmed, and had withdrawn to the Carpathian Mountains to avoid collision with the Russians. The commandant of a Russian division near Bucharest had informed the Government that his troops would remain until they returned to Russia. The Cabinet had asked Russia for explanations.

LONDON, April 18.—A *Times* special from Volo states that amnesty was proclaimed on Monday for all insurgents who would lay down their arms. The insurgents disregard the offer, and consider it a mere sop to the opinion of Europe.

Intelligence has been received in Paris that Prince Hassan Pasha and all the Egyptians have now returned to Egypt.

THE KEY OF THE EASTERN PUZZLE.

LORD SALISBURY'S LETTER CONCERNING THE SAN STEFANO TREATY—THE VISIT OF GEN. IGNATIEFF TO VIENNA—HOW COUNT ANDRASSY COMMANDED THE ATTENTION OF THE RUSSIAN ENVOY—THE GENERAL LINES OF THE CONFERENCE INDICATED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, April 4, 1878.

The circular of the new chief of the British Foreign Office is as remarkable in form as it is in substance. It is not usual for a recently-appointed Minister to announce his policy with such noisy solemnity, and the fact of the communication of the document to the press before its reception by the Government, for whose special information it was elaborated, shows that Lord Salisbury intends that there shall be no ground left for an accusation of ambiguity. England insists that the entire treaty of San Stefano shall be submitted to a Congress for a careful revision and modification, in conformity with the general interests of Europe. Such is the end which she has already sought to bring about by negotiations, which she now demands in clear, precise terms in her Minister's manifesto, and which she will pursue, if needs be, by force of arms. Lord Salisbury's circular cuts short all possible equivocation, and must be considered as an ultimatum. Of its effects upon Russian policy we cannot judge until we have been made acquainted with Prince Gortschakoff's reply; but, although the Continental press is disposed to look at it favorably, the diplomatists judge that it is not sufficiently conciliatory, and that if a sword opportunely drawn often keeps another sword in its scabbard, the contrary sometimes happens. Russia is a great power, which never yet has yielded to menace. She fought united France and England in 1854, when the aid of Turkey was not to be despised, and is it likely that now, with Turkey crushed and England isolated, she will draw back before a nation which she, rightly or wrongly, looks upon as her military inferior? For England is isolated. Her selfish policy toward all her former allies has left her without a friend on the Continent, where all the Cabinets will readily side with her whenever her attitude seems favorable to their own interests, but will with equal readiness abandon the position just as soon as they can make good terms for themselves, and of this, I think, we shall have a striking example within a very short time.

Gen. Ignatieff left Vienna on the 31st of March; but under what circumstances? with what counter proposals? The most contradictory versions circulate concerning the results of his visit. According to some, his mission has been a complete failure; according to others, Russia and Austria are agreed upon every point. The truth lies probably between the two. The mission has neither failed entirely nor has been entirely successful, but remains in suspense. The General came with the hope of arranging some minor modifications of the treaty to suit Austrian views. He found that the whole document was unacceptable, and, as he had not been provided with instructions sufficient for this eventuality, he has been obliged to leave without concluding any positive arrangement. But, on the other hand, he is convinced that Austria is quite disposed to come to an understanding with Russia, provided the latter makes certain concessions. He carries away with him the hope that Austria will remain neutral in the war which may break out, at any moment, between Russia and England, and he knows precisely the conditions stipulated by the Empire of the Hapsburgs for the price of its neutrality. Such is the true situation. Those who interpret it in the sense of a complete understanding between the two Governments are wrong, as it does not exist at present. But those who pretend that it will not be established reason still more falsely, as the diplomatist General now knows precisely the basis on which it is possible, and as Russia has every interest to satisfy Count Andrassy's demands, in order not to have two enemies to fight at once. The Hungarian statesman has arrived at the realization of the programme which he has so long cherished—to safeguard the interests of the monarchy without the sacrifice of a man or a florin. The situation was such that he needed only to speak with firmness to secure an attentive listener. Events have made evident to the principal author of the San Stefano treaty that the key of the Eastern puzzle is rather at Vienna than at Berlin, or Constantinople, or London, and that, willingly or unwillingly, Russia must submit to the exigencies of Austria. In the many interviews between the Envoy and the Minister, and particularly in the one of three hours' duration which preceded the former's departure, Gen. Ignatieff has never been for an instant in doubt as to the firm intentions of Francis Joseph's adviser, and he has gone back to St. Petersburg with the conviction that behind the clearness of language was masked the energy of resolves.

I am not in the secrets of the gods and cannot say precisely what has been agreed upon in the Cabinet of the Ballplatz, but, from certain indiscretions, evidently intentional, it is possible to indicate the general lines of the conference. Austria maintains that the countries bordering on the Ægean and the Adriatic should, under all circumstances, be subject to Austrian and not to Russian influences. Servia, Montenegro, Bosnia, and the Herzegovina she considers to be her own especial property, particularly the former, whose independence will not be recognized except upon certain conditions, which, in reality, will place her under the protectorate of Austria. Montenegro will receive her promised aggrandizement on similar conditions only. As to the Bosnian, the Herzegovinian, and Albanian programme, I cannot yet venture to speak in detail. They may be definitely annexed to the Austrian Empire, they may be agglomerated into a new principality, destined to counterbalance Bulgaria, but it is certain that, in one form or another, they too will be included within the sphere of Austrian influence. There are rumors of a Customs union, in the style of that *Zollverein* which was a prelude to the unification of Germany; and although it would be premature to affirm that such a combination has been definitely adopted, in some way all these little States will be bound to the Austrian Empire and emancipated from Russian domination, and this is the condition *sine qua non* of Austro-Hungarian neutrality in the Anglo-Russian war which now looms up along the horizon. But, from all this, one conclusion only can be arrived at: Count Andrassy considers the modification of the San Stefano treaty to be indispensable, exclusively from the point of view of Austrian interests, entirely disregarding anything which may possibly affect the general interests of Europe, thus coming back nearly to the policy of Emperor Joseph II., whose dream was an Austro-Russian alliance and an amicable partition of the Ottoman Empire.

Nor has England much chance of finding friends elsewhere. Germany is bound to Russia by a debt of gratitude for her good offices in 1870, and the moment is not propitious for repudiation. France is not yet in a position to play a leading part or take the initiative on the Continent. Italy has no fixed principles; she can scarcely be reproached with a breach of traditional policy, for she has none, but simply is on the watch for occasions to increase her territory, little caring whether the opportunity comes from the right or the left. Denmark, Holland, and Belgium are too mindful of their own weakness to venture on anything which might imperil their national existence. Spain and Portugal do not count, or, if they did, care as little for the Eastern question as they do for the Kingdom of Ashantee, and Gen. Ignatieff has publicly affirmed during his stay in Vienna that the Swedes have given a positive promise to the Czar of absolute neutrality in the event of a conflict. Of the value of a Roumanian and a Greek alliance my readers can judge for themselves, remembering always that those two nations are bound to Russia by a community of faith in the most fanatical of all religions. Advices from Turkey indicate a growing coolness between the Russians and the Turks, who are fortifying the heights of Maslak to defend Buyukdere. But with this news comes the report that Mr. Layard's protégé, Ahmed Vefyk, is to be replaced as Prime Minister by Reouf Pasha, the late Envoy to St. Petersburg, so that British influence here will again receive a check, while the recent murders of Englishmen by the Turks in Thessaly show that their nationality is by no means in odor of sanctity. Private letters from Constantinople go further and assure that secret negotiations are now on foot by which important concessions on the question of territorial indemnity will be made to the Porte, whose hostility, or even neutrality, would be seriously damaging to Russian designs against England's weakest point, her Indian Empire.

THE GOOD OLD TIMES.

THE SUIT OF HENRIETTA WOOD, OF CINCINNATI—HEAVY DAMAGES GRANTED BY THE JURY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, April 17.—A slave case was decided in the United States Court to-day, the trial of which brought out many interesting incidents of the palmy days of the Fugitive Slave law. In April, 1853, Henrietta Wood, a free mulatto woman living in Cincinnati, was enticed across the Ohio River, where she was seized and turned over to "Zeb" Ward, Sheriff of Campbell County, Ky., who kept her seven months, and sold her to a slave-trader in Frankfort. Afterward she was sold to Gerard Brandon, a Mississippi planter, and for 15 years she remained in slavery under cruel task-masters until emancipated by the proclamation of President Lincoln. Coming to this city at the close of war, she instituted suit against ex-Sheriff Ward to recover $20,000 damages for duress and abduction. The case was at last decided to-day, the jury awarding her $2,500 damages. Mr. Ward is now a resident of Little Rock, Ark., and is said to be wealthy. He claimed in his defense that he bought the woman from Robert White and others, who claimed to be her owners.

ELECTION TRIAL AT BALTIMORE.

RIOTERS ON TRIAL—THE DIFFICULTY OF SECURING A CONVICTION—ONE MAN SENTENCED TO THE PENITENTIARY—THE CASES OF THREE DEPUTY MARSHALS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 17.—Much of the time of the Criminal Court during the last two days has been occupied in the trial of parties charged with violating the Election laws by rioting during the municipal election contest of 1875. Great difficulty has been experienced in securing a conviction in any of these cases. The witnesses suddenly become totally oblivious as to everything which transpired on election day, swearing that they saw nothing wrong committed, and that they were unable to recognize any of the prisoners. The State's Attorney has performed his duty faithfully, but he was twice compelled to tell the jury yesterday that he had no case. To-day William Woody was convicted of attempting to vote illegally at the Eighteenth Ward polls on the occasion of the same election. It was shown in evidence that he offered to vote twice under a fictitious name. The defense set up the plea of mistaken identity on the part of the Judge of Election for that ward. Judge Brown, in passing sentence, said the existence of the Government depends on the purity and fairness of the elections. If they are carried out by fraud and violence its days are numbered. The community has had a painful experience of the evils arising both from fraud and actual violence, and to remedy that evil certain laws were passed, under which the indictment in question was framed. He then sentenced the prisoner to two years in the Penitentiary, which is the lowest penalty. The other cases will be heard to-morrow.

Three special Deputy Marshals at the last Presidential election, under indictment for assaults committed at the polls on that occasion, had their trials set for this morning. At the opening of court their counsel filed a writ of habeas corpus issued out of the United States Circuit Court, signed by Chief-Justice Waite, commanding that the accused be brought before that court. The petition sets forth that the petitioners were Deputy United States Marshals, appointed as such under section 2,091, Revised Statutes, and that the acts charged as assaults were done by them in the execution of their offices and under section 26 of the Revised Statutes, entitled "Election Franchise." The order commands that the proceedings against the accused be produced before the United States Circuit Court to be held on the first Monday of November next. As soon as the present list of assault cases is disposed of, six notorious Democratic roughs, charged with breaking up a Republican meeting in the Cross-Street Market Hall during the electoral canvass of 1876, will be placed upon trial.

RESIGNATION OF A RAILROAD PRESIDENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 17.—C. W. Chapin, "the Vanderbilt of New-England," so called, has resigned the Presidency of the Boston and Albany Railroad, and is succeeded by Vice-President D. W. Lincoln. Manager William Bliss, the son-in-law of Mr. Chapin, will probably hold his position with a chance of the Presidency sooner or later. Mr. Chapin began business life as a stage-driver, but was early interested in this railroad, having been a Director since 1850, and President since 1854. He was member of Congress from 1874 to 1876, and was then beaten by Mr. Robinson, the present incumbent. He is the wealthiest citizen of Springfield, and is universally respected. He is aged about 80 years.

FASTER RAILROAD TIME ASKED FOR.

RICHMOND, April 17.—A convention of the chief officials of all the Southern railroads met here to-day to consider the expediency of so changing the time schedule as to obtain faster time between New-York and points South. H. F. Kinney, Superintendent of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, was elected President, and W. F. Allen, of Philadelphia, Secretary. A committee of 13 was appointed to prepare a time sheet, after which the convention took a recess. Upon reassembling, the committee reported that it was deemed inadvisable to make any change in the schedule at present. After considerable discussion the report of the committee was adopted, and the convention adjourned to meet at the Windsor Hotel, New-York, on Oct. 13. There were nearly 50 delegates in attendance.

OREGON REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—A dispatch from Salem, Oregon, says: "The Republican Convention, after a recess, effected permanent organization. The platform was reported and adopted without dissent. It declares for sound money and for the maintenance of the public faith to

WM. M. TWEED'S FUNERAL.

AN UNOSTENTATIOUS CEREMONIAL.

REMARKABLE GATHERINGS OUTSIDE THE RESIDENCE OF MR. DOUGLASS AND AT THE GRAVE — THE SCENES AT THE HOUSE, ALONG THE ROUTE, AND IN THE CEMETERY—BURIED WITH MASONIC HONORS—A NOTABLE ABSENCE OF PROMINENT RING POLITICIANS.

People began to gather in the vicinity of No. 68 East Seventy-seventh-street, the residence of the late William M. Tweed's son-in-law, Mr. Frederick Douglass, as early as 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and every passing car thereafter brought fresh arrivals, until at one time there must have been 5,000 persons assembled who had not been invited to the funeral. There was a peculiarity about the gathering that struck the observer instantly. They were almost exclusively of the poorer classes, persons who had probably received some direct personal benefit from the dead man in his lifetime and who had apparently been drawn from all parts of the City by feelings of gratitude. They had not the look of curiosity-hunters, but were respectful and decorous in their behavior. Inspector McDermott and Capt. Eale at the head of a detachment of six policemen from the Twenty-ninth Precinct, were on the ground early, and were more than ample to preserve order. The curtains were down in all the windows of the Douglass mansion, and the blinds in the lower floors were closed. A policeman and two assistants of the undertaker kept guard at the bottom of the stoop, and allowed no one to enter who could not pass their scrutiny. The invitation formula was not strictly adhered to, many old friends of the deceased being permitted to enter the house who had been forgotten in distributing the cards. The general rabble, however, were rigidly excluded. The double parlors were but dimly lighted by such faint rays as managed to struggle in. On the west side, beneath the ornamental archway dividing the two, on a black cloth-covered dais, lay Tweed's coffin. It was of oak, covered with black broadcloth, paneled with black silk velvet, and was decorated with oxydized silver handles. Its dimensions were 6 feet 4 inches long, 22 inches wide and 18 inches deep. It was open on top midway, and on a large silver plate, a little below the opening, was the inscription:

WILLIAM M. TWEED.
Died April 12, 1878.
Aged 55 years.

The interior was thickly padded with quilted white satin, edged with white silk fringe. The upper half of Mr. Tweed's body was exposed to view. He was attired in black broadcloth, with immaculate linen and a white necktie. He lay on his back with his right hand resting on his breast and his left extended along his side. His face was a little worn by suffering, but the flesh seemed as though chiseled out of marble, an illusion that the snow whiteness of the hair and whiskers did not dissipate. The features were composed, and wore a smile. On the coffin lid were three floral offerings. One was a pillow of tuberoses, camellias, and white rosebuds, with the words, "Our Father" in purple immortelles. Another was a rosebud cross of white flowers, and the third was an anchor and cross combined. These were the gifts of Mrs. Douglass and the Mesdames Maginnis, Tweed's married daughters, and were the only flowers in the house. Those others having been sent, in obedience to the expressed wish of the family.

Mr. Charles Devlin was the first of the friends to arrive. He was followed by Sheridan Shook, Edward Gilmore, Coroner Woltman, Deputy Coroner Cushman, ex-Harbor-master Thomas, Henry Farrie, John D. Townsend, Tweed's counsel, ex-Alderman Thomas McSpedon, Warden Liscomb, of the Penitentiary; ex-Alderman H. McCarthy, Under-Sheriff Williams, H. Quinocy, ex-Police Superintendent James J. Kelso, John D. Newman, the Tammany Wikinskie, Solomon Sayles, Justice Timothy J. Campbell; ex-Justice Anthony Hartman, Emile Boninger, who was Tweed's messenger in the Department of Public Works, ex-Commissioner Owen W. Brennan, Charles G. Cornell, ex-Alderman Alexander Brandon, ex-Justice John Scott, William Edelstein, Tweed's law partner; ex-State Senator John J. Blair, ex-Alderman Bernard Kelly, S. Foster Dewey, Tweed's private secretary; ex-Alderman Samuel Adams, William J. O'Brien, Henry Wilson, George Hunt, Charles H. Hall, Edward Bonnell, Thomas Adams, Gilbert Palmer, David Miller, Joseph Johnson, Joseph Howard, Jr., Frank Duffy, Theodore Froment, John Vanderbeek, John Tully, Capt. John W. Young, Daniel O'Brien, James Carraher, John Jay Barker, Al. Taylor, George Mountjoy, of Philadelphia; ex-Alderman John J. Reilly, Tweed's faithful colored valet, Luke, Mrs. Fitzsimmons, Matron of Ludlow-Street Jail, and daughter, and a few others less known to the public. Many of the above named had their wives with them. The members of the family present were Richard Tweed, the brother, wife, two sons, and daughter, Mrs. Frederick Douglass and husband, the Mesdames Maginnis, of New-Orleans, and Mr. John Maginnis, the husband of one of them; Mr. Scadden, Tweed's father-in-law, and Miss Julia Tweed, an unmarried daughter. These kept themselves secluded in an upper room during the services. Tweed's two youngest sons, Charles Cornell and George McLean Tweed, are at boarding-school, and were not informed of their father's death. Mrs. Tyged and her two eldest sons and their families are in Europe.

Shortly after 10 o'clock the venerable Rev. Dr. Price, Pastor of the Episcopal Church, at Hempstead, Long Island, who married Tweed, took his station on the upper landing of the first flight of stairs, and recited the solemn funeral service of the Episcopal Church. He was clad in full robes. The deepest silence reigned so that his tremulous voice could be heard in every part of the crowded parlors. There was no sermon. When he had finished, and those in the house had taken their last look upon the face of their dead friend, it was the resolved to grant the same privilege to the waiting crowd outside. The doors were accordingly thrown open, and in they marched a steady stream for nearly an hour. There were men in rough attire, there tall-worn faces and horny hands, and women in calico, carrying huge market baskets, some of them. Several colored men appeared at intervals in the procession, and half a dozen dogs followed their masters in and out of the sumptuously-furnished parlors. All faces wore a sober look of mingled regret and respect. Beyond a little acceleration of pace, which was due to the fact that all were readily checked by the Police, there was nothing approaching disorder either inside or out. At 11 o'clock it became evident that it would be impracticable to admit all who sought the privilege, and the doors were summarily closed. The family then descended, and one after another took a tearful farewell of their dead relative. The grief of the daughters was pitiful. This over, the coffin lid was screwed down, the doors opened to allow the pall-bearers to emerge. They were 12 in number, as follows: Charles G. Cornell, George W. Batt, David Miller, Charles Devlin, Bernard Kelly, John J. Blair, S. Foster Dewey, William Edelstein, Thomas Adams, Charles H. Hall, John Scott, and Alexander Brandon. They all wore sashes and rosettes of black and white muslin. They divided into two rows on either side of the stoop and on the pavement, extending to the hearse, which was drawn up alongside the curb. The coffin next appeared and was borne by four assistants of the undertaker, the same that had borne it from the house. All hats were removed during its passage to the hearse, and a hush fell over the multitude. The pall-bearers then entered six carriages, two in each. Dr. Price was handed into one carriage, and stood forming a fourth mourner. Eight other vehicles, making 16 in all, exclusive of the hearse, fell into line behind, and the funeral cortège, headed by two mounted policemen, moved off down Douglass-avenue to Forty-seventh-street; thence to Fifth-avenue; down Fifth-avenue to Fourteenth-street; through Fourteenth-street to Broadway; down Broadway to State-street, and through State-street to the Battery to the Ferry. The clouds which had overhung the City during the morning, threatening rain, had disappeared, and the sun shone out bright and warm. The little procession was, therefore, seen by many thousands of persons on its way to the ferry, but few gave it more than a passing glance. It is doubtful if many even guessed whose remains were being borne in the rather plain hearse to their last resting-place.

Arrived on the Long Island shore, the hearse and carriages were driven at a fast pace directly to the cemetery gate. The great hall called as usual as they approached. Green-Wood never looked more beautiful than yesterday. The hillsides, dotted with stately vaults and graceful monuments of carved stone, were of a vivid green. The trees were everywhere putting forth their buds, and were bloomed in profusion in every inclosed lot, robins hopped about in the shade, and the limpid ponds were red in spots with gold-fish. The most exquisite peacefulness reigned over all. At the entrance, Palestine Lodge, F. and A. M., and Amity Chapter, R. A. M., of both of which Tweed was a member, in full regalia, were found waiting. They fell in in front of the hearse, and the procession was resumed until Locust-avenue, near Dale-avenue, was reached. There, in a large double plot inclosed by a neat iron fence, at the foot of a tall marble shaft, surmounted by an urn, and overlooking the "Dale Water," is the burying place of Tweed and a newly-dug grave. The situation is a delightful one, affording an extensive view of the Bay and New-York shore. It is only a short distance to the north of the cemetery entrance. The plot is numbered 6,477, and is owned conjointly by Richard Tweed and the dead man's heirs. The names "William M. and E. Tweed" are cut in relief in the base of the monument. While the landscape affectionate hands had planted numerous magnolias and other flowers which were breaking forth into bloom yesterday. Nearly 1,500 persons, fully one-third of whom were women, had preceded the coffin, and stood forming a dark framework around three sides of the inclosure. Like those in front of the house, they were in great part composed of the humbler classes, and the throng were respectful and well-behaved. The coffin having been removed from the hearse and inclosed in a chestnut box, it was placed on temporary cross-bars over the chasm, and Dr. Price read the last service of the Church over it, the friends and the Masonic brethren standing gathering around, the relatives being placed in the foreground. This was followed by the Masonic ritual, at the conclusion of which the coffin was lowered. The use of the Masonic ritual was generally regretted, and the gathering quickly dispersed. The daughters of the unfortunate man nearly broke down during the ceremony. Tweed's brother Jamie has no sympathy with those banded together to contain the remains of his wife, when she shall have passed away. The graves of his father and two of his children are close at hand.

A MISERLY OLD WOMAN'S WILL.

BARBARA ALLEN'S BEQUESTS — LEGACIES AMOUNTING TO $3,000—THE RESIDUE OF THE ESTATE LEFT FOR THE SUPPORT OF DESTITUTE SEAMEN.

The will of Barbara Allen, who was found recently in a dying and presumably destitute condition at the Fulton Ferry-house in Brooklyn, and who died shortly afterward, was offered for probate in the Surrogate's Court in this City, yesterday, by the Public Administrator, no next of kin having been discovered. The instrument bears date of Jan. —, 1851. The third, fourth, and fifth clauses had been canceled by the drawing of a heavy ink-mark along each line of writing, but the intended revocation of the bequests contained in the three clauses referred to is invalid, because there is no attestation that such revocation was made by the testatrix. The document reads as follows:

I, Barbara Allen, at present of the City of New-York, single woman, being in good bodily health and of sound and disposing mind and memory, do make and publish this my last will and testament.

I. I direct my Executors, hereinafter named, to pay all my just debts and Funeral charges as soon as convenient after my decease.

II. I give the sum $1,000 to my friend, Mrs. Elisabeth Ford, wife of Thomas Ford, of Haddon Wall, London, oil-man, to be paid by my Executor to her or to her order, for her own separate use, free from all control of her husband.

III. I give the sum of $1,000 to Mrs. Mary Cosney, wife of Jesse Cosney, now of Forty-ninth-street, in this City, cabinet-maker, and sister of Mrs. Ford, above named, to be paid by my Executor to her or to her heirs, free from all control of her husband.

IV. I give the sum of $800 to Mrs. Mary Jane McWhinney, wife of Alexander McWhorter, now of No. 61 Warren-street, New-York City, grocer, to be paid to her, or to her order, for her separate use, free from all control of her husband.

V. I give the sum of $500 to William Emerson, of this City of New-York, counselor at law, in addition to his legal charges, and for the performance by him of the duties of Executor of this my will; and, lastly, I give all the residue of my estate to the Society for the Support of Destitute Seamen.

The witnesses to the execution of the will were William M. Pritchard, of No. 65 Broadway, and Cornelius Cairns, of No. 33 Rivington-street. The following special direction, appended to the will, and witnessed by J. F. Bowne, is void under the law, which requires that the execution of a will, a codicil, or any part thereof, shall be witnessed by at least two persons:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 5, 1856.

I hereby appoint William D. Cuthberton, merchant, of the City of New-York, my sole Executor of my will as above.
BARBARA ALLEN.

The property is variously estimated at from $5,000 to $15,000.

THE ANTI-TAMMANY MOVEMENT.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE FALL ELECTIONS—PRIMARIES OF THE CITY DEMOCRACY—SAMUEL J. TILDEN ELECTED A MEMBER OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The Democratic opponents of Tammany Hall are preparing for the Fall elections. In every Assembly district and the Westchester wards the work of organization is successfully progressing. The Senatorial District Committees of the Organizing Committee of the Everett House (Cooper-Ottendorfer) wing of the Anti-Tammanyites have held several meetings since their appointment a fortnight ago, and a large number of members have been added to the roll. At the public meeting of the association held at Irving Hall recently, it was announced that the membership of the organization amounted to 300, all of whom were prominently identified with public affairs. The object of the organizers is that the Senatorial Committees shall endeavor, in a quiet manner, to enlist as many influential men as possible in the movement, and when 1,200 persons are so enlisted a public meeting will be held and a plan of organization for a new Anti-Tammany party will be submitted for the approval of the Democracy at large. Meanwhile the "New-York County Democracy" (old Anti-Tammany party) are not idle, but are meeting every week, informally, in the various Assembly districts and the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. Ex-Senator Bixby said yesterday that "the County Democracy" were prepared to hold primary elections, but there was a possibility that the Legislature might pass an Apportionment bill during its present session, which would change the boundaries of the districts, and it was therefore deemed advisable to postpone the primary elections until the Legislature adjourned. Immediately after that event the elections would, he said, be held. He believed that there would be a union of all the Democratic elements opposed to Tammany Hall before next Fall.

Primary elections for delegates to the General, District, and Ward Committees of the City Democracy, (Brunswick Hotel wing,) were held last evening in the various Assembly districts and the annexed wards. The elections were quiet, there being no opposition tickets. In the Sixteenth Assembly District Hon. Samuel J. Tilden was elected a member of the General Committee. The total number of delegates to the latter is 1,671, each of the 567 election districts being represented by three delegates.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE GLEE CLUB.

A RUSH OF APPLICATIONS FOR TICKETS TO THE CONCERT—PROGRAMME OF THE ENTERTAINMENT.

The invitation concert to be given in Chickering Hall on Saturday evening by the members of the Stock Exchange Glee Club promises to be one of the most interesting events of the season. Already the number of applications for tickets has been so large that it will be impossible to furnish tickets to everybody, about 300 requests having been declined. The tickets have been distributed by the members with scrupulous care, and with a view to insuring a select and fashionable audience. Mr. George E. Aiken will be the musical director, and Miss Fanny Kellogg, of Boston, Mr. Rudolphe Keppler, and Mr. W. H. Shelton will sing solos. The programme has been arranged and is as follows:

Miller's Song	Eollner
Stock Exchange Glee Club.	
Wanderer's Night Song	Lenz
Stock Exchange Glee Club.	
"Si Vamo O Caro"	Handel
Miss Fanny Kellogg.	
Sailor's Song	Hatton
Stock Exchange Glee Club.	
Solo	
Mr. Rudolphe Keppler.	
Spring Song	Abt
Stock Exchange Glee Club.	
"Hark, above us"	Kreutzner
Stock Exchange Glee Club.	
Toast	Eollner
Stock Exchange Glee Club.	
Songs from "Kläge aus der Kinderwelt"—"Little Jacob," and "The Farmer and the Pigeons".	Taubert
Miss Fanny Kellogg.	
"Slumber Soft"	Mühring
Stock Exchange Glee Club.	
Solo	
Mr. W. H. Shelton.	
"Ye Eyes of Melting Blue"	K. Appel
Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Keppler, with vocal accompaniment.	
Bright Land of Liberty	Von Weber
Stock Exchange Glee Club.	
Champagne Song	Schröter
Stock Exchange Glee Club.	

SEARCHING A "HEATHEN CHINEE."

Johnny J. Hersin, an almond-eyed disciple of Confucius, stood at the prisoners' bar in the Tombs Police Court yesterday, to answer a charge of attempting to steal a silver watch. The complainant was William Halliay, of No. 166 Chatham-street, who testified that Johnny came into his jewelry store yesterday, and saying that he wished to purchase some watches, was shown five. None of them apparently suiting him, Halliay went to another part of the store to get others, and when he returned discovered that there were only four time-pieces in the tray. A search revealed the missing chronometer in the hand of the Chinaman who somehow managed to suspecting that Johnny was only waiting an opportunity to run away with the property. Halliay called an officer and placed the Mongolian in his custody. The officer took him to the station-house, and there, after a most thorough search, found a solitary silver coin upon his person. In court Halliay declared that the Chinaman had no money with which to buy a watch, whereupon Justice Bixby, turning to Johnny said, "You had no money?" With a look of injured innocence the prisoner exclaimed, "Me plenty money, oh yes," and placing his hand under his cloak, while the officer watched him with widely-distended eyes, drew forth a chamois purse which contained some $80 in bank-notes. For several moments the officer gazed at the purse in speechless astonishment, but finally found words to say, "I must have that watch." "Take it," said the Judge, for I'll swear I couldn't find it." Johnny having explained that he had no intention of stealing the watch was discharged.

NEW-YORK LYING-IN ASYLUM.

The Board of Managers of the New-York Asylum for Lying-in Women held their fifty-fifth annual meeting at the asylum, No. 85 Marion-street, yesterday. The total expenditures for the year were $6,187 15, and the receipts $7,975 55, leaving a balance in the Treasurer's hands of $1,788 40. The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: Directress—Mrs. T. A. Emmet. Mrs. Rache McIvers, Mrs. Thomas Cock, Mrs. James Brooks, Mrs. Frederick Jones, Mrs. John H. Mortimer. Treasurer—Mrs. J. R. Ferrier. Secretary—Mrs. Henry H. Anderson. Managers—Mrs. Robert S. Bullis, Mrs. Thomas W. Clarke, Mrs. Charles A. Morford, Mrs. S. D. Burchard, Mrs. Stephen Tyng, Mrs. Lowell Robinson, Mrs. C. L. Atterbury, Mrs. A. Oakey Hall, Mrs. T. G. Thomas, Mrs. Albert Kelley, Mrs. James B. Kissam, Mrs. E. Burckhardt, Mrs. Benjamin Ogrie, Mrs. William F. Cogy, Jr., Mrs. Frederick A. Farrell, Mrs. Francis Vinton, Mrs. Adolph Busch, Mrs. A. Richard, Mrs. Bow'd, Gris-wold, Mrs. A. N. McCall, Mrs. E. S. Hoffman. Consulting Physicians—Drs. Thomas F. Cock, James Manly, S. R. W. McLeod.

RICHARD TWEED ROBBED.

HIS HOUSE ENTERED BY BURGLARS DURING HIS ABSENCE AT THE SIDE OF HIS BROTHER'S COFFIN—THEY ARE FRIGHTENED OFF BEFORE THEY GET FAIRLY TO WORK.

On Tuesday evening, during the absence of Mr. Richard Tweed and his wife and daughter at Mr. Douglass' house, his residence, No. 339 West Fifty-seventh-street, was entered by burglars, who were fortunately frightened off before they succeeded in thoroughly accomplishing their purpose. The scoundrels were evidently professionals, and there is no doubt that they took their intended victim's domestic trouble into their calculations when they premeditated the robbery. Yesterday afternoon Mr. Tweed gave the following version of the occurrence to a reporter of THE TIMES: Adjoining his house there is another of similar construction that has been vacant for some time. At the rear of the parlors of both buildings is a bow window, and from the roof of one it is comparatively easy to step upon that of the other. The thieves managed to secure entrance into the vacant house, probably the night before, as nobody can be found who saw persons of a suspicious appearance in the neighborhood in the daytime. Watching until Mr. and Mrs. Tweed and their daughter had left the house and the other children were at supper in the basement, they crossed from the top of one bow window to the other, forced open the sash of one of the rear windows of Mr. Tweed's second floor with a jimmy, and stepped in. There are two doors leading from the parlor floor on this floor into the hall. They locked both to guard against surprise and went noiselessly to work. This was between 6:30 and 7 in the evening. A moment later one of Mr. Tweed's children came up stairs for a small parcel, and whisking a match, he called down from the parlor floor to one of the servants to bring him one. She answered that he would find one in his father's bedroom in the second floor front. He started up to get it. He was surprised to find the door locked, as such a thing was unusual. The servants were positive that the rooms had been open only a short time previously. Young Mr. Tweed accordingly burst in the lock and found convincing evidence that he had not gone up stairs a moment too soon. One of the bureaus in Miss Emma's room had been broken open and a set of gold jewelry and some trinkets of the value of about $300 were gone. The thieves had rejected a gilt chain that was in one of the drawers, which possessed no intrinsic value, also the pockets that they were not green hands at the business. They had not had time to pursue their investigations further. In an adjoining closet was a case containing a collection of valuable pistols, the property of the same young lady, which they might have had just as well as not, and in the rear room, placed loosely in a drawer, were $10,000 of Government bonds, the property of one of Mr. Tweed's sons. He had recently drawn his money from the savings bank, having been frightened by the failure of the Sixpenny Institution, and had thus invested it. Intending to place the bonds at the first opportunity in a safer place. Up stairs the thieves might have reaped an additional large harvest. Mrs. Tweed's watch was hanging in her daughter's room for three months previous to the robbery. Young Tweed, on hearing the noise, ran to wear it and had it with her. Mr. Tweed yesterday morning gathered his valuables together and deposited them in the vault of a safe deposit company. The burglars had affected their escape long before the doors were forced. The halls and stairs of Mr. Tweed's residence are of black walnut, polished and uncarpeted, and they probably fled at young Mr. Tweed's first alarm. Tuesday night's robbery was the same way they came in, as their finger-marks are plainly visible in the dust on the projections of the unoccupied house. There is no clue to their identity. Mr. Tweed reported the affair at Police Head-quarters, but the authorities there have for some reason thought best to keep it secret.

SUICIDE OF A LAWYER.

HOW MR. MAX L. MEYER KILLED HIMSELF—BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENTS SUPPOSED TO BE THE CAUSE.

An item was published in THE TIMES yesterday stating that MAX L. Meyer, a lawyer, living at No. 359 East Fiftieth-street, had been found dead in his office at No. 262 Broadway on Tuesday morning. Coroner Ellinger took charge of the case, and a preliminary examination made yesterday convinced him that Mr. Meyer had not died a natural death, but had committed suicide. It was said by Meyer's friends that he had heart disease and an affection of the brain, either of which would account for his sudden death. During the morning of Tuesday Mr. Meyer was in the office of Messrs. Downing & Stanbrough, attorneys, in the same building in which his own office was located. He appeared cheerful and talked freely about the latest phase of the Beecher and Tilton scandal. He returned to his own office, and 15 minutes later some friends went in and found him lying on the sofa dead. Yesterday afternoon Deputy Coroner Goldschmeidt made the autopsy on the body of Mr. Meyer. He found no trace of any disease of either the heart or brain, but did find sufficient evidence to convince him that the deceased had committed suicide by swallowing hydrocyanic acid.

Mr. Meyer's domestic relations were of the happiest kind, and he leaves a most estimable wife and five children. For a long time preceding his death he had been embarrassed financially. He was born near Stuttgart, 43 years of age last March, and emigrated and settled in Virginia. When he attained his majority he embarked in the tobacco business. At 25 he married his present widow, who belonged to one of the best Hebrew families in the Old Dominion. Soon after his marriage removed with his wife to Jonesboro, Tenn. There he went into the commission business, and did well. While a citizen of Jonesboro he took an active and prominent part in politics, and became most closely identified with Parson Brownlow and his friends. He was also an active correspondent at this time for the Knoxville Whig. He accumulated a considerable sum of money while in the South. He removed to this City a few years ago, with this money, and resolved to devote himself to the profession of law. He studied under the direction of Lauterbach & Sphingarn, and after being admitted to the bar started in business for himself, but did not succeed. Mr. Meyer's life was insured for $16,000, in the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company.

THE NOYES PERJURY CASE.

In the Essex County Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Newark, yesterday, Judge Depue refused to quash the indictment found against Benjamin Noyes for perjury. The alleged perjury was committed by Noyes at the time of his preliminary examination before Justice Jessup. Judge Depue, in deciding the motion to quash, said that the magistrate had jurisdiction to administer the oath, and that on testimony given under such circumstances an indictment may be maintained. "If the evidence of the defendant is privileged by reason of the manner in which it was taken," said the court, "that objection must be made on the trial." The court held also that the indictment is sufficient to hold the defendant. Mr. Keasby, of counsel for Noyes, said that his client had been unable to get the bail required by the court. It had been intimated that the case would not be called by the prosecutor for several months. While Mr. Noyes was anxious to meet the charge, he was unwilling to lie in jail through the Summer months. To save him from an imprisonment of so long a duration, the motion to quash had been made. He had given notice that he would move to discharge Noyes on the ground that he had been illegally arrested, but he would not press that motion. Judge Depue said that the acts of Congress confer the right to secure the surrender of fugitives, upon the State Executive, and the court had no power to revise the acts of the Governor in such matters. Counselor Keasby said that he had already obtained a writ of habeas corpus from a United States Judge, and the papers had been served on the Jail Warden. The argument on that writ will be heard by Judge Nixon in Trenton on the 24th inst.

EX-GOV. MOSES SURRENDERED.

In obedience to a decision of Justice Potter, in the habeas corpus case in which it was sought to procure the discharge of ex-Gov. Franklin J. Moses, who was arrested on a requisition from Gov. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, on a charge of forgery, Superintendent Walling yesterday delivered the prisoner to John Connors, who was named in the requisition as the agent of the State of South Carolina, for the purpose of arresting the ex-Governor and taking him back to that State for trial. Connors wished the prisoner to remain in the custody of the Police until Saturday next, but the Superintendent refused to comply with this request, as the mandate of the Court ordered that the prisoner should be delivered to Connors. Mr. Moses was then formally delivered to Connors, who signed the customary receipt, and then left the Central Office with his prisoner. It is not known when Connors will leave for Charleston with Moses.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

R. Montgomery Field, of Boston, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Charles Broadhead, of Bethlehem, Penn., is at the New-York Hotel.

Prof. George J. Brush, of Yale College, is at the Buckingham Hotel.

United States District Judge William J. Wallace, of Syracuse, is at the Brevoort House.

E. Bishdorn, Secretary of the American Loan Association at Washington; and William Silen, General Manager of the Boston and Albany Railroad, are at the Hotel Brunswick.

Ex-Congressman John M. S. Williams, of Massachusetts; Gen. F. F. Pollard, ex-Surveyor; Harvey G. Eames, of Poughkeepsie; Col. William J. Cowan, of Seymour, and George A. McCastee, of Washington are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.....April 17.

SUMMARY.

Mr. Ferry was elected President pro tem. of the Senate during the temporary absence of the Vice-President. The bill prohibiting gambling in the Army was reported favorably. The House bill to repeal the Resumption act was reported with various amendments. Mr. Burnside's bill to remove the restrictions on the enlistment of colored soldiers was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 38 to 17. A concurrent resolution to adjourn sine die June 10 was unanimously adopted. The bill authorizing a commission to arrange a treaty with the Kingdom of Corea was called up and advocated by Mr. Sargent, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

In the House the bill repealing the 20-cent Coinage act was passed. A Postal Savings and Funding bill, a bill authorizing banks to hold 4 per cent. bonds as reserve instead of legal-tender notes, and one authorizing deposits of silver bullion and the issue of $10 certificates thereon, were reported from the Banking Committee. A number of Pacific Railroad bills were also reported. The Senate joint resolution to adjourn, finally, June 10, was received and taken from the Speaker's table, after some opposition from Mr. Wood and several of the supporters of his Tariff bill, who resorted to delaying motions to prevent a vote. The conference committee on the Temporary Clerks and Timber Prosecutions bill reported further disagreement with the Senate. This and the joint resolution to adjourn June 10, went over till to-morrow.

SENATE.

Vice-President Wheeler being absent, the Senate was called to order by Secretary Gorham, and, on motion of Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, Hon. T. W. Ferry, of Michigan, was elected President pro tempore of the Senate during the absence of the Vice-President, who leaves here this afternoon for a brief visit to New-York.

GAMBLING IN THE ARMY.

Mr. PLUMB, of Kansas, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably on the Senate bill to make an additional article of war prohibiting gambling in the Army. Placed on the calendar.

NAVY LANDS IN FLORIDA.

Mr. JONES, of Florida, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported favorably on the Senate bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to transfer to the Secretary of the Interior for entry and sale all lands in the State of Florida not needed for naval purposes. Placed on the calendar.

THE RESUMPTION REPEAL BILL.

Mr. FERRY, of Michigan, from the Committee on Finance, reported, with various amendments, the House bill to repeal all that part of the act approved Jan. 14, 1875, known as the "Resumption Act," which authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to dispose of United States bonds, and redeem and cancel the greenback currency. It was ordered that the bill and amendments be printed and placed on the calendar.

REFUNDING THE COTTON TAX.

Mr. BRUCE, of Mississippi, presented the petition of citizens of Mississippi praying for the refunding of the tax paid on cotton during the years 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868, and that it be returned to the States in which it was collected if not claimed within three years. Mr. Bruce said that the question was of considerable importance, and as to whether the money should be returned to the States in which it was collected, or to the individuals from whom it was collected, he was not now prepared to say, but he felt sure, it should be returned in some form. Referred to Committee on Finance.

ENLISTMENT OF COLORED SOLDIERS.

Mr. BURNSIDE, of Rhode Island, called up the bill introduced by him to remove all restrictions now existing in regard to the enlistment of colored citizens in any arm of the United States Army, the pending question being on the motion of Mr. Blaine to indefinitely postpone the bill.

After some debate Mr. Blaine's motion was agreed to by yeas 38, nays 17, as follows: [Republicans in roman, Democrats in *italic*.]

YEAS.

Allison,	Edmunds,	McDonald,
Armstrong,	*Eustis,*	*McPherson,*
Bailey,	*Gordon,*	*Morgan,*
Beck,	Hamlin,	Mitchell,
Blaine,	Harris,	*Morgan,*
Chaffee,	*Hereford,*	Oglesby,
Coke,	*Hill,*	Paterson,
Conkling,	Ingalls,	*Randolph,*
Davis of Illinois,	*Johnston,*	Rollins,
Davis of West Va.,	*Jones of Florida,*	*Saulsbury,*
Dennis,	*Kernan,*	*Wallace,*
Dorsey,	*Lamar,*	Windom—38.
Eaton,	*McCreery,*	

NAYS.

Anthony,	Conover,	Paddock,
Booth,	Dawes,	Plumb,
Bruce,	Ferry,	Sargent,
Burnside,	Howe,	Saunders,
Cameron of Penn.	McMillan,	Wadleigh—17.
Cameron of Wis.,	Matthews,	

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. WINDOM, of Minnesota, submitted the following:

Resolved, (the House of Representatives concurring,) That the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives be and they are hereby directed to adjourn their respective houses without day on Monday, June 10, A. D. 1876, at 12 o'clock noon.

Agreed to unanimously.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, called up his joint resolution authorizing the President to appoint a commissioner to arrange a treaty with the Kingdom of Corea. He referred to the great success of the United States in its measures for such purposes with Japan, the wonderful development of that people, and the great trade that had grown up in American bottoms. Neighboring to Japan, on the main land of another people, possessing their characteristics, now waiting for us to extend to them a friendly hand, and we should avail ourselves of the opportunity offered. He described at length the character, location, business resources, and other peculiarities of the Corean Kingdom, and stated that in 1876 a treaty of amity was made between Corea and Japan, the eighth article of which provided that, in case of the shipwreck of the people of any nation friendly with Japan, they should be kindly treated. By that treaty an international exhibition was to be held by the Japanese two years after the treaty was made. It was a great success. All trade with Corea is now confined to Japan. Some European goods reach Corea through that medium. The people of Corea need our goods, and will be good customers. They probably number 12,000,000, though variously estimated at lower and higher figures. He said: Here is a new people, numerous, contiguous, industrious, and receptive, ready for our advances, needing our manufactures, promising important trade. The trade with Northern China would be increased by the security of navigation in the Yellow Sea. Our whalers in the Sea of Japan would be protected against a dangerous and hostile coast. He moved the reference of the resolution to the Committee on Foreign Relations, which was so ordered.

The morning hour having expired, the Chair laid before the Senate the order of the Senate adopted yesterday, providing for the consideration of resolutions and bills on the calendar at 1 o'clock to-day.

MR. VOORHEES' BUNCOMBE RESOLUTION.

The first resolution was that submitted by Mr. VOORHEES on the 13th of December last, declaring that it is of the highest importance that the financial credit of the Government be maintained, and, in order to do so, that the Government itself, in all its departments, should, in good faith, keep all contracts and obligations entered into with its own citizens.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, favored the resolution of Mr. Voorhees, and said he was ready to vote for it. He recapitulated the Senator from Indiana upon the several views expressed in this resolution.

Mr. VOORHEES returned his thanks to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Dawes] for his indorsement of the resolution. He had hoped and prayed that the seed sown by that resolution would spring up and bear fruit, and he had not hoped in vain. He was glad to see the Senator from Massachusetts had been benefited by it.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, said he held it to be a matter of the slightest importance whether this resolution should be referred to the Committee on Finance or adopted. It was an ample declaration upon a subject upon which he hoped there could be no difference among Americans. He thought the resolution was introduced only as a vehicle for the elaborate speech made by the Senator from Indiana in January last. Now that public credit has been maintained by the hearts of the American people, and by the votes cast here in the interest of strict economy. It was vain to make pledges before the world, as had been done, and then repeal or amend them when the American credit was touched, who was there to say he was not its friend. The resolution called for Point No-Point, and it reached no point.

After some further talk the resolution was unanimously agreed to.

Several bills on the calendar were passed.

The Senate then, at 4.10 o'clock, on motion of Mr. MORTON, went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The reading of yesterday's journal consumed nearly an hour. The SPEAKER called committees for reports.

THE TWENTY-CENT PIECES.

Mr. BELL, of Georgia, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a bill repealing the act authorizing the coinage of the 20-cent silver pieces. Passed.

POSTAL SAVINGS AND FUNDING.

Mr. PHELPS, of Kansas, from the same committee, reported a bill providing for the deposit of savings in popular loans, and for funding the national debt in long bonds. It provides that any person may deposit money in any sum not less than $10 nor more than $100 in any postal money order office, and when such deposits shall reach the sum of $10 the Postmaster shall issue to the depositor a postal order on the United States Treasury, which shall issue therefor 3.65 bonds, which shall be exempt from all taxation. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. PHELPS also reported a resolution making the bill now reported a special order for May 2. Adopted.

RELEASING RESERVE OR DEPOSITARY IN BANKS.

Mr. HAMMERSLEY, of New-Jersey, from the same committee, reported back a bill making it lawful for national banking associations to sell or dispose of the legal-tender notes which they are now required to hold as a reserve fund, and invest the same in United States bonds, bearing interest at a rate of not exceeding 4 per cent., which bonds shall be held as the reserve fund. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

BANK-NOTES.

Also, a bill amending the Revised Statutes so as to provide that any banking association which has paid out obligatory promissory notes, signed by the President, Vice-President, and Cashier of such association, may issue the same as money; but when such notes are not signed by the officers, the association shall be fined $20 for each note so paid out. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

SILVER BULLION CERTIFICATES.

Mr. HARTZELL, of Illinois, from the same committee, reported a bill authorizing the deposit of silver bullion and the issue of certificates therefor. Referred to the Committee of the Whole, and made a special order for May 3. It authorizes the issue of certificates of the denomination of $10 and multiples thereof, in exchange for silver bullion, which certificates shall be redeemed, on presentation, in silver dollars at the option of the Treasury, and shall be receivable for all dues to the Government.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BILLS.

Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, from the Pacific Railroad Committee, reported back the bill extending the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. MORRISON, of Illinois, presented the minority report.

Mr. HOWE, of Tennessee, of the same committee, reported back the bill amending the various Texas Pacific Railroad acts. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. BLAIR, of New-Hampshire, and Mr. MORRISON presented minority reports.

Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, from the same committee, reported back the bill establishing a board of Pacific Railway Commissioners. Referred to the Committee of the Whole, and made the special order for May 15.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Texas, Chairman of the committee, reported back the bill to survey the Austin and Topolovampo Pacific routes. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. CALDWELL, of Mississippi, from the same committee, reported back the bill amending the various Pacific Railroad acts. He stated that it was identical with the Thurman Sinking Fund bill. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

SETTLEMENT OF RAILROAD GR

LAW REPORTS.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday referred to William A. Boyd the suit for absolute divorce brought by Charles Jennings against Sarah Jennings. The parties were married on May 13, 1863. Mrs. Jennings is accused of marital infidelity.

F. A. Burnham was appointed by Judge Potter, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday as Referee in the divorce case of Mary L. Anderson against John Anderson. The parties to the action were married on Dec. 18, 1867, at Hilton Head, S. C. They have one child. Mrs. Anderson says her husband has been unfaithful to his marriage vows.

Hugh Massey was appointed as a Policeman by the Commissioners, and his appointment was afterward revoked on the ground that he was over 30 years old when it was made. He is seeking reinstatement, and applied yesterday, through his counsel, Louis J. Grant, to Judge Donohue, who granted a writ of certiorari to bring the matter before the Supreme Court, General Term, for review.

The suit in which Elias C. Benedict seeks to set aside the pooling arrangement between the Western Union and Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Companies was argued before Judge Donohue, in the Supreme Court yesterday, on a motion to strike out certain portions of the answer of the last-named company, and also to compel the latter to elect which of two defenses they will rely on. Decision was reserved.

Ah Hole, Chinaman, and John Smith, Caucasian, were arrested yesterday by Special Revenue Agent Stinson for selling cigars without license under the Internal Revenue laws. They are street-peddlers. Ah Hole doing business on the curb in South-street, and both Smith and Ah Hole in Park-row and in Vesey-street. United States Commissioner Shields committed them to Ludlow-Street Jail in default of $250 bail each.

A LEASE TO THE ERIE RAILWAY.

The predecessor of the Western Union Telegraph Company many years ago entered into an arrangement with the then New-York and Erie Railroad Company whereby the former corporation leased to the latter certain telegraph lines at the rent of $3 000 per annum for five years, with the privilege of a renewal for five years at the option of the railroad company. During the first five years the reorganization occurred, whereby the railroad company was merged into the Erie Railway Company. In 1864 a suit was brought by the telegraph company for the purpose of determining whether the newly-formed railroad corporation was properly chargeable with the obligations of the lease. A Referee, to whom the case was sent for trial, reported that the new company had adopted the arrangement. The Erie Company paid $11.000 then found to be due, and a decree was entered requiring it to make further payments. No money has since been paid. Application was made to Judge Donohue in the Supreme Court yesterday for the purpose of compelling the Receiver of the Erie Company to pay $38,000 now said to be due. The motion was opposed, it being claimed on behalf of Mr. Jewett that the application should have been made in the Erie foreclosure suit. Decision was reserved.

A POLICEMAN CONVICTED OF ASSAULT.

Officer Patrick Kelly, of the Sixteenth Precinct, was placed on trial in General Sessions yesterday, charged with assaulting Francis X. C. White, a respectable machinist, as he was going home from a concert at the Grand Opera-house with a friend named Charles McInaney, on the evening of March 17. The complainant and his companion were examined by Assistant District Attorney Russell, and swore positively to the clubbing by Kelly. Capt. Allaire, Sergeant Taylor, Roundsman Goldenson, and a number of patrolmen were examined for the defense, and proved that White had first pointed out Roundsman Golden as the officer who had clubbed him. In the evening, on seeing Officer Kelly at the Police Court, he made a charge against the latter, and withdrew his complaint against Golden. Notwithstanding the strong case presented by the Police Department, which White satisfactorily explained his first mistake, found Kelly guilty, with a recommendation to mercy. Counsel for the convicted policeman made a strong appeal for clemency, and asked for a suspension of sentence in order to submit affidavits in support of an alibi. Judge Gildersleeve allowed the officer to go, Capt. Allaire agreeing to produce him for sentence on Monday morning.

AN OLD "JAIL-BIRD" SENTENCED.

On the night of the 11th inst., as Capt. Byrne and Detective Slevin were patrolling the Fifteenth Precinct, they discovered that Sanford's Theatrical Agency, No. 9 West Third-street, had been entered by burglars and rifled. Ascertaining, after persistent inquiry, that a wagon recently in the street men had been seen to drive away from the premises, the Captain and detective jumped into a coach, and drove rapidly to a thieves' resort at Mott and Bayard streets, which happened to be the point toward which the burglars had proceeded. After a short chase, Capt. Byrne saw a suspicious-looking wagon approaching and captured it, together with its occupants, who proved to be the notorious jail-bird, John Allen, alias "Scotch Jock," and two Italians. The wagon contained three large trunks, a tin box, and a valise, filled with theatrical costumes, the property of Miss Nellie Sanford and J. L. Sanford. Allen was held for trial, but the Italians, being merely his dupes, were discharged. The prisoner, who has spent a considerable portion of his time for some years in prison, pleaded guilty on being arraigned by Assistant District Attorney Bell in General Sessions yesterday. Judge Sutherland sentenced him to two years and six months in the State Prison.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, April 17.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following business was transacted: No. 192—Rodman Wood vs. Wellington Tunnicliffe et al.; argued by Samuel Hand for appellants and C. J. Adams for respondent. No. 173—Joseph Agate vs. Saul S. Sands; argued by C. Bainbridge Smith for appellant and Albert Matthews for respondent. No. 191—Robert Ridel vs. New-York Central and Harlem River Railroad Company; argued by W. H. Adams for appellant, and submitted for respondent. The suit of the Bellevue Sugar Refinery vs. George H. Lasher et al.; argued by A. Fond for appellants and Charles S. Lester for respondents. No. 59—The National Bank of Schuylerville vs. Isaac Vanwinter et al. Impleaded; argued by A. Fond for appellant and Charles S. Lester, for respondents; case still on.

Following is the day calendar for Thursday, April 18: Nos. 1, 193, 171, 209, 182, 183, 398, 177, 196.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Brady.

Mitchell vs. Crafts't.—Order granted.

Earle vs. Hamsted.—Opinion.

By Judge Lawrence.

Pamelee vs. Waydell.—The motion for a new trial is denied, with $10 costs.

By Judge Donohue.

Rosenstein vs. Rosenstein.—Granted. Memorandum.

Mand vs. Bynon.—Order settled.

Goodspeed vs. Beach, Daniel, et al., with costs.

Lowell vs. Cockrell.—Motion denied, without costs.

In the matter of Parade Ground.—Taxation affirmed.

Horton vs. Mayor of New-York Company et al. Buffalo.—Motion denied. The service in this case is admitted to have been performed in this City, and the only question is of expense, and I think the case should be tried here, so far as convenience of witnesses is concerned.

By Judge Patter.

Granted.—Rockendorfer vs. Schnals; Leffingwell vs. Buckman; Clapp vs. Gaynor; Greenwich Savings Bank vs. Lake; Earle vs. Myers; Mechanic's Company et al. vs. Mosher; Bould vs. Crary; In the matter of the North American Trust Company; Mendel vs. Netter; Shaller vs. Long Island Railroad Company; Owen vs. Briggs; Schneider vs. Moses; Anderson vs. Anderson; In the matter of Baker; Bowery Savings Bank vs. Moore; Koehler vs. Hilton; Ex parte Hall; Mayor, &c., vs. Murphy; Randolph vs. Rogers; In the matter of Clarke.

Stale vs. Flake.—Approved.

Lang vs. Lang.—Decree of divorce granted.

Orders Granted.—S. A. Wood Manufacturing Company vs. Fouse; Hamlin vs. Snyder; Anthony vs. Bigelow.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Lawrence.

Labatut, &c., vs. Delatour, &c.—Granted.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Hayward vs. Arnold et al.—Judgment for plaintiff.

The Wetmore Life Insurance Company vs. Levy et al.—Decree signed.

Schappert vs. Spencer et al.—Findings signed.

Orders Settled and Signed.—Chatwood, &c., vs. Abbott, Downing & Co.; Field vs. Field.

In the matter of the petition of Fitch.—Order as amended signed.

In the matter of the petition of the New-York Elevated Railroad Company to acquire land, &c.—Same memorandum.

Mitchell, Kearney, &c.—These findings are settled, but an engrossed copy should be presented for signature.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

The India-rubber Comb Company vs. The Rubber Comb and Jewelry Company.—See findings as settled and signed.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Gaynor vs. Brennan et al.—Order denying motion, with $10 costs.

Travis et al. vs. Smith.—Reference ordered to William Watson, Esq.

Van Wyck vs. Lefevre.—Ordered on day calendar for the 24th of April.

Vanderpool vs. Appleby.—Order overruling demurrer.

Preston vs. Conner et al.—Order to file security for costs.

Smith vs. Culver.—Bond approved.

Wolf vs. Jonokowsky.—Order substituting attorney.

Marks et al. vs. Garrison.—Order allowing amendment to summons, &c.

Marks vs. Garrison.—Order denying motion for an allowance.

Roger Wheat Company vs. The National Ondaweal Mill Company.—Order denying motion.

Adams, Executrix, &c., vs. Woodcock et al.—Order granting motion to vacate.

Ex parte Bellard et al.

Conner vs. Clarkson, &c.—Order directing Receiver to pay certain moneys.

Demarest, &c., vs. Mandeburgh, &c.—Order denying motion.

Miller, Jr., vs. The New-York General Company.—Order of dismissal signed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief-Judge C. P. Daly.

Pamelee vs. Waydell.—The motion for a new trial is denied, with $10 costs.

Rosenstein vs. Rosenstein.—Granted. Memorandum.

Mand vs. Bynon.—Order settled.

Goodspeed vs. Beach, Daniel, et al., with costs.

Lowell vs. Cockrell.—Motion denied, without costs.

In the matter of Parade Ground.—Taxation affirmed.

Horton vs. Mayor of New-York Company et al. Buffalo.—Motion denied. The service in this case is admitted to have been performed in this City, and the only question is of expense, and I think the case should be tried here, so far as convenience of witnesses is concerned.

By Judge Patter.

Granted.—Rockendorfer vs. Schnals; Leffingwell vs. Buckman; Clapp vs. Gaynor; Greenwich Savings Bank vs. Lake; Earle vs. Myers; Mechanic's and Traders' Fire Insurance Company vs. McCool; Bedford vs. Tomes; Brown vs. Brower; Bowery Savings Bank vs. Prediger; Harlem Savings Bank vs. Hamilton; In the matter of Mosher; Bould vs. Crary; In the matter of the North American Trust Company; Mendel vs. Netter; Shaller vs. Long Island Railroad Company; Owen vs. Briggs; Schneider vs. Moses; Anderson vs. Anderson; In the matter of Baker; Bowery Savings Bank vs. Moore; Koehler vs. Hilton; Ex parte Hall; Mayor, &c., vs. Murphy; Randolph vs. Rogers; In the matter of Clarke.

Stale vs. Flake.—Approved.

Lang vs. Lang.—Decree of divorce granted.

Orders Granted.—S. A. Wood Manufacturing Company vs. Fouse; Hamlin vs. Snyder; Anthony vs. Bigelow.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Lawrence.

Labatut, &c., vs. Delatour, &c.—Granted.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Hayward vs. Arnold et al.—Judgment for plaintiff.

The Wetmore Life Insurance Company vs. Levy et al.—Decree signed.

Schappert vs. Spencer et al.—Findings signed.

Orders Settled and Signed.—Chatwood, &c., vs. Abbott, Downing & Co.; Field vs. Field.

In the matter of the petition of Fitch.—Order as amended signed.

In the matter of the petition of the New-York Elevated Railroad Company to acquire land, &c.—Same memorandum.

Mitchell, Kearney, &c.—These findings are settled, but an engrossed copy should be presented for signature.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

The India-rubber Comb Company vs. The Rubber Comb and Jewelry Company.—See findings as settled and signed.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Gaynor vs. Brennan et al.—Order denying motion, with $10 costs.

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Demarest, &c., vs. Mandeburgh, &c.—Order denying motion.

Miller, Jr., vs. The New-York General Company.—Order of dismissal signed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief-Judge C. P. Daly.

Ostrup; Williams vs. Slote; Fleischhauer vs. Loeb; Brush vs. Leahy; Moore vs. Devlin.

Kingland and others and Frank Leslie vs. The New-York Publishing Company et al.—Motion for injunction denied. See opinion.

In the matter of the petition of Pike.—Application granted for appointment of guardian ad litem.

MARINE COURT—SPECIAL TERM AND CHAMBERS.

By Judge Gorpp.

Gleb vs. Ringler.—Service of summons and all subsequent proceedings vacated; no costs.

Payton vs. Meyer.—Order settled.

Klingenberg vs. Firmstick.—Motion granted.

Stillings vs. Frost.—Memoranda for STENGEL. See papers with Mr. McDonald, Clerk of Chambers.

Morrison vs. Fricker.—Motion to dismiss complaint granted, with costs, and $10 costs of motion.

Beach vs. Lee.—Motion dismissed by default.

Van Dolsen vs. Abendroth.—Bond approved.

Cohen vs. Zediker.—Arrest vacated on consent.

Holler vs. Scherard.—Motion denied.

Motions Granted.—Hollister vs. Byrne; Miller vs. Welnachs; Wyckoff vs. De Wolf.

Orders Granted.—Halpin vs. Gelder; Rossi vs. Rossell; Leiber vs. Donnelly; Tripp v. Harthorne; Schumbacek vs. Greenhal; Fountain vs. Fuller; Egan vs. Tvasz; Greenlich vs. Vois; Oleson vs. Ileson; Firmon vs. Solomon; Higgins vs. Mayers; Allen vs. Hinskley.

By Judge McAdam.

Levy vs. Epstein.—See papers.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Potter, J.

Nos. 14, 17, 54, 76, 77, 78, 80, 82, 83, 96, 113, 121, 155, 196, 161, 165, 177, 178, 203, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 212, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 221, 222, 224, 232, 236, 241, 242, 250, 254.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until April 23, 1878.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos. 242, 245, 302, 391, 290, 427, 428, 428, 435, 217, 24, 25, 414, 420, 421, 431, 432, 433, 436, 438, 375, 365, 366, 201, 406, 411, 435.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. 1458, 1468, 1093, 1513, 756, 1509, 1516, 919½, 798½, 821, 3218, 1703½, 462, 424, 3133, 3006, 3250, 2647, 1503, 3239, 2543, 3334, 646, 1179, 1538.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. 958, 960, 1344, 1364, 1378, 1385, 1498, 1421, 1466, 2057, 1569, 1576, 1390, 1392, 1505, 2035, 1602, 1604, 1605, 1606, 1607, 1608, 1609, 1614, 1615, 1617, 1625, 1626, 1645, 1648, 1579, 405, 1631, 1684, 1636, 1671, 1672, 1673, 1562, 1541, 1680, 1682, 1686, 1687, 3289, 1583, 1594½, 3339, 1674, 1494, 1657, 1668, 3090, 1677, 1627.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Case on—No. 1225. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Issues of Fact—No. 1. Issues of Law—Nos. 7, 39, 64, 65, 63, 54, 55.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos. 499, 252, 678, 676, 647, 648, 317, 319, 321, 823, 866, 851, 552, 753, 370.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos. 512, 471, 172, 770, 849, 853, 859, 104, 60, 855, 310, 857, 870, 538, 336.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Curtis, C. J.

Nos. 760, 885, 162, 289, 831, 861, 655, 254, 686, 730, 815, 846, 888, 862, 863.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Larremore, J.

No. 31.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by C. P. Daly, C. J.

No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos. 629, 1328, 1292, 960, 2585, 2586, 2878, 1426, 2377, 958, 569, 92, 93, 1701, 1705, 1749, 2538, 1951, 2278, 2170, 1490, 1675, 1118, 451, 519, 520, 1431, 272, 1288, 1060, 203, 204, 578, 580, 2878, 3394, 644, 1838, 590, 229, 554, 688.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos. 824, 1312, 1040, 1370, 1840, 1466, 1468, 1470, 1471, 1477, 1478, 1946, 2095, 1419.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Sheridan, J.

Nos. 3131, 2953, 3228, 3050, 3237, 2491, 2899, 3237, 3291, 4510, 2817, 3165, 1330, 2302, 2998.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Nos. 3700, 3728, 3738, 3771, 3790, 3812, 3642, 3413, 3825, 3873, 3874, 3589, 3640, 3927, 3685, 3940, 3942, 3944, 3946, 3948, 3980, 3587, 4123, 4126, 4127, 4128, 4129, 4130, 4134, 4135, 4140, 4143, 4144, 4145, 4146, 4149, 4150, 4151, 4153, 4157, 4159, 4160, 4165, 4166, 4167, 4168, 4170, 4171, 4172, 4174, 4175.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Shea, J.

Nos. 4773, 1890½, 4441, 4218, 3084, 4491, 1601, 3549, 4146, 1138, 2246, 3874, 3519, 1345, 2340.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Hugh Devlin, felonious assault and battery.
John Quinn, James McCabe, and Francis Dougherty, burglary.
John Morse, felonious assault and battery.
Charles Crutchet, (two cases,) felonious assault and battery.
Thomas Greenan, felonious assault and battery.
Franz Stenpacek, felonious assault and battery.
Christopher Sherlock and John Flynn, burglary.
John Smith and John Hants, burglary.
John Dalton, burglary.
Amon Simonson, and David B. Chamberlin, forgery.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

May Brown, homicide.
Anderson, burglary.
Joseph Collins, larceny from the person.
Oscar Spiller, perjury.
John Donnelly, petit larceny.
Gregia de Charlotta, false pretenses.
Michael Long, misdemeanor.

FOREIGN BUSINESS INTERESTS.

HAVANA, April 17.—Prominent merchants and planters are generally of the opinion that the reports that the deficiency in the Sugar crop will amount to 200,000 tons are entirely false. The receipts since the 1st of January to date show only a deficiency of one-third compared with those for the same period last year. The plantations are overstocked with Sugars awaiting transportation. Some think that if the rainy season commences late the crop will equal, and even be superior, to last year's. The hot and dry weather continues.

A Sugar-cane disease in Porto Rico, produced by a certain worm, has spread so rapidly that a relief order has been issued for an investigation into its cause and character and the means of prevention. The disease thus far appears to be confined to Porto Rico.

LONDON, April 17—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 94 15-16 for both money and the account. United States 6-20s of '67, 106; ditto of 1865, 106; ditto 10-40s, 107; Erie Railway shares, 12¾; do. preferred, 25½; New-Jersey Central, 17½; Illinois Central, 94¾.

1:30 P. M.—Consols, 95 1-16 for both money and the account. Erie Railway shares, 12¾. Paris advises quote U. S. 6-20s of 1867, 106¾ for the account.

4 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 12¾.

4:15 P. M.—Consols, 94 15-16 for both money and the account. Erie Railway shares, 12¾.

LIVERPOOL, April 17.—Pork dull; Eastern at 59s.; Western at 44s. Bacon dull; Cumberland Cut at 32s.; short Ribs at 29s.; Long Clear at 29s.; short Clear at 28s. 6d. Hams—Long Cut dull at 38s. Shoulders steady at 29s. Beef—India Mess steady at 90s.; Extra Mess dull at 107s.; Prime Mess dull at 90s. Lard—Prime Western steady at 36. 9d. Tallow—Prime City dull at 39s. Turpentine—Spirits dull at 24s. Resin dull; common at 5s.; fine at 10s. Cheese—American choice dull at 63s. Lard—Old dull at 42s. Flour—Extra State steady at 28s. 6d. Wheat steady; No. 1 Spring, 10s. 9d.; No. 2 Spring at 10s. 3d.; Red, Western, at 11s. 6d. Corn—Mixed Soft dull at 27s. 6d. for old, steady at 26s. for new. Cotton—Middling Uplands, 5 15-16d.; Middling Orleans, 6 3-16d.; sales, 5,000 bales, including 500 bales for speculation and export. Receipts, 8,300 bales, all American. Futures weak; Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, 5 13-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, 5 7-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, July and August delivery, 5 31-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, October and November delivery, 6 1-32d.; also, 6d.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Middling Uplands, 5 15-16d. Middling Orleans, 6 1-16d.; Middling Uplands, 5¾d.; Good Ordinary Uplands, 5¼d.; Ordinary Uplands, 4¾d. Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, April delivery, 5 13-16d. Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, 5¾d.; also, 5 27-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, July and August delivery, 5 29-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, September and October delivery, 6 1-32d.

4:30 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the day included 4,100 bales American. Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, April delivery, 5 27-32d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Futures steady; Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, 5 27-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, July and August delivery, 5 15-16d.

6:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs—Flour, 25s. 6d.@26s. 3c. ₱ bbl. for Western Canal. Wheat, 11s. 1d.@11s. 5d. ₱ cental for average California White, and 11s. 5d.@12s. 2d. for California Club.

Evening—Linseed-oil, 26s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, April 17—5:30 P. M.—Produce—Refined Petroleum, 8¾d.@9¼d. ₱ gallon. Spirits of Turpentine, 23s. 9d.@23s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

Evening—Calcutta Linseed, 50s. 6d.@51s. ₱ quarter. Arrived April 17.—Wilson's Lord, 23½@23¾ Sorins ₱ 50 kilos.

BREMEN, April 17.—Wilcox's Lord, 39¾ marks ₱ 110 lb.

HAVANA, April 17.—Sugars slightly better, nominal; No. 12 Dutch Standard, 7⅞@8 reals, gold, ₱ arroba; Molasses Sugar, Nos. 7 to 10, at 6½@6⅝ reals, gold, ₱ arroba; Centrifugal, Nos. 11 to 13, at 8@8½ reals, gold, ₱ arroba, in boxes. Spanish Gold at 224½@225. Exchange nominal; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 1½@2½ premium; short sight, 3@4 premium; 60 days, gold, 2@2½ premium; short sight, 3½@4½ premium; on London, 14½@15½ premium; on Paris, 5½@3 premium.

CINCINNATI, April 17.—Flour dull; Family, $5 @$6 50. Wheat steady; in fair demand. Red, $1 @ $1 17. Corn in good demand at 42c.@43c. Oats dull at 28c.@31c. Rye quiet but steady at 60c.@62c. Barley quiet but steady; prime to choice Fall, 42c.@45c. Pork dull and nominally $9 per barrel. Lard in active demand; carrers make, 7c. asked; Kettle, 7½c.@7¾c. Bulk-meats quiet but firm at 5c.@5c., $4 50, and 5c. for Shoulders, Clear Rib and Clear Sides. Bacon firm; in fair demand at 6¼c., 5¾c. and 5¾c. for Shoulders, Clear Rib, and Clear Sides. Whisky quiet at $1 03. Butter dull; fancy Creamery, 27c.@28c.; choice Dairy, 20c.@22c. Sugar firm and unchanged. Hogs easier, but not quotably lower; receipts, 2,539 head; shipments, 2,610 head.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 17.—Wheat unchanged. Rye lower and dull, being quoted at 55c.@57c. Corn dull and easier; Western damaged at 45c.; Rejected at 46c. @47c.; No grade at 46c.@46c. High Mixed at 51c.@ 51½c. Mocking doing in Barley. Malt steady. Oats un-

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 17.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$10,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s, conv.	90	300 Del. & Hud.	95¾
7,000 D. F. & C. 7s	96	300 North-w. pf.	75
5,000 K.F.inc.No.15	16	100 do.	75⅛
1300 West. Union	82⅝	50 do.	75⅜
500 do.	82⅝	200 do.	75½
1050 do.	83	200 Nor. & W.	37
300 do.	83⅛	200 do.	36
1200 do.	83¼	200 Wabash	19⅞
500 do.	83⅜	300 do.	19⅞
100 do.	83¾	300 do.	20
5 Amer. Ex.	96	100 do.	20⅛
300 N. Y. C. & H.	108⅝	300 Rock Island	106⅜
50 do.	108⅞	100 do.	106⅝
100 ko.	108⅞	100 do.	106¾
200 do.	108⅞	400 do.	106⅞
300 do.	108⅞	100 do.	106⅞
900 do.	108⅞	100 do.	107
1710 do.	108⅞	400 do.	107⅛
900 do.	108⅞	300 do.	107⅜
3700 do.	108⅞	1200 do.	107⅜
800 do.	108⅞	100 Mor. & Es.	79⅜
200 Pac. Mail.	21	200 do.	79½
200 do.	21⅛	100 St. L., K.C. & N.	24
200 Mich. Cen.	71⅜	200 C., R. & P.	105⅝
100 do.	71⅝	100 do.	105⅞
100 N. Y. C. & H.	109	200 do.	105⅞
300 Erie Rail.	13⅛	200 do.	105⅞
2400 do.	13⅜	100 B. C. & N.	95½
200 do.	13⅜	17 P., F. W. & C.	91
400 do.	13⅜	100 do.	91
100 do.	13⅜	100 H. & St. J.	12
3800 do.	13⅜	100 H. & St. J. pf.	30
49 Erie pf.	34	200 do.	30⅛
3200 L. S. & M. S.	105	100 do.	30⅜
100 do.	68⅞	100 do.	30⅜
1000 do.	69	100 do.	30½
1000 do.	69⅛	200 Ohio & M.	10½
500 do.	69⅛	100 do.	10⅝
800 do.	69	400 do.	10⅝
900 do.	68⅞	300 do.	9¾
100 do.	68⅞	800 do.	9⅞
300 do.	68⅞	200 do.	10
100 do.	68⅞	100 do.	10
300 do.	69	400 do.	10
200 do.	69	400 do.	10
200 Kansas Pacific.	7¾	100 do.	10
800 do.	7¾	400 do.	9⅞
42 C. & P. pf.	76½		

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$19,000 M. & St. P., 1st, C. & M.	105½	800 Rock Island.	105⅞
2,000 H. & St. J. 8s, conv.	89½	200 do.	106
20 Grocers' Bk.	65	400 do.	106⅛
100 Del. & H.	68½	300 do.	106⅛
100 do.	68	100 do.	106⅛
100 do.	68⅝	800 do.	106⅛
100 Adams Ex.	101½	200 do.	106⅛
200 N. Y. Cen.	96⅝	100 St. Paul.	51½
100 do.	96⅝	1800 do.	50⅞
100 West. Union.	83⅛	1600 do.	50⅞
200 do.	83⅛	300 do.	50⅞
400 do.	83⅛	300 do.	50⅝
100 do.	83⅛	800 do.	50⅝
100 do.	83⅛	800 do.	50⅝
1200 Erie Rail.	13⅛	1000 do.	50⅝
2700 do.	13⅛	100 St. Paul pf.	77½
2700 do.	13⅛	200 do.	77¾
1000 do.	13⅛	850 do.	77¾
1000 do.	13⅛	200 do.	77¾
200 do.	13⅛	200 D., L. & W.	97
400 do.	13⅛	200 do.	97
100 Pacific Mail.	21⅛	200 do.	97
200 Mich. Cen.	71⅞	300 do.	96⅞
900 do.	71⅞	100 do.	96⅞
100 do.	71⅞	100 do.	96⅞
100 do.	71⅞	100 do.	96⅞
100 Lake Shore.	68⅞	300 do.	96⅞
100 do.	68⅞	100 do.	96⅞
100 do.	68⅞	100 do.	96⅞
200 Pacific Mail.	21⅛	100 C. & A.	87½
200 Mich. Cen.	71⅞	100 C. & N. W.	37⅞
100 do.	71⅞	100 do.	37⅞
100 do.	71⅞	100 do.	37⅞
100 do.	71⅞	100 do

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE EXILE.—Mr. Rhewell, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Marie Wainright.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—DIPLOMACY.—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Rose Coghlan.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—A CELEBRATED CASE.—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Mr. Parselle.

PARK THEATRE.—OUR ALDERMEN.—Mr. James Lewis, Mr. E. F. Thorne, Mr. W. J. Le Moyne, Miss Cowell.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.—Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Howard.

STANDARD THEATRE.—PEARL OF SAVOY.—Miss Maggie Mitchell, Mr. William Harris.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE BUILDING.—BARNUM'S GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—LONDON SHOW, PARISIAN CIRCUS, AND SANGER'S MENAGERIE.

FIFTH-AVENUE HALL.—PRESTIDIGITATION AND HUMOR.—Mr. Robert Heller.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE, AND CONCEALMENTS.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—FARCE, MINSTRELSY AND VARIETY.—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LEAH; OR, THE JEWISH MAIDEN'S WRONG.

THE AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH.—CHIMPANZEES.—ORANG-OUTANG, &c.—Day and evening.

O'CONNOR'S BILLIARD ROOMS.—BILLIARD CONTEST.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, for the Middle States, continued north-east to south-east winds, warmer, partly cloudy, and threatening weather, stationary followed by falling barometer.

The Senate has passed a joint resolution that Congress shall adjourn June 10. The House may not agree to this date, as the House is notoriously talkative, tardy, and reluctant to adjourn under ordinary circumstances. But every State in the Union will vote for Representatives in Congress next November, and members who desire to come to Congress again, next year, must go home and look after their constituents. Some of them will not enjoy the inevitable meeting which must take place in nominating conventions this Summer. But the sooner these preliminaries are attended to the better for the members who are willing to serve their country. It is not likely that the House will refuse to make ready to adjourn on the day fixed by the Senate.

In the House, the adjournment resolution was the occasion for a struggle between the friends and the enemies of Mr. WOOD'S Tariff bill. So bitter did this contest finally become that it was found necessary to call a caucus of the Democrats to decide upon the question of final adjournment. Mr. WOOD, who is very much behindhand with his bill, desires that the joint resolution fixing the date of adjournment shall be referred to his committee. The Speaker appears to have acted in concert with that wish, and did what he could to send the resolution to that committee. The action of the House in refusing such reference indicates a determination to adjourn in June, whatever may be the fate of the Tariff bill. That determination is not likely to be affected by the caucus resolution to table the resolution for a month.

Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN has written a somewhat hysterical letter to Senator SARGENT, asking him what he meant by introducing a bill to place GRANT, BURNSIDE, SCHURZ, LOGAN, and many other volunteer officers on the retired list. Gen. LOGAN objects that his name should have been included in the bill without his request, and he intimates that if this was done in good faith it is a piece of impertinence. If it was a joke, and designed to cast ridicule on the Shields bill, Gen. LOGAN thinks that it was a sorry joke, and is calculated to injure the old veteran. Gen. LOGAN believes that the volunteer Generals have not been treated with the liberality which their services entitle them to, and that the retired list is an aristocratic institution from which men like SHIELDS are unjustly excluded. There is no occasion for so much heat as is perceptible in the General's letter. At the same time, it ought to be said that Senator SARGENT'S bill, if seriously intended, was an impertinence to the men who were nominated for the retired list without their consent. If it was a joke, it was so finely drawn that even so heavy a man as LOGAN might be excused for failing to see it.

There is so strong a majority in favor of Mr. THURMAN'S Pacific Railroad Funding bill that there is every probability that it will go through the House at this session. As it is not likely to be so amended in the House that any serious delay will occur in the Senate on a motion to concur, the measure is expected to become a law before the adjournment. But the "pro rata" bill, which affects a community rather than the whole country, is not so fortunate in position. Its friends have had it made a special order for a certain day, but the intervening and imperative business of the House is almost certain to push it over to the next session. If this bill had been made a special order in the morning hour "until disposed of," it would have blocked the way as unfinished business until its enemies would have been glad to take a vote on it to get it out of the way.

Although there is nothing in the general situation of affairs in Europe which warrants the belief that war is now more imminent than it has appeared to be at any time during the past ten days, there are multiplying evidences that warlike preparations are more active in England. Dispatches from Calcutta say that the first Indian contingent has been ordered to leave for Malta. The force thus to be moved is not a large one, it is true, but its movement at this time is an alarming sign. Negotiations are still going forward, and though no visible progress is made toward a peaceful solution, it is by no means unlikely that the calamity of war may be averted. The special sensation in London yesterday was an extraordinary and mysterious council held at the Osborne residence of the Queen, the object and results of which are unknown. In the absence of positive information, the Cabinet meeting, at which was produced a fresh budget of dispatches, is supposed to have considered matters of great pith and moment concerning the question of peace or war.

The new scheme of resistance propounded by the English Government is undoubtedly, if war be inevitable, the best that could well be devised. The occupation of two or three commanding positions, such as Kadikoi, at the southern end of the Bosphorus, and Tenedos, at that of the Dardanelles, with the support of an iron-clad fleet, would force Russia to occupy the conquered provinces with an enormous force, with the double risk of speedily exhausting her own resources and goading Austria into active intervention. The same policy has undoubtedly dictated the alleged offer to purchase from Sweden the Island of Faroë, in the Baltic, if really made; but the present attitude of Germany renders such an attempt extremely improbable. The offered resignation of AHMED VEFYK Pasha, the anti-Russian Premier of Turkey, though not accepted, shows that Russian diplomacy is at work as usual, and the conviction seems to be daily gaining ground that Austria's real or pretended opposition, which is chiefly the work of the Hungarian Party, will be ultimately compelled to give way.

MR. CONKLING AND THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. CONKLING'S silence in the Senate is more inexplicable than ever. The opinions and expressions attributed to him by a writer in the *World* bear internal evidence of accuracy. Assuming, however, that their correctness is substantial merely rather than literal, they are sufficiently suggestive to excite one's wonder that a Senator possessed of so much damaging evidence against the Administration, and withal so persuaded as to the baseness of the President, can have occupied a place in the national councils through one eventful session and the greater part of the present session without uttering a word indicative of his knowledge or his indignation. Visitors to Washington have now and then returned with exciting stories of the Senator's preparations for an outburst that was to annihilate Mr. HAYES and his Cabinet and electrify the Republican Party by an exposure of the treachery that imperils its existence. Newspaper correspondents have stimulated similar expectations. None of them has been realized. Mr. CONKLING has kept his mouth closed,—opening it only at long intervals for some trivial purpose, and then relapsing into the moodiness of the soured, ill-used man. We now learn that the reserve which has puzzled the Senate and put to their wits' end devoted apologists did not extend to Utica. There he has unburdened himself freely, and the published record of his utterances shows that the non-delivery of that great oration has not been occasioned by lack of material or of willingness to see it used detrimentally to the President.

The trouble with Mr. CONKLING seems to be a vague dependence upon others for the performance of the task which, if his allegations are truthful, he should have manfully assumed. The explosion will surely come some day, he says, and when it is over the President and his reputation will be in fragments. As the Senator does not pretend to like or trust the President—as, in fact, he makes no attempt to conceal the mingled hatred and contempt with which he regards that functionary—why does he leave others to tell the damaging tales that are called for, but are not forthcoming? The indictment, he suggests dates further back than the accession of Mr. HAYES to the office he holds. Mr. CONKLING has no doubt that while the Electoral Commission was at work, a great deal of intriguing and bargaining was going on to secure the Louisiana vote. Exactly how the trick was done he does not explain, but that there was trickery he is sure. "There was some kind of a bargain between the friends of NICHOLLS and that man HAYES"—we quote the words attributed to the New-York Senator—and "STANLEY MATTHEWS and SHERMAN were privy to it." At the time, indeed, he knew that "JOHN SHERMAN, WATTERSON, FOSTER, and other Western men had their heads together and were plotting something." Mr. HAYES, though in Columbus, is described as having been a party to the dirty business, which, as Mr. CONKLING avers, made the betrayal of PACKARD the price of the Louisiana vote as counted in the Electoral Commission. He "thought then there was something not exactly straight about that Louisiana business," and he believes now that "when the whole truth is known it will sink this Administration, President and all, to the lowest depths of infamy." These assertions are not new. They have been heard many times from other sources, and, though not improbable, they are not yet established. Mr. CONKLING speaks of his belief and again of his knowledge, but the latter—the more important so far as the education of the public judgment is concerned—is carefully withheld. On one point an explanation is required with reference to himself. He declares that the Hayes men disliked and feared him because he was "opposed to all makeshifts or bargainings." Why, then, did he look silently on while the plotting and bargaining which he denounces were actually in progress? How can he reconcile with inflexible integrity his convenient absence when the vote on Louisiana was taken? Or on what plea can he justify his inaction when the proceedings of the Commission came up for ratification? Was it not his duty then to demand investigation into the trading which he more than suspected? Or must we suppose that Mr. CONKLING, having at the moment some expectation of being able to negotiate terms on his own account, was not averse to an arrangement which gave us a Republican President?

Other matters connected with Mr. CONKLING'S course upon this subject remain to be cleared up. It is strange enough that he evaded the Louisiana vote despite his conviction that a fraudulent and corrupt compact was in existence, and not less strange that he dodged the opportunity which the final revision of the work of the Commission afforded him. But where was his conscience when as the manager of the Republican Convention in this State he smothered the indignation which the alleged rascality of Mr. HAYES and his friends had excited, and allowed the party to express good will toward an Administration which, according to his showing, was founded on fraud and was even then the pliant creature of the Southern Democrats? We do not forget that Mr. CONKLING allowed his man, PLATT, to assail the President and the Southern policy with characteristic coarseness. But with the knowledge which he says he had, and the belief which he declares he held, he owed much more to the party and to his own reputation. He should have opened the attack which we are assured is inevitable, and so have vindicated the party by clearing it of complicity with the President's treachery. He should have imparted to the Republicans of New-York the damning facts which he had studiedly withheld from the Senate, and which now reach the public, dim and confused, through the agency of the Utica interviewer. Were hopes of bargaining still floating through Mr. CONKLING'S brain, impelling him to keep a silence which, in the circumstances, was little less than criminal? To those familiar with the devices he has employed to strengthen his position in this State, and with the shameless trafficking which is going on to secure his re-election to the Senate, his affectation of horror at bargaining on the part of Mr. HAYES will not be very impressive. Rightly or wrongly, they will put a not over-flattering construction upon his motives as regards both his attitude toward the Administration and his want of frankness toward the party when the President and his measures have been under consideration.

The Senator sketches with a free tongue certain of his associates who have incurred his displeasure. The only one for whom he has a good word is Senator BRUCE. STANLEY MATTHEWS "is not a bad fellow," but he and CHRISTIANCY, DAWES, HOAR, BURNSIDE, and CONOVER have all been bought with a mess of patronage or with promises of favor! He represents them, however, as obliged to be content with the crumbs that are under the table after Southern Democrats have feasted. Were Mr. CONKLING clad in an armor of impenetrable virtue, the liberties he takes with the motives and character of brother Senators would be in very bad taste. Vulnerable as he is, his freedom amounts to rashness. Mr. CHRISTIANCY, Mr. CONOVER, or Mr. HOAR have but to dig beneath the surface of the Grant Administrations to be able to repay Mr. CONKLING with interest. That which more concerns the outside critic is his sweeping statement with regard to the corrupt exercise of the appointing power. He cites the avowals and promises of at least one of the Senators he names. If true, these fasten upon the President a scandalous perversion of power to acquire Senatorial votes, and the Senator cognizant of them should have made them the basis of a demand for investigation. "There must be a day of reckoning for all this evil," Mr. CONKLING remarks. But why allow the reckoning to be deferred? Why remain dumb in the Senate, and bottle up these startling revelations for private use at Utica?

MORE MEDDLING WITH RESUMPTION.

The Senate Committee on Finance has reported, as a substitute for the repeal of the Resumption act, a bill which makes legal-tender notes receivable, from the time of its passage, for bonds issued under the Funding act, and for Customs duties after the 1st of October next, stops the retirement of these notes on the issue of additional circulation to the banks after Oct. 1, and requires that the amount then outstanding shall be kept permanently afloat, being reissued whenever received, whether for coin under the operation of the Resumption act, or otherwise. The last of these propositions is the most important, and would give the sanction of law to Secretary SHERMAN'S doctrine of resumption, namely, that it consists of redeeming greenbacks in coin, when presented for the purpose, and immediately issuing them again. The proposed law would not leave it discretionary with the Secretary of the Treasury, but would require him to pay out the notes, if not for regular public dues, then for outstanding bonds. This would be better than having the volume subject to the judgment of any man. If there was a certain fixed volume of greenbacks forming a part of the currency, it could at least be calculated upon and taken always into account, but there would be danger that so long as greenbacks were treated as money, efforts to increase or modify the volume would not cease.

But this is not the chief objection to the proposition. Notes constantly redeemed and reissued are, to all intents and purposes, not redeemed at all, and not even redeemable. Redemption is not only payment and cancellation according to the existing law, but it must be so, in fact, in order to be redemption at all. An obligation is not redeemed until it is discharged and set at rest. These greenbacks, which have so long been called, even in statutory enactments, "lawful money," are not real money, and cannot safely be used to take the place of real money. They depend on credit and not on value, and credit is a sensitive thing, liable to be affected, not only by events which involve the Government in liabilities of various kinds, but by legislation and political agitation. Money and all the agencies of commerce should be placed as far as possible out of the influence of legislative and political changes. The Government credit should, in fact, be kept out of business operations, where it is likely at any time to have a disturbing effect. Greenbacks are, indeed, as has been so often said and with so little effect on a certain class of minds, mere promises to pay, which the Government is in honor bound to fulfill at is earliest convenience. Suppose the policy of resumption in its proper sense is firmly adhered to, and these notes are in consequence soon brought to par and kept there. There can be no gain to any one in keeping them permanently in circulation, for they will exchange on even terms with coin, will cost just as much and no less in trade, and will remain in use just so long as they are needed. With a consistent specie policy and greenbacks at par, business will not embarrass itself by prematurely presenting these notes for payment and producing an inconvenient contraction. Only as their place is taken by something better or equally good will they be surrendered, and it would probably be years before they disappeared altogether. It would be a gradual, an almost imperceptible process, and would be accompanied by the introduction in their place of permanent forms of currency. There could be no possible gain by this policy of reissuing redeemed notes, while there would remain the liability to loss and disturbance inseparable from the existence of irredeemable paper in the currency.

The proposition to put an end to the 80 per cent. retirement of legal-tender notes on the issue of new bank circulation is harmless, provided the policy of final redemption is adhered to. In that case, additional bank circulation will be called for only when it is needed, and it is just as well to issue what is needed as to issue five times as much and have it offset by the withdrawal of four-fifths of the amount in another form of currency. But the receiving of legal-tender notes for Customs and for the bonds issued in the funding process is altogether objectionable, and on no rational ground can it be defended. The Government requires a certain amount of coin for the payment of interest, and the Customs receipts are intended to furnish the supply. On the supposition that the policy of redemption, carried out in good faith, will keep the legal-tender notes at par, as it undoubtedly will, there is no hardship in requiring the payment of Customs in coin, and would be no gain to any one in their payment in greenbacks. If they are paid in the latter, the Government will simply have to use them to buy coin for its own purposes. Again, it will be just as easy and as cheap to buy four or four and a half per cent. bonds in coin as in Government notes, and as the Government must pay coin for the old bonds, there is every reason why it should receive it for the new. Otherwise it will have to use the notes received for them in the purchase of coin. Why have this double operation of receiving notes for Customs and buying coin for interest and receiving notes for new bonds and buying coin for the redemption of old ones, instead of receiving coin directly in the first part of the transactions, when there is really no difference in the exchangeable value of the two? So long as it is plainly impossible to get from this Congress any legislation to help resumption, let us hope that it will do nothing more to hinder it or to increase the uncertainty. If it can be induced to leave matters where they are, that is the very best that we can expect, and that should be insisted upon by every friend of sound finance.

A NEWSPAPER WRECKER.

That the New-York *Tribune* should publish deliberate falsehoods about its own business and suggest falsehoods about the business of its neighbors is hardly a matter entitled to grave public consideration. The *Tribune* has just as much moral influence in the community as the conscienceless speculator who controls it; its condition as a business enterprise is so notoriously bad as to excite as much compassion for the weakness as contempt for the trickery which tries to bolster up a bankrupt enterprise with sophisticated statements and palpable untruths. But it is a matter of some public interest to point out how closely the methods of JAY GOULD in newspaper business correspond with the practices which have gained him so undesirable a notoriety as a wrecker of railroads and a swindler among Wall-street speculators. The complete exclusion of the *Tribune* from the field of journalistic rivalry may be a matter of indifference or satisfaction to its contemporaries, but it vitally concerns the public interests, which are closely identified with the conduct of the press, to expose so flagrant an example of the blighting influence of an unscrupulous adventurer on a once great organ of public opinion. A remarkable exhibit, published in yesterday's *Sun* and reproduced in our columns to-day, gives an insight into the working of Gouldism in newspaper business which conveys both instruction and warning. It shows that in the higher walks of journalistic enterprise financial insolvency goes hand in hand with moral decadence; that repudiation of principle and consistency is but a preparation for the repudiation of debt.

On the death of HORACE GREELEY, the *Tribune* Association had a surplus capital of $300,000, and real estate free of incumbrances worth at least as much more. During the five or six years of Gould management, the *Tribune* has not only paid no dividends to its stockholders, but it finds itself at the close of that period with a deficiency in its assets as compared with its liabilities of at least $360,000. Assuming that under honest management, the *Tribune* could have yielded half a million of income, which we regard as a very low estimate, the control of JAY GOULD has cost it just $860,000, or nearly $160,000 a year. At this rate, it will need less than another year of GOULD'S management to accomplish the entire extinction of the capitalized value of the newspaper and its real estate as HORACE GREELEY left them. The balance-sheet published by the *Sun* was prepared from the *Tribune* books, and it bears a family likeness to those exhibits with which Mr. GOULD was wont to delude the unfortunate stockholders of the Erie Railroad. It gives the lie, however, to the assertion made by the *Tribune* a week ago to the effect that its entire debt was represented by the $300,000 mortgage of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and that it had not outstanding "one dollar of floating debt of any kind whatever." The balance-sheet admits the existence of a floating debt of $759,000, represented by $549,250 of "building notes," by $143,136 on profit and loss account, by $32,893 of business notes, by $30,000 of indebtedness to WHITELAW REID, and by some $3,700 of minor obligations.

The deliberate falsification of the *Tribune's* liabilities in its article of April 10 is fairly matched by the equally flagrant overvaluation of its assets in the balance-sheet prepared from its own books. It is claimed that the real estate, apart from the new building, is worth $410,500, and that the building itself is worth $614,283—a total of $1,024,783. Any one having the slightest acquaintance with the present value of real estate in New-York will readily see how monstrously exaggerated this estimate is. But it is unnecessary to dispute over conjectural valuations when the specific one of the Tax Assessors is a matter of public record. The entire real estate of the *Tribune* is assessed on a valuation of $400,000. Assuming that the *Tribune* enjoys the good fortune, by no means uniform in these times, of having its property assessed at the usual 60 per cent. of its fair market value, the very highest estimate which can be placed on the real estate which figures on the balance-sheet for over a million, is $666,000. It is well known that the original mortgage of the Mutual Life upon this property was $400,000, but that when the completion of the new building was indefinitely postponed, it had to be reduced to $300,000. On the 60 per cent. basis of the Tax Commissioners, the mortgage held by the insurance company is quite up to the limit allowed by law. To that extent, at least, the two valuations confirm each other, and prove the statement already made that the balance-sheet, after being subjected to this needful correction, shows a deficit of $360,000.

It is reasonably certain that the holder of the $549,250 of "building notes," which constitute one-half of the *Tribune's* liabilities, is JAY GOULD. It is certain that he paid Mr. ORTON $510,000 for 100 shares of the original stock of the *Tribune*, and that he subscribed the other day $255,000 for 51 of the newly-issued shares. The *Sun* asserts that he holds personal notes from the other stockholders, to whom 21 new shares were nominally issued last week; that, in fact, $360,000 of GOULD'S lien on the *Tribune* was, on that occasion, placed on a safer basis. The remaining 28 new shares not subscribed for, nominally or otherwise, will, in all probability, be taken up by GOULD, and he can thus exchange $500,000 of his "building notes," which are practically worthless, for a nominal value of $500,000 in new stock, which will enable him at least to become the absolute owner of the unincumbered residue of the real estate and the good will and movable property of the newspaper. We have shown that the Gould management has cost the *Tribune* $860,000; curiously enough, the stock or its equivalent now in his possession has cost him just $870,000. We have shown that the *Tribune* stock at the death of Mr. GREELEY was valued at $1,000,000; to control 51 old shares JAY GOULD paid $510,000, and to get into his hands the 100 new shares he will pay, or rather transfer evidences of payment, to the amount of $500,000—a total of $1,010,000. The real estate, after the mortgage is satisfied, is worth say $360,000, the newspaper and its appurtenances need to be worth $650,000 to make GOULD'S bargain a good one. Whether he has made a poor investment or not, it is clear that the holders of the 49 shares, which on the death of HORACE GREELEY were fairly worth $490,000, have not only been cheated out of five years' dividends or say $200,000, but have also had the value of their property reduced to nothing. The railroad wrecker has saved himself at the expense of people to whom *Tribune* stock represented their all; he may be able to unload his burden without serious loss to himself, but it must involve the certainty of ruin to most of his copartners. Even an application for a Receivership would only result in giving them the slender consolation of finding out precisely how they have been swindled out of their property.

CENTRAL AFRICAN FACTS.

When Mr. STANLEY appeared on the west coast of Africa, after having crossed the continent and descended the Congo, he was universally hailed as the greatest of African explorers. Every one gladly acknowledged that he had done what no other explorer had been able to do, and that he had surpassed the greatest achievements of SPEKE, BAKER, LIVINGSTONE, and CAMERON. Nevertheless, it now seems that Mr. STANLEY'S achievements have been hitherto actually underrated. His march across the continent of Africa was really only the smallest and least dangerous part of the task which he accomplished. Until the illustrated papers began to publish sketches of his journey no one had any idea of the positive miracles which STANLEY wrought in the heart of Africa, and there is now not enough language within reach to do any sort of justice to his magnificent exploits. A reference to a very few of these sketches will show that no other human being ever successfully encountered a minute fraction of the dangers over which the gallant explorer finally triumphed.

Running rapids was one of Mr. STANLEY'S favorite amusements while descending the Congo. These African rapids are unlike the rapids of American rivers. They are full of large rocks, on each one of which a shipwrecked native King perpetually sits and shrieks "Golly, massa!" and they always end in a perpendicular fall of about thirty feet, at the bottom of which are a collection of rocks made of the best Portland cement, and full of peculiarly sharp angles. Most men would have shirked such rapids as these, but in the bright African-English lexicon carried by Mr. STANLEY there was no such word as shirk. The sketches show him standing upright in a boat heavily loaded with colored persons, and sweeping swiftly down the roaring river. Usually he leans upon his rifle and reflects upon the probability that his royal convert MTESA will stay converted, and at other times he stands with folded arms, apparently in the act of telling his men that at the foot of yonder fall they will think that forty pyramids have fallen on them. That Mr. STANLEY uniformly ran his rapids without losing his life is indeed wonderful, and shows what a superb boatman he is. That he does not appear in any case to have helped the ship-wrecked native Kings was not his fault. He had no time to spare, and his boat was too full to admit even a thin dress reformer—much less a score of stout Africans. As to the fate of those unfortunate men we had better not inquire. They are probably still sitting on their inaccessible rocks and hopelessly calling for STANLEY to come back and save them.

On various occasions, when the river was choked with saw-mill logs, Mr. STANLEY was forced to carry his boat around the obstacles. The sketches give us a vivid idea of the difficulties of this work. The forest which lines the banks of the Congo consists of trees with trunks of an average diameter of eight feet, and placed within three or four inches of each other. These trees were hewn down by a detachment of STANLEY'S men with toy hatchets, while the rest of the party dragged the boat through the path thus cleared. While these operations were in progress, Mr. STANLEY always stood on the trunk of a fallen tree and addressed his followers with much eloquence. There is no doubt that had it been necessary these men would have cut their way through the African forest, from sea to sea, in twenty-four hours; and had not the leader of the expedition preferred comfort and safety to speed, he would never have occupied weeks and months in slowly paddling down the Congo.

It is not, however, until we study the sketches illustrating Mr. STANLEY'S battles with the native Kings that we can form a just conception of his intrepidity and of the density of the Central African population. In his naval battles he was usually attacked by a fleet of thirty thousand canoes, each containing on an average a thousand Africans, constantly throwing the largest kind of spears and shooting immense poisoned arrows. In his land fights the attacking force was seldom less than ten or fifteen millions, and the shower of arrows and spears was correspondingly large. In none of these battles did Mr. STANLEY dream of sheltering himself behind a tree, a mile-stone, or a theatre-board. He always stood up in the front line and fired with his rifle at the advancing foe. One of his rifle-bullets usually slew, not only every African in its path, but scores and hundreds of men within thirty or forty rods on either side of its path. Though the spears and arrows came at Mr. STANLEY like a picket fence advancing in line of battle, he was never hit. His followers always had a few dozen missiles sticking in various parts of their bodies, but the heroic explorer bore a charmed life. These battle-sketches render it morally certain that previous explorers have greatly underestimated the density of the population in Central Africa. There are plainly at least three native Kings to every square yard of Central Africa, and where the supplementary women and children are stowed we cannot imagine.

What with running rapids, cutting paths through the woods, and fighting battles, Mr. STANLEY must have had a busy time. So far as can be ascertained from the illustrated papers, he generally fought a naval battle before breakfast, ran thirty rapids, and cut three paths through the forest before noon, and then fought a land battle during the heat of the day in order to give his men a rest. It could be wished that he had mentioned how many Central Africans he killed in his various battles. Probably the number was beyond the capacity of the largest slate, and so could not be calculated. We may feel sure, however, that he thinned out the population, and that not more than two native Kings and a half to the square yard will be found by the next Central African explorer.

GENERAL NOTES.

Ex-Attorney-General Fairchild is going to Europe, sailing about the middle of July.

A Chinaman afflicted with leprosy has been peddling matches about the streets of San Francisco.

They are selling eggs two for a cent in Gainesville, Ga., which is positively disrespectful to the hens.

There is talk in Newburyport, Mass., of making Gen. Caleb Cushing an independent candidate for Congress.

Nine hundred and fifty-seven thousand seven hundred tons of ice have been harvested in Maine during the Winter.

In the May *Harper*, Mr. George William Curtis says that Mr. Daniel Webster, on the evening of March 6, 1850, said to a friend, a member of Congress at that time: "To-morrow I am going to annihilate you —— Abolitionists."

It is asserted that an attempt was made Friday night to wreck the steam-boat train from Providence, near Niantic, by placing railroad ties on the track. Happily, the obstructions were discovered by the engineer in time to stop the train.

Until this Winter little or no ice has been taken from the Penobscot River, the anchor ice having made cutting impossible. This trouble was obviated this season by the building of a dam, and a considerable quantity has been secured.

It looks funny to see the Democratic paper in Troy, which clung to the fallen Tweed long after the publication of the figures which conclusively proved his guilt, now drawing moral lessons from his fall. And yet it is the way of the world.

The Cleveland *Herald* learns by private letter from Washington that the Ohio Democrats who oppose Mr. Thurman's nomination for the Presidency will concentrate upon Hon. Rufus P. Ranney as their candidate. Gov. Bishop's friends may be expected to rave.

Assemblyman John Keegan, of Queens County, has been made an honorary senior member of St. Mary's Guild, Albany, and presented with a series of resolutions, unanimously adopted by the society, and highly commending his vote against the Daly Excise bill.

The Chairman of the National Greenback State Committee in Iowa tells the Democrats that their offer to "unite the opposition" to defeat the Republicans comes too late, and that the Greenbackers believe themselves to be now strong enough to fight the battle under their own flag and with their own leaders.

The Baltimore *American* has accounts from Golden, Col., that Jarvis Hall, the main building of an Episcopal seminary located near that place, was destroyed by fire on the 4th inst., and two days later Matthew's Hall, to which the library and furniture were removed, was also burned. The loss was about $30,000; insurance, $14,000.

Somebody thinks this a good time to start anew the Barbara Fritchie discussion in a newspaper in Evansville, Ind. The writer, who claims to be a nephew of the brave and loyal old woman, says: "My thorough knowledge of Aunt Fritchie's situation and condition at the time the basis of this story was laid, enables me, without hesitation, evasion, or equivocation, to pronounce it entirely destitute of any foundation in fact, and certainly without the slightest coloring of truth. And for the very obvious reason that she was, at the very time the story was given and woven by the poet into the rich folds of impassioned verse, lying in the lower room of her residence a hopeless and helpless invalid, and within a few weeks of her death."

THE HOLAHAN BILL LOST.

THE LIQUOR MEN AGAIN DEFEATED.

AN EXCITING WRANGLE OVER THE MEASURE—THE BILL BEATEN BY SEVEN VOTES—CHARGES OF BRIBERY TO BE INVESTIGATED—A LONG DISCUSSION IN THE SENATE ON THE BILL INCORPORATING DR. CROSBY'S SOCIETY—PROPOSED REORGANIZATION OF THE COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New York Times.

ALBANY, April 17.—In the Assembly this morning the Holahan Excise bill came up in accordance with previous arrangement for third reading. The proceedings in connection with it occupied nearly all of the morning session, and aroused much feeling among members, besides giving birth to another investigation by the Committee on Privileges and Elections. As soon as the bill was announced, Mr. Gilbert moved to recommit it to the Committee on Cities, with instructions to strike out the enacting clause, and supported his motion with a speech. To this Mr. Grady replied, accusing Mr. Gilbert of opposing the bill, not from any conviction of its merits or demerits, but because he thought such opposition would be a popular thing in his district. This brought from Mr. Gilbert, at a subsequent stage of the proceedings, when explaining his vote, the statement that he had received letters from his county, telling him that the brewers and maltsters had sent notifications to the farmers there that no more Franklin County hops would be purchased as long as he [Mr. Gilbert] remained in the Assembly. Mr. Holohan, who knew that no good could come from discussing the bill, cut off further debate by moving the previous question, which was ordered. The roll was called upon Mr. Gilbert's motion. The interest as the vote proceeded became intense, for it was soon seen that the motion must be defeated. The vote was announced—yeas 51, nays 67.

The announcement caused much excitement, for it was thought that the passage of the bill was assured. The Clerk commenced to read the bill for the third time, and while this was being done, the tally-list was eagerly scanned by both the friends and opponents of the bill. Mr. Wilbor, of Columbia, who had voted against the motion to kill it, but is on record as voting to kill the Daly bill, was surrounded by an eager crowd of temperance men, all talking very earnestly, which made Mr. Grady so angry that he rose to a point of order. The Chair [Mr. Alvord] decided the point not well taken. Mr. Parker, of Chautauqua, another anti-Daly bill man, voted against the recommittal; so did Mr. S. V. R. Miller, of Rensselaer; also, Mr. Keator, of Ulster, and Mr. Mekeel, of Schuyler. The total vote on the motion showed that 10 members were absent or not voting, and both parties rushed about to bring in their friends. The third reading was soon finished, for the bill is short, and then came the call of the roll upon the final passage. Mr. Alvord's was the third name called, and he voted a "No" in a very loud voice. This was intended to strengthen the shaking country members. Mr. Gilbert and Mr. Grady briefly explained their opposing votes; Mr. Hurd, of Erie, a young member in good standing with the House, explained his affirmative vote, showing that, though he had voted against the Daly bill, he could consistently vote for this bill. When the name of Mr. Skinner was called, he rose hot with anger, made a furious attack upon the bill, calling the attention of the House to the fact that the Daly bill was a wise, just, and moral measure, compared with the infamous bill then before them. He proceeded to charge, in very plain language, that the lobby had been hard at work for the bill for two weeks; that the men who hung around the Legislature for a living had been calling members out into that room, [pointing to the cloak-room,] and "giving them arguments more solid than logic." He voted "No." The voting proceeded slowly; absentees were called for; at one moment there were 64 votes recorded in favor of the bill, and only one was wanting. Mr. Holahan went to Mr. Astor, who had not voted, and implored that gentleman to give him a vote, but he steadily refused. Just at this moment Mr. S. V. R. Miller, who had voted for the bill, rose and changed his vote. This sent the list down to 63, and Mr. Holahan immediately moved a call of the House. It was ordered, on a count, by 62 to 55, though strongly protested against by some members, who declared that it was the first time in the history of legislation at Albany that a call of the House had been ordered on anything but a political bill. After much noise and confusion the House was cleared, the doors locked, the Clerk called the roll, and 119 members answered to their names. Among the absentees were Speaker Husted, who is sick; Mr. Moller, who is also absent on sick leave; Mr. Wakely, the same; Mr. Crandall, Mr. Hulme, Mr. King, Mr. Sawyer, Mr. Willers, and Mr. Valentine, the latter having left the House a few minutes before. There was a good deal of wrangling about a motion to issue Speaker's warrants for the absentees, and on another motion to suspend the call. It did not seem that anything was to be gained for the bill by continuing, and so by mutual consent the call was suspended, and the doors were thrown open. No sooner had this been done than Mr. Pattengill, of Otsego, changed his vote from the affirmative to the negative, which lost one more to the bill, and the excited temperance men applauded loudly. Mr. Astor's name was next called, upon which he rose and said that it was entirely impossible for him to place himself in the position on the liquor question occupied by the gentleman from Franklin. He was utterly and absolutely opposed to his views. At the same time he could not conscientiously support this bill, and he felt compelled to vote in the negative. These remarks gave the bill its quietus. The result of the vote was immediately announced—yeas 62, nays 57—so it was lost by three votes. Mr. Holahan moved a reconsideration, and that the motion lie upon the table, which was carried.

Those who voted for the Holahan bill and are recorded against the Daly bill are as follows: Hurd, of Erie; Keator, of Ulster; McKeel, of Schuyler; Parker, of Chatauqua, and Wilbor, of Columbia. Messrs. Converse, Crandall, Hulme, King, and Sawyer, who are absent, are all on record against the Daly bill. The total vote was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Baker, Bathe, Beard, Berrigan, Bouck, Brooks, Browning, Burns, Clancy, Cosad, Crawford, Crowley, Curran, Daly, Day, Douglass, Duel, Fitzgerald, Floyd-Jones, Flynn, Foster, Frank, Galvin, Grady, Grigg, Hamilton, Havens, I. I. Hayes, J. Hayes, Henry, Hobbie, Holahan, Hurd, Jones, Keator, Langner, Loveland, Mapes, McDonough, Mead, Mekeel, Meyerborg, Nelson, Niven, Patterson, Piper, Proper, Purdy, Roberts, Searing, Seebacher, Shanley, Sliter, Story, Strack, J. T. Taylor, Thain, Townsley, Wilbor, Worth—62.

NAYS—Messrs. Abbott, Alvord, Andrews, Berry, Brundage, Case, Chappell, Chase, Clapp, J. M. Clark, Cormack, Deyoe, Fish, Gilbert, Graham, Halliday, Hepburn, Holbrook, Hoyt, Keegan, Kellogg, Kern, Lowing, Mattison, J. H. Miller, S. V. R. Miller, Moore, Neilson, North, Noyes, Palmer, Parker, Cicero C. Peck, De Witt C. Peck, Peek, Pool, Prescott, Reynolds, Rowland, Sewell, Sheard, Sheldon, Skinner, Sutherland, E. Taylor, Terry, Thomson, Valentine, Wadsworth, Wakely, Warlin, Wemple, Wheeler, Williams, Willis, Winch—55.

Mr. Brooks offered the following

agents of the society to prefer complaints to magistrates against gambling and disorderly houses, venders of intoxicating liquors who sell without license, &c., and to "aid in the prosecution" of violators of the law. Mr. Ecclesine made a long argument against the bill, on the ground that it usurped duties and powers properly belonging to the legally-constituted prosecuting authorities. Mr. Raines also opposed it, and in the course of his remarks made the extraordinary statement that his experience as Prosecuting Attorney for Monroe County had convinced him that it was an impossibility for any man to enter upon the work of informer against law-breakers, as contemplated for the agents of this proposed society, without ultimately falling to the grade of a blank-mailer and a scoundrel—deserving to be prosecuted himself, instead of aiding in the prosecution of others. Mr. Edick joined in opposition to the measure, and said his theory of the bill was, that it was not the conception of such men as Peter Cooper and the other incorporators named in it, but of a different class of men, who merely made use of these names. Their objects might be worthy and honest, but, in his opinion, there was no need of such a society, and it might be made use of by its agents for unworthy purposes. Mr. Pomeroy took a similar view of the measure, while Mr. Marvin spoke in its favor. He said the bill was similar in its scope to the bill incorporating a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and of another Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. There was nothing new in this bill, and he could see no occasion for the sudden furore raised against it. The bill simply incorporated a society to aid in the enforcement of the law, and he thought he could detect in the opposition that had been made to it here a fear lest it should be used to enforce the Excise law. Mr. Wendover, who introduced this bill, read a letter from Howard Crosby, the first incorporator named after Peter Cooper, giving reasons for the bill and urging its passage. Mr. Wendover closed the discussion by moving to "progress" the bill, which was carried.

Senator Wagstaff introduced, by request, a bill to reorganize the Court of Special Sessions in the City of New-York. It provides that there shall be four Courts of Special Sessions, holding three sessions each per week, at the four principal Police Courts, to be presided over by one Judge instead of three, and that a session of the courts shall be held shortly before midnight each day for the release of prisoners on bail where bail is proper. It also provides for a uniform method of appeal from the decisions of these courts by certiorari. The reorganization will work a saving of $19,000 a year to the City, and will be a decided improvement on the present Court of Special Sessions.

Senator Oakley introduced a bill providing for the publication of legal notices in partition and foreclosure suits, in two newspapers instead of one.

Judge Robertson's bill allowing the citizens of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards to elect an Alderman at Large came up on its final passage, when Mr. Ecclesine and Mr. Hogan renewed their opposition to it on the ground that it provided a different method of electing Aldermen in those wards from that prevailing in other parts of the City. This argument did not appear to have much weight with the Senate, for the bill was passed by a vote of 20 to 5, the negatives being Ecclesine, Hogan, Jacobs, Oakley, and Payne. Two Democratic Senators—Raines and Wagstaff—voted for the bill.

The bill authorizing the Superintendent of State Prisons to construct a three-foot-gauge railroad from Plattsburg to Dannemora Prison, and appropriating $80,000 for that purpose, with a promise that the cost of the road shall not exceed that sum and that convict labor may be employed in its construction, was ordered to a third reading, without discussion, by a unanimous vote. The bill has already passed the Assembly.

The Senate commences holding evening sessions to-day, and a general feeling prevails in both houses in favor of a final adjournment of the Legislature at the earliest moment. The Supply bill, which has already passed the Assembly, will probably be reported from the Senate Finance Committee to-morrow, and opposed by the middle of next week. After this is out of the way the adjournment cannot be long delayed, and, it is thought, can be reached without detriment to any public interest by two weeks from Saturday next.

The Assembly Committee on Privileges and Elections, to which was referred for investigation the charges made by Mr. Skinner, to the effect that more substantial arguments than logic were being used in behalf of the passage of the Holahan Excise bill, held a meeting this evening. The Chairman, Mr. Terry, read the resolution of the House, and asked Mr. Skinner if he had anything to suggest in the manner of proceedings. Mr. Skinner said his remarks were based on what he had seen and heard, and at the proper time he would show the basis of the remarks by the production of witnesses. Mr. Brooks spoke of the very serious nature of the charges made in the resolution, saying that they tainted the whole body of the House. He wanted a most thorough probing of the whole matter, and if any member was guilty of the acts charged he hoped he would be expelled. Mr. Holahan inquired if any of the witnesses Mr. Skinner desired to subpœna were members of the House. Mr. Skinner replied that they were. Some conversation ensued as to the time when the witnesses could be produced, Mr. Holahan showing much anxiety for speedy action. He said delay would affect the bill before the House. Mr. Gilbert indorsed Mr. Brooks' remarks as to the importance of the matter, and said he had thought some time ago of offering a resolution similar to that offered by Mr. Brooks, and he was deterred only by the fact that he knew those who were guilty of corruption would lie, and that though he was morally certain of guilt, it was a very difficult matter to prove it. After further conversation it was decided that Mr. Skinner should to-morrow furnish a list of witnesses, and then the committee could determine upon the time of proceeding with the investigation.

SHORT-RANGE RIFLE PRACTICE.

TWO CONTESTS AT CREEDMOOR—FIRST MATCH FOR THE "APPLETON" PRIZE.

There were two short-range matches at Creedmoor yesterday, and both were well patronized. There were over 100 riflemen on the range, and the scene was a lively one. The early hours were devoted to practicing at 300 yards range for records of elevation in the second stage of the Appleton match, and some of the long-range marksmen tried their skill at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards. The first prize contest was for the "Ballard" rifle, commonly called the "dirty" match. The conditions prohibit competitors from cleaning their guns during the match. There were 50 entries. The distance covered was 200 yards; position, standing; 15 scoring shots. Following are the scores, the highest attainable number being 75 points:

J. F. Rathyen, 66; C. G. Zettler, 64; Frank Hyde, 64; T. Rogers, 64; P. McMorrow, 63; J. E. Grohmann, 63; F. H. Holton, 63; A. H. Wickham, 63; G. L. Morse, 62; N. D. Ward, 62; J. B. Collins, 61; I. L. Allen, 61; A. McInness, 60; W. R. Livermore, 60; J. E. Irwin, 60; N. O'Donnell, 60; H. Fisher, 60; H. W. Gourlay, 59; J. S. Conlin, 59; Charles Hetzman, 59; L. Price, 59; E. Squier, 59; D. F. Davids, 58; F. L. Sieldon, 58; L. H. Greve, 58; C. H. Johr, 57; A. J. Howlitt, 57; D. Banks, 57; Thomas Lloyd, 56; W. Robertson, 56; C. H. Eagle, 56; G. H. Creed, 56; C. Paulding, 56; F. H. Sanford, 55; E. D. Luyster, 54; I. L. Case, 54; C. E. Blydenburgh, 54; Dr. H. S. Dudley, 54; J. Ohrt, 52; E. W. Price, 52; J. H. Reckle, 50; J. W. Mangam, 49; B. Squier, 49; W. Bowden, 48; A. Hall, 47; J. W. Todd, 45; E. A. Goater, 44; J. R. Washington, 44; James Ross, 39; Capt. C. E. Truslow, 37.

The first competition for the Appleton prize, a copy of the *American Encyclopædia*, was contested immediately after the "Ballard" match. There were 48 entries. The conditions were: distance, 200 and 300 yards; position, standing; two sighting and seven scoring shots at each distance. Following are the scores, the highest attainable number being 70 points:

Dr. H. S. Dudley, 60; D. Banks, 59; F. H. Bolton, 59; Theodore Rogers, 58; E. D. Lewis, 58; I. L. Allen, 58; C. E. Blydenburgh, 58; E. H. Sanford, 58; E. Squier, 57; C. H. Eagle, 57; J. W. Todd, 57; W. Robertson, 56; F. L. Sheldon, 56; E. A. Perry, 55; C. G. Zettler, 55; C. Reed, 55; J. N. Case, 54; G. H. Creed, 54; G. L. Morse, 54; P. McMorrow, 54; E. W. Price, 54; J. T. B. Collins, 54; D. F. Davids, 54; J. F. Rathyen, 54; Homer Fisher, 53; C. B. Johr, 52; J. L. Price, 52; J. L. Paulding, 51; A. McInness, 51; W. R. Livermore, 51; R. H. Keene, 50; J. E. Irwin, 49; J. W. Mangam, 49; J. S. Conlin, 49; N. O'Donnell, 48; A. J. Howlitt, 48; D. E. Vannett, 47; Thomas Lloyd, 47; B. Squier, 44; C. W. Minor, 44; J. E. Grohmann, 44; J. H. Tuecke, 42; G. H. Merchant, 42; N. D. Ward, 41; H. W. Clements, 40; S. J. Gorman, 40; James Ross, 39; E. A. Goater, 37.

THE RACQUET TOURNAMENT.

The second class handicap games in the racquet tournament were played yesterday between Mr. Otis and Mr. Conovier, the best three out of five games to decide. After an exciting contest and two tie games Mr. Otis vanquished his skillful adversary. Mr. R. Lamontagne and Mr. Grainger were the next to cross racquets. Lamontagne won easily, scoring three straight games. The championship match was postponed indefinitely, Mr. Allen not being present to participate. Second class handicap games between Mr. Starr and Mr. Beach will be played this afternoon.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE SPITZ.

IS IT A CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA?

A BOY WHO WAS BITTEN BY A SPITZ DOG A MONTH AGO — SYMPTOMS RESEMBLING HYDROPHOBIA — THE TREATMENT ADOPTED BY THE MEDICAL ATTENDANTS.

Information was sent to the Police Central Office yesterday afternoon that a boy named Richard Schweitzer, 9 years of age, was dying from hydrophobia at his home, in Cortlandt-avenue, near One Hundred and Sixtieth-street. A reporter of THE TIMES went to the boy's home, and in answer to inquiries the attending physician, Dr. Kretchmar, said he was positive that young Schweitzer was suffering from a genuine case of hydrophobia. About a month ago the lad, on returning from school one day, noticed a large Spitz dog sitting on the steps of his home. He paid no attention to the animal, but on attempting to enter the house, the dog, without warning, sprang at his throat, biting him on the upper lip. The boy went into the house and told his mother what had occurred. She examined the wound, washed and dressed it, but paid no further attention to it. The wound healed and passed out of the boy's recollection. On Tuesday morning last, he awoke and complained of feeling sick. He could not describe his symptoms, but said he "felt bad all over." When questioned closely by his mother he said that his throat was dry and hot and very sore. Mrs. Schweitzer thought her son had diphtheria and kept him at home from school. He could not eat breakfast or dinner, and when supper came he objected to having the food brought near him. Mrs. Schweitzer then became alarmed and sent for Dr. Kretchmar. When the doctor arrived he found the patient's lips and throat parched and hot, his eyes distended, his tongue lolling out, and saliva flowing from his mouth. The Doctor says he was immediately convinced that the case was one of hydrophobia. He questioned Mrs. Schweitzer closely, but it was some time before the poor woman could recall the Spitz dog bite. When she did recollect it the Doctor was confirmed in his diagnosis was correct. He ordered some water to be brought to the boy's bedside, and Richard was at once thrown into a violent convulsion. His eyes glared, the saliva ejected from his mouth, and he barked like a dog and attempted to bite all who approached him. This convulsion lasted one hour, or rather the boy passed through a series of violent convulsions of the same kind during a full hour's time. When the convulsions ceased the victim was entirely exhausted. A prescription was left consisting of a solution of allicate of soda, containing a large quantity of quinine, to be given during every hour of the night. The doctor left another prescription yesterday morning. This contained strychnine, and orders were left that the boy should take the ninth part of a grain every two hours during the day, which was accordingly done. This had the effect of reducing the patient's pulse to 96 by last evening, and the temperature of his body to 101⅘°. When Dr. Kretchmar found that the effect of the strychnine was favorable, he sent for Dr. Schwenke, and not finding him at home, both physicians met at Richard's bed-side last night, when the reporter was present. The lad was pronounced much better than he had been in the morning or on the previous night. A tablespoonful of water was offered to the boy. He appeared desirous of drinking the liquid, and reached for it, but was thrown into convulsions when the water was brought close to him. This went on for some time. At last he drank the water, passed through a slight convulsion, and then quieted down. He next drank a little coffee and ate a small piece of cake.

Both Drs. Kretchmar and Schwannecke are of the opinion that the boy will recover. A curious feature of the case is the intense desire of the boy to have the dog that bit him killed. There was great excitement in Melrose over the affair, and yesterday a half-dozen Spitz dogs were remorsely shot in the streets.

WOUNDS AND DEATHS BY ACCIDENT.

WHAT JURIES GIVE TO PERSONS INJURED AND TO WIDOWS WHOSE HUSBANDS ARE KILLED —FIVE CASES IN COURT YESTERDAY.

Five different suits, in which damages were sought on account of personal injuries resulting from accidents of one kind or another, were on trial in the State courts yesterday. Among these cases was that of Patrick O'Hagan against the New-York Floating Elevator Company, which was tried before Judge Sanford and a jury in the Superior Court. It seems that O'Hagan was employed on July 13, 1877, in filling bags with grain which was being put on board the bark Fornax by means of the floating elevator Oswego. The man stood at the mouth of the spout through which the grain issued. The tackle upholding the spout suddenly gave way, and a heavy block fell on O'Hazan's head and inflicted severe injuries. He sought, by his action, to recover $5,000 damages. One defense was that as the tackle was furnished by the bark, the owners of the latter were alone responsible. This was, however, overruled by Judge Sanford, who held that the elevator company was liable if it used defective tackle, even though such tackle had been furnished by the bark. Testimony was given as to the proper amount of damages. The jury rendered a verdict of $40 in favor of O'Hagan. S. H. Randall represented the latter and W. W. Goodrich was counsel for the company.

A second case was that in which John McGarrell sought to recover $10,000 damages from Messrs. Beemer & Coyne, and was tried before Judge Van Brunt and a jury in the Supreme Court. The plaintiff, who is a blacksmith, was in his shop, near the corner of Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, on Nov. 7, 1873, when a 10-pound piece of rock came crashing through obvious that such a work may be continued to an indefinite extent, and that it will be a power for good in the South which no one can estimate. These young men and women carry out, among the ignorant of their own race, the ideas of a higher civilization. They will be continually elevating all who are brought under their influence. Thus, take the matter of superstition alone. The belief in witchcraft is still powerful among the negroes. Even the Hampton students are not free from it. Some very curious confessions have been made by them recently in this matter, in the columns of their paper, the *Southern Workman*. But such beliefs cannot stand ridicule. One of the most powerful means of discipline in educating and governing blacks, at Hampton as everywhere, is always ridicule. So, too, as to the proper relations of the two races, and the duties of labor toward capital, and the obligation of honesty in the matter of the national debt, the young men who go out from the college will become the trusted leaders of their race. They will undoubtedly influence also the future type of Christianity among their people—substituting a more rational and moral for the sentimental and somewhat loose form it has assumed hitherto. But to continue and enlarge this great work the college needs more help from the North. Scholarships of $70 per annum will support one student, the other half of his expenses being met by endowments and the like means. Surely our Northern benefactors will not allow this most beneficent institution to languish for want of means.

C. L. B.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., April 10, 1878.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S BILL.

The Washington correspondent of the Wheeling (West Va.) *Intelligencer* has had a conversation with Senator Burnside in relation to his bill to introduce instruction in moral and social science into the public schools of the District of Columbia. He represents the Senator as saying:

"There is more in that than may appear at first sight. Our schools need something of the kind. My idea is that the teacher shall take up one subject each day and talk on it, say for 20 minutes. Take economy, for instance. The teacher talks about it; shows how, by sobriety, patience, self-denial, temperance, and cleanliness, a man can live on a small salary. Our people can be taught how to do that. And then there is justice—teach the children justice—very few people know just what that means and I up from the ground and inflicted severe injuries. He sought, by his action, to recover $5,000 damages. One defense was that as the tackle was furnished by the bark, the owners of the latter were alone responsible. This was, however, overruled by Judge Sanford, who held that the elevator company was liable if it used defective tackle, even though such tackle had been furnished by the bark. Testimony was given as to the proper amount of damages. The jury rendered a verdict of $40 in favor of O'Hagan. S. H. Randall represented the latter and W. W. Goodrich was counsel for the company.

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registered under the name of "Col. S. G. Henry." He is said to be accompanied by a lady and to have in his possession a large amount of United States notes, besides considerable Canadian money.

THE TRIBUNE AFTER THIRTY-SEVEN YEARS.

From the New-York Sun.

Thirty-seven years ago Horace Greeley founded the *Tribune*, and it is something less than six years since he died. Then the *Tribune* passed into the control of Jay Gould, who, as Mr. William Orton has stated, took from him, at the rate of $10,000 a share, 51 shares out of the 100 composing the stock of the association. From that time Jay Gould has controlled the *Tribune*, employing Whitelaw Reid as his agent and editor. When he took possession the association had in its treasury the sum of $100,000 derived from a policy of insurance upon the life of Mr. Greeley, and, besides this, a building fund of about $100,000, which had accumulated during a considerable period, with an amount quite as large or larger of profits that had not been divided—making in all the handsome sum of about $300,000, with no debts, and the real estate then owned by the *Tribune* all paid for. And now, after nearly six years of Mr. Gould's control, the present condition of this establishment is clearly exhibited in the following balance-sheet, just prepared from the *Tribune* books:

ASSETS.

Real estate (apart from the new building.)	$410,500 00
Building	614,283 68
Presses and fixtures	74,500 00
Types	18,000 00
Cash	32,378 68
Bills receivable	1,998 88
Printing paper (69 rolls)	4,998 55
Almanac	926 75
Books and pamphlets	2,443 17
Total	$1,159,033 71

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$100,000 00
Profit and loss	143,136 31
Bills payable—	
Business notes	32,893 61
Building notes	549 250 00
Mutual Life Insurance Company mortgage	300,000 00
Ira L. Beebe, (paper-dealer)	638 13
Whitelaw Reid	30,000 00
Sundry relief funds	3,178 86
Total	$1,158,093 71

There are one or two peculiarities in this statement to which the attention of the intelligent reader will be directed. The Tall Tower building appears here to have cost something more than $600,000, while for the purpose of its construction the sum of $300,000 was borrowed upon mortgage from the Mutual Life Insurance Company. This leaves $300,000 and upward to be obtained from other sources for the building. Yet we see in the above financial statement that the establishment has issued so-called building notes, not alone for what was required to complete the Tall Tower, but for $235,000 over and above that amount. What were these extra "building notes" for? To what use were this extra of $235,000 applied? Why were building notes put out, when the building was otherwise fully provided for? On these questions Mr. Jay Gould's balance-sheet does not afford any light.

It is an interesting circumstance that these so-called building notes to an amount exceeding $500,000, being most of them for $25,000 each, signed by the *Tribune* people in manuscript, are endorsed by Whitelaw Reid, are held by Mr. Jay Gould; although as he is in the habit of hypothecating his securities, some of them may perhaps be temporarily lodged in other quarters. Thus it is that the enormous immense debt of the *Tribune* Association of more than $500,000 is mainly if not wholly due. Now he proposes to change it into the stock of the *Tribune* by issuing 100 new shares, and disposing of them at the rate of $5,000 each, so that they will nominally yield $500,000, or nearly enough to pay his debt. Mr. Gould himself has agreed, through his agent, Mr. Reid, to take fifty odd of these shares, and some of the smaller stockholders have undertaken to take each the same number of the new shares as they already hold of the old ones. Hon. Bayard Taylor being one among them. But, as they have not the ready cash, it is furnished to them, or its equivalent provided, by Mr. Gould through his agent, Mr. Reid; while in return they are to give their personal notes for $5,000 for every share of the new stock that is issued in their name. As Mr. Gould holds the debt which is to be paid by this transaction, it is obvious that in the case of each of these unlucky stockholders, the change amounts to a conversion of a part of the debt which the *Tribune* owes Mr. Gould, into a debt of the individual stockholder, secured, of course, by the pledge of his stock; and thus Mr. Gould gets rid of a large obligation for a very doubtful one. But as some of the smaller stockholders cannot be induced to go into this combination. Mr. Gould will himself take the shares that are offered to them; and thus, in fact, when the whole arrangement is finished, he will be the owner of something like 180 shares out of 200, whereas now he is the owner of only 51 shares out of 100. We add that these 51 shares stand nominally as Mr. Whitelaw Reid's on the books of the *Tribune*, and so, of course, Mr. Gould's new stock will in like manner appear as being the real and his apparent owner. The amount of stock, however, which actually belongs to Mr. Reid is one share, and this he owned before the wealthy stock operator put into the *Tribune* his great investment of $1,100,000, more or less.

Such is the present situation of this newspaper, once so prosperous.

SENATOR MERRIMON.

HIS ANTICIPATIONS RESPECTING LEGISLATION, AS EXPRESSED AT HOME.

From the Raleigh (N. C.) Observer, April 16.

We yesterday had the pleasure of calling on Judge Merrimon, who is at home for a few days. Notwithstanding his hard work at Washington, Senator Merrimon seems to enjoy very good health and to be quite as vigorous as at any former time. He reports that he thinks Senator Thurman's bill will pass the House of Representatives and become the law, despite the tremendous efforts of the lobby and the vast influence of gigantic railroad corporations, whose money seems inexhaustible, when suppers, &c., are to be given, but to be very scarce when honest debts of the Government are to be paid. In his judgment there is much heavy work still to be accomplished this session, and the session will be protracted, extending far into the Summer. Generally our friends work together very well, and most measures affecting the policy of the Democratic Party receive the united support of the Democratic Representatives. He does not think that there will be passed any amendment to the Constitution relative to the election of the President; but that measures proposing to change the time of holding the election, and to postpone the meeting of the electoral colleges, will be adopted. The object of this is simply to allow the States to provide some machinery for determining the legal election of a Presidential elector prior to the assembling of the electoral colleges. He does not think the new Tariff bill, which makes substantial reforms in the tariff, will pass this session, but that it will work its way, and will pass in some shape at the next session.

The Judge speaks hopefully of the future, apprehends that the "National Party" is growing in the Western States, and will soon be a power to reckon with. Of the future of the Democratic Party. He felicitates himself very much on the good effects directly traceable to the passage of the Silver bill, and thinks it prevents a cause of trouble which at one time loomed up between our Democratic friends in the North and West.

He thinks the bill to repeal the Resumption Act, requiring specie payments to be resumed on Jan. 1, 1879, will probably pass the Senate as it has already passed the House of Representatives. Specie payment, he says, will naturally come when the business of the country needs it, whether before January, 1879, or after that time, it ought not also be forced. This was his position as far back as 1873, and he thinks the result justifies fully the position he then assumed. Should that result be reached, the currency question will be so far settled that fear of repudiation will vanish from the Northern mind, and that, like the Southern question, will pass into oblivion. Congress will then be at liberty to do whatever the best interests of the South and West require without alarming the North-east.

The Bankrupt law, he says, will probably be repealed, with a saving clause, however, as to pending cases. There seems to be a general impression that there ought to be a national Bankrupt law in existence, but the present one is manifestly very imperfect, and it will probably be repealed and no other substituted for it at present.

He is very hopeful that considerable appropriations will be obtained for North Carolina rivers, among them the Cape Fear, the Neuse, the Blackwater, the Roanoke, and Tar rivers. In general improvements, will be ordered looking to extensive river improvements. He does not think it probable that the life-saving service on the sea-coast will be transferred to the Navy at this time. Neither is he made for improving this service. He thinks the fast Southern mail service will be increased and extended, and the mail service generally will be enlarged and expedited. The subject of enlarging the commerce with South America is engaging the attention of Congress, and this will affect the South generally very advantageously, and particularly Wilmington and our other seaport towns, which will tend to develop North Carolina interests.

A SOUTHERN WAR STORY.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Observer* relates the following anecdote: "A Colonel of a North Carolina regiment, with a part of his command, was making his way from the battle-field of Malvern Hill, about 10:30 o'clock at night, when he was suddenly halted by a squad of men drawn up across the path, about half a mile from the field of battle. 'What troops are those?' called out the challengers. 'A part of the Twenty-sixth North Carolina,' replied its commander, Col. (now Gov.) Vance, 'what do you want?' 'Now, my friend,' began the officer of the squad, taking it granted the North Carolinians had fled the fight, 'you've got as much to fight for as I have; can't you rally your men here and make one more stand.' 'Look here, my friend,' said Vance, stiffening up in the starlight, 'before I argue that with you, answer me one question; didn't you come out of that fight first?' Ah's I believe you!'—A loud laugh revealed a party on horseback near by, on approaching which the future Governor of North Carolina found the future Governor of Georgia, Gen. A. H. Colquitt."

TRAINED LABOR IN VIRGINIA.

THE SCOPE AND USEFULNESS OF HAMPTON COLLEGE—THE WORKING PEASANTRY OF THE SOUTH—HOG AND HOMINY AND SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Of all institutions for education and practical philanthropy, whether in the North or South, there is none, in the judgment of your correspondent, more wise and thorough and far-reaching in influences than the Freedmen's Agricultural College at Hampton, Va. Armstrong has struck on an idea so practical and well-considered, and has carried it out with so much wisdom, that his institution deserves to rank among the great benefactions of the country. It would have been easy to have founded a Freedmen's College which would have been a perfect annoyance to the South, and would have resulted in little benefit to the negro. If the hundreds of young men and women trained in such a college had simply been turned forth as students and reformers, preaching equality, but with no ability for hard work and showing no practical discretion, they would neither have aided their race nor their portion of the country.

Gen. Armstrong saw at once that the colored people must be the working peasantry of the South, and that the more they were grounded in agriculture and practical labor, the better it would be for their race. He felt too that the social distinction of blood would be slowly removed, and would be lost sight of soonest by elevating the inferior race, and not by opposing prejudices at too early a stage. He accordingly began by steadily aiming at teaching the science and practice of agriculture to the young men, and through them to the girls. A farm was bought, and time train ing both in all the school studies necessary for their special vocation as teachers. It would not do, plain y, to send forth from the college a company of instructors who did not understand hard work and could not settle down with their countrymen to the great employment of Virginia—agriculture. They must be able to take "hog and hominy" with those of their own race, and also show them how to live better and do their work in the ground more skilfully. They must also be able to take charge of the numerous colored schools which were waiting for their supervision in every part of the South.

Gen. Armstrong, accordingly, united the plan of a teachers' normal school with a farm school, and he infused into it all his own practical and wise ideas about the colored people and their future relations to the whites. In the beginning there was a bitter opposition to the scheme throughout the South. It was supposed that the Hampton College would turn out young negroes entirely above their place in life, who would only fill the minds of their own people with discontent, and who would not settle down to the humble wise settlement of social questions. Others thought that it was labor thrown away on such an ignorant class, and that teachers or scholars could never be made out of the recent slaves. Few believed then in common schools for the blacks, and still less in normal schools for their teachers. As the students, however, became trained and went into country villages, and as a State system of schools for colored children was formed, it was found that these young men and women filled a most useful place, that they were modest, sensible persons, and, particularly, knew what good farming was, and could aid their people in the most practical ways. Under such experience the prejudices of opponents gradually vanished. The graduates in their wise and moderate speeches at the closing exercises, and in their advices to their own people, were continually making a favorable impression. Enlightened persons at the South saw that such an influence as was exerted at Hampton was really in favor of order and for the protection of property, and they were more and more encouraged and supported the college.

The head of the institution, though the most devoted friend of the colored race, and always ready to maintain their just rights, has never warmly pressed their social claims, feeling, probably, that time and the improvement of the blacks will set much of this right, and that their possession of the suffrage will eventually make them a power in the South, even socially. Hampton College is now popular in the South. Its annual appropriation from the "State Land Fund" of Virginia is over $10,000, which, considering the poverty of the State and the difficulty of supporting schools for the whites, is creditable to both sides. Dr. Ruffner, the Superintendent of the Schools of the State, as well as the Professors of the university at Charlottesville, and all enlightened men I have conversed with, speak in the highest terms of the college.

All intelligent men in this State know that there is nothing now of more practical importance here than the improving possibly even doubling the corn product of the country by the use of the proper fertilizers, the restoration of the tobacco lands by inclosing stock in Winter and preserving manure, the application of machinery, and the proper changes of crops and their adaptation to different soils, are all matters wherein this college is given valuable instruction. A new "model barn" has been constructed during the past year, in which feed is cut, ground, and steamed by machinery, and bones are ground into fine dust for a fertilizer, and soap is manufactured, all through the aid of a steam-engine, which accomplishes still other work. Much useful labor also has been done in reclaiming lands. The farm shows also a considerable quantity of good stock. The total receipts from the farm the past year were $11,545. In domestic industries the college has added a set of broom machinery, a loom for weaving carpets, and 10 knitting-machines to their former branches.

How large the work is may be judged by the fact that there are now employed as teachers of the colored schools of Virginia some 200 Hampton students, while there are in the college now some 250 students. Nine hundred colored schools remain in the State whose teachers are obtained from other sources. It is obvious that such a work may be continued to an indefinite extent, and that it will be a power for good in the South which no one can estimate. These young men and women carry out, among the ignorant of their own race, the ideas of a higher civilization. They will be continually elevating all who are brought under their influence. Thus, take the matter of superstition alone. The belief in witchcraft is still powerful among the negroes. Even the Hampton students are not free from it. Some very curious confessions have been made by them recently in this matter, in the columns of their paper, the *Southern Workman*. But such beliefs cannot stand ridicule. One of the most powerful means of discipline in educating and governing blacks, at Hampton as everywhere, is always ridicule. So, too, as to the proper relations of the two races, and the duties of labor toward capital, and the obligation of honesty in the matter of the national debt, the young men who go out from the college will become the trusted leaders of their race. They will undoubtedly influence also the future type of Christianity among their people—substituting a more rational and moral for the sentimental and somewhat loose form it has assumed hitherto. But to continue and enlarge this great work the college needs more help from the North. Scholarships of $70 per annum will support one student, the other half of his expenses being met by endowments and the like means. Surely our Northern benefactors will not allow this most beneficent institution to languish for want of means.

C. L. B.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., April 10, 1878.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS.

THE HARVARD-CORNELL BOAT-RACE.

THE FRESHMAN CONTEST NOT LIKELY TO TAKE PLACE—HARVARD'S UNREASONABLE CONDITIONS—UNABLE TO AGREE UPON A COURSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 17.—The contest between the boating crews of Harvard and Cornell Freshmen is not likely to take place on account of a failure to arrive at a mutual understanding. The facts in the case, briefly stated, are these: In the middle of last January the Commodore of the Cornell Navy received a challenge from the Captain of the Harvard Freshmen Boat Club challenging the Cornell Freshmen to row an eight-oar race, distance three miles, some time during the ensuing Summer. After vainly endeavoring to induce the Harvard Freshmen to change the character of the race from eight to six oars, the challenge was accepted, and immediate efforts were made to organize and train an efficient Cornell crew. Havard having named two conditions in her challenge, the character and the distance of the race, the Cornell men thought that, as the challenged party, they would be allowed to name at least one of two remaining ones. At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Navy it was determined to inform Harvard that Cornell insisted upon rowing at Saratoga, but would allow the time of the race to be decided by Harvard, thus giving the latter three out of the four possible conditions. A short time back a letter was received from Capt. North, of Harvard, which contained this sentence: "It will be impossible for us to row anywhere except at New-London." The general impression at Ithaca is that Harvard regretted having sent her challenge and took this way of escaping the consequences. Although negotiations are still pending, it is safe to say that, unless Harvard yields, there will be no race. The *Era*, in commenting upon Harvard's action, states very fairly the reasons which induce Cornell to choose Saratoga. "It is much nearer than New-London, and on that account would attract a greater number of Cornellians.' The course is an excellent one, with which Harvard as well as Cornell is familiar, and where both have appeared creditably; but, more than all, we have a lease of our old quarters, which does not expire for some time. Harvard, doubtless, has the same object in choosing Saratoga as before, but, we ask, would not the choice of Saratoga be the fairest for both parties?"

CONVENTION OF CRICKET-PLAYERS.

THE MEETING AT PHILADELPHIA—ADOPTION OF THE MARYLEBONE RULES—OFFICERS ELECTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—The first general convention of cricket-players in the country was held at the rooms of the Penn Club to-day. The following delegates were present: Albert A. Outerbridge, of the Philadelphia Club; Daniel S. Newhall, of the Young America; Allen Harris, of the Chestnut Hill; E. S. Buckley, of the Dorian; E. T. Comfort, of the Merion; R. H. Riley, of the St. Timothy; A. Ellwood Jones, of the Germantown; Frank E. Brewster, of the Bellmont; John P. Greene, of the Manhattan; B. J. Jerkins, of the Staten Island; J. R. Moore, of the Baltimore; J. H. Lee and J. Dewhust, of Fall River, Mass. It was agreed that the organization should be named "the Cricketers Association of the United States." The rules governing the Marylebone Club shall govern this organization. A member of a club shall not play with more than one club, except in case of an undergraduate belonging to a college, who may have the privilege

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

New-York, Wednesday, April 17, 1878.

Trade in horned Cattle on this forenoon was slow but steady; quality ranged from common to fair, in general better than for which less than usual received for several days; arrivals were light, and the herds to hand were all sold at from 12@12¾c. ₱ lb.

At Sixtieth-Street Yards 1,200 head arrived; 1,000 were sold at from 5¼ to 7¾ cwt. At Harsimus Cove Yards prices ranged from 3½@10¾c. ₱ lb., weights 5½ to 6½ cwt. Sales were reported from 5 to 50 lb., well, with a few from small lots at 6½c. Milch Cows nominal from $40@$60 ₱ head. Calves (included). Coarse quality lean Calves sold at 4½@5½c. ₱ lb., medium quality Veals at 7@8c., and choice Veals fully in demand and current rates. Sheep sold at 5c.@5¾c. ₱ lb.; wooly Sheep at 6¾ @6¾c. Swine sold at 5½c. ₱ lb., mixed 5¾c. at Bonks and Rees at 5¾c. ₱ lb. Call Sheep at 6¾c. There were no live Hogs on sale. City Dressed opened with light receipts, and prices steadily ruled at 7½@8c. ₱ lb. for prime to choice, and 6¾c. for light.

SALES.

At Sixtieth-Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 64 cars of horned Cattle; sales as follows: 54 common Illinois Steers, 964 lb., weight 5¾ cwt., $54; 200 common Illinois Steers at 5¾c. ₱ lb., weights 5¾ to 7 cwt.; 32 common Illinois Steers at 5¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7cwt.; 30 coarse Illinois Steers, 1,200 lb., weight 6¾ cwt., $46 each; 200 common Illinois Steers at 5¾c. ₱ lb., weights 7½ to 7¾ cwt.; 61 fair Illinois Steers at 5¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ to 7¾ cwt. H. H. Rosenthal sent for N. Morris 74 Cherokee Steers, 17 head at 5¾c. ₱ lb., weight 5¾ cwt., 34 head at 5c. ₱ lb., with 50c. off ₱ head, weight 6¼ cwt.; 100 common Missouri Cattle, weights 6¾ to 7¾ cwt., 5¾c. ₱ lb. Same sent for Kahn & Hahn 74 Bulls, five weight 1,400 lb. ₱ head, at 3¾c. ₱ lb.; 30 Bulls, five weight 1,294 lb. ₱ head, at 3¾c. ₱ lb.; 16 Bulls, five weight 1,121 lb. ₱ head, at 4c. ₱ lb.; 2 Oxen at 5c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 23 common Illinois Steers at 5¾c. ₱ lb., including 3 head at 5c., weights 6¾ to 6¾ cwt. Same sent for Alexander Steers at 5¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 61 still-fed Steers, 18 head at 5c. ₱ lb., 9 head at 5¼c. ₱ lb., 34 head at 5½c. ₱ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; Same, Elliott & Co., sold 20 Calves, bobs, weight 95 lb. ₱ head, at 4½c. ₱ lb.; 9 Calves, weight 129 lb. ₱ head, at 4½c. ₱ lb.; 15 Calves, weight 193 lb. ₱ head, at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 18 Calves weight 127 lb. ₱ head, at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 20 Veals, weights 129 to 135 lb. ₱ head, at 7c. ₱ lb.; 301 Ohio Sheep, weight 85 lb. ₱ head, at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 140 Ohio Sheep, weight 85 lb. ₱ head, at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 140 Ohio Sheep, weight 97 lb. ₱ head, at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 140 Ohio Sheep, weight 126 lb. ₱ head, at 6¼c. ₱ lb. Chris B. Halleck sold 4 Calves, weight 127 lb. ₱ head at 6c. ₱ lb.; 8 Calves, weight 136 lb. ₱ head, at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 82 Western Sheep, weight 90 lb. ₱ head, at 4¾c. ₱ lb.; 67 Western Sheep, weight 87 lb. ₱ head, at $4 50 ₱ cwt.; 68 Western Sheep, weight 90 lb. ₱ head, at 5c. ₱ lb.; 138 Illinois Sheep, weight 90 lb. ₱ head, at 5c. ₱ lb.; 65 Illinois Sheep, weight 90 lb. ₱ head, at $4 50 ₱ cwt.; 19 Illinois Sheep, weight 88 lb. ₱ head, at 4¾c. ₱ lb. The same sent for Kingsley, Hall & Co. 71 Indiana Sheep, weight 125 lb. ₱ head, at 6¾c. ₱ lb. J. Kirby & Co. sold 184 Ohio Sheep, shorn, weight 84 lb. ₱ head, at 6c. ₱ lb.; 183 Indiana Sheep, weight 94 lb. ₱ head, at $6 30 ₱ cwt.

At Harsimus Cove Yards—Coney & McPherson sold for H. Morris 91 common Illinois Steers at 5¾@5¾c. ₱ lb., with $1 on ₱ head on 4 head, sold at 10¼c. ₱ lb.; 2 head sold at 9½c. ₱ lb., weights 7½ to 8 cwt.; on commission 19 fair Illinois Steers, weights 7 to 7½ cwt., 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 8 cwt.; for Kerr, Taylor & Co. 14 fair Ohio Steers at 10c.@10¾c. ₱ lb., weights 8 to 8¼ cwt. F. Samuels sold for H. Morris 93 common Illinois Steers at 9¼c.@ 9½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 18 fair Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ₱ lb., with 50c. off ₱ head, weight 6¾ cwt. H. Schoenfeldt sold for Joseph & Co. 81 coarse Colorado Steers at 9½c. ₱ lb., with 50c. off ₱ head, weight 8 cwt.; 6 Bulls, five weight 1,560 lb. ₱ head at 3¾c. ₱ lb.; 141 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, 19 head at 5c. ₱ lb., 14 head at 5¼c. ₱ lb., with 50c. on ₱ head on 6 head; 81 head at 9¾c. ₱ lb., 27 head at 10c. ₱ lb., weights 6¼, 6¾ to 7 cwt. Tobey & Sons sold for N. Morris 106 common Illinois Steers, 9 head at 8¾c. ₱ lb., 94 head at 9c. ₱ lb., 3 head at 9½c. ₱ lb., weights 5¾ to 6¾ cwt. D. Waixel sold for Waixel & Allerton 127 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, 59 head at 9c. ₱ lb., with 50c. on ₱ head on 15 head, weights 6¼ to 6¾ cwt.; 40 head at 9½c. ₱ lb., with 50c. off ₱ head, weight 6¾ cwt.; 12 head at 9¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 16 head at 10c. ₱ head, including 2 head at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt. Vogel & Regenstein sold for Myers & Regenstein 187 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, 48 head at 9c. ₱ lb., with $1 on ₱ head, weight 6¾ cwt.; 51 head at 9¼c. ₱ lb., with 50c. on ₱ head on 34 head, weight 6¾ cwt.; 88 head at 9¾c. ₱ lb., two gets 6½ to 7¼ cwt.; 13 head at 9¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 6 head at 10c. ₱ lb., with 50c. on ₱ head, weight 7 cwt.; 46 head at 10¼c. ₱ lb., with $1 on ₱ head on 18 head, weights 7 to 7½ cwt. H. Westheimer sold for N. Reed 15 Bulls, five weight 1,500 lb. ₱ head, at 3¾c. ₱ lb.; 5 Ohio Oxen at 5c. ₱ lb., weight 9 cwt. Siegel & Meyer sold for M. Morris 73 Bulls, five weight 1,500 lb. ₱ head, at 3¾c. ₱ lb.; 59 common Illinois steers at 9¼c. ₱ lb., with 50c. on ₱ head on 33 head, weights 6¼ to 7¼ cwt.; 43 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ₱ lb., with 25c. on ₱ head on 28 head, weights 7 to 7½ cwt.; 13 fair Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ₱ lb., with $1 off ₱ head, weight 7¼ cwt. S. O'Donnell sold for Waixel & Allerton 48 common Illinois Steers, 32 Louis Express, at 9¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 16 head at 9¾c. ₱ lb., with $1 on ₱ head, weight 7 cwt. W. E. Dudley sold for N. Morris 74 Cherokee Steers at 8¾c. ₱ lb., with 50c. off ₱ head, weight 6¼ cwt. Same sold for Lehman Brothers 18 coarse Ohio Steers at 9¾c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt. Newton & Holmes sold 83 shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 90 lb. ₱ head, at $4 50 ₱ cwt.; 81 shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 92 lb. ₱ head, at $4 85 ₱ cwt.; 181 shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 80 lb. ₱ head, at 6c. ₱ lb.; 100 shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 131 lb. ₱ head, at 5c. ₱ lb.; 179 Ohio Sheep, weight 85 lb. ₱ head, at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 46 Pennsylvania Sheep, weight 140 lb. ₱ head, at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 10 Pennsylvania Sheep, weight 142 lb. ₱ head, at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 50 Pennsylvania Sheep, weight 141 lb. ₱ head at 6¾c. ₱ lb. Judd & Buckingham sold 20 Ohio Sheep, weight 75 lb. ₱ head, at 4¼c. ₱ lb.; 33 shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 75 lb. ₱ head, at 5c. ₱ lb.; 105 shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 127 lb. ₱ head, at 5¾c. ₱ lb. Case Pidcock sold 7 Veals, weight 131 lb. ₱ head, at 7c. ₱ lb.; 9 shorn Illinois Sheep, weight 80 lb. ₱ head, at 4¾c. ₱ lb.; 170 Illinois Sheep, weight 91 lb. ₱ head, at 6c. ₱ lb.; 8 Jersey Sheep, weight 110 lb. ₱ head, at 7c. ₱ lb.; 40 Delaware Bucks and Ewes, weight 103 lb. ₱ head, at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 162 shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 86½ lb. ₱ head, at 5c. ₱ lb.; 160 Ohio Sheep, weight 94 lb. ₱ head, at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 90 Ohio Sheep, weight 94 lb. ₱ head, at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 144 Indiana Sheep, weight 118 lb. ₱ head, at 6¾c. ₱ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth-Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,283 head of horned Cattle, 19 Cows, 583 Veals and Calves, 2,436 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Fortieth-Street Yards, 2,200 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove Yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,023 head of horned Cattle, 969 Sheep and Lambs, 1,060 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending April 15, 1878: 1,400 Sheep and Lambs, 32 Cows, 300 Veals and Calves, 5,595 Hogs, 120 Horses.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 17.—Cattle—Receipts today, 935 head: total for the week thus far, 5,559 head, against 6,613 head last week, a decrease of 62 cars; consigned through, 394 cars; market dull, demand light; offerings compare favorably with last week's; sales of best Steers at $4 80@5 15; good shippers at $4 50@4 70; mediums at $4 25@4 45; Cows and Heifers at $3 70@4; oxen at $3 25@4 50; Bulls at $2 25@3; stockers easier at $3 50@4; light attendance of Eastern buyers; supply equal to demand. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 2,100 head; total for the week thus far, 10,100 head, against 10,800 head last week; consigned through, 6 cars; market dull and slow; offerings common to choice; sales of fair to good Wool Sheep at $5 25@6 05; choice at $6 25; shearing lambs, 146 lb., at $6 62½; supply equal to demand; 10 cars in the yards unsold. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 3,795 head; total for the week thus far, 17,020 head, against 16,230 head last week; consigned through, 107 cars; limited demand both for Eastern and local trade; sales of Yorkers at $3 80; heavy at $3 92½@3 95; 7 cars remaining unsold.

ST. LOUIS, April 17.—Cattle—Shipping grades active and stronger; butchers' dull and weak; prime to choice native shipping Steers, $4 60@5; fair to good do., $4 10@4 50; prime Dressed Beef, $5 60@6; fair to good native shipping, Cows and Heifers, $2 35@3 65; feeding Steers, $3 50@4 25; stockers, $3 25@3 65; corn-fed Texans, $3 50@4 25; Colorado Steers at $3 50@4 25; receipts, 1,900 head. Hogs active, firm, and higher for best grades; light shipping and packing, $3 15@3 30; butchers' to fancy, $3 35 @3 45; receipts, 3,900 head. Sheep steady and lower; extra heavy shipping, $5 30@5 50; good to choice, $4 85@4 95; common to fair, $3 25@4 25; receipts, 1,000 head.

CHICAGO, April 17.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports: Hogs—Receipts, 14,000 head; shipments, 2,200 head; market active and unchanged; choice to fancy, $3 60@ $3 85; light, $3 45@3 55; mixed rough, $3 35@3 50; closing quiet. Cattle—Receipts, 4,500 head; shipments, 1,000 head; market easy; some fancy sold at $5 50; shipping Steers ranged from $4@5 50; feeders and stockers strong at $3@4 20; butchers' firm; Steers, $2 25@3 90; Cows, $2@3; Bulls, $1 75@ $3 75. Sheep—Receipts, 1,400 head; shipments, 570 head; shippers are buying freely, butchers taking only fancy; sales at $3@6.

EAST LIBERTY, April 17.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 408 head of through and 34 head yard stock; total for two days, 748 head through and 442 head yard; selling slow at 10c. off from last week's quotations. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 660 head; total for two days, 2,200 head; Yorkers, $3 40@3 65; Philadelphias, $3 90@4 10. Sheep—Receipts to-day, 300 head; total for two days, 2,200 head; clipped, $3 70@4 00; wooled, $4 75@ $5 75.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 17.—Flour quiet; unchanged; sales, 600 bbls. Wheat—A fair milling demand; light speculative inquiry; sales, 4,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 07; 2,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 21. Corn quiet, easy; light inquiry from both millers and speculators; sales, 9 cars new High Mixed at 48c. ₱ bush.; 2 cars new Mixed at 47c. Oats moderately active; sales, 35,000 bushels Western in lots, at 30c.; retail lots of State at 30c.@32c. Barley —A limited inquiry; sales for season above and below Mait in fair trade demand; sales of six-rowed State at 55c.@72c.; two-rowed State, 55c.@63c.; choice six-rowed Canada, 76c.@ 80c., according to condition of sale. Seeds—Timothy in good demand; sales from store of 300 bushels at $1 40@ $1 60; Clover in light request; medium, $4 50; large, $6. Highwines—In fair inquiry; sales 100 bbls. duty paid, at $1 06½@$1 08. Other articles nominally unchanged. Freights unchanged. Receipts by Lake—260,000 bushels Wheat, 246,800 bushels Corn; do. by Rail—31,000 bushels Wheat, 24,800 bushels Wheat, 26,800 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 9,800 bushels Barley, 8,200 bushels Rye. Shipments by Canal—The Tidewater—233,397 bushels Wheat, 24,800 bushels Corn, 14,900 bushels Oats, 11,760 bushels Barley Malt, 2,750 bbls. Pork; do. by Rail—2,490 bbls. Flour, 46,760 bushels Wheat, 51,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 9,800 bushels Barley, 12,900 bushels Rye.

TOLEDO, April 17.—Wheat dull; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 23; Extra do., $1 30½; asked; Amber Michigan, spot, $1 27; seller May, $1 28½; No. 2 Red Winter, spot, $1 23½; seller May, $1 24½; No. 3 Red, $1 19½. No. 2 Dayton and Michigan Red, $1 22½; No. 3 do., $1 15; Rejected Wabash, $1 01. Corn quiet; High Mixed held at 43½c.; 43½c. bid; No. 2 spot, 43½c.; seller May, 44c. No. 2 White, 45c.; Rejected, 41c.; damaged, 36c. Oats dull; No. 2 at 28½c. asked; 28c. bid; Michigan held at 29½c. Clover-seed dull; Mammoth, $4 25; Timothy, $4 10. Receipts—Wheat, 14,000 bushels; Corn, 53,000 bushels; Oats, 8,000 bushels. Shipments—Corn, 51,000 bushels. Markets closed.—Wheat firmer; Amber Michigan, spot, $1 27½; May, $1 28¾; No. 2 Red Winter, spot, $1 23½; May, $1 25; No. 3 Dayton and Michigan Red, $1 12½. Corn dull; No. 2, spot, 43¾c.; June, 45c.; No. 2 White, 45½c.; May, 45c.

CHICAGO, April 17.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat active, firm, and higher; No. 1 Chicago Spring, $1 13½; No. 2 do., $1 11¾; cash; $1 11; April; $1 09¾ @$1 10; May; $1 03¾@$1 04¾; June; No. 3 do., $1 05½; Rejected 86c. Corn active, firm, and higher; 40@c. cash, and April; 41½c. May; 41½c. June; Rejected, 38½c. Oats in fair demand and higher; 25¾c. cash and April; 26¾c.@26¼c. May; 28¾c.@28¾c. June. Rye steady and firm at 55c. Barley firmer at 46c.@48c. All sales of Grain are made subject to storage of 1½c. ₱ bushel for the first 10 days in the store-house. Pork in good demand, but lower; $7 55 cash and April; $8 02½@8 05 May; $8 07½@8 10 June; $8 10@8 12½ July. Lard in fair demand, but lower; $5 02½@5 05 cash and May; $5 07½@5 10 June; $5 07½@5 07½ July. Bulk Meats in fair demand, but lower; Shoulders at 3c.; Short Ribs at 4½c.; Short Clear at 4¾c. Whisky—Alcohol easier at 93c.@93½c.; Rectified—Corn to Rye to Rye at 9c.; Wheat to Malt, 9½c. Receipts—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; Wheat, 9,000 bushels; Corn, 47,000 bushels; Oats, 5,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 6,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 24,000 bushels; Wheat, 24,000 bushels; Corn, 5,000 bushels; Rye, 8,500 bushels; Barley, 6,000 bushels. Hogs, 26,000 bushels; Corn, 24,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels. Cattle—Receipts, 2,000 head; shipments, 1,000 head. Sales—Corn, 5,000 bushels May, 47½c.; 5,000 bushels May, 47¾c.;

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, April 17:

Richard V. Harnett, at public auction, sold the two-story frame house, with plot of land 50 by 100 by 50 by 78.6 by 100 by 174.7, on 157th-st., sou'ea side, 300 feet west of Avenue A, 23d Ward, for $5,325, to E. M. Garner. The same auctioneer, under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, H. B. Martine, Esq., Referee, disposed of three lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 147th-st., north side, 625 feet east of 10th-av., for $2,000, to Elizabeth F. Bradhurst, plaintiff in the legal action.

C. J. Lyon, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, J. I. Stein, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 19.7 by 98, No. 540 West 42d-st., south side, 455 feet west of 10th-av., for $7,000, to Ann Rooks, plaintiff.

Louis Mesier, under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Messrs. C. Ruston, George A. Halsey, P. Van Vandricken, and W. Hodges, Referees, sold the plot of land, 100.4 by 423, on Avenue A, south-east corner of 69th-st., for $16,400, to E. D. and W. C. Schermerhorn, plaintiffs in the legal action. The same auctioneer, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, John M. Knox, Esq., Referee, disposed of the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 18 by 100.11, No. 67 East 124th-st., south side, 296 feet east of Madison-av., for $5,900, to Grace T. Turnbull, plaintiff.

Hugh N. Camp, under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, John J. McGurk, Esq., Referee, sold the three four-story brown-stone-front buildings, with lots, each 25 by 75, Nos. 721 to 727 10th-av., north-west corner of 49th-st, for $40,750, to New-York Life Insurance Company, plaintiff in the legal action.

T. R. Warren & Co., also under a similar court order, Stephen H. Olin, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 16.8 by 100.11, No. 176 East 104th-st., south side, 176.8 feet west of 3d-av., for $4,500, to Union Trust Company, as Trustee and plaintiff in the legal proceedings. The foreclosure sale by Hugh N. Camp of the house, with lot, No. 727 10th-av., north of 49th-st., adjourned to April 24. The leasehold property advertised by E. H. Ludlow & Co. for yesterday, of the house and lot, No. 1, 3, 5, and 7, West 47th-st., west of 5th-av., was withdrawn.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction of the three-story marble-front store, with lot 25 by 103, No. 626 Broadway, east side, between Bleecker and Houston sts. Also, the three-story brick house and stable, with lease of plot of land 53 by 142.4 by 50 by 142.4, No. 343 West 23d-st., north side, 358 feet east of 9th-av. Also, alleyway, 8 by 55, on West 24th-st., adjoining the above in rear; lease for a term of 13 years from May 1, 1875, ground rent $660 per annum. Also, Executor's sale of the three-story brick house, with lease of lot 23 by 117.6, No. 463 West 23d-st., north side, between 9th and 10th sts., and land 1966, term 21 years, ground rent $186 per annum.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Assignee's sale of the four-story English-basement house, with lot 16.8 by 98.9, No. 40 West 36th-st., south side, between 5th and 6th ava.

By Blackwell & Riker, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James Campbell, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick warehouse, with lot 20.3 by 40.9 by 19.10 by 39.6, No. 94 John-st., south side, 40.6 feet east of Gold-st.

By Benjamin F. Fairchild, public auction sale of the four-story brick building, with lot 16.8 by 76.4 by 4.9 by 75, No. 804 9th-av., east side, 48 feet north of 53d-st. Also, Executor's sale, estate of Elizabeth Guldwell, deceased, of the three-story brown stone-front house, with lot 20 by 100.5, No. 1229 East 59th-st., north side, 100 feet west of Lexington-av.

By James M. Oakley & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, of the six-story brick factory building, with lot 22.10 by 54.11 by 22.10 by 56.5, No. 102 Gold-st., south-east corner of Frankfort-st.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Samuel G. Courtney, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 75, on Delancey-st., south-east corner of Goerck-st.; also, one lot, 25 by 100, on Delancey-st., south side, 75 feet east of Goerck-street. Also, No. 99, Referee, Jacob Ford, Jr., Esq., of the three-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 16.6 by 98.9, No. 340 West 27th-st., south side, 323 feet east of 9th-av. Also, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick house, with lease of lot 17.2 by 100.5, No. 314 West 55th-st., south side, 186.1 feet west of 8th-av., leased Nov. 9, 1869.

By Richard V. Harnett, Superior Court foreclosure sale, A. E. Stoiber, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 871 2d-av., west side, 75.5 feet south of 47th-st.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Dakin, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick tenement, with lot 25 by 100, No. 165 East 86th-st., north side, 150 feet west of 3d-av.

By Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, Court of Common Pleas, James H. Steers, Jr., Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick house, with lot 20 by 100.11, No. 308 East 114th-st., south side, 120 feet east of 2d-av.

By J. Thomas Stearns, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Carlisle Norwood, Jr., Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 150, on Railroad-av., east side, 250 feet south of 11th-st., Morrisania; also, one lot, 25 by 150, on Railroad-av., east side, known on a map of the Village of Morrisania as lot No. 46.

EXCHANGE SALES—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17

NEW-YORK.

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 two-story frame house, with plot, 167th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of Washington-av., 23d Ward, plot 50x100x50x78.6x100x174.7.....$3,325
6 lots, West 147th-st., n. s., 625 ft. east of 10th-av., each 25x99.11..... 2,000

By C. J. Lyon.

1 three-story brown-stone-front house, with lot, No. 540 West 42d-st., s. s., 455 ft. w. of 10th-av., lot 19.7x98.9.....$7,000

By Stephen H. Olin.

1 plot of land, Avenue A, s. e. corner of 69th-st., 100.11x423.....$16,500
1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot, No. 67 East 124th-st., n. s., 258 ft. e. of Madison-av., lot 18x100.11..... 5,900

By Hugh N. Camp.

3 four-story brown-stone-front buildings, with lot, Nos. 721 to 725 10th-av., n. w. corner of 49th-st., each lot 25x75.....$40,750

By T. R. Warren & Co.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot, No. 176 East 104th-st., s. s., 176.8 ft. w. of 3d-av., lot 16.8x100.11..... $4,500

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, April 16.

Macdougal-st., w. s., 121 ft. n. of Bleecker-st., 25x100; Catherine Kobbe to A. M. Moller..... $8,000
Spring-st., No. 182, 20x65; Catherine M. Kobbe to John M. Moller..... 8,000
10th-av., s. w. corner of 68th-st., 100x100.5; Richard L. Leggett and wife to Wm. Hatfield. $24,000
Sheriff-st., n. e. cor. of Rivington-st., 25x 100; also, Sheriff-st., w. s., 125 ft. n. of Rivington-st., 25x100; Magdalena Murat to A. J. Mares..... nom.
Rivington-st., n. s., 49.5 ft. w. of Columbia-st., 25x100; A. J. Murat to Magdalena Murat..... nom.
Mott-st., No. 161, 20x100; Margaret A. Noese and wife to Amelia C. Ludwig..... 26,500
56th-st., n. s., 111 ft. e. of 4th-av., 21x100.5; Angelo L. Nomer and wife to S. Simon..... 20,000
Morse-av., w. s., Morrisania, Lots Nos. 145 and 146, irregular; L. Bradford Prince, Receiver, to Reginald Life Association..... 3,950
40th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x98.9; George L. Rogers to Johnna C. Rohweidler..... 2,925
48th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x100.5; Sophia J. Freverasmus and others to Ed. McGlyn. 14,500
Essex-st., e. s., 150 ft. n. of Rivington-st., 25x 100; Wendelen J. Naegs and wife to Henry G. Naase; ½ part..... nom.
Same to same, same property..... nom.
Orchard-st., e. s., 127 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 25x 97.6; Mary Ann Lindsay to Jacob Wolf..... 275
73d-st., s. s., 230 ft. e. of 2d-av., 17.6x102.2; M. Dinkelspiel and husband to M. Katricher..... 5,500
42d-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 9th-av., 24.6x100; Dazon, Referee, to Equitable Life Association. 10,900
4th-av., w. s., 22 ft. s. of 56th-st., 20x70; same to same..... 7,500
Madison-av., n. w. corner of 67th-st., 20x105; Isabella Garver and Andrew J., her husband, to William De Forrest..... 178,000
Madison-av., w. s., 75 ft. n. of 48th-st., 25x93; George Kemp and wife to Charles Duggin..... 15,000
163d-st., n. s., 257 ft. w. of 9th-av., 24.6x100; Charles Miller and wife to M. W. Howard..... nom.
79th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x100; Frank Storrs, Referee, to M. W. Borland..... 1,000
122d-st., s. s., 253 ft. w. of 2d-av., E. S. Solomon, Referee, to S. A. Kinnen, Executor..... 1,700

LEASES.

2d-av., s. w. corner of 81st-st., 5 years; R. Baker to W. J. Davison..... $1,250
Id-av., No. 906; Charles E. Lowe to District Grand Lodge..... 1,000
14th-st., East, No. 38, part of, 5 years; T. O'Donnell to Thomas Prufch..... 2,200
Hudson-st., No. 131, 21 years; Protestant Episcopal Society to John Lenz..... 550

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

Brennan, Michael, and wife, to William A. Caldwell and E. D. Bishop, Trustees, &c., n. s. of 57th-st., w. of 9th-av., 5 years..... $11,000
Canahan, Edward, and wife, to John S. Conlone; n. s. of 42d-st., e. of 11th-av., 6 years..... 3,500
Fassett, Charles, and wife, to Michael Vongerichten; s. s. of Avenue A, s. of 69th-st., 23d Ward, 2 years..... 550
Fell, John S., to Jackson M. Kissam; leasehold, e. s. of 2d-st., w. of 1st-av., 1 month..... 1,000
Flynn, Jane, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, Manhattan-st., Lots Nos. 119 and 121; 1 year..... 1,500
Grossman, Martin and wife, to the Seaman's Bank for Savings, e. s. of Attorney-st., s. of Rivington-st., 1 year..... 10,000
Kellogg, Francis W., and wife, to Harvey Leonard, No. 55 West 50th-st.; 1 year..... 5,000
Kelly, Thomas, and wife, to John H. Conway; s. s. of 52d-st., e. of 10th-av., 4 months..... 500
Kent, John, to Lena Kahn; s. s. of Madison-st., e. of Market-st., 5 years..... 2,000
Lenwerk, Amelia C., to August L. Mosser; No. 161 Mott-st., 3 years..... 3,000
Miller, Catherine H., to the Citizens' Savings Bank; West-st., s. s. corner of Charles-st., 1 year..... 4,000

Whitman, Ansrew, and wife, to the Mechanics' Industrial Savings Bank, No. 501 Canal-st.; 1 year..... 5,000
Rogers, Nathaniel P., to Alexander Hamilton and others, Trustees, &c., No. 39 South-st.; 1 year..... 5,000
Whitney, James H., to the Continental Insurance Company, ground in 24th Ward, part of the Whitney estate; 1 year..... 25,000
Duggin, Charles, to George Kemp, w. s. of Madison-av., s. of 48th-st.; 1 year..... 15,000

RECORDED ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Bruns, Marx, to Augustus T. Gillender..... $6,700
Elliott, Charles N., to Emma A. Anderson..... 10,400
Nauss, Wendelin J., to Henry G. Nauss..... 10,500
Same to same..... 6,000
Le Roy, Thomas O., Trustee, &c., to T. O. Le Roy, Executor, &c..... 4,000
Pizet, Paul, to Cassimir Ode..... 1,500
White, Alfred W., to Albert B. Jube..... 5,500
Wiggins, Frank E., to Walter Oakley..... 1

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—THREE NEW, THOROUGHLY well-built and finished houses, on the north side of 123d-st., 140 feet east of 4th-av., 10 minutes from Grand Central Depot by Harlem Railroad, and rapid transit from the Battery by nine next; a most desirable and improving neighborhood, being but one block from Mount Morris Park; three-story and basement; 16 8-12 x45 feet; lots 101 feet; high stoops, fine marble vestibules, and French plate windows; marble mantels in every room; grates, ranges, and improved Baltimore heaters; gas, hot and cold water to the third story, and perfect sewerage; ample pantry and closet room; now ready for immediate occupancy; price, $8,000; a large portion may remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire for Mr. STEVENS, on the premises, all day, including Sundays, or of OWNER, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 90.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT A BARGAIN—5TH-AV., NORTH-WEST CORNER 130TH-ST. One of the most magnificent and complete double gentleman's residences in the City, with well-appointed stable adjoining. The dwelling contains every known convenience throughout, finished in cabinet-work by Messrs. Pottier & Stymus, and substantially built by day's work. The elegant mirrors, &c., go with the property. Permits and full particulars at 4 Pine, 33 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

NO. 62 WEST 47TH-ST.—A SUPERB MEDIum-sized extension dwelling to be sold at auction TUESDAY NEXT.

Also, the magnificent furniture, WEDNESDAY NEXT. See auction columns. By V. K. STEVENSON, Jr. Offices, 4 Pine, 33 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, SOUTH-WEST corner of University-place and 12th-st., one block west of Broadway; also, house No. 73 7th-av.; a farm of 80 acres, Westchester County, near Rye Lake; large barns and outbuildings; plenty of fruit; 30 lots on Ocean-av., Jersey City. Inquire at No. 73 7th-av. J. STORY.

FOR SALE.—CHEAPEST HOUSE ON LEXINGton-av., near 32d-st.; three-story and basement; mortgaged for $7,000; in good order; all improvements; price, $12,000. PECK & WARNER, Real Estate, No. 126 Park-av.

FOR SALE, OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR first mortgages or good securities, three houses, paying largely; price for all, $14,000; owner going to leave this City; this is a chance not often found. Principals only apply to 172 EAST, No. 138 West 23d-st.

A FINE FIRST-CLASS CABINET FINISHED four-story house for sale or to rent, between Madison and 5th Park sts., below 42d-st.; size 25x68x100; rent, $3,100; price, $41,000. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

RARE CHANCE.—SEVEN FOUR-STORY brown-stone houses, situate on Lexington-av. and 47th-st., complete in every respect, with hard-wood, new, and well built; prices low, terms easy. DAVID DE VENNY, No. 130 East 47th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—TWENTY-ONE lots of ground fronting on 11th-av., 20th and 21st sts. Apply to HERRING & CO., No. 261 Broadway, corner Murray-st.

A GOOD FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment house on West 23d-st. for sale cheap. EDWARDS, north-west corner 23d-st. and 6th-av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKES, Auctioneer.

BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.—NO. 185 CHATHAM-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 23, 1878, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, sale by order of Willis S. Paine, Esq., Receiver Bond-Street Savings Bank:

CHATHAM-STREET.—The valuable three-story and basement store and dwelling-house, No. 185 Chatham-st., through to No. 62 New-Bowery, containing in front 28 feet; rear, 32.8 feet; in depth on the east side, 55.5 feet; on the west side, 71.5 feet.

Terms of Sale—Ten per cent. on day of sale, balance in 30 days.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. BARLOW & OLNEY, Attorneys, No. 208 Broadway, or to the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

POSITIVE SALE OF IMPROVED REAL estate to close an estate, 129th-st., 8th and Madison avs.—Will be sold at public auction on FRIDAY, the 19th day of April, 1878, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, of the City of New-York, by RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer, all that three-story brown-stone high-stoop house and lot of ground known as No. 22 East 129th-st., of this City; lot 17 feet 9 ½ inches in width by 100 feet 11 inches deep; the house is in complete order and has all the modern improvements; title perfect; sale absolute for cash to the highest bidder.—Dated March 23, 1878.

THOMAS B. TAPPEN.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.

STORE AND LOT NO. 626 BROADWAY,

east side, between Bleecker and Houston sts., will be sold at auction, on THURSDAY, APRIL 18, at 12 o'clock, at NEW-YORK Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway; lot 25x103 feet.

Maps at office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, 59 Liberty-st.

LESPINASSE & FERDMAN, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION WEDNESDAY, April 24, at 12 o'clock M.,

At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

THIRTIETH-STREET, EAST.—The handsome four-story brown-stone house and lot known as No. 27 East 30th-st., in size 19.10x98.9. For further particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

THE ROCKINGHAM.

BROADWAY, CORNER 56TH-ST.

ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF BUILDING.

Two choice apartments in this elegant building from May 1; cabinet finish; heated by steam; ventilation and plumbing perfect; building open and elevator running all night; finest location in the City. Apply to J. G. B. LOSS, Superintendent, on premises.

TENTERDEN, NO. 265 WEST 25TH-ST.—Apartments—Cheerful, new; seven elegant compact rooms; all conveniences; luxuriant garden; playground; hammer-house; janitor; ortal windows; modernia rumca.

AT REDUCED PRICES AND RENTALS, 300 furnished and unfurnished houses; New-York, Brooklyn, and country. Printed list No. 20 Pine-st., Nos. 252 and 1,257 Broadway, near 32d-st. JACOB W. D. WYCKOFF.

TO LET—TO A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, A second floor, consisting of four rooms, pantries, &c. Bath, hot and cold water, gas, &c. For particulars inquire of ALEXANDER W. BLISS, Bible House, Astor-place.

TO LET—FOR $1,000, A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone house within a few feet of 5th-av. and Central Park. Address OWNER, Post Office Box No. 1,174.

"ALEXANDRA."—NORTH-WEST CORNER 81st-st. and 8th-av.; elegant suites of apartments to let in above building; every improvement. Apply to the janitor, on premises.

FLATS—SIX ROOMS AND LAUNDRY; ALL light rooms; quiet, excellent neighborhood, front and rear; owner on first flat; $30, $40, $45. No. 384 West 32d-st.

HARLEM.—BETWEEN MADISON AND 4TH-Avs., three-story high-stoop (20x50) brown-stone house; perfect order: $600. PORTER & CO., No. 173 East 125th-st.

IN 48TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—LARGE ELEgant brown-stone house to rent very low to responsible party.

TO LET—$450—COTTAGE, 5TH-AV., HARLEM, nine rooms, modern improvements, 20x44. Apply to owner, J. WILKIE, No. 31 West 131st-st.

A SECOND AND THIRD FLOOR TO LET. Unfurnished. No. 42 West 32d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway.

NEAR 5TH-AV.—HANDSOME HOUSE; FURnished; moderate rent; immediate possession. Apply on premises, No. 26 East 50th-st.

CAMBRIDGE, NO. 40 EAST 64TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV.—Apartments of eight rooms, all improvements; steam-heating $40 to $60.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 188 WEST 11TH-ST.; RENT, $300. E. McLEOD, No. 833 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE STORE AND BASEment, also the lofts, in whole or in part, in building No. 16 Fourth-st., west of Broadway. Apply on No. 111 Fulton-st. or 46 No. 149 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

STATIONERS, TAILORS.—SPACIOUS, CONSpicuous, corner of John and William-sts.; well built; with street; also first loft; also rooms on fourth floor; immediate possession. FLOCK, No. 309 Broadway.

TO LET—THE BANKING-ROOM OF BULL'S Head Bank, with fixtures complete; desks, fire and burglar proof vaults, &c.; also, basement offices. Apply at the Bank. Property for sale.

TO LET—THE SPLENDID CORNER STORE and basement, plate glass front, entrance from both streets, north-west corner of 24-st. and 2d-av. First-class business stand. ADAMS & SON, 157 East 26th-st.

FRONT OF FINE STORE ON 6TH-AV., BElow 40TH-ST.—Office and desk room; also private rooms, furnished and unfurnished. A. DAILEY, No. 886 6th-av.

TO LEASE FROM 1ST MAY—A PIER OF THE North River, with covered shed, and depth of water sufficient for the largest vessels. Address Box No. 4,723 Post Office.

TO LET—STORES, HOUSES, AND FLATS, AT low rents. Apply as No. 149 East 27th-st. of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—AT Dobbs's Ferry, on the Hudson River, a handsome House and grounds, nine acres land, and highly cultivated, fine lawn, garden, forest and ornamental trees, commanding views of the river extending to the Highlands. The house is large and commodious, and contains four rooms on the first floor, six on the second, and five on the third floor, with a wing for kitchen and servants' rooms; carriage-house and stable. EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

SEABRIGHT.—FOR SALE—THE ESTATE OF the late E. Maitland; large house, well built and in complete order; beautifully located, commanding fine views of the Atlantic Ocean and Shrewsbury River, upon which it has frontage of about one thousand feet. Property will be sold in one plot of one hundred and fifty acres, with improvements, at an extremely low figure to prompt buyer, or will be divided. Apply to F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

LONG BRANCH.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, A handsome Summer residence within four miles of Long Branch; three minutes from Eatontown Depot; small lake; good boating; fully furnished; 18 rooms; stable and carriage-house; three acres ground; plenty of fruit, &c.; all the appointments of a gentleman's place. HUGH N. CAMP, No. 189 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT EYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, (Hastings Vills); 14 acres; two acres; three minutes' from depot; 14 rooms, hot and cold water, tubes, baths, &c.; greenhouse and out-buildings; trees, shrubs, fruits, &c.; conservatory attached; price, $13,000. Other country seats for sale and to rent. PECK & WARNER, Real Estate, No. 126 Park-av.

STAMFORD.—MUST BE SOLD, A FINE AND well-known estate: all modern improvements; six to nine months' lease if desired; an immediate offer wanted. Apply to OWNER, No. 266 Broadway, Room No. 19, from 11 to 1 o'clock. No agents.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET unfurnished, elegant large stone house; hard wood finish; all improvements; stable, carriage-house, &c.; fine lawn, lake on grounds. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

A HOUSE CONTAINING 11 ROOMS, AT Woodside, N. J., to let; large lot with plenty of room for kitchen garden; grapevines, dwarf fruit trees, hennery, good well of water, &c.; only 10 miles by rail (40 minutes) from New-York; most convenient to business men on two railroads; rent, $20 per month. Apply on premises, No. 110 Montclair-av., Newark, (Woodside,) N. J., or address H. H., Box No. 115 Times Office.

FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.—TO RENT FOR the season, completely furnished, the old Leavitt homestead, only four blocks from the depot; large, roomy house; all the conveniences; water, billiard room, greenhouse, stables, large hennery, fine fruit; will leave a fresh cow in possession at once. Apply to LEAVITT & WOLCOTT, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET—A CHARMING VILLA AT BAYSIDE, Long Island, on the property of John Taylor, Esq., located on high grounds, commanding an extensive view of Long Island Sound; beautiful inland surroundings; will be let for the season or longer; rent, $400. Apply at office, St. Denis Hotel, Broadway and 11th-st.

TO LET, AT MADISON, N. J.—A FURNISHED house and four acres of land, within three minutes' walk at the station. There is a handsome lawn, large kitchen garden, and orchard of choice fruit; carriage-house and stable, with four stalls. The place will be kept in order by the owner if desired. Apply to S. J. MALLABY, No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

BRUEN HOUSE.—AT PERTH AMBOY, TO please at a low rent; the hotel is in good order and convenient for sea bathing and boating; the station of the Long Branch Railway is near the house. For further information apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FINELY FURNISHED MANSION, 9 rooms; view of Long Island and the Sound; shady lawn, large stables, orchard, and garden; two hours' from New-York by Northern Railroad; at a reasonable rent for the Summer. Address H. L. PERRY, Box 4,261 Post Office, New-York.

TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER—A FINE FURnished residence at Great Neck, Long Island, pleasantly situated on the Sound, one hour from City, by steam-boat or cars; refers to former occupant, S. T. Skidmore, Esq., No. 65 Wall-st. For terms and particulars, apply to J. A. SKIDMORE, Jr., 284 Park-av., New-York.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—Large, handsome country residence, on Long Branch road, one hour from City, five minutes' walk from station; also, communication by boat; also, nursery of fruit; three acres, and more if required. For further particulars inquire of G. L. ROSE, No. 26 Beekman-st.

A LARGE STONE VILLA, FULLY FURnished, to rent for the season, ($1,700,) or will lease for one or two years. Davenport Neck, New-Rochelle; horses, carriages, and pony for sale. Apply to W. W. EVANS, No. 63 Pine-st.

ON THE SHREWSBURY.—LARGE COTTAGE, completely furnished; 2 acres river front; stable, cow, vegetables, fruit, bathing, bathing. Address W. P. Y., Box No. 4,385, Post Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, NO FAMILY, to take charge of a house in the absence of family; undoubted reference. Address for three days, R., Box No. 196 Times Office.

AUCTION SALES.

ERIE RAILWAY.—FORECLOSURE SALE.—In Supreme Court of the State of New-York.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY AND OTHERS, defendants.—By virtue of and pursuant to a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale rendered and entered at a Special Term of the said Supreme Court in the above-entitled action on the seventh day of November, A. D. 1877, I, George Tickner Curtis, Referee, appointed therein to sell all and singular, the mortgaged premises, franchises, and property, both real, personal, and mixed, mentioned in the complaint in the action and mentioned in the said judgment and decree, being the same mortgaged or intended so to be to the plaintiff, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, by a mortgage bearing date on the fourth day of February, A. D. 1874, do hereby give notice that on the twenty-fifth day of March, in the year 1878, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by Bernard Smyth, Auctioneer, I shall proceed to sell and shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described property: All and singular the railways of the said company, from and including Piermont on the Hudson River, to and including the final terminus of the said railway at Lake Erie, and the railway, known as the Newburg Branch, from Newburg to the main line, and also all that part of the railway designated as the Buffalo Branch of the Erie Railway, extending from Hornellsville to Attica, in the State of New-York; and also all other railways belonging to the company in the State of New-York, Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, or any of them, together with all the lands, tracks, lines, rails, bridges, ways, buildings, piers, wharves, structures, erections, fixtures, and privileges, franchises, privileges, and rights of the said company, and also all the locomotives, engines, tenders, cars, carriages, tools, machinery, and manufactured materials, coal, wood, and supplies of every kind belonging or appertaining to the said company, and all tolls, income, issues, and profits arising out of said property, and all rights to demand or recover the same; also all the estate, right, title, and interest, terms and remainder of terms, franchises, privileges, and rights of action of whatsoever name or nature, in law or in equity, conveyed or assigned unto the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and the Erie Railway Company by the Union Railroad Company, by the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company, by the Buffalo, Bradford and Pittsburg Railroad Company, by the Rochester and Genesee Valley Railroad Company, and by the Long Dock Company; also, all and singular the choses in action, bonds, accounts, bills, moneys payable and other evidences of indebtedness, leasehold estates, contracts, and other property in the said judgment mentioned.

Given under my hand at the City of New-York, this twenty-first day of January, A. D. 1878.

GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS, Referee.

TURNER, LEE & MCCLURE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 59 Liberty-st., New-York.

The sale of the above described property hereto fore advertised to take place on the twenty-first day of January, 1878, at 12 o'clock, noon, at Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, was then and there adjourned to the twenty-fifth day of March, 1878, at the same hour and place.

GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS, Referee.

TURNER, LEE & MCCLURE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 59 Liberty-st., New-York.

The sale of the above described property is hereby adjourned to the twenty-fourth day of April, 1878, at the same hour and place.

GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS, Referee.

TURNER, LEE & MCCLURE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 59 Liberty-st., New-York.

FINE HOUSE AND FURNITURE AT AUCtion.

The elegant medium-sized dwelling in fee simple, with dining and billiard room extension, No. 62 West 47th-st., will be sold at auction, at No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock TUESDAY next.

ALSO,

The superb furniture, complete, will be sold at auction, on the premises, WEDNESDAY next, at 10 A. M., by order of Julius Wehl, Esq., Assignee of Messrs. Neiter & Co.

N. B.—The dwelling is superb in finish and arrangements, while the furniture and effects are of the very finest quality. Permits from

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., Auctioneer, Offices, 4 Pine, 33 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av.

MUSICAL.

GREATEST BARGAINS in PIANOS & ORGANS during this month ever known in the U. S. We are determined to maintain our position as the Cheapest and most Reliable House in the World, and will, to Dispose of our Present Stock of 500 NEW and SECOND-HAND INSTRUMENTS of best makers, including WATERS' AND PIERCE'S ENGAVS, place them within the reach of every family to call and by offering them at Factory Prices, all fully warranted. We have been in the business nearly Thirty Years and cannot be Undersold on first-class instruments by any house in America. Page of the GREAT BARGAIN OFFER, & card for Catalogue & prices. HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 40 East 14th-st., New-York.

STORAGE.

MORRELL'S FIRST-CLASS STORAGE warehouses, built expressly for the purpose, with separate compartments, affording every facility to persons leaving the City or otherwise for the storage of their furniture, trunks, pianos, pianos, works of art, &c. Also safe deposit vaults for articles of extra value, with private safes of all sizes, by month or year. Moving, packing, and shipping promptly and reliably attended to. 443-av. and 32d-st.

RESPONSIBLE FOR LOSS OR BREAKAGE.

E. H. MORRELL & SON, (Formerly of Gurney Bros., late carmen at J. H. Morrell's stores warehouses.) FURNITURE TRUCKMAN, Office No. 307 Lexington-av., near 32d-st., New-York. Packing, shipping, and removing of household goods, &c.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER FOR THE GARDENING and florist business. Address E. J., Box No. 197 Times Office.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE.—PIERS 44 AND 39 N. R. FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks), Holland, Tu., Apr 16, 2 P. M. | Denmark, April 24, 10 A. M. FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Egypt.....April 20, 7:30 A. M. | Spain.....April 27, 1 P. M. Celtic, $50 to $75, currency; Steerage, $26. Drafts payable anywhere in Europe. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $35. Steerage, $26. Apply at 29 and 73 Broadway. P. F. & J. HURST, Managers.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Calif'rnia..April 20, 8 A. M. | Ethiopia.....May 4, 8 A. M. Bolivia.....April 27, 2 P. M. | Victoria.....May 11, 4 P. M. NEW-YORK TO LONDONDERRY.

Alsatia.....April 24, noon. | Rhein.....May 1, 3 P. M. Cabins, $65 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $26.

Company's piers, Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS, FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, April 20, 7:30 A. M. CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, April 27, 8 A. M. CITY OF BERLIN.....Thursday, April 25, noon. NEVADA.....Saturday, May 4, 1 P. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $60, and $100. Excursion tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 15 and 32 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia Office, No. 108 South 4th-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.

MONTANA.....TUESDAY, April 23, at 10 A. M. WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, April 30, 3 P. M. NEVADA.....TUESDAY, May 7, 9 A. M.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, according to state-room; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Bourse recommended by Lloyd. Masury, D. & S., on both the outward and homeward passages.

BRITANNIC, Capt. PERRY.....Saturday, April 27, 2 P. M. REPUBLIC, Capt. PERRY.....Thursday, May 2, 4 P. M. GERMANIC, Capt. KENNEDY.....Sat., May 11, 12:30 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt. Affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates.—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $26.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

"RUSSIA....WED., April 24 | ABYSSINIA, WED., May 8 SCOTIA....WED., May 1 | BOTHNIA....WED., May 15

Cabin passage and return

THE NEWELL DIVORCE SUIT.

TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENDANT.

MISS CANDACE M. OLNEY DENIES THE ALLEGATIONS AGAINST HER—HER RELATIONS WITH MR. NEWELL EXPLAINED—A SERVANT GIRL'S EVIDENCE AS TO MRS. NEWELL'S INFIDELITY.

The Newell divorce case drags slowly along before Judge Lawrence and a jury in Part III. of the Supreme Court, and its trial appears likely to continue for a week or more. All the parties were present yesterday. The plaintiff passed most of her time in making notes of testimony, and in telling her counsel of circumstances recalled to her mind by the testimony of witnesses for the defense. During the recess she sat in the court-room and wept. Mr. Pickering was for the fourth time called to the witness-stand, and was examined in a re-direct manner by Mr. Ten Eyck, of counsel for the plaintiff. Witness said that in 1872 Mr. Newell spoke to him about the letters written by Mrs. Newell to Mr. Bordman, saying that the relatives of that gentleman had retained them in violation of an injunction imposed upon them by him to burn them unopened after his death; he said he had seen some of the letters, written before and after his marriage to Mrs. Newell, and that they seemed to him only the proper expressions of a loving girl or woman to her guardian; as to the rumor that his wife had been Mr. Bordman's mistress, Mr. Newell said that he judged it was untrue from the looks of his wife. "Any one," said he "can, by looking at her, tell that she is not an unchaste wife. The fact that she is my wife is a warrant of her virtue."

Rinaldo L. Tilton, of Northumberland, Iowa, testified that he formerly resided in Greenwood, Mass., and also in New-York; in this City he was employed by Newell & Smith from 1867 until 1869; they did business first at No. 266 Canal, and afterward at Nos. 64 and 66 Lispenard-street; witness has seen Miss Candace Olney at the store of Newall & Smith, and at Earle's Hotel—at the latter place between Feb. 16 and 21, 1868; on the morning of Monday, Feb. 17, 1868, witness said to Mr. Newell: "You are boarding at Earle's Hotel now!" He replied: "Yes, for a few days;" witness said: "Miss Olney is on?" He replied: "Yes, I met her at the boat yesterday morning;" Mr. Newell had arrived from Paris on Feb. 12, 1868; witness is a relative of Mrs. Newell; his father and her's were brothers, and their mothers were sisters.

Mr. Arnold opened the case for the defendant. He addressed the jury for half an hour, depicting Mr. Newell as a husband perfect in his attention to marital duties, and Miss Olney as a lady who, having by economy and industry built up a fine business and secured a good, if not prominent, social position, should stand as a model for other women. He denounced Mrs. Newell as the mistress of Bordman, which fact, he said, was proved by her letters, and he declared that Mr. Pickering had violated the most solemn obligations a man could assume—the obligations of a lawyer to his client—by revealing the confidences given to him by Mr. Newell when the latter looked upon him as his counsel. He sketched the testimony that it was intended to introduce to prove the infidelity of Mrs. Newell to her husband.

Miss Candace M. Olney was the first witness called for the defense. Mr. Shafer said he wished her testimony to rebut that portion of Mr. Pickering's stating that Mr. Newell had procured from his wife certain indelicate letters, written by Miss Only to him, and had destroyed them. He asked her if she ever wrote to Mr. Newell letters which she would be ashamed to have read in public. In response to the second question, Miss Only said she had never written anything improper to Mr. Newell; Richard James did not tell the truth when he said he had seen Mr. Newell enter her apartments as late as 11 o'clock at night; Mr. Newell never called upon her later than 8:30 o'clock P. M.; the inference from Mr. James' testimony that Mr. Newell remained in her apartments all night was incorrect; neither he nor any other gentleman ever remained there all night; Mr. Newell did not escort witness to the Providence boat last Summer, for the reason that he was always in Providence when she went East last year.

Mr. Arnold, one of the attorneys for the defendant, testified that he had taken *de bene esse* the testimony of Mary Campbell. At the time she made her deposition she was in this City with the intention of going to Ireland. She had not gone abroad, however, and is now living with her husband in Boston. Her testimony was substantially that she lived in No. 37 Somerset-street, Boston, in 1870, 1871, and 1872; the house was kept as a boarding-house, first by Mrs. Pollard and afterward by a Mrs. Nolton; saw Mrs. Newell for the first time in her room in that house in 1870; never saw her in the same house in October, 1872; witness had to attend to Mrs. Newell's room; once Mrs. Newell asked witness to carry a letter for her, and witness refused, fearing the displeasure of Mrs. Nolton; she said she wanted it to be taken to Mr. Brooks, at the Tremont House, and wanted an answer; she afterward told witness she had got an answer, and asked her to tell the porter to look after the door, as she expected a gentleman; Mrs. Newell once, in the presence of Mrs. Pollard and her daughter, promised to give witness a home and $2,000 if she would not say anything against her; witness refused to be bribed and subsequently returned to Mrs. Newell some presents the latter had given her; Mrs. Newell told witness that if she said anything against her she would go to Father Walsh, of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, and to every other priest in Boston, and tell them about witness; she also said she would even tell Cardinal McCloskey, whom she knew well; she said she was going to found an institution for the benefit of girls compelled to "live out;" she offered witness tickets and money to go to New-York and told her to go to her [Mrs. Newell's] friends in this City, who resides on Madison-avenue, opposite Cardinal McCloskey's house; the witness said that Mrs. Pollard advised her to testify in the Bordman will case for Mrs. Newell, as she would be well repaid; she said that Mrs. Newell had promised to give her a house and lot on Mount Vernon-street; witness described two apparent love passages that she had witnessed between Mrs. Newell and Mr. Pickering; once the latter placed one arm around the former's neck, and the other around her waist and hugged her affectionately; at another time, as witness was leaving the room in Mrs. Pollard's house in which she had been talking to them, Mr. Pickering said to Mrs. Newell, as she was going toward the door, "Don't go yet, dear; I want to speak to you after Mary goes." The reading of the direct and cross-examination of Mary Campbell consumed the time until 4 P. M., when the case was adjourned until this morning.

UNCLAIMED GOODS AT AUCTION.

PRICES REALIZED AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE SALES—THE VALUE OF THE APPRAISER'S JUDGMENT.

Mr. John H. Draper yesterday sold at auction, by order of Collector Arthur, 344 lots of unclaimed goods, the entire quantity bringing about $5,000. The values of the lots were set down opposite the entries in the catalogues, but the result of the sale showed that there was a wide difference of opinion about their worth. For instance five boxes of tin plates appraised at $12, sold for $20; a box of mats appraised at $50, sold for $5; a box of printed matter, appraised value $25, sold for $3; a box of specimen fossils, considered by the Appraiser to be worth $25, sold for $12; while three bales of linen powder, appraised value $90, were knocked down for $17. Still further instances showed greater differences of opinion, a bale of straw braid appraised at $100 sold for $25, seven cases of cosmetics appraised at $70 sold for $86, twelve cases of manufactured colored glass appraised at $180 sold for $350, a box of silver-ware and jewelry said to be worth $185 brought $120, 1,650 dozen manufactured brass and imitation jet articles appraised at $400 sold for $160, 1,440 dozen in another lot valued at $425 sold for $160, a dozen of jewelers' cases, onyx and silver-ware, valued at $295, sold for $170; ten cases of china dolls valued at $350 brought $410, a box of straw hats valued at $200 was sold for $32, eight cases of machinery valued at $85 brought $65, 118 fog horns appraised at $590 brought $105, three cases of artificial flowers appraised at $162 50 sold for $210, 84 packages of glassware valued at $350 brought $40, two cases of parlor race-course stable said to be worth $300 were taken for $110, eight cases of ink appraised at $600 sold for $75, and twelve bales of cork valued at $2,500 sold for $320. The liquors sold brought lower prices than those fixed by the Appraiser.

A CLERGYMAN'S CAPTURE.

Emilio Caperali, the Italian who was discovered by Rev. Father Farrell prowling around the rectory of St. Theresa's Church, on Rutgers-street, and who, on failing to escape from the grasp of the clergyman, drew a pistol and shot himself, inflicting a serious wound, was arraigned by Assistant District Attorney Bell, in General Sessions, Part I., yesterday. After the prisoner had been lodged in the Tombs, on being discharged from hospital, he was identified as a man who had carried on a series of systematic thefts at the pastoral residences of various Roman Catholic churches, and two indictments were found against him for stealing various articles of property from No. 343 West Twenty-fifth-street, and a gold watch and two clocks from No. 239 East Twenty-first-street. The prisoner, who is still suffering from the effects of his self-inflicted wound, said he lived at No. 404 Sixth-avenue, and was last employed at the Union-Square Hotel. He pleaded guilty, and Judge Sutherland sent him to the State Prison for two years and six months.

MORE COSTS THAN VERDICT.

Josiah L. Miller, who lives in Hudson-street, was much provoked one day in September, 1874, by a crowd of boys who gathered in front of his house and kept saluting him with facetious remarks and slang terms in a rather vociferous manner. After a while the boys began to throw stones at his windows. He jumped down from the piazza in front of his house and seized hold of two boys, whom he gave into the custody of a policeman. The boys were locked up in a Police station all night, and next morning were brought before a Police Magistrate, who ordered their discharge. Mr. Miller now answering Joseph Brilley, one of the boys, brought suit by Guardian in the Court of Common Pleas to recover $5,000 damages for false imprisonment, claiming that he had not been one of those who threw stones. The case was tried before Judge Van Hoesen and a jury in Part II. of the Common Pleas yesterday. By way of defense Mr. Miller said appearances justified him in acting as he had, and that he had not been actuated by malice. The jury gave the boy a verdict of $50, and this verdict he will be obliged to pay the costs, which amount to more than the verdict.

THE BEECHER-TILTON SCANDAL.

MRS. TILTON'S TARDY NOTIFICATION TO MR. BEECHER THAT HER CONFESSION WAS TO BE PUBLISHED—MR. SHEARMAN THE CUSTODIAN OF THAT AND OTHER IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS—MRS. MORSE'S DEMAND ON MR. BEECHER FOR MONEY.

The fears entertained by some persons, when Mrs. Tilton's confession was made public, that the unsavory details of the old scandal would be revived, are not likely to be realized, for public interest in the case has perceptibly weakened. Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton are still absent from home, and all attempts on the part of representatives of the press to communicate with either Mrs. Tilton or her mother, Mrs. Morse, have been unavailing. Col. Beecher, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's eldest son, said yesterday that his father would certainly be at home in time for the Friday evening prayer-meeting. When asked for a copy of the letter sent to his father on Tuesday in behalf of Mrs. Tilton, informing him that she had not intended to publish the confession until he had been given 24 hours' notice, Col. Beecher said that such a letter had been received, but he had turned it over to Mr. Shearman, and did not feel at liberty to say anything about it. The letter, he said, was not written by Mrs. Tilton, herself, but he would not divulge the name of the person who did write it. Mr. Shearman was then applied to, and questioned in regard to the letter, and also concerning the one written by Mrs. Tilton to Mrs. Raymond, as well as those said to have been written by Mrs. Morse to Mr. Beecher, after he had refused to accede to her demands for money for the support of Mrs. Tilton. When asked if any such demands had been made, Mr. Shearman unhesitatingly replied in the affirmative. They were refused, he said, and Mrs. Morse then wrote to Mr. Beecher in regard to the matter. Those letters were not in his possession, but he presumed that Mr. Beecher had been sensible enough to preserve them. In regard to the letter written by Mrs. Tilton to Mrs. Raymond, in which she had made the same confession of guilt as that contained in the published statement, Mr. Shearman said that the document was in his possession, but it was a private letter written to a lady, and he did not feel at liberty to make it public without that lady's consent. The substance of that part of the letter referring to the confession, however, was published in yesterday's TIMES, but there were portions of it referring to personal matters of no public concern and other portions in the nature of condolence with Mrs. Raymond for recent bereavements, which it would be improper to make public, and which would give needless pain to Mrs. Raymond. As to the letter from Mrs. Tilton's friend to Mr. Beecher, apologizing for the premature publication of the confession, Mr. Shearman confirmed what Col. Beecher had said about it, and admitted that it was in his possession for safe keeping until Mr. Beecher's return. He said, also, that the letter had undoubtedly been authorized by Mrs. Tilton. Another of his friends had called at Mr. Beecher's house before the letter arrived there, and had inquired whether Mrs. Tilton had written to Mr. Beecher, and was told that she had not. When the letter arrived, however, and the person who heralded it at Mr. Beecher's house is a woman, and that the person who heralded it at Mr. Beecher's house is a woman also.

THE CONGREGATIONAL MINISTERS.

THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CLERICAL SUPPORTERS OF MR. BEECHER—A PAPER ANENT THE SCANDAL THAT WAS NOT READ.

The New-York and Brooklyn Association of Congregational Ministers, embracing all the members of the old association who continue to recognize Henry Ward Beecher and hold fellowship with Plymouth Church, held its thirty-first annual meeting yesterday, in the Park Congregational Church, Sixth-avenue and Seventh-street, South Brooklyn. Rev. Rollin S. Stone acted as Moderator, and Rev. E. P. Thwing as Register. The members present were Rev. Lyman Abbott, Rev. Samuel Bayless, Dr. Edward Beecher, Rev. Samuel Colcord, Rev. Anson Gleason, Rev. Hobart L. Smith, Rev. William James, Rev. Simeon S. Jocelyn, Rev. William McKay, Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, Rev. Almon Underwood, Rev. Rufus S. Underwood, Rev. Samuel H. Virgin, Rev. William Westerfield, Jr., and Rev. William H. Whittemore. Prof. Thwing and Rev. W. H. Whittemore were elected Registrar and Treasurer, respectively, and the Treasurer reported that the amount of cash on hand was $40. Rev. Edward Tinker, a minister without a charge was the only new member proposed, and he was elected. At the last meeting of the association a paper was read by Rev. Edward Beecher on "The History of Congregational Churches," which treated somewhat of the effect of the Beecher scandal upon Congregationalism. It was, on motion of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, referred back to Dr. Edward Beecher for amendment, because it was not considered complete. This paper was to have occupied the afternoon session of the association yesterday, but it was decided, in view of the nature of the topics it discussed, not to read it. The topic, "How to Aid Feeble Churches," was discussed at length by Prof. Thwing, Rev. Lyman Abbott, and others. At the evening session the topic, "Personal Christian Work," was discussed at length by Rev. Lyman Abbott, Rev. T. R. Slicer, and others, after which the association adjourned until Fall. Whatever private discussion there might have been in regard to the present aspect of the Tilton-Beecher scandal, all reference to it was avoided during the proceedings of the association. So far as any expression of sentiment could be obtained, it was to the effect that the association did not propose to discuss the question, being perfectly satisfied with the result of the investigations already had.

JAMES A. HEARN & SON.

A special exhibition of ladies' Summer costumes may be inspected during the present week at the establishment of James A. Hearn & Son, Nos. 773 and 775 Broadway. In the bewildering array of beautiful dresses are numerous novelties in organdie, Swiss, linen, Oxford and grenadine, and some entirely new styles in silk and camels' hair overgarments. One of the most attractive suits is a pale blue grenadine, the waist of which is heart-shaped and trimmed with pale blue silk, the underskirt being trimmed with Valenciennes lace and blue satin ribbons arranged perpendicularly in front. Another very beautiful dress is one made of plain lavender organdie, with revers in alternate plaits of organdies and "Dolly Varden" border. The waist is trimmed with border plaitings and a belt and the skirt is additionally embellished with drapings of scarfs trimmed with Valenciennes lace. There is also a pink grenadine with polonaise and skirt, trimmed with puffings and lace, a black and white French lawn dress, trimmed from the neck with soft folds of embroidery; an imported bronze lawn, with a polonaise of cream-colored lace, beautifully draped with blue and bronze embroidery and looped with pale blue ribbon; a suit of pink organdie, trimmed with ruffles of border edged with lace on both sides, and drapings of organdie across the front and looped up gracefully low down on the back of the skirt; a handsome Swiss suit, the overskirt of which is trimmed with alternate rows of lace insertions and puffings of Swiss, the waist being high in the neck and fitted with tight elbow sleeves. In addition to these there are on exhibition many attractive Oxford suits of all shades, and several styles of silk, cashmere, and camel's-hair dolmans and fichus.

A RECEIVER'S SALE OF SECURITIES.

Two lots of securities of the National Trust Company were sold yesterday by Adrian H. Muller & Son, by order of Receiver William J. Best. The first lot was $72,000 of Wallkill Valley Railroad Company first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due 1907, interest January and July, $1,000 each, which brought 80 and 79¾. The second lot, $34,500 Missouri Pacific (Carondelet branch) first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due 1893, part of which were sealed to $500 per bond, and an agreement dated Jan. 21, 1873, and guaranteed, principal and interest, at the reduced amount, sold at 70, 69⅞, and 69¾.

TWO NEW TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

A Veteran Association of the Cadets of Temperance was organized on Tuesday evening at the corner of Hudson and Christopher streets. Rev. Stephen Marritt, T. G. Baker and others delivered addresses. The object of the association is to perpetuate the memories of their Cadet experiences, and any former member of the order is eligible. The following officers were elected: President, E. P. Brook; Vice-President, Charles Knappmann; Secretary, F. S. Pownall; Treasurer, S. N. Halliday.

The Temperance Convention at Mount Vernon, Westchester County, on Tuesday was attended by 40 delegates, representing a dozen different organizations in the county. A permanent organization was formed under the title of the "Central Temperance Association of Westchester County." Ex-Judge William E. Van Cott was chosen President, William H. Oakley, Secretary; and William H. H. Young, of New-Rochelle, Corresponding Secretary. The association is to meet semi-annually, and its practical work will be lodged largely in an Executive Committee of 10 members.

AN IMPUDENT YOUNG RASCAL.

HOW PATRICK J. RYAN MANAGED TO STEAL TWO OVERCOATS FROM EX-GOV. TILDEN'S HOUSE—THE THIEF'S CAREER AS A POLITICIAN AND LIBERTY-STREET "KINGMAKER."

On the night of Jan. 25 a youth of good appearance and address called at the residence of ex-Gov. Samuel J. Tilden and handed Eugen Johansen, the Danish valet, a letter for the defeated candidate for the Presidency, stating that he would wait for a reply. He was shown into the parlor to await the convenience of Mr. Tilden, who was at dinner, but left without announcing his intention during the absence of the valet. Shortly afterward Mr. Tilden called for an overcoat, and on going to the hall closet in which his wraps usually hung, the valet found that two garments, a handsome brown beaver and a Fall overcoat, had been stolen, and the bearer of the letter was, of course, suspected. Nothing was heard of the stolen overcoats until the 9th inst., when one of them was handed to the clerk of the pawn office at No. 32 Third-avenue as security for a loan of $10. The fineness of the coat excited the suspicion of the clerk, and on examining it carefully he discovered the name "Samuel J. Tilden" under the collar. He thereupon refused to give up the coat, despite the protestations of his visitor, and sent it to Sergt. Keely, at Police Headquarters. Detective Dorsey was detailed to find the thief, and arrested Patrick J. Ryan, who was identified by the pawnbroker's clerk and the Gramercy Park valet. The prisoner admitted having tried to pawn the overcoat, but denied having stolen it, stating that it had been given him by a stranger opposite the residence of Mr. Clarkson N. Potter. After his commitment to the Tombs the prisoner, through some mysterious influence not understood at the time, secured the good offices of a number of well-known citizens, and a strong appeal was made to the District Attorney on his behalf. Mr. Tilden wrote a letter stating that in view of the youth and respectability of the accused, he did not press for severe punishment, and Mr. Charles E. McLean, counsel to the Board of Police and nephew of Mr. Tilden, warmly seconded the appeal of the ex-Governor. The sister of the prisoner also appeared when he was arraigned before Assistant District-Attorney Russell in General Sessions, on Tuesday last, and in mercy to the youthful offender and his family it was agreed that he should plead guilty and be sentenced to a short term of imprisonment. Ryan, however, positively refused to plead guilty, and was sent back to the Tombs. Mr. Russell placed him on trial yesterday, and he was promptly convicted, but at the request of his counsel, who are anxious to argue for a new trial, Judge Gildersleeve remanded him for sentence until Monday morning.

Ryan, who says he is only 18 years of age, is one of the most audacious swindlers in the City. He was sentenced in General Sessions in July, 1875, to a term in the Penitentiary for stealing $600 from a relative, and since his release from that institution has been an habitué of the criminal courts, his skilled appearance enabling him to form the acquaintance of the officials. During the campaign of 1875 he was employed as errand boy by Senator John Morrissey, and made the acquaintance of several prominent officials, whom he subsequently visited in his own name, representing himself as the nephew and private secretary of Mr. Morrissey. On the strength of this supposed relationship he obtained the autograph and picture of Judge Gildersleeve, and of other well-known citizens. By representing himself as one of the staff of a leading Irish weekly paper, he was selected as one of the guard of watchers who accompanied the remains of Col. John O'Mahony to Calvary, and was the recipient of a warm reception on the other side. He blossomed into notoriety as a politician about the time of the visit of Gov. Hendricks to this City, when he became the organizer of a fund to give that gentleman a grand torch-light procession, and succeeded in obtaining the consent of Police Justice Duffy to act as Treasurer. For this object he collected $80, which, it is almost necessary to say, never found its way into the hands of Judge Duffy. He also tried to obtain money from the attachés of several of the City departments by promising to "fix things" at Albany through "his uncle, the Senator," and capped the climax of his audacity by sending a letter from the Tombs to one of the Clerks of the Court of General Sessions, to whom he had pretended to bring daily reports of Senator Morrissey's health during his recent illness, in which he asked his "dear friend" to "get him out of his little trouble," and snare him the indirecty of being brought to court with "common criminals" in the prison van, by having a special officer sent for him. In his letter to ex-Gov. Tilden, which he signed "Joseph P. Ryan," he announced himself as one who had freely used both his time and money in sending out campaign documents from the Liberty-street bureau. He also said that Mr. Tilden knew him well, and reminded the defeated Presidential candidate that he had once rescued the fire scene as dangerous, unless great care and watchfulness were exercised. The Chief Engineer asked for a detail of two firemen to the theatre during the run of the play and suggested other precautions against a conflagration. The foreman of Engine Company No. 14 having already taken these measures of precaution, the board approved his action.

BROOKLYN.

Dr. Francis H. Stuart resigned his position as Registrar of the Board of Health yesterday.

The body of a man about 40 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches in height, and dressed in the garb of a laborer, was found yesterday in the Atlantic Basin. The remains await identification at the Morgue.

An action for breach of promise of marriage, in which the damages are laid at $5,000, has been begun by Eliza Hilderbrandt, aged 16, through her father, against George Haustis, aged 20, of South-Fourth and Tenth streets.

It is said that F. S. Massey, President of the Board of City Works, is preparing a statement for publication, in answer to charges against his official integrity while President of the Fire Department, made in one of the local papers.

Messrs. Cole, Carroll, Dutcher, Forman, Culyer, Mauler, and Scharmann, of the Board of Education, have been appointed as the Local Committee of the Brooklyn Central High School, which will open after the Summer vacation.

Charles A. Fanning was committed by Justice Dixon yesterday, on a charge of forging and counterfeiting conductors' returns while employed as a clerk by the Long Island Railroad Company. Fanning was discharged by the company about a week ago.

A decree of absolute divorce was granted yesterday, by Justice Gilbert, in the case of Henry A. Smith against Jennie E. Smith. The parties were married in March, 1870. The plaintiff is a bookkeeper employed in a South-street store in New-York.

During the present week the water in the storage reservoir has attained a depth of 16 feet 2½ inches. This is a greater depth than has been attained heretofore, and unless the rain-fall is unusually small during the next 60 days it is believed the great basin will be filled.

The cricket season was opened yesterday by a social match between the members of the Manhattan Cricket Club on their grounds at Prospect Park. The game commenced about 3 o'clock, sides being chosen by Mr. L. Love and Mr. R. Hooper. Mr. Hooper had the best men on his side, but he himself was bowled on the first ball. The score stood: Hooper, 46; Love, 21.

The suit of Private P. J. Corbett against Gen. Horatio S. Gibson, United States Army, commander at Fort Wadsworth, for false imprisonment, in which the damages are laid at $10,000, was transferred yesterday from the Supreme Court to the United States Court. Corbett was imprisoned for alleged lying to his superior officers concerning attentions which he sought to pay to a young lady residing in the vicinity of the fort, which were excessively disagreeable to the young lady's parents and to herself.

Mr. Samuel Clark, of No. 146 Lexington-avenue, New-York, attempted to cross the Fulton Ferry on Jan. 24 on an old *ferry* ticket. The ticket was refused, and Clark was forcibly expelled from the ferry-house by two of the employes. He brought suit against the company, laying damages at $1,000. In the City Court yesterday a jury gave him a verdict of $250. The defendants claimed that the plaintiff attempted to cross on a detached coupon purchased from one of the boy ticket-peddlers, contrary to the rules of the company.

Mr. Thomas Kinsella, one of the three Commissioners appointed to determine a route on Coney Island for the Sheepshead Bay and Coney Island Railroad Company, has filed a protest against the report of the other Commissioners, Messrs. Loomis and Emmett. The majority of the commission reported in favor of permitting the company to lay their rails on the beach, 400 feet from the water, and in front of the principal hotels. Mr. Kinsella, in his protest, asserts that such a route would involve danger to pleasure-seekers, and is urged by the railroad company in opposition to all the other parties in interest.

LONG ISLAND.

Judgment was entered on Tuesday for plaintiffs in the suit of Jacob M. Bergen and others, Executors, against Abram Wakeman and others, to foreclose a mortgage for $157,622 25 on the Bergen farm at Bay Ridge.

The new edifice of Trinity Church, Rockaway, will be consecrated on Thursday, May 2, the ceremonies commencing at 10:30 o'clock A. M. The clergy will meet the Bishop in the old church at 10:15 A. M., and thence go in procession to the new building.

At the meeting of the Presbytery of Long Island at Mattituck on Tuesday, the following delegates to the General Assembly were elected: Rev. Mr. Sproull, of Sag Harbor; alternate, Rev. Mr. Harris, of Shelter Island; Elder A. Gildersleeve, alternate, Dr. H. P. Terry. The Presbytery will meet at Southampton in October next.

The large dwelling-house of Mr. John Bolton, on Ocean-avenue, Patchogue, was destroyed by fire on Monday—cause unknown. The loss is about $8,000; insured for $1,000 in the Queens County Insurance Company.

The election to the office of Justice of the Peace in Newtown is to be contested. It appears that when the votes were counted it was found that 119 ballots had been cast for William Kirkpatrick, without designating the term, and the canvassers awarded the office to John L. Barrongha, on the ground that the 119 votes were not legal. After the Board of Canvassers had adjourned a majority of its members assembled, counted the 119 votes for Kirkpatrick, and gave him the certificate of election. Both men claim the office, have been sworn in, and the matter will go to the courts for adjustment.

STATEN ISLAND.

Israel Laforge, residing at Pleasant Plains, fell from a tree which he was trimming, yesterday, receiving it is feared, fatal injuries.

William Perritt, the driver of an express wagon, when driving along the shore road at West Brighton, yesterday morning, was thrown from his wagon, fracturing his skull and receiving other injuries of a fatal character.

The residents of Tottenville were startled yesterday morning on finding the streets of the village strewn with dead dogs and cats that had evidently been poisoned. Twenty-five dead dogs and cats were found in the space of a block, many valuable dogs being among the number.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Village of New-Rochelle on Tuesday elected the following officers on a Democratic ticket: President, John Q. Underhill, (re-elected;) Trustees, Henry S. Calenberg, William Brady, and Abel C. Williamson; Treasurer, Thaddeus Davids.

An unusually interesting dog case was tried in the County Court on Tuesday. David Sandman, a peddler, claimed damages of Charles Baxter, of North Salem, for injury caused the bite of a small yellow dog belonging to defendant, which had jumped over a fence in front of his premises and attacked plaintiff on the highway. One doctor testified that he saw the bitten spot half an hour after the attack, and that it was a mere abrasion. Another doctor testified that the same spot was covered with a bad ulcer a month later. The jury rendered a verdict of $600 for the plaintiff.

NEW-JERSEY.

John M. Wilson, at one time the presiding officer of the Hudson County Board of Chosen Freeholders, died at his home, on Jersey City Heights, yesterday.

The trial of the case of Gulick against Gulick, in which the plaintiff sues her octogenarian uncle for $20,000 damages for breach of promise, was brought to a close in the Middlesex County Circuit Court, at New-Brunswick, yesterday. The jurors retired at 11 o'clock A. M., and up to 5 o'clock had not reached an agreement, and there was no prospect that they would.

Dr. P. D. Van Cleef presided over the meeting of the South Classis of Bergen, held in the Reformed Church, Bergen Point, on Tuesday. The sum total of contributions for Congregational purposes was $39,341 36, an increase of $4,200. The church at West Hoboken, being unable to support itself, was disbanded, and Rev. William H. Van Dorn, the Pastor, was transferred to the Classis of Rensselaer.

Four barges loaded with garbage from the Street-sweeping Department in New-York anchored Tuesday evening at "The Patch," off Grand-street, between Jersey-avenue and Varick-street, Jersey City, and a gang of workmen began to unload. A terrible stench attended the operation, and residents to their operations, and the Health Department was informed. The workmen refused to obey Health Inspector Cronin's orders to cease work, and he was compelled necessary to drive them off with the aid of a squad of policemen.

A covered wagon which was driven from a ferry-boat into Jersey City at midnight on Tuesday attracted the attention of Officer Logan. He stopped the horse, and found four boys in the wagon. They gave their names as James Fisher, George Buck, Oscar White, and Lazarus Levi. Upon being taken to the station-house they confessed that they had stolen the horse and wagon, and said that they were "going on a spree." They had provided themselves with a stock of pies and other eatables by stealing and pawning Buck's sister's watch. They evidently regarded their arrest as a huge joke, and one of them said that as long as they were not hanged for the theft they did not care. Justice Davis held them for further examination.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

The Adriatic, of the White Star Line; the Lessing, of the Hamburg-American Line, and the State of Virginia, of the State Line, will sail respectively for Liverpool, Hamburg, and Glasgow to-day. The departure for London of the Holland, of the National Line, which was to have taken place today, has been postponed until Saturday. So far this week the passenger lists have been large. Hon. William Cassius Goodloe, United States Minister to Belgium, and his family; Andrew Low, the great cotton merchant of Savannah, and Mrs. Chester A. Arthur, of this City, are among the Adriatic's passengers. The cabin lists of that steamer and the Lessing are as follows:

In steam-ship Adriatic, for Liverpool.—Andrew Low, C. H. Dorr, J. McTellvony, Miss H. Dunseen, H. Hermann, A. A. Low, Miss Rice, L. S. Rice, L. S. Bryce, Charles E. Coon, J. Fred Agear, Dr. S. P. Vanderpool, Jr., L. D. Ledyard, Mrs. Ledyard, Hon. William Cassius Goodloe, United States Minister to Belgium; Mrs. Goodloe and five children, Miss Combs, Miss Gratz, Miss Wyld, Miss Sawzer, H. J. Duneen, F. Wyld, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Chubb, Miss Chubb, Master Chubb, Mr. and Mrs. Marshal, C. Lefferts, Mrs. C. F. Harden and two children, Mrs. Stephen O'Toot, Mr. and Mrs. John Thompson and children, Miss Andrew, Miss Minister, Thomas Sharples, Charles Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Griffiths, Mr. and Mrs W. H. Pigott, A. C. Danfield, Mr. and Mrs. A. Jenkins, Mrs. Jenkins and two children, Mrs. Hand and Mrs. William A. Anderson, Mrs. Rice, Mr. Bryce, L. Lehmann, S. E. Brown, George C. Tanner, Rev. D. Calbort, James Bleakie, J. Mannarrow, William Mannarrow, Henry B. Voche.

In steam-ship Lessing, for Hamburg.—Mr. and Mrs. Edward Simon and daughter, Dr. E. W. Walker, R. Marks, R. Marcus, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hilfelder, Mr. and Mrs. Simon Heavenrich, Miss Hortense Heavenrich, Master Sidney Heavenrich, Master Eddy Heavenrich, Master Abraham Heavenrich, Master Theodore Heavenrich, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Peters and two children, Aaron Traub, E. K. Harris, Mrs. L. A. Harris, Gen. James L. Donaldson, Mrs. J. L. Donaldson, B. Sommer, J. P. C. Winship, Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Howell, Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Bergner, Miss Bergner, Hon. F. P. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. L. Gottschalk, Francis W. Engel, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bentzel and infant, Leo Lapfarwer, Charles Francois, Clemens Mushawack, Isidor Hanover, Ernst Hess, Frans Hess, L. Muller, A. Lorsch, John Scheifele, Jacob S. Pollad, Miss L. Hopping, Miss Mary Kleininger, John Loeber, Oscar Ewing, Hercules Hinz, C. Harkens, Miss Johanna Seigfried, Mrs. A. Schuler, Miss Laura M. Neisner, Christmaner, Carl Zingg, A. Arnstein, Jurgen Jurgensen, Jacob H. Jurgensen, F. Charles Ritti, William Sellamy, Mr. and Mrs. E. Nehemias and infant.

The Cunard steam-ship Algeria sailed yesterday with the following list of passengers:

Jerre Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Bowler, P. Burroughs, A. J. Carver, H. R. Chace, Miss Lucy Cowan, Dr. A. F. Dulin, Miss Albert H. Gallatin, Miss Albert H. Gallatin, Thomas Hart, Mrs. W. B. Hart, Miss Lucy Henning, Ex-Gov. Henry Howard, Mrs. Howard, Charles T. Howard, B. A. Jackson, T. E. Jenkins, S. C. Joyce, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Kilton and three children, A. B. MacRay, William Parsons, Miss M. A. Peck, Miss C. W. Peck, Miss Katie Peck, Miss Mathilde Phillips, William H. Pope, Sidney Putnam, Capt. Rumbold, Mr. Rutherford, Miss Rutherford, A. Seeley, Frederick Shickle, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Simpson and child, Mr. Murphy and lady, E. L. Shield, Henry Tilden, J. L. Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Wheelock, Miss Mary E. Whipple, H. White, Dr. G. F. Whiting, J. B. Willian.

MAX STADLER & Co.,

The reliable clothiers, Broadway and Prince-st., have opened the Spring season with the choicest stock of men's and boys' garments at astonishingly low prices. Illustrated catalogue free on application.—*Advertisement.*

THAT HUSBAND OF MINE won't touch fish-cakes unless they are made of X L C R BONELESS CODFISH.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Vera Cruz, from Havana.—Eugene T. Curtis and wife, Miss Louisa French, Miss I.

THE MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SILVER-PLATED WARE,

UNION-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

Porcelain-Lined Ice Pitchers,

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TO THE LADIES OF AMERICA.

A most interesting subject to American ladies is to know how to make light, white, delicious bread, rolls, &c. As an evidence of the superior quality of the ROYAL BAKING POWDER, it has been adopted in the royal households of England, Germany, and Brazil, after most thorough tests as to its purity and wholesomeness. It is now used by the best families throughout the world, and acknowledged to be the standard and finest preparation of the kind ever produced, free from any admixture or unwholesome ingredient.

Many of the cheap preparations now urged upon the market are dangerous to use, producing indigestion and dyspepsia, owing to the fact that strong corrosive acids are used in their manufacture. The manufacturers of the Royal Baking Powder challenge any test or comparison as to its quality. Send for all grocers.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The opening of proposals for paving Fifth-avenue has been postponed by the Commissioner of Public Works until the 23d inst.

Walter Barry, while at work in the warehouse No. 501 Washington-street, yesterday, fell through the hoistway from the first floor to the cellar and was severely injured.

The Controller yesterday paid $841 43 to the Institution of Mercy for the month of March, and $1,246 to the managers of the Children's Fold for the quarter ending March 31.

A vessel of about 1,200 tons, lying bottom upward, was passed on the 24 inst., in latitude 16° and longitude 65°, by the steamer Bermuda, which arrived from Porto Cabello on Tuesday.

The lighter Eagle, loaded with soda-ash, collided with Pier No. 45, East River, last night, sprung a leak, and was abandoned by her crew. She was left floating toward the Long Island shore.

On the 1st of May the floating debt fund stock of the City of New-York, which matures on that date, will be redeemed by the Finance Department. The amount of the stock is $2,748,000.

Morgan L. Farnum, a boarder at No. 16 Clinton-place, yesterday afternoon, in a fit of despondency produced by excessive intemperance, took an overdose of morphine. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Special Agent Brackett yesterday afternoon made a seizure of 1,500 San Domingo cigars, wrapped in cloth, at No. 42 Union-square. A package of seven "cat's-eye" stones was seized at the Post Office and sent to the same place.

In the report of the proceedings of the Republican Central Committee meeting on Tuesday evening certain satirical remarks in regard to President Hayes were attributed by mistake to Mr. S. V. R. Cruger instead of to Col. Jardine.

The resolution of the Board of Aldermen, directing the Elevated Railroad Company to report why their road is not being constructed up to King's Bridge, not having been approved or vetoed by Mayor Ely within the 10 days allowed by the statute, has become a law.

Messrs. Hain, Nicoll & Granbery have purchased the entire fancy goods department of the old and well-known firm of Schuyler, Hartley & Graham, and will continue the business on the same premises, Nos. 20 and 22 John-street. Schuyler, Hartley & Graham will continue in the gun and

The New-York Times.

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APRIL 19 1878

WASHINGTON.

THE TARIFF BILL AND THE SESSION.

EFFECT OF THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS—THE FINAL ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION VIRTUALLY POSTPONED—PROSPECTS FOR THE WOOD TARIFF—A DISPOSITION TO CONSIDER AND ACT ON IT FINALLY AT AN EARLY DAY—SLIGHT CHANCE OF ITS BECOMING LAW.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The Democratic members of the House to-day stood squarely up to the resolution of last night's caucus, and voted solidly to undo their action of yesterday in refusing to allow the final adjournment resolution to go to the Committee on Ways and Means. Only one vote was taken to-day, and that was on the motion to lay on the table a motion to reconsider the vote by which the House refused to refer the adjournment resolution to the Committee on Ways and Means. This was carried by 113 to 125, a strict party vote, and practically decides what the action of the House will be on the Senate resolution. The purpose is to postpone the question of final adjournment until May 25, in order that the Democrats may maintain control of it. Speaker Randall says all indications justify the belief that Congress can adjourn finally on or before June 20, and the postponement of the Senate resolution does not mean that the Democrats are opposed to an early adjournment, but that they are determined not to fix the day until such progress shall be made in the public business as will enable the majority to fix a day for final adjournment without being made liable for any failure to supply necessary legislation. Those Democrats who are opposed to any tariff or financial legislation say they have surrendered nothing by consenting to postpone the adjournment resolution, because nothing can be done in the House with the tariff or finances prior to the middle of May, and as final adjournment can be determined then as well as now nothing is likely to be got through on those subjects during the present session. Many of the tariff men are opposed to unnecessarily delaying consideration of the Tariff bill, for the reason that so long as that bill is pending in Congress the industrial and commercial interests of the country will be in a menaced condition. They think it would be better to dispose of the measure at once, so that merchants and business men would know what to do; whereas, if its consideration be delayed until too late, it will go over until the December session, and hang like an incubus upon the industrial and commercial interests. Judge Kelley and some others of the tariff leaders have heretofore been disposed to delay consideration of the bill, believing that delay would enable the business men of the country to make known their opposition to members of Congress, and that it would thus become weaker with time, and ultimately die of inanition. Since the vote of yesterday, however, which they regard as a test of the feeling of the House on Wood's bill, the tariff men are disposed to force the fighting, and it is probable that they will assist Mr. Wood to get the bill fairly before the House in order that it may be finally disposed of. From present indications, it is uncertain when the bill can be called up. The appropriation bills are now in such a state of forwardness that the time of the House will be almost exclusively occupied in their consideration during the coming three weeks. When those bills are disposed of it will be too late to expect that the Tariff bill will receive that careful consideration which a measure of such importance should have, and even if there should be time to consider it in detail in the House, it would inevitably fail to be acted upon by the Senate during the present session. In view, therefore, of these facts, it is probable the opponents of the bill will agree to fix a time for general debate, and then, instead of proceeding to consider it by sections, will make an effort to strike out the enacting clause or kill it by some other equally fatal parliamentary device.

NEW-YORK AND OTHER APPOINTMENTS.

CURIOUS ILLUSTRATIONS OF CIVIL SERVICE REFORM AS DISCLOSED IN TESTIMONY BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE—A PLACE MADE FOR AN INCOMPETENT NOMINEE — PROPOSED REMOVAL OF EFFICIENT TO MAKE WAY FOR INEFFICIENT APPOINTEES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The Senate Committee on Commerce to-day discussed the nominations for Assistant Appraisers of Merchandise at New-York, but as the sub-committee to which the subject was referred for investigation have not yet concluded its labors, final action was deferred. The evidence thus far submitted is of an interesting character. In the case of Assistant Appraiser William Allen the committee have ascertained that on Feb. 18 he was requested by the Secretary of the Treasury to resign. No charges were preferred against him, nor was his competency and efficiency questioned. In compliance with the Secretary's request he transmitted his resignation, to take effect, however upon the qualification of his successor. The Secretary, for some reason, ignored the terms of Mr. Allen's resignation, and accepted the same to take effect on Feb. 20, and not upon the qualification of his successor, as Mr. Allen had declared in his letter. This action upon the part of the Secretary elicited some criticism in the committee, and certain Senators are reported to have observed that the Secretary's course was extra-judicial, inasmuch as this office of Assistant Appraiser is a Presidential appointment, subject to the confirmation of the Senate, and as Mr. Allen's resignation, by its terms, did not become operative until after his successor qualified, the Secretary had no authority, under the Tenure of Office act, to declare the position vacant before that event occurred. As Mr. Allen ceased to exercise the functions of his office at the date above specified, and as he entered no protest against the action of the Secretary, it is doubtful whether he did not waive his rights under the law, and by his own act create the desired vacancy. John B. Frothingham, who has been nominated as the successor of Mr. Allen, does not appear to be regarded with great favor by the committee, chiefly because of the evidence before it, which fails to show that he possesses the experience requisite for the position. Unless Mr. Frothingham should rebut the allegations against him in this and other particulars, the latter of a personal character, it seems probable that the committee will report against him.

James Q. Howard, nominated to supersede Assistant Appraiser William Day, is in every way acceptable to the committee in point of personal integrity, but it is not likely that his confirmation will be recommended, in view of his inexperience in the duties of the position he seeks attributed to him by the testimony. The report on file in Mr. Howard's case exhibits a peculiar state of facts. He was for three years a Consul abroad, his appointment being credited to Ohio, his native State. After the present Administration came into power he went to New-York with written instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury to Collector Arthur to appoint him a Deputy Collector, which Gen. Arthur found impossible to do. Returning to Washington, Mr. Howard was subsequently sent again to New-York with a letter from the Secretary to Appraiser Dutcher, directing him to appoint him an Examiner, and Mr. Dutcher obeyed. As Mr. Howard was not experienced in the duties required of him, a special position in the Appraiser's Department was created for his benefit, and with this record he is now nominated as Assistant Appraiser. On the other hand, William Day, the incumbent, is so well qualified for his position, and his merits are so highly appreciated by the Secretary, that he has written to Appraiser Dutcher to make out his appointment as an Examiner. This action of Secretary Sherman, in thus degrading an efficient and tried official from a $3,500 to an $1,800 position, has caused great surprise to the committee, some of whom fail to recognize the wisdom of such a course.

Assistant Appraiser Gibson, who is to be summarily removed to make way for William Kent, at present an Examiner, has submitted evidence to the committee that he is one of the best judges of textile fabrics in the service, if not in in the country, and enjoys a wide reputation as such among officials and importers. A great deal remains to be learned about this case, and if the facts are not controverted it is probable that the committee will also oppose the removal of Mr. Gibson. The committee are conducting the investigation in a spirit of fairness, and seem desirous of obtaining all the light possible. Appearances, however, indicate an adverse report in the case of two if not of the three gentlemen nominated. Whether the Senate will sustain the action of the committee in the latter contingency is another matter. There are some who believe that these nominations are to be a test of the strength of the Administration, and if the adverse report of the committee can be overridden it is rumored that the long-expected New-York Custom-house nominations will follow, otherwise not.

The Committee on Commerce to-day agreed to report favorably upon the following nominations for Consuls: Charles H. Branscombe, of Missouri, at Chin Kiang, China; A. D. Shaw, of New-York, at Manchester, England; John M. Wasson, of Illinois, at Quebec; W. C. Howells, of Ohio, at Toronto.

THE REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMEN.

MEETING OF THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE —ELECTION OF OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—THE CAMPAIGN.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The Republican Congressional Committee at their meeting to-night, appointed Representative Hale as temporary Chairman, Representative Phillips, of Kansas, Secretary, and resolved that the vacancies from States not represented in Congress by any Republicans be not filled at present. Those States are Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware, Texas, Georgia, and West Virginia. Twenty-eight of the 36 members of the committee were present. An Executive Committee was appointed, consisting of Representative Hale, of Maine; Senator Allison, of Iowa; Representative Joyce, of Vermont; Representative Hiscock, of New-York; Representatative Page, of California; Representative Foster, of Ohio; Representative Campbell, of Pennsylvania; Representative Hubbell, of Michigan; Senator Dorsey, of Arkansas, and Senator Bruce, of Mississippi. This committee will elect the Secretary. In the few remarks which were made, it was urged that every effort be made for the success of the party in the Fall campaign, and it was said that the prospects to that end were encouraging.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

THE INCOME TAX—MR. THURMAN AND THE FINANCIAL BILL—THE STEAM-BOAT BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The Committee on Ways and Means succeeded to-day in doing something practical toward completing the paragraphs of the proposed Internal Revenue bill providing for the restoration of the income tax. The committee decided that the exemption shall be placed at $2,000, and that tax on all incomes in excess of that amount shall be assessed on a graduated scale. The gradations and rate of tax were not decided upon.

Senator Thurman has telegraphed that he desires to be present at the debate on the Financial bill, and asks a postponement of the same until his return, which will be early next week. In compliance with Senatorial custom in such cases, Mr. Thurman's wishes will be complied with.

The bill amending the Revised Statutes concerning commerce and navigation and the regulation of steam vessels, popularly known as the Steam-boat bill, and which has already passed the House, will be considered by the Senate Committee on Commerce next Monday. A similar bill was passed by the House last session, and, after a protracted debate, killed in the Senate.

THE TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

ARGUMENT OF GOV. BROWN, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE ROAD, BEFORE THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Gov. John C. Brown, Vice-President of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company, appeared before the Judiciary Committee of the House yesterday in defense of that company's right to mortgage its property between Fort Worth and El Paso, as an indemnity to the Government for its proposed aid in securing the completion of the road through to the Pacific. Mr. Campbell, attorney for a French holder of the bonds of the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad Company, had alleged that the charter of that company is still unimpaired, and covers the line from Fort Worth to El Paso, as well as a considerable portion of that already constructed. He further alleged that the foreclosure proceedings against that road were fraudulent, and that any extension of the Texas Pacific beyond Fort Worth must be under the original charter of the Memphis and El Paso Company. Gov. Brown produced legislative records to show that the Texas and Pacific franchises were derived directly from the State of Texas, and that the Texas and Pacific acquired full and complete title and right to construct, by purchasing the property and franchises of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, a corporation created by the State of Texas four years before the Memphis and El Paso was acquired. This purchase was authorized by the Texas Legislature, and subsequently confirmed. The Texas and Pacific also purchased the franchise of the Southern Transcontinental, another Texas corporation, which authorized them to build a road west from Texarkana to El Paso. He read from the record to prove that subsequent to these purchases the Texas Legislature by its act of May, 1875, confirmed this purchase and transfer of franchises, and directly authorized the Texas and Pacific to main the road now in operation, and to construct the line from Fort Worth to El Paso. Under this act, the company built 424 miles of road, which was accepted by the State Government, and land certificates issued in accordance with the act of the Legislature. He read from the fourth annual report of the Texas and Pacific, giving a full account of the property acquired, and showing that the company had made a purchase from the Memphis and El Paso to remove any doubt about its title to the 16-mile reservation (not its land grant,) which the Legislature had declared forfeited to the Memphis and El Paso, and had granted to the Texas and Pacific. The Supreme Court of the United States, however, had decided the claim to this reservation by the Memphis and El Paso to be valid. He claimed, further, that the Texas and Pacific paid to the Memphis and El Paso the full value of the property acquired from that company; further, that the Texas and Pacific derived no real advantage from the franchise of the Memphis and El Paso. Gov. Brown charged that the opening of these old matters, already settled, was merely to injure the Texas and Pacific and delay action on the pending bill, and that such delay could not be to the interest of Mr. Campbell's client.

AWARDS ON MEXICAN CLAIMS.

SUBSTANCE OF THE BILL REPORTED BY THE SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE YESTERDAY.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The bill reported from the Senate Judiciary Committee to-day, providing for the distribution of the awards of the Mexican Claims Commission, is the bill introduced by Senator Davis, of Illinois, on the 1st inst., amended by the insertion of a specific provision concerning the awards in the contested cases of Benjamin Weil and La Abra Mining Company. The President of the United States is requested to determine, within the next six months, whether there is probable cause to believe that the honor of the United States or considerations of justice and equity require these awards, or either of them, to be set aside, or a new trial shall be had in respect of them. If he concludes that they should not be paid, they shall be suspended to await action hereafter by the two Governments; but if he does not so determine within six months, they are to be paid in the same manner and proportions as the other awards. The rest of the bill provides in brief, that the installments received from Mexico shall be immediately distributed in ratable proportions among the corporations or individuals in whose favor the awards were made, or to their legal representatives or assigns. The Secretary is, first, required to deduct the expenses of the commission, (about $115,000,) out of the fund to be distributed in the ratio increased by a payment to the Secretary of State from the United States Treasury of the amounts (aggregating about $150,000) which were awarded to Mexican citizens by the commission and deducted from the amount payable by Mexico. The Secretary of State is further required to deduct and retain from his payments any amount due the United States from the persons or corporations in whose favor awards were made by the commission.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1878.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan to-day aggregated $140,000.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $287,048 68, and from Customs, $464,564 11.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the nomination of William H. Hunt, of Louisiana, to be Judge of the Court of Claims.

The Senate, in executive session, to-day recommitted the nomination of George F. Cutter to be Paymaster-General of the Navy to the Committee on Naval Affairs, with authority to make a thorough investigation of the grave charges preferred against him. It will be recollected that he was on Tuesday confirmed for the above-named office.

Life-saving medals of the second class have been transmitted to Masters J. S. Hunsicker and H. C. F. Nye, United States Navy, in recognition of their services in saving the life of Lieut. James Franklin, United States Navy, then executive officer of the coast survey steamer Gedney, off Monomay Point, Cape Cod, on the night of Sept. 14, 1875.

The Committee on Banking and Currency today directed a subpœna to be issued upon Secretary Sherman to compel him to appear before the committee and testify as to the details of the negotiation he has made with the Syndicate for the sale of 4½ per cent. bonds. Subpœnas will also be issued to the members of the Syndicate to testify on the same subject.

The executive session of the Senate to-day was mainly occupied with a discussion in regard to the nomination of John McNeil, of Missouri, to be Indian Inspector. The principal ground of opposition to him was his having caused the execution of 10 guerrillas while serving as an officer in the Union Army during the war. The Democratic Senators generally voted against his confirmation, but it was finally effected by a vote of 31 to 26. The Senate also confirmed the following nominations: Joseph C. Jewell, to be Surveyor of Customs for the port of Evansville, Ind.; William C. Carson, to be Postmaster at Thomasville, Ga.

Ensign Clarence A. Corbin is detached from the receiving-ship Wabash, and ordered to the Alaska; Mate S. T. C. Smith from the Navy-yard at League Island, and ordered to the Rio Bravo at Brownsville, Texas; Gunner George Swann from the Naval Magazine Craney Island, and ordered to the Navy-yard at Norfolk; Gunner John Gaskins from the Powhatan, and ordered to take charge of the Naval Magazine at Craney Island; Gunner George Forden from the Navy-yard at Mare Island, Cal., and ordered to return home and await orders; Gunner William Cheney is ordered to the Powhatan at Norfolk.

The State Department has received a dispatch from the United States Commercial Agent at Gaboon saying that the commercial prospects of equatorial Africa are most encouraging. An American bark from Boston was soon expected to arrive with a general cargo. The French Government will soon build a large entrepot at Gaboon for the convenience of the local trade, thus making it a commercial centre for supplying the west coast. The influence of Christian civilization is rapidly developing the commercial resources of that portion of Africa. Besides actively aiding missionary enterprise in other ways, Mr. Buahnell, the Commercial Agent, has proposed a revised grammar and dictionary of the Mpongur language, and translated 20 books of the Bible into that language.

At the meeting of the Academy of Sciences today Dr. Gibbs and Prof. Hilgard having positively declined re-election to the offices of Vice-President and Home Secretary respectively, Prof. O. C. Marsh, of Yale College, was elected Vice-President, and Prof. J. H. C. Coffin, United States Navy, of Washington, was elected Home Secretary, for the ensuing six years. Members of the Council of 1878-9 were then elected as follows: Prof. S. F. Baird, Dr. Wolcott Gibbs, Prof. Asa Gray, Prof. A. D. Hilgard, Gen. M. C. Meigs, Prof. Simon Newcomb. The present officers of the Academy are: Joseph Henry, President; O. C. Marsh, Vice-President; F. A. P. Barnard, Foreign Secretary; J. H. C. Coffin, Home Secretary; Rogers Fairman, Treasurer, and the Council as above. At the scientific session, Prof. Newcomb delivered a lecture on a plan for measuring the velocity of light. He illustrated his remarks by diagrams on the blackboard, and was listened to with great attention. He made many suggestions in respect to the best method of determining this important constant in physics and astronomy.

The House Committee on the Judiciary today instructed Representative McMahon to move, when the Senate bill to repeal the Bankrupt act shall be reached on the Speaker's table, to put it on its passage. The pressure for the repeal is very strong from the moneyed, mercantile, and other interests of the country. One petition alone from the City of New-York contains 1,020 signatures of those who hold that the original intent of the law was to effect a prompt and equitable division of the bankrupt's estate among his creditors, and to afford relief to honest and unfortunate debtors, and those only. In practice, however, they find that it does not prevent fraudulent preferences, and the possibility of obtaining a discharge without payment in full is a constant temptation to dishonest persons to contract large debts and then seek a discharge under this act, or a compromise in part payment; and they regret to represent that this course of action is often facilitated by the collusion of creditors and dishonest attorneys; and generally the practical effect of the law has been to destroy confidence on the part of capitalists, and damage the credit system.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, April 18.—The United States Sub-Treasury in this city did a very extensive business to-day, the cause of the excitement being the popularity of the new 4 per cent. Government loan. The amount subscribed in Chicago already foots up more than in any other city of the United States except New-York. One city banker called at the Sub-Treasury this morning and took $50,000 worth of the new 4 per cent. bonds and paid for them in cash. During this morning the individual subscriptions to the loan footed up $75,000. About $10,000 of the new standard dollars are paid out daily in exchange for gold.

FUTILE EFFORTS TO SAVE A MURDERER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 18.—The South Carolina Supreme Court has overruled McEvoy's pleas, and Gov. Hampton has declined to interfere. The latest dodge has been to implicate him in the Sawyer murder at Ridge Spring, in order to delay the execution until he could make a confession about the crime. This attempt has failed, however, and he will be hanged to-morrow.

THE UNITED STATES SHIP PLYMOUTH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., April 18.—The United States ship Plymouth, Capt. D. B. Harmony, left the naval anchorage this afternoon at 4 o'clock, for Hampton Roads. She sails in the morning under sealed orders for the West Indies.

A MORE PACIFIC ASPECT.

MODIFIED TONE IN ST. PETERSBURG.

GERMAN MEDIATION THOUGHT LIKELY TO BE SUCCESSFUL—THE POINTS THAT RUSSIA REGARDS AS IMPORTANT IN ASIA—THE TREATY NOT TO BE IGNORED, BUT NONE OF ITS CLAUSES TO BE PERMITTED TO HINDER A SATISFACTORY SOLUTION.

LONDON, April 19.—The correspondent of the *Times* at St. Petersburg says the situation is decidedly pacific. In official circles it is believed that Germany's mediation will very likely be successful, and that the congress will soon assemble. It will probably be preceded by a preliminary conference of Ambassadors at Berlin, which is expected to decide that the invitations to the congress shall be issued "to consider modifications necessary in the treaties of 1856 and 1871." It is confidently anticipated that some such formula will be accepted in both London and St. Petersburg. The meeting of the congress would dissipate many difficulties. Thus there is reason to believe, as to Asia, that Russia only regards the possession of Batoum and Kars as of vital importance, and would probably consent to modify the proposed frontier so as not to cut the road from Persia to Trebizond. She might also permit the division of Bulgaria into two principalities and allow an international commission to define Roumelian limits. It is said that, while Russia will not allow the treaty to be ignored, she will not permit any of its clauses to hinder a satisfactory solution.

SPECULATIONS AS TO A CONFERENCE

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA PERSISTENTLY HOLDING TO THEIR VIEWS—THE DIFFERENCE A RADICAL ONE—INDICATIONS OF A DISPOSITION IN RUSSIA TO ACCEPT THE BISMARCK SUGGESTION OF REVISION OF THE TREATIES OF 1856 AND 1871—THE PROPOSED PRELIMINARY CONFERENCE AT BERLIN.

LONDON, April 18.—Accounts from Berlin and Vienna are still hopeful that the congress will meet shortly. Prince Bismarck left Berlin last evening for his Lauenburg estates, but it is not thought that this will interfere with the diplomatic negotiations. The persistence with which England and Russia are maintaining their positions concerning the congress is held to mean that the difference is a radical one, and that each power sees in the other's proposal an attempt to prejudice beforehand the character of the congress. Hence, probably, the willingness of the St. Petersburg Cabinet to revert to Prince Bismarck's original idea of the congress discussing the treaties of 1856 and 1871 rather than the treaty of San Stefano. If this suggestion is acceptable to England the difficulty of the assembling of the congress without wounding Russia's dignity (hinted at in the semi-official utterance in yesterday's organ of the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which said, "We care little about the way of getting into the congress provided the door is large enough to admit all without any one having to stoop") might easily be overcome. But the belief does not gain ground that the congress will succeed in averting war even if it ever meets.

The *Journal de St. Pétersbourg* says: "Germany continues her mediatory efforts with a discreton, zeal, and disinteresteness encouraging the strongest hope."

This afternoon's *Echo* says: "We are able to state on authority that invitations to the congress will be issued to-night. The treaties of 1856 and 1871 will be laid upon the table and compared with the treaty of San Stefano."

The *Central News* says: "We are enabled to state that the powers have agreed to Prince Bismarck's suggestion that the Ambassadors at Berlin should hold a conference to arrange the course of proceedings at the proposed congress, the time of meeting, &c. The respective Governments have been formally requested to instruct their Ambassadors accordingly."

BRUSSELS, April 18.—*Le Nord's* Berlin special states that Prince Bismarck, at the pressing request of Count Andrassy, has consented to resume the negotiations for a congress, on the condition that he be simultaneously solicited to do so by Austria, England, and Russia. The good will of Russia is indubitable, but it is feared that England may prolong the present state of things only by obtaining from asking Germany's mediation, or by formulating reservations.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES IN TURKEY.

REORGANIZATION OF THE SULTAN'S CABINET —SADYK PASHA THE SUCCESSOR OF VEFYK EFFENDI—THE CHANGES CONSIDERED FAVORABLE TO ENGLAND—OPPOSITION TO FOREIGN OCCUPATION OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, April 8.—Reuter's Telegram Company received to-night the following dispatch from Constantinople: Ahmed Vefyk Effendi again tendered his resignation as President of the Council and Minister of the Interior on Wednesday, and the Sultan refused to accept it; but on Wednesday night the Sultan dismissed Vefyk Effendi, and appointed Sadyk Pasha as his successor, and Mollah Bey as Sheik-ul-Islam. The following appointments have also been made:

Minister of Foreign Affairs—SAFVET Pasha.
Minister of War—IZZET Pasha.
Minister of Marine—IBRAHIM Pasha.
Minister of Finance—KIAMI Pasha.

The Sultan has issued a halt, advising Sadyk Pasha to observe the Constitution and carry out reforms.

The contest over the Ministry was between Russia and England for supremacy. The Turkish people and Army are said to be bitterly hostile to a Russian alliance. The Turkish Ministerial Council yesterday deliberated on a reply to the demand of Gen. Nelidoff, the Russian Chargé d'Affaires for the evacuation of Shumla, Varna, and Batoum.

The political character of the new Turkish Ministry is considered noteworthy that the Ministry does not include Reouf and Osman Pashas, the reputed leaders of the pro-Russian party, and the Turkish newspapers again assert that the Government will resist the occupation of Constantinople by any foreign power.

LONDON, April 19.—The *Times* has the following special from Pera: "The Turks declare their readiness to evacuate Shumla, Varna, and Batoum if the Russians withdraw from the neighborhood of Constantinople. The Russians only offer to evacuate Erzeroum, and the question causes a tension of relations. The Sadyk Pasha, the new President of the Turkish Council, have not been declared. The Russians claim the overthrow of Vefik Effendi as a triumph. The Palace, however, has telegraphed to Mr. Layard that the change is without political significance. Mr. Layard is at Ismid. According to advices received in Paris, he has gone there to confer with Admiral Hornby relative to the defense of the Bosphorus.

A special to the *Daily Telegraph* from Pera announces that 18 Russian battalions have arrived at Derkos from Adrianople.

BRITISH WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

LONDON, April 18.—Orders have been received at Portsmouth for the ships of the first reserve to be surveyed and prepared with all dispatch for a six months' cruise with the Channel Squadron. Chief officers have been appointed to the Cyclops, Gorgon, Hecate, and Hydra, all iron armor-plated turret ships of 3,480 tons burden, and carrying four guns each, and the Prince Albert, four guns, iron armor-plated turret ship, 3,905 tons. It is reported that they will be shortly commissioned for coast defense, relieving the sea-going ships now acting as coast guards. A chartered steamer left Plymouth yesterday with 2,500 tons of ammunition and stores. 31 steam-launches and torpedo-boats for the Mediterranean fleet.

The dispatch of troops from India to Malta is the leading topic of political discussion. The supporters of the Government regard it as only a natural accompaniment of the other precautionary measures, and not indications of a belligerent inclination. The opponents of the Government regard it as another step in the development of a warlike policy. They point to the fact that the news was announced the day after Parliament's adjournment for the Easter recess, thus preventing criticism or explanation of the measure for three weeks. The opinion is expressed that this is one of the determinations of the Cabinet referred to by Lord Derby in his remarks in the House of Lords on the 8th inst. as inducing his resignation of the Foreign Secretaryship.

Orders have been received at Chatham to raise all the infantry regiments there to their full war strength by Monday. Three regiments are now waiting for orders to embark fully equipped for the field.

The *Gazette* promulgates in a supplement this evening a proclamation by the Queen which prohibits the export or carrying coastwise of torpedoes, torpedo-boats, boats fitted with apparatus for torpedoes, and all apparatus for projecting inflammable materials or firing torpedoes.

The Press Association reports that the British Government has chartered 15 steamers to convey troops from India. The charters are made out with the option of Port Said, Alexandria, or Malta.

In city circles it is rumored that the Government entertains the idea of landing troops at the two former places, and occupying Egypt until the conference meets, or some satisfactory solution is arrived at.

England has bought a large quantity of grain in Trieste, and ordered it to be stored at Smyrna.

NOTES OF THE CONTROVERSY.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 18.—It is announced that Gen. Todleben will leave to-day for San Stefano, charged with a special mission from the Czar.

LONDON, April 18.—An order was received at Sunderland to-day for 100,000 tons of coal for the Russian Government, to be shipped immediately in fast steamers for Baltic ports.

The royal yacht Osborne has been ordered to the Mediterranean immediately to bring home the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh.

TROY, N. Y., April 18.—Two hundred horses per week are being purchased in Clinton, Essex, and St. Lawrence Counties, of this State, and in the western portion of Vermont, by agents of the English Government. The animals are selected for cavalry purposes, and are sent to New-York and Philadelphia for transshipment.

LONDON, April 19.—The *Standard's* Belgrade special says: "It is denied here that Russia has offered Bosnia to Servia."

A special to the *Times* from Kalafat reports a slight collision between the Roumanians and Russians at Lom-Palanka. Blows were exchanged.

THE DELAWARE PEACH CROP.

THE MARCH FROSTS NOT AS DAMAGING AS WAS SUPPOSED—A FULL CROP EXPECTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LEWES, April 18.—The mild weather of February and March advanced the fruit crop in this region, and when the extremely cold weather of the latter part of March set in, forming ice an inch thick in many places, the peach growers were very much alarmed, and expressed the fear that the peach crop would be destroyed; and, indeed, until last week it was generally thought that the peaches were very seriously injured; but now most of the growers are of the opinion that should there be no more hard frosts the yield of fruit will be fully equal to the full crop of previous years. A vast majority of the blossoms present a very healthy appearance, the little germs looking remarkably green and flourishing, but many of them fall off when lightly touched, and so growers fear they will fall badly just before they commence ripening. This is very frequently the case. In many cases orchards, which have been expected as late as the middle of June to yield a basket to a tree, which is a good average, have not yielded a basket to 100 trees. It is the general opinion among growers that the very early and all the late varieties of peaches promise to be very abundant, but the middle varieties are somewhat damaged, and if the crop should be short the loss will be from these varieties. They are the Old-mixons, Wards, Moore's Favorites, Stump of the World, Crawfords, Early and Late, and that class which fruit-men and dealers will at once recognize to be among the very best varieties.

The largest grower in the vicinity of Lewes is Mr. Herberton Hickman. He says that the profit from the cultivation of peaches has been during the past 8 or 10 years so very small that it is a question with him whether it pays to keep up an orchard even after it has been planted and brought to a bearing point. He is satisfied that such varieties as Hale's Early and Early Beatrice will not pay, and as an evidence of his faith in this belief he says that last year and the year before he cut down upward of 25,000 peach trees of these varieties, and it is his purpose, should the crop not pay during the coming season, to cut down 50,000 or 75,000 trees of other varieties which he has growing on his farms.

REORGANIZING THE CHARTER OAK.

A LARGE MEETING OF THE POLICY-HOLDERS—NEW DIRECTORS ELECTED AND NEW BY-LAWS ADOPTED

HARTFORD, April 18.—About 300 policyholders of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company met this morning for the purpose of reorganizing the company on a mutual basis under the new charter granted by the late Legislature. Judge Elisha Carpenter presided, and C. E. Dyer, of Norwich, acted as Secretary. Representatives were present from the principal Northern and Western cities, including E. O. Goodwin and Mr. Livingstone, of New York; George Sherwood and Judge Higgin, of Chicago; S. W. T. Hopper, of Baltimore; J. H. Gear, of Cleveland; L. Hilliard, of Philadelphia, and B. E. Hutchinson, of Wisconsin. The meeting was harmonious. A Committee on Proxies was appointed, and polls were open from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M. for votes on accepting the charter and for the election of a new Board of Directors. In the afternoon by-laws were adopted for the government of the company. They are of the usual character, except that they require the presence of at least nine Directors for the transaction of business. The new charter was adopted with very little opposition, policies representing over $5,000,000 voting in the affirmative, and the negative representing less than $100,000. The counting of ballots for Directors was not finished until 9 o'clock. Eighty-three thousand votes were cast, the vote resulting in a majority ranging from 600 to 1,000. The following named gentlemen are the new Directors: William Faxon, Jotham Goodnow, George M. Bartholomew, Edward L. Swift, Elisha Carpenter, Hiskey Stevens, E. J. Bassett, D. W. C. Skelton, R. Henman, W. E. Baker, W. L. Squire, C. G. Munyan, C. S. Davidson, all of Hartford; Clapp Spooner, of Bridgeport; Silas W. Robbins, of Wethersfield; Alexander Studwell, of New-York; J. A. Shepard, of Philadelphia; D. S. Bartlett, of Baltimore; Thomas A. Logan, of Cincinnati; George Sherwood, of Chicago; E. O. Stanard, of St. Louis. Before the close of the meeting a resolution was unanimously adopted complimenting President Jewell and his associates in the present Directorate for their able and efficient management. General satisfaction was expressed at the result.

At the meeting of the Directors to-night it was decided to perfect the organization by the election of officers at a Directors' meeting on the first Monday in May. The Directors from outside the State decided the terms of office by lot, as follows: Alexander Studwell, New-York; L. D. Shepard, Philadelphia, one year; Thomas A. Logan, Cincinnati; George Sherwood, Chicago, two years; D. L. Bartlett, Baltimore; E. O. Stanard, St. Louis, three years. The Connecticut Directors will decide their terms of office on Friday evening.

BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, April 18.—The creditors of John C. Molter and Reuben O. Scoville, of Morris, Ill., this morning filed a petition in bankruptcy against them. The petitioners represent claims footing up $9,000.

Oliver L. Baskin, of Chicago, to-day filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. His liabilities, all unsecured, are $13,121 06. Newmeat MacCoun, Chicago, also filed a voluntary petition. His secured debts are $9,112 50; unsecured debts, $9,000. Daniel Goodwin, Jr., also filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. His secured debts amount to $49,000, unsecured $65,000, and he owes $33,000 on discounted paper. He has assets of $69,000 in heavily incumbered land, $7,500 in bills and notes, and $3,000 in sundries.

ST. LOUIS, April 18.—The creditors of William Keller, an extensive retail clothier, of this city, representing about $30,000 of his indebtedness, filed an involuntary petition in bankruptcy against him to-day. Keller's total liabilities are not yet known, nor has a schedule of his assets been made out.

SAM. STEENBURGH'S MURDERS.

THE CRIME WHICH HE IS TO EXPIATE ON THE SCAFFOLD TO-DAY—FONDA CROWDED WITH CURIOUS STRANGERS—THE NEGRO MURDERER SELLS HIS CONFESSION FOR $100—AN AFFECTING BAPTISM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

FONDA, N. Y., April 18.—The preparations for the hanging of Samuel Steenburgh, or, as he is familiarly known here, "Nigger Sam," the self-confessed principal in 11 murders and numerous cases of arson, robberies, and other crimes, are now complete. The jail, a small rectangular building of unhewn stone, is situated between the railroad track and the river. A high board fence has been erected, inclosing a plot of turf 138 by 108 feet on the western or upper side of the jail. Inside this, a short distance in front of the jail wall, stands the gallows, a plain, upright structure, of the New-York Tombs pattern, painted black. The condemned man will be jerked into the air by the fall of an iron weight of 310 pounds. The rope is worked by an iron lever attachment at the bottom of one of the uprights. A small bar fastened to the upright by a hinge passes into the eye of a bent iron rod, which holds it in position, but the slightest touch on the arm of the rod releases the bar from the eye and lets slip the rope through a loop of which the bar has been passed. The machine was built in 1871 at this place for the execution of Charles Ecker. Since then it has been used at the hangings of Froelich and Lindsay at Syracuse, of Hiram Smith at Watertown, of Vandendyke at Camden, St. Lawrence County, and of Woods, at Malone. Toward the river is a house, from the peaked roof of which an excellent view of the scene can be obtained, and to-day the owner has been busy nailing cleats on the shingles, and has, it is said, rented out all the space at fair rates. The roof and upper story of the Fonda House also overlook the inclosure, and these too have been let out at good prices. At Ecker's execution the gallows was stationed further out from the jail, so that the advantages of view were with the Johnson House, a rival institution. It is currently reported that the change is the result of persistent and successful lobbying on the part of the proprietor of the Fonda House. Indeed, it is astonishing what an amount of excitement prevails over the execution.

The murderer was born and reared in this neighborhood, and is known to almost every resident for many miles around. His victim, Jacob S. Parker, was equally well known. The trial provoked the greatest interest, and the recent confession, about which so much doubt exists, has intensified the local feeling a hundred-fold. The village already overflows with visitors from the country, and they are turning guests away from all the hotels. Special trains are to be run to-morrow from all the towns within reach, and everybody who can walk or drive here will be sure to come. Good-natured Sheriff Stephen Fonda has been literally besieged for weeks by personal applications and others by mail for passes to enter the inclosure. Two men actually asked for admittance for their wives as well as for themselves, and one man wanted a ticket for a female friend. Of course, the Sheriff has been obliged to refuse the great majority of these morbid curiosity-hunters. Only about 400 persons in all, including the reporters, a large number of whom are here, will be admitted within the inclosure. Three armed companies will keep order. One will be Post Vanderver, Grand Army of the Republic, of Fultonville, across the river, 40 men under the command of Capt. James Van Antwerp. Another is the Sixteenth Separate Company of Militia, of Schenectady, 60 men, under the command of Capt. Gilbert Brougham. The third is the Eighth Separate Company of Johnstown, 50 men, under the command of Capt. George R. Collamer. At Ecker's execution the mob broke down the palings surrounding the gallows, and it is to prevent a repetition of such a disgraceful scene that the Sheriff has thought it necessary to take these precautions. Appearances indicate that his judgment will turn out to be good.

Steenburgh, who is a tall, stalwart negro of the Jim Crow type, has apparently become reconciled to his fate, although at times fits of extreme nervousness come over him and he bitterly laments his predicament. On Tuesday last Father Lowery, the Catholic priest of Johnstown, who has been regular in his attendance for a long time past, and who had won the condemned man's regard by little kindnesses, advised him to be baptized by some clergyman of his own choosing. As Steenburgh acknowledged that the ceremony had never been performed over him. The prisoner said he would think of it. Next day he informed the reverend father that he had made up his mind to be baptized according to the Catholic ritual, but Father Lowery was

END OF THE LENTEN SEASON.

EASTER IN THE CHURCHES.

SPECIAL MUSICAL PROGRAMMES TO BE RENDERED IN SOME OF THE LEADING SERVICES.

Special musical services will be held in most of the Protestant Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches of this City on Easter Sunday, and in many of them the programmes have already been arranged. Those thus far announced are appended:

TRINITY CHURCH.

Two early Eucharistic celebrations, one in English and the other in German, will be held on Easter morning. These will be followed by morning prayer at 9:30, and the grand celebration and sermon, at 10:30. Evening prayer at 4. At the 10:30 service the following musical programme will be rendered by Mr. Messiter's well-trained choir, accompanied on the great organ by Mr. Henry Carter: Processional hymn, "Christ, the Lord, is risen to-day;" opening anthem, "Song of Victory," composed by Ferdinand Hiller, Part I.; "Creed," from Mozart's First Mass in C; Hiller's "Song of Victory," (last three movements;) "Gloria in Excelsis," from Mozart's Mass. As Volunteries, Mr. Carter will play Thiele's "Concertsatz" in C minor and an overture by Rubinstein. Mr. James E. Ayliffe will ring the following programme of Easter carols on the chimes, commencing at 10 A. M.: Ringing changes on eight bells; "Ring out, O bells;" "It was early in the morning;" "Ring out, sweet Easter bells;" "Hail the day that sees Him rise;" "Alleluia, Risen Lord."

CHRIST CHURCH.

First Service, 6:30 A. M.—Easter anthem, (13:) proper Psalms ii., lvii., ext., Pearce's Psalter; Te Deum Laudamus, (Kotzschmar;) Jubilate Deo, Mozart; Introit, "Why seek ye the living among the dead?" E. J. Hopkins; Kyrie Eleison, (27;) Offertory, "I know that my Redeemer," Handel; Sanctus, (manuscript;) hymn 99, "Jesus Christ is risen," Gounod; Gloria in Excelsis, Dr. E. G. Monk, of York Minster. Sunday-school service. Second, 9:45 A. M.—Third Service, 11 A. M.—Processional carol, "Christ, the Lord, is risen," James Pearce, M. B.; Te Deum Laudamus, (newly arranged;) After the Litany, the introit, "Why seek ye the living among the dead?" Kyrie Eleison, (68;) W. T. Best, of Liverpool; Offertorium, "The Trumpet shall sound," Handel; Sanctus, (new,) James Pearce, M.B.; Hymn 99, "Jesus Christ is risen to-day," Gounod; Gloria in Excelsis, Dr. E. G. Monk; Nunc Dimittis, James Pearce, M. B.; Recessional, Hymn 103, "The strife is o'er," J. Turle, of Westminster Abbey. Evening Service, 7:30.—Proper Psalms cxiii., cxiv., cxviii., Pearce's Psalter; Canticle Dominus, (second setting.) Service Book; Benedic anima mea, Mozart; Anthem, "Why seek ye the living," &c., E. J. Hopkins; Offertorium, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," Handel; Hymn 99, "Jesus Christ is risen today," Gounod.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST.

Morning Service—Processional hymn, "At the Lamb's high feast," Syria; Psalms, ii., lvii., cxi.; Te Deum, in G, Butler; Benedictus, in C flat, H. Clarence Sage; Introit Hymn, H. P. Danks, No. 98; Gloria Tibi; Anthem, "This is the Day," T. L. Wallace; Gloria after sermon, Gregorian; Offertory; Sanctus, Camidge; Communion Hymn, 203, verses 3 and 4, Arlington; Gloria in Excelsis. Evening Service—Psalms cxiii., cxiv., cxvii., Bonum est, in C, H. C. Sage; Deus, in E flat, Dudley Buck; Anthem, "This the day," John Sewell; Gloria after Sermon, Gregorian; Offertory Hymn, "Come see the place," No. 102, Carmel.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES.

Morning Service—Opening Hymn, "Jesus Christ is risen to-day," Psalms, ii., lvii., ext.; Te Deum, in G, John Butler; Benedictus, in E flat, S. Jackson; Introit Hymn, "As the Lamb's high feast," 100; Gloria Tibi; Anthem, "This is the Day," John Sewell; Gloria after sermon, Gregorian; Offertory, Sanctus, Camidge; Communion Hymn, 203, verses 3 and 4, Arlington; Gloria in Excelsis, Old Chant. Evening Service, (rendered by 50 voices)—Hymn, "Come see the Place," 102; Psalms, cxiii., cxiv., cxviii., Chanted, Randall; Bonum est, in C., H. C. Sage; Deus, in D., J. R. Thomas; Anthem; Hymn, "Christ the Lord is risen," 98, H. P. Danks; Gloria after Sermon, Gregorian; Offertory, "This is the day," T. J. Wallace; Hymn 424, Coronation.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH.

Morning Service—Litany; Processional, Hymn 107. High Celebration: Introit, "This is the day," Macfarren; Kyrie, Schubert's Mass in B flat; Sequence, Hymn 114; Gloria Tibi; Credo; Offertory, "He is risen," Dr. Gadsby; Sanctus, Schubert's Mass in B flat; Benedictus; Hymn of Adoration, "O Salutaris;" Agnus Dei; Gloria in Excelsis; Nunc Dimittis, solo and chorus, Walter; Recessional, Hymn 116. Evening Service—Processional, Hymn 107; Psalter, Psalms cxiii., cxiv., cxvii.; Bonum est, Walter, in A; Benedic, Anima Mea; Offertory, "He is risen;" Magnificat, from Vespers by Generali; Recessional, Hymn 112.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

Morning Service—Opening hymn, "At the Lamb's High Feast," Syria; Psalms, ii., lvii., cxi.; Te Deum in G, John Butler; Benedictus in E flat, S. Jackson; Introit—Hymn, "Come see the Place," 102, Carmel; Gloria Tibi; Anthem, "This is the Day," John Sewell; Offertory; Sanctus; Communion Hymn 207, Dr. Hodges; Gloria in Excelsis, Old Chant. Evening Service—Hymn, "Jesu Dulcis Memoria," 107, Hunt's Mass in Benedictus; Hymn of Adoration, "O Salutaris;" Agnus Dei; Gloria in Excelsis; Nunc Dimittis, solo and chorus, Walter; Recessional, Hymn 116. Evening Service—Processional, Hymn 107; Psalter, Psalms cxiii., cxiv., cxvii.; Bonum est, Walter, in A; Benedic, Anima Mea; Offertory, "He is risen;" Magnificat, from Vespers by Generali; Recessional, Hymn 112.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

Morning Service—Opening hymn, "At the Lamb's High Feast," Syria; Psalms, ii., lvii., cxi.; Te Deum in G, John Butler; Benedictus in E flat, S. Jackson; Introit—Hymn, "Come see the Place," 102, Carmel; Gloria Tibi; Anthem, "This is the Day," John Sewell; Offertory; Sanctus; Communion Hymn 207, Dr. Hodges; Gloria in Excelsis, Old Chant. Evening Service—Hymn, Gaser Hymn, 107, Hunt's Mass in Benedictus; Hymn of Adoration, "O Salutaris;" Agnus Dei; Gloria in Excelsis; Nunc Dimittis, solo and chorus, Walter; Recessional, Hymn 116. Evening Service—Processional, Hymn 107; Psalter, Psalms cxiii., cxiv., cxvii.; Bonum est in G, Thomas; Benedictus in C, Calkin; Hymn, 106, Wertemburg; Offertory; Hymn, "St. Albinus," 104, Hymnal.

GRACE CHAPEL.

Morning Service—Anthem, "Christ our Passover," Dudley Buck; Gloriae, Jackson, Buck; Te Deum in E flat, C. Jubilate in C, H. C.; Hymn 98, "Vienna," Dr. Havegal; Kyrie, Gilbert; Gloria Tibi, Gilbert; Offertory Sentences, Dudley Buck; Hymn 111, "Hallett," Shepherd. Communion—Sanctus in E, Wilson; Hymn 210, "St. Agnes," Dykes; Gloria in Excelsis, Old Chant. Evening Service—Gloriae, Buck, Jackson; Bonum Est in D. Mosenthal; Benedic Anima in A, A. W. Berg; Hymn 101, "Firth," Firth; Offertory, "Let Your Light," Abt; Hymn 112, "Bedford," Wheal.

CHURCH OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER.

Grand High Mass at 10:30 A. M.; Processional March in F, the orchestra and organ, F. Lachner; In Vidi aquam, choir, orchestra, and organ, W. Pecher; Messe pascale, No. 1, Dr. William Bergé; Offertory, "Alleluja," Lambilotte; Vespers at 5 P. M.; Oratorio of the "Resurrection," Lambilotte; Magnificat, No. 3, Dr. William Bergé; Ave Verum, Dr. William Bergé; Regina coeli, No. 2, Dr. William Bergé; Tantum ergo, soprano solo and chorus, Barbieri.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH.

Opening—"Rejoice the heart of the servant," Southard; Venite, Anthem in G, Gunter; Gloria Patri, After Psalms viii., 2-57, Mosenthal; First Lesson, Exodus xii., 1-37; Te Deum Festival in E flat, Dudley Buck; Second Lesson, Romans vi.; Jubilate in F, Mosenthal; Hymn 98, "Christ the Lord is risen to-day," Mozart; Responses to Commandments, Gloria Tibi; Hymn 102, "Come see the place where Jesus lay," Arial; Offertory—Soprano Solo, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," Handel; Holy Communion—Trisagion, Hymn 205, Gloria in Excelsis.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

Rossini's "Messe Solenelle," Kyrie, Gloria, Credo, Offertorium, sung by Miss Von Heimburg, with violin obligato. Sanctus, Benedictus, Agnus Dei, Postlude, Fugue, (G minor,) Bach.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, (BROOKLYN.)

Morning Service—Prelude, organ voluntary; Grande Messe Solennelle, A. Leprevost; "Veni Creator," duo for contralto and basso, Mendelssohn; Offertory, "Jubilate Deo," soprano solo and chorus, Diabelli; Postlude, "March Triomphale." Evening Service—Organ voluntary; Vespers, Lejeal in flat; "Regina Coeli," Giorza, O Salutaris, tenor solo and chorus, A. Leprevost; Tantum Ergo, soprano solo, Perego. After Vespers—Anthem, "His Eye is on the Sparrow," for Cornet, Signor J. E. Salecdo; Tenor Solo, "Ti Prego O Madre," Banofka; Marsh, "Fackeltanz," No. 3, Meyerbeer.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, (BROOKLYN.)

Prelude, organ voluntary; anthem, "Alleluia! Alleluia!" Rev. G. Cobb; Gloria Patri in B flat, in C, Te Deum, Laudamus in D, Zundel; Jubilate Deo in G, Thomas; Litany Verse, "Messiah," G. Kingsley; Hymn 112, "St. Ann's," William Croft; Kyrie Eleison in E flat, Millie; Gloria Tibi in B flat, Jackson; Hymn 98, "Christ the Lord," Warren; Doxology, "Old Hundred," Luther; Offeratory, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," Handel; interlude, organ voluntary; Trisagion, Gratorex; Communion Hymn, 204, "Christmas," Whitaker; Gloria in Excelsis, Old; Postlude, organ, "Stabat Mater," Rossini.

STRONG-PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH (BROOKLYN.)

Morning Service—Organ prelude; Hymn, "Hail the day that sees Him rise;" "Gloria in Excelsis;" Hymn, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow;" Magnificat, (Luke 1: 46-55;) Te Deum, Smart; Hymn, "Welcome Happy Morning;" Easter anthem, "Now on the first day of the week;" Offertory, solo, "Christ the Lord is risen to-day;" Hymn, "Christ the Lord is risen again;" Ascription. "God hath appointed a day;" Hymn 370. "Yes, the Redeemer rose;" Organ postlude. Evening Service—Organ prelude; "Gloria in Excelsis;" Hymn 367, "Christ the Lord is risen again;" Te Deum; Nicene Creed; Easter anthem, "He is risen;" Hymn 364, "Christ the Lord is risen today;" Ascription, "God hath appointed a day;" Hymn 396, "Hark! Ten thousand harps and voices!" Organ postlude.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, (JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS.)

Morning Service.—"Welcome, happy morning," Calkin; "Christ our Passover," eighth tone; Te Deum and Jubilate, Stainer, in E flat; Anthem, "O, give thanks," Goss; Kyrie and Gloria Tibi, Garrett, in D; Hymn 99, Worgan, Ascription, "Christ is Risen," Thorne; Offertory, "They have taken away my Lord," Stainer; Sanctus, Novello, in E flat; Hymn 209, Werner; Gloria in Excelsis, old chant. Evening Service.—Hymn, "The strife is o'er Palestrina;" Cantate Domino and Deus Misereatur, Garrett, in E flat; Offertory, Magnificat, Gregorian; Hymn, "All hail the power."

CHURCH OF THE HOLY INNOCENTS, (HOBOKEN.)

Morning Service—Processional, Hymns 99 and 107, Introit, Anthem, "They have taken away my Lord;" Kyrie, Missa de Angelis; Gloria Tibi, Missa de Angelis; Nicen Creed, Missa de Angelis; Hymn 103; Offertory, "Sing the Battle," Dr. Monk; Sanctus, Gounod; Benedictus, Solo de Angelis; Sanctus, Missa de Angelis; Benedictus, Solo and Chorus, Missa de Angelis; Agnus Dei, Solo and Chorus, Missa de Angelis; Communion, Hymn 100, Our Father, "St. Albans;" Gloria in Excelsis, Missa de Angelis; Sanctus Dimittis, third time, First Ending; Anthem, "Christ is risen to-day," Te Deum. "Dykes;" Retrocessional 103. Evening Service—Processional, Hymns 99 and 107; Psalms, Chanted, Randall; Bonum est, Walter, in A; Benedic, Anima Mea; Offertory, "Christ is Risen," Farmer; Magnificat, Gregorian; Anthem, "Christ is Risen," Farmer; Recessional, Hymn 112.

THE NEW TARIFF ON SUGAR.

SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR CONGRESS.

MEETING OF REFINERS AND IMPORTERS—PROPOSED CHANGES DISCUSSED — THE USE OF THE POLARISCOPE—WHAT THE TRADE WOULD LIKE TO HAVE—THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

A meeting of sugar importers and refiners was held yesterday afternoon, in the rooms of the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade, to consider the proposed changes in the tariff on sugar. Among those present were Mr. Silon Humphreys, of E. D. Morgan & Co.; Mr. R. L. Minturn, of Grinnell, Minturn, & Co.; Mr. Lawrence Turnure, Mr. Spaulding, of Nash, Spaulding & Co., Boston; Mr. John W. Candler, of Candler, Cobb & Co., of Boston; Mr. Theodore Havemeyer, of Havemeyer & Elder; Mr. Burdick, of B. H. Howell, Son & Co.; Mr. F. O. Matthiessen, of Matthiessen & Wiechers; Mr. Francis Skiddy, of Skiddy & Mumford; Mr. C. W. Durant, of Durant & Co.; Mr. Amy, of Renaud, François & Co.; Mr. Hewitt, of J. M. Ceballos & Co.; Mr. B. F. Butler, of Maitland, Phelps & Co.; Mr. Lawson N. Fuller, and others. Mr. Amy nominated Mr. R. B. Minturn as Chairman, and he was elected and briefly spoke upon the objects of the meeting. It was called because it had been found that the sugar trade generally were of the opinion that the bill reported made the duty on sugars an unreasonable burden, too high, and very unfair, and it was a mistake, he said, to make the line of demarkation between the classes of sugars so distinct. The delegation from Boston were received, and a letter was read from Mr. D. J. Foley, Chairman of the Baltimore Committee, appointed for a similar purpose, in which the invitation was declined, as the Baltimore sugar men were unwilling to take part in the proceedings, although sympathizing with the object in view, unless the views expressed in an argument and protest presented by them were accepted. Their argument submitted that a simple duty of 2½ cents a pound on all sugar would yield $37,000,000 to $40,000,000; that this would be sufficient for revenue, and could be collected without possible fraud or evasion, and at small expense as compared with the present system. They propose that the duty shall be on all sugar, melado, concentrated melado, concentrated molasses, concrete, tank-bottoms, and syrup of sugar-cane juice, not otherwise provided for, not above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, 2½ cents per pound; above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, 4½ cents per pound; on molasses, 6¼ cents per gallon. On this basis it is estimated that the revenue would be:

Melado and sugar, 1,500,000,000 pounds, at 2½ cents.....	$37,500,000
Molasses, 30,000,000 gallons, at 6¼ cents.....	1,875,000
Total.....	$39,375,000

—which could be collected at the bare expense of weighing and gauging; avoiding sampling, appraising, polarizing, and the other charges attached to any other tariff, and effectually preventing the frauds on the revenue which infallibly accompany test and color gradations. The protest applied to the complications produced by the adoption of the polarizing test in part, and the color test for the remaining sugars.

Mr. B. F. Butler was chosen Secretary, and made some remarks introductory to several resolutions which he introduced. He was opposed to the use of the polariscope in any duties, and thought it a delusive instrument should be laid aside. He was also opposed to increasing the duty on sugars 20 per cent. The resolution was taken up for discussion on motion of Mr. Humphreys, who in a short address read the clauses in the bill before Congress came to be reported by the Committee on Ways and Means. He thought the bill under all the circumstances the best measure they were likely to get, and that if passed it would remedy in a large degree the difficulties surrounding the present tariff. It seemed to him that the division of sugars into classes was so distinct that there could be no reasonable complaint on that score.

Mr. Theodore Havemeyer, who, with Mr. Humphreys, was on the committee that recommended the change in the polarizing test, Colgoon's Method, also thought polarization the only proper method of testing sugars. The wording of the bill was precisely that recommended by the sugar trade of New-York, and he was glad to find it received. He ask to have it taken back would be to exhibit a lack of common sense on the part of the merchants of this City.

Mr. R. B. Minturn, the Chairman, surrendered the chair to Mr. Amy, and said that he was one of a minority in the meeting referred to who were opposed to the recommendations adopted.

Mr. John W. Candler, of the Boston delegation, said that entire trade of Boston had opposed the proposed tariff, as being excessive upon the lower grades, and not arranged upon correct principles. Then there should be no discrimination against certain ports. Sugars from every port should be encouraged, as any discrimination against merchants and shippers would be injurious to both classes. This was not a time when the United States should check commerce in any port in the world. The true principle that should be adopted is that of a fair and equitable tariff on sugars graded from the lowest to the highest. The Boston men stood by Secretary Sherman in demanding the chemist's opinion that it was not a trustworthy instrument for testing sugars.

Mr. Humphreys said he had great respect for Prof. Chandler, but that his experience had led him to think that also he was mistaken. They bought and sold by it, and it was fair that the Government should use it in collecting the revenue. Mr. Havemeyer said that Prof. Henry had given an opinion directly contrary to that sent from Washington by Prof. Chandler.

Further discussion was indulged in by Mr. R. Matthew, of J. G. Fowler & Co., Mr. Molner, and Mr. Knowlton, (who both approved of the polariscope,) and Mr. Minturn, when the resolutions offered by Mr. Butler, amended by Mr. Candler, of Boston, who offered the Boston plan as a substitute, were adopted as follows:

Resolved, That the tariff on sugar, as proposed by the Committee on Ways and Means, does not meet the views of the sugar trade as represented at this meeting.

Resolved, That if Congress adopts the polariscope, we deprecate the division of sugars into classes where the difference of a single degree of polarization would involve a difference of 50% in duty, and recommend that upon all sugars not above No. 13 Dutch standard in color the duty should be assessed on a graduated scale corresponding to the saccharine yield ascertained by the polariscope, and that there should be a difference of 5 cents per 100 pounds on each degree.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the interests of the importer, refiner, and consumer of sugar, as well as the interests of the Government in the collection of its revenue, ought to be equally considered in the formation of a new tariff for the duty on this article.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the best interests of the country require in the formation of a new tariff on sugar that such duty should not be imposed on a basis of yielding a larger revenue than under the existing tariff, sugar already being one of the highest taxed articles on the list.

Resolved, That we recommend to Congress that the duties shall be fixed as follows: On all tank-bottoms, concretes, syrups of sugar-cane juice, melado, concentrated melado, concentrated molasses, and on all sugars not above No. 13 Dutch standard in color, testing by the polariscope not above 75 degrees, 1.75 cents per pound, (and an advancing rate of 5 cents on each 100 degrees of a higher degree,) which sugars above No. 13 Dutch standard in color, and not above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, 3½ cents per pound; on all sugars above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, and not above No. 20 Dutch standard in color, 4 cents per pound; on all sugars above No. 20 Dutch standard in color, and on all refined sugars, 4½ cents per pound; on molasses testing not above 56 degrees, 6 cents per gallon; on molasses testing above 56 degrees, 10 cents per gallon.

The resolutions were ordered to be sent to Congress. A resolution proposing to discard the polariscope test was voted down.

AN OLD NORTH CAROLINA LAW.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Observer* says: "On Jan. 1, 1761, 'An act for destroying crows, blackbirds, and squirrels in the County of Hyde' went into force. It recites the damage and injury yearly done to growing corn and mast, and enacts that all masters, mistresses, and overseers shall cause to be killed or kill every year two crows, 50 blackbirds, and five squirrels each taxable infected. The penalty for not obeying the law was a forfeiture of 2 shillings for the crows, 2 shillings for the blackbirds, and 1 shilling for squirrels. The parties killing what they were bound to kill every year, and thereby encouraged, as any discrimination against merchants and shippers would be injurious to both classes. This was not a time when the United States should check commerce in any port in the world. The true principle that should be adopted is that of a fair and equitable tariff on sugars graded from the lowest to the highest. The Boston men stood by Secretary Sherman in demanding the chemist's opinion that it was not a trustworthy instrument for testing sugars. get at the strength of the sugar. The basis should be a test of 75 degrees, and each degree higher should pay 5 cents more per 100 pounds.

Mr. Hewitt spoke of the objections of Maitland, Phelps & Co. to the polariscope, and read a long dispatch sent by Prof. Chandler from Washington, where he had gone to argue against its use in testing sugars, which set forth at length the chemist's opinion that it was not a trustworthy instrument for testing sugars.

Mr. Humphreys said he had great respect for Prof. Chandler, but that his experience had led him to think that also he was mistaken. They bought and sold by it, and it was fair that the Government should use it in collecting the revenue. Mr. Havemeyer said that Prof. Henry had given an opinion directly contrary to that sent from Washington by Prof. Chandler.

Further discussion was indulged in by Mr. R. Matthew, of J. G. Fowler & Co., Mr. Molner, and Mr. Knowlton, (who both approved of the polariscope,) and Mr. Minturn, when the resolutions offered by Mr. Butler, amended by Mr. Candler, of Boston, who offered the Boston plan as a substitute, were adopted as follows:

Resolved, That the tariff on sugar, as proposed by the Committee on Ways and Means, does not meet the views of the sugar trade as represented at this meeting.

Resolved, That if Congress adopts the polariscope, we deprecate the division of sugars into classes where the difference of a single degree of polarization would involve a difference of 50% in duty, and recommend that upon all sugars not above No. 13 Dutch standard in color the duty should be assessed on a graduated scale corresponding to the saccharine yield ascertained by the polariscope, and that there should be a difference of 5 cents per 100 pounds on each degree.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the interests of the importer, refiner, and consumer of sugar, as well as the interests of the Government in the collection of its revenue, ought to be equally considered in the formation of a new tariff for the duty on this article.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the best interests of the country require in the formation of a new tariff on sugar that such duty should not be imposed on a basis of yielding a larger revenue than under the existing tariff, sugar already being one of the highest taxed articles on the list.

Resolved, That we recommend to Congress that the duties shall be fixed as follows: On all tank-bottoms, concretes, syrups of sugar-cane juice, melado, concentrated melado, concentrated molasses, and on all sugars not above No. 13 Dutch standard in color, testing by the polariscope not above 75 degrees, 1.75 cents per pound, (and an advancing rate of 5 cents on each 100 degrees of a higher degree, which sugars above No. 13 Dutch standard in color, and not above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, 3½ cents per pound; on all sugars above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, and not above No. 20 Dutch standard in color, 4 cents per pound; on all sugars above No. 20 Dutch standard in color, and on all refined sugars, 4½ cents per pound; on molasses testing not above 56 degrees, 6 cents per gallon; on molasses testing above 56 degrees, 10 cents per gallon.

The resolutions were ordered to be sent to Congress. A resolution proposing to discard the polariscope test was voted down.

A CLERICAL SCANDAL.

CHICAGO, April 18.—The *Times* publishes a long and peculiarly unsavory story about Bishop Allan McCoskrey, of Michigan, wherein it is charged that the Bishop's recent and sudden departure for Europe was occasioned by complications resulting from his relations with Miss Fannie Richards, of Detroit.

A FISHERIES COMMISSIONER KNIGHTED

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 18.—Hon. Albert J. Smith, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, has received the honor of knighthood at the hands of her Majesty the Queen, in recognition of his services to the Empire in connection with the late Halifax Fishery Commission.

DEMANDING TO BE HANGED.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.—Blasius Pistorius, the ex-priest, recently convicted of murder, has addressed a communication to President Hayes, remonstrating against the taking of his case to the Supreme Court, and demanding to be executed without delay.

THE LOUISIANA TIMBER FRAUDS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 18.—Special Agents Adams and Hall will leave this afternoon for the Calcasieu regions on the revenue cutter Dix. Special Agent Carter, whose management of the log seizures is to be investigated by these gentlemen, will also go on the Dix, to be present at the examination.

THE OREGON REPUBLICANS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—A Salem (Oregon) dispatch says that in the Republican State Convention Mr. G. C. Beekman, of Jackson County was nominated for Governor on the fifth ballot.

THE CENTENNIAL RIFLE MATCH.

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN TEAM—A PLAN PROPOSED FOR SELECTING COMPETITORS FOR THE NEXT CONTEST—PROBABILITY OF A COLLISION WITH THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The American Rifle Team of 1877 held a meeting at the *Turf, Field and Farm* office yesterday afternoon. Gen. Dakin presided and all the members were present except Messrs. Thomas Lamb and W. H. Jackson. A letter was read from the latter, who resides in Boston, stating that he would agree to any action taken by the other members of the team. The report of a committee appointed at a previous meeting of the team to propose a programme for the selection of the next American team to shoot for the Centennial Trophy was read. The plan proposed was in substance as follows:

The competions will be open to all native-born citizens of the United States, who in any two consecutive days, between May 1 and July 1, 1878, shall have made 375 out of a possible 450 points, by firing 15 shots each day at the ranges of 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, without sighting shots. These scores must be sworn to before a notary. Members of previous international teams are, however, exempt from the foregoing requirement. The competitions will be controlled by the rules governing previous matches for the Centennial Trophy, excepting that competitors are debarred from the privilege of having a "coach" or "spotter" to assist them. Three competitions of two days each will be held; the best two scores out of the three to be aggregated, and the 10 men having the highest aggregate scores to constitute the team and reserves in the order of merit. In case any competitor shall be unable to finish a given score, the team may select another day for his accommodation. The three competitions will be held on the range at which the match will be shot between July 15 and Aug. 15 next. The Captain will be chosen by the team and reserves immediately after their selection. Each person entering must subscribe to a document certifying that he will conform to the conditions governing the competitions and stipulating that if he be chosen on the team, he will shoot in the match, and will "perform such practice and submit to such discipline as the Captain of the team shall direct." Competitors will be required to furnish to the committee having charge of the competitions "satisfactory reference as to their character, from the localities they represent." Any competitor who may have been selected under the foregoing conditions may be removed by the vote of two-thirds of the committee. Entries for the competition may be addressed to the Adjutant of the Team of 1877—Capt. E. C. Coleman, Goshen, N. Y., on or before July 10, 1877. In case no foreign team signifies its intention to compete for the trophy, the foregoing programme will not be carried out, but the present holders of the trophy will shoot over the range for the prize according to the conditions previously governing the trophy matches. In order to avoid any suspicion that the team now holding the trophy desires to perpetuate itself as a team, the members who shot in 1877 pledge themselves not to enter the competitions for the selection of the team this year.

The report was adopted section by section, and the Secretary was directed to send a copy of the programme to the National Rifle Association, as well as all rifle associations and clubs in the United States.

This rather singular action, if it has the effect of producing a team, will probably result in a direct conflict between the present holders of the National Rifle Association. The latter body originally conceived and organized the match, and its committee, conjointly with a committee representing the Amateur Rifle Club, collected the money for procuring the Centennial Trophy, and selected the teams representing America in the last two matches; but, as the conditions do not state who shall select the succeeding team, the present holders of the trophy have apparently arrogated that duty to themselves. Mr. L. C. Bruce said yesterday that it was, in his opinion, the right of the National Rifle Association to select the team, but he thought the existing team should be consulted in the matter. The other members concurred in the action taken by the meeting.

THE RIO GRANDE BORDER.

RAIDING RENEWED BY INDIANS AND MEXICANS —DISPATCHES FROM GEN. ORD.

CHICAGO, April 18.—The following was received at Gen. Sheridan's head-quarters this afternoon:

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 18.

Adjutant-General Division Missouri, Chicago:

The commanding officer at Fort Duncan has telescraphed, on what seems to be reliable information, that a party of indians crossed into Texas on Saturday night, 60 miles below that place, and, also, that a party of Lipans and two Mexicans passed Petojas, Mexico, last week on their way to Texas. A brother of the Marshal of Laredo was murdered on Sunday by desperadoes 60 miles from that place. Cavalry scouts are out between Laredo and Fort Duncan, and are likely to hear of the band if they have crossed the river.

The commanding officer at Fort Clark reports that four horses were stolen within a few hundred yards of the posts there on Saturday night. The trail of the thieves was followed to the Rio Grande, and two of the thieves were seen on the Rio other side. The thieves were seen to cross and were recognized as Mexicans.

The commanding officer at Fort Stockton reports that Lieut. Bigelow, who, with a detachment, has been in pursuit of the Indians who attacked the mail rider near Escondido, found part of the mail and returned to Escondido on the 16th inst.

The commanding officer at Fort Concho reports that the Indians in the vicinity of Fagunas have been quiet recently, and that cavalry are now moving in that direction with orders to attack and pursue them were to their reservation. The commander of the fort has been advised of the attack on the mail near Escondido, and will be in good condition to intercept the mail robbers if they should move north.

ORD, Brigadier-General.

FATAL RIOTING IN INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 18.—At Coal Creek, Ind., a mining town seven miles south of Covington, in Fountain County, yesterday, a Militia company composed of miners who participated in the strike a year ago had been drilling during the day, and at night, while some of them were in a saloon, with their arms stacked in the corner, one of them became engaged in an altercation with a negro who had been sent in for liquor by a party of negroes who were having a spree. The quarrel resulted in the killing of the negro. The whites then moved through the streets, shooting at negroes, and killing two more, and mortally wounding another. The excitement today, in consequence of the disturbance, has been very great. The Governor, on appeal for help, declined to order any until the Sheriff should signify his inability to preserve order. The Sheriff has since requested the presence of the Adjutant-General and made a requisition for ammunition.

A COURT CLERK'S ALLEGED DEFICIT.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 18.—It is alleged that a deficit of $28,000 has been discovered in the accounts of John S. Cain, Clerk of the Circuit and Common Pleas Courts. The deficit is said to exist in what is known as the jury fund, of which Cain has been Commissioner. It is also alleged that another deficit of $60,000 has been discovered in his accounts while cashier of the gas company some years ago. Cain claims that the bank charged his private checks to the jury fund, and that the $60,000 of the gas company's funds was used at the instance of the Directors to have their charter amended by the Legislature.

OPENING ANOTHER MAN'S LETTER.

ALBANY, April 18.—United States Commissioner Frothingham, after a full hearing, in the complaint made by J. Albert Wilson, that a letter addressed to him, as Clerk of the Court of Appeals, had been opened by F. Stanton Perrin, Deputy Clerk of the court, decided that, while the letter was a personal one to Wilson, the address made it appear to be of an official nature and the Deputy Clerk was justified in opening it. He also decided that it did not appear from the evidence that there was any wrong done, nor any violation of law. He therefore dismissed the complaint.

A BOY WHO KILLED HIS PLAYMATE.

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 18.—Paul Rudolph, aged 8 years, residing at Air Line Junction, a suburban railway station, shot and killed Otto Benning, aged 13 years, to-day. Young Rudolph says that the shooting was accidental, while another account makes it the result of a quarrel between the boys. Rudolph is in jail.

RIFLE BALLS SEEN BY THE NAKED EYE.

The Rochester *Express* of the 17th inst. says: "The fact that human eyes with the aid of a fieldglass have seen rifle bullets during their flight from the muzzle of the rifle to the point at which they were aimed, has been published, we believe, several times, but we have never seen, to our knowledge, the announcement that they could be seen with the naked eye. Yet it is a well-known fact that rifle balls were seen in their flight by several gentlemen without the aid of a glass or anything, at the rifle range north of this city, one day last week. A high wind was blowing and showers were frequent—in fact, it rained almost constantly. When the spectators stood at one side of the shooter they could only follow the ball to the highest point of the arc which it described, but when they stood immediately behind the shooter (he lying down and they standing up) they could follow the bullet from a point about 10 feet from the muzzle all the way to the target. A Rochester gentleman, who was present at the shooting, told the shooter, immediately after he had fired, that he had shot too much to the right, and the signal of the marker a minute or two afterward confirmed exactly what he had said. The balls seen were fired while the shooters were firing at 1,000 yards distance. The rifles were of the heavy military kind, which carry a large bullet. Those who saw the bullets on their flight say that the arc described by them is immense at that distance, and that they also appear to curve to the right as well as upand down."

THE NEW LIBERIA MOVEMENT.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE SOUTHERN NEGRO EMIGRANTS—THEIR PLANS AND ANTICIPATIONS.

From the Charleston (S. C.) News, April 16.

As the day for the departure of the Liberian emigrant ship Azor draws near the excitement among the colored population of the city, and in fact of the entire State, increases. The pier at which the Azor is lying is crowded from morning until night with men, women, and children, and the little office of the Exodus Association in Exchange-street is made a general rendezvous, where the emigrants and their friends daily congregate and talk over their plans. All expenses, we are told, have been paid up in full; the emigrant roll is nearly completed, and everything seems at last in readiness for the departure.

It has been held by some that the prime cause of the exodus movement to Africa throughout South Carolina and most of the Southern States is due to the political changes that have taken place for the past five years throughout the South, and which culminated in the triumph of the Democratic Party in South Carolina. This view, while partly correct, is not wholly so. Major M. R. Delany, a prominent officer of the Exodus Association, and a man who has in person explored the wilds of Africa, says that this political aspect was given to the movement not so much by the fear of ill-treatment from the whites as by the apprehension on the part of the blacks that they could not live in a subordinate position where for 10 years they held the reins of government. The colored churches did not at the outset favor the movement, but rather opposed it. They were afraid that the movement would break up their organization and lessen their supports, and they were fearful that it would be the means of taking away from them their most intelligent members and leave the church without suitable leaders. The movement, however, went on increasing daily without the aid of the churches, until it had attained such proportions that the churches in self-defense were drawn into it, and were compelled not only to countenance it, but to throw all their influence in its favor. Rev. R. H. Cain, Congressman de facto from the Second Congressional District, soon caught the spirit, and in his paper, the *Missionary Record*, kept as standing editorial headed, "Go for Africa! One Million Men Wanted for Africa." This was for months kept before the public, and was scattered broadcast throughout the Southern States. Subsequently every colored church in this city and many throughout the State joined in the cry, and daily and nightly meetings were held for the advancement of the cause. It was at this time that the political aspect of the movement began to fade away, and to be supplemented by the religious phase which has now grown into an enthusiasm very like fanaticism.

It is claimed by those who have given the subject the closest study that at least all the surplus colored population of the Southern States will eventually emigrate to Africa under the impulse of the present movement. Already a large association has been established in New-Orleans, and others will be established in all the Southern seaport cities. The result of persons who will so emigrate is estimated as about 1,000,000, men, women, and children. One hundred thousand of these are expected to go from South Carolina. In this connection Major Delany says: "The colored people are fast coming to the conclusion that the title of white labor is setting Southward, and that it will not be many years before white men will be performing much of the labor which they are now depended upon for their support." Letters are pouring in from all parts of the country asking for advice, for descriptions of the country, and all papers containing accounts of the Anglo-American explorations in Africa are seized upon and devoured by the colored people with great avidity.

The objective point of the party is a settlement called Bopora, situated about 60 or 70 miles northeast of Monrovia, the capital of the Liberian Republic. The party, upon their arrival at Monrovia, will be received by the Liberian authorities and the agent of the Exodus Association at that place, who is now in their purpose, without delay, to proceed up the St. Paul River to Bopora, where there is a settlement founded by Saul Hill, a colored man from Charleston, who left there for Africa about 1866. He left, it is said, with no means and a very short supply of provisions. Being an industrious man and a capable farmer, he cleared a tract of land and went to work. He has received from his people recently by the Exodus Association here, in which he states that he is the owner of a fine plantation, the annual

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE MAY MAGAZINES.

HARPER'S MONTHLY.

—The fine arts, literature, and natural history get an article apiece in the *Harper* for the coming month. Peter Paul Rubens is the Flemish artist whose biography is now sketched and whose work is partially indicated through the unsatisfactory medium of wood-cuts. Eugene Lawrence serves up a ragout of Italian poets—the four great ones—and adorns his paper with the well-known portraits of Dante, Petrarch, Ariosto, and Tasso, together with several celebrated pictures relating to them. Titus Munson Coan's poem, called "The Italian Poet in Exile," may be appropriately considered in this connection, and also the translations, by Edward Howland, of four poems by Michael Angelo. Seasonable bits of verse are supplied in the shape of "Easter Morning," by Frances L. Mace, and "May-flower," by Henrietta Hardy. Robert Ridgeway is the essayist in natural history, his paper bearing the title of "Song Birds of the West." The leading article is S. A. Drake's "Coast Rambles in Essex," which contains gossip of various kinds about Lynn, Nahant, Swampscot, and other villages on the Massachusetts coast. Mr. Drake has a word to say about a fortune-teller of renown, Moll Pitcher by name, who was born in Marblehead, and died at the age of 70 in the year 1813.

When she was in the meridian of her fame and life the ordinary applicant saw a woman of medium stature, having features usually regular, a pale thin face shaded by masses of dark brown hair, who was as thoroughly self-possessed as he was ill at ease, and whose comprehensive glance measured his mental scantling before he could utter a syllable. People of better discernment, who recollect her, say that her face had none of the wildness of the traditional witch, but was clouded with a habitual sadness, as of a mind overburdened with being the depository of so many confidences, perhaps crimes. She had a full, capacious forehead, eyes that read ill-a secret thoughts of a suitor, a nose "inclined to be long, and thin lips—a physiognomy wholly unlike the popular ideal, but rather that of a modern Egeria—in short, the witch of the nineteenth century.

"During the 50 years that she pursued her trade of fortune-telling, in what was then a lonely and little frequented quarter of the town, not only was she consulted by the poor and ignorant, but by the rich and intelligent class. Love affairs, legacies, the discovery of lottery prizes, fortunate marital ventures, and the more common contingencies of fortune formed, we may well imagine, the staple of her predictions; but her most valued clients came from the opulent sea-faring families in sight of High Rock. The common sailor and the master, the cabin boy and the owner, equally resorted to her humble abode to know the luck of a voyage. It is asserted that many a vessel has been deserted when on the eve of sailing in consequence of Moll's unlucky vaticination."

Julian Hawthorne has a short story in the May number called "Why Jack Went to Europe," and a celebrated rowing graduate of Harvard, William Blaikie, has an essay on the muscular development of the body by exercise. He advocates a general exercise of the body in place of the exclusive training of the back and leg muscles, which results from the usual style of training for boat-races. The prose fiction for May is much the same as usual. Hardy's "The Return of the Native" and Black's "McLeod of Dare" are present in large installments. There is also a ghost story by Susan Archer Weiss called "The Story of Jean Malecomb." In the Editor's Easy Chair Mr. Curtis talks about the recent satire on New-York society which appeared in *Blackwood* under the title of "The Strange Adventures of Irene Magillenddy," from the stand-point of a man who has done that sort of thing himself. The author of "The Potiphar Papers" reminds his readers of the similarity between this latest satire and those by Ik Marvel and Philip Slingsby, (Donald Mitchell and N. P. Willis,) 25 years ago. The youth, says Mr. Curtis, who read *The Lorgnette* when it appeared will whisper as he turns the pages, "What! are they at it still!"

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

—Henry James, Jr., appears in the May number of *Lippincott's* with a short story called "Theodolinde," which promises well in the opening columns. Mr. James has an excellent style and a happy ease in making his point tell. But the central thought of his little tale is much too crude; it is violently improbable, besides being displeasing in conception. His hero is an American in Paris, an old bachelor named Sanguinetti, who is a mild maniac about bric-à-brac. This Parisianized American of Italian descent falls in love with a wax bust in a barber's window, and finally succeeds in buying it to add to his collection of pretty things. His friend, who tells the story, thinks that he is in love with a real woman, the handsome wife of the barber, and is not undeceived until the last moment. It is Edmond About, if we remember rightly, who tells a delicious story of an old Algerian Shaik, a half savage, who visits a town but once, and, though stolcally impassive while there, sees a full-length wax figure in a window, thinks it a real woman, and sends back word to the French Governor that his only wish is for that woman. But About takes care to make his hero a wild man. James, on the other hand, gives him the bringing up of an American with means, and yet shows him to us as a sort of imbecile. The mystification whereby the friend keeps talking about Sanguinetti's love for the barber's wife, and the latter about his craze for the barber's block, is decidedly wanting in so much likelihood as to leave the reader comfortable. If the story is meant as a satire on bric-à-brac collectors, it is still bad literary art. The illustrated articles are by Henry and Edward King, one called "A Mountain Holiday," which tells of the first trip over the recently-completed Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, and the other, "In Roumanian Land." A third illustrated paper describes Old York in England. Charlotte Adams discourses feelingly about the late Gustave Courbet, the Communist, destroyer of the column on the Place Vendôme, and painter of pictures offener with his knife than with his brush. She makes no attempt to defend him from the accusations of having incited the destruction of the column, although his friends at one time claimed that his only carried out the orders of the Commune after his protests had been disregarded. The poets are Emma Lazarus, ("Spring Star;") T. A. Hilliard, ("Song,") and Anna C. Green, ("A Tragedy of Sedan.") The last mentioned is an ambitious piece of dramatic writing in unrhymed hexameters, hardly terse enough, hardly well enough done to excuse the violence of its tone, but still not without merit. There is a certain freedom of movement and absence of pettiness in the work which looks promising. The second part of "Hephzibah Guinness," by S. Weir Mitchell, is part of this month's list, and William M. Baker writes a short story, with Southern actors, called "His Excellency, 'Old Ugly:'" H. H. Huntington adds to the list a paper on "Colley Cibber," while Mary Dean and Frank Furness address the household in two short papers called, respectively, "A Counter-blast to the Married Folks," and "Hints to Designers."

THE ATLANTIC.

—Three American humorists contribute to the *Atlantic* for May. Mark Twain, the best known and the most popular writer of that title, discourses about magnanimous incident literature, giving, as one specimen, the old story of the dog with a broken leg, which was cured by a surgeon; and soon brought him another dog in a similar plight. Another humorist, and one of much finer flavor, is Mr. Warner, who adds a fifth chapter to his "Adirondacks Verities." His turn this month is "The Primitive Man," and his illustration an old guide in the Adirondacks named Phelps. If we are not misinformed, this guide is the chapter of two figures in a picture by Mr. Wheeler Homer, now on exhibition at the Academy of Design. "He was a true citizen of the wilderness," says Mr. Warner. "Thoreau would have liked him as he liked Indians and woodchucks and the smell of pine forests; and if old Phelps had seen Thoreau, he would probably have said to him: 'Why on airth, Mr. Thoreau, don't you live accordin' to your preachin'?' One of his sayings relates to a preference for a certain camping-ground where the view was not gorgeous, but quiet. It was a better place for resting, thought this admirer of scenery, than a spot where all the beauties of "The Gothics" was continually before the eyes. This discrimination in favor of a retired camp was explained by saying: "Waal, now, them Gothics ain't the kinder scenery you want ter *hog down!*" Apropos of a discussion on marriage, he said: "Waal, now, when you've said all there is to be said, marriage is mostly for discipline."

Thoreau himself is to be found in this magazine in the medium of notes, being more extracts published from his journal under the title of "May Days." Mr. Warner alludes to the conceit which overtakes such a backwoods philosopher as old Phelps; in a subtler way the same remarks can apply to Thoreau. Notwithstanding all his excellence he seems to have been a great "prig," to use the English slang. Among the notes one will be found which has a true ring of Ruskin, the modern declaimer against science and mechanics:

"Science is *inhuman*. Things seen with a microscope begin to be insignificant. So described, they are monstrous, as if they should be magnified a thousand diameters. Suppose I should see and describe men and horses and trees and birds as if they were a thousand times larger than they are. With our prying instruments we disturb the harmony and balance of nature."

The third humorist of the trio is T. B. Aldrich, with a paper called "Ponkapog to Pesth." His right to that name is the slimmest of the three, but he is always a careful literary workman, however thin the result may be. Perhaps we may add W. D. Howells to the list as a fourth humorist, but it may be that he is only unconsciously so. His review of certain minor poets, in "Some Recent Volumes of Verse," is so favorable, and the examples of their work which he gives as illustrations of his remarks are so remarkably feeble that it is necessary to resort to the supposition of humor on his part. Henry James, Jr., has a paper in the style for which he has always shown special aptitude. It is called "Recent Florence." The poets of the month are H. H. Boyesen, B. F. Taylor, Laura Fouling, H. H. and J. T. Trowbridge. Among them Mr. Boyesen's poem is remarkable for dignity, and, in certain parts, great beauty. His title is "Evolution." C. E. Craddock writes a short story, called "The Dancing Party at Harrison's Cove," and Horatio C. Burchard and N. S. Shaler supply the solid political economist with essays on protective duties and the silver question from the geological stand-point.

APPLETONS' JOURNAL.

—Julian Hawthorne shows at his best in a short story which begins in the May and concludes in the June number of *Appletons'*. His title is "Mrs. Gainsborough's Diamonds." The actors are Tom Gainsborough, an American named Birchmore, and his daughter Kate; finally, a villain named Slurk, who acts as valet, and possesses magnetic power over the fair Kate. The action is as bold as usual with this writer, but his style is much firmer, much less exaggerated, in better taste. Hawthorne has one sterling merit, which, when not carried into bravado, is very pleasant to note. He is one of the few American writers who forgets his audience and forgets himself, who is not continually thinking timidly of what people are going to say about his work.

The unpublished correspondence of Edgar Allen Poe, which has been contributed to this magazine by J. H. Ingram, differs very little from the usual run of such contributions. It may serve to assure the reader of two points in the character of Poe—one, that he was of a very affectionate and endearing nature; the other, that his poetry was very subjective—that is to say, very closely connected with his natural way of viewing things, and, as it were, crystallizations of his prose style when writing passionate letters.

Paul H. Hayne has one of his most characteristic pieces of verse. It is called "Wind from the East," and shows how lovingly and reverently this Southern poet studies nature. Every now and then, too, he rises out of word-painting and descriptive verse into a fine, lofty passage. Here are eight lines taken from "Wind from the East:"

> "O wasteful wind and cruel! at thy sweep
> From the bold hill-top to the valley deep
> Barrens of fear though all the woodlands run,
> Till the coy nestling-places of the sun
> Are ruffled up, from shine to shade, as when
> At the first note of storm the woodland hen
> Ruffles her wings ere yet their weight be spread
> About each tremulous nestling's dusky head."

The illustrated articles for May is the obligatory leading paper on some subject of local interest. This time it is "Rapid Transit in New-York." The serials are, as before, "Jet; Her Face or her Fortune," and "By Celia's Arbor." The latter is almost concluded. We get a scene with some of the old Dickens flavor, where the villain is mauled by the hero and hustled out of a carnival gathering in true soldierly fashion. Lucy H. Hooper contributes a page or two about the French contributions in art to the coming Exposition. Doré, it seems, is modeling a vase with a profusion of figures in high relief. Among these the group that raises highest the admiration of Mrs. Hooper is that of a child asleep being kissed by a colossal butterfly. It will be amusing to note how Gustave Doré manages this act of affection, since butterflies have no mouth. Will he have the gigantic butterfly unrolling his thread-like trunk and touching the lips of the sleeper? That would be a telephonic kiss indeed!

LITERARY NOTES.

—Mr. Charles Reade has written a new play called a *A Brave Wife*.

—Mr. R. W. S. Ralston has recovered from his serious illness at Paris.

—Rev. Dr. Stoughton has prepared a *History of the Bible*, which will be published by the Religious Tract Society.

—An article in the April number of *Fraser's Magazine* discusses "The Hon. Mrs. Norton and Married Women."

—Hurst & Blackett will shortly issue a new novel by Mrs. John Kent Spender, with the title of *Both in the Wrong*.

—Miss Mary Robinson has written a volume of poems entitled *A Handful of Honeysuckles*, which will be published by C. Kegan Paul & Co.

—Dr. Littledale's "Papers on Sisterhoods" are still running as a serial in Miss Yonge's *Monthly Packet*. The latest is on "The Training of Novices."

—Carleton & Co.'s new book by Sothern, the actor, *Birds of a Feather Flock Together*, will contain 12 illustrations of Sothern in his most famous characters.

—The photographers of the United States have a quarterly all to themselves. It is published at Baltimore, and is called *Photographic Rays of Light*.

—James A. Froude, and E. A. Bond, Keeper of the Manuscripts in the British Museum, have been elected honorary members of the Royal Society of Literature.

—Canon Farrar pays his respects to "Dr. Thomas Arnold" in *Macmillan's* for April, and our Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton is represented by "Two Sonnets."

—"H. H." will have one of her "Bits of Travel at Home" in the May *Scribner*, entitled "Little Rose and the House of the Snowy Range." The scene is in Colorado.

—Cassell, Petter & Galpin will publish April 25 the first number of a *Note Illustrated Magazine of Art*, in which the fine arts in all their branches will be fully represented by pen and pencil.

—W. G. Holmes, publisher and bookseller, Chicago, left Mass. on a visit to the Pacific coast and the Yosemite, by Rev. L. G. Thompson, with an introduction by Rev. A. E. Kittredge, of Chicago.

—It is feared that Mr. Ruskin, who is not yet 60 years of age, is in a more critical condition than if his life were in immediate danger. His physicians think that his mental faculties are permanently eclipsed.

—The immense success of Charles de Rémusat's *Abélard* has encouraged M. Paul de Rémusat to publish another of his father's posthumous tragedies, *Le Saint Barthélemy*, which was written half a century ago.

—D. Appleton & Co., New-York, will publish in a few days *Studies in Spectrum Analysis*, by J. Norman Lockyer, F. R. S., with numerous illustrations, forming volume XXIII. of "The International Scientific Series."

—The *Popular Sciences Monthly* for May will contain a portrait and sketch of Prof. Edward S. Morse, the distinguished naturalist, who has just started on his second visit to Japan, where he will spend a couple of years in study and exploration.

—Mr. Clarence C. Edgerton, of this City, contributes a wise and suggestive essay on "The Interior Arrangement of Churches," to the *American Church Review* for April. Architects will get hints from it, and the practical directions as to arrangement of ecclesiastical furniture are well worth any one's attention.

—Lee & Shepard will publish about the 1st of May the first volume of George M. Towle's *Heroes of History—Vasco de Gama*; Prof. Luigi Monti's *Adventures of an American Consul Abroad*, *Nobody's Husband*—the fifth of the "Sparkling Series;" Rev. Dr. W. M. Baker's *Year Worth Living*, and George M. Baker's *Reading Club*.

—Houghton, Osgood & Co. will publish two new books next week. One is a new volume from Longfellow's pen, *Kavanagh, and Other Poems*, the first being his recent contribution to *Harper's*, and the others the accumulations of his drawer since *Pandora and Other Poems* was published. The other is Gen. Palfrey's *Memoir of Gen. Bartlett*.

The *Saturday Review* of March 30 contains the following: "*The Queen of Sheba*, by Mr. T. B. Aldrich, is not, we think, worse than the average of contemporary poetry." Now, it happens that the *Queen of Sheba* is not a poem, but a very delicately conceived romance, which certainly the critic of the *Saturday Review* never could have read.

—A new quarterly *Psychological Review* begins this month in London. Its first number opens with "Ethics of the New Age," and among the other papers are articles on "Dante and Beatrice," "Modern Materialism," "The Sentiment of Immortality," "Pilgrimages in France to Farsy-le-Monial," and "Psychography." It is published by Edward W. Allen, No. 11 Ave Maria-lane.

—Prof. William Mathews seems to be one of the most popular authors in the United States. His *Getting on in the World* has reached a circulation of 38,000, and has just been issued in the Swedish language at Stockholm. His books altogether have had a sale of 68,000 copies. Benjamin F. Taylor's *Between the Gates* has already reached a second edition of 2,500 copies, and S. C. Griggs & Co. have hard wo k to meet the demand for it.

—Miss Hogarth and Miss Dickens propose to publish a collection of the letters of the late Charles Dickens. It will form a natural supplement to John Forster's biography, which chiefly included Dickens' letters addressed to himself; and, if the letters can be collected, will probably be a work of very great interest. Miss Hogarth's address is No. 11 Strathmore Gardens, Kensington W., London, and any letters sent to her will be promptly copied and returned to their owners.

—Prof. Tiele, the Dutch author of *The History of Religions*, has recently delivered a remarkable inaugural address on "The Contributions of Assyrian Research to the Science of Religion." Its merit is that it contains an important and lucid account of the results actually obtained by Assyrian research, more especially as regards the comparative history of religion. It has already received the compliment of a German, and probably will soon have that of an English, translation.

—Parker Gillmore's *Great Thirst Land* is published in this City by Cassell, Petter & Galpin. It consists of notes taken on a ride through Natal, Orange Free State, Transvaal, and Kalahari Desert. Gillmore is the author of numerous books of travel and hunting in various parts of the world. He claims to have shot large game only for the needs of his party, not for the pleasure of shooting. He gives interesting accounts of the state of affairs in Southern Africa between natives, Boers, and the encroaching English colonists.

—A second edition of De Vinne's *Invention of Printing* has been issued by Francis Hart & Co., (London: Trübner.) This handsome volume is illustrated with fac-similes of early types and woodcuts. It is a collection of facts and opinions descriptive of early prints and playing-cards, the block-books of the fifteenth century, the legend of Laurens Janszoon Coster of Haarlem, whom the Dutch claim as the inventor of printing, and the work of John Gutenberg and his associates. Thorwaldsen's statue of Gutenberg forms the frontispiece.

—Alfred Tennyson valued his ballad in the March *Nineteenth Century* at 500 guineas. He received 300, which is probably the largest pay a single short poem has ever received. "The other night," says the London correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser*, "he read this ballad to a few friends, but he failed to convey anything of its force and fire. It is known that Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Byron could not do justice to their own poetry when they repeated it, so that Mr. Tennyson is but another instance of a great poet being a bad reader.

—Rev. Dr. C. S. Henry prints some rambling "Reminiscences of Washington Allston," in the May *Sunday Afternoon*, which will be eagerly read by those who have waited in vain for the elder Richard H. Dana's memoir of his brother-in-law. Mr. Allston was one far above Dr. Henry, though 25 years his junior, had greater reverence as a man than admiration as an artist. He used to paint all day and read far beyond "the wicked hour of night," and whether reading, writing, or painting, was always smoking his "sempiternal cigar." He was very fond of telling stories about his English friends Wordsworth, Southey, West, Reynolds, Coleridge, and Charles Lamb.

—Messrs. Harper & Brothers are about to issue Prof. Adam S. Hill's *Principles of Rhetoric and their Application*; Mrs. Leith-Adams' *Georgie's Wooer*, in the "Half-Hour Series," James DeMille's *Elements of Rhetoric*, and Sir C. Wyville Thomson's *Voyage of the Challenger*. This work is published by authority of the English Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and gives an account of the general results of the Atlantic voyage made during the year 1873 and in the early part of the year 1876. It contains a portrait of the author by Jeens, and numerous colored maps, charts of temperature, and illustrative cuts, and has been already warmly indorsed by the London press.

—Prof. Charles Elliot Norton, of Cambridge, Mass., has lately received from John Ruskin the etchings of the designs of Turner's *Liber Studiorum* which he did not have in his own collection, and proposes to have 30 or 35 of these etchings reproduced by the heliotype process as nearly as possible in fac-simile, and of the same size as the original. These plates will be issued in a portfolio to subscribers only, and will probably be ready for delivery early in June. They cost $10 a set, and include "Jason," "Æsacus and Hesperie," "Ben Arthur," "Rizpah," "Isaia," "Dunstanborough Castle," and "Little Devil's Bridge." Mr. Ruskin has never been satisfied with their reproduction in England, and Prof. Norton furnishes the only opportunity ever likely to occur of obtaining them in this country. Their greatest value will be found in the schools of technical drawing, where, on account of the difficulty of obtaining them, students have been unable to make a proper use of Turner's sketches.

—The May number of *Wide Awake*, the Boston magazine for young folks, contains, from the pen of Arthur Gilman, a bright and interesting sketch of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, which presents some new facts to the reading public. When, in 1857, the effort was made to start a first-class literary magazine in Boston, and James Russell Lowell was asked to be its editor, he refused to accept the position unless his friend, Dr. Holmes, would become a regular contributor, and it was his "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" which first ushered the magazine, which he had the honor of naming the *Atlantic*, into general popularity. Dr. Holmes has just been established by the republication of his poems in London, with a biographical sketch, and is one of the best prose-writers of the day. *Wide Awake* presents the only accurate portrait of him which has ever been made, and gives a picture of his study-window on Beacon-street, Boston, with its view of Charles River and of the Back Bay, and of the children's home.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT NOTES.

The injunction proceedings in the Samuel Wood will case will be argued in the Supreme Court before Judge Donohue in May.

The courts will not be open to-day. Motions in the Supreme Court and Court of Common Pleas have been postponed until Monday. Cases in the City courts they will be heard to-morrow.

Mary Brewit, the beggar, who kicked Frederick Wiegand, a saloon keeper at No. 123 Hester-street, in the abdomen, causing his death, was arraigned on a charge of manslaughter in General Sessions, Part II., yesterday. The woman, with tears, admitted her guilt. Judge Gildersleeve declined to allow a plea of guilty to be recorded, and sent her back to the Tombs in order that she might have legal advice.

Andrew Nolting says his wife Annie Nolting has left him, and has taken with her their two children. Clara and Theodore, aged respectively 7 and 5 years. She is not a proper person to have their custody, according to his statement, and besides treats them in a cruel manner. Mr. Nolting is compelled to be absent from home during the exercise of reasonable skill and diligence. "It is common," says Judge Faucher, "for vessels to 'ship a sea,' and against the effects of such an occurrence it must be the duty of the human engineer to provide, so that an engineer's room should not be flooded and the cargo beneath damaged." He therefore gives judgment against the defendants, who were owners of the vessel on which the sugar was carried.

A CHRISTMAS NIGHT ASSAULT.

On Christmas night last, Herman H. Meterne, and Pras Dougherty, visited a saloon at the corner of Sullivan and Bleecker streets, and after leaving were attacked by two men named Charles Crutchell and Thomas J. Greenan. In the struggle which ensued, the two first named were stabbed several times by Crutchell and Greenan, who, after perpetrating the outrage, escaped. The wounded men appeared at the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house, covered with blood, and Capt. Byrne detailed Detective Stern to arrest their assailants. The Detective arrested Crutchell and Greenan at No. 9 Varick-place, and found on the person of the former a huge carving knife and shoemaker's knife, and on the latter a pocket-knife. They were fully identified by Meterne and Dougherty, and yesterday, in General Sessions, Assistant District Attorney Bell placed them on trial for felonious assault. Crutchell pleaded guilty, and Recorder Hackett sentenced him to one year in the Penitentiary. Greenan, who protested that he had been attacked, but had only defended himself, stood his trial, and was convicted. At the request of his counsel he was remanded for sentence to enable him to prove good character.

THE NEWELL DIVORCE CASE.

Another lot of letters was read to the jury in the Newell divorce case yesterday. They were part of those sent from time to time by Miss Candace Olney to her friend and protector, Mr. Lorenzo D. Newell, and contained a good deal of "fine writing," descriptive of White Mountain scenery, cloud forms, and sunset hues, varied by references to "nobby" hats and "chips"—head-gear of chip straw. There was nothing compromising in the letters, and Miss Olney had no occasion to blush during their reading. Ann McManus, who sells newspapers near Miss Olney's home, and plies the trade of "fence" when she had repeatedly seen that lady go to breakfast alone at neighboring restaurants, and she had never seen Mr. Newell call at Miss Olney's rooms previous to 8 o'clock in the morning—the hour from there before that time. Daniel C. Knowlton, proprietor of the boarding-house at No. 27 Somerset-street, Boston, from which Mrs. Newell is said to have been turned away for the night of Oct. 7, 1872, by the Judge, however, clearly regards McHenry as being only a creditor at large, if in fact he has any valid claim whatever. Besides this, he has another suit pending in Monroe County, in which the proceedings in the Erie foreclosure suit is in question, and to which he can take advantage of every right he claims to possess. Under the circumstances, Judge Lawrence thinks McHenry has failed to establish his claim or his right to stay the proceedings in the foreclosure suit, and the decree in the latter is on its face, at least, legal and regular. The magnitude of McHenry's claim, the Judge thinks, should not influence the decision. McHenry's application is therefore denied.

TWEED'S TREATMENT ON THE ISLAND.

Joseph L. Liscomb, formerly Warden of the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, was removed from his position by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction some months ago. He applied, by his counsel, Louis J. Grant, and obtained a writ of certiorari to bring the case before the Supreme Court, General Term, for review. The Commissioners applied to Judge Donohue yesterday to have the certiorari quashed. Commissioner Townsend Cox made an affidavit saying that Liscomb was not a regular clerk nor the head of a bureau, and so does not come within the provision of the charter in regard to removals without cause. He says Liscomb had a hearing and was discharged for cause, and that he neglected his duties. As a specific charge, Mr. Cox says Liscomb refused and did not treat William M. Tweed as a prisoner, or in prison dress, during the term of his incarceration. Liscomb admitted, Mr. Cox says, that Tweed had been in his house on evenings when he should have been confined in the cells as the other prisoners were. In reply to these statements, Liscomb put in an affidavit saying that no opportunity had been given him of being heard in his own defense, and that the first notice he had of there being any charge against him was contained in a letter of the Commissioners conveying to him a copy of their resolution dismissing him. He denies having made the admissions to Mr. Cox which the latter says he did, and asserts that Tweed was allowed no more liberties than were accorded to any other prisoner. Judge Donohue reserved his decision on the motion to quash.

ALEXANDER M'CLELLAND'S ASSAILANT.

William H. Jamison, the soldier from Governor's Island who pleaded guilty to an atrocious assault with a pistol on Alexander McClelland, proprietor of the "Grapevine Hotel," Sixth-avenue and Eleventh-street, was called up by Assistant District Attorney Russell, in General Sessions, yesterday. Judge Gildersleeve said that at the urgent request of the military authorities, and in view of the fact that Jamison had an excellent military record of five years, and with the hope that he would still be saved to the service and spared the degradation of being branded as a felon, he had consented to hand him over to his superior officers for court-martial. He had been assured by Major Barber, the commanding officer at Governor's Island, that the prisoner would be tried by court-martial and confined to the island until he could be transferred to some distant post, and that if the punishment meted out for his offense was sufficiently severe, the prisoner would be returned to the custody of the civil authorities, to be dealt with by them on the indictments still standing against him. With this understanding he had consented to suspend sentence on the prisoner. Jamison was then taken in charge by Major Barber and conveyed in custody to Governor's Island.

TWO EX-CONVICTS ACQUITTED.

Charles Sherlock and James Flynn, two ex-convicts, were tried before Recorder Hackett, in General Sessions, yesterday, for burglary at No. 48 Roosevelt-street. Assistant District Attorney Bell produced Mary Sheehan, who swore that she had seen the prisoners commit the burglary. Mr. William F. Kintzing, counsel for the accused, elicited, in cross-examination, the fact that the woman was an ex-convict, and rested his case. The jury thereupon acquitted the prisoners—a proceeding with which the Recorder, before whom the prisoners had frequently appeared, disagreed. As the liberated burglars were leaving the court-room in the midst of a crowd of exultant friends, one of them (Flynn) was rearrested by Capt. Petty on a charge of highway robbery.

WINDING UP A COMPANY.

Judge Potter, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday granted a decree for the dissolution of the New-York and Boston Silver Lead Company. This company was incorporated in 1864, with a capital of $1,000,000, for mining, smelting, and kindred purposes. Its entire property consists of some lands, buildings, and machinery near Phœnixville, Chester County, Penn., where it formerly carried on the business of mining lead. The company has done no business for eight years, because it could not be profitably carried on during the period. Its property is valued at $8,000, and is falling into decay, the company having no money wherewith to make necessary repairs. E. Lyola Laughear was appointed Receiver of the company by Judge Potter, and is to serve without compensation.

GOOD REASON FOR CHANGING HIS NAME.

Francis Jones Vinton petitioned Chief Justice Daly, in the Court of Common Pleas, for leave to change his name to Alfred Pierpont Edwards. In the petition Mr. Vinton says he is a citizen, though temporarily residing at Oxford, England, and is 21 years of age. Under a deed dated June 15, 1860, he says that Alfred Pierpont Edwards left a large amount of property in trust to Ogden P. Edwards and Josiah M. Edwards. The property was to be managed by these Trustees until the petitioner should attain his majority. On the happening of that event, and providing that he assumed the name of Alfred Pierpont Edwards, the whole of the property was directed to be transferred to him. Chief Justice Daly thought the reasons assigned an excellent one and gave Mr. Vinton permission to assume the name of Alfred Pierpont Edwards on and after May 18 of the present year.

HUSBAND AND WIFE SENT TO THE ISLAND.

On Wednesday night Jeremiah Mullane and his wife were found in the street intoxicated. The woman had a babe in her arms, while her little daughter, 4 years old, was straggling along in the rear, crying bitterly. Officer Chiardi, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, inquired into the antecedents of the parents, and ascertained that they had been living a very desolate life, and that Mullane, the father, had cruelly treated poor Jane A. few hours previous to his arrest, having served 10 days' imprisonment for drunkenness. Man and wife were arraigned before Justice Ottendorf yesterday, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, and both committed to the Island for three months, in default of bail.

WHAT ARE PERILS OF THE SEA.

Judge E. L. Fancher, in the Court of Arbitration, yesterday rendered an interesting decision in the case of Havemeyers, Eastwick & Co. against F. Alexandre & Sons, in which it was sought to recover $786 48 for sugar which had been damaged by seawater while on its way from Havana to this City in December last. The sugar was stored in boxes between decks in the after part of the vessel below the state-rooms and engineer's room. The ship was struck by a heavy sea, which poured through an open door into the engine room, thence through an open window into the engineer's room, and thence through the play of a water-pipe to the cargo between decks. The question presented to the court was whether the loss was occasioned or caused by a peril of the sea or by what the law charges as the fault of the ship. In the latter case her owners are liable, otherwise they are not. A peril of the sea is something which cannot be avoided by the exercise of reasonable skill and diligence. "It is common," says Judge Faucher, "for vessels to 'ship a sea,' and against the effects of such an occurrence it must be the duty of the human engineer to provide, so that an engineer's room should not be flooded and the cargo beneath damaged." He therefore gives judgment against the defendants, who were owners of the vessel on which the sugar was carried.

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TROUBLE IN THE CHILDREN'S FOLD.

An application was made to Judge Potter, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, to punish Rev. Edward Cowley for contempt of court, on the ground that he is endeavoring to meddle with the affairs of the Children's Fold, in violation of the injunction granted on April 24, 1877. It was stated that on the 11th and 12th inst. he entered the institution and used some strong language toward the matron, and that when served with copies of legal papers on the 13th inst. he threw the copies on the floor, and began to tear them to pieces. He also applied the most insulting language toward the person who served them. Mr. Cowley put in a long answer, accusing the former Treasurer of the Fold of misappropriating $1,300, and stating that the opposition to him arose from the fact of his efforts against such Treasurer. Again, Mr. Cowley says that on examining the returns in the Controller's office for last month, the Fold had charged for 100 children, when in fact the institution can only accommodate 53. He also claims to have been re-elected President of the Fold. Judge Potter reserved his decision.

SUICIDE BY PARIS GREEN.

Godfrey Tremlay, an aged Frenchman living on Clinton-street, Hoboken, N. J., died at his home yesterday morning from the effects of Paris green. Tremlay's wife is said to be a woman of very violent temper, and Tremlay's domestic life had been for years anything but pleasant. He made, during the last year or two, repeated attempts at suicide. He threw himself into the river once, but was rescued. He frequently took poison, but in such large quantities that it proved to be antidotes. Wednesday morning, while sitting in a lumber-yard on Willow-street, he swallowed a quantity of Paris green; then walking unaided to his home, he informed his wife of what he had done. Dr. Chabut was called in the evening, when Dr. Chabut, who was summoned, pronounced the man beyond recovery. He lingered till 3 o'clock yesterday morning.

THE COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, April 18.—In the Court of Appeals, to-day, present Hon. S. E. Church, Chief-Justice, and associates, the following business was transacted: No. 193—Matthew White, respondent, vs. Jesse Hoyt et al., appellants; argued by John A. Mapes for appellants and Frank D. Harmon for respondent. No. 171—May Meyer, Respondent, vs. The Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, appellant; argued by Samuel Hand for appellant and John G. Milburn for respondent. No. 209—Richard M. Hoe et al., respondents, vs. C. G. Hussy et al., appellants; argued by Samuel Hand for appellants and Eugene Smith for respondents. No. 182—Samuel S. Bliss, respondent, vs. Royal Johnson et al., appellants; argued by M. M. Waters for appellants and A. P. Smith for respondents; case still on.

The following is the day calendar for Friday: Nos. 133, 398, 177, 196, 107, 198, 155, and 160.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Opinion.—The People, &c., vs. The Erie Railway Company.

Lauterbier vs. Weydell.—Give notice of settlement of this order.

By Judge Donohue.

Rothschild vs. Licht.—Denied.

Wilmer vs. Bate.—Motion denied on the plaintiff's putting the cause on the calendar and trying when reached. Cause to be marked for the May term. Costs to abide the event.

By Judge Potter.

Granited.—United States Trust Company vs. Karl; Andrews vs. McEntire; In the matter of Annshuter; Iselin vs. Currie; Arnheim vs. Stadler; Granula vs. Burchell; Grannis vs. Burchell; Guggenheimer vs. De Leyer; Jacobson vs. Martin; Pyne vs. Duffey.

Davidson vs. Schlefer.—Reference ordered.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

By Judge Donohue.

Mackey vs. Auer.—Ordered to special calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Speir

See vs. Bernheimer.—Order denying motion for a new trial.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Tinies vs. Bosley et al.—Findings signed.

Duchuy vs. Haupelt.—See memorandum.

Lyddy, &c., vs. Pauly, &c.—Order settled and signed.

Miller vs. Post et al.—Order sustaining demurrer granted.

Miller vs. Post et al.—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with liberty to defendants to answer on payment of costs. Opinion.

Betts et al. vs. Betts et al.—Date of April 18 changed to April 23; otherwise settled as proposed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

In re David Henrique.—Application granted.

By Chief-Judge C. P. Daly.

Applications Granted.—In the matter of the assignment of Hamand to Simmieon; Eberhard vs. Corey; Eby vs. Tumbridge; Emeis vs. Curry; England, &c., vs. The New-York Printing Company et al.

Davis vs. Park.—Bond approved.

MARINE COURT—SPECIAL TERM AND CHAMBERS.

By Judge Gross.

Nichol vs. Billerwell.—Opinion.

Skidmore vs. Wolf.—Sub-section 3 of section 7 of the Temporary act excludes this court from the operation of section 750, Code of

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1878.

APRIL 1878

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE ENEMY.—Mr. Stowell, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Marie Wainright.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—DIPLOMACY.—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Rose Coghlan.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—A CELEBRATED CASE.—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Mr. Parselle.

PARK THEATRE.—OUR ALDERMEN.—Mr. James Lewis, Mr. E. P. Thorne, Mr. W. J. Le Moyne, Miss Cowell.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.—Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Howard.

STANDARD THEATRE.—PEARL OF SAVOY.—Miss Maggie Mitchell, Mr. William Harris.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—LONDON SHOW, PARISIAN CIRCUS, AND SANGER'S MENAGERIE.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE BUILDING.—BARNUM'S GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH.

FIFTH-AVENUE HALL.—PRESTIDIGITATION AND HUMOR.—Mr. Robert Heller.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE, AND CONCALATIERS.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—FARCE, MINSTRELSY AND VARIETY.—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

KIRLY'S GARDEN.—LEAH; OR, THE JEWISH MAIDEN'S WRONG.

THE AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH.—CHIMPANZEES.—ORANG-OUTANG, &c.—Day and evening.

O'CONNOR'S BILLIARD ROOMS.—BILLIARD CONTEST.

UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is at No.* 1,258 *Broadway, south-east corner of Thirty-second-street. It is open daily, Sundays included, from* 4 *A. M. to* 9 *P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at* 4 *A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Signal Service Bureau reports indicate for to-day, in the Middle States and New-England, stationary or falling barometer, south-east winds, stationary and lower temperature, increasing cloudiness, and possibly light rains.

The Democrats in the House have concurred in the caucus resolution to leave the question of adjournment an open one for a month longer. To decide it now would, it is argued, place the control of legislative business in the hands of the minority, and they do not propose to run such a risk till they are perfectly able to afford it. The appropriation bills are likely to employ the time of the House during the next three weeks, and neither the Tariff and Revenue bills nor the various financial bills can be discussed and passed soon enough to give them the slightest chance of consideration by the Senate at this session. The country cannot be too promptly assured that any tinkering with taxation or currency has been definitely postponed, and anything in the way of "general debate," calculated to make that fact plain would be a very substantial service to the interests of business.

The facts given in our Washington dispatches in regard to some recent shuffling of positions in the New-York Appraiser's office are not precisely new, but they are eminently instructive. It is a curious kind of civil service reform which removes an efficient and faithful officer to make way for a perfectly untried man, which degrades employes of long experience and special training to lower positions, in order to advance favored subordinates who had not the shadow of a claim to official promotion even according to what is called the low ideal of public service which has prevailed in the Custom-house. The Senate Committee on Commerce frequently wastes a good deal of valuable time over very trivial matters, but it will do good public service by probing to the bottom the extraordinary rules of promotion which Secretary SHERMAN, with the President's approval, has recently attempted to enforce in the New-York Appraiser's office. Though the members of the committee are not troubled with any principles to speak of in regard to the exercise of the appointing power, they can at least do some good by holding the President to a strict observance of rules of action which he has been more successful in formulating than in carrying into practice.

Mr DURHAM, of Kentucky, and Mr. FOSTER, of Ohio, have been squabbling in the House, these two days past, over an appropriation for the compensation of Internal Revenue Agents. Mr. DURHAM, who seems to be an unpleasant person, was one of the House conferees on the bill containing the appropriation, and the Senate conferees having disagreed with those of the House, he undertook to give them "a piece of his mind" in a speech in the House. Called to order several times, he arrogantly expressed a determination to "beat the thing into the head of the gentleman from Ohio"—Mr. FOSTER—with whom he finally got into a wrangle. Mr. DURHAM represents a whisky-distilling district. He says that some of the distillers are "moonshiners," or illicit distillers. But he will not consent to appropriate $40,000 for the purpose of "sending out agents and spies to entrap men," and to drag them out of their beds o' nights. And he hurled the charges into Mr. FOSTER'S teeth in the good old plantation style, when that gentleman said that DURHAM'S hostility to the appropriation was due to the fact that the "moonshiners" of his district were voters. We have not heard of "plantation manners" in the House for a good while; but Mr. DURHAM may as well know that the "hurling" business was played out long ago.

The real or pretended willingness of Russia to take the Treaty of 1856 as a basis of negotiation is possibly stimulated by the ravages of disease in her Roumelian Army, and the growing discontent of the soldiers at the prospect of a new and trying campaign, instead of a peaceful return to their own country; but the reported marking out, by intrenched posts, of the Bessarabian frontier as it was *before* the treaty in question savors of a determination to hold her conquests at any cost. Both in Servia and Roumania the antagonism of the pro-Russian Cabinet and the anti-Russian nation still continues, the Roumanian Army having even, it is said, avoided disarmament by retiring into Lesser Wallachia, with a threat to "make another Plevna, if the Russians attack them." Gen. TODLEBEN'S mission to San Stefano, and the Turkish Premier's impending resignation, augur well for peace, but, on the other hand, popular conjecture points to the transfer from India to Malta of eight regiments and two field batteries as a realization of the Government's "secret determination in favor of war," recently hinted at by Lord Derby. The "nihilist" riots in Moscow, about which so much has been said, are practically of no importance whatsoever, such disturbances in Russia being always the work of a few disaffected individuals, and meeting with no sympathy from the bulk of the population. The announcement that invitations are being issued for the much talked-of "preliminary conference" has attracted comparatively little attention, the prevalent opinion being that the congress, even if actually assembled, can do little to avert war; but the persistent efforts at mediation made by Germany prove that she, at least, does not consider the case hopeless.

It is to be hoped that the Municipal Salaries bill, as amended by the Senate, will not have its passage endangered by too much patching. It is undoubtedly true, as ex-Judge WATERBURY pointed out to the Senate Committee yesterday, that the Board of Apportionment as now constituted really consists of but one man. But the elimination of the Controller from such a board, simply because he happens to be JOHN KELLY, is setting a precedent for incessant legislative interference with the details of City government, of which the public is in no mood to approve. Mr. WATERBURY'S proposed board would be a decided improvement on the present one, but the fact that Commissioner CAMPBELL is an able and upright man does not alter the principle that his office confers no special right to assist in regulating City finances, any more than the fact that Mr. KELLY is an unscrupulous intriguer and demagogue alters the obvious necessity of the incumbent of the Controller's office being a member of the Board of Apportionment. The people want, first and chiefly, a reduction of City expenditures. Let that be made compulsory on the board as now constituted, and let the question of giving the board a more trustworthy character be settled so as not to obstruct the passage of a measure on whose essential principle there can be no honest difference of opinion.

THE MOTHER OF GREATNESS AND WISDOM.

Blessed among States is Ohio! Thence came the President to give new readings of the old lessons concerning Republican duty, and thence came Mr. STANLEY MATTHEWS to prove that in these days a man may be at once an arrant demagogue and a Republican Senator. Thence, too, have come a legion of office-holders and applicants for office, with this as their abiding claim,—that having conferred a President upon the nation, the least the nation can do in return is to take care of his friends. And still the greatness of the Buckeye State is not exhausted. Its brain-fertility is equal to the willingness of its citizens to draw pay in their country's service. Where else shall the Republican Party look for the platform on which to conduct the battles of the Fall campaign? Let none hereafter ask, Can any good thing come out of Cleveland? Can any wisdom emanate from Columbus? One of the enterprising journals of the former city has put together five planks and calls the product a platform; and it has been read admiringly by the President to his Cabinet, and by the Cabinet declared to be "a very proper and complete presentation of views of the Administration." Finally, by way of climax, another of Ohio's distinguished citizens, occupying the position of Secretary of the Treasury, has contributed to a party council in Columbus an epistle in which he supplements the Cleveland platform with a beatific vision of the strength, happiness, and renown of the Republican Party when it shall learn duly to appreciate the President, the profound sagacity of his policy, the fitness of his appointees, and the favor he confers by acting as the chief executive of the land.

If criticism were as modest and respectful as the gentlemen who dislike newspapers would have it to be, it might be awe-struck in the presence of the glories thus clustered around the State of Ohio. But reverence is unknown in politics, and we fear that neither the Cleveland platform nor Mr. SHERMAN'S letter will call it into being. We shall not marvel, indeed, if the platform be scouted as ridiculously inadequate as well as suspicious. There are five propositions, as we have said, and civil service reform is not among them. Secretary MCCRARY has suggested one slight addition—a little bit of claptrap—but even this does not relate to the reform which Mr. HAYES bound himself to carry out promptly and fearlessly. What is to be the inference? Mr. SARGENT demanded, as the price of peace, the rescinding of the order about which much fuss has been needlessly made. Mr. EDMUNDS met the demand with the assurance that the order occasions no inconvenience to hangers-on of the "machine," having been explained away by Mr. HAYES' Attorney-General. Perhaps the omission of the subject from the Cleveland document is intended to be a surrender on the part of the President. He may not be willing to abrogate formally the announcement that office-holders must mind their business and leave to the people the management of political affairs. He may not be frank enough to declare that the grand reform which he pledged himself to execute is, after all, a sham. And therefore he may avail himself of the Cleveland idea of strategy, and quietly drop the civil service question out of sight. If this interpretation of the matter does Mr. HAYES injustice, he must blame himself. Again, he cannot complain if he be suspected of a disposition to open the doors of the Treasury to the jobbers and lobbyists who crowd the halls of Congress in quest of subsidies. All things are possible under the fifth of that series of "planks" which he and his advisers have adopted as a "very proper and complete" exposition of their opinions. The South and West are to be conciliated with lavish appropriations. The communism which was once before propounded in the name of Ohio Republicanism by STANLEY MATTHEWS and the Judge whose orthodoxy Mr. SHERMAN certified, is to be won over by the multiplication of public works, including fortifications,—not because they are wanted, but because "labor and material are cheap, and working men need employment." It is evident, then, that Mr. HAYES, having found out the unprofitableness of civil service reform, proposes now to join his friends MATHEWS and WEST in a great socialistic crusade. Mr. VOORHEES must mend his pace or Mr. HAYES will outstrip him.

The probability is strengthed by the absence from the adopted platform of all allusion to the important issues that are being thrust upon the country by the Labor and Greenback movements and by the extreme men in either party who are bidding for their support. The charitable construction would be that weakness—absolute inability to understand the signs of the times—is at the bottom of the trouble. We cannot forget, however, that the Republican Party has its full proportion of talkers and leaders who mistake cunning for statesmanship, and applaud evasion as one of the highest arts of their craft. Thus, in this Cleveland platform, the proposition, "Resistance to all schemes for inflating the present volume of currency," is manifestly intended to deceive. It is designed to catch both inflationists and anti-inflationists, and the latter are they who are to be cheated. So it is in regard to important points not mentioned in the platform. They are omitted with the view of enabling Republican managers to adapt their principles and tactics to the locality. The fact that a President who entered office a great moral and political reformer, and a Cabinet in keeping with this reputation, now play fast and loose with vital principles, and descend to the dodges of the demagogue to catch votes, is a humiliating commentary upon some of the most obvious obstacles to Republican success. The consolation is, that the Republican Party is not likely to imitate Mr. HAYES and his Ministers in the acceptance of the Cleveland platform as "very proper and complete."

Mr. SHERMAN'S Columbus letter does not improve this aspect of the President's case. It is simply a fresh illustration of that fatal facility for juggling with pretty words and smooth phrases which has been a characteristic of this Administration from the beginning. Mr. HAYES puts his hand upon his heart, declares that he feels he is right, and prophesies that everybody will soon be satisfied. Mr. SHERMAN tells his friends that "upon two or three things we certainly ought to agree"; and then he proceeds to enumerate the very points about which disagreement exists.

CONGRESS AND PENSIONS.

The Pension bill which has passed the House, and now awaits action by the Senate, appropriates $29,286,574, or about a million dollars more than the appropriation of last year. In addition, hundreds of bills for individual pensions have been introduced this Winter, many of which have already secured favorable action from the House committee; general measures are also pending for pensioning the survivors of various Indian wars, and of the Mexican war, who have not become aged or infirm, nor ever received injuries in the service. Such legislation as the latter will soon increase the annual appropriation beyond anything yet known in the history of the country; and it becomes a serious question whether Congress proposes to fix any limits to the pension system.

The expenditures of the Government for Army and Navy pensions have never been niggardly. On Jan. 1 there were on the rolls of the 18 pension agencies 227,333 names, while at the end of the present fiscal year the total expenditures will have been upward of $450,000,000. In the very first pension year (1791) the appropriation by Congress was more than $280,000; but as less than $176,000 was needed for the cases provided by law, the annual appropriations three years later had dropped to about $80,000. During the first 20 years of the pension service $126,000 and $63,000 were, in round numbers, the maximum and minimum annual net expenditures; but soon after the war with England broke out they increased to $213,000. Another great leap in 1818 brought them to nearly a million, and in 1820 they reached $3,218,495. It is remarkable that in the forty years thereafter they never again attained that amount, except in the years 1833 and 1834, during the former of which they were $4,589,751. It is perhaps still more remarkable that in the year 1862 the net expenditures were only $852,170, or less than in any of the preceding forty years. In 1864 the effect of the war of the rebellion was seen in an increase to $4,985,274. In 1865 the amount suddenly jumped to $16,338,155; in 1869 it was $28,668,247, while in 1871 it touched $34,024,991, which was our high-water mark of pension expenditures. Thence it at once receded to about $28,000,000, and $29,000,000 has been about the average ever since.

It will be seen that the Government has always been liberal in its pension expenditures; but there is a growing disposition to take advantage of this liberality. Pension bills, like other individual relief bills, have come upon Congress in shoals during the present session. One bill raised the pensions of all commissioned officers who served fourteen days in the war of 1812—even if in the Militia mustered into service—and all surviving widows of such officers, to the rate allowed for total disabling by wounds. The Mexican and Indian War Pension bill, already referred to, proposes to pension every man who served sixty days in the Mexican war or thirty days in the Creek, Seminole, or Black Hawk hostilities, and even the surviving widows of such men, if married to them prior to their discharge from the service. These new rules pension not the disabled—already provided for—but even wealthy citizens and men in the prime of life in lucrative public office or private business.

This Mexican Pension bill has thus far been advocated or opposed in the House chiefly on the ground that it proposes to repeal the statute now disqualifying persons who engaged in the rebellion from receiving pensions. That, however, is a distinct matter; the central point is the new departure that this bill takes in pensioning, and the floodgate that it is likely to open for the pension rules of the future. The annual expenditure involved in this bill is itself no slight matter. One of its advocates said, quite recklessly: "Mr. Chairman, I care but little about statistics in this matter; I will not inquire how many of these soldiers yet live, nor how much money it will take to provide them with pensions." But that sort of legislative liberality is more zealous than wise. The minimum estimate of annual cost is $1,756,320; while a careful one by Mr. POWERS makes it upward of $7,000,000. But, of course, the precedent is also a very important matter; for, to apply the same principle, a few years hence, to our great Army of the Union, many of whose soldiers served much longer than the survivors of the previous wars, would overwhelm the pension rolls.

As to the annual Pension bill, the Senate will find, as the House has found, that the only practicable point for economy is in the machinery of collection. It must be admitted that in this respect some success has lately been achieved. It is not long ago that the fifty-eight pension agencies were reduced to eighteen; and the estimate for the cost of the agencies this year was $330,000, instead of $457,000, as last year—a clear saving of $127,000, without any loss of efficiency. Even this amount was cut down a little by regulating the salaries and fees of the agents; but on further propositions of economy the House cried a halt. The Senate might do well to give some study to the possibility of making retired Army and Navy officers Pension Agents. An addition of one-fourth to their three-fourths or retired pay would be sufficient, so that the saving would be obvious, as officers on high retired pay need not be chosen for pension agents. The proposal of Mr. MAISH to this effect received a vote of 88 against 99 in the House, although introduced at the last moment, when careful inquiry as to its practical working was not possible. There are, in fact, some possible objections to it that ought to be considered and answered. If investigation should remove these objections in the Senate, possibly the House would also agree to the change.

ENGLISH TRAVELERS IN AMERICA.

We have often thought that a brief sojourn in a foreign country may leave a person more ignorant of it than if he had staid at home. At home he would resort to books of history, statistics, or politics, or to other authentic sources of information, and would slowly form his judgments by the comparison of diverse sources of knowledge and the slow digestion of multiform materials. But once landed on a foreign shore, the ordinary traveler has his ears and eyes wide open to observe whatever falls in his way, plies with interrogatories the persons with whom he happens to be brought into contact, and either whips out his note-book on the spot to record in it his discoveries, or flies to his lodging-house in order to jot them down before they have escaped from memory. He is under a constant temptation not only to regard what is exceptional as characteristic, but even to see in the habits and ways of the country which he is observing with eager curiosity various extraordinary features, when more reflection would teach him that the phenomena in question are really not peculiar, but are common to other countries, and, it may be, to the human race. The almost inveterate disposition to generalize from a limited set of facts besets him at every turn. In fine, the traveler returns home after a few weeks' residence in another land, or of rapid motion through it, with confused, if not positively incorrect, ideas relative to its institutions and people. The discrimination which he would not fail to exercise if he were seeking for information on his own soil, and with reference to his own nation, he allows to slumber in the haste and excitement of a foreign tour.

The English are proverbially slower to discern and appreciate the characteristics of foreign peoples than are travelers of equal intelligence belonging to other countries. Their prejudices are apt to be stronger, their standards and ideals more arbitrary and inflexible, their perceptions less keen, and their philosophic judgments less broad and profound. Probably no Englishman of our time could have written such a book upon American society as that of DE TOCQUEVILLE. Many a traveler has come and gone, seeing only the froth on the surface, but nothing of the deep sea beneath it; marking, as he might easily do at a glance, the foibles and superficialities of American life, but oblivious of the more solid elements, the deeper currents of national thought and feeling.

A notable exception to these remarks is found in the articles, two of which have already appeared in *The Nineteenth Century*, by Rev. R. W. DALE, on the United States. They are no doubt the result of his brief visit last Autumn; but he has had the sagacity to avoid rash inferences and the credulous acceptance of all that is told him; and his previous acquaintance with the history and literature of the country, together with his recent examination of authentic publications, have enabled him to walk safely, and to present, within a brief compass, instructive glimpses of American society and politics. Himself a reformer, and a leader in the Liberal Party, and in that section of it which is charged by their opponents with a desire to Americanize English institutions, it was to be expected that he would look upon our political and social arrangements with a kindly eye. In the first article, which relates to social life among us, Dr. DALE describes with much geniality and tact what he saw in the towns and among the farmers and artisans of the States which he visited. He gives us credit, justly as we think, as a people for gentleness of manners. In this particular trait America stands, on the whole, midway between England and France. It was natural that the intelligence of our agricultural population, the owners as well as tillers of the soil, should excite his admiration. In the second paper we have a descriptive discussion of American politics. Dr. DALE is naturally surprised to find that so large a portion of the better educated class stand aloof from the practical, every-day, hard work which is a part of the duty of the citizen under a free government, and a duty which in England is better performed than it is here. He deplores, in common with all good men in America, the "spoils system," under which subordinate civil officers are appointed and removed on party grounds; but he has the good sense and fairness to recognize the fact that, notwithstanding this evil, the civil service of the United States compares favorably, as to efficiency and honesty, with that of the European countries.

The distinction between the respective functions of the National and State Governments, which the English are often so slow to apprehend, is set forth by Dr. DALE in a manner which, as we judge, must "be level to the meanest capacities." We have sometimes felt especially during the war of the rebellion, that it was an impossible for this distinction to be discerned aright by the average Englishman as it is, according to SYDNEY SMITH, for a Scotchman to take a joke. On one point, Dr. DALE has been slightly misled. He wonders at the indisposition which he found to exist among the people whom he met on the railways, in the steam-boats, and elsewhere, to converse upon politics. As we have been notorious for the opposite habit, it is curious to meet with such a remark from a traveler. The truth is that here, as in England, there is an occasional lull in political discussion; there are intervals of comparative quiet, when either no question of stirring interest agitates the public mind or there prevails a lassitude of feeling as the consequence of a period of excitement. Dr. DALE found us in one of these seasons of repose. The same experience a traveler in England may occasionally meet with. Had he been in this country during the months which precede a Presidential election he would have gone away with a different impression. While his references to the origin and character of the old political organizations in the early days of the Republic are acute and, in the main, correct, he is not right in attributing the democratic tendency and the political ideas in the preamble of the Declaration of Independence so largely to French influence. JEFFERSON had not been in France when he drew up that paper. ADAMS, too, was with him on the committee which framed it. The conception of the social contract was drawn from SIDNEY and LOCKE, especially from LOCKE. LOCKE'S treatise on Government was familiar to JEFFERSON, as well as to ADAMS and the other lawyers who took a prominent part in the discussions of those days. "Men," says LOCKE, "being, as has been said, by nature all free, equal, and independent, no one can be put out of this estate, and subject to the political power of another without his own consent." In the original draught of the Declaration, JEFFERSON wrote "that all men are created equal and independent," but afterward erased the last two words. JEFFERSON writes: "All experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security." LOCKE writes: "Great mistakes in the ruling part, many wrong and inconvenient laws, and all the slips of human frailty, will be borne by the people without mutiny or murmur. But if a long train of abuses, prevarications, and artifices, all tending the same way, make the design visible to the people, and they cannot but feel what they lie under, and see whither they are going, it is not to be wondered at that they should then rouse themselves, and endeavor to put the rule into such hands which may secure to them the ends for which government was first erected." Any one who compares together these passages will be at no loss to determine the source which inspired the dogmatic portion of the Declaration of Independence. Notwithstanding that, on some minor points, as might be expected, Dr. DALE has not quite exactly understood us and our political system; he has succeeded, for the most part, in avoiding errors, and we have great reason to thank him for the generous tone in which he has written.

A MUTUAL FRIEND'S FRIEND.

It is all out now. Senator CONKLING has a mutual friend, and that mutual friend has a friend. His name has not yet "transpired," as Mr. CONKLING would say. But there is no doubt about the mutual friend. When the alleged interview with Mr. CONKLING made its appearance, everybody said that it was just like him. There was a lavishness of the personal pronoun of the first person singular. Faintly believing that Mr. CONKLING would deny the authenticity of the reported interview, several reporters at once rushed to him with questions. To one he said: "You are at liberty to state that * * * some one to me unknown just at present has been guilty of betraying a private conversation." To another he said: "I have reason to believe that the author was a friend of an intimate friend of mine." And this friend's friend was invited to dine with the great man. "Not as a newspaper man," the great man makes haste to say, just as one might say of another that he was invited to dinner, but "not as a carpenter." At dinner all "talked somewhat freely," as men are apt to talk on such occasions, and the friend's friend, who was not invited as a newspaper man, listened, with all his ears, to what the great man said, though the Senator "had no idea that there was to be a repetition of what I [he] said." The Senator pensively remarked that this was an "act of piracy." Then he braced himself up a little and added that he understood "that the writer had a sum of money offered him for the article," which might be his excuse. Of course, vulgar people, who are invited to sit at rich men's feasts, not as newspaper men, are liable to fall into temptation when they can secure a sum of money by committing an act of piracy.

So it seems that this was not a speech. It is not the great effort which an expectant world has been waiting for these twelve months. The "turkey-gobbler," as Mr. BLAINE used to call him, has strutted before now, and has remarked many times that he was "per-roud" of various things; but the great effort was not in the thunder of the interview. Moreover, Mr. CONKLING expressly declares that it was not a public conversation. It was a private conversation; and private conversations are notoriously unfit for publication. Nevertheless, it has been published, and the great man pityingly says that the miserable writer, who was not invited to dinner as a newspaper man, was tempted beyond endurance by a sum of money.

The offense, then, does not consist in Senator CONKLING'S saying all manner of mean and contemptible things about other people, but in publishing them. Nobody pretended that he stood up in his place in the Senate and flung about his vulgar abuse with the profusion of a fishwife. If he had done this, the galleries would have hissed him, and the presiding officer would have called him to order. He could do this sort of thing in his political convention with one of his creatures in the chair. But he would scarcely dare do it in the Senate. And this is not the great effort which is yet to come. But nobody, not even Mr. CONKLING, undertakes to deny that it is a true report of a conversation, more or less disjointed and "between drinks," as it were, but yet a conversation. Indeed, the great man says distinctly that its publication was an "act of piracy." It was seized upon and carried off by the friend's friend. All great men are troubled in this way. Even BISMARCK, who is almost as great a man as Mr. CONKLING, although a Prussian, complains that his words are snatched up and published by those who make no concealment of their being newspaper men.

Since the alleged interview is an act of piracy, and not of forgery, we may suppose that Mr. CONKLING is quite satisfied with himself as he sees himself reflected in the mirror of the daily press. For his comfort, if he chafes at being pirated, he may be told that his friends are mightily tickled with the story. They say: "Of course, it's all a lie; but it's first-rate. It ought to be true." And it is so thoroughly like CONKLING, even to the fantastic story about making GRANT President of the Senate, that the Senator must be puzzled to tell where he left off and where the mutual friend's friend began. Everybody who knows the Utica statesman knows that to his mind statesmanship consists of a scuffle for offices. So, when he complained that Mr. HAYES admitted certain Senators to his cabinet, while certain other Senators, who shall be nameless, cooled their heels in the ante-room, he spoke out of the depths of a great sorrow. At the Rochester Convention, last year, he called members of his own party by such names as "wolves in sheep's clothing," "apostates," and "grasshoppers in the corner of a fence." To the mutual friend's friend he glibly talks of "that man HAYES," and "that man HILLIARD," and refers to Mr. STEWART L. WOODFORD as "Poor WOODFORD." This is CONKLING at his best. He may have been pirated by a man who was not invited to bring his newspaper to dinner with him. Nevertheless, the sonorous gabble about offices, personal affronts, and the gossip of the lobbies is undeniably CONKLING.

The literary public will have to thank John Morley for opening a budget of letters which are of first-class interest, the correspondence addressed to Mr. Macvey Napier as editor of the *Edinburgh Review* from 1829—when Jeffrey, after a reign of seven and twenty years, resigned it into his hands—until his death, in 1847. The volume is privately printed by Mr. Napier's son, but Mr. Morley's article in the April *Fortnightly Review* will speedily demand that it shall be given to the public. There is too much in it which everybody wants to know to allow it to remain in private hands. Mr. Morley reprints numerous extracts from Thomas Carlyle's letters, and many significant paragraphs from Lord Brougham, Sir James Stephen, Lord Jeffrey, and Prof. Sedgwick, as they freely wrote about themselves or others, and if the volume is as rich as these extracts indicate it to be, it will be eagerly sought for by all sorts of literary people. He quotes this very interesting extract from Carlyle's letter about the trouble he had in securing a publisher for his *History of the French Revolution*: "All manner of perplexities have occurred in the publishing my poor book, which perplexities I could only cut asunder, not unloose. So the manuscript like an unhappy ghost still lingers on the wrong side of Styx; the Charon of —— street durst not risk it in his *scitille cymba*, so it leaped ashore again." And three months later: "I have given up the notion of hawking my little Manuscript Book about any further; for a long time it has lain quiet in its drawer, waiting for a better day." Again, Carlyle writes of Lord Jeffrey's mending of his articles: "My respected friend, your predecessor, had some difficulty with me in adjusting the respective prerogatives of author and editor, for, though not, as I hope, insensible to fair reason, I used sometimes to rebel against what I reckoned mere authority, and this partly, perhaps, as a matter of literary conscience, being wont to write nothing without studying it, if possible, to the bottom, and writing always with an almost painful feeling of scrupulosity, that light editorial hacking and hewing to the right and left was in general no-wise to my mind."

In his admirable *Notes on Life* the author of *Philip Van Artevelde* asserts that the right getting, spending, lending, borrowing, and bequeathing of money is proof of an almost perfect man, and few would dissent from his opinion. As to the first four, men know little of each other's dealings. The last all who run may read, and curious reading it often-times is. Not seldom are schemes and dreams revealed which even those most intimate with a testator have never suspected. Great was the surprise and disgust of Peter Theilusson's relations when they found that his will aimed at the accumulation of his property until it had reached $700,000,000, and that a very moderate provision had been made for them, and no less surprised was the expectant heir of Lord Bridgewater when he found that the enjoyment of a vast property was contingent on his obtaining a step in the peerage. In this country, chiefly owing to the custom of primogeniture not prevailing, such instances of vanity do not occur, yet we are by no means without testamentary surprises and troubles.

The law of bequest is nowadays almost the same in New-York and in England. But while in England the tendency of court and jury is to sustain a will, unless most conclusive evidence be afforded that the testator was of unsound mind or subject to undue influence, in New-York, on the other hand, wills are frequently set aside in the entire absence of what an English court would deem adequate evidence of incapacity, simply because the terms of the will are incompatible with the jury's ideas of equity. A case in point of the English procedure is that of Col. Vyse, a gentleman of position and fortune. He had two sons. The eldest, an officer in the Life Guards, desired to marry a Baronet's daughter of irreproachable character. But Col. Vyse disliked her, and cautioned his son that if he married her he would infallibly disinherit him. The son persisted; so did the father. Consequently the elder son had a portion of $2,500 a year; the younger $40,000 a year. Now, would his will have stood here? We think not. For instance: Not long ago a case occurred here of a father's having reason to be exceedingly dissatisfied with his sons, and he consequently left the bulk of his property to his daughters. The sons thereupon contested the will, and it was set aside on pretexts and evidence which, before Lord Stowell or Sir Creswell Creswell, would not have held water for five minutes. In the case of Col. Vyse, an English Judge would have told the jury that they, of course, had nothing to do with the equity of the arrangement, however unfair that might be, because the law allowed a man to do what he liked with his own, and only interfered in the disposition of his property when he was unfit to make a will, through derangement of mind, or when a will purporting to be his was, in fact, merely a reflection of the will of another. The disinherited son in the Vyse case never contested the will, because he knew that however sympathetic the court and jury might be with him as a man, they could not give a verdict in his favor as a suitor without a breach of their oaths.

Although Victor Emmanuel has been dead more than three months, some of the newspapers continue to comment upon his family relations. They refer to the decease of his wife, the Countess Mirafiore, a short time before his own, and wonder why she was so called when she was Queen of Italy. They evidently are not acquainted with the domestic affairs of the late King. The Countess had been the mistress of the monarch for many years, even before the death of the Queen, (formerly an Austrian duchess of Austria,) which occurred in January, 1855. She was the daughter of a common soldier, and her relation to Victor caused much scandal, particularly in ecclesiastical circles. If a Prince must have a mistress, the courtiers and the priests agreed that she should be a woman of rank. Some years ago the King fell alarmingly ill, and, like a good Catholic, sent for a priest to shrive him. One of the conditions of absolution was that, if he should recover, he should marry Rosina, as he called his friend. When he had recovered he determined to keep his promise—he was always faithful to his promises—and so he created Rosina Countess Mirafiore. They were united by the Church, but to be secularly married the ceremony had to be performed by the President of the Senate, and he, being opposed to the alliance, as the royal family and most of the nobility were, refused to do what Victor wished to have done. Each successive President of the Senate also refused; and so the King remained only half wedded. In the eyes of the Church, Rosina was his wife; in the eyes of the law she was his mistress, and continued to be until her death. It was a strange complication, and gave much annoyance to members of Victor's family; but death untangled the twisted skein as it untangles everything eventually. The Count Montegazza, who was found guilty not long since of forging the King's name, is supposed to have been instigated to the crime by the eldest child of Rosina and Victor, a young man generally conceded to be a very bad subject.

It is said that some of the California millionaires intend to build still another hotel in San Francisco, this time one to accommodate women, after the manner of the Women's Hotel here. They will be very unwise if they do, because the success of the Stewart enterprise is far from assured, and, indeed, cannot be determined for at least a year. It is highly probable, however, that they will be guilty of the folly; first, because there is a disposition in San Francisco and our other leading cities to imitate New-York; secondly, because rich Americans have a passion for constructing hotels which is wholly incomprehensible to Europeans. A number of New-Yorkers have been ruined by this national mania, as it may well be called, and a number more will be. The same can be said of Bostonians, Philadelphians, Chicagoans, and San Franciscans. It is safe to say that not more than one in twelve hotel-builders secures a fair interest on his investment. The trouble is that a building put up for a hotel is not fit for anything else without thorough alteration, attended with great expense, and, consequently, the owner feels called upon to continue it as a hotel, whether it pays or not. When he cannot find men who will take it, he puts in a man of his own, a mere agent, who, knowing that he is not financially responsible for the outcome, is very apt to neglect his business and involve the owner more and more. During the last 20 years millions of dollars have been swallowed up here in hotels, and within the past four or five years they have, with few exceptions, lost heavily. Some of our citizens have even been driven to suicide from their connection with hotel enterprises, and most persons interested in them have endured and are still enduring endless anxiety and apprehension. The country at large has repeated the history of the Metropolis, and yet, in the face of so much disaster, there are Americans of means eager to erect more public houses, never dreaming that to do so is to invite bankruptcy. It is not strange that trained innkeepers build hotels sometimes, for they know or ought to know how to manage them. But for men who have no acquaintance with or experience of hotels to do so seems to be and commonly is the height of folly. The continued recurrence of failures from hotel-building and the little influence it has denotes how incapable average humanity is of learning by experience. Nobody who wants to make money should invest it in a hotel. The business is vastly overdone in this country, and hotel-builders are likely for some time to come to illustrate the proverb about the tendency of fools and finances to divide company.

GENERAL NOTES.

"Scarecrow Conkling" is what the Cleveland (Ohio) *Leader* calls him.

Jefferson Davis is not to deliver the address at Macon, Ga., on Memorial Day.

The First National Bank of Grinnell is the first bank in Iowa to redeem its bills in gold.

Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, of Brooklyn, has been invited to deliver in Baltimore his lectures on Turkey and Russia.

Gen. Sherman is reported to have said in St. Louis that there is scarcely anything reliable in the rumors of another Indian war.

Senator Morrissey took a carriage ride in Troy on Tuesday, and his physician, the *Press* says, reports him steadily improving.

A Pennsylvania man has "nearly completed" his perpetual-motion machine. Like all the rest, he is sure he will complete it "to-morrow."

A citizen of Meriden, Conn., went fishing Monday and came back at night with 60 pounds of trout—caught, perhaps, with a silver hook.

Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson is to lecture in Boston, some evening next week, on "The Superlative," in aid of the Old South Church fund.

Rents in Philadelphia are flat. A store, near Eighth-street and Chestnut, which brought $4,500 per annum, in 1876, has just been leased for $2,000.

A Philadelphia boy, who was run over by a street-car and had one of his legs permanently disabled, has obtained a verdict for $2,000 damages from the company.

The Lynchburg (Va.) *News* is cruel enough to express a doubt whether Alexander H. Stephens could be re-elected Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy if it were in existence to-day.

A resident of Waterbury, Conn., bought a neighbor's dog because it howled, and killed him. The neighbor dug up the body, got $1 bounty for it, and then bought another dog. Then the first man howled.

Intimations are thrown out that Long-a-coming Sharon will be in his seat in the Senate the last of this month or the first of next, or at some time later in the session. Meanwhile, his suffering country scrapes along as well as it can in his truancy.

We learn from the Memphis (Tenn.) *Appeal* that the world will never know how Mr. Stephens yearns for health and strength to throw himself into the political chaos at Washington and bring order out of disorder. How much of a splash would he make!

Among New-Haven's heavy tax-payers are ex-Gov. James E. English, who pays on $365,100; Massena Clark, on $181,560; Henry Farnham, on $462,938; Edward Malley, on $290,970; Joseph E. Sheffield on $423,400; Thomas R. Trowbridge, on $222,287; H. M. Welch, on $209,380.

Hon. Daniel Pittman and Hon. John H. James, of Atlanta, Ga., lately had an unfortunate personal collision in reference to a small pecuniary liability, as the card says, and with prodigious formality the matter was referred to ex-Gov. Brown and two others, for investigation, arbitration, and settlement. These gentlemen report that they have carefully examined the facts in the case, and are fully satisfied that both parties acted honorably, and that neither is chargeable with any improper intention, purpose, or act; that the whole matter has been amicably, honorably, and fully settled, and that the parties drop their differences, and will in the future remain friends, as they have always been in the past. This is a very charming ending, and the two honorable gentlemen must be very proud of the position they occupy.

THE PRESIDENT OF PRINCETON.

From the New-York Ledger.

It is said by some of the friends of Princeton College that the venerable President of that institution has been seriously annoyed by the hazing of the students. We do not see why Dr. McCosh should take the matter to heart at all. It is no fault of his. A good deal of the hazing was the mere exuberance of youthful feeling—taking a direction, to be sure, not always blameless—but there is no reason why Dr. McCosh should reproach himself, more than there is why other people should reproach him, for these occurrences. The hazing itself, which has made so much noise in the newspapers, amounted to comparatively little in fact. In the published accounts it was most ridiculously exaggerated. Even if there have been some few events not wholly satisfactory, they are in their nature temporary, while the good which Dr. McCosh has done his college will be permanent.

agents of the society to prefer complaints to magistrates against gambling and disorderly houses, venders of intoxicating liquors who sell without license, &c., and to "aid in the prosecution" of violators of the law. Mr. Ecclesine made a long argument against the bill, on the ground that it usurped duties and powers properly belonging to the legally-constituted prosecuting authorities. Mr. Raines also opposed it, and in the course of his remarks made the extraordinary statement that his experience as Prosecuting Attorney for Monroe County had convinced him that it was an impossibility for any man to enter upon the work of informer against law-breakers, as contemplated for the agents of this proposed society, without ultimately falling to the grade of a black-mailer and a scoundrel—deserving to be prosecuted himself, instead of aiding in the prosecution of others. Mr. Edick joined in opposition to the measure, and said his theory of the bill was, that it was not the conception of such men as Peter Cooper and the other incorporators named in it, but of a different class of men, who merely made use of these names. Their objects might be worthy and honest, but, in his opinion, there was no need of such a society, and it might be made use of by its agents for unworthy purposes. Mr. Fonrose took a similar view of the measure, while Mr. Marvin spoke in its favor. He said the bill was similar in its scope to the bill incorporating a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and of another Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. There was nothing new in this bill, and he could see no occasion for the sudden furore raised against it. The bill simply incorporated a society to aid in the enforcement of the law, and he thought he could detect in the opposition that had been made to it here a fear lest it should be used to enforce the Excise law. Mr. Wendover, who introduced this bill, read a letter from Howard Crosby, the first incorporator named after Peter Cooper, giving reasons for the bill and urging its passage. Mr. Wendover closed the discussion by moving to "progress" the bill, which was carried.

Senator Wagstaff introduced, by request, a bill to reorganize the Court of Special Sessions in the City of New-York. It provides that there shall be four Courts of Special Sessions, holding three sessions each per week, at the four principal Police Courts, to be presided over by one Judge instead of three, and that a session of the courts shall be held shortly before midnight each day for the release of prisoners on bail where bail is proper. It also provides for a uniform method of appeal from the decisions of these courts by certiorari. The reorganization will work a saving of $19,000 a year to the City, and will be in many respects an improvement on the present Court of Special Sessions.

Senator Oakley introduced a bill providing for the publication of legal notices in partition and foreclosure suits, in two newspapers instead of one.

Judge Robertson's bill allowing the citizens of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards to elect an Alderman at Large came up on its final passage, when Mr. Ecclesine and Mr. Hogan renewed their opposition to it on the ground that it provided a different method of electing Aldermen in those wards from that prevailing in other parts of the City. The arguments did not appear to have much weight with the Senate, for the bill was passed by a vote of 20 to 5, the negatives being Ecclesine, Hogan, Jacobs, Oakley, and Payne. Two Democratic Senators—Haines and Wagstaff—voted for the bill.

The bill authorizing the Superintendent of State Prisons to construct a railroad from Plattsburg to Dannemora Prison, and appropriating $80,000 for that purpose, with a promise that the cost of the road shall not exceed that sum and that convict labor may be employed in its construction, was ordered to a third reading, without discussion, by a unanimous vote. The bill has already passed the Assembly.

The Senate commences holding evening sessions to-day, and a general feeling prevails in both houses in favor of a final adjournment of the Legislature at the earliest moment. The Supply bill, which has already passed the Assembly, will probably be reported from the Senate Finance Committee to-morrow, and disposed of by the middle of next week. After this is out of the way the adjournment cannot be long delayed, and, it is thought, can be reached with at detriment to any public interest by two weeks from Saturday next.

The Assembly Committee on Privileges and Elections, to which was referred for investigation the charges made by Mr. Skinner, to the effect that more substantial arguments than logic were being used in behalf of the passage of the Holahan Excise bill, held a meeting this evening. The Chairman, Mr. Terry, read the resolution of the House, and asked Mr. Skinner if he had anything to suggest as to opening the proceedings. Mr. Skinner said his remarks were based on what he had seen and heard, and at the proper time he would show the basis of the remarks by the production of witnesses. Mr. Brooks spoke of the very serious nature of the charges made by the gentleman, saying that they tainted the whole body of the House. He wanted a most thorough probing of the whole matter, and if any member was guilty of the acts charged he hoped he would be expelled. Mr. Holahan inquired if any of the witnesses Mr. Skinner desired to subpœna were members of the House. Mr. Skinner replied that they were. Some conversation ensued as to the time when the witnesses could be produced. Mr. Holahan showing much anxiety for speedy action. He said delay would affect the bill before the House. Mr. Gilbert indorsed Mr. Brooks' remarks as to the importance of the matter, and said he had thought some time ago of offering a resolution similar to that offered by Mr. Brooks, and he was deterred only by the fact that he knew those who were guilty of corruption would lie, and that though he was morally certain of guilt, it was a very difficult matter to prove it. In view of the conversation it was decided that Mr. Skinner should to-morrow furnish a list of witnesses, and then the committee could determine upon the time of proceeding with the investigation.

SHORT-RANGE RIFLE PRACTICE.

TWO CONTESTS AT CREEDMOOR—FIRST MATCH FOR THE "APPLETON" PRIZE.

There were two short-range matches at Creedmoor yesterday, and both were well patronized. There were over 100 riflemen on the range, and the scene was a lively one. The early hours were devoted to practicing at 300 yards range for records of elevation in the second stage of the Appleton match, and some of the long-range marksmen tried their skill at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards. The first prize contest was for the "Ballard" rifle, commonly called the "dirty" match. The conditions prohibit competitors from cleaning their guns during the match. There were 50 entries. The distance covered was 200 yards; position, standing; 15 scoring shots. Following are the scores, the highest attainable number being 75 points:

J. F. Rathyen, 66; C. G. Zettler, 64; Frank Hyde, 64; T. Rogers, 64; P. McMorrow, 63; J. R. Grohmann, 63; F. H. Holton, 63; A. H. Wickham, 63; G. L. Morse, 62; N. D. Ward, 62; J. T. R. Collins, 61; L. L. Allen, 61; A. McInnes, 60; W. K. Livermore, 60; J. E. Irwin, 60; N. O'Donnell, 60; H. Fisher, 60; H. W. Gourlay, 59; J. S. Conlin, 59; Charles Heizman, 59; G. H. Price, 59; Squire, 59; F. Davids, 58; F. L. Sheldon, 58; L. H. Greve, 58; C. H. Johr, 57; A. J. Howlitt, 57; D. Banks, 57; Thomas Lloyd, 56; W. Robertson, 56; C. H. Eagle, 56; G. B. Creed, 56; J. L. Paulding, 56; A. McInnes, 56; W. Vannes, 54; J. M. Case, 54; C. E. Blydenburgh, 54; Dr. H. S. Dudley, 54; J. Ohrt, 52; E. W. Price, 52; J. H. Terrible, 50; J. W. Mangam, 49; B. Squier, 49; W. Tweddell, 47; Thomas Reed, 45; J. W. Todd, 45; E. A. Goater, 44; J. R. Washington, 44; James Ross, 39; Capt. C. E. Truslow, 37.

The first competition for the Appleton prize, a copy of the *American Encyclopedia*, was contested immediately after the "Ballard" match. There were 18 entries. The conditions were: distance, 200 and 300 yards; position, standing; two sighting and seven scoring shots at each distance. Following are the scores, the highest attainable number being 70 points:

Dr. H. S. Dudley, 60; D. Banks, 59; F. H. Bolton, 58; Theodore Rogers, 58; E. E. Lewis, 58; L. L. Allen, 58; C. E. Blydenburgh, 58; E. H. Sanford, 58; E. Squier, 57; C. H. Eagle, 57; J. W. Todd, 57; W. Robertson, 56; F. L. Sheldon, 56; E. A. Perry, 53; C. G. Zettler, 53; C. Heizman, 54; J. S. Case, 52; G. B. Creed, 54; J. L. Morse, 54; P. McMorrow, 54; E. W. Price, 54; J. T. B. Collins, 54; D. F. Davids, 54; J. F. Rathyen, 54; Homer Fisher, 53; C. H. Johr, 52; J. L. Paulding, 51; A. McInnes, 51; W. E. Livermore, 51; E. R. Keene, 50; J. E. Irwin, 49; J. W. Mangam, 49; J. S. Conlin, 49; N. O'Donnell, 48; A. J. Howlitt, 48; D. E. Vannett, 47; Thomas Lloyd, 47; B. Squier, 44; G. W. Mayor, 44; J. R. Grohmann, 44; J. H. Terrible, 42; G. H. Merchant, 42; N. D. Ward, 41; H. W. Clements, 40; S. J. Gorman, 40; James Ross, 39; E. A. Goater, 37.

THE RACQUET TOURNAMENT.

The second class handicap games in the racquet tournament were played yesterday between Mr. Otis and Mr. Conver, the best three out of five games to decide. After an exciting contest and two tie games Mr. Otis vanquished his skillful adversary. Mr. E. Lamontagne and Mr. Grainger were the next to cross racquets. Lamontagne won easily, scoring three straight games. The championship match was postponed indefinitely. Mr. Allen not being present to participate. Second class handicap games between Messrs. Kent and Mr. Hazen will be played this afternoon.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE SPITZ.

IS IT A CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA?

A BOY WHO WAS BITTEN BY A SPITZ DOG A MONTH AGO — SYMPTOMS RESEMBLING HYDROPHOBIA — THE TREATMENT ADOPTED BY THE MEDICAL ATTENDANTS.

Information was sent to the Police Central Office yesterday afternoon that a boy named Richard Schweitzer, 9 years of age, was dying from hydrophobia at his home, in Cortlandt-avenue, near One Hundred and Sixtieth-street. A reporter of THE TIMES went to the boy's home, and in answer to inquiries the attending physician, Dr. Kretchmar, said he was positive that young Schweitzer was suffering from a genuine case of hydrophobia. About a month ago the lad, on returning from school one day, noticed a large Spitz dog sitting on the steps of his home. He paid no attention to the animal, but on attempting to enter the house, the dog, without warning, sprang at his throat, biting him on the upper lip. The boy went into the house and told his mother what had occurred. She examined the wound, washed and dressed it, but paid no further attention to it. The wound healed and passed out of the boy's recollection. On Tuesday morning last, he awoke and complained of feeling sick. He could not describe his symptoms, but said he "felt bad all over." When questioned closely by his mother he said that his throat was dry and hot and very sore. Mrs. Schweitzer thought her son had diphtheria and kept him at home from school. He could not eat breakfast or dinner, and when supper came he objected to having the food brought near him. Mrs. Schweitzer then became alarmed and sent for Dr. Kretchmar. When the doctor arrived he found the patient's throat inflamed, parched and hot, his eyes distended, his tongue lolling out and saliva flowing from his mouth. The Doctor says he was immediately convinced that the case was one of hydrophobia. He questioned Mrs. Schweitzer closely, but it was some time before the poor woman could recall the Spitz dog bite. When she did recollect it the Doctor was convinced that his diagnosis was correct. He ordered some water to be brought to the boy's bedside, and Richard was at once thrown into a violent convulsion. His eyes glared, the saliva spurted from his mouth, and he barked like a dog and attempted to bite all who approached him. This convulsion lasted one hour, or rather the boy passed through a series of violent convulsions of the same kind during a full hour's time. When the convulsions ceased the victim was entirely exhausted. A prescription was then issued consisting of a solution of silicate of soda, containing a large quantity of quinine, to be given during every hour of the night. The doctor left another prescription yesterday morning. This contained strychnine, and orders were left that the boy should take the ninth part of a grain every two hours during the day, which was accordingly done. This had the effect of reducing the patient's pulse to 90 by last evening, and the temperature of his body to 101⅘°. When Dr. Kretchmar found that the effect of the strychnine was favorable, he sent for Dr. Schwanecke and consulted with him. Both physicians are of Richard's household. Others of the reporter was present. The lad was pronounced much better than he had been in the morning or on the previous night. A tablespoonful of water was offered to the boy. He appeared anxious to get drinking the liquid, and reached for it, but was thrown into convulsions when the water was brought close to him. This went on for some time, at last he drank the water, passed through a slight convulsion, and then quieted down. He next drank a little coffee and ate a small piece of cake.

Both Drs. Kretchmar and Schwanecke are of the opinion that the boy will recover. A curious feature of the case is the intense desire of the boy to have the dog that bit him killed. There was great excitement in Morosa over the affair, and yesterday a half-dozen Spitz dogs were remorsely shot in the streets.

WOUNDS AND DEATHS BY ACCIDENT.

WHAT JURIES GIVE TO PERSONS INJURED AND TO WIDOWS WHOSE HUSBANDS ARE KILLED —FIVE CASES IN COURT YESTERDAY.

Five different suits, in which damages were sought on account of personal injuries resulting from accidents of one kind or another, were on trial in the State courts yesterday. Among these cases was that of Patrick O'Hagan against the New-York Floating Elevator Company, which was tried before Judge Sanford and a jury in the Superior Court. It seems that O'Hagan was employed on July 13, 1877, in filling bags with grain which was being put on board the bark Fornax by means of the floating elevator Oswego. The man stood at the mouth of the spout through which the grain issued. The tackle upholding the spout suddenly gave way, and a heavy block fell on O'Hagan's head and inflicted severe injuries. He sought, by his action, to recover $5,000 damages. One defense was that as the tackle was furnished by the bark, the owners of the latter were alone responsible. This was, however, overruled by Judge Sanford, who held that the elevator company was liable if it used defective tackle, even though such tackle had been furnished by the bark. Testimony was given as to the proper amount of damages. The jury rendered a verdict of $40 in favor of O'Hagan. S. H. Randall represented the latter and S. W. Goodrich was counsel for the company.

A second case was that in which John McGarrell sought to recover $10,000 damages from Messrs. Beemer & Coyne, and was tried before Judge Van Brunt and a jury in the Supreme Court. The plaintiff, who is a blacksmith, was in his shop, near the corner of Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, on Nov. 7, 1873, when a 10-pound piece of rock came crashing through the roof and hit him on the head. The missile came from a blasting operation in the neighborhood at which the defendants were working as contractors. McGarrell was seriously injured, and has since been incapacitated from doing his usual work. The contractors, in defense, insisted that they had taken the proper precautions to avoid accidents, but the jury gave McGarrell a verdict for $300.

The case of Margaret Gill, as Administratrix of her deceased husband, Patrick Gill, against the Twenty-third-street Railway Company was tried by Judge Donohue and a jury in the Superior Court. It seems that on the night of June 19, 1877, Patrick Gill was found lying on the railroad track of the company, in First-avenue, near Thirtieth street, suffering from injuries from which he afterward died at Bellevue Hospital. The suit was brought to recover $5,000 damages from the company on account of the death. At the trial yesterday it was shown that a car of the company was at the time passed at the place where Gill was lying, and was off the track. Judge Donohue, however, dismissed the complaint, as the plaintiff had failed to make out her case. James F. Rogers and William Andrews appeared for plaintiff, and Messrs. Flanagan & Bright for the company.

A case of a similar character is that of Ellen Benson, as Administratrix of her husband, Michael Benson, against the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, which was brought to trial before Judge Van Hoesen and a jury in Part II. of the Court of Common Pleas. It seems that Michael had been chasing some goats on one day in February, 1877, and ran out on the company's track at Fifty-fifth-street and Eleventh-avenue. An engine and tender, which were just then coming down the track, ran over him, killing him instantly. His widow claims $5,000 damages. The company, in defense, alleges that the man was guilty of negligence which contributed to the accident. The case is still on.

The fifth of the suits was by Minna Koster as Administratrix of her deceased husband, Henry Koster, against Bartholomew Noonan, which was tried before Judge Van Vorst and a jury in Part I. of the Court of Common Pleas. It seems that Noonan was the contractor for excavating for a sewer in Lawrence, between Seventy-seventh and Eighty-first streets, with branches on Seventy-seventh, Seventy-eighth, Seventy-ninth, and Eightieth streets. He was obliged to do some blasting, in order to get rid of rock. On June 14, 1877, Koster, while standing at the corner of Tenth-avenue and Seventy-ninth-street, was struck by a heavy piece of stone, and died in consequence a few hours afterward. The widow sued the contractor to recover the statutory damages of $5,000, claiming that Noonan had been negligent and careless, and had given no warning or notice of the blast. Noonan denied the allegation of carelessness and lack of warning, and asserted that he had taken all proper precautions. The jury brought in a verdict for $4,000 in favor of Mrs. Koster. Messrs. Lexow & Haldane appeared in her behalf, and Mathew Daly represented the defendant.

E. LIE PERKINS IN CHICKERING HALL.

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Real estate (apart from the new building.)	$410,500 00
Building	614,283 65
Presses and fixtures	74,500 00
Types	18,000 00
Cash	32,378 68
Bills receivable	1,095 88
Printing paper (69 rolls)	4,966 55
Almanac	926 75
Books and pamphlets	2,442 17
Total	$1,159,093 71

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$100,000 00
Profit and loss	143,136 11
Bills payable—	
Business notes	32,893 61
Building notes	549 250 00
Mutual Life Insurance Company mortgage	300,000 00
Ira L. Beebe, (paper-dealer)	638 13
Whitelaw Reid	30,000 00
Sundry relief funds	3,175 86
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It is an interesting circumstance that these so-called building notes to an amount exceeding $500,000, being most of them for $25,000 each, signed by the Tribune, and indorsed by Mr. Whitelaw Reid, are held by Mr. Jay Gould; although as he is in the habit of hypothecating his securities, some of them may perhaps be temporarily lodged in other quarters. It is through these notes, the immense debt of the *Tribune* Association of more than $500,000 is mainly if not wholly due. Now he proposes to change it into the stock of the *Tribune* by issuing 5,000 shares and disposing of them at the rate of $5,000 each, so that they will nominally yield $500,000, or nearly enough to pay his debt. Mr. Gould himself has agreed, through his agent, Mr. Reid, to take fifty odd of these shares, and some of the smaller stockholders have undertaken to take each the same number of the new shares as they already hold of the old ones. Hon. Bayard Taylor being one among them. But, as they have not the ready cash, it is furnished to them, or its equivalent provided, by Mr. Gould through his agent, Mr. Reid; while in return they are to give their personal notes for $5,000 for every share of the new stock issued in their name. As Mr. Gould holds the debt which is to be paid by this transaction, it is obvious that in the case of each of these unlucky stockholders the change amounts to a conversion of a part of the debt which the *Tribune* owes Mr. Gould, into a debt of the individual stockholder, secured, of course, by the pledge of his stock; and thus Mr. Gould gets a possibly good obligation for a very doubtful one. But as some of the smaller stockholders cannot be induced to go into this combination, Mr. Gould will himself take the shares that are offered to them; and thus, in fact, when the whole arrangement is finished, he will be the owner of something like 180 shares out of 200, whereas now he is the owner of only 51 shares out of 100. We add that these 51 shares stand nominally as Mr. Whitelaw Reid's on the books of the *Tribune*, and so, of course, Mr. Gould's new stock will in like manner appear, he being the real, and his agent the apparent, owner. The amount of stock, however, which actually belongs to Mr. Reid is one share, and this he owned before the wealthy stock operator put into the *Tribune* his great investment of $1,100,000, more or less.

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We yesterday had the pleasure of calling on Judge Merrimon, who is at home for a few days. Notwithstanding his hard work at Washington, Senator Merrimon seems to enjoy very good health and to be quite as vigorous as at any former time. He reports that he thinks Senator Thurman's bill will pass the House of Representatives and become the law, despite the tremendous efforts of the lobby and the vast influence of gigantic railroad corporations, whose money seems inexhaustible, when suppers, &c., are to be given, but to be very scarce when honest debts of the Government are to be paid. In his judgment there is much hungry work to be accomplished before the session will be protracted, extending far into the Summer. Generally our friends work together very well, and most measures affecting the policy of the Democratic Party receive the united support of the Democratic Representatives. He does not think that there will be passed any amendment to the Constitution relative to the election of the President; but that measures proposing to change the time of holding the election, and to postpone the meeting of the electoral colleges, will be adopted. The object of this is simply to allow the States to provide some machinery for contested election cases. It seems that Michael had been chasing some goats on one day in February, 1877, and ran out on the company's track at Fifty-fifth-street and Eleventh-avenue. An engine and tender, which were just then coming down the track, ran over him, killing him instantly. His widow claims $5,000 damages. The company, in defense, alleges that the man was guilty of negligence which contributed to the accident. The case is still on.

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GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

THE HARVARD-CORNELL BOAT-RACE.

THE FRESHMAN CONTEST NOT LIKELY TO TAKE PLACE—HARVARD'S UNREASONABLE CONDITIONS—UNABLE TO AGREE UPON A COURSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 17.—The contest between the boating crews of Harvard and Cornell Freshmen is not likely to take place on account of a failure to arrive at a mutual understanding. The facts in the case, briefly stated, are these: In the middle of last January the Commodore of the Cornell Navy received a challenge from the Captain of the Harvard Freshmen Boat Club challenging the Cornell Freshmen to row an eight-oar race, distance three miles, some time during the ensuing Summer. After vainly endeavoring to induce the Harvard Freshmen to change the character of the race from eight to six oars, the challenge was accepted, and immediate efforts were made to organize and train an efficient Cornell crew. Havard having named two conditions in her challenge, the character and the distance of the race, the Cornell men thought that, as the challenged party, they would be allowed to name at least one of two remaining ones. At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Navy it was determined to inform Harvard that Cornell insisted upon rowing at Saratoga, but would allow the time of the race to be decided by Harvard, thus giving the latter three out of the four possible conditions. A short time back a letter was received from Capt. North, of Harvard, which contained this sentence: "It will be impossible for us to row anywhere except at New-London." The general impression at Ithaca is that Harvard regretted having sent her challenge and took this way of escaping the consequences. Although negotiations are still pending, it is safe to say that, unless Harvard yields, there will be no race. The *Era*, in commenting upon Harvard's action, states very fairly the reasons which induced Cornell to choose Saratoga. "It is much nearer than New-London, and on that account would attract a greater number of 'Cornellians.' The course is an excellent one, with which Harvard as well as Cornell is familiar, and where both have appeared creditably; but, more than all, we have a lease of our old quarters, which does not expire for some time. Harvard, doubtless, has the same objections to Saratoga as before, but, we ask, would not the choice of Saratoga be the fairest for both parties?"

CONVENTION OF CRICKET-PLAYERS.

THE MEETING AT PHILADELPHIA—ADOPTION OF THE MARYLEBONE RULES—OFFICERS ELECTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—The first general convention of cricket-players in the country was held at the, rooms of the Penn Club to-day. The following delegates were present: Albert A. Outerbridge, of the Philadelphia Club; Daniel S. Newhall, of the Young America; Allen Harris, of the Chestnut Hill; E. S. Buckley, of the Dorian; E. T. Comfort, of the Merion; R. H. Riley, of the St. Timothy; A. Ellwood Jones, of the Germantown; Frank E. Brewster, of the Bellmont; John P. Greene, of the Manhattan; B. J. Jerkins, of the Staten Island; J. R. Moore, of the Baltimore; J. H. Lee and J. Dewhurst, of Fall River, Mass. It was agreed that the organization should be named "the Cricketers Association of the United States." The rules governing the Marylebone Club shall govern this organization. A member of a club shall not play with more than one club, except in case of an undergraduate belonging to a college, who may have the privilege of playing with one other club. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Albert A. Outerbridge; First Vice-President, J. H. Lee; Secretary and Treasurer, John P. Greene. The following Executive Committee were appointed: Frank E. Brewster, O. S. Newhall, and J. R. Moore.

BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENTS.

FAILURES IN CHICAGO AND ELSEWHERE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, April 17.—Alonzo J. Sawyer, a real est

THE LIFE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 17, 1878.

Trade in horned Cattle on this forenoon was slow but steady; quality ranged from common to fair, in general better than that which has been received for several days; arrivals were light, and the herds to hand were all sold off by 11:30 A. M. At Sixtieth-Street Yards prices were 2c. @5¼c. ₱ lb., weights 5½ to 7¾ cwt. At Harlem Cove Yards prices ranged from 3½c.@10¼c. ₱ lb., weights 5½ to 9 cwt. Sales were effected from 55 to 56 head per week, and the steers sold are from 975lb., net. Milch Cows nominal from $40@$60 ₱ head, Calves included. Coarse quality lean Calves sold at 3½c.@5½c. ₱ lb.; medium quality Veals at 7c. ₱ lb. Sheep were in fair demand at current rates; shorn Sheep sold at 4c.@5¼c. ₱ lb.; woolly Sheep at $5 60@$6 25; woolly Culls at 4¼c. ₱ lb.; mixed flocks of Bucks and Ewes at 5¼c. ₱ lb. Cull Sheep at 4½c. ₱ lb. There were no live Hogs on sale. City Dressed opened with the prospect of being steady at yesterday's closing rates, which were 4½c.@4¾c. ₱ lb.; light Pigs, 5c. ₱ lb.

SALES.

At Sixtieth-Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 44 cars of horned Cattle; sales as follows: 54 common Illinois Steers at 6¾c. ₱ lb., weights 6¾ to 7 cwt.; 33 common Illinois Steers at 6c. ₱ lb., weight 7cwt.; 95 coarse Illinois Steers at 5¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt. 41 Hartman Cove Yards prices ranged from 3½c.@10¼c. ₱ lb., weights 5½ to 9 cwt. Sales were effected from 55 to 56 ₱ head per week, and the steers sold are from 975lb., net. Milch Cows nominal from $40@$60 ₱ head, Calves included. Coarse quality lean Calves sold at 3½c.@5½c. ₱ lb.; medium quality Veals at 7c. ₱ lb. Sheep were in fair demand at current rates; shorn Sheep sold at 4c.@5¼c. ₱ lb.; woolly Sheep at $5 60@$6 25; woolly Culls at 4¼c. ₱ lb.; mixed flocks of Bucks and Ewes at 5¼c. ₱ lb. Cull Sheep at 4½c. ₱ lb. There were no live Hogs on sale. City Dressed opened with the prospect of being steady at yesterday's closing rates, which were 4½c.@4¾c. ₱ lb.; light Pigs, 5c. ₱ lb.

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THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following attractions were offered at the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, April 18:

A. H. Muller & Son, at an Executor's sale, disposed of the three-story brick house, with lease of lot, 22 by 117.6, No. 463 West 23d-st., north side, between 9th and 10th sts., for $8,500, to W. C. Hodgkins, leased 1866, term 21 years, ground rent $186 per annum.

Benjamin O. Fairchild, at an Executor's sale, to close the estate of Elizabeth Coldwell, deceased, disposed of the three-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 100.5, No. 129 East 59th-st., north side, 100 feet west of Lexington-av., for $11,950 to A. Mills.

Blackwell & Riker, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, James Campbell, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick warehouse, with lot 20.3 by 40.9 by 19.10 by 39.6, No. 94 John-st., south side, 40.6 feet east of Gold-st., for $8,996, to Samuel Riker, plaintiff in the legal action.

James M. Oakley & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, B. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, sold a six-story brick tenement-house, with lot 22.10 by 54.11, No. 102 Gold-st., south-east corner of Frankfort-st., for $20,000, to P. A. White, a defendant in the legal proceedings.

A. J. Bleecker & Son, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, S. G. Courtney, Esq., Referee, sold the building, with lot 25 by 75, on Delancey-st., southwest corner of Goerck-st., and one lot 25 by 100 on Delancey-st., 75 feet east of Goerck-st., for $14,342, to Hannah W. Smith, as Administratrix and plaintiff in the legal proceedings; also, similar sale, Joseph Welch, Esq., Referee, disposed of three-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 16.6 by 98.9, No. 240 West 27th-st., south side, 323 feet east of 9th-av., for $8,200 to Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, plaintiff.

James M. Miller, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, W. S. Martin, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 248 West 54th-st., south side, 225 feet east of 8th-av., for $10,000, to A. L. Loomis, plaintiff in the legal action.

Louis Mesier, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, E. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, sold the five-story brick tenement-house and store, with lot 25 by 100, No. 165 East 86th-st., north side, 150 feet west of 3d-av., for $10,000, to Bank for Savings, plaintiff in the legal action.

The following property was knocked down at the prices noted by A. H. Muller & Son, but not sold: The building, with lot, No. 626 Broadway, near Bleecker-st., $36,000, and the house, with lease of plot of land, No. 343 West 23d-st., east of 9th-av., $2,500. The sale by Benjamin P. Fairchild of the house, with lot, No. 904 8th-av., north of 53d-st., was withdrawn upon a bid of $4,300. The remaining auctions were adjourned, as follows: Sale by Richard V. Harnett of the house, with lot, No. 871 2d-av., south of 47th-st., to April 23; sale by J. Thomas Stearns of lots on Railroad-av., south of 11th-st., to same date; sale, by A. J. Bleecker & Son, of house and lease of lot, No. 314 West 55th-st., west of 8th-av., sine die.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales all at the Exchange, are as follows: By Richard V. Harnett, three-story sale of three-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 17.9 by 99.11, No. 22 East 120th-st., south side, 288.11 feet east of 5th-av.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Court of Common Pleas, Bernard Reilly, Esq., Referee, of a slaughter-house, with three lots, each 25 by 40, Nos. 318, 320, and 322 1st-av., east side, 25 feet south of 46th-st.; also, similar buildings, with three lots, each 25 by 100, Nos. 402 and 404 West 46th-st., south side, 40 feet east of 1st-av.

By Benjamin P. Fairchild, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, M. A. Dayton, Jr., Esq., Referee, of one lot, 12.6 by 98.8, on East 109th-st., north side, 360 feet east of 3d-av.

EXCHANGE SALES—THURSDAY, APRIL 18.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 three-story brick house, with lease of lot, No. 453 West 23d-st., between 9th and 10th avs., lot 22x117.6; leased 1866, term 21 years; ground rent $186; per annum.....$8,500

By B. P. Fairchild.

1 three-story brown-stone-front house, with lot, No. 129 East 59th-st., n. s., 100 feet west of Lexington-av., lot 20x100.5.....$11,950

By Blackwell & Riker.

1 four-story brick warehouse with lot, No. 94 John-st., s. s., 40.6 ft. e. of Gold-st., lot 20.3x 40.9x19.10x39.6.....$8,996

By James M. Oakley & Co.

1 six-story brick tenement-house with lot, No. 102 Gold-st., s. e. corner of Frankfort-st., lot 22.10x54.11.....$20,000

By A. J. Bleecker & Son.

1 building, with lot, Delancey-st., s. e. corner of Goerck-st., lot 25x75, and 1 lot Delancey-st., 75 ft. e. of Goerck-st., 25x100.....$14,342

1 three-story brown-stone-front house with lot, No. 340 West 27th-st., s. s., 323 ft. e. of 9th-av., lot 16.8x98.9.....8,200

By James M. Miller.

1 three-story brick house with lot, No. 248 West 45th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 8th-av., lot 25x 100.....$10,000

By Louis Mesier.

1 five-story brick tenement-house with lot, No. 165 East 86th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 3d-av., lot 25x100.....$10,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, April 17.

34th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 9th-av., 21.5x 98.9; Hannah Cavanagh to J. Ohara.....$10,350

Low-s-st., No. 177, front 24.2½x75, and also rear of the same premises, 21x25; C. Carroan to F. Vogel.....nom.

76th st, s. s., 125 ft. e. of 11th-av., 50x204.6, irregular, and also 1-3 part s. w. corner of 12th-av. and 80th-st., irregular; Sarah C. Curry and husband to J. D. O'Keefe.....100

Washington-place, n. s., 50.4 ft. w. of Greene-st., 25.7x100; S. S. Curtis and wife to J. G. Curtis and wife.....14,538

65th-st., 1 ast No. 113, 20x100.5; T. F. Durant and wife to W. G. J. Wheeler.....12,500

John-st., No. 57; J. P. Fletcher to the Ministers, &c., of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, one-third interest in leasehold.....nom.

Houston-st., East, No. 446, 18.10x47.10; S. Katzenstein and wife to Eliza Livingston.....5,000

Duane-st., Nos. 103 and 104, 75.9x117.6; L. S. Kipp and wife to S. C. Kipp and others.....1,000

81st-st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x102.2; J. P. Ledwith, Referee, to the Manhattan Life Insurance Company.....9,000

81st-st., s. s., 140 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x102.2; J. P. Ledwith, Referee, to the Manhattan Life Insurance Company.....9,000

9th-av., w. s., 24th Ward, 50x102; P. G. Meineke to W. Simonson.....nom.

John-st., No. 37; P. Merrill, Referee, to Z. T. Fletcher, 1-3 interest in leasehold.....500

11th av., s. w. corner of 81st-st., 100x102.2; J. Tangborn and wife to A. T. Gillender, ¼ part.....6,500

84th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x88.9; J. W. Pullman and others to Mary Pullman.....nom.

82d-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100.5; S. A. Raborg and wife to T. F. Kelly.....500

2d-st., w. s., 25 ft. n. of 87th-st., 25x80; C. Rastou, Referee, to H. D. Peet.....5,200

88th-av., w. s., 24th Ward, 50x100; W. Simonson to Margaret Melendez.....nom.

82d-st., n. s., 60 ft. e. of Railroad-av., 40x75; F. Vogel and wife to C. Carran.....nom.

Boulevard, w. s., 64.2 ft. s. of 74th-st., 26.1x113, irregular; A. A. H. Walsh and wife to the Orphan Asylum Society.....nom.

74th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x107, more or less; A. A. H. Walsh and wife to the Orphan Asylum Society.....nom.

1st-av., w. s., from 79th to 80th st., 20 lots; F. K. Wiggins to W. Brennan.....nom.

51st-st., s. s., 187 ft. e. of 8th-av., 17.4x100.5; J. Agate to F. K. Agate.....6,000

Cherry-st., e. s., corner of Roosevelt-s., 13.4x 58.3; J. and F. Agate to L. Inoma in and wife.....8,000

East 4th-st., No. 90, 20.6x82; D Buchacker and wife to J. Riehle.....13,000

Fremont-av., West Farms, 1 No. 21, 105.8x 149, more or less; Amanda M. Benedict to Anna M. Reed.....500

10th-av., n. e. corner of 36th-st., 98.9x100; H. W. Collender and wife to Ann A. Phelan.....nom.

Bergen-st., s. s., 20.7.4½ ft. e. S. Hamersley, Jr., Referee, to W. K. Thord.....3,150

50th-st., n. s., 366.8 ft. w. of 8th-av., 19.2x 100.5, and also No. 71 Cannon-st., 25x100; S. Jessurun and wife to T. Stillman.....nom.

92d-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100.5; T. F. Rodgers and wife to M. Hoyt.....nom.

10th-av., n. e. corner of 36th st, 98.9x100; Maggie E. Newhall to Ann A. Phelan.....30,000

Lewis-st., No. 11 Delancey-st., 22x75; A. G. Sinclair, Referee, to J. J. Lynes, Referee.....6,000

1st-av., s. s., 27.2 ft. s. of 79th-st., 25x94; J. M. Smith, Referee, to J. C. C. Gilsey.....3,000

1st-av., s. s., 52.2 ft. s. of 79th-st., 25x94; J. M. Smith, Referee, to J. C. C. Gilsey.....3,000

Division-st., n. s., 100.1 ft. e. of Forsyth-st., 20x93.4; Margaret Sanger, Esq., Referee, to W. K. Thorn.....6,650

65th-st., s. s., 152.6 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18.9x—; E. Nash to Ann M. Graf; quit claim to 1-7 part.....nom.

MORTGAGES.

Cutting Robert L., and wife, to United States Trust Company; s. s. 20th-st., w. of 1st-av. 3 years.....$17,000

Church of the As cension, to United States Life Insurance Company; n. s. 10th-st., w. of 5th-av., 1 year.....10,000

Ford, Henry J., and wife, to William H. Payne; e. s. Washington-av., n. of 4th-st., 2d ward, 3 years.....1,000

Grosvenor Sarah, to William Joycel, Trustee; No. 412 West 23d-st., 3 years.....8,000

Horgan, Cornelius, and wife, to Sarah Burr; n. e. corner of 2d-av. and 71st-st., 1 year.....18,700

Hoffmann, Lorenzo, to Frederick Agate; n. s. Cherry-st., 3 years.....8,000

Ledyard, Lewis C., and wife, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; n. w. corner of Lexington-av. and 33d-st., 1 year.....9,000

Molloy, James, and wife, to Bowery Savings Bank; e. s. Bowery, s. of Delancey-st., 1 year...5,500

Mascrah, Thomas, and wife, to Joseph A. Lawrence, e. s. 27th-st., No. 320, 3 years.....9,000

Phelan, Ann A., to Henry E. Fearing, Trustee, e. s. 10th-av. and 36th-st., 3 years.....15,000

Pye, John E., and wife, to New-York Savings Bank; s. s. Bleecker-st., w. of Elizabeth, 1 year.....4,000

Rodefeldt, Charles T., and wife, to R. C. Cornell, n. s. 137th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 1 year.....9,000

Stutzs, Regina, to John Belz; n. s. 10th-st., e. of Bergen-av., 3 years.....800

Strecker, George, to George W. Russell; n. w. corner of Lexington-av. and 119th-st., 1 year.....800

Stafford, Bridget, to William Trotter; s. s. 117th-st., e. of 4th-av., 1 year.....800

Wilson, William C., to Miriam M. Van Beuren; n. s. 146th-st., w. of 8th-av., 2 years.....15,000

Williams, Daniel, and wife to Frank Schiu; n. e. corner of 113th-av. and 87th-st., 1 year.....1,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Union Dime Savings Institution to New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary.....$7,000

Union Dime Savings Institution to Lewis Friedman.....5,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—THREE NEW, THOROughly well-built and finished houses, on the north side of 122d-st., 140 feet east of 4th-av., 10 minutes from Grand Central Depot by Harlem Railroad, and rapid transit from the Battery by June next; a most desirable and improving neighborhood, being but one block from Mount Morris Park; three-story and basement; 16.8.12 x45 feet; lots 101 feet; high stoops, fine marble vestibules, and French plate windows; marble mantels in every room; grates, ranges, and improved Baltimore heaters; gas, hot and cold water to the third story, and perfect sewerage; ample pantry and closet room; now ready for immediate occupancy; Docks 1 and 2 may remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire for Mr. STEVENS, on the premises, all day, including Sundays, or of OWNER, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 60.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT A BARGAIN—5TH-AV., NORTH-WEST CORNER 130TH-ST.—One of the most magnificent and complete double gentleman's residences in the City, with well-appointed stable adjoining. The dwelling contains every known convenience throughout, finished in cabinet-work by Messrs. Pottier & Stymus, and substantially built by day's work. The elegant mirrors, &c., go with the property. Permits and full particulars at 4 Pine, 33 East 17th st., and 661 5th-av. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

NO. 62 WEST 47TH-ST.—A SUPERB MEDIum-sized extension dwelling to be sold at auction TUESDAY NEXT.

Also, the magnificent furniture, WEDNESDAY NEXT. See auction column. By V. K. STEVENSON, Jr. Offices, 4 Pine, 33 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av.

A LOW PRICES FOR FIRST-CLASS NEW House, south-west corner of 45th-st. and Madison-av., No. 24 East 45th-st., 30 feet wide; No. 27 West 40th-st., extensions, substantially constructed, cabinet finish, elegant artistic designs, sid-boards, mirrors, cornices, &c. O'REILLY BROTHERS, builders and architects, No. 115 East 44th-st.

FRONTING ON STUYVESANT PARK—Overlooking the fountain; that beautifully located four-story stone residence, No. 2 Rutherfurd-pl.; size, 20x60x100; can be purchased at a bargain. Apply to O. G. BENNET, No. 111 Broadway, Room B, or No. 311 East 50th-st.

A RARE CHANCE.—SEVEN FOUR-STORY brown-stone houses, situate on Lexington-av. and 47th-st., complete in every respect, finished in hardwood, new, and well built; prices low, terms easy. DAVID DE VENNY, No. 130 East 47th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DESIRABLE brown-stone dwelling and extra lot with fruit, &c., on 5th-av., in the best part of Harlem, at very low figures and easy terms. Inquire of C. L. MEAD, corner 128th-st. and 3d-av.

AN ELEGANT FULL-SIZE HOUSE, NEAR 5TH-AV., above 42d-st., for sale, (extremely cheap,) with or without beautiful furniture; do., 5th-av., below 50th-st.; exchange in part. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—FIFTY-SIXTH-ST., BETWEEN 4TH and Madison avs.—Four splendid cabinet finish, four-story brown-stone houses, Nos. 29, 33, 37, 39; prices, $25,000. E. H. PURDY, Trustee, Nos. 42 to 48 West 13th-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

FINE HOUSE AND FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

The elegant medium-sized dwelling in fee simple, with dining and billiard room extension, No. 62 West 47th-st., will be sold at auction, at No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock TUESDAY next.

ALSO,

The superb furniture, complete, will be sold at auction, on the premises, WEDNESDAY next, at 10 A. M., by order of Julius Weil, Esq., Assignee of Messrs. Netter & Co.

N. B.—The dwelling is superb in finish and arrangements, while the furniture and effects are of the very finest quality. Permits from

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
Offices, 4 Pine, 33 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av.

SUPREME COURT SALE IN FORECLOSURE.

VALUABLE BUILDING SITES ON 17TH-ST.

SCOTT & MYERS will sell at auction on SATURDAY, April 20, 1878, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of James M. Fisk, Referee, the building known as the "Ormsby Building" situated on the south side of 17th-st., 300 feet west of 9th-av.; size, 50x92. It is a very substantial four-story brick double house, a solid structure built in the best manner, and covering nearly the entire lot. For particulars apply to

WM. HENRY ARNOUX, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 32 Park-place.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—TWO BROWN-STONE HOUSES, FOUR stories and basement, high stoops, Nos. 10 and 12 West 45th-st.; can be seen from 3 to 6 P. M. Inquire of AMOS WOODRUFF, No. 70 West 46th-st.

TENTERDEN, NO. 265 WEST 25TH-ST.—Apartments—Cheerful, new; seven elegant compact rooms; all conveniences; ornamental garden; playground; Summer-house; janitor; oriel windows; moderate rents.

AT REDUCED PRICES AND RENTALS.—A 3,000 furnished and unfurnished houses; New-York, Brooklyn, and country. Printed list No. 30 Pine-st., Nos. 252 and 1,267 Broadway, near 32d-st. JACOB V. D. WYCKOFF.

TO LET—FOR $1,000, A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone house within a few feet of 5th-av. and Central Park. Address OWNER, Post Office Box No. 1,174.

"ALEXANDRA."—NORTH-WEST CORNER 51st-st. and 8th-av.; elegant suites of apartments to let in new building; every improvement. Apply to the janitor, on premises.

NICE FLAT, SEVEN ROOMS, FURNISHED or unfurnished; full-size house; balance occupied by small family; rent low to desirable family. Apply at No. 645 6th-av.

A NEAT AND QUIET FLAT.—SIX ROOMS AND a laundry at No. 34 West 32d-st., (doorman Place;) private residences front and rear.

NEAR 5TH-AV.—HANDSOME HOUSE; FURnished; moderate rent; immediate possession. Apply on premises, No. 26 East 50th-st.

TO LET—SMALL HOUSE IN 62D-ST., BETWEEN Park and Lexington avs.; has every convenience and handsomely furnished; rent low. Apply at 44 Hudson-st.

NO. 1 FLATS—NORTH-EAST CORNER 55TH-st. and 8th-av. A. MEAD, No. 992 8th-av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

TO LEASE FROM 1ST MAY—A PIER ON THE North River, with covered shed, and depth of water sufficient for the largest vessels. Address Box No. 4,723 Post Office.

SPLENDID LOCATION.—SOUTH-WEST CORner of 4th-av. and 14th-st., second floor and basement stores; light, airy; rent low.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

LAW OFFICE WANTED.—PART OF A FIRST-class suite, on Broadway, between Fulton and Wall sts. Address, stating terms, CHARLES NICHOLS, General Post Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

STAMFORD.—MUST BE SOLD, A FINE AND well-known estate; all modern improvements; six to nine acres in garden and lawns; an immediate offer wanted. Apply to OWNER, No. 206 Broadway, Room No. 19, from 11 to 1 o'clock. No agents.

FOR SALE.—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick house, No. 108 Hudson-st., Hoboken; a very cheap; terms to suit. Address G. 2., Box No. 3,694 New-York Post Office.

SHREWSBURY RIVER.—WATER FRONT OF 3,800 feet, three summer cottages, and 56 acres to exchange for property from 90th to 59th st., 4th and 6th avs. Z. DARROW, Oceanic, N. J.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

A HOUSE CONTAINING 11 ROOMS, AT Woodside, L. I., to let; large stable, with plenty of room for kitchen garden; grapevines, dwarf fruit trees, bouncry, good well of water, &c.; only 10 miles by rail (40 minutes) from New-York; train convenient for business men on two railroads, rent, $20 per month. Apply on premises, No. 110 Montclair-av., Newark, (Woodside,) N. J., or address H. H., Box No. 115 Times Office.

FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.—TO RENT FOR the season, completely furnished, the old Leavitt homestead, only four blocks from the depot; large, roomy house; all the conveniences; water, billiard-room, greenhouse, stables, large beautiful grounds, fine fruit; will leave a fresh cow; possession at once. Apply to LEAVITT & DOUGLOTT, 346 Pearl-st.

EAST ORANGE.—TO RENT, FURNISHED OR Unfurnished, for the Summer or year, house, 10 large rooms; modern improvements; good view Orange Mountains; all of Brooklyn; all the ocean. Address, for one week, 1,267 Broadway, near 32d-st. JACOB V. D. WYCKOFF.

TO LET—FOR SEASON, OR YEAR, FURNISHED, a house containing 12 rooms, with all conveniences; situated on Bergen Hill, Jersey City, commanding a fine view of the city and harbor of New-York; terms moderate. Apply to JOHN C. HAINES, No. 1 Exchange-place, Jersey City.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR THE SUMMER, A cottage of 10 rooms, with bath-room, &c., at Bay Ridge, L. I., on the shore, with fine view of the bay and harbor; terms moderate. Apply to JOHN C. HAINES, No. 1 Exchange-place, Jersey City.

TO LET—FOR SEASON, A FURNISHED HOUSE, with 10 rooms, bath-room, &c., at Bay Ridge, L. I., on the shore, with fine view of the bay and harbor; terms moderate. Apply to JOHN C. HAINES, No. 1 Exchange-place, Jersey City.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR THE SUMMER, A cottage of 10 rooms, with

THE BOB-TAILED NUISANCES

NO CONDUCTOR NECESSARY.

WHAT CAME OF A MAN'S REFUSING TO PUT HIS FARE IN THE BOX OF A BLEECKER-STREET CAR—A VERDICT WHICH WAS SET ASIDE AS SOON AS RENDERED.

There was a story current months ago concerning the operations of a man in a Western city who had an antipathy to "bob-tail" cars, and who used to make it a practice to ride in them and ask his friends to ride with him, and then refuse to pay any fares. He would always offer to pay the money to the driver, who was prohibited by the company's rules from receiving it, but on every occasion refused to "put his fare in the box." After having been several times arrested, he at last succeeded—according to the story—in establishing the proposition that a man need pay no fare where there is no conductor. Frederick W. Christy, of this City, was emulous of the Western man's honors, it would seem, for he provoked a similar issue with the Bleecker-street one-horse cars, and made it the subject of a suit tried in the Superior Court yesterday, before Judge Sanford and a jury. The story of the case, as told by Christy and his witnesses, was this: Shortly before 6 P. M. on Aug. 10, 1877, Christy got on one of the cars near Fulton Ferry with the intention of riding up town. He stood on the back platform smoking a cigar. The car was pretty full, all the seats being occupied and six or eight persons standing up. One passenger after another put his or her fare in the little box designed for the purpose, but Christy did not. The driver, Washington R. Southerland, looked around to see that all passengers had paid. Find that Christy did not pay, he rang the bell to call the matter to his attention. This procuring no response, the driver stopped the car and approaching the back platform said gruffly, "I want that man's fare put in the box." A man named Unsworth, who was also sitting at the end of the car, said, inquiringly, "Me?" "No," said the driver, "that man on the back platform." Christy said he would put his fare in afterward. He was told that he must either do so at once or he would be put off. He refused to put it in the box, but said he would give it to the driver, and the latter then seized hold of him and forcibly put him off. Christy had resisted this effort of the driver, and had his thumb severely wrenched. The driver then went to the front of the car, and, resuming the reins, drove on. Christy again attempted to get on the car, but was, for the second time, pushed off. The driver came on the pavement and spoke very roughly to him, at the same time lifting up his hand as if to strike him. Sharp words were exchanged, and while the altercation was in progress a policeman appeared on the scene and asked the driver whether he would make a charge against Christy. The driver answering in the affirmative, Christy was taken away by the policeman, and was brought to the Police station, where he was locked up for the night. He was brought before a Police magistrate next morning and was discharged. Christy sought to recover $3,000 damages. Among the witnesses in his behalf was a city goods drummer named Unsworth, who told his story with evident relish and very volubly. He gave imitations of the tone of voice in which the driver had addressed Christy, and had to be repeatedly called to order by the court once or twice for not answering properly the questions put to him and for not doing as he was told. He mentioned as one of the nuisances of the one-horse cars that he had seen passengers get up from their seats in order to put money in the box and find on their return that others had dropped into their seats.

The driver, when called to the witness-stand, gave a somewhat different account of the occurrence. Southerland is an intelligent-looking, middle-aged man of portly build. He said that he had had trouble before with Christy, and had put him off. The witness rang the bell several times, and, finding that Christy paid no attention went to him and asked him in a courteous manner whether he was going to pay his fare. Christy said he would do so when he got ready. He afterward said he would pay when he got through smoking. As Christy continued to refuse paying his fare, the witness put him off, using no more force than was absolutely necessary. Christy landed on his feet. He then tried to get on again, saying he would pay his fare if he were allowed to do so. After getting on he offered the fare to the driver, who told him he could not take it as it was against the company's rules to do so. The driver appealed to the passengers to have one of them take Christy's fare and put it in the box. A lady in the car stood up and said she would do so. Christy told her, sharply, to sit down and mind her own business. Southerland was again obliged to put the man off, and when they were in the street Christy threatened to "mash his face." The driver then handed him over to the policeman. At the time of the altercation no persons were standing in the car, and Christy might easily have gone through and put his fare in the box. This story was corroborated by several witnesses.

The suit was against the conductor and the Twenty-third-Street Railway Company, which is the lessee of the Bleecker-Street Line. Judge Sanford dismissed the complaint as regards the claim for malicious prosecution and false imprisonment, holding that it was Christy's business to pay the fare and put it in the box—especially after his attention had been called to it—unless he were unable to reach the box. It was left to the jury to say whether the driver used more force than was necessary, and whether the car was so crowded that Christy was thereby prevented from paying his fare. The jury, after a short deliberation, brought in a verdict last evening for $425 in favor of Christy, but Judge Sanford immediately set it aside as being excessive. William B. Tully appeared for Christy, and Messrs. Flanagan & Bright for the defendants.

A CIRCUS DRIVER KILLED.

A TEAM OF SIX HORSES ATTACHED TO ONE OF BARNUM'S BAGGAGE WAGONS RUNS AWAY ON FORTY-SECOND-STREET—THE DRIVER THROWN FROM HIS SEAT AND INSTANTLY KILLED.

John Strickland, a driver in the employ of Barnum's Circus, was thrown from a wagon and instantly killed in East Forty-second-street yesterday morning. He left the Rink at an early hour with the large baggage wagon, to which was attached a team of six spirited black horses, to go to New-Jersey. He drove to his home in Thirty-ninth-street, and bade his wife good-bye as the troupe were under orders to start on their Summer trip. After leaving his residence he drove to Forty-second-street. At the corner of Ninth-avenue the leaders of the team became frightened at a passing train on the Elevated Railroad, and started off through Forty-second-street at a rapid gait. As they proceeded the frightened horses increased their speed and before they reached Seventh-avenue, Strickland, although he still retained his hold on the lines with his right foot pressed firmly against the brake, had lost all control of them, and a terrible accident appeared to be inevitable.

Followed by a large crowd of anxious pedestrians the team reached and crossed Sixth and Fifth avenues without meeting any obstructions, and flew past the Grand Central Depot without accident. It was then expected that Strickland, who clung to his dangerous post with wonderful tenacity, would be able to check the mad career of his team before any harm had been done. While passing over the network of railroad tracks in Forty-second-street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, the off wheels of the wagon were caught in a switch, the axles snapped off short, and both the fore and rear wheels went spinning along to the gutter. Strickland was thrown from his seat headlong to the pavement, and instantly killed. The horses, dragging the wrecked wagon, had proceeded only a short distance farther, when the fore part of the wagon became wedged between a large telegraph-pole and an ornamental lamp-post on the south-east corner of Lexington-avenue and Forty-second-street, and the panic-stricken horses were brought to a halt. They were disengaged from the wagon and taken to a neighboring stable. They were not injured, but the fore part of the wagon was badly damaged.

The body of Strickland, as it lay on the pavement near the gutter, presented a sickening spectacle. The unfortunate man had fallen squarely on his head with such force that the skull had been smashed, and his brains were scattered over the flag-stones. A stretcher was procured and the remains were taken to the Police station in East Thirty-fifth-street, and thence to the Morgue. Coroner Flanagan was notified to hold an inquest. The deceased was well known and much respected among circus people. He had been nearly 20 years in the employ of Mr. Barnum, and was one of the most trustworthy and faithful of that gentleman's employes. He was considered the best 10-horse driver in the country, and was a strictly temperate man. He leaves his family without money enough for their support.

A CHAPEL FOR A BROOKLYN CHURCH.

The Church of the Pilgrims, in Brooklyn, of which Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs is Pastor, is situated on the corner of Henry and Remsen streets, and, although a large and imposing structure, does not fully meet the requirements of the people who reside in less pretentious portions of South Brooklyn. The congregation, therefore, have decided to build a chapel in South Brooklyn, and for that purpose have purchased ground on the corner of Ramsen and Degraw streets. The building will be of brick, and capable of accommodating about 1,100 persons. Rev. Dr. Storrs made an eloquent appeal to his congregation last Sunday evening for funds to carry on the enterprise, and the appeal is being generously responded to by his people. They propose to raise from $25,000 to $30,000, which, with what they already have, will be sufficient to complete the chapel. Work will not be begun until all the money is in hand, as it has been determined by those who have the matter in charge that no debt whatever shall be incurred.

THE EX-MINISTER FROM MEXICO.

Hon. Ignacio Mariscal, ex-Minister from Mexico to the United States, took leave of Secretary of State Evarts, this week by a formal letter, and sailed yesterday afternoon per steamer Niagara for Mexico, via Havana. Mr. Mariscal's successor, Señor Manuel M. De Zamacona, is a gentleman of great political experience in Mexico, and is favorably known as Commissioner on behalf of Mexico in the Mixed Commission of Claims between Mexico and the United States, more recently as the President of the Senate of Mexico, and now as the confidential agent of the Administration of President Diaz.

A FATAL MEAL OF PORK.

DEATH OF A POOR GERMAN TAILOR FROM "TRICHINOSIS"—HIS WIFE AND SON SICK FROM THE SAME CAUSE.

Dr. Frank A. Langworthy, one of the physicians at St. Francis' Hospital, reported to the Bureau of Vital Statistics on Tuesday the death of Joseph Hartmann, a German tailor, of No. 177 East Houston-street, which had occurred at the hospital on the previous Monday. The cause of death, as certified to, was degeneration of the liver and kidneys and hardening of the adipose matter. A burial permit was issued, and the funeral of the deceased took place yesterday. Nothing further was thought of the case until yesterday afternoon, when Dr. Nagle, Deputy Register of Vital Statistics, received the following letter:

I sent to your department yesterday a death certificate of Joseph Hartmann, 44 years of age, native of Germany, three years a resident of this City, and a tailor by occupation. Diagnosis: *Degeneratio hepatitis et renum et cordis adiposa*, which was all that could be determined by the gross appearance of the post mortem specimens. The case was, however, suspected to be one of "trichinosis," and accordingly microscopical examinations have been made of some of the muscles, and the numbers of living trichinæ have been found in each specimen.

FRANK A. LANGWORTHY, M. D.

The widow of the deceased says that on last Christmas Eve she purchased a piece of "smoked shoulder," weighing two pounds and a half, at the provision store of William H. Cleveland, No. 49 First-street. This the woman cooked with some greens for their Christmas dinner. When she supposed it was sufficiently cooked she took it from the vessel in which it had been boiling, and noticed that it presented a peculiar appearance. The meat was placed on the table, and when cut the rind looked so strange that Hartmann spoke of it. Mrs. Hartmann and her husband consulted about throwing the meat away, but as they were too poor to replace it they determined to eat it. Hartmann, his wife, and their son Paul each ate a portion of the shoulder, but it tasted so badly that they could not eat much of it. Hartmann ate more than his wife or the boy. The day following Mrs. Hartmann took what remained of the meat to the store where she had purchased it and showed it to the clerk whom she alleges sold it to her. This clerk, after looking at it, threw it into an offal barrel and gave Mrs. Hartmann another piece in its place. About Jan. 5 or 6, Hartmann, who up to that time had been in excellent health, became sick. He complained of great lassitude, loss of appetite and insomnia, and pains in his joints. He also had a fever of a remittent nature. He worked every day, however, until about three weeks ago, when the symptoms became so much aggravated that he took to his bed, and Dr. Wolfgang Schmidt, of Second-avenue, was summoned to attend him. Dr. Schmidt treated him for fever and derangement of the liver until the 9th inst., when the sick man was removed to St. Francis Hospital. At the hospital Hartmann was also treated for fever and derangement of the liver. His case puzzled the attending physicians, as the symptoms did not yield to the remedies applied. The patient lingered until the 15th inst., when his death occurred. Mrs. Hartman and the little boy, Paul, also became sick after eating the meat, the woman exhibiting similar symptoms to those of her husband. Her face and eyes became swollen, and she grew so weak that she was scarcely able to work. In the case of the mother and child the sickness quickly abated, and they are both doing well, but Mrs. Hartman is still confined to her bed. Yesterday she told the story of the purchase of the meat as given above, and added that, on cutting into the meat, she found under the rind a series of cells, which she described as looking like blisters, and of a different color from the rest of the meat.

Dr. Langworthy said yesterday that the patient was admitted to the hospital on the 9th inst. He complained of intense thirst and was suffering from diarrhea. He had a high, but partially remittent, fever, and complained of sleeplessness. There was no muscular tenderness apparent, and none of the characteristic sweatings of trichinosis were present. He had been sick for 12 days when admitted, and had been in bed nearly all of that time. Dr. Langworthy made the post-mortem examination 24 hours after death, and as the medical board suspected it to be a case of trichinosis, pieces were taken from the diaphragm (intercostal muscles and the right deltoid, and examined under the microscope, when a number of well developed trichinæ were found. He had in his possession pieces cut from the body of the deceased, which still showed undoubted evidence of what are known as "trichinæ spiralis."

At the store of William H. Cleveland no information could be obtained. The persons in charge claimed to have no recollection of the sale of the meat to Mrs. Hartmann. They denied that any bad meat had been sold, and said that all the smoked shoulders sold by them were cut from first-class Western hogs only.

A CLERGYMAN INDICTED.

A TRUE BILL FOUND AGAINST REV. GEORGE B. VOSBURGH, OF JERSEY CITY, CHARGING HIM WITH POISONING HIS WIFE—THE REVEREND GENTLEMAN ARRESTED AND RELEASED ON BAIL.

Among the indictments handed up to the Hudson County Court of Oyer and Terminer by the Grand Jury last week was one against Rev. George B. Vosburgh, Pastor of the Madison-Avenue (Jersey City) Baptist Church, who is charged with having poisoned his wife. The indictment was sent to the Court of General Quarter Sessions, and yesterday Judge A. Q. Garretson, on application of Hon. A. T. McGill, the County Prosecutor, issued a bench warrant for Mr. Vosburgh's arrest. It was placed in the hands of Constable Shields, who went at once to the parsonage and informed the reverend gentleman that his presence in the court was required. Mr. Vosburgh sent a request to Mayor Seidler and William Robertson, that they become surety for his appearance. They consented, and accompanied the constable and the clergyman to the court. The reverend gentleman was pale and nervous as he walked to the bar. He consulted for a few moments with ex-Gov. Bedle and Hon. Charles H. Wingfield, his counsel. District Attorney McGill had been requested by them not to read the indictment in full, but merely to state its substance to the accused. Vosburgh pleaded "not guilty." The indictment contains several counts; one charges him with having put tartar emetic into his wife's tea; another with having put it into water designed for her use; a third charges him with having put it into her medicines, and there are several common law counts, reiterating in other phraseology, the same charges. Judge Garretson announced that the defendant would be required to give bail in $5,000. Mayor Seidler and Mr. Robertson became sureties for that amount. Ex-Gov. Bedle asked that the court fix as early a day as possible for the trial. The counsel suggested Monday, May 6, as a suitable day. District Attorney McGill said that while he was willing to proceed as speedily as possible, there were other indictments that should first be disposed of—the cases of Director Halsted and others, in which indictments have been long pending, and the cases of persons confined in the jail awaiting trial at the county's expense, should first be put out of the way, and could not be disposed of in less than three or four weeks, and he suggested that May 20 be the day designated by the court. After some further discussion counsel reached a compromise, and the court appointed Monday, May 13, as the day for the commencement of the trial.

ANOTHER NEW GRAIN ELEVATOR.

The Hudson River Railroad Company is preparing to build a new grain elevator at the foot of Sixty-third-street, North River, and the contractors are now at work pulling up the piles which were driven last Fall, with the intention of constructing a pier on the site selected for the elevator. The building will be 70 feet wide and 316 feet long, and will have a capacity of 800,000 bushels—about half that of the old elevator. Its height will be 160 feet, to the top of the lantern, and it will be provided with bins 50 and 60 feet deep. The foundation will be of stone and the superstructure of wood, and its entire cost will be about $400,000. The building will extend into the river, and the foundation will rest upon piles driven as deep as possible into the bed of the river, and cut off 25 feet below high-water mark, the river being first dredged to the depth of 30 feet. Brown, Ripley & Smith, of this City, who were the contractors engaged in the Fourth-avenue improvement, have been given the contract for building the foundation, and they have contracted with James McDonald, of Willsboro, to supply the stone. The specifications call for 9,500 feet of building stone, which will be taken from the McDonald quarry, at Willsboro, on Lake Champlain. The cost of the stone alone will be about $90,000. The new elevator is intended mainly for shipping and not for storing purposes.

TWO MEN WASHED OVERBOARD.

Capt. McNeil, of the brig Silas Alward, which arrived from Caibarien yesterday, reports that on the 5th inst. a heavy westerly gale set in and lasted for 48 hours. At daybreak on the 6th Henry Williams, a native of Cardiff, Wales, was out on the jibboom furling one of the jibs, and George Anderson, the second officer, was assisting him. A heavy sea struck them, washing both overboard. The officer's left shoulder was severely injured but he retained his presence of mind, and grasping one of the jibboom stays with his right hand, he succeeded in climbing on board. The accident was not noticed at the time and the Captain was not aware of it until 15 minutes after its occurrence. It was then too late to attempt the rescue of Williams, who was nowhere to be seen.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The third annual convention of the Athletic Association of American Colleges will be held at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel to-morrow.

Col. W. T. Pritchard lectured last evening at the Cooper Union, before the Polytechnic Association, on "Samoa and the Samoans."

The graduating class of the Woman's Bible College, Binghamton, N. Y., have presented Col. Ingersoll with a copy of their text-book on moral science for his lecture in that city.

Ten life-saving cars for the stations along the lakes were yesterday transferred for shipment to the West from a revenue cutter to the canal-boat William Avery, Jr., at Pier No. 14 East River.

Patrick McGrath, aged 10, of No. 401 East Fifty-fourth-street, was fatally injured last night by a pile of lumber falling upon him while he was playing in the lumber-yard at the foot of Fifty-fourth-street.

Among the payments made from the City Treasury yesterday was one of $769 71 to the New-York Catholic Protectory. The amount is the per capita allowance due to that institution for the month of March.

Galen White, aged 70, of No. 251 West Thirty-ninth-street, was violently thrown from his wagon yesterday afternoon at the corner of Eighth-avenue and Eighty-fourth-street, and severely injured. He was taken to the New-York Hospital.

The franchises of the following ferries are to be sold by the Controller to-day: Peck-slip to One Hundred and Thirtieth-street and Third-avenue, Roosevelt-street to South Seventh-street, Brooklyn, and Fulton Market-slip to Meit Haven, the latter ferry to have an intermediate landing at or near Eighty-fourth-street, East River.

Mr. A. A. Low has received since April 12 the following additional contributions for the relief of the sufferers by the famine in China: W. Bliss, Bridgeport, $2; A Friend, Sing Sing, $2; Rev. Theodore Wilson, Presbyterian Church, Shrewsbury, town, N. J., $29 12; John Dwight & Co., No. 11 Old-slip, $150; Cash, 4. Total, $187 12. Previously acknowledged, $1,081 05. Grand total to April 19, $1,268 17.

The track at Central Garden, over which John Hughes, Harry Hill's protégé, expects to vanquish O'Leary, the champion pedestrian of the world, was measured by Mr. James E. Serrell, the City Surveyor, yesterday. Its exact length was found to be 338 feet 4 inches, standard measurement. In order to accomplish the distance of 521 miles, walked by O'Leary, Hughes will have to make the circuit of the hall 8,130⅔ times. He will start on his long journey at 8 o'clock on Sunday evening next.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund held a brief session yesterday in the Mayor's Office. A report of Messrs. C. W. Lawrence and Sigismund Wise, of the Finance Department, appraising the value of the franchise of the ferry from James' Slip to Hunter's Point, Long Island, at $2,100 a year, was approved. The appraisement is on a basis of 2½ per cent. of the gross receipts of the company, which average about $86,379 per annum. A resolution was adopted appraising the value of the reversionary interest of this City in the premises No. 191 West-street at $25. The property was sold to pay assessments in June, 1830, for a term of 500 years.

BROOKLYN.

A toy pistol exploded yesterday in the hand of Michael Sherry, aged 14, of No. 57 Summit-street. The boy was slightly wounded in the hand.

Charles Johansen, a Swede, who, for some months, has been lodging at No. 97 Flatbush-avenue, left the house during Wednesday, taking with him $150 worth of property belonging to his fellow-lodgers.

An Association was organized last evening in the Fifth Ward, to be known as the Elisha Theall Association. It is intended to run Mr. Theall as an independent candidate for Aldermen at the Fall election.

The Fire Commissioners yesterday organized a new company, to be known in the department as No. 18. The new company will be made up of experienced men from the old companies, whose places will be filled by new appointees.

John Ellis, 9 years old, was found with a large roll of greenbacks in his hand by Officer Connelly, of the Eighth Sub-precinct. The child said he had stolen the money, $54, from a man who was lying on a truck at the City Hall.

Some time ago conference committees were appointed by the two branches into which the Independent Democrats are divided, with a view of bringing about a union of both against the regular or McLaughling Democrats. The committee appointed by what has been known as the Slocum wing of the Independent Democrats reported to the main body last evening that the conference committee had agreed to a consolidation, and that May 8 had been decided on as the day on which primaries shall be held in the different wards and county towns to elect delegates to a Democratic General Committee, which will claim "regularity" at the next Democratic State Convention. The report of the committee was adopted.

LONG ISLAND.

Coroner McKee, of North Hempstead, held an inquest upon the body found by Mr. Selah Brush off King's Point, Great Neck, in the Sound. The man had on two dark coats and one blue shirt, a pair of red drawers, new gaiters, new dark socks, a white handkerchief around the neck, and in a pocket were four advertising cards of the firm of H. M. Paris & Co., clothiers in the Bowery. He had dark hair, and was 5 feet 8 inches in height. The jury found that it was a case of "death by drowning."

John Lowery, of Jamaica, the leader of the Lowery gang, who for some time past has been a terror to the residents of the village, has, with other members of the gang, been on a spree for several days past. Yesterday Justice Betts issued warrants for the arrest of Lowery, Thomas McGuirk, and Thomas Larkins on the charge of breaking into the dwelling of John Spring, and one of highway robbery preferred by James Halliday. Complaint was also made against Larkins, charging him with abducting the daughter of William Rose. Of the three, McGuirk was the only one arrested so far.

NEW-JERSEY.

The African M. E. Conference of New-Jersey is in session at the Arlington-Street Colored Church, Newark. The Conference represents 33 churches, with a total membership of 2,500.

At the meeting of the Women's Christain Temperance Union in Jersey City, yesterday, a resolution was adopted requesting clergymen to discontinue the use of fermented liquors at the Communion service.

The infant son of C. F. Tanne, of Hoboken, had been suffering for some months from what seemed to be nasal catarrh. Wednesday evening while operating on him, Dr. Chabert discovered two good-sized buttons lodged in the nasal passages. They were removed.

Mrs. Waltman, wife of a canaler whose boat lies in the Erie basin, was on deck a couple of evenings ago when William Greer, also a canaler, came along. He kicked at Mrs. Waltman's dog, and she reproved him. He knocked her down, and her fall injured her so badly as to endanger her life. Greer was yesterday arrested in New-York City.

Harry Cheeseman and Cooper Wiltse, who are incarcerated at the jail in Mount Holly, Burlington County, New-Jersey, were before the Grand Jury yesterday, and bills of indictment have been found against them for counterfeiting trade dollars, and also for attempting to kill Joseph Potts the deaf and dumb farmer, along with Oliver J. Coogan, and Austin J. Keene, at Three Tuns, about three miles from Bordentown, in October last.

Harry Hamilton, a boy residing on Westside-avenue, Jersey City Heights, was struck by a flying cart rung Wednesday night and severely, if not fatally injured. A beam resting on the rung had bent it nearly double. When the weight was removed the spring rung flew back to its socket and making its way toward the boy, who was 200 feet away, struck him on the head. Its force had, luckily, been spent, and hope of the boy's recovery is entertained.

The lot-owners in the New-York Bay Cemetery, in Greenville, will hold an election to-day for the choice of a new Board of Trustees, under an act passed last Winter. At a meeting held in Jersey City to prepare for the election, the lot-owners nominated the following named gentlemen: Mayor Seidler, William Bumsted, Isaac Van Saun, George B. Hillyer, Samuel Hemingway, George E. Cutter, James Dickson, Henry Steffens, George Oliver, William Foster, and Frank S. Hall.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Sidney Bartlett, of Boston, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Bronson C. Ramsey, of Buffalo, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

John S. Blair, of Washington, is at the St. James Hotel.

Rev. Dr. Jenkins, of Montreal, is at the Everett House.

Judge Josiah G. Abbott, of Boston, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Ex-Congressman William H. Upson, of Ohio, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Albert Keep, President of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, and Daniel Robinson, of Troy, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Lieut.-Gov. Horatio G. Knight, and Franklin Haven, Jr., of Massachusetts, and John D. Perry, of St. Louis, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.

Richard Scheitzer, whose sufferings from what is supposed to have been hydrophobia were described in yesterday's TIMES, died yesterday morning in great agony. On Wednesday the attending physicians administered to the patient the ninth part of a grain of strychnine every two hours, with apparently favorable results. Indeed, he confidently predicted that the boy would recover. Some persons dispute the doctor's diagnosis of the case, and assert their belief that young Scheitzer died from some other disease than hydrophobia. An autopsy will be made to-day, in order to determine the cause of death.

LOCAL BUSINESS TROUBLES.

FAILURE OF PLATE-GLASS IMPORTERS—A LARGE CROCKERY HOUSE EMBARRASSED—EX-SENATOR ALEXANDER McDONALD FILES A PETITION IN BANKRUPTCY—OTHER FAILURES.

The failure of Paul Zunz & Co., importers and dealers in plate glass, at No. 42 Park-place and No. 39 Barclay-street is reported. The liabilities amount to $221,000, and the real assets are valued at from $65,000 to $75,000, and they are endeavoring to obtain a compromise at 25 cents on the dollar cash. Their merchandise indebtedness is nearly all in Europe, one firm in Belgium—August & Charles Zunz—being creditors for $130,000. There is $80,000 due in this country, of which $60,000 is in notes given by Paul Zunz for outside speculations. A friendly suit has been brought against the firm on a note for $6,594, to determine who is responsible for notes given to Netter & Co. by Paul Zunz for a private speculation, for which the other partners at the time claim they are not liable. The firm have had a branch in Cincinnati, known as the Cincinnati Window and Plate Glass Company, but the business has not been profitable for a year past. They have been backed by August & Charles Zunz since the business was started in 1872.

E. & J. Willetts & Co., importers and wholesale dealers in crockery, at No. 44 Barclay-street—the oldest house in the trade in this country—are reported embarrassed and endeavoring to effect a compromise with their European creditors at 40 cents on the dollar. The house has been in existence for over half a century, had unquestioned credit, and was rated worth from $500,000 to $1,000,000. The trouble is said to be caused by the investments of two of the partners in the Wyandotte, Kansas City and North-western Railroad, whose notes they indorsed. A note indorsed by one of the firm for $3,000, held by the Metropolitan Bank, was allowed to go to protest, and the firm claim they are not liable for it, and intend to fight it through. The proposed compromise is 40 cents on the dollar, but no definite answer has been received from Europe, where all the merchandise liabilities are held, there being no merchandise creditors in this country. The firm is at present composed of Joseph, Thomas, and Daniel Willetts, the founder of the house, Edward Willetts, having died in March, 1875. They still keep a bank account running with the St. Nicholas National Bank, and yesterday drew a check for a small amount, which is deemed a singular proceeding while negotiations for a compromise are pending. In 1869 the Government brought suit for $600,000 for alleged Custom-house irregularities, but it was never pressed, the firm denying absolutely any complicity whatever in the matter. No estimate of the liabilities or assets can be obtained, as the firm refuse to give any information regarding their affairs.

Ex-Senator Alexander McDonald, of Arkansas, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy to get rid of old debts amounting to about $250,000, and the case has been referred to Register Ketchum. The principal creditors are the Massachusetts Mutual Insurance Company, $35,000; Emma McDonald, $35,000; Leonard J. McDonald, $35,000; Scantic Brothers, $22,500; Van Vliet & Stout, $16,000; Dewitt C. Wheeler, $9,760, S. W. Johnston, $8,500; Benjamin P. McDonald, $9,000; James G. Blunt, $4,970; John B. Morehouse, $6,970. Fidelity Savings Bank, of Chicago, $5,000. He has no assets.

Register Dwight has received a voluntary petition in bankruptcy by Henry Behning, of the late firm of Behning & Diehl, piano manufacturers, at First-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street. The liabilities are $54,000 and assets $6,000. A portion of the creditors are secured by a chattel mortgage on $6,000 worth of pianos and materials, and also by real estate. The principal creditors are E. & C. Spear, $12,000; Citizens' Savings Bank, $8,000; John Watson, $7,015 John Siebert, $5,700; Germania Life Insurance Company, $1,800; Grand Central Bank, $1,500.

Michael Graham, coal dealer, has been adjudicated a voluntary bankrupt by Register Little. He owes $13,500, and has no assets. Register Ketchum has received the petition in bankruptcy by Spencer E. Cary, box manufacturer at Nos. 1, 5, and 7 Hudson-street, and the schedules show liabilities of about $10,000, and nominal assets, $6,000.

The following assignments, for the benefit of creditors, were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday: John T. Harris to Michael T. Daly; and John Miller and William Miller, firm of Peter Miller's Sons, lumber dealers, of No. 39 Attorney-street, to William E. Updegrove.

Alfred J. Dickerson, a nephew of ex-Gov. Tilden, has been adjudicated an involuntary bankrupt on the petition of his creditors, and Register Allen has called a meeting for May 27.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

The steam-ships, six in number, which have sailed for Europe this week carried out a large number of passengers. Six more steamers are to follow to-day. These are the City of New-York, of the Inman Line, and the Egypt, of the National Line, for Liverpool; the Mosel, of the North-German Lloyd, for Bremen; the California, of the Anchor Line, for Glasgow; the Somerset, of the Great Western Line, for Bristol, and the Holland, of the National Line, for London. The list of cabin passengers who sail for Glasgow in the State of Virginia, of the State Line, is as follows:

Col. Gustavus A. Karwiese, Mrs. Lina Karwiese, C. Henry Fink, Carl H. Fink, Theodore D. Fink, Marshall H. Fink, Edward B. Fink, Rudolph I. Fink, Mrs. William Walker, W. Walker, Miss Eva Walker, Ernst Walker, Eustace Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, Dr. Charles Parker, F. A. Weed, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Booth and son, Mrs. William Ferguson, Miss Bella Ferguson, Master W. A. Stephens, William Hatnerly, Mrs. Ellen Hathrely, Miss Lucy Hatherly, Thomas Page, James S. Bard, Thomas Alexander, Mrs. Mary Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Chapman, Miss N. Chapman, Master Chapman, Frederick T. Clarke, Mrs. Eliza Clarke, Miss Mary Shennard, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Domias, I. F. Whyte, Joseph Kessler, C. C. Hughes.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Saratoga, from Havana.—Rev. Father G. Guglielmi, Robert Bliss, Emelio Ping, Jose Vega, J. F. Berndes, Mrs. Richard D. Smith, Mrs. Helen H. Fales, Mrs. Maria L. de Rendon, Mrs. Mary Smith, Mr. and Mrs. A. Reynes, Mr. and Mrs. R. Govin and three daughters, F. Guma, Mrs. Christina Guma, Miss Adele Guma, Miguel Uria, Mrs. Josefa Uria, Mr. and Mrs. P. Albaiza, Mr. and Mrs. L. Rodriguez, Mrs. Maria Terry, Mrs. Clotilde Pruna, Miss Josephine Syder, Miss Pauline Troy, Miss Ada A. Rhodes, Mr. and Mrs. F. Lacay and two daughters, Antonio Gassol, Capt. J. C. Merryman, Miss Nellie Merryman, Brice Mays, Juan Fernandez, Mrs. A. Fernandez, Miss L. Fernandez, A. Mitchelcteche, Miss L. Boner, Miss G. Costoli, F. Aybar, S. Aybar, A. Crumbie, Jose Sarieta, Isaac Gerrido, Jose Morales, B. F. Criadc y Gomez, J. B. Tolon, Albert Adden, A. L. W. Mollinan, George Heise, E. Soler, Juan Mir, A. Pujol, Manuel Tora, W. Gonsales, V. M. Cabezas, M. Sana, Pedro Urrae, Luciano Heriero, Jose Torreblanca, A. V. Corona, William Smaller, Faustino Garcia, Francisco Moreno, Louis Valdes, Carl Carlson.

In steam-ship Niagara, for Havana.—Joaquin Oma, Diego Sanchez Sarria, Maria Gloria Sanchez, Maria Rosarco Sanchez, Fausto Mora, Col. Pedro Castillo, Mr. and Mrs. Arnalio Varona and child, Mr. and Mrs. Ygnacio Hernandez and two children, Cristobal Diaz, Manuel Cadabel, Francisco Valdes Mardona, Francisco P. Jorela, Jacinto Costa, A. Montano, Enrique Morales, Antonio Arteaga and child, Francisco Hernandez, E. M. Smith, James D. Cudlipp, For Vera Cruz—Ygnacio Mariscal, Mrs. Mariscal and two children, Miss M. Moncada, Miss C. Moncada, Miss L. Moncada and child, Carlos Canera, Louis Dronin.

In steam-ship City of Washington, for Havana.—J. Castilla y Pitalera, M. P. de Castro Palomino, H. O. Bonnell, J. E. Buahell, A. Rodrigues, A. R. Fernandez, Jose Riperes y Mora, M. de la Portilla, M. Zamora, Miss Zamora, E. Costales Rua, Miss Pania Montalvo, Mrs. S. Stafford de M. Rivero and three children, E. Gutierres, Juan Barr, J. W. Orrin, J. Master, T. Sara.

In steam-ship General Meade, for Bermuda.—F. Jackson, T. C. Aikens, Dr. S. D. Bulkley, Mrs. Bulkley, F. R. Lawrence, Mrs. Lawrence, Dr. A. J. Meddy, Frank Silva.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Atlas, from Port-au-Prince.—W. H. Smith, G. M. Villatt, T. Breckenridge, E. D. Destegens. From Kingston, Jam.—Miss De Cardova, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Lazarus and two children, P. Stern, Miss Drew, Mrs. J. M. Duff, M. Gutman, Mrs. A. Lake and two children, Miss Neat, Mr. and Mrs. Osgood, Miss Hamer, Rev. W. and Mrs. Sykes and two children, D. De Murgenondo, Rev. W. and Mrs. Johnston, G. B. Williamson, Rev. Ralph Taylor, J. M. Martin, Grecio Prado, Mrs. C. Socaras, Arthur Carman, Charles Thompson.

In steam-ship Alcatia, from London.—Mr. Wynaham, Mr. and Mrs. John Connolly, H. Drendel, Dr. H. Klena, Miss S. Sherrell, Miss M. B. Stafford, H. W. Okeno, Fred. Johringer, M. Arriat, A. Sinclair, Mrs. Kehoe, Miss Kehoe, George Allan, Robert Gillig, Thomas Clayton, W. P. Hamilton, Henrich Robson, Anatole Remeralles, George Bell, Eliza Shorter. From Halifax—T. C. Kinnear, J. D. Merriman, M. Green, Thomas Kenning.

In steam-ship Tybee, from San Domingo, &c.—J. F. Pierson, D. Hart, A. Sundys, J. G. Bosch, W. M. Gabb, Miss Burt.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:15 | Sun sets.....6:43 | Moon rises.10:12

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook..9:04	Gov. Island..9:53	Hell Gate....11:15	

WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.

APRIL 18.—The time ball on the Broadway tower of the Western Union Telegraph Company's building, which is dropped at New-York noon (12h. 0m. 0s.) by the standard time of the United States Naval Observatory at Washington, was to-day dropped 1 3-10 seconds fast.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....THURSDAY, APRIL 18.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Isaac Bell, Lawrence, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; City of Washington, Zimmermann, Havana, F. Alexandre & Sons; Glaucus, Beers, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Hattons, Kempton, Savannah, Murray, Parris & Co.; Prior, (Br.,) Brown, Marseilles, Barclay & Livingston; Chesapeake, Meagher, Portland, J. F. Ames; Leading Yoes, Hamberg, via Plymouth and Cherbourg, Kunhardt & Co.; R. C. Biddle, Doyle, Philadelphia, James Hand; George W. Clyde, Crowell, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; General Meade, (Br.,) Crowell, Hamilton, Bar-

A. E. Outerbridge & Co.; Niagara, Curtis, Havana; James E. Ward & Co.; Hipparchus, (Br.,) Hudson, Liverpool, Bunt & Jevons; Somerset, (Br.,) Stamper, Bristol, W. D. Morgan.

Ship Grandee, Jacobs, Yokohama, Salter & Livermore.

Barks Eliza Barns, Hollis, Hamilton, A. E. Tucker; Allisandro, (Ital.,) Dascovan, Naples, Funch, Edye & Co.; Quelle, (Norw.,) Pedersen, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Lavarello Saccaro, (Ital.,) Pesaluaqua, Plymouth, Dascovi, Strachle & Co.; Mormen, (Norw.,) Olsen, Bremen, Benham & Boyesen; Venera, (Aust.,) Foscli, Kyngs Lynn, Eng., Slocovich

The New-York Times.

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APRIL 1878

WASHINGTON.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

THE FINAL ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION—CLYMER AND OTHERS REFUSING TO BE BOUND BY THE CAUCUS—THE BANKRUPT LAW.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—In the House to-day the Democrats, by a vote of 129 to 113, succeeding in postponing the final adjournment resolution until May 15. Mr. Wood's motion to refer the resolution to the Committee on Ways and Means was withdrawn and it will lie on the table until the date indicated. Messrs. Bridges and Clymer of Pennsylvania, Cutler of New-Jersey, and Luttrell of California refused to be bound by the action of the Democratic caucus, and voted with the Republicans against postponement. Mr. Clymer is Chairman of the Democratic caucus, and his refusal to be bound by its action caused considerable adverse criticism among his political associates, some of whom think he should retire from the Chairmanship, a course which it is said he contemplates following.

The House Committee on the Judiciary to-day considered the Senate bill to repeal the Bankrupt laws, and agreed that when the Senate bill, which is now on the Speaker's table, shall be reached a motion shall be made to proceed to its immediate consideration. No doubts are entertained about the passage of the bill.

THE COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY

ANOTHER DAY OF USELESS DEBATE WITHOUT ACTION—FILIBUSTERING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The House got into a wrangle to-day over the bill to appropriate $65,000 to William and Mary College for the destruction of the college buildings during the rebellion, and after wasting several hours in filibustering adjourned without reaching a settlement. The difficulty grew out of an attempt on the part of the friends of the bill to limit debate to two hours. The opposition wanted four hours, the time to be equally divided between the friends and opponents of the measure. The friends of the college being in a majority, refused to accede to this, when the minority resorted to dilatory motions, and thus forced the bill over till Friday next. The Democrats desire to limit debate to the shortest possible time, because the bill, being in that class known as war claims, they do not want to give Republicans opportunity to make speeches, which they fear will prove damaging to this class of bills, as well as effective at the North and West in the coming political campaign in the various States.

THE EDISON SPEAKING MACHINE.

EXHIBITION BEFORE MEMBERS OF CONGRESS—THE PRACTICAL USES TO WHICH IT MAY BE APPLIED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Mr. Edison, the inventor of the phonograph, gave exhibitions with the instrument to-day at the Capitol in presence of a large number of Senators and Representatives. Messrs. Garfield, Cox, of New-York, and others, spoke in the phonograph and their voices and speeches were reproduced with remarkable accuracy, the volume and peculiarity of sound and emphasis of each speaker being plainly recognized. In an interview published in the *Star* Mr. Edison describes a marvelous discovery recently made. He says: "Night before last I found out some additional points about the carbon which I use in my carbon telephone. It may be used as a heat measurer. It will detect one-fifty-thousandth of a degree, Fahrenheit. I don't know but what I can make an arrangement by which the heat of the stars will close the circuit at the proper time automatically and directly. It is a curious idea that the heat of a star millions of miles away should close a circuit on this miserable little earth, but I do not think it is impossible." Of the practical uses for which the phonograph may be made available, Mr. Edison says: "I expect to have my improved phonograph ready in four or five months. This will be useful for many purposes. A business man can speak a letter to the machine, and his office boy, who need not be a shorthand writer, can write it down at any time, as rapidly or slowly as he desires. Then we mean to use it to enable persons to enjoy good music at home. Say, for instance, that Adelina Patti sings the 'Blue Danube' into the phonograph, we will reproduce the perforated tinfoil on which her singing is impressed, and sell it in sheets. It can be reproduced in any parlor with equal fullness and about one-half the original volume. In the same way the tones of a great elocutionist can be preserved and heard. The President of the American Philological Society wants one of my improved phonographs to preserve the accents of the Onondagas and Tuscaroras, who are dying out. One old man speaks the language fluently and correctly, and he is afraid that he will die. The phonograph will preserve the exact pronunciation."

THE LATE MINISTER TO VENEZUELA.

THE DIFFICULTY BETWEEN MR. RUSSELL AND THE PRESIDENT OF VENEZUELA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Advices from Venezuela convey the intelligence that Mr. Thomas Russell, our Minister at Caracas, had arrived at his post of duty for the sole purpose of presenting his letter of recall, and that upon calling on the Venezuelan Minister of Foreign Affairs the latter had refused to receive him officially. Mr. Russell then left Caracas without presenting his letter of recall, and proceeded to Ciudad Bolivar, on private business. The trouble between Mr. Russell and the Venezuelan Government originated in the transmission to Congress, among his diplomatic correspondence, of a dispatch to the State Department wherein he characterized the Venezuelan officials as venal and corrupt. This dispatch was inadvertently sent to Congress by Secretary Fish among papers called for bearing upon the controversy about the Venezuelan Claims Commission and was published in a House document. When the dispatch in question was read by the President of Venezuela, he immediately broke off official relations with Mr. Russell, and the latter returns to the United States. This action on the part of the Venezuelan Executive was excepted to by this Government, and a long diplomatic discussion ensued. It was insisted by Secretary Fish that Venezuela had violated long-established and well-defined precedent in such cases, by summarily refusing to continue to recognize Mr. Russell as the accredited representative of the United States; that the proper course to have pursued was to have complained of Mr. Russell's offence and requested his recall; and that until official relations between Mr. Russell and Venezuela were restored, the question of superseding Mr. Russell would not be entertained. During the progress of the discussion a change occurred in the Administration of both Governments, and the new Administrations naturally did not feel inclined to continue the quarrels which had been left on their hands by their predecessors. Accordingly, mutual concessions followed, and it was finally agreed that Mr. Russell was to return to Caracas, if he chose, and present his letter of recall, with the understanding, however, that he was not to ask for an official audience, as is customary on such occasions. Mr. Russell, who had been at his home all this time, enjoying the emoluments but performing none of the duties of his position, was informed of the conclusion that had been reached. He was at first undecided whether to undertake the long journey for the mere sake of informing the Government of Venezuela, in the manner decided upon, that his mission was at an end, and, when he left Washington a few weeks ago, it was reported that he would not go to Venezuela again, but would send his letter of recall by mail. Nothing has been heard from him until to-day. Whether the manner of his reception by the Venezuelan Minister of Foreign Affairs will cause further diplomatic complications is uncertain. Mr. Russell, it is urged, had no right under the arrangement arrived at between the two Governments to have an official reception, and he could have saved himself the humiliation of being refused an audience if he had taken the trouble to ascertain beforehand what the intentions of the Venezuelan Government were in the premises. His course was indiscreet, to say the least. Mr. Russell is, however, no longer in office, as his successor, Mr. John Baker, of Illinois, was confirmed by the Senate over a month ago, and will shortly sail for his post of duty, if he has not already done so.

WORK IN THE COMMITTEES.

THE QUESTION OF RESUMPTION—PRACTICABILITY OF MAINTAINING IT—REORGANIZATION OF THE NAVY—THE INTERNAL REVENUE BILL.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The House Committee on Banking and Currency had a very interesting conference this morning with Mr. John A. Stewart, of the United States Trust Company, of New-York, and Mr. J. D. Vermilye, of the Merchants' Bank, New-York. The question of the practicability of maintaining resumption was pressed upon these gentlemen by Mr. Ewing, but they held inflexibly the position that resumption can be safely entered upon the 1st of January, 1879, and that with the present favorable outlook of good crops, and the balance of trade in favor of this country, resumption can be maintained. They expressed a belief, however, that the maintenance of specie payments would not be assured unless a portion of the currency circulation is retired and foreign exchanges continue to be in our favor. Mr. Vermilye thought that $100,000,000 or $150,000,000 of the outstanding United States notes should be retired in order to make specie resumption entirely safe.

The House Naval Committee to-day ordered the printing and recommitting the bill of Representative Harris, of Massachusetts, providing for the reorganization of the Navy.

The House Committee on Ways and Means to-day further considered the Internal Revenue bill, but failed to complete it when the hour for the assembling of the House arrived. A meeting will be held to-morrow, at which time the bill will be disposed of by the committee.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs to-day agreed to Mr. Gunter's bill providing for the payment of arrears of interest due the Chickasaw Nation, the amount of which is $222,000, which accrued between January, 1861, and July, 1866, on certain bonds held in trust by the United States for the Chickasaw Nation, and is still due and unpaid.

THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

THE COURSE TO BE PURSUED BY THE REPUBLICANS ON LEGISLATION BEFORE CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Representative Eugene Hale, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, has named the following gentlemen as members of the committee provided for by the Republican caucus, (on motion of Mr. Price, of Iowa,) to confer with a Senate committee upon the course to be pursued by the Republicans in matters coming before the present session of Congress: Hon. Hiram Price, of Iowa; Hon. J. A. Garfield, of Ohio; Hon. O. D. Conger, of Michigan; Hon. M. H. Dunnell, of Minnesota; Hon. William P. Frye, of Maine; Hon. G. L. Fort, of Illinois; Hon. J. M. Thornburgh, of Tennessee; Hon. William Claflin, of Massachusetts; Hon. J. W. Dwight, of New-York; Hon. Russell Errett, of Pennsylvania, and Hon. Horace Davis, of California.

THE REFUNDING OF DUTIES.

STATEMENT OF SPECIAL TREASURY AGENT CURTIS—FRAUDS PERPETRATED BY APPENDING PROTESTS TO ORIGINAL ENTRIES.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Some time ago Special Agent Curtis, of the Treasury Department, was detailed by the Secretary of the Treasury to report upon the matter of a large number of claims for refund on duties and charges claimed by New-York lawyers as attorneys for importers. It appears that when Secretary Sherman took charge of the Treasury he found a batch of these claims pending in the department, but refused to pay them because he had no appropriation for that purpose, and because he had reason to believe that some of the claims were fraudulent. The Secretary communicated his action to Congress in a letter written in December last. This subject came before the House Committee on Appropriations, who to-day heard the conclusion of the argument of ex-Solicitor of the Treasury Jordan, commenced yesterday in behalf of certain New-York merchants, who claim refunds on duties and charges or commissions. He cited a letter from District Attorney Woodford, written to the Solicitor of the Treasury in favor of the payment of the claims. He contended that even admitting that some improper acts had been committed by persons seeking to collect the amounts of the claims, that ought not to prejudice the rights of the merchants, and said the parties whom he represented desired no appropriation except for those claims which were known to be just and proper.

Special Agent Curtis then stated that he appeared before the committee by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and gave an account of the investigation he had made into the origin of some of these claims. He showed, by reference to the statutes and regulations of the Treasury Department, that it was necessary as a condition precedent to the recovery of money due on Customs claims against the Government that a certain form of protest should be filed by the claimant at the time of paying the duty; but said that in some of the cases where a refund had been paid, the proper protest was not filed at the time of the payment of the duty, but fraudulently supplied afterward. In making this statement Mr. Curtis disclaimed any imputation upon the merchants in whose favor the claims were made. The most of these fraudulent protests were the work of a lawyer named Alfred Douglass, Jr., now dead, who had gone about among merchants having such claims, and, obtaining authority from them to collect whatever sums might be found due them from the Government on account of claims of this character, he was to receive 50 per cent of the amount so recovered as his compensation. Having secured such agreement, he went to work to supply protests in cases where they had not been filed, as required by law, which he did in some cases by obtaining the real signatures of his clients to the papers, upon the pretext that the signatures were required in the course of the legal proceedings, and in other cases by obtaining genuine signatures from other documents and appending them to the protests prepared by himself, and then having the whole lithographed and attached to the original entries in the Custom-house. In one or two cases it appeared that the parties purporting to have signed the protests were not in the United States at the date of the papers, and in one case a protest was apparently signed by a foreign member of a firm who had never been in this country. In support of these charges, Mr. Curtis read to the committee the affidavits of three or four New-York merchants whose signatures appeared to the fraudulent protests, the substance of this testimony being that the signatures were obtained under false pretenses. The cases embraced in Mr. Curtis' statement so far, are those in which large payments were made. The firms involved are Sampson & Baldwin, who were paid $35,000, $25,000 of which, it is alleged, was fraudulently obtained by Douglass, Strong, and Smith, who were paid about $4,000; R. Coddington & Co., $69,000; Wilson & Brown, $11,000; Acker & Harris, $8,000; Chamberlain, Phelps & Co., $2,000. Other cases which have been made up and forwarded to the department for payment, but which have not been paid, are as follows: William E. Dodge & Co., $17,498; M. Mitchell, $7,744; James Isler, $895; A. Freidman, $1,115. With regard to the last three cases Mr. Curtis has made special reports to United States District Attorney Woodford, which he read to the committee. In reply to Mr. Jordan's citation of Mr. Woodford's letter, addressed to the Solicitor of the Treasury, Mr. Curtis said that it was written before the fraudulent origin of the claims was discovered, and he was authorized by Mr. Woodford to say that in his opinion Congress ought not to appropriate one dollar for the payment of the claims to which Mr. Curtis had called the attention of the committee. Mr. Curtis will resume his statement to-morrow, and deal with the claims for which an appropriation is now asked.

THE HOUSE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

DENIAL BY THE SPEAKER THAT HE HAD REQUESTED MR. GLOVER TO INVESTIGATE THE OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—When the House met this evening, at 7:30 P. M., the Speaker called Mr. Vance, of North Carolina, to the chair, and then said: "I rise, for the first time in my life I think in this House, to a personal explanation. I find in the *Star* of this evening a statement that I have verbally requested Mr. Glover, the Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department, to investigate the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms of this House. There is not a syllable of truth in the statement, nor a gleam of warrant for it. First, I know nothing whatever of the action of the Sergeant-at-Arms in the discharge of his duties that needs investigation, and, second, I have never had any conference whatever with Mr. Glover on the subject, nor have I, directly or indirectly, had any communication with him. I think it is due to the Sergeant-at-Arms to state this. If I myself were the only one involved I never would have noticed it, but as the statement reflects perhaps on the honesty, the fidelity, and the honor of another I at once and promptly give it this contradiction."

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, April 19, 1878.

Subscriptions to the 4 per cent. bonds today amounted to $175,000.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $362,204 79, and from Customs $426,519 53.

Alexander Colyer was to-day appointed Revenue Storekeeper and Gauger for the Sixth District of Missouri.

The National Academy of Sciences adjourned to-day to meet in New-York on the second Tuesday of November next for a scientific session, and will reassemble in Washington in April next.

The Signal Service station at Kitty Hawk, N. C., reports to the Chief Signal Officer that a vessel's quarter-board with the name "Dan Simmons" carved upon it came ashore during the late storm.

The Japanese Minister regards with much anxiety the resolution recently offered by Senator Sargent, having in view a treaty of amity and commerce with Corea, in North-eastern Asia, with a population of about 12,000,000. Although Corea is tributary to China, Japan some time ago recognized her independence. The trade of Corea is almost wholly with Japan. Intimate friendly relations exist between these nations. Therefore the good offices of Japan could be interposed in such a treaty as Senator Sargent contemplates. As a preliminary to such proceedings and to induce Japan to take a greater interest in the subject, efforts will be made to have returned to Japan $1,500,000, now in the United States Treasury, known as the Japanese Indemnity Fund, retaining a small sum only to compensate for actual loss to American citizens, resulting from disturbances some years ago in that country.

The Secretary of the Treasury has transmitted to the House of Representatives a communication from the Bordeaux Chamber of Commerce, addressed to the President and to Congress. They say that in perusing the Tariff bill they have been deeply impressed by what concerns the French wines, especially at a time when, to a certain extent, the ideas of free trade and a public financial situation which has become very prosperous had induced them to hope that the United States would gradually lower their Custom-house duties on the different articles of importation. They think it unnecessary to recall to mind how much that lowering of duties, when effected with skill and prudence, tends to produce happy results, and how frequently it has happened that such reductions have had the three-fold advantage of developing commerce, of giving satisfaction to the consumers, and, at the same time, of increasing the income of the public Treasury in consequence of the increase of consumption. This, they say, would be a powerful means of contributing to the development and increase of the commercial intercourse between the United States and France.

NAVY AND ARMY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The following communication has been received at the Navy Department from Capt. Badger, commanding the United States ship Constitution, under date of April 3, from Havre, France: "I have the honor of informing you that the Constitution arrived off this port last night, and entered the docks this morning. The ship reached the mouth of the English Channel, 300 miles from her destined port, in 20 days, when she encountered a series of easterly gales such as are seldom experienced even in this stormy region. We shall commence discharging cargo immediately. The commission is in Paris, having arrived at this port the day before us. The ship behaved well, and fully sustained her former reputation as a fast sailer. She is, however, rather light to be weatherly. I inclose with this a report of the Surgeon in regard to the loss of George H. Young, ordinary seaman, who fell from the bowsprit overboard, when a furious gale was at its height. A boat could not be lowered, but we have learned by subsequently satisfactory reports that he could not have been saved, as he never reached the life-buoys or a balsa which were thrown overboard. There has been little or no sickness on board."

The Omaha arrived at Fortress Monroe this morning.

Chief Engineer J. Q. A. Ziegler is ordered to duty in charge of ordnance stores at the navy-yard at League Island, Pennsylvania; Chief Engineer William W. Dungan is detached from duty at the navy-yard at League Island and placed on waiting orders.

The Superintendent-General of the Mounted Recruiting Service is ordered to cause all disposable colored cavalry recruits to be prepared and forwarded, under proper charge, to Fort Garland, Colorado, for assignment to the Ninth Cavalry. The Superintendent-General of the Recruiting Service will cause 200 recruits to be prepared and forwarded, under proper charge, to the Omaha Barracks, Nebraska, for assignment to the Fourth Infantry. First Lieut. D. J. Craigie, Twelfth Infantry, is ordered to conduct a detachment of recruits to the Fourth Infantry.

RECOGNITION OF PRESIDENT DIAZ.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The Department of State has received information from Minister Foster that on the 9th inst. he recognized the Diaz Government. A private letter says the recognition was received with general delight by the citizens of Mexico.

DISTRESS IN THE IRON REGIONS.

MEETING OF WORKING MEN IN PENNSYLVANIA—PETITION TO GOV. HARTRANFT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., April 19.—A working men's meeting, composed of miners and laborers in the collieries about Tremont and Donaldson, in the western end of Schuylkill County, was held at Tremont to-day. About 200 were present. The speeches were temperate, and the meeting orderly. Prof. William Wilhelm, Superintendent of the Tremont borough schools, was the principal speaker. He read a sketch of a petition to Gov. Hartranft, setting forth that the petitioners were in great distress; that many of them had had no work for four months, and that they "cannot subsist any longer without immediate relief," for which they prayed. Prof. Wilhelm said this did not go far enough. He advocated a petition to the Legislature praying for the passage of a bill empowering the State Government to have made from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 tons of iron, and hold the same until a demand for iron arose, "when it could be sold to advantage." This, he said, would start the iron-works, and they would start the coal mines. He also urged that an effort be made to have such petitions generally circulated throughout the State. One or two other speakers followed, indorsing these views, after which a committee was appointed to draft a petition in accordance with them and have it signed. The meeting then adjourned. Other working men's meetings are to be held at various points in the Schuylkill region, but it cannot be learned that any have yet been called.

THE ATTACK ON CONGRESSMAN ELLSWORTH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, April 19.—Representative Ellsworth is slowly recovering from his recent assault. The attack upon him was entirely without warrant, and seems to have been made by a man whom business and domestic troubles had rendered utterly unaccountable in his acts.

A CHECK TO NEGOTIATIONS.

FRESH COMPLICATIONS.

REFUSAL OF ENGLAND TO ENTER THE CONGRESS TO REVISE THE TREATIES OF 1856 AND 1871—CONVALESCENT RUSSIAN SOLDIERS ORDERED TO JOIN THE REGIMENTS IN TURKEY—RUSSIA STANDS BY HER TREATY.

LONDON, April 20.—Special dispatches from St. Petersburg to both the *Times* and *News* indicate that a new hitch has occurred in the negotiations. The correspondent of the *News* says flatly that Germany proposed that a Congress should be summoned to revise the treaties of 1856 and 1871. Russia accepted the proposal, but England has rejected it, and again insists on her original conditions. It now remains to be seen whether the dispute might not be settled by a preliminary conference. The *Times'* correspondent says yesterday's sanguine expectations turn out to have been somewhat exaggerated, or at least premature. It appears that new difficulties have arisen. Negotiations, however, continue, and may still lead to a successful result.

A special from Vienna to the *Daily News* reports that all convalescents in Rus ia have been ordered to join their regiments in Turkey as quickly as possible.

A dispatch to the *Daily News*, dated Vienna, Friday night, says: "It is semi-officially stated here that Germany's endeavor to mediate has so far led to no result."

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says Russia does not hesitate to intimate privately that she will not object to the Congress discussing all of the more important clauses of the treaty, but declines to make its validity dependent on the consent of the Powers. A preliminary conference to settle whether this offer will be satisfactory is still possible, but doubtful.

The *Standard* has the following from Constantinople: "An English surgeon who has just returned from Erzeroum says 13,000 sick and wounded Turkish soldiers have died since the evacuation of that city, and that the Russians have lost 21,000 men by sickness since they entered the plain of Erzeroum."

The *Times'* dispatch from St. Petersburg announces that Gen. Todleben has started for San Stefano.

The Bucharest dispatch of the *Times* says it is reported in Government circles that a Russian ultimatum is expected. The correspondent can see no reason for such action on the part of Russia. At the public sitting of the Roumanian Chamber a resolution was passed expressing satisfaction at M. Cogalinceano's statements that he had protested to the powers against Russian occupation.

The *Daily Telegraph's* Vienna dispatch says: "Intelligence received at the Austrian Foreign Office shows that there is no improvement in the situation."

A telegram from Athens, received in Paris, says that England has arranged a truce in Thessaly. The Turks have retired to the fortress and the insurgents to Greece.

A special dispatch to the *Times* from Sistova says: "Typhus is raging here, and the Nicopolis hospitals are crowded. People are dying in the streets."

The *Times* Bucharest dispatch says the Russian officials at Bucharest are preparing 16,000 transport carts to provide against the Black Sea line of communication being closed by the British fleet.

DISCUSSING GERMAN MEDIATION.

OFFICIAL AND NON-OFFICIAL SENTIMENT IN ST. PETERSBURG—IMPORTANCE OF THE PROHIBITION OF EXPORTS OF WAR MATERIAL—THE APPOINTMENT OF TODLEBEN TO THE COMMAND AT SAN STEFANO.

LONDON, April 19.—The tenor of the news this morning from the various capitals is peaceful, but does not quite confirm the positive announcements published here yesterday. The *Times*, (commenting on the special dispatch from St. Petersburg, published in that paper this morning, to the effect that the belief prevails in official circles that Germany's mediation is likely to be successful; that the Congress will soon meet; a preliminary conference of Ambassadors at Berlin, probably deciding that the invitations shall be issued to "consider modifications necessary in the treaties of 1856 and 1871;" that it is confidently expected that some such formula will be accepted in both London and St. Petersburg, &c.,) says: "We cannot afford any more engagements of imperfect accuracy. It is necessary, therefore, for the present to entertain with reserve the encouraging hopes held out to us by the mediation now offered, and, however hopeful may have been the preliminary interchange of views, it will also be necessary for our Government to consider with great care the specific proposition which is made to them." The same article considers that no alarm need be aroused by the proclamation of the Queen prohibiting the export from this country of war materials, "such prohibition," it says, "is a necessary precaution so long as we are compelled to contemplate the possibility of having to assert our interests by force."

The *Daily News* has a St. Petersburg special dispatch saying: "The unofficial press is less sanguine than the official, because it thinks that England's preparations are inconsistent with a peaceful inclination. The national movement for subscribing a fund to arm Russian cruisers is making progress in all parts of the Empire."

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* thinks that Gen. Todleben's appointment to the command at San Stefano may be the first step toward effecting the compromise suggested by Prince Bismarck touching the position near Constantinople—that is, the simultaneous withdrawal of the British fleet from the Sea of Marmora and the Russians from the neighborhood of Constantinople.

A Berlin dispatch says: "The statement of the *Central News* of London yesterday that the powers have agreed to Prince Bismarck's suggestion that the Ambassadors at Berlin should hold a conference to arrange the course of proceedings at the proposed congress, time of meeting, &c., and that the respective Governments have been formally requested to instruct their Ambassadors accordingly, is premature, although there is no doubt that the lately existing tension of diplomatic relations has diminished, and the chances of the conference assembling have certainly increased."

A special dispatch to the *Times* from Berlin says: "Russia is willing to discuss all the clauses of the treaty of San Stefano, but does not conceal her determination to defend its principal stipulations, sword in hand, if necessary."

PARIS, April 19.—The *Journal des Débats* declares its belief that German mediation really aims at the re-establishment of the Triple Alliance and the isolation of England.

BRITISH WARLIKE PREPARATION.

THE COMMANDERS OF THE INDIAN FORCE—COMMISSIONING SHIPS.

BOMBAY, April 19.—The force to be sent from India to Malta will be commanded as follows: First brigade, by Gen. Ross; second brigade, by Gen. MacPherson; cavalry, by Major Watson, and sappers and miners by Major Prendergast. Gen. Ross left Calcutta last evening for Malta.

LONDON, April 20.—The *Standard*, in its column headed "Naval Intelligence," says there is reason to believe that if the present activity in commissioning ships continues a royal proclamation may be issued calling out the First Class of the Naval Reserve.

The *Standard* states that the Duke of Edinburgh will remain in the Mediterranean for the present.

A special from Portsmouth states that the Iron-clad Invincible has sailed for the Dardanelles.

THE DISTURBANCES IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, April 19.—A special dispatch to the *Standard* from Berlin says: "Private advices from Moscow state that 3,000 students and workmen were involved in the disturbance of the 15th inst. Twelve were killed and 25 wounded. One hundred of them were arrested.

THE TURKISH PROVINCES.

FAILURE OF THE GREEK REVOLT IN THESSALY—TROUBLE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND ROUMANIA—WHAT THE RUSSIANS WANT ON THE DANUBE.

LONDON, April 19.—A dispatch to the *Daily News* from Athens says: "It is now certain that the Thessalian insurrection is a complete failure. The Greeks have lost all heart for a further effort. They rely now wholly on England."

The correspondent of the *Times* at Kalafat telegraphs as follows: "The hostile feeling between the Russians and Roumanians is increasing. Preparations are making to transfer the military stores and the State archives from Bucharest to Turn-Severin. The affair at Lom-Palanka illustrates the feeling. The Roumanians, it appears, placed a flag on a Turkish vessel which they sank during the war, and were proceeding to operations for raising the vessel when a number of Russians came in small boats and tore down the flag, blows being exchanged.

A Reuter dispatch from Bucharest contains the following: "It is said Russia, in view of Roumania's demands, and the wishes of Europe for the effectual neutralization of the Danube, will abandon her claim to Reni and other points on the Danube above St. George's Canal, but will maintain her claims for Ismail, Belgrad, and Cahoul, and insist upon the negotiation of a convention for establishing depots to facilitate the passage of troops through Roumania." At a secret sitting of the Roumanian Chamber, M. Bratiano, explaining the result of his mission to Vienna, said "Roumania could rely upon the support of Austria and Germany only in so far as the Bessarabian question involved the question of the freedom of the Danube. Neither Germany nor Austria believed Russia intended to attack that freedom and both would be satisfied with the neutralization of the Danube, and certain guarantees. In view of this state of affairs, M. Bratiano recommended that Roumania should come to an arrangement with Russia. In consequence of this statement several Deputies, even from the Government side, violently attacked M. Cogalniceano, Minister of Foreign Affairs, for his recent misleading policy. M. Cogalniceano declared his readiness to resign, if he was censured in a public sitting of the Chamber. The Russian representative has also complained to Prince Charles of the violent language used by M. Cogalniceano, and pointed out that it would be more advantageous to appease public mind than to bring about consequences for which Russia declined the responsibility. Both the Russian and Roumanian Armies continue to concentrate at strategical points."

A Reuter telegram from Belgrade says it is stated that the Russians have agreed to the annexation by Servia of the district of Wranja. It is believed that the question of the possession of Pirot will be settled by a plebiscite.

THE CABINET CHANGES IN TURKEY.

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL—THE APPOINTMENT A NEUTRAL ONE—A TURKISH NOTE TO THE GRAND DUKE ON EVACUATION OF SURRENDERED PLACES.

LONDON, April, 19.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says: "Ahmed Vefyk Effendi, whom the Sultan dismissed from the positions of President of the Council and Minister of the Interior, advocated an immediate alliance with England, while the other ministers and the Sultan favored neutrality for the present." The *Times'* Pera correspondent says that Sadyk Pasha, who succeeds Ahmed Vefyk Effendi, is fairly capable, but is in weak health. His tendencies in foreign politics are not such as to render his appointment likely to affect the Porte's relations with either Russia or England.

Reuter's dispatch from Constantinople says: "The Porte has addressed a note to the Grand Duke Nicholas, explaining the conditions of the promise made by Turkey to evacuate Shumla, Varna, and Batoum. It says that a great part of the garrisons of these places have already been withdrawn. The treaty of peace does not fix any definite period for the evacuation, and moreover the positions respectively occupied now are conformable to the provisions of the armistice. The Porte promises that in proportion as the new Bulgarian territory is evacuated by the Russians, in accordance with the treaty, Turkey will successively surrender one fortress after another. It is rumored that the Russians intend to stipulate for a certain date for the evacuation of Batoum, threatening otherwise to occupy Kavak, on the Bosphorus. The arsenal of Top-Khana has been removed to Scutari. The Turkish people and Army favor England."

SCENE IN A WESTERN COURT-ROOM.

A MAN KNOCKED DOWN IN THE CINCINNATI COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—CONTEMPT OF COURT IN AN AGGRAVATED FORM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, April 19.—There was an exciting scene in the Common Pleas court-room here to-day. A case was on trial in which Enoch T. Carson and J. C. Riley, prominent citizens and former partners in business, were involved on opposite sides. The bitter state of feeling which has for some time existed between the parties was greatly aggravated by the remarks of counsel. At length Mr. Riley called out to Mr. Carson that he was an infernal scoundrel, and the whole town knew it. No sooner had the words escaped his lips than Mr. Carson dealt him a tremendous blow with his fist on the side of his head, felling him to the floor. The court immediately ordered the arrest of Mr. Carson for contempt, and he was put in custody of the Sheriff, where he now remains. Drausin Wulsin, Mr. Carson's son-in-law and counsel in the case, was so overcome with excitement that he fainted away, adding to the confusion of the scene. Mr. Carson is a man of social standing, and is now the highest functionary in Masonic orders in the State. Speaking of the affair afterward he said it was the first time in 40 years that he had engaged in a personal encounter of any kind. Friends of Mr. Riley say that the end is not yet.

GOOD FRIDAY RIOTS IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, April 19.—There were several encounters between Orange Young Britons and Irish Catholics to-day in this city. As the Britons were marching to church in the forenoon a Catholic attempted to cross through the procession. He was turned into Notre Dame Catholic Church, where some fighting occurred. Charles O'Hara, who attempted to shut the door on the intruders, was badly beaten. More rioting took place at 11 o'clock to-night in Victoria-square. Stone-throwing and pistol-shooting were indulged in until a posse of Police arrived and quelled the disturbance. An artillery volunteer named Cole received severe wounds, and a policeman named Martin was dangerously wounded in the head. Several large plate-glass windows were broken. The Police are out in strong force, and have cleared the streets of the disturbing element. Considerable party feeling exists in the city, arising out of the trials going on of those who took part in the late shooting affray in the city.

LIBEL SUIT IN CANADA.

TORONTO, April 19.—The libel suit against the Sarnia *Canadian* was tried here to-day. The libel consisted in an article published in that paper in February, 1877, implying that Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, just before a change in the tariff, had given a hint to his brother, Charles Mackenzie, that the Government intended to increase the duties on tubing; that Charles Mackenzie imported the article largely and profited by the importation. The defendants pleaded not guilty. Hon. Alexander Mackenzie and his brother Charles gave evidence which was simply of a formal character in order to prove the bearing of the statements in the article and their consequent libelous character. Counsel for the defendants offered evidence to show bona fides on the part of the proprietors of the paper in the publication of the article, and to prove there was public report abroad at the time to the effect stated therein; that the defendants published the report in good faith, believing it to be true. Counsel for Mr. Mackenzie objected, and said that such testimony only could be offered in mitigation of punishment, and that the proper place to open that question was when the defendants appeared before the Queen's Bench in Toronto, to receive sentence if found guilty. The Judge concurred in this view. Counsel on both sides addressed the jury, and the Judge delivered his charge. The jury, after being out two hours, could not agree, and on being asked if there was any possibility of their agreeing, answered in the negative. The Judge then discharged them.

THE REPUBLICANS OF MICHIGAN.

MEETING OF THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE AT DETROIT—ESSENTIAL FACTS DEVELOPED—THE STATE CONVENTION TO BE HELD JUNE 13.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, April 19.—The Republican answer to the mixed result of the Spring election in this State has been made. Yesterday the State Central Committee held a meeting at the Russell House, in this city, which was attended by a large majority of its regular members, and by gentlemen bearing proxies from almost every absentee. A private business session of the committee was held in the afternoon, but in the evening the committee met with about 100 leading Republicans from all parts of the State who had been specially invited to be present. In this number were Gov. Croswell, Representative McGowan, Auditor-General Ely, Secretary of State Holden, Jacob S. Farrand, of this city, and the editors of nearly every influential Republican paper in the State. There was a free interchange of opinion among the gentlemen present on the local political situation, and the following are among the essential facts developed.

First—Certainty that the seemingly heavy vote of the Greenback Party was, to quite a large degree, due to the Democratic trick of helping the Nationals along in all the strongly Republican counties, and to some extent, also, to local causes.

Second—That this fact, however, is not sufficient to offset the equal certainty that the Nationals have a strength that is not to be despised; that they are at work with renewed energy; that doubting voters have been affected by the late Greenback victories, and that there is immediate need for meeting organization by organization.

Third—That the present disposition among Republicans generally is to take issue squarely with the communistic and illimitable paper-money agitators, and make that a distinctive issue of this Fall's campaign.

Fourth—That the party should antagonize in the strongest manner all legislation for the payment of war losses, pensioning disloyalists, and granting subsidies, &c.

Fifth—That there should be no avoidable delay in beginning the work.

After the general meeting, which lasted some hours, had closed, another private meeting of the State Central Committee proper was held, and at a late hour last night it was decided to hold the State Convention on Thursday, June 13, in Detroit. This city was selected in the second ballot by a decided majority. This is many weeks earlier than the usual date of such conventions in this State, and this action and the character of the general meeting show that the Republicans of Michigan will this year make the most vigorous canvass known in the history of the party in this State.

SHOCKING CRIME IN OHIO.

A WOMAN DISEMBOWELED BY HER HUSBAND—HE CUTS HIS OWN THROAT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, April 19.—One of the most horrible tragedies that ever occurred in this vicinity was enacted on Thursday afternoon in Troy, Geauga County, seven miles from the Atlantic and Great Western Railway. A man named Stroud, who had quarreled with his second wife and left her because they could not agree in regard to their children, came back, and driving up to the front of the house, called out for something to eat and drink. The wife brought it out, when he attacked her with a butcher's knife, caught her with his left arm around the waist and plunged the knife into her abdomen. It entered just to the left of the navel, and drawing it hastily out he plunged it again into the abdomen to the right of the navel, with the edge of the blade up, and turning it half around in the wound made a circular gash of more than five inches in length across her person under the navel. With that desperation which mortal only possesses when life depends upon it, the victim struggled herself free from her murderer and started in the direction of one of the neighbor's, screaming "Murder! murder! help! he has killed me." After going about 15 rods she fell down, with her bowels protruding in a frightful manner. The man then cut his own throat, but the result not being satisfactory he deliberately took off his hat and coat, and then severed the windpipe and jugular. A neighbor rushed to the spot, when Stroud struggled up to him, and, taking out a small pocket-knife, made an attempt to strike him. Stroud died in an hour. He has a son living, who, on being applied to for a shirt with which to replace the blood-stained garment on the corpse, refused it. Mrs. Stroud was a respectable woman, and was well liked by all who knew her. The people who gathered around Stroud before he died would have lynched him if he had not been so near dead. It was proposed to bury him alive, but one man thought it would pollute the soil. Another said the old man looked like the best he ever saw him. Upon taking water several times it ran out at the gash made in the neck. He died slowly and in terrible agony. The reason of this terrible feeling against Stroud was that he had always sustained a bad reputation, having been charged with poisoning cattle and burning buildings in various instances. Mrs. Stroud is in a critical condition.

STATEMENT FROM THEODORE TILTON.

CHICAGO, April 19.—Theodore Tilton, who has been lecturing in small Iowa towns since the revival of the scandal, has refused to be interviewed on the matter, but yesterday made a statement to a personal friend which has been given to the press. He declares that Mrs. Tilton's card surprised him as much as it did the public; that he had no agency in its publication

of his thanks from the bottom of his heart to all the officers of the jail. In subsequent conversation he appointed Mr. Edward Fonda guardian of his daughter, and deposited in his hands for her benefit the $100 he obtained from the sale of his confession, and a further sum which he accumulated during his incarceration by taking visitors who desired to see him 10 cents a head for the privilege. He consigned his corpse to Father Lowery, with a request to dispose of it to some medical institute for the benefit of little Nunie, and the priest promised to do so. At noon he breakfasted sparingly on boiled eggs. Father Lowery says his fast was voluntary. Steenburgh explained that he thought he ought to make some atonement to God for his conduct of the night before, and for his previous manifold transgressions, and this was the only way left him. Dr. Burton, the jail physician, wanted to feel his pulse, but he refused to let him.

Meantime the crowd both inside and out of the inclosure was fast assuming great proportions. At least 2,000 persons managed to make their way inside, while outside the circle of Militia there were more than 10,000 others, many of them being women and children. On every side overlooking the inclosure were tall maple trees, and the branches of these were so full of men that they cracked, and those on the ground held their breaths in momentary anticipation of a disaster. The long peaked roof of the Fonda House on the north-west; that of the residence of Sheriffman family on the west; that of the residence of the Graff family, where the special cleats had been nailed, and that of a low barn near the latter house on the south, were black with spectators, who had paid $1 apiece for the privilege. On the Fonda House, the Brammagen residence, and the shed were several fashionably-dressed women. All these places afforded an excellent view of the scene of execution. A tall ladder placed against the wall of the court-house on the north had half a dozen men on every rung. One man hung dizzily from the top of the signal pole of the Johnstown Railroad. Some daring boys who had paid $1 apiece for the privilege, to the roof of the jail itself, but the Sheriff promptly ordered them down. The prisoners were locked in their cells, and the jail windows looking out upon the gallows were boarded up. The crowd were orderly enough at first, but as the time passed they grew impatient, and the air resounded with their shouts and cries. The interval of waiting was occupied by the Sheriff's assistants in testing the weights and levers of the gallows and in making a slip-noose on the end of the dangling rope. This served as a temporary distraction and kept the spectators in good humor. At 12:15 the crowd in the inclosure had pressed forward so far that the Sheriff found it necessary to order the Grand Army men to turn upon them and drive them back. This was accomplished with much shouting and difficulty. An hour later there were cries of "Fall back! He's coming," but it proved a false alarm. At 12:20 the soldiers were obliged to make another charge on the encroaching crowd. While this was going on, amid great noise and confusion, a loud crash was heard to the south, and it was learned that the overladen shed had toppled in, precipitating its occupants, three of whom were women, to the ground. Nobody was injured, however.

It now became evident that the hour of execution was fast approaching. A drummer was stationed at the corner of the jail, with his drumsticks in position, to give the signal when the procession should emerge from the door, and the Sheriff's jury took their seats on arm-chairs that had been provided for them in the reserved space in front of the gallows. At 12:23 the officer of the guard called on the special detail for the escort of the condemned man to report, and six of the Grand Army of the Republic stepped forward. Several county members of Assembly here entered and took their position with the doctors, the band of the visiting Soldiery, and other favored guests on the boarded cover of the jail vault, at the right of the gallows. Persons in the rear climbed up on the sides of the fence in order to see better, and craned their necks in expectation. At 12:27 a Deputy Sheriff removed a section of the temporary framework that inclosed the gallows platform, and at the same moment one of the spectators fainted and was carried out. At 12:35 a violinist struck up "The Sweet By-and-By" outside the fence, almost in the rear of the gallows. The outside crowd began to yell in the most disgraceful manner, and one unconscionable ruffian, he occupied the coping of the ladder against the Court-house, kept shrieking, "Fetch him out! Fetch out that nigger!" These cries were heard by the condemned man in his cell. At 12:30 o'clock a new suit of clothes and a linen shirt provided by the Sheriff had been brought to him, and he had put on the shirt and the pantaloons, which were of brown striped cloth, but no persuasion was able to induce him to don the coat or waistcoat. He did not want them, he said, and he was finally given his way. He also protested against being pinioned in his cell, and in this whim he was humored too. The Sheriff urged him to keep up his pluck and not create a scene, and he promised to comply.

At length, at 12:50 o'clock, the drum began a mournful beat, a loud murmur ran through the vast assemblage, and the procession made its appearance around the corner of the jail. At the head walked Col. Sammons, the father-in-law of the Sheriff. Then came Fathers Lowery and Delaney; then Sheriff Fonda and ex-Sheriff Wagner, and last the condemned man, in charge of Deputy Sheriff Van Brooman. The soldiers marched on either side. On the way out the priests chanted the Fiftieth Psalm and the "Miserere." The prisoner seemed entirely unconcerned. He walked with a firm tread, and occupied himself in exchanging curious glances at the scaffold and the crowd. The procession reached the gallows amid cool shouts of "In Down!" in front of it. The priests knelt at once, and prayed aloud and fervently. Steenburgh stood mean while, the Sheriff's assistants being engaged in pinioning him. His wrists, thighs, and ankles were bound by leathern straps, the first behind his back. He did not seem to pay attention to the religious services, but gazed searchingly about, as though looking for some one. The prayer ended, the priests arose, and Father Lowery presented him with a crucifix and ebony crucifix to kiss, which he did fervently. The Sheriff then put on his hat of office and, adjusting his red silk sash, proceeded to read the death warrant. Sam did not listen, but kept looking around in the most interested manner at the scene before him. Father Lowery, noticing his distraction, stepped up and urged him in a whisper to repeat an act of contrition for his sins. He immediately bowed his head and prayed for a few moments with apparent fervor.

While the reading was going on the air was rent by shouts of all kinds from the more disorderly of the mob. At its conclusion the Sheriff asked the condemned man if he had anything to say. He was listening to the priest at the time, and did not answer. The Sheriff again asked him whether he wished to say anything. At this he looked up, and, turning his inscription-plate, that had been lying on his breast, so that those in front could see it, he said: "Well, where's those young people that sung those nice hymns. I'd like to have them sing some hymns for me. I can't see them." At this moment Dr. Burton felt the pulse, and found it to be 90. After waiting a few seconds, the Sheriff again said, "Sam, if you wish to say anything, you have the privilege of talking now." There was a slight pause, and Steenburgh replied in a perfectly natural voice: "Well, I may as well say I'm guilty and I'm ready to die. I guess I ain't going to say anything more. I've said it all in my heart." The Sheriff then kissed and shook his hand, and at the same moment, from the ruffian on the ladder, rang out an exultant shout: "There he goes, Hay!" The Sheriff got the noose on wrong, and was obliged take it off and readjust it. "Wait a minute, pleaded the condemned man, while the ladder ghoul yelled: "Hang that nigger! Hang him, hang him!" Steenburgh objected to the tightness of the rope around his neck, and asked to have it loosened, but the Sheriff told him it was better so. The priest began to pray once more, continuing, "He's ready!" shouted the ghoul. At 12:58 the black cap was placed upon Steenburgh's head, but he pleaded for a little more time and it was removed. He inquired how long he would have to remain, complained of the tightness of the noose. He was told five minutes, whereupon he asked what were the hours named in the sentence. On being informed he seemed satisfied. Looking around for Mr. Stockbridge, counsel, and called out, "Hello, Mr. Fish! How de do?" Then, turning to the Sheriff, he asked, "Let me see; how long a time was given?" "Five minutes," answered the Sheriff. "Oh, make it ten," pleaded the condemned man, and instantly changing his tone as he recognized another acquaintance, he said, almost gleefully, "Hellos, Mr. Becker." Simultaneously the ladder ghoul yelled: "Hang that nigger!"

At 1 o'clock precisely the black cap was again put on and was drawn down over Steenburgh's face, and he was moved a little to one side, toward the centre of the scaffold, the two ropes resting on their necks and began reciting the litany for the dying. The Sheriff drew his handkerchief from his breast, his assistant touched the lever with his foot, the 310-pound iron weight fell with a crash, and Steenburgh's body was jerked sideways and upward about five feet. Before he went up he was saying: "Oh, God, forgive all my sins for Jesus' sake!" As he came down he swung and swayed from left to right for a few seconds, and his hands drew up convulsively once or twice. Then he hung limp for a moment, facing the north-west. This was followed by two contractions of the body, and again all was still. After hanging two minutes his pulse was 100. At the end of three minutes he drew up his legs and again dropped limp. This was his last movement. At four minutes his pulse was 95. At five minutes there was no longer any pulsation of the heart. At six minutes his pulse was 110 and very feeble, with just the slightest perceptible fluttering of the heart. At eight minutes his pulse had ceased to beat. At the end of 10 minutes Drs. Burton, Fox, and Snell pronounced him dead. His death was remarkably easy, and the physicians said they never knew an executed man's pulse to be so low. Subsequent examination showed that his neck had been broken. The trigger of the gallows, which worked to a charm, is the original invention of the carpenter who put the structure together. It was used for the first time to-day. The rope had done service twice before—at the execution of Van Dyke in Canton, and at that of Woods in Malone. It is made of shoemaker's thread, and was loaned for this occasion by the Sheriff of St. Lawrence County, by whom it is owned.

At 1:33 the body was lowered, and placed in a neat stained coffin, with plated nails and handles but without inscription-plate, that had been lying the while under some trees in front of the jail door. The inside crowd broke down all barriers and gathered in a dense mass around the gallows, until the Sheriff was compelled to mount the pine case which had inclosed the coffin and promise that if they would restrain their impatience they would all be given an opportunity to view the body. The coffin was carried accordingly to the centre of the inclosure, under the blazing sun, and mounted upon two undertaker's stools. The Grand Army men formed on both sides, making a long lane, and several planks were wrested from the western end of the fence, and for over two hours the mob were allowed to pass in review on either side of the coffin, feeling of the cold hands and the distorted features. The struggle for admission was ferocious. Men and women, boys and girls, the very aged and the extremely young fought and swore in the narrow entrance and tumbled over each other in their efforts to get in. The Militia tried in vain to clear the lowest lane somewhat like order. Drunken men went singing and shouting past. Respectably attired women took children of 2 and 4 years old in with them, and held them up that they might gaze upon the murderer's corpse. Toward the end one woman actually wheeled in a baby carriage with an infant in it and three or four children but little older clinging to her skirts. Some of the bystanders cried "Shame!" It was a most disgraceful sight. During the remainder of the afternoon the streets of the town were filled with drunken factions shouting the names of their respective towns, and several fracases occurred.

THE CONFESSION.

Following is a summary of Steenburgh's confession, which in the original is long drawn out: He says he was born in Schoharie, of slave parents, on March 10, 1833, and is consequently 45 years of age. He gives his weight as 189 pounds. The only education he ever had was gained in bar-rooms and from evil companions. Up to the age of 14 his occupations were wrestling, fighting, drinking, stealing poultry, pitching pennies, playing cards, and shirking any kind of labor. He ran away from home and went to Albany when 7 or 8 years old. At 10 years he again ran away and went among farmers in Schoharie County, but was kept roving about by his hatred of labor. He says: "It was agin the grain to work from my cradle, and I have never recovered from it to this day. When I was 11 years of age I worked three months with one farmer at $3 per month. This was the longest time that I ever stuck to a place that I can now recollect of, and I did pretty much work hard when he and me don't agree." His first crime was robbing the lover of a woman with whom he was intimate at the age of 14. He intended to murder him, but was afraid. He then gives a long list of petty robberies and bar-room fights which kept him half his time in the Penitentiary. One of the former was stealing two hogs from his sister Jane. About this time, he says, he "went orderly enough at first, but as the time passed they grew impatient, and the air resounded with their shouts and cries. The interval of waiting was occupied by the Sheriff's assistants in testing the weights and levers of the gallows and in making a slip-noose on the end of the dangling rope. This served as a temporary distraction and kept the spectators in good humor. At 12:15 the crowd in the inclosure had pressed forward so far that the Sheriff found it necessary to order the Grand Army men to turn upon them and drive them back. This was accomplished with much shouting and difficulty. An hour later there were cries of "Fall back! He's coming," but it proved a false alarm. At 12:20 the soldiers were obliged to make another charge on the encroaching crowd. While this was going on, amid great noise and confusion, a loud crash was heard to the south, and it was learned that the overladen shed had toppled in, precipitating its occupants, three of whom were women, to the ground. Nobody was injured, however.

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THE CONFESSION.

Following is a summary of Steenburgh's confession, which in the original is long drawn out: He says he was born in Schoharie, of slave parents, on March 10, 1833, and is consequently 45 years of age. He gives his weight as 189 pounds. The only education he ever had was gained in bar-rooms and from evil companions. Up to the age of 14 his occupations were wrestling, fighting, drinking, stealing poultry, pitching pennies, playing cards, and shirking any kind of labor. He ran away from home and went to Albany when 7 or 8 years old. At 10 years he again ran away and went among farmers in Schoharie County, but was kept roving about by his hatred of labor. He says: "It was agin the grain to work from my cradle, and I have never recovered from it to this day. When I was 11 years of age I worked three months with one farmer at $3 per month. This was the longest time that I ever stuck to a place that I can now recollect of, and I did pretty much work hard when he and me don't agree." His first crime was robbing the lover of a woman with whom he was intimate at the age of 14. He intended to murder him, but was afraid. He then gives a long list of petty robberies and bar-room fights which kept him half his time in the Penitentiary. One of the former was stealing two hogs from his sister Jane. About this time, he says, he "went orderly enough at first, but as the time passed they grew impatient, and the air resounded with their shouts and cries. The interval of waiting was occupied by the Sheriff's assistants in testing the weights and levers of the gallows and in making a slip-noose on the end of the dangling rope. This served as a temporary distraction and kept the spectators in good humor. At 12:15 the crowd in the inclosure had pressed forward so far that the Sheriff found it necessary to order the Grand Army men to turn upon them and drive them back. This was accomplished with much shouting and difficulty. An hour later there were cries of "Fall back! He's coming," but it proved a false alarm. At 12:20 the soldiers were obliged to make another charge on the encroaching crowd. While this was going on, amid great noise and confusion, a loud crash was heard to the south, and it was learned that the overladen shed had toppled in, precipitating its occupants, three of whom were women, to the ground. Nobody was injured, however.

It now became evident that the hour of execution was fast approaching. A drummer was stationed at the corner of the jail, with his drumsticks in position, to give the signal when the procession should emerge from the door, and the Sheriff's jury took their seats on arm-chairs that had been provided for them in the reserved space in front of the gallows. At 12:23 the officer of the guard called on the special detail for the escort of the condemned man to report, and six of the Grand Army of the Republic stepped forward. Several county members of Assembly here entered and took their position with the doctors, the band of the visiting Soldiery, and other favored guests on the boarded cover of the jail vault, at the right of the gallows. Persons in the rear climbed up on the sides of the fence in order to see better, and craned their necks in expectation. At 12:27 a Deputy Sheriff removed a section of the temporary framework that inclosed the gallows platform, and at the same moment one of the spectators fainted and was carried out. At 12:35 a violinist struck up "The Sweet By-and-By" outside the fence, almost in the rear of the gallows. The outside crowd began to yell in the most disgraceful manner, and one unconscionable ruffian, he occupied the coping of the ladder against the Court-house, kept shrieking, "Fetch him out! Fetch out that nigger!" These cries were heard by the condemned man in his cell. At 12:30 o'clock a new suit of clothes and a linen shirt provided by the Sheriff had been brought to him, and he had put on the shirt and the pantaloons, which were of brown striped cloth, but no persuasion was able to induce him to don the coat or waistcoat. He did not want them, he said, and he was finally given his way. He also protested against being pinioned in his cell, and in this whim he was humored too. The Sheriff urged him to keep up his pluck and not create a scene, and he promised to comply.

At length, at 12:50 o'clock, the drum began a mournful beat, a loud murmur ran through the vast assemblage, and the procession made its appearance around the corner of the jail. At the head walked Col. Sammons, the father-in-law of the Sheriff. Then came Fathers Lowery and Delaney; then Sheriff Fonda and ex-Sheriff Wagner, and last the condemned man, in charge of Deputy Sheriff Van Brooman. The soldiers marched on either side. On the way out the priests chanted the Fiftieth Psalm and the "Miserere." The prisoner seemed entirely unconcerned. He walked with a firm tread, and occupied himself in exchanging curious glances at the scaffold and the crowd. The procession reached the gallows amid cool shouts of "In Down!" in front of it. The priests knelt at once, and prayed aloud and fervently. Steenburgh stood mean while, the Sheriff's assistants being engaged in pinioning him. His wrists, thighs, and ankles were bound by leathern straps, the first behind his back. He did not seem to pay attention to the religious services, but gazed searchingly about, as though looking for some one. The prayer ended, the priests arose, and Father Lowery presented him with a crucifix and ebony crucifix to kiss, which he did fervently. The Sheriff then put on his hat of office and, adjusting his red silk sash, proceeded to read the death warrant. Sam did not listen, but kept looking around in the most interested manner at the scene before him. Father Lowery, noticing his distraction, stepped up and urged him in a whisper to repeat an act of contrition for his sins. He immediately bowed his head and prayed for a few moments with apparent fervor.

While the reading was going on the air was rent by shouts of all kinds from the more disorderly of the mob. At its conclusion the Sheriff asked the condemned man if he had anything to say. He was listening to the priest at the time, and did not answer. The Sheriff again asked him whether he wished to say anything. At this he looked up, and, turning his inscription-plate, that had been lying the while under some trees in front of the jail door. The inside crowd broke down all barriers and gathered in a dense mass around the gallows, until the Sheriff was compelled to mount the pine case which had inclosed the coffin and promise that if they would restrain their impatience they would all be given an opportunity to view the body. The coffin was carried accordingly to the centre of the inclosure, under the blazing sun, and mounted upon two undertaker's stools. The Grand Army men formed on both sides, making a long lane, and several planks were wrested from the western end of the fence, and for over two hours the mob were allowed to pass in review on either side of the coffin, feeling of the cold hands and the distorted features. The struggle for admission was ferocious. Men and women, boys and girls, the very aged and the extremely young fought and swore in the narrow entrance and tumbled over each other in their efforts to get in. The Militia tried in vain to clear the lowest lane somewhat like

THE RAILWAY MONOPOLY.

HOW TO RESTRAIN ITS POWER.

LECTURE BY MR. SIMON STERNE IN STEINWAY HALL—THE RAILWAY CONSIDERED IN ITS RELATION TO PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INTERESTS—REMEDIES SUGGESTED.

An audience of about 800 persons, mostly well-known merchants and bankers, with a sprinkling of the professions and a few ladies, gathered in Steinway Hall last evening to listen to a lecture by Mr. Simon Sterne on the theme "The Railway and Its Relation to Public and Private Interests." At 8 o'clock the platform was occupied by a large number of the gentlemen who had joined in the invitation to Mr. Sterne. Among those present were Mayor Ely, Charles S. Smith, B. B. Sherman, Ambrose Snow, A. B. Miller, William A. Olle, J. P. Townsend, Jackson S. Schultz, Darwin R. James, Charles Watrous, William H. Wiley, George W. Lane, E. B. Durkee, F. B. Thurber, William Libbey, Salem H. Wales, John Taylor Johnston, John H. Hall, and many others. Mr. Charles S. Smith called the meeting to order, and introduced Mayor Ely as Chairman. In acknowledging the honor, the Mayor expressed his gratification that the merchants of the City were awakening to a knowledge of the deplorable condition of the trade and commerce of New-York. With natural advantages unsurpassed, trade has diminished for several years, and vacant shops, stores, and manufactories, and tenements stare at us in every street. A few years ago a bill "To Let" on a Broadway shop front was a remarkable circumstance. That very afternoon he had counted the stores on that street where the first story was to rent. On the five blocks between Astor-place and Houston-street—a distance of a quarter of a mile—he found the number was 35, of which 24 are vacant, and 11 are to be vacated on May 1. The same tale was told in other localities. Our commercial supremacy seemed so firmly established, and our natural advantages so great, that we deemed it unnecessary to do anything for ourselves, and the trade which fairly belongs to New-York has been diverted to cities less favored by nature, but whose merchants are watchful and alert to take advantage of our stupidity and supineness. He believed that the causes neutralizing our natural advantages are artificial and removable. He was glad they were determined to remove them. In considering the restoration of the City's prosperity; the railway question is, he said, one of vital importance; and he congratulated the audience that they were to have the privilege of listening to some suggestions on the subject from one who had studied it as New-Orleans he got into a dispute with a negro soldier, and coming up behind him while he was on guard he plunged a knife into the sentry's heart. He then went into the bounty-jumping business and varied that employment by robbing his fellow recruits. He says he always enlisted for the Twentieth Regiment. When he had money he dissipated in the most shocking way. On one occasion he found himself at Port Hudson "clean busted." A man on one of the wharves hired him for $12 to roll two barrels of beef on to a boat moored near by. After he had rolled on one a second man came up and angrily asked him what he was doing. He seized a bar of iron and knocked him into the dock. He then rolled on the other barrel and received his pay. He shirked every battle while in the Army, and was dishonorably discharged at the close of the war. He was a greater degree in the prisons of Auburn, Sing Sing, Clinton, Dannemora, and Rochester, leading an abominable life in every place. Finally he returned to Gloversville, and "lived good" during the Winter by a regular series of highway robberies and burglaries, which he describes. A Jewish peddler named W. H. Chapman was murdered at Amsterdam about this time, and the crime has been shrouded in mystery ever since. Steenburgh says he had no hand in it, but saw it done and shared in the proceeds. Next come the details of a long series of local burglaries and incendiarisms, whose perpetrators were never discovered, and which Steenburgh confesses to have committed. He also says that he contemplated several other murders during this period, but was deterred by unforeseen circumstances from carrying them into effect. He then describes at length how he murdered Parker. He says:

"I first saw Parker in William Dorin's saloon, on that night; I did not speak to Parker at all in Dorin's saloon, where I first met him; I went out, and Parker followed me, and said, 'Come on;' and I stopped; he tried to run but was pretty drunk, and came slow; we went on down to the first lamp-post, and there Parker pulled out a roll of bills and said, 'I have plenty of money, and pay all bills—I want you to go with me;' he put the money under my nose and said, 'There, you ——— nigger, I have plenty'; I then tried to grab it, but could not get it; then thought I would work him for this money; he said, 'I want to go down to Griff's'; I did not want to go, pretending—trying to get another grab at the money; he said, 'You ——— nigger, I got lots of money, come with me'; he then slapped the money under my nose, keeping a short hold on it; I could not get it; I did not mean to kill him; thought I could get it without; knew if he got to the Griff House they would work him for it, and I'd not get it; I went down to Mathia's red house, down the street, and not down the railroad, as Sweeny, Bradt, and others swore on the trial; we then went through Mathia's yard, down a lane through where they used to play bluff by the slaughter-house, and where I used to keep house; we was both pretty drunk; I said to him, 'Here we are about down here; I will show you the house; give me something and I'll get whisky and come back;' Parker said, 'I don't know as I have got anything;' I said, 'You have got bills; you know you can't get your accounts cashed without pay, and whisky will make it cheaper;' he put his hand in his other pocket and pulled out change; I said he ought to give all, as he would need change there; he would not take it out; I was mad and hit him a clip with my fist, knocked him down; he hollered murder; I was then afraid, and put my hand down to catch hold of his throat, and my hand came in contact with a stone; I caught up the stone and hit him one hard blow with the stone, the same one, I think, they had in court; I did not mean to kill him, God knows; I had nothing agin Jake, only I was mad after that money, and felt as if I must have it; I then looked at poor Jake, and I saw that I had hurt him bad; I thought he would die, and I hit him again, as if the devil had impelled me to do it; I hit him again the third time; then I hit him the fourth time; I stayed with him an hour, until I was fully satisfied that he was dead; I listened with my ear close to his head and put my finger on his pulse; I then put the stone on him, to make sure and left him; it was about 12:30 P. M."

He then describes his subsequent wanderings in detail. The manner in which he disposed of his bloody wristband was ingenious. He carefully ripped one thread from the ticking of his bed in Amsterdam Jail so as to leave a narrow slit. He then rolled the wristband up like a cigar-lighter and shoved it through the slit and under the straw, and worked it over to another portion of the bed. He then replaced the thread so that the spot looked as it did at first. On Friday, six months after the concealment, the wristband was found as he had described it. Upon other suspected crimes, including the murder of a girl he used to be intimate with, he refused to talk; nor would he implicate any one else in his misdeeds. He gave information, however, which has led to the recovery of some of the proceeds of his burglaries.

AN EXECUTION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

ROBERT M'EVOY HANGED FOR KILLING MAJOR GREGG—UNNATURAL CONDUCT OF THE FATHER OF THE CRIMINAL—THE STORY OF THE CRIME.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 19.—Robert McEvoy was hanged at Aiken, S. C., to-day, for the murder of Major J. J. Gregg, in Graniteville, S. C., April 20, 1876. The execution took place in the County Jail at Aiken, and only about 30 persons were admitted into the cell, where the rope was suspended over a trap-door. Nothing about the village indicated anything unusual, and no excitement prevailed. No guard was ordered out. McEvoy slept soundly last night, although informed at dusk that his case was hopeless. He had greatly softened in the last few days, but up to last night believed his confession of other crimes would bring a further respite. He gave up this morning, however, and was greatly moved two hours before the execution when he realized, apparently for the first time, the certainty of his doom. He told the priest, however, that he was prepared to die and was satisfied at his fate, though it would have been easier to have perished without a respite on the first appointed day. Father Heidencamp, his spiritual adviser, accompanied him to the cell and McEvoy stepped firmly upon the trap-door. He shooks hands with the Sheriff immediately before his arms were pinioned. Officer Mays got behind him to step on the floor he leaned upon a crutch, (being a one-legged man,) and assisted in fitting on the white gown. He said he wanted to stand up straight and did not wish to be tied too tightly. During the confession and uttered no words on the scaffold save only the Church ritual for mercy, from on high. He fell six and a half feet as 12:57 o'clock, and though his neck was not broken the heart ceased to beat in 12 minutes. He was cut down in half an hour and the body turned over to his father, who, being intoxicated, was not allowed to see his son hanged. Rolling the coffin into a wagon the old man mounted to the box and called out to the crowd that if they were satisfied he would drive on. The body was then carried to Graniteville, where it will be buried on the second anniversary of the murder.

McEvoy had not lately alluded to the charges once preferred against Gregg relative to the former's sister, and the entire matter was disbelieved. McEvoy was raised in the Gregg family from a little child and had been tenderly nursed by the mother of his victim when as a youth he had his leg cut off on the railroad. The grudge he cherished against Gregg was in being dismissed from the factory as close boy. After going to Texas, he returned to Graniteville and committed the unprovoked cold-blooded murder. McEvoy was 28 years of age, of large figure, was a shoemaker by trade, and a very keen fellow. He was unacquainted with many of the details of the crime, and never then one dark deed did with him.

Exacted for the benefit of the Dissenters, when it was urged that the bill would considerably would increase the influence of the Crown, and both Burke and Fox, zealous Whigs, were twitted and taunted with going further than the Tories themselves in their support of a bill to increase that influence. Burke said: 'Whether it increases the influence of the Crown or not is a question I should be ashamed to ask. If I am not able to correct a system of corruption and tyranny that goes to the utter ruin of 50,000,000 of my fellow-creatures and fellow-subjects but by some increase to the influence of the Crown, I am ready here to declare that I, who have been active to resolve it, shall be as active and strenuous to restore it again. I am no lover of names; I contend for the substance of good and protecting government, let it come from what quarter it will.'

At the close of the lecture Mr. F. B. Thurber offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, The relations existing between railroads and the public have received but little attention during the last quarter of a century, and in the great extension and developments of our transportation system legislation has been principally in the interest of the great corporations controlling our transportation lines; and, whereas, certain defects and abuses have crept into the management of these modern highways which bear heavily upon the prosperity and commercial interests of our City and State, therefore

Resolved, That in justice to all interests it is important that the defects and abuses should be thoroughly investigated by the Legislature of this State to the end that the relations existing between the public and those who manage and control its highways should be equitably adjusted; and to this end we ask the Legislature to pass the joint resolution now pending in that body for this purpose.

Resolved, That the citizens of New-York ask nothing from their railroads but justice, as it may appear after a full investigation of the facts; but that these highways, which receive their franchises and privileges from the public, also owe it some duties which they are bound to respect.

Resolved, That the thanks of New-York merchants are due to the Municipal authorities for their recent cordial co-operation in extending additional terminal privileges to our railroads; that the granting of these is an earnest of the desire of the citizens of New-York to afford all proper facilities to their railroads, and that in return the managers of these lines should grant to the City and State all the privileges to which by their natural advantages they are entitled.

Resolved, That a committee of 15 persons be appointed by the Chair (with power to fill vacancies and to add to their number) to confer with the representatives of our principal lines, with a view of improving our facilities and utilizing our advantages to the utmost.

The resolutions were adopted, and the Chair appointed as the committee F. B. Thurber, George W. Lane, Charles S. Smith, Ambrose Snow, William A. Cole, J. P. Townsend, John Claflin, A. B. Miller, P. Van Volkenburgh, W. H. Wiley, C. C. Dodge, W. T. Booth, E. S. Jaffray, James M. Brown, and Darwin R. James. After brief remarks by Mr. Charles S. Smith and Mr. Jackson S. Schultz, and a vote of thanks to Mr. Sterne, the meeting adjourned.

THE CENTRAL FREIGHT RATES.

MR. W. H. VANDERBILT DENIES THE TRUTH OF THE CHARGES MADE BY THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE — NO DISCRIMINATION AGAINST NEW-YORK.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on April 4, it was charged in some resolutions that were adopted, that the New-York Central Railway has discriminated in the matter of freight charges against the merchants of this City and in favor of those of other ports. Mr. Vanderbilt replies to the charge in the following letter, which was received yesterday by Mr. George Wilson, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce:

NEW-YORK, April 18, 1878.

George Wilson, Esq., Secretary Chamber of Commerce:

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of the resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce adopted on the 4th of April. There is a great error in the assumed facts upon which the resolutions are based. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company has not entered into any combination to discriminate against New-York or its merchants in favor of Boston, in favor of any other port. On the contrary, this company has endeavored for years past to do away with the differences which have heretofore existed, and in connection with Henry Winnett, Chief of Freight, after a long and desperate struggle, in abolishing, about a year ago these discriminations. This result placed the New-York shipper upon an equal footing and gave to him the same advantages as were enjoyed by the merchants of any rival city; certainly no more could be reasonably asked.

To require the New-York roads to carry freight to and from the West at a rate which would disregard the excess of cost of transportation from Philadelphia and Baltimore, to and from foreign ports, would give to the New-York merchants such advantages as would destroy the commerce of those cities. The railroads would not submit to this, nor would these cities permit them to, until they had been exhausted in the struggle to maintain a fair equilibrium. The New-York roads have put this city on a footing level with the most favored rival. To this position they are thoroughly committed, and they will stand by it under all circumstances; the rest remains with its merchants.

So long as their opportunities are as favorable as those of any other port they can compete successfully with all comers. They do not need, nor ought they to ask, their relations to precipitate a war of extermination on behalf of a principle not to be opposed to all established rules of trade. Such a contest would permanently injure the roads, derange all business during its continuance, and result in no good in the end.

In my communication to the Law Committee of the Board of Aldermen I fully explained my views on this question, and had hoped the statements then made would prove satisfactory. Respectfully yours,

W. H. VANDERBILT, President.

DR. CROSBY ON THE EXCISE LAW.

HOW IT SHOULD BE ENFORCED AND HOW AMENDED—THE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRIME NOT A TEETOTAL BODY.

A rumor was current in this City yesterday that a delegation of liquor-dealers had been appointed to call upon Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, President of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, to ascertain what action the society would take if the Legislature should neglect to settle the several disputed points concerning the interpretation and administration of the existing Excise law. In the course of an interview with a representative of THE TIMES, last evening, Dr. Crosby said that the Society for the Prevention of Crime had no special interest in pressing any modification of the law upon the attention of the Legislature. It proposed, on the contrary, to assist in enforcing the law as it stands, and in limiting the sale of liquors to inns, hotels, and taverns, within the meaning of the statute. This would of necessity result in closing most of the dens in this City frequented by thieves and prostitutes, at least such of them as were not hotels within the construction of the law given by Judge C. P. Daly in a recent opinion. They proposed also to see that no more illegal licences were granted by the Excise Commissioners, and to accomplish both objects openly and fairly, in the interests of social order. The society had no total abstinence theories to subserve, and did not intend to carry its operations to the verge of radicalism, or to become identified with the so-called temperance movement, which, in his view of the case, had been productive of more harm to the cause of real temperance, by taking such radical ground as to bring about a popular reaction. He protested against any attempts to confound the Society for the Prevention of Crime with the existing temperance organizations in this City, and equally against ascribing to it any political aims or affiliations. It was simply an organization of wealthy and influential citizens, none of whom had any political combinations to subserve, who had banded together to suppress resorts of criminals and prostitutes, by insisting that the practical administration of the law should conform to the theory upon which it was based. Dr. Crosby took occasion in the course of the interview to express the most decided disapproval of the recent Police raids on the liquor-dealers. He had his way he would have the Mayor of the City issue a proclamation, giving liquor-dealers not within the provision of the statute two weeks to settle their business, and warning them that after the expiration of that time the law would be rigidly enforced. The penalty on conviction was one year in the Penitentiary, and the statute would never be respected, perhaps, until a few investments and persistent orders had been convicted and sentenced. He did not think the present Legislature was prepared for such a step; but in his opinion the modification of the law ought to be made in order to make a working statute of it, and he did not think that an able lawyer would find it difficult to frame the clause required. His view of the matter was that restaurant-keepers ought to be permitted to serve what liquors were called for upon their tables, in conjunction with meals, but should not be permit

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MALLOCK'S NEW REPUBLIC.

THE NEW REPUBLIC; OR, CULTURE, FAITH, AND PHILOSOPHY IN AN ENGLISH COUNTRY HOUSE. By W. H. MALLOCK. New Edition. New-York: SCRIBNER, WELFORD & ARMSTRONG. 1878.

Under the innocent covers of this little book—half novel, half dialogue-essay in the fashion of some volumes by the late Sir Arthur Helps—much more is hidden than is meant to appear on the surface. The primary object which the clever writer of *The New Republic* has set before him is to combat the positivist tendencies of England as they are shown most clearly and frankly in the utterances of men like Huxley. The secondary object is to direct the attention of the reader by gradual stages to the advantages and merits of the Catholic Church of Rome. After these considerations comes the wish to satirize various persons of eminence in England who may be called in one sense or another typical of various modes of thought. The name of "New Republic," it is needless to say, refers to the fact that Great Britain, although nominally a kingdom, is practically a republic. It has also to do with the discussions of the several characters drawn, their chief subject being the consideration of an ideal form of society and government in England after the fashion of the Platonic Symposium.

Like the books of Sir Arthur Helps, the form in which *The New Republic* is written does not commend itself to hasty readers, or those who want things boiled down to handy pill shape. Unless the reader likes the tart of gentle satire well enough to devote himself to these uneventful pages, or unless he is interested in religious subjects as they affect skeptics, men of the world, and languid church-goers, there is a strong chance that Mr. Mallock's socio-philosophical essay-novel will prove dull. In any case, the audience for such a work must be found in England rather than in America, for many allusions to London society, English country life, and even the known acts and speeches of English scientific men will hardly find appreciation in this country. Violet Fane, for instance, is a modern English Sappho, not, indeed, unheard of in America, but who can not be called well known. Her character is said to be given in Mrs. Sinclair, and the author has dedicated to her this his maiden effort. The book opens at the country seat of Laurence, who has invited a number of celebrities to stay with him. Here is one of his guests who catches sight, for the first time, of Mrs. Sinclair, the fashionable poetess:

"My dear Laurence, who is this that is coming into the room now—this lovely creature, with a dress like a red azalea? What speaking eyes! And what hair, too!—deep dead black, with those white starry blossoms in it. I don't think I ever saw any one move so gracefully."

This fascinating creature sings a rhapsody to the guitar, which exhibits, as well as anything else, Mr. Mallock's clever, light hand at satire.

The poems of Violet Fane, who is a gentlewoman of rank, and married, are chiefly erotic; they are wails for men not the husbands of the singer. So Mr. Mallock makes her sing a passionate poem of which the first stanza runs thus:

"Darling, can you endure the liquid weather,
The jasmine-scented twilights, oh, my dear?
Or do you stil remember how together
We read the sad, sweet tityl, 'Guinevere,'
Love's own, love's best, love's only legend!
Galeotto fu il libro, e chi lo scrisse."

In this way he gets into the first stanza allusions to two famous unfaithful wives, one brought before the modern world by Tennyson's version of the Arthurian legend, the other crystallized in the immortal lines of Dante. Mrs. Sinclair is again brought into amusing light when contrasted with Dr. Jenkinson, a modern divine who opens his services with a quotation from the Koran and closes them with a prayer written by St. Francis Xaviar. He has been making himself very agreeable to the poetical lioness:

"'And now, said Mrs. Sinclair, with a little appealing, cajoling smile, 'I want to say something about the Greek Anthology, too. I can't read much Greek myself, but a gentleman who used to be rather kind to me translated me a good deal of Greek poetry once upon a time—when my husband was out, with a little shrug of the shoulders, I used to go to sleep after his dinner."

Dr. Jenkinson here glanced suspiciously at Mrs. Sinclair.

"'Now, what I want you to tell me,' she said, 'is something about some little—sheer—little love songs. I think they were *erotic*—something or other—I really can't pronounce the name.'

"The Doctor stammered.

"'And, Dr. Jenkinson, please,' Mrs. Sinclair went on in a voice of plaintive innocence, 'not to think me a terrible blue-stocking, because I ask you these questions; for I really hardly know any Greek myself—except, perhaps, a verse or two of the New Testament; and that's not very good Greek, I believe, is it? But the gentleman who translated me used to say, when he came to those little poems I speak of, was continually, though he was a very good scholar, quite unable to translate them. Now, why should that have been, I wonder? Are Greek love poems very hard?'

"Well,' said the Doctor, stammering, yet reassured by Mrs. Sinclair's manner, 'they were probably—your friend perhaps—well—they were a little obscure, perhaps—much Greek is—or—'

"'I suggested Mrs. Sinclair, naively."

On the Sunday following the arrival of the guests at Laurence's country house, Dr. Jenkinson gives them a sermon, by request, in a brilliant little theatre belonging to the place. He is nowise abashed by the surroundings and preaches a thoroughly modern lecture, bringing in the Darwinian theory, deprecating too strict an inquiry into the literal truth of the Scriptures, and advocating a life of general benevolence. This satire on the want of settled belief in modern days is a forerunner of the actual discussion on the New Republic, which sets in upon the following afternoon. The locality is also chosen to color highly the scene. The uncle of Laurence, who laid out the country place, was a heathen lover of literature and women—somewhat on the plan of Beckford, the author of *Vathek*. Laurence reads to his friends choice bits from his posthumous works, which contain the most malignant of all the satires on modern England. He takes Miss Merton, the young lady of Catholic faith whom he marries in the end, to see the mausoleum of his uncle; that of his aunt, who died in early life, and that of a favorite illegal partner who amused the cynicism of his uncle's later years. At the symposium the question is, what is the essence of good society? Lady Ambrose, a rather pushing society woman of most correct ideas, suggests that it is "the absence of dull and vulgar people." Upon this the talk becomes general, and Laurence proceeds to read from a manuscript of his uncle a bitterly cynical passage, in which occurs the following:

"If we inquire, then, in what light we present ourselves to the other European nations, we shall find that just as the Germans are known mainly as a profound nation, and the French as a prurient nation, so are we, to like manner, now known as a vulgar nation. And as this view of us exactly tallies with our own, it appears evident that the special national characteristic of the English is vulgarity, and that the chief good of the English is the final end that is aimed at by the English vulgar classes.

* * * * * * *

It is plain that in trying to be virtuous we may, as in most things, do too much, or too little; and what is right will be a mean lying between these two extremes. * * * Thus, if three be too small a number, and 75 too great, simply as an arithmetical problem, we take 39 to be the mean, which exceeds 3 by as much as it is exceeded by 75; but with reference to ourselves we cannot so decide. For 39 articles of religion may be too few for the present Archbishop of Canterbury, and three may be too many for the Dean. * * * So, in like manner, that equality which constitutes moral virtue is not the absolute, but the relative mean. Moral virtue, then, we shall define to be a certain state, or habit of purpose, conforming in action to the relative mean, and adjusted to that mean as the worldly or snobbish man would adjust it. * * * We have hitherto spoken of the virtues of the vulgar classes as being a mean. Our language will be less ambiguous if we agree to call it a meanness. Moral virtue, then, is a meanness lying between two vices—its extremes; like one who being that of excess, the other that of defect. * * *

For instance, the habit of thought in a clergyman may be so strong and unrestrained as to lead him to speak his whole conclusions out, and so get deprived of his living; on the other hand, it may be so weak and undeveloped that he comes to no conclusions at all, and so dies in a curacy. The meanness between these two extremes being what is called repentance, or the absence of any defined opinions, which is a great merit, and leads, in the Established Church, to high preferment."

Among the glib talkers at the modern symposium, Mr. Herbert distinguishes himself for his gentle sadness and a sudden ferocity aroused by mention of factories. He wants all the factories of England blown up. Mr. Rose wishes London pulled down and rebuilt elsewhere, according to the most judicious mixed styles of Renaissance architecture. Mr. Storks is the scientific giant, very much bothered by the extreme radicalism of Mr. Saunders, a youth who takes up the ideas of modern science, carries them to the most alarming extremes, and flaunts disagreeable facts in the countenances of his listeners. The actors in the quiet play hold forth with more ease than the reality ever affords, but there is the same incongruity and want of sequence apparent among them that is seen in daily life. The reading of good poetry is decided almost unanimously to be a *sine qua non* in the future Republic. Culture is also advocated. Mr. Herbert asks if they will teach the lower—the commoner—classes, who look up to the higher as models, to quote poetry, and be inquiring and skeptical also.

"'I hope not, indeed,' broke in Lady Ambrose, with vigor, 'and as to our being their models, Mr. Herbert, I'm sure you can't mean that. It seems to me one of the very worst things in these times is that they will take us for their models. However, I think it is really a good deal our fault, and that it comes very much from our giving our maids so many of our old clothes to wear. * * Now, what do you think of this as a plan for making our ideal state a really good and contented place—the upper classes should speak a different language from the lower classes. Of course, we should be able to speak theirs, but they would not be able to speak ours. And then, you see, they would never hear us talk or read our books, or get hold of our ideas, which, after all, is what does all the mischief.'"

Of course, all the babble ends in nothing definite, and the reader is given in that way an impression of the aimlessness and incongruity of modern ideas. Each person goes his or her way without regard to the arguments of the others, and the symposium is at an end. There are many clever points, sharp sayings, amusing contrasts to be found in this novel. It is written by a very bright if not very profound mind, and should be read in connection with certain essays in the English Reviews by the same author. One is called "Is Life Worth Living," another "The Future of Faith." The satire is of the London *Punch* variety, tart but not coarse. Although written as a corrective to English thought and manners, it will be found to possess many applications to the United States. The following is an English attempt to identify the characters; we give it for what it is worth: Lord Allan is Lord Rosebery, Mr. Storks is Huxley, Stockton is Tyndall, Jenkinson is Jowett, Luke is Matthew Arnold, Gordon is Carlyle, Rose is Pater or Rosetti, Sanders is Clifford or Harrison, Leslie is Hardinge, Miss Merton is Miss Froude, Lady Grace is Mrs. Mark Pattison, Lady Ambrose is fictitious.

FURNITURE'S HISTORY.

A HISTORY OF FURNITURE. Translated from the French of Albert Jacquemart. Edited by Mrs. BURY PALLISER. With numerous Illustrations. London: CRAPMAN & HALL. New-York: SCRIBNER, WELFORD & ARMSTRONG. 1873.

A book much needed has been supplied in France by a man who made a profession of the study of the decoration of dwellings. Albert Jacquemart died in 1875, but left behind him a quantity of manuscript, which forms another volume in a line of research to which he may be said to have devoted his life. Some years ago his book on porcelain, enriched with beautiful etchings by his son Jules Jacquemart, was translated into English. Now the same son has published and illustrated his *chef d'œuvre*; this in turn has been done into English under the superintendence of Mrs. Bury Palliser, an English authority in laces and bric-à-brac. The present volume has no etchings, but the woodcuts are almost as fine and probably much more accurate. By taking advantage of the modern methods of photography and mechanical engraving and etching, Jacquemart first draws a very large picture of the object of art he wishes to represent. This drawing, owing to its size, can be very accurate, and contain many shades of difference a smaller picture could not show, unless through exceedingly careful and laborious work. It is then photographed to the size required on the page it is to occupy, and by the Gillot process—partly manual, partly chemical—is etched and engraved. Hence results a very brilliant piece of work, which contains the artistic breadth of treatment proceeding from the large scale on which the original drawing was made, together with the compactness arising from its limited area. Jules Jacquemart has also interpreted as an etcher a number of the finest pictures in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in our City, but hardly with the same comparative excellence as that discovered in his reductions of bric-à-brac. Albert Jacquemart was a collector of rarities of porcelain and furniture, particularly the former. His collection has been purchased by the Museum of Limoges, and described in the art journal, *L'Art*. But while ceramics was his favorite passion, (he published not only the *Histoire de la Porcelaine*, but in 1861, *Histoire Artistique, Industrielle et Commerciale de la Porcelaine*, and a series of volumes entitled *Merveilles de la Céramique*, besides a number of contributions to art journals,) furniture such as comes more distinctly under the head of furniture in accordance with the common idea of the term had his careful and loving attention. He seems to have possessed in full measure that affection for objects of art which is found in the true collector. He knew to the last particular the treasures of the various public depositories which contained beautiful pieces of furniture, tapestries, hangings, porcelains, and bronzes; he was an adept at telling a real antique among the clever modern imitations exposed for sale in curiosity shops, and he had the entrance into many of the private collections brought together by wealthy chinamaniacs and hunters for bric-à-brac. So well known were his attainments, that Jacquemart was made a member of a commission appointed to suggest improvements in the manufacture of Sèvres china. He, therefore, came to his task fitted as very few men are fitted for the writing of a history of furniture.

The object which Albert Jacquemart set before him was not to write a dictionary of furniture; that would be too dry; nor a learned treatise; that would leave at sea the seeker after practical help in the collecting of bric-à-brac. He chose a middle course, in which the subject falls into various books, these again into various chapters. The first book deals with furniture as usually understood by that term. The French word used by Jacquemart, *(Histoire du Mobilier,)* is much more comprehensive than our word furniture. It is rather "movables" than furniture, embracing property, not real estate; perhaps chattel would be an equivalent if it were profitable to go back to derivations and define *mobilier* as those things which could be sold off an estate. Book second has regard to hangings; book third, to objects of art derived from stationary, and book fourth, to objects of ornamental art. In this way Jacquemart hoped to spare connoisseurs the necessity for ransacking books to find dates, artists' marks, or puzzle out the characteristics of a style, and yet keep his volume fresh and interesting. In his first book he considers the divisions of historical and eclectic furniture. Historical furniture existed in the collections of connoisseurs of former centuries, or as at present, when an epoch is sought to be reconstructed by arranging a cabinet with such incomplete remains of earlier days as have survived the wrecks of time. "Eclectic" furniture means the various bits of old art scattered throughout the rooms of a lover of the fine arts, not because they illustrate an epoch, but because they are objects of affectionate solicitude to their possessors. Chapter third takes up the different kinds of furniture. Instances are given in turn of furniture in carved wood, piqué, ebony, incrusted with stones, ebony and bronze; furniture with plaques of tortoise-shell and metal, in "marqueterry" of different woods, with porcelain plaques, lacquered and vanish, gilt or painted wood. In this book Mr. Jacquemart begins to call attention to the pre-eminence of Japan and China in the art of furniture decoration. It is in Japan, he says, that lacquers were first invented, and in Japan the Chinese workmen, who are specially employed in the lacquer called Ti-tcheou, acquire their perfection.

The book on hangings and tissues deals more exclusively with Flanders, French, and Italian tapestries, with Spanish leather and paper-hangings. Lists are given of the names of celebrated workmen and artisans of the Middle Ages, where these have been preserved, and of such marks identifying them as are known. Under the chapter of embroidery he tells how famous the English ladies of rank and prioresses were in the perfectioning of embroideries. St. Etheldreda, virgin and Queen, first Abbess of Ely, presented to St. Cuthbert a stole and manciple which she had marvelously embroidered and embellished with gold and precious stones. The four daughters of Edward the Elder are praised for their skill in spinning and working at the loom as well as at the needle. In the tenth century Alfieda, widow of Brithnoth, Earl of Northumberland, presented to the Church of Ely a curtain upon which were depicted the valiant deeds of her husband. Queen Algiva, wife of Canute, enriched the same church with costly stuffs, of which one "had been embroidered all over with orphrays by the Queen herself," embellished in certain places with gold and gems disposed as if in pictures. The excellence of the English work is attested by an anecdote related by Matthew of Paris:

"About the same time (1246) the Lord Pope, having observed that the ecclesiastical ornaments of some Englishmen, such as the choristers' copes and the mitres, were embroidered in gold thread, after a very desirable fashion, asked where those works were made, and received answer, in England. 'Then,' said the Pope, 'England is verily a garden of delights for us. It is truly a never-failing spring, and there, where many things abound, much may be extorted.' Accordingly, the same Lord Pope, being allured by the conspicuousness of the eyes, sent sacred and sealed briefs to nearly all the Abbots of the Cistercian Order established in England, to whose prayers he had commended himself at the Chapter of Oiteaux, requesting them to have forthwith forwarded to him those embroideries in gold, which he preferred to all others, and with which he wished to adorn his chasubles and choral copes, as if those objects cost them nothing."

But the cream of this bit of ecclesiastical gossip from the Middle Ages is as follows: "This demand of the Pope did not displease the London merchants who traded in those embroideries, and who now sold them at their own price."

In the article of embroidery Jacquemart again gives the precedence to the Japanese over the Chinese, while expressing his great admiration for Oriental art. Wherever he speaks of the East it is with wonder and admiration. Occasionally his dictum is not beyond suspicion, as where he says: "It was scarcely before the introduction of Islamism that the marvelous art of the Asiatic people was displayed in an industry which is indispensable to them, since the carpet serves us hanging, oratory, seat and bed." This implies that Mohammed introduced the praying-rug, but nothing is more unlikely. When he comes to bronzes and ivories, in the third book, he reverts still more emphatically to the peoples of the extreme East, and gives numerous examples of their art. In book fourth a long chapter is given to ornamental bronzes, and an appendix to the chapter treats of ornamental clocks and time-pieces. A second chapter takes up arms, and gives a list of the chief sword-cutlers, (mostly Spanish,) with their distinguishing marks. A third chapter, on the goldsmiths' art, contains a chronological list of celebrated workmen of all nations, from 1138 to 1791 A. D. The remainder is devoted to jewelry, gems, enamels, glass, and ceramics, oriental lacquer and varnish, and to worked leather.

The volume, as may be supposed, is published in handsome form. It appears both in London and Paris, and the translation is smooth. These excellent points render it all the more desirable that the binding should have been executed with greater care. Although a large and heavy book, the London binders have not taken care that the volume should open easily to its full extent without breaking the paper of the inner covers. In editing there might have been more attention paid to the index, so that the reader could find at once a name of school or artisan. It is now rather meagre. Besides the index, a good feature would have been a glossary of those terms used in the book which are not often met with.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Rev. Malcolm Maccoll calls his latest book, just ready, *Three Years of the Eastern Question.*

—The highly spiced contents of the April *Contemporary Review* have taken it already to a third edition.

—Old Ralph Cudworth's "Manuscripts on Future Punishment" are commented on by Courtney Kenny in the April (London) *Theological Review.*

—Henry Holt & Co. will bring out Berthold Auerbach's *Landolin* immediately in their "Leisure Hour Series." The story is in his earlier and best style.

—The April *Westminster Review* contains two specially notable articles. One is "Popular Buddhism According to the Chinese Canon," and the other is a sketch of an "Indian District—its People and Administration."

—Mr. E. Heneage Dering has prepared for the press the *Memoirs of Georgiana, Lady Chatterton.* He includes in the work numerous passages from Lady Chatterton's diary, and many letters from her celebrated friends and contemporaries.

—Mr. Edwin P. Whipple has written out his "Recollections of Rufus Choate," transferring the *ipsissima verba* of the lawyer rhetorician from his own capacious memory to the manuscript, and the paper will appear in an early number of *Harper's Magazine.*

—Mr. Henry Munroe, Professor of Geology in the Imperial Japanese University of Tokio, has recently published a work on the *Mineral Wealth of Japan*, in which he directs attention to the fact that very large deposits of coal and iron are known to exist in the territories of the Tycoon.

—Prof. Kuenen's *Prophets and Prophecy of Israel*, which has been recently translated from the Dutch by Rev. Adam Milroy, and published by the Longmans, is admirably condensed in the April *Unitarian Review* by Rev. John W. Chadwick. This is almost the first notice which Kuenen's work has received in this country.

—A. S. Barnes & Co. have recently published a *Philological and Historical Chart*, by A. E. D. De Rupert, size 35x50 inches, which cannot fail to be of great service in schools and families, and gives the private student at a glance, with its locality indicated, the leading facts about the languages and history of mankind.

—Prof. J. E. B. Mayor, of Cambridge University, whose acquaintance with our eighteenth-century biographical literature is eminently qualifies him for the task, is engaged upon a new edition of Boswell's *Life of Dr. Johnson*, which for literary accuracy and wealth of illustration will probably throw all other editions of this great English classic into the shade.

—William H. Mallock, the author of "Positivism on an Island," in the April *Contemporary Review*, is rapidly stepping forward to the front rank as a religious essayist of the best type. Not really brilliant, but clear and sharp, with opinions all his own, and with a clear understanding of the ethical questions which are most discussed in these days, whether he adds a chapter to his *New Republic*, as in the present instance, or attempts to cast the horoscope of the *Future of Faith*, there is a good strong ring in what he says, and he says enough to interest attention.

SUEZ AND THE GREAT CANAL

WHERE THE ISRAELITES CROSSED THE RED SEA.

THE WELLS OF MOSES—THE SWEET-WATER CANAL—THE OVERLAND ROUTE—INCREASE OF COMMERCE—STEAM MARINE—IMPORTANCE OF THE ROUTE—PROPOSED ALTERATIONS—RATE OF SPEED—DE LESSEPS AND HIS RESIDENCE.

From our Own Correspondent.

SUEZ, Egypt, Sunday, March 10, 1878.

There is not much to see in Suez, and what little there is does not possess any great amount of interest. You have a dirty town, surrounded by the desert; you have dirty streets, dirty houses and bazaars, and correspondingly dirty inhabitants. Water for washing, cooking, and other purposes comes all the way from the Nile by means of the Sweet-water Canal, and evidently is too dear to admit of universal use. Nobody appears to trouble himself much about bathing, and the few that indulge in that practice look as if they had proseeded to roll in the dust before their skins were dry. There has been a city here for many hundreds of years, but it has remained through all the centuries with very little change. There was a spasm of progress when the Suez Canal was completed, but it was only a spasm, and very soon the place settled back into its old ways. It has a little trade along the Red Sea, and is the point of departure for caravans in several directions; formerly it had the handling of merchandise and passengers between Europe and the East, but since the canal was opened its affairs have declined considerably, though there is still enough to keep it alive. As for stock sights, it is poorly provided, as it contains no architectural monuments, nor anything of historical interest. The guides take you to the reputed spot where Moses and the Israelites crossed the Red Sea, but as the guides do not agree on this point, and each has a pet place of his own, you are left somewhat in doubt. An ancient mariner tells me that he has seen chariot wheels hanging to the flukes of anchors where ships have left their moorings in the harbor of Suez, and once a fisherman found a sword with a well-defined "P" on its blade, followed by the letters "B. C.," and some indistinct figures. He conjectures that this was the sword of Pharaoh, and that the chariot wheels belonged to his army. I am inclined to skepticism on the point, particularly as my informant denied any descent from George Washington and his hatchet.

There has been much controversy among the savans as to the exact spot where the Israelites made their crossing and the Egyptians went in pursuit. Among those who have given attention to the matter is Prof. Brugsch, who has been in the employ of the Egyptian Government, and was its Commissioner at the Philadelphia Exhibition. He locates the crossing of the Red Sea at a point a little north of Suez, where the ground is now dry, but bears evidence of having been overflowed in former times. He argues that in the days of Moses the Red Sea was higher and flowed farther to the north than at present. Prof. Brugsch has been at much trouble to trace the route of the Israelites through their flight from Egypt and their subsequent wanderings, and he brings forward many arguments (which I have not the space to detail) to show the correctness of his theory. Whether he is right or wrong I will not pretend to say. I have looked all around here and seen no trace of either pursued or pursuers, and when I asked for the Israelites I was referred to a shop in the bazaar where antiquated garments were sold, and to another where watches and spoons could be exchanged, (at a low valuation,) for coin. The guides about the Suez Hotel are clamorous to take you to the wells of Moses where the Israelites made their first camp after crossing the Red Sea. These are very old wells, (and no man knoweth their age,) in a clump of palm-trees, on the eastern side of the Gulf of Suez, about two miles from shore, at a point three miles below the town. they are said to be in exact accordance with the Scriptural account, and their identity is as well established as that of most of the places mentioned in the Bible.

The modern interest of Suez is in its position on the overland route to and from India. At the first establishment of this route by Lieut. Waghorn, steamers came from England to Alexandria, and there landed passengers, mails and cargo. River steamers proceeded through the Mahmoudieh Canal, and up the Nile to Cairo, whence the journey of 80 miles over the desert was made by means of vans or small omnibuses. Each van carried six persons, and they were wedged something like sardines in a can, so that the ride was anything but comfortable. The vans were sent off at regular intervals, and before reaching Alexandria the passengers formed themselves into parties of six and then drew lots for the order of their departure. Those who were fortunate secured the latest numbers, as the first batch was started immediately on the arrival of the steamboat at Cairo and waited all day in Suez, while the last had their waiting at Cairo, where there was plenty to interest and amuse them. In course of time the railway was built across the desert, and the vans disappeared; and later on the railway was extended to Alexandria, so that Cairo was left quite out of the route of the overland passenger who could not stop over at least one trip. At present the mails and through passengers go by rail (250 miles) between Suez and Alexandria, in 12 hours, and the departures of the steamers at the one port are dependent upon the arrivals at the other. Whenever the mail steamer arrives, a train is sent off as soon as possible, and the ship at the other end of the line has her steam up and everything in readiness to depart the moment she has her consignment on board. Contrary to the general belief, the fast mails do not pass through the canal, as by so doing more than two days would be lost, and two days in the transport of letters is an important item.

The canal debouches into the Gulf of Suez in front of the town which bears its name; from the veranda of the hotel every vessel passing in or out of the canal may be distinctly seen, and the initiated can make out the name and rig of any steamer of their acquaintance. The canal has enough to do, and sometimes it is so crowded that steamers are obliged to wait for hours before entering. Since the opening, in November, 1869, the business of the canal has steadily increased. Beginning at the 1st of January, 1870, it has been as follows:

SHIPS PASSED THE CANAL.

In 1870	489	In 1874	1,264
In 1871	763	In 1875	1,494
In 1872	1,082	In 1876	1,457
In 1873	1,173		

The decrease in the last-named year was only apparent, as the tonnage was greater than in 1875, and the receipts of the canal were proportionately larger. In 1877 the number increased to 1663, with a receipt of very nearly 33,000,000 francs, against a little over 5,000,000 francs in 1870. Every year the average tonnage of the ships passing through the canal is greater than that of the previous year. The 1,494 ships of 1875 had a capacity of 2,946,000,000 tons, while the 1,457 of the following year measured 3,072,000,000 tons, and the 1,663 ships of 1877 footed up an aggregate of nearly 3,419,000,000. The greatest increase, both in average and aggregate tonnage, has been on the part of England, whose use of the canal in 1875 and the two following years amounted to 1,061, 1,090, and 1,303 ships respectively. Deduct these from the figures given in the column above, and observe how small in proportion was the use made of the canal by other nations. England has been the great gainer by the construction of the canal, though she opposed it to the best of her abilities, and derided the scheme of De Lesseps as to open a waterway across the desert. But when she found its uses and advantages she was not slow to employ them, and to watch for a chance for acquiring an interest in the property. At present England would be in a bad way in the East if an earthquake or other convulsion of nature should render the canal impassable, and her dread less Russia might seek to blockade it may be easily understood. Many sailing ships still go via the Cape of Good Hope, but all the steam commerce between England and the East takes the canal route.

The opening of the canal has given a great impetus to the construction of steam-ships, and here again England stands as the front rank. In 1869 her steam tonnage was less than 1,000,000 tons, in 1878 it was more than 2,000,000, while France had only 200,000, Germany, 180,000, and all the other European countries together not far from 400,000. I am indebted for the above figures to a recent number of *Le Phare d' Alexandrie*, which has devoted considerable space to the canal and its operations, and predicts great results from it in future. It declares that more than half the commerce between England and India takes the route of the canal, and predicts that before many years there will be very little remaining to go the way of the Cape of Good Hope. The improvements in marine engines will soon bring the cost of steam navigation to very low figure and give the coup de grace to the sailing ship of the olden time. Those who are interested in restoring the commercial marine of the United States to its former position should make a careful study of this matter. The sailing ship has lost her old prestige and the steamer is rapidly taking her place. On many routes the former is completely crowded off by the latter; on others she still holds a place, but a less important one than of old. Every few years there comes out a new invention for reducing the expense of running a maritime engine; a steamer of 4,000 tons with the most recent machinery will consume less coal for a given power and speed than her 1,800-ton predecessor of 20 years ago. Any enterprising American who wishes to benefit mankind (and himself first of all) can do so by making an improvement on the marine engine so that 20 per cent. or more of the present consumption of coal can be saved. A fortune of enormous bulk awaits him, and if it should prove too large for his comfort I will be pleased to show him how to invest it to advantage.

The canal is a single track affair, with sidings so that ships may easily pass. I am told that it is in contemplation to increase the number of sidings, so that no ship will be compelled to wait at all, but can pass immediately into the canal. The drifting of sand is less than was originally expected, but it is enough to require the constant presence of dredges along the line. Recently the Sweet-water Canal has been partly filled up at several points by the drifting of sand, and troops of Arabs are at work clearing it out. The Sweet-water Canal must be maintained for the sake of the ocean, one as it is the sole dependence of the employes along the line. Not a drop of drinkable water is to be found between Suez and Port Said beyond that which comes from the Nile by the above-mentioned canal, and I have heard it asserted that the building of the great canal would have been impossible without the smaller one. It existed 2,000 years ago, and was a route for the commerce of that time; after it was cleaned out and reopened at the time of the construction of the Suez Canal it furnished an avenue for a large amount of business when the section from Port Said to Lake Timsah was open and the remainder of the line was still incomplete.

Every steamer must have a canal pilot before she can enter the water-way, and she is under the control of this pilot until she emerges into the sea at the other end. The regulations allow a speed of five miles an hour, but I am told that if a Captain pays the pilot into his cabin to take a drink and accidentally hands him a glass containing a few sovereigns or napoleons the pilot does not make any trouble even though the ship proceeds at the rate of six or seven miles an hour. This is the land of backsheesh, and it is very hard to find anybody who has lived here long who will decline a handsome present when offered. So much is it the fashion that when a man does not get presents from others he takes a piece of money and drops it from his right hand to his left, and keeps up the practice an hour or two by way of amusement. He can thus imagine he is receiving a bribe and so can keep himself in the fashion. The reason of the slow speed of four miles an hour is to prevent the washing away of the banks of the canal, which might occur if the ships moved rapidly. The pilots are careful to observe the wake created by a steamer, and even after they have been properly bribed they will slow her down if there is any real danger. The steamers do not continue their progress in the night, and it generally takes two days for the whole transit. By entering early, steaming rapidly through Lake Timsah and the Bitter Lakes, and bribing the pilot the rest of the way, a ship may get through in one day, but it is not generally done.

M. De Lesseps, whose name is so closely allied to the history of the canal, spends most of his time in Egypt, especially in the Winter season. He has a residence at Ismailia, another at Port Said, and another at Cairo; one might suppose that a man with so many houses would be inclined to live in grand style, but such is not the case. His finest residence is at Cairo and there he spends his time, except when called to the vicinity of the canal by the questions that are constantly arising. He is a stout, hearty, well-preserved man, with hair and mustache frosted by time, and contrasting sharply with his somewhat ruddy face. He appears frequently on horseback, especially on Sunday afternoons, when the promenaders on the Shoobra Road are pretty sure to see him. I am told that he is not on the best of terms with the Government, owing to some of the disputes about his and its rights, but outwardly he is friendly with the Khédive, and is a regular guest at all the official banquets when he happens to be in the city.

T. W. K.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—In the House to-day, on motion of Mr. HASTRIDGE, of Georgia, the Senate amendments to the bill preventing the introduction of infectious diseases into the United States were concurred in.

On motion of Mr. SINGLETON, of Mississippi, the bill appropriating $200,000 to provide for deficiencies in the public printing office was taken up and passed.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill for the free entry of articles imported for exhibition by societies established for the encouragement of arts and sciences. Passed.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

The SPEAKER announced that the first business in order was the motion to reconsider the vote by which the House refused last Wednesday to refer the adjournment resolution to the Committee on Ways and Means. Agreed to—105 to 94.

Mr. COX, of New-York, then withdrew the motion to refer the resolution, and moved to postpone the consideration of the proposition until Wednesday, May 15.

The motion to postpone was carried—yeas 129, nays 113—a party vote, with the exception of Mr. Rainey, of South Carolina, who voted with the Democrats in the affirmative, and Mr. Cutler, of New-Jersey; Mr. Luttrell, of California, and Messrs. Clymer, Wright, and Bridges, of Pennsylvania, who voted with the Republicans in the negative.

The SPEAKER then called committees for reports of a private nature.

Mr. PEARCE, of New-York, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. GOODE, of Indiana, from the same Committee, reported adversely on bills for the relief of Secor & Co., Nathaniel McKay, and Donald McKay. Laid on the table. Also, a resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to appoint a board of three officers not below the rank of Rear-Admiral, which shall examine into the case of Commander Bushrod R. Taylor, and such other officers of the Navy as may deem themselves unjustly passed over by the promotions made in conformity with the act of Congress approved July 25, 1866. Adopted.

GEN. SHIELDS' PENSION.

Mr. WALSH, of Maryland, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported back the Senate bill increasing the pension of Gen. James Shields from $30 to $50 a month.

Mr. MILLS, of Texas, moved to amend by increasing the pension to $100. Agreed to. The bill was passed.

THE WILLIAM AND MARY BILL.

Mr. GOODE, of Virginia, moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar, and that debate on the pending bill (the William and Mary College bill) be closed in two hours.

Mr. CONGER then moved that the latter motion, which was, however, carried—yeas 107, nays 94.

Mr. CONGER then moved that the House adjourn.

Mr. WILLIS, of New-York, moved that when the House adjourn to-day, it be to meet on Monday next, and the yeas and nays were ordered on that motion, and it was rejected.

After consuming for two hours in voting upon dilatory motions, which were defeated, the House, at 4.10 o'clock, took a recess until 7:30 P. M., the evening session to be for the consideration of business reported from the District of Columbia Committee.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A dwelling-house belonging to Mr. William Harry, near the Southern Railroad crossing at Richmond Hill, was entirely destroyed by fire about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. There is an insurance in the Queen Insurance Company. The premises were occupied by counselor Scott B. Sherwood, but the family were absent at the time. The loss is only partially covered by insurance. The value of the house was about $3,000. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

On Thursday night the barns on the country seat of Mr. H. Popham, in the town of Scarsdale, Westchester County, were burned. Twenty-one head of cattle and one horse perished, and wagons and farm implements, 15 tons of hay, and a quantity of straw were also consumed. Insurance, $1,250 on the cattle, and $500 on the farm products.

A dispatch reports the burning of an entire business block at Washington, Guernsey County, Ohio, yesterday morning. The loss is variously estimated at from $12,000 to $20,000; no insurance.

J. W. H. Smith & Co.'s handle factory at Vandalia, Mich., was burned last Thursday night. The loss is $30,000, and the insurance $6,000.

The Union House at West Thornton, N. H., which was owned by Charles Weeks, was burned yesterday. Loss, $5,000; insurance, $2,000.

The picker room at Peter Simpson's woolen mill at Millbury, Mass., was burned yesterday afternoon. The loss is $3,500.

NEW FEATURES AT BARNUM'S SHOW.

After the performances this afternoon and evening, Barnum's great show leaves the City on its trip through the States. A new feature will be introduced into the performances to-day. M. Carlo Antony will, for the first time on this continent, bring 12 of his imported trained stallions into the ring at one time, and put them through a series of entirely new tricks. Mr. Charles W. Fish, the champion bareback rider, will do his lightning act on a new horse, Mr. John Batchelor will perform his great leap, turning three somersaults over the backs of six elephants, and Miss Kitty Stokes, Miss Jennie Watson, Mrs. James Cooke, Mr. J. Holloway, the great English clown, and all the other star performers will appear in entirely new and attractive acts.

THREE PARTIES IN ILLINOIS.

STATE OFFICERS TO BE CHOSEN IN NOVEMBER—SOCIALISM, COMMUNISM, AND SECESSIONISM COMBINED AGAINST REPUBLICANISM—AGGRESSIVE TACTICS OF THE DEMOCRACY.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, April 17, 1878.

At the election to be held next November in Illinois there will be chosen a State Treasurer, a State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Clerks of the Supreme and Appellate Courts, Congressmen, one-half of the State Senate, and a House of Representatives. At the beginning of the year the Democrats decided that they had been acting on the defensive too long and that it could not hurt them to put on a bold front, be aggressive, and assume confidence, whether they felt it or not; consequently, they called an early convention, that is, early for them, as heretofore they have met always after the Republicans had made their nominations. But the Nationals thought that if the early bird was to catch the worm, they would be up and doing even before the Democrats, so they summoned their convention for the last week in March. It met at Springfield and was composed of a curious conglomeration of fanatics on temperance, spiritualism, socialism, or something else, the only point on which they all concurred being to demand that the Government issue irredeemable paper "money" in unlimited quantities; the working men were there, crying for eight hours of work, and for legislation against convict labor; the socialists talked in an incendiary way of bullets instead of ballots; and altogether the convention represented the dregs of politics, disappointed seekers of office in the other parties, persons who wanted something for nothing, riders of hobbies, impracticable visionary creatures incapable of accomplishing anything beneficial to the human race. There should have been over 600 delegates in attendance according to the apportionment. There was only one-fourth of that number. The men who made the Granger movement in this State formidable a few years ago were conspicuously absent, and so were the politicians who achieved the occasional and isolated triumphs out of which the party made much capital and on the strength of which it continued to exist. The Grangers were snubbed when the Nationals refused to nominate for Treasurer the Treasurer of the State Grange, a man of recognized ability and integrity. In fact, the Grangers failed to send delegates to the convention, though they could have controlled it if they desired, as they did previous conventions. Formerly the Nationals—or, as they were then known, the Anti-Monopolists—catered to the Democracy and nominated candidates

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE EXILES—Mr. Stowell, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Marie Wainright. Matinée.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—DIPLOMACY—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Rose Coghlan. Matinée.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—A CELEBRATED CASE—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Mr. Parselle. Matinée.

PARK THEATRE.—OUR ALDERMEN—Mr. James Lewis, Mr. E. F. Thorne, Mr. W. J. Le Moyne. Matinée.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN—Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Howard. Matinée.

STANDARD THEATRE.—PEARL OF SAVOY.—Miss Maggie Mitchell, Mr. William Harris. Matinée.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—LONDON SHOW, PARISIAN CIRCUS, AND SANGER'S MENAGERIE. Matinée.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE BUILDING. — BARNUM'S GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH. Matinée.

FIFTH-AVENUE HALL.—PRESTIDIGITATION AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller. Matinée.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE, AND COMICALITIES. Matinée.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—FARCE, MINSTRELSY AND VARIETY—McKee Rankin and Hart. Matinée.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LIAR; OR, THE JEWISH MAIDEN'S WRONG. Matinée.

THE AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH—CHIMPANZEES—ORANG-OUTANG, &c.—Day and evening.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. — PAINTINGS, STATUARY, &c.

O'CONNOR'S BILLIARD ROOMS.—BILLIARD CONTEST.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, for the Middle States, southerly winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather, falling barometer, and numerous local rains.

The remarkable gains made by the National Party at the recent local elections in Michigan lend special interest to the attitude which the Republican State Committee have adopted in regard to the destructive principles of that organization. The success of the Nationals has had the very desirable effect of showing Michigan Republicans the necessity of "squarely taking issue with the communistic and unlimited paper money advocates." The State Committee have wisely concluded that no compromise is possible with the Labor Reformers, Greenbackers, and Socialists who constitute the new party, and that the only hope of an honorable triumph for Republicanism consists in making a very sharp line of distinction between the party which has steadfastly maintained the obligations of public faith and the party which starts with the idea that a nation may be great without being honest. In Illinois the same question must shortly be met, and it is to be hoped that it will be faced as courageously as it seems likely to be in Michigan.

Representative HESTER CLYMER astonished everybody (probably including himself) by voting against the Democratic caucus yesterday. The caucus ordered that the resolution concerning the final adjournment should be postponed until May 15. This was done in the House, by a vote of 129 to 113, Mr. CLYMER and three other Democrats voting against the postponement. As the Democratic majority in the House is on the ragged edge of destruction whenever a handful of the faithful decline to vote, this action of Mr. CLYMER has created a consternation which is deepened by the reflection that he is Chairman of the party caucus. There evidently remains a day of wrath for Representative CLYMER.

Some apprehension is felt among those honestly desirous of reforming the local Government of New-York in regard to the probable effect of the last section but one of the amended bill relating to Municipal salaries. It provides that all salaries not at present controlled by a Board of Apportionment or Common Council shall be exempted from the operation of the act. The purpose of this amendment was probably honest, but its effect might be to neutralize all that is valuable in the bill. Two-thirds of the salaries of local officers in New-York—notably those of the Police and Firemen—are not at present subject to the control of the Board of Apportionment, and if these can be excepted from the 25 per cent. of aggregate reduction contemplated by the bill, very great hardship and oppression would ensue to the salaried employes who are not protected by law against the regulating power of the Board of Apportionment. In a matter of this kind it is highly desirable to avoid all ambiguity, and it is obviously expedient to look with suspicion on all amendments suggested by tricky lawyers who have a pecuniary interest in leaving loopholes for litigation.

That Tammany Hall will stop at no trick to defeat the execution of this or any other law which may be passed to curtail its power over City patronage and plunder, is sufficiently obvious from the device which it has adopted to circumvent the decision of the Court of Appeals in regard to the meaning of the law forbidding removals of "regular clerks" unless for cause. As the twenty-eighth section of the charter speaks of the appointment and removal of "all clerks, officers, employes, and subordinates" in general terms, and only provides specifically that "no regular clerk or head of a bureau" shall be removed unless after due hearing, the effort is being made to procure the resignation of those holding clerical positions in some of the departments, so that they may be reappointed under designations which, it is believed, will deprive them of the protection of that very salutary provision. It is extremely unlikely that the courts would sustain such transparent trickery, but the fact of its being contemplated is a sufficiently clear indication of the character and purposes of the men who are ready, at any cost, to do the work of JOHN KELLY.

Instead of wasting time over schemes for the reconstitution of the Board of Apportionment, which are not likely to get the required amount of attention from this Legislature, it might be well to push the Elective Controller's bill. We have been solemnly assured that when the Assembly Committee on Cities reported that bill, they meant what their action implied. It would greatly help the reputation of the Republicans who approved of the bill in committee if they would do something to help it forward in the House. They have declared that the principle of the bill is a good one; there can be no doubt that the immediate results of its passage would be salutary. Republicans who have made no bargains with JOHN KELLY have an excellent chance to show their honesty and independence by insisting that the Assembly take up and dispose of this measure.

The Turkish change of Ministry is practically a drawn cast in Russia's political game, the dismissal of her strongest opponent, AHMED VEFYK, being counterbalanced by the absence from the new Cabinet of the two pro-Russian leaders, BZOUF and OSMAN Pashas. Nevertheless, the infirm health of the new Premier, SADYK, and the moderate tendencies of SAFVET Pasha, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, are a sufficient warrant against any hasty step, the probabilities being that this change, and the recent appointment of Gen. TODLEBEN as Commander-in-chief, will pave the way for a compromise which may end the present deadlock of the rival forces before Constantinople. A more serious significance attaches to the rumored affray between Russian and Roumanian soldiers at Lom-Palanka, on the Danube; for even a spark like this may kindle the smoldering ill-feeling between the two countries into a general conflagration, for which Roumania is evidently preparing by her projected transfer of the Government archives from Bucharest to Turn-Severin, the new head-quarters of the native Army. On the other hand, the forty days' furlough granted to one-half the Servian Army, if truly reported, is a hopeful sign, counterpoised, however, by the rumored skirmishes on the border of Montenegro, which seems to lose no opportunity of breaking the peace. The statement that the powers had given their assent to a preliminary conference is contradicted, though the general belief seems to be that it will not be long withheld; but even should no result follow, the delay which gives Russia time to recruit her shattered forces and replenish her exhausted Treasury is no slight advantage to her cause.

THE NEW ELEMENT IN POLITICS.

May not a great movement also be a great craze? The inquiry is suggested by the remarks of a Senator who, having himself shirked the issue raised by the advocates of monetization and unlimited currency, lectures newspapers which consistently resisted their demands. Their agitation, he suggests, having acquired massive proportions, ought to be spoken of with the respect due to a positive expression of the popular will. Whether this expression be a craze or a movement depends, according to this reasoner, upon its magnitude. He measures sense by size, and condemns or approves as events render one or the other expedient. The want of common political sagacity is as manifest in this course as the want of moral or political principle. It is not more certain, however, that the low standard of public conduct thus affirmed by the Senator is largely accepted by prominent members of both parties, than that their cowardice and time-serving have contributed much to the growth of the movement which is now an important factor in our national politics. They trifled with it when they should have crushed it, conceded when they should have resisted, and they are therefore to a great extent responsible for the dangers it involves. Such opposition as has been offered to it may not have been altogether wise. There has been too much denunciation, too little argument. The demagogues' fallacies have been sneered at instead of being exposed. The sincere champions of inflation and repudiation have been assailed oftener than answered. And a too blind reliance has been placed upon the traditional conservatism of the American people as an antidote to the wild and destructive opinions that impart significance to the new party organization and its plans.

Socialism of the French kind, pure and simple, is not at present entitled to much notice. It has few adherents, native or foreign, and what there is of it is confined to the large cities. There is nothing in the schemes of its disciples, in their character or utterances, that can commend them to the American working man. They presuppose the presence of an order of things that does not exist here, and cannot exist until greater density of population shall have changed the conditions of labor and society. The so-called Labor agitation, though communistic in its tendencies, is altogether different; and the inflationists and repudiators are still further apart. Accepting the Greenback or so-called National Party as the combined product of the Greenbackers, the extreme remonetizationists, and the more substantial portion of the Labor reformers, one peculiarity is apparent. We refer to the fact that in the towns the party embraces thrifty mechanics and many small owners of property, and that in the prairie States its strength is mainly derived from the farming class. In Europe, the ownership or even the occupancy of land has been considered a guarantee of conservatism. Economists have treated the farming and land-owning classes as the conservative elements of a State. Following out this view, it has been held that the wider diffusion of property in this country, and especially the extent to which the land is owned by its cultivators, should be regarded as a more effective force on the side of order and security than can be found elsewhere. The condition of things existing in some of the Middle and in nearly all the Western States shows that some modification of this doctrine may become necessary. These States form the area within which inflation and repudiation are potent elements in politics. The most zealous supporters of both are farmers. Members of the same party resident in towns are comparatively moderate. They wage war upon corporate rights or pretensions, and would invest the National Government with powers and duties of the paternal and absolutist type, but they seldom make a general attack upon the vested rights of their neighbors. The greenback farmer is not so restrained. He declares broadly that bondholders are entitled to no consideration,—that the remonetization of silver is but the entering wedge of repudiation, which is to be consummated either by a flat refusal to pay at all or by payment in paper, to be made so plentiful in amount that its value in gold shall be next to nothing.

A letter from Kansas was printed the other day in the *Sun* which frankly revealed the ideas and aims that are popular among the farmers of that State. The writer is vouched for by the editor as the owner of an 1,800-acre farm, and the style of his letter attests his general intelligence. He states the case as he says he and his brother farmers see it. Here it is in a nutshell: The burden of debt, national and local, falls upon the land; it is more than farmers can carry; for much of the local indebtedness they recognize no obligation, and they intend to wipe it out; the national debt was at the outset incurred in greenbacks, and the money that was good enough for the patriot soldier is good enough for the bondholder; greenbacks shall be issued for the payment of this debt, which, since the passage of the Silver law, can no longer be represented as a gold obligation; the farmer does not care about the price of gold, because the currency value of what he sells will always bear a certain relation to the value of what he buys, and the effect of inflation will be to stimulate things generally. Such, in brief, is the rationale of the financial question as it appears to the Western farmers who adhere to the greenback movement. — that "great popular movement" which commands Mr. CONKLING'S respect and has the more or less direct approval of many members of both parties in Congress. Of course, our contemporary's correspondent, with all his clearness of vision, does not perceive the ultimate result of the farmers' philosophy. "We, by deeds, own the land," they say; they are, in their own judgment, masters of the situation. But if personal property may be destroyed with impunity, how long will the title to land be held sacred? After the Greenbacker comes the communist, and the agrarian logic of the latter has little respect for the landowner's deeds. Clearly, then, the abstract reasoning of the economist is sound. The American farmer, as the owner of the land he tills, should be the most conservative of politicians. He cannot "pull up stakes" and run away when panic or revolution comes. His interest is real, permanent, and his true policy lies in a direction far removed from that in which the repudiator travels.

This consideration seems to suggest a basis of argument in the appeal which the Republican Party will be required to address to its old adherents, the Western farmers. The movement of which they are the mainstay is too mischievous in its purposes, as well as too strong numerically, to be neglected, or to be left to local management in the Congressional districts. It must be met and overcome or its capacity for evil will increase indefinitely.

WAR AND BRITISH COMMERCE.

It seems to be the belief of a great many Americans that a war between Great Britain and Russia would be disastrous to the maritime interests of the former country. In conversations on the street and in business offices one is continually hearing remarks which indicate that, in the opinion of the speakers, a war with Russia would drive the commerce of England from the seas as effectually as ours was driven fifteen years ago. The inference naturally drawn from this is that, as the second maritime nation in the world, we shall come into possession of the trade and revenues of which our rival is dispossessed. If this result followed from the causes stated, every one would have to admit that there was a providential justice in the transfer back to us of the shipping and the trade we had prior to the war of the rebellion. Our loss at that time was clearly England's gain, and the restitution made by the tribunal at Geneva represented only a very small fraction of the damage done to our commerce by the *Alabama* and her consorts. But that such a forced readjustment will take place is not in the least probable. American merchants put their vessels under the English flag for a variety of reasons. They could get higher rates of freight, a saving could be made in insurance, and the danger of loss by capture was removed. But in the present case the motive to make a change of this character would be almost wholly wanting, as the liability to loss by capture would be comparatively insignificant.

The Government of the United States, by its acceptance of the treaty of Washington and its results, and by its action in the troubles between Spain and Cuba, has established for itself a rule of conduct from which it cannot depart. It could no more allow Russian privateers and gun-boats to be built and supplied in its ports for the purpose of preying on the commerce of England, than it could permit similar depredations by its own citizens; and the same restrictions would also apply to France, Holland, and other nations of Europe. If Russia is to send out cruisers to destroy the merchant tonnage of England, they will have to come from her own seaports. But if war is declared, the ports on the Black and the Baltic Seas will be hermetically closed, as far as Russian navigation is concerned, and the only available outlets will be the seaports on the Pacific coast of Asiatic Russia. If privateering was now carried on as it used to be during the first years of the present century, a brilliant opportunity would here be offered to the Russians to destroy a great part of the English sailing tonnage engaged in the China and East India trade. Fast-sailing and heavily-armed vessels could be fitted out for a cruise of a year or more, and in the China Sea or the Indian Ocean could make hundreds of prizes. But the use of steam as a motor makes all such efforts impracticable. A Russian man-of-war or privateer would have to regulate her operations, partly by the amount of her coal bunkers, and partly by the opportunities offered to her of obtaining an additional supply of fuel. The *Alabama*, *Florida*, and *Shenandoah* found English coaling stations scattered all over the globe, of which they made free use; but a Russian vessel of a similar character would have none of these advantages at her disposal. Even in neutral ports, such as Batavia, Manila, or Yokohama, if she were bold enough to venture into them, she would experience considerable difficulty in purchasing coal from the English merchants, who virtually control the coal trade in that part of the world.

It will thus be seen that the field of Russian marine operations would be very much restricted. The English have an immense merchant tonnage which, if it could be reached, might easily be destroyed; but the means that country has of protection, when opposed to a semi-inland country like Russia, seem to be fully equal to the demand. The vessels of the Russian Navy, stationed at different points, would probably, during the first few months of a war, do some little damage; but the need of coal and the information concerning them that could be given by the telegraph cables, would make it impossible for them to continue their operations for any length of time. The necessity of paying war premiums on merchandise shipped in British vessels, together with the uncertainty as to its safe arrival at the port of destination, would, for a while, act as a stimulant upon our American commerce, and if our shipping laws were other than what they are, some faint-hearted merchants might be induced to transfer their vessels to our flag; but as compared with the commercial transformation that took place in this country in consequence of our war, the temporary depression in the English shipping interest would be hardly noticeable. It would not take six months to remove the causes for it by blockading or destroying the Russian steamers, and then the war rates charged on British ships would be merely nominal. It will not do for American merchants to cherish false hopes of maritime supremacy to be attained through the sudden downfall of that of Great Britain. Our success, when it comes, will be due to hard work, a reasonable tariff, and improved commercial laws.

SAVINGS BANK EXPENSES.

Until quite recently, this subject has attracted scarcely any attention from the general public or from depositors, but the recent report of the Acting Superintendent of Banking says that during the past year there was a reduction of $107,667 in the total expenses of all the savings banks in the State. We have compiled, with respect to the banks of this County and Kings (omitting a few of the smallest) the following table, showing the expenses during last year compared with 1876, the present total assets, and the ratio of the expenses of 1876 to the interest receipts during that year:

NEW-YORK COUNTY.

	Expenses 1877.	Expenses 1876.	Present Assets.	Ex. to Int.
Bank for Savings	$57,500	$58,437	$27,846,007	3.5
Eleventh Ward	3,532	2,546	162,398	21.0
Harlem	5,790	7,540	777,097	14.4
New-York	19,916	20,224	3,661,282	9.3
Mechs' Clerks	24,400	23,833	4,361,635	9.9
East River	32,200	37,857	7,951,661	7.9
Manhattan	45,922	58,258	8,891,617	10.7
Greenwich	47,980	51,942	14,325,722	8.9
German	62,144	65,590	11,766,724	8.3
Excelsior	5,136	9,856	180,073	45.0
North River	9,914	9,803	668,512	19.5
Dry Dock	46,920	42,584	9,658,408	6.6
Broadway	20,734	17,732	2,885,192	11.0
Franklin	8,759	11,407	1,125,335	12.5
Irving	19,273	19,830	3,816,924	9.2
Teutonic	11,459	15,749	1,356,342	15.4
Union Dime	65,990	73,928	7,797,726	10.5
West Side	3,588	4,230	198,102	23.0
Metropolitan	36,000	43,714	5,633,398	11.2
Bowery	95,126	93,055	35,404,867	5.1
Em. Industrial	63,726	60,333	17,597,757	6.5
Citizens'	32,530	42,928	7,414,276	8.8
Morrisania	3,992	3,596	145,832	44.4
Seaman's	46,426	42,039	20,161,941	4.2
Total	$836,549	$410,562		

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn Dime	$17,931	$17,723	$9,090,732	9.0
Williamsburg	84,203	85,230	16,237,598	11.0
King's County	13,600	12,310	2,722,390	8.9
Brooklyn	46,020	41,650	10,907,275	4.6
Dime of Williamsburg	8,545	8,429	890,271	12.0
East Brooklyn	7,116	7,303	872,173	15.5
German	13,527	13,561	1,119,083	15.0
South Brooklyn	37,362	37,604	7,570,668	8.2
East New-York	1,528	1,519	178,163	13.0
Germania	6,480	6,654	619,016	19.2
Emigrant	5,242	5,073	127,798	51.9
Greenpoint	4,108	3,976	634,875	10.7
Total	$275,667	$271,087		

The figures of expenses for 1877 we obtain by doubling those reported for the six months ended Dec. 31 last, the years thus being the calendar year 1876 and the assumed year 1877. The comparison thus exhibited is really that of the better half of 1877, with the latter half of 1876, and is sufficient for the purpose. By this method 15 of the New-York banks, show a decrease and 9 an increase, making a net decrease of $24,013; of the Brooklyn banks, 5 show a decrease and 7 an increase, making a net increase of $4,580; for both counties there is a net decrease of $19,433. The reported expenses, although nearly all for salaries, include a lumped and unspecified item of "other expenses," running from a few hundred as high as $16,000; and while there have probably been some reductions of salaries, there is ample margin in this unspecified item to cover the decline in total. Too much significance must not be attached to the percentage aboved stated of expenses to interest earnings, in comparing one bank with another in this particular. A young and small institution, with insignificant deposits to put out at interest, must necessarily have its working machinery, so that the ratio of expense to interest should not increase with the volume of business, nor should it, as between different banks, compare as the respective assets compare. Taking at random, for illustration, the first two banks named, it is not to be inferred that because the Eleventh Ward Bank consumes in expenses seven times as large a proportion of its interest earnings as the Bank for Savings does, the latter is managed seven times as well as the former; nor is it necessarily a condemnation of the management of the Emigrant of Brooklyn that more than one-half its earnings go out for expenses. The inference may be, however, that this bank is not needed; but a bank must have time to grow in, and the real province of savings banks is, not to pay interest, but to encourage saving and keep savings safely on call. With this caution we leave the table to the analysis of the reader.

There are, however, some unjustifiable instances of extravagance in salaries in the large banks. The Bank of Savings pays $6,000 each to its Treasurer and Controller, $5,250 to an accountant, and $4,500 to a Teller; the Bowery pays $10,000 to its President, $8,000 to its Secretary, $6,000 to his Assistant, $10,000 to three Tellers, $3,000 each to seven book-keepers, $16,983 to six other book-keepers; the Citizens' pays $3,000 to its President, $10,000 to its Secretary, $5,000 to its Cashier, $4,900 to two Tellers; the Manhattan pays its Treasurer $12,000, and its Secretary $8,000. No well-informed person will quarrel with the payment of an adequate salary to men of business capacity, who are charged with the management of millions; but there is certainly opportunity for some reduction, at least in the salaries attached to positions of comparatively slight responsibility. The Teller in a savings bank is an unimportant personage compared with the Teller of an ordinary bank of deposit, and there is no reason why book-keeping should be better paid in savings banks than in ordinary mercantile business, considering that it is neither peculiarly arduous, difficult, nor responsible. Unaccountable differences are also discoverable. Why should the gross expenses of the Williamsburg Bank be nearly double those of the Brooklyn, although the latter is the larger institution of the two? Making a closer comparison of these two, we find the former reporting $35,517 taxes, leaving for salaries $49,763, (still more than the Brooklyn's total,) while in the latter are $10,749 taxes, leaving $30,901 for salaries.

The Superintendent says that he has found reason in former reports to criticise the prodigality shown in the expenses of some savings banks; that in a few cases he has made directly to the Trustees a suggestion for amendment; that in only one instance was any reluctance shown to comply with the suggestion, but that "in all these cases there was finally compliance with the hint, and salaries were materially reduced." While no direct control over such details of management is given him by law, the law of 1875 empowers him, whenever he is satisfied that any bank is pursuing unsafe practices, or whenever it appears to him to be "unsafe or inexpedient" for it to continue business, to institute proceedings which may look to removal of Trustees, to transfer to, or consolidation with, another bank, or to such relief as may be required. A "hint" from an official intrusted with such extraordinary power as this, is certainly weighty, and should be used with firmness but discretion.

To enlarge upon the usefulness of savings banks as promoting thrift, diminishing pauperism and crime, and raising the average of public morals, would be wasting space. We find, however, that while only 77 cities and towns in the State have banks, there are more than 100 having a population exceeding 5,000. The following 23 out of the 60 counties have no banks; Allegheny, Cattaraugus, Chatauqua, Delaware, Essex, Franklin, Genesee, Hamilton, Herkimer, Lewis, Livingston, Montgomery, Ontario, Orleans, Schoharie, Schuyler, St. Lawrence, Sullivan, Tioga, Warren, Washington, Wyoming, Yates. Some of these are populous and thriving, and contain large towns. The reasons for this lack we do not stop to inquire, but certainly the absence of savings and the saving capacity cannot be among them. The overdoing in this State has evidently been in respect to distribution and management of banks; neither their usefulness nor their number has reached its limits, and now that State supervision over them means something, and the savings system is being put back to its proper working, there is ample room for its further development.

RED HAIR.

The name of the lady who a few weeks since dropped her back hair on the sidewalk of a street in Clinton, Illinois, has now been ascertained. The hair in question was of a bright red color, and few persons would have imagined that it was dangerous when unconnected with its owner. Nevertheless, that seemingly innocent back hair led to a tragedy that nearly ruined the peace of two happy and respectable families.

Messrs. Smith and Brown are the leading citizens engaged in the grocery business in Clinton. They are men of great worth of character, and have reached middle age without incurring the breath of slander. One evening Mr. Smith returned from the store and sitting down at the tea-table, produced a Chicago paper from his pocket and remarked with much indignation, "That revolting Beecher scandal has been revived, and its loathsome details are again polluting the press and corrupting the minds of the public."

Mrs. Smith replied that "it was a shameful outrage that the papers were allowed to publish such disgusting things," and asked her husband "which paper had the fullest account of the matter." That excellent man said that he believed the *Gazette* contained more about it than any other paper, and that after tea he would send one of the boys to get a copy of it. His wife thanked him, and was in the act of remarking that he was always thoughtful and considerate, when the oldest boy exclaimed, "Pa, you've got a long red hair on your coat collar!"

A prompt investigation made by Mrs. Smith confirmed the boy's accusation. There was an unmistakably female hair on the collar of Mr. Smith's coat, and it was obtrusively red. Mr. Smith said that it was a very extraordinary thing, and Mrs. Smith, also remarking "very extraordinary, indeed," in a dry, sarcastic voice, expressed deep disgust at red hair, and a profound contempt for the "nasty creatures" who wore it.

About the same hour Mr. Brown was also seated at his tea-table, and was endeavoring to excuse himself to Mrs. Brown for having forgotten to bring home a paper. That lady, after having expressed the utmost indignation at the revival of the Beecher scandal, had asked for the paper in order to see who was dead and married, and was, of course, indignant because her husband had not brought it home. In the heat of the discussion she noticed a long red hair on Mr. Brown's coat-collar, and, holding it up before him, she demanded an explanation. In vain did Mr. Brown allege that he had not the least idea how the hair became attached to his collar. His wife replied that what he said was simply ridiculous. "Red hair don't blow round like thistledown, and at your time of life, Mr. Brown, you ought to be ashamed of yourself. The less you say the better, but I can tell you that you can't deceive me. I'm not a member of Plymouth Church, and you can't make me believe that black is white."

Now, both Mr. Brown and Mr. Smith were perfectly innocent. Of course, they were annoyed by the remarks of their respective wives, but, like sensible men, they avoided any unnecessary discussion of the painful topic. The next day they each brought home all the Chicago papers that contained any reference to the Beecher matter, and, as the papers were received by Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Smith with many protestations of the disgust which they felt at hearing even the name of BEECHER mentioned, they naturally supposed that they had made their peace. But marital suspicion once awakened is not easily put to sleep. While Mr. Brown was handing his wife the bundle of newspapers, she was closely scrutinizing his coat-collar, and, after she had laid the papers on her plate and told the children not to touch them, she quietly took two long red hairs from her unfortunate husband's coat, and held them solemnly before his face.

"Marv, I give you my solemn word," began the alarmed Mr. Brown; but he was not permitted to finish his sentence. "Don't say one word," exclaimed Mrs. Brown. "Falsehoods won't help you; I am a faithful and loving wife, and I'll have you exposed and punished if there is any law in Illinois." Thus saying she gathered up her newspapers and rushing to her room, locked herself in. It was not until later in the evening that Mrs. Smith, as she was about to turn down her husband's lamp, which was smoking, perceived that two red hairs were attached to his shoulder. She said nothing, but after laying them on the table before him, burst into tears and refused to be comforted until Mr. Smith solemnly swore that he had not seen a red-haired girl for months and years, and offered to buy her a new parlor carpet the very next day.

Of the two ladies, Mrs. Brown was much the stronger and the more determined. The next evening, when Mr. Brown brought back from the store no less than five red hairs on his coat-collar, she broke a pie-plate over his head, and leaving him weltering in dried apples, put on her bonnet and left the house. Mrs. Smith, on the same evening, found four of the mysterious red hairs on her husband's coat, but she refrained from violence, and merely telling him that she would not believe in his innocence if he was to swear till he was black in the face, called loudly for her sainted mother and was about to faint when Mrs. Brown burst into the room. Mr. Smith, like a wise man, fled from the scene, and the two ladies soon confided their wrongs to one another.

When Mr. Brown and Mr. Smith met the next day, the former confessed to the latter that he was in a terrible scrape. Confidence begot confidence, and they soon became convinced that they were the victims of a frightful conspiracy to which some unknown wearer of red back-hair was a party. Their distress was increased early in the afternoon by the appearance of their respective wives, who walked up and down the opposite side of the street for hours, each carrying a conspicuous rawhide, and evidently lying in wait for the imaginary red-haired woman. Messrs. Smith and Brown felt that they were ruined men, and that a tremendous scandal was about to overwhelm them. They even wished that they were dead.

About 4 o'clock P. M. Mrs. Smith clutched her companion's arm and bade her listen to a small-boy who was relating one of his recent crimes to a youthful companion. "I just picked up that there hair," remarked the wicked youth, "and put some of it on old Smith's and old Brown's coats; I kep' a puttin' of it on every day, and you just bet they ketched it from their old women when they went home. Smith, he is solemnsanowl, and old Brown looks as if he was a goin' to be hung."

The remains of the boy were removed by the constable, and the Smith and Brown families are once more united and happy.

GENERAL NOTES.

Californians are expecting great crops this year.

At a recent marriage in Nova Scotia the bridegroom was 75 and the bride 73 years of age.

Newburyport, Mass., sent a full company to the Mexican war, and Caleb Cushing is the only survivor.

Boston has 2,227 places licensed to sell liquor, and the net income from licenses to the city during the past year has been $181,164.

The Elmira *Advertiser* makes the broad assertion that in nine Poor-houses out of ten in the State of New-York the paupers are treated worse than ordinary hogs in a good farmer's pen.

The editor of a country newspaper in this State in its latest issue expresses his opinion of a rival, and says: "We hope we shall not be called upon again to crush the crawling mass of poisonous vituperation."

The votes cast at the recent Judicial election in Wisconsin have been canvassed. There was no opposition to Harlow S. Orton and David Taylor for Judges of the Supreme Court. The former received 87,509 votes, and the latter 87,384.

President Potter, of Union College, has telegraphed a reward of $500 to Texas for the arrest and conviction of the murderers of young Brockelman, a recent graduate of Union, and a person of rare manliness and culture. The reward is offered by Mr. Legrand Tibbits, of Troy.

The Frankfort (Ky.) *Yeoman* says: "At the great sale of Duchess cattle in New-York four years ago Mr. Lucas Broadhead purchased for Mr. Alexander two calves, one for $19,000, and one for $27,000, or $46,000 for the two. The first named died in a few months and the other has never had a calf."

Rev. James De Normandie writes to the Boston *Transcript* that as early as the year 1638, an Episcopal church was built in Portsmouth, N. H.; Wardens Mr. Thomas Walford and Mr. Henry Sherburne, chosen, and Mr. Richard Gibson, whom Winthrop speaks of as a "scholar," "made choyse of" as the first minister.

The Boston License Commissioners have just submitted their annual report, and say that the records of the Chief of Police of the city show that while there were 11,892 arrests for drunkenness in 1874, when the Prohibitory law was in force, there were only 10,325 in 1875 under the present license law, 8,564 in 1876, and 8,213 in 1877, showing a steady decrease in the number under the license law. They also say that the Grand Jury for the county found, during the months of January, February, March and April, of the year 1877, indictments for crime other than drunkenness against 256 persons, while during the corresponding months of the year 1878 the Grand Jury found only 222 indictments.

BUNCOMBE AT THE CAPITAL.

THE TALK OF THE DEMAGOGUES.

PRESENTING THE ANTI-MONGOLIAN SIDE OF THE CHINESE QUESTION—A GREAT DAY IN THE HOUSE—MORE CONCILIATION—A FRESH FOX STORY WITH A MORAL—POOR VIRGINIA.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 17, 1878.

You doubtless read the speech delivered in the Senate last week by Mr. Booth on Chinese immigration. It was, as a matter of course, able and eloquent. Never was the anti-Mongolian side of the question presented more powerfully, and yet I cannot altogether accept the argument as conclusive. It is an abandonment of our magnificent, beneficent old republican theory of equality and fraternity among the nations; it is shutting the door in the face of humanity and pulling in the latch-string. It is for one thing, one great thing, a position favorable to, if not in alliance with, the outrageous and ferocious malcontents, the communistic mob of the Pacific coast, an element far more threatening and perilous to California's fair chief city, set upon a hill, than earthquakes or tidal waves. To arrest or even to restrict Chinese immigration at this time were to surrender to Kearney, that vulgar Robespierre, or rather Chaumette, of what may be a new reign of terror—at the best a worse enemy to labor than any millionaire on California Hill. The Chinese, according to my careful observation and the report of our most reliable California friends, are a marvelously inoffensive, industrious, orderly people, who mind their own business and take care of their own poor, sick, and infirm; who do not howl over their neighbors' prosperity, or preach against his creed, or denounce his politics, or quarrel with the cut of his clothes. They never break up lawful meetings, or harangue blood-thirsty mobs, or burn orphan asylums, or railroad depots and cars. Should there be a forced exodus of this people from California, like to that of the French colonists from Acadia, the event would not be an unmixed blessing to the Pacific coast. I am inclined to believe that when they come to pass again through the Golden Gate—Prosperity will be the Commodore of that melancholy fleet. The heathen alien gone, the Christian alien might fail to fill his place as domestic, as laborer, as producer. Joss-houses demolished, may take their place—chop-sticks and pig-tails gone out, shillelahs and pikes may come in.

Friday of last week was a great day in the House. We had a most animated discussion, and several remarkably fine speeches on the bill to reimburse poor old William and Mary for property destroyed during the war. First we had Mr. Hoar's long report, which is a singular piece of special and specious pleading; then came Mr. Goode, making a good many extracts from that same report, and advocating the measure as though the honor and salvation of the whole country depended upon it, and then strode into the arena the new Massachusetts gladiator, Loring, who proceeded to make a grand, magnanimous, pacificating, conciliatory effort. It was an eloquent speech and a scholarly, and yet one that seemed to us rabid radicals a splendid piece of demagogism and prodigal supervice. It was an effort as fit for an ex-Confederate reconciled and soothed somewhat, but of the South, Southy, as for a Northern Administration Republican. It was in great part thunder stolen from the Southern Democracy, of the most aristocratic type. In the course of his remarks, he said: "Had my own Alma Mater, had Harvard College fallen before the storm of war which burst over our land, I should be here appealing to this Government for her restoration, to this Congress for its bounty. In the same spirit I come for William and Mary, ready to forget her errors," &c. In the sad case he supposes, he or some other Harvard graduate would have been obliged to do the "appealing," for no gallant son of William and Mary would have volunteered to engineer or advocate, in a time like this, reimbursement from the National Treasury. The word would then have been: "Let every Alma Mater paddle her own canoe." The easy, complacent way with which many of our men fall into Southern plans and Southern ways of thinking indicate that it is not so hard after all "to hold with the hare and hunt with the hounds." A strangely one-sided idea of conciliation, of concession, and virtual confession of wrong pervade many of the efforts made on this and kindred questions. These entering wedges of Southern claims are driven in by zealous Northern conciliators. If, when the old Indian of the story talks "Bible" he meant "cider," when certain shrewd Confederates talk peace and fraternity they mean subsidies and appropriations. Southern Democracy, hungry, naturally enough, for the spoils of which it has been so long deprived, is astute enough to appeal in a case like this to the finer sentimentalities of the North, and especially to the intellectual sympathies of Northern scholars, and the magnanimity of Northern philanthropists, whose "occupation is gone" since slavery has been abolished. You never know where to find these eclectic politicians, and I should not have been astonished to see Mr. Butler ranging himself on the side of the old college, representing Boston "culcher," and breaking out with a mild eruption of familiar Latin. All was going on swimmingly for the cause of the university under the impulse of Mr. Goode's gush of patriotic memories, the force Mr. Hoar's "inventory," and the mighty rushing wind of Mr. Loring's rhetoric, when the remorseless Reed and the barbarous Townsend came upon the scene. The strong, practical sense of the one, and the wit and sarcasm of the other, the watchful loyalty and clear foresight of both, served to stave off the modest claim for a time at least, to the disappointment and chagrin of that same fraternally disposed and peace-proclaiming Southern Democracy. I have just chanced upon an old fable, which seems to me rather apropos here. It is French—not La Fontaine's this time. I have a great relish for fables; they are the spicy, aromatic essence of human nature, of life, of truth. Well, once upon a time a fox, finding some plump pullets roosting with their patriarchal cock on a tree in a farm-yard, called up to them, in his most silvery accents: "I have good news to tell you, my dear friends. The animals have held a grand council, and entered into a solemn compact of eternal peace. Come down and let us celebrate in a proper, friendly, and jolly way this beautiful covenant." Before responding the cock stretched himself up, elongated his neck, and glanced around on all

his dignity up Catesby gives to Jones!) went back on her three Presidents — Jefferson, Monroe, and John Tyler—no, not exactly on John Tyler—and on one Chief-Justice, John Marshall, and Generals Attorney-Generals, Judges, and Governors galore and Congressmen by the score. Washington, though living very near, was not a graduate, but was a sort of stepson of the college, as she gave him his first commission as Deputy Surveyor. It is, I know, greatly the fashion to commiserate and venerate Virginia above all the other States of the late Confederacy. Orators never tire of reminding us that she gave us Washington, the strong right arm; Jefferson, the splendid brain; Patrick Henry, the fiery soul of the Revolution, and they would have as magnanimous enough to forget Warren, Putnam, Greene, Ethan Allen, and Hamilton and Otis, and the Adams' and Trumbulls, and other worthy and respectable patriots, who did tolerably well their little share of the work of destruction and construction not monopolized by the heroism and statesmanship of Virginia. The Old Domifion is undeniably poor since her great human staple has given out, and such poverty, joined to such pride, must be terribly hard to bear; but this appropriation, if granted, would be but a tiny drop in the great empty bucket of her need, and it would build up a pernicious precedent, and give the finishing blow to a great principle of loyalty and justice. No, let William and Mary College remain a ruin—a fitting monument of the mad and melancholy attempt at disunion, which she, in great part, instigated and fostered. Let it be as picturesque and venerable a ruin as we can get up in this young country. Plant ivy and jessamine and the beautiful Virginia creeper about it, and "rosemary for remembrance," and rue for repentance. If the old university is really dead, or dying, her own sons have destroyed her. It is a case of Alma-matricide.

Virginia will scarcely stop with this demand for damages, successful or unsuccessful. I have an idea that she is a lineal descendant of one of those vague scriptural young ladies, known as "the daughters of the horse-leech." I hear of two other ancient and extraordinary claims—one for the payment of a considerable war debt of 1812, and one for a similar Revolutionary obligation. Unsettled accounts of the old "French and Indian war" may come after and the John Smith James River Company are yet to be heard from.

"Old Virginny nebber tire."

Demands for subsidies and national aid for internal improvements will not be long lacking, even from the State which 30 or 40 years ago stood out so proudly and prominently on State supremacy and on fixed and eternal principles, against everything of the kind. The Democracy of Virginia we shall see coming round to the more tenable stand-point, accepting the more liberal political philosophy of the party in Mississippi, which says through one of its organs: "The party must secure a change in the financial policy of the country, individual acts of justice must be obtained for the South in the matter of internal improvements. Our section is as true as steel to the party, and we know that we are asking only moderately of our party when we demand that it shall secure for us at least an approximate equalization of national aid for sorely-needed improvements. After this is done we can return to the ancient doctrine of the party."

That last little sentence is full of significance and the wisdom of this world. I should say it was essentially a Democratic philosophy, except that I see the Republican Administration Party manifesting, if not avowing, something very like it, especially in the matters of civil rights and civil service reform. It has learned something from observation, and even from that evil communication which corrupts good Republicanism. Two pack-mules, we read, once set out on a journey together—one laden rather heavily with salt, the other bearing easily and jauntily a load of sponges. Coming to a deep stream, which they had to cross, the first mule felt his onerous burden melting and flowing off him in the water, and, much lightened, went on his way, while the poor sponge-laden animal found his load augmented a hundredfold, and only escaped drowning through the utmost exertions of the muleteers. Moral: Soluble principles are the best lading for a party, unless it can keep out of deep water.

Yes, Virginia must be poor—desperately poor—for I saw it stated the other day that of some 5,000 circulars containing circulars asking subscriptions to the Robert E. Lee monument, sent out some time ago to the citizens of Richmond, only 38 had been returned, containing an aggregate of $40 32. Why, I could collect as much as that for the same object here in a morning or so, and not go beyond the Administration set. I should enjoy testing their principles to that extent. I believe I could more than raise a like sum among loyal Republicans for some memorial of Mrs. Lee, who was a good woman, and showed all the kindness in her power to our soldiers imprisoned and sick in Richmond. This reminds me of the Arlington case, still, I believe, in litigation. I do not want it decided against the Government, but I do want the Government to be generous, or fair enough to pay for the property at a just valuation—to pay to the children of Mary Custis Lee what should have been paid to her, to give her ease and comfort in her sorrowful last days. The beautiful old estate was hers by rightful inheritance.

Having been denied all through her life the political rights of citizenship by a code which is a monstrous concrete injustice, by "ancient custom," which is only hoary usurpation, she should never have been liable to the penalties of citizenship. On purely woman's rights ground I would earnestly urge remuneration to the children of this wronged woman. I advocated this for Mrs. Lee herself as an act of simple, manly justice eight years ago, when restitution of the property was very injudiciously and offensively urged by Senator McCreery. How well I remember the stirring discussion that followed his speech, with its appalling proposal to break up that camp of death on Arlington Heights—to dig up and cart away the bones of our brave soldiers. The respectable gentleman from Kentucky was called such names as "jackal," "hyena," and even your correspondent was severely censured, by people who are frantic conciliators now, for pleading for Mrs. Lee in, as nearly as I can remember, such reasonable words as these: "Though our dead soldiers possess the pleasant grounds of Arlington forever—hold them by the most sacred and awful right, as by title deeds, written in blood—I believe our Government should pay to Mrs. Lee her valuation of the property, now so invaluable to us. It was hers by birthright. She did not forfeit it by any overt, individual act of treason. I know it has been said that she ate first of the maddening apple of secession, and then gave it to him, and he did eat, and so their paradise was lost. But this is a mere mannish hypothesis which I see no reason to accept. Lee acted for and by himself in breaking his oath of allegiance, and in turning his sword against the country that had taught him how to use it. She was not a citizen, but a wife, guilty of no crime, except it were a crime to stand by a beloved husband whom, in her happy youth, she had taken 'for better, for worse.' First of all, according to prevailing Virginia creeper about it, and "rosemary for remembrance," and rue for repentance. If the old university is really dead, or dying, her own sons have destroyed her. It is a case of Alma-matricide.

I stand by all that now. It is good logic, good feeling, and tolerably good writing.

For Congress to refuse to rebuild a rebel college, accidentally burned, after having been deliberately abandoned to all the accidents of war by rebel Professors and students, may seem hard, but it can scarcely be called mean; but to refuse all payment for that royal resting-place of our dead heroes because it was taken for unpaid taxes is a contemptible dodge, unworthy a great Government. GRACE GREENWOOD.

JACKSONVILLE, Flas, April 19.—The postal party visited St. Augustine, and returned here and left this afternoon. They will probably stop at Charleston and Richmond on the way to Washington.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 19.—Indications of an active railroad war in eastern-bound passenger rates are appearing. Yesterday the Pan Handle Railroad reduced the rate to New-York to $13. This was followed by the Atlantic and Great Western, which puts the rate at $11.

CLEVELAND, April 19.—Leonard Stroud, a farmer, aged 55, residing in Troy, Geauga County, fatally stabbed his wife on Thursday last, and then cut his own throat, dying in a few minutes. His throat died at noon to-day. The trouble was caused by domestic [illegible]

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE FRENCH EXHIBITION.

ORDER OF CEREMONIES TO BE OBSERVED IN THE OPENING ON MAY 1—RECEPTION OF FOREIGN PRINCES—PICTURES RECALLING THE FRANCO-GERMAN WAR TO BE EXCLUDED BY BOTH GOVERNMENTS.

PARIS, April 19.—The arrangements for the opening of the Exhibition on the 1st of May were settled at a Cabinet council on Wednesday night. Shortly before 2 o'clock M. Trisserene du Bort, Minister of Commerce, will receive in the grand vestibule of the Trocadero the foreign Princes present on the occasion, namely: The Prince of Wales, Don François d'Assise, father of the King of Spain; the Duc d'Aosta, brother of the King of Italy and ex-King of Spain; Prince Frederic, Crown Prince of Denmark; the Prince of Orange, heir apparent to the throne of the Netherlands, and the Duke de Leuchtenberg, Russia. After conducting them to the Prince's saloon, he will receive the Ambassadors, foreign Commissioners, Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the Chambers, Ministers, deputations, Senators, and Deputies. At 2 o'clock Marshal MacMahon will arrive in the state carriage, escorted by his military household, troops being drawn up all along the route from the Elysée. He will first repair to the Prince's saloon, and a procession will then be formed, which will march through the Grand Arcade to the platform overlooking the fountain and commanding a view of nearly all the buildings and grounds. Here M. Trisserene du Bort will welcome the Marshal in a short speech, and the Marshal will then declare the Exhibition opened. One hundred and one rounds from the guns at the Invalides, on Mont Valerien, and on an island in the Seine will follow the announcement. At the same time two military bands will strike up, all the fountains will play, and soldiers stationed by the flagstaffs will hoist the flags of all nations on the roofs of the two palaces and the annexes. The Marshal will then reascend to the Trocadero Palace, the procession reforming behind him, and, after completing the round of the building, will cross over the river to the Champ de Mars. The troops will be drawn up on or near the bridge. The terrace of the Champ de Mars Palace will be occupied by Senators, Deputies, the Council of State, magistrates, mayors, musicians, the military staff, and the French Commissioners. Entering by the central door the procession will go through the grand vestibule, decorated with the crown jewels, Sèvres porcelain, Gobelins tapestries, and the Prince of Wales' Indian collection. It will then pass through all the sections, the Commissioners of each country greeting it at the door, and will next inspect the Military School, where all the Exhibition workmen will be stationed, and will, lastly, traverse the machinery annexes. Arriving at the gates, the Marshal will take leave of the Princes and other distinguished personages and return to the Elysée by a different route, but, as before, between a line of troops.

Mme. MacMahon and the wives of Ambassadors and Ministers will be assigned stations behind the Trocadero platform. The Exhibition will be open to the public immediately on the close of the ceremony.

Marshal MacMahon will hold a grand reception at the Elysée on the opening day, and also give a dinner in honor of the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Aosta.

The *Journal des Debats* states that in view of the decision of the German Emperor to exclude from the German fine art section of the Exhibition any picture recalling the war of 1870, the French Government have resolved to exclude French pictures commemorating that war.

ENGLISH STRIKES.

EXTENT OF THE CESSATION OF WORK BY THE MILL OPERATIVES—RIOTING MINERS NEAR GLASGOW.

LONDON, April 19.—At Blackburn, Darwen, Burnley, Lower House, Padiham, Accrington Church, Oswaldtwistle, Rishton, Great Harwood, and Baxenden the strike of the cotton operatives is practically universal.

A serious riot has occurred at Slamannan, near Glasgow. Some miners on strike attacked the Sheriff's officers who were serving notices of ejectment. Several houses were wrecked and the telegraph lines destroyed.

LONDON, April 20.—A special to the *Standard* from Blackburn announces that 40,000 operatives are now on strike there.

RECENT BUSINESS FAILURES.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY FILED IN CHICAGO—OTHER EMBARRASSMENTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, April 19.—George McElwain, formerly engaged in the jewelry business in this city, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy this morning. His liabilities are all unsecured, and amount to $33,000. Warren G. Bent, a contractor doing business in this city, went into bankruptcy. His liabilities unsecured are $15,000; secured, $2,500; assets, $3,000. A voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed by James Wadsworth, a commission merchant. His secured debts are $13,000; unsecured, $1,000 on notes and commercial paper, $55,000. William Hansborough, in the grocery business, filed a voluntary petition. His preferred debts amount to $35 89, and are due to Chicago tax-payers. His secured debts are $4,300; unsecured, $76,078 16; liabilities on accommodation paper, $160,932 91. Emanuel Brunswick, of the firm of E. Brunswick & Co., manufacturers of and dealers in billiard tables and billiard goods, in this city, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy this morning, asking that his firm be adjudged bankrupts. His liabilities are $125,000. James F. Davidson, a lawyer, has gone into bankruptcy, with secured debts of $11,548, and unsecured, $6,714.

BOSTON, April 19.—A rumor prevailed here that the Border City Mill, at Fall River, was in financial difficulty, but the only ground for this report is the alleged protest of one of that corporation's cotton notes at Providence yesterday. But it is claimed that this was the result of an oversight on the part of the Treasurer, and not for want of funds. A prominent Director states that they received to-day $100,000 insurance on No. 1 mill, burned some months ago, and all their paper will be promptly met at maturity.

ELMIRA, N. Y., April 19.—The statement of the Assignee of the Bank of Chemung, required to be made within 30 days of the failure, has been filed in the County Clerk's office. The liabilities are $349,925 15, and the assets $107,768 53.

THE ERIE RAILROAD REPORTS.

HARRISBURG, April 19.—Difficulties have arisen between the State of Pennsylvania and the Erie Railway Company, of New-York, which have resulted in the sending by Attorney-General Lear of a letter to W. W. Macfarland, counsel for the Erie Railway Company in New-York City, informing him that unless the company complies with the law requiring them to report to the Secretary of Internal Affairs proceedings will be instituted to enforce the payment of the penalty of $5,000 imposed on failure to make such report, and a writ of quo warranto issued to deprive them of their franchises in this State. He requests an immediate answer.

RESUMPTION IN DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, April 19.—The national banks of this city have substantially resumed. The Second National Bank pays out gold on application. The First National announces that it will to-morrow. The American National will soon follow suit.

OREGON REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—A Salem, Oregon, dispatch says the Republican State Convention has completed its ticket as follows: Secretary of State, R. P. Earhart; Treasurer, Edward Hirsch; State Printer, William B. Carter; Superintendent of Public Instruction, L. J. Powell.

SENTENCED TO BE HANGED.

FREDERICK, Md., April 19.—Edward Costeley, alias Edward Dorsey, colored, convicted of murder in the first degree, at this last September term of the court, for the killing of his cousin, Solomon Costeley, near Liberty, in this county, was sentenced this morning by Judge Lynch to be hanged.

THE WATKINS ROWING REGATTA.

WATKINS, N. Y., April 19.—There is a report in circulation that the Watkins regatta has been abandoned. There is no truth whatever in the rumor. Mr. W. Jackson, Secretary of the Watkins Regatta Association, states that the association have no intention of or reason for departing from the original offers embraced in their circular.

WYOMING METHODIST CONFERENCE.

PITTSTON, Penn., April 19.—The Wyoming Methodist Episcopal Conference, in session at West Pittston, numbering some 140 ministers, are making such progress in business as will bring about an adjournment on Tuesday noon. The time thus far has been spent in the examination of ministers of the order of elders and deacons. The morning sessions are devoted to business, and the afternoons to anniversary exercises. The appointments for the coming year will be announced by the Presiding Bishop, Rev. Jesse T. Peck, on Monday evening. No business of public importance has yet been done. The Freedmen's aid anniversary exercises will take place on Saturday evening. Dr. Newman lectured last evening to a large audience on the "Reformatory Force of Christianity."

THE BOARD OF HEALTH ARRAIGNED.

IMPORTANT REPORT OF A COMMITTEE OF CITIZENS—HOW THE HEALTH BOARD ALLOW DANGEROUS NUISANCES TO EXIST.

Last Summer a committee was appointed at a public meeting to investigate the causes of the sickening odors pervading the City, and to suggest a plan for the abatement of the nuisances. After an apparently thorough and conscientious inquiry into the subject, the committee has, through its Chairman, Mr. Thomas B. Musgrave, published an elaborate report. Reviewing the *personnel* of the Health Board and the rules under which the department is conducted, the report says that, provided with such perfect safeguards for health, the City ought to have the lowest annual death-rate of any large city or town in the country. A table, giving the average annual death-rate of 14 of the principal cities of the Union, is introduced for the purpose of showing that New-York, instead of being the healthiest is, in fact, the most unhealthy city. "The death rate," says the report, "ought not to average yearly over 21 in 1,000. Instead of that, it is 28, or 25 per cent greater than it should be. In other words, 7,500 lives are annually sacrificed in this City by bad sanitary administration. The elimination of these 7,500 lives means the prostretion, mental and physical, by malaria, of a great many thousand others."

The plan of investigation pursued by the committee is thus described by their Chairman:

"Selecting a time when there was a fine northwesterly breeze and a clear atmosphere, and yet the air, even about Murray Hill and Fifth-avenue so charged with nauseating smells as to be scarcely endurable, I was led by the ever-increasing stench to the foot of West Thirty-ninth-street, where I found the Alexander, a hulk of an old steam-ship, owned by Sprigg & Lounsberry, or Sprigg & Co., moored in the ship, and filled with boilers, vats, caldrons, and kettles, all in full blast, boiling blood, offal, bones, and carrion, and generating a sickening stench of the most disgusting character, and poisoning the air for miles around. This hulk manufactures 8,000 tons a year of fertilizers, and in the opinion of the eminent Dr. Marcy, destroys in the same period the lives of many hundred of our citizens. It has the permit of the Board of Health.

"At the foot of Thirty-ninth-street is a similar stench-factory, owned by Lister Brothers, permitted by the Board of Health, and manufacturing 7,000 tons a year of fertilizers, and filling the air with a nauseating malaria destructive of human life. Next are the odorous places of M. Donohue & Co. and of Noonan, Crane, & Holland, for fat, tankey, and offal, also licensed by the Board of Health. Adjoining, on Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, and Forty-first streets and North River are the extensive hog factories of Morrison Crane, of Davis & Atwood, of Toby & Booth, of Spring & Haynes, of Charles White & Co., of Stahlnecker & Son, and of Metcalf & Gibbs. They yard and kill, during the killing season, on an average, 2,000 hogs a day, or, in the course of the year, a total of 1,680,000, and the offal and fat is worked up in the above stench-factories."

In the same locality, on Fortieth and Forty-first streets and North River, and on the one to ward off the hog cholera on the allopathic principle of introducing another poison of a different character, are the sheep slaughter-houses of Charlotte Loewell, C. & P. Meyer, in different yards, each killing weekly 5,650 sheep; and the cattle slaughter-houses of Stern & Metzger, Adolph Strauss, C. & P. McIntyre and Donohue & Co., killing 1,200 cattle per week. The blood, offal, entrails, heads, and refuse of all these places enable the Algonquin and Lister Brothers to produce their 15,000 tons of fertilizers per year, and to pour into our streets and houses a never-ending stream of nauseating poison. All are protected by the permits of the Board of Health. Adjoining, on Thirty-eighth-street, is the starch factory of P. Throp. Close by is a manure-yard, extending from street to street, containing 5,000 tons of fermenting and rotting manure, protected also by the Board of Health." All these establishments are reported as generating pernicious odors, sufficient, with the prevailing westerly wind, to envelop the City from the North River to Madison-avenue, and to sicken thousands of people. The Board of Health is charged with not only utterly failing to abate these nuisances, but with affording them protection by the issue of permits.

The soap factories on Tenth and Eleventh avenues, from Fourteenth to Nineteenth streets, from which some of the foulest of the stenches emanate, are next described in detail, after which the various cattle-yards of the East Side are enumerated. The report bitterly condemns the Board of Health for permitting these establishments to exist within their present boundaries. In conclusion, it recommends that "a committee of citizens be appointed to call upon the Mayor and request him to require the Board of Health to put an immediate stop to these nuisances; and if they, as heretofore, neglect their duty in this regard, to remove them from office and appoint in their place officers who will see that the laws against nuisances are promptly and effectually enforced."

A PENNSYLVANIA OIL CASE.

SUIT AGAINST THE ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY—THE ARGUMENT NOT YET CONCLUDED.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.—The case of H. L. Taylor, J. Sutterfield, and J. Pitcairn, Jr., plaintiffs, against John B. Rockafello, the Atlantic Refining Company, and numerous others, came up for argument before Judge McKennan, in the United States Circuit Court, this morning. The suit is a bill in equity filed by the plaintiffs, alleging substantially that, on Dec. 1, 1874, they formed a partnership with defendants and sold them the undivided half interest in 4,000 acres of oil property, with 1,000 wells and a monthly production of 90,000 barrels of oil, situate in Butler, Armstrong, Venango, and other counties in Pennsylvania and elsewhere; that this was done because the defendants, by their connection with the Standard Oil Company of Cleveland, and many other oil-producing and refining companies, and also on account of their peculiar facilities for drawbacks and rebates which they had obtained from railroad companies had practically a monopoly, and controlled the prices of oil so as to prevent other producers from making any profits on their productions.

They allege that under this partnership during the last three years 2,657,830 barrels of oil have been produced, and that if the defendants had complied with the articles of partnership, had purchased certain oil produced by the partnership, and procured certain drawbacks, the firm would have realized a large profit.

A general denial of these allegations is made by the defendants in their answer. A Receiver was appointed by the Butler County Court of Common Pleas, and afterward a petition was filed by some of the defendants for a removal of the case to the United States Court. On this petition as to the jurisdiction of the last-named court argument was heard by Judge McKennan. The argument occupied the whole of the day and was noteconcluded. It was contended at first on the part of the plaintiffs, that the court ought to quash the defendants' petition, on the ground that they were not in court. Judge McKennan refused to do this, and directed counsel to go on and argue whether it was or was not cognizable by the Circuit Court as the record of the case stood. The argument will be resumed

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-DAY'S MATINEES.

An afternoon representation of "Diplomacy" occurs to-day at Wallack's Theatre. At the Fifth-Avenue Theatre, "Uncle Tom's Cabin" will be acted. At Booth's, "The Exiles" will be performed. At the Park Theatre, "Our Aldermen" may be witnessed. "The Celebrated Case" continues to be the attraction at the Union-Square Theatre. Miss Maggie Mitchell is to act in "The Pearl of Savoy" at the Standard. Mr. Heller will give an *après midi* entertainment at Fifth-Avenue Hall. There will also be afternoon representations at Niblo's, and at the Theatre Comique, while the San Francisco Minstrels will hold their usual day-levee—the last of the season, by the way. The "Great London Circus," Mr. Barnum's "Greatest Show on Earth," and the New-York Aquarium may be visited as heretofore, both afternoon and evening.

AMATEUR MINSTRELSY.

An amateur minstrel entertainment will be given for the benefit of the Samaritan Home for the Aged, at Chickering Hall, to-night.

OTTAWA, April 19.—Mr. Pelletier, Minister of Agriculture, stated in the Senate that the Government would do all in its power to prevent cattle being exported to Great Britain unless thoroughly inspected. Inspection would take place at Quebec in Summer and at Halifax in Winter.

OTTAWA, April 19.—This being a statutory holiday, public offices are closed and Parliament stands adjourned till to-morrow. Anglican and Catholic Churches were well attended to-day. Two boys named Larkin and Rathier were drowned in the river to-day by the capsizing of a boat.

CINCINNATI, April 19.—Charles Maule, of Richmond, Ind., was riddled with bullets yesterday by two brothers of his wife, on account of the latter charging him with the seduction of her sister some months ago. The wife is now in an insane asylum. Publicopinion is divided as to Maule's guilt.

OTTAWA, April 19.—It is understood that an arrangement with the St. Paul and Pacific Railway Company is now virtually made with the object of utilizing the Pembina Branch Railway, which was lately discussed in the House of Commons. It is expected that by the 1st of November there will be all-rail communication with Winnipeg from the head of Lake Superior.

PUSHING THE POOL BALLS.

A CLOSE CONTEST LAST NIGHT.

CYRILLE DION DEFEATS WARBLE BY A SCORE OF 11 TO 8—A GREAT MATCH BETWEEN WAHLSTROM AND KNIGHT, IN WHICH THE FORMER IS DEFEATED BY 11 TO 10.

The result of yesterday's play in the national tournament for the 18-ball pool championship has set all the "knowing ones" wrong, and changed very materially the aspects of the championship as it had been mapped out. Cyrille Dion now stands ahead in the list, having won eight out of his nine games, while the redoubtable Swede, Wahlstrom, being defeated last night by Sam. Knight, has won seven matches and lost one. To win the championship he now has to defeat Cyrille Dion twice. In the afternoon play yesterday Clark E. Wilson defeated Rudolphs by a score of 11 to 8, and Joe Dion, after a very sharply contested match with George Frey, scored his sixth victory and his last match in the tournament, having lost in his play with Wahlstrom, Cyrille Dion, and Knight. Joe's score was 11 to 9 against Frey. In the evening play, Cyrille Dion and J. Maxson Warble played one of the best matches of the tournament. The "rush" with which Cyrille started at the opening of the match broke on the eighth game, although Cyrille played it very finely, and on his sixth inning made the prettiest combination shot of the tournament. It was a very clean carom, from the 5 ball, around a group of balls on "spot" to the 12 ball on the upper left hand corner, forcing the latter ball along the side cushion and into the bag. The eleventh game was won by Cyrille after a close struggle. Warble had 53 good, and Cyrille 57. The 8 ball was alone on the table and would make pool for whoever pocketed it, and after two balls had each on it the Canadian took the palm. In the next, game Warble scored 70 points against Cyrille's 10, and in the next following he "skunked" Cyrille. The fifteenth game, also, was very severely contested, the score standing 63 to 57 in Warble's favor, all the balls being in the count. From the tenth to the sixteenth games, inclusive of both, Cyrille only won two games, and when Warble brought his score to 7 against Cyrille's 9, he was greeted with hearty applause. In the seventeenth he played a very difficult triple combination, which good judgment should have told him to forego, missing the count and leaving everything open to Cyrille, who "skunked" him. Had he played a safer shot he stood well to win the match, but this made Cyrille's tenth game, and Warble had to win the remaining four to save the match. In the nineteenth game Cyrille skunked Warbis and won the match by the following score:

C. Dion—1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1—11.
Warble—0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0—8.

Wahlstrom and Knight banked for the lead in the second match at 10:20 P. M., both players agreeing to call every big run number, and Knight winning the break. On his second inning he scored "fat Jack," and thus made the first count, following it with a safety shot. Wahlstrom got in the five and two balls, and playing a miserable shot went into the bag and forfeited. The Swede had all the balls open in the latter part of the game, but played nervously, and Knight "pooled" the first game on 60, with a mark on the board, and winning applause. In the second game Wahlstrom made two nice plays, holing the ace ball and the 15, and then made another bad play, following it by a clear miss in the fifth inning. The game was a long one, and Wahlstrom was again a loser, Knight pooling on 59 with a mark on the board. Wahlstrom attributed his bad play to a sprain of his left thumb, which interfered with the run of his cue. He played with some of his accustomed precision in the third game, and making some fine long shots, won the game by 63 points to Knight's 3. The next two games went to the Swede's string also. The sixth game was doubtedly contested by both players, Knight taking it by 61 points against Wahlstrom's 51, leaving only the 8 ball on the table. Both men up to this point had played warily and slow, and the Swede's brilliant dash was conspicuously lacking. In the eighth game he awakened enthusiasm into cheers by making a lightning cross "cut" of the very finest description on the 12 ball, and followed it with a splendid long angle shot for a corner bag. But Knight won the game, nevertheless, by careful, steady play, and taking a chance in a combination that might have lost the game. Wahlstrom was very largely indebted to a fearful "scratch" for the victory he scored in the ninth game, which he won by 74 to 5. The tenth game was another severe contest, won by Knight, and making the string even at five games each. In the next game Knight experienced very hard luck. Wahlstrom had run 51 to his nothing, having eight balls in the rack. Knight then got the balls and played them splendidly till he ran 40. Then the Swede failed to score, and Knight ran his string up to 54 points. He played a long and difficult shot in the 8 ball and holed it, but his cue ball crept back the whole length of the table, and, trembling on the verge for an instant, fell into a corner pocket. Wahlstrom got both of the remaining balls, and scored the game. Knight then won the twelfth game, making the score again even, amid renewed enthusiasm, the hall being crowded through reports outside that the match was being played so close. The next game was another very severe contest intermingled with some "funny" incidents, Wahlstrom winning by 62 points to Knight's 58. Had Knight been more steady, he could have had the game easily. Wahlstrom won the next two games also, and in the sixteenth Knight pooled on 60, Wahlstrom having a mark. He won the seventeenth also, but in the eighteenth game both players made some of the worst play ever seen even in a bar-room, and Knight was "skunked" in a game which he had two chances of winning easily, and thus tying the string at 9 to 9. In the nineteenth game he scored 46 to the Swede's 5, and ran into safety play four times, but lost the game. At the opening of the twentieth game the Swede walked over to Cyrille Dion and offered an even bet that he would win the game. While he was talking Knight began fine play, and "skunked" him, amid tremendous cheering. In the twenty first game intense excitement prevailed, and Knight "smashed" the Swede at the start, and victory seemed assured to the Swede, but he made poor play, and left the balls for Knight, who ran 46 points. The Swede, who was now altogether unnerved, made another failure, and Knight pocketed the 14 and ace balls, winning the match amid wild cheering at 12:50 o'clock A. M. The score is as follows:

Knight—1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1—11.
Wahlstrom—0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0—10.

The tournament closes to-night. This afternoon Slosson against Knight, and this evening Rudolphe against Warble, and Wahlstrom against Dion.

MR. BEECHER'S PRAYER-MEETING.

The lecture-room of Plymouth Church was densely crowded last evening. The throng also filled the Trustees' room in the inclosed gallery, the windows of which were thrown up to enable the people to see and hear. Curious men and women who could not enter the lecture-room stood upon the stairs outside and leaned in at the rear windows. Everybody appeared to expect that Mr. Beecher, who conducted the prayer-meeting, would say something about the resurrected scandal, but they were disappointed. Mr. Beecher's topic was the burial of Christ in a rock-hewn sepulchre within a garden where Birds were singing, buds swelling, and the work of beauty going on in its fullness. He said in conclusion, that when he thought of what Christ did for such rough natures as the apostles, he felt he could depend upon aid for himself.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—The Nevada Bank has sold 300,000 ounces of fine silver to the Government, deliverable at Carson Mint.

LOWELL, Mass., April 19.—Flags were at half-mast all day in memory of the attack on Union soldiers in Baltimore in 1861.

HUDSON, N. Y., April 19.—A young man named Dingman, son of Supervisor Dingman, of Stockport, was killed to-day by the accidental discharge of a gun while hunting.

AUBURN, Ontario, April 19.—During a thunder-storm which passed over this place last night the Presbyterian church was struck by lightning and damaged to the extent of $3,000.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., April 19.—Henrietta Pitcher, of this place, the principal witness in the celebrated Marshall case, has been ordered to appear at Judge Fullerton's office at noon to-morrow.

THE BEAUTIES OF NARRAGANSETT SOUND

May be enjoyed by daylight on the trip to Boston by the popular Providence Line, which will be reopened on Monday, April 29, with the magnificent steamers Massachusetts and Rhode Island. A full night's rest and the certainty of an early arrival in Boston, with only 42 miles travel by rail, are inducements offered by this route alone.—*Exchange.*

Large sums of money have been made in Wall-street by persons shrewd enough to invest at the right time. The old house of Alex. Frothingham & Co., brokers, No. 12 Wall-street, New-York, is entitled to absolute confidence. Their customers are frequently rewarded by large returns. Send for their *Financial Report*, free.—*New-York Tribune.*

DON'T TRIFLE with a sore throat, or a bad cough or cold, when a remedy as sure, prompt, and thorough as DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT can be readily obtained.—*Advertisement.*

Winchester's Cure for Consumption.
WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA, for the cure of Consumption and chronic Diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Also General Debility, Dyspepsia, and Poverty of the Blood. Established 20 years.
Price, $1 and $2 per bottle. Prepared only by
WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists,
Sold by Druggists. No. 36 John-st., New-York.
Advertisement.

Why He Wouldn't Marry Her.
"Marry her! by George! I would if it wasn't for her *confounded* nose."

"Nose! Ha, ha! What's the matter with her nose? Is it too short, too long, or crooked—which? You're top fastidious, young man. A woman may be a charming wife and have any one of these deformities."

"It isn't any 'of them, old fellow. The fact is I like Kitty—like to look at her and talk with her—but any closer relationship I could not endure. Her nose is too o-d-o-r-o-u-s!"

Unfortunate Kitties should use DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY, the wonderful disinfecting properties of which instantly sweeten the breath, destroying all offensive odor. To its mild, soothing, and healing effects the most inveterate cases of catarrh promptly yield. Sold by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

BARGAINS IN STRAW GOODS
H. O'NEILL & Co.'s,
No. 321 to 329
6th-av. —*Advertisement.*

A.—AMIDON, No. 220 5th-av., announces the newest styles in gentlemen's hats for Easter; also, artistically designed walking and riding hats for ladies. Silk hats reduced to $7 March 1, 1878.—*Advertisement.*

MALTBY'S NORFOLK OYSTERS all Summer, fresh every day. Buying at head-quarters is paying business. —*Advertisement.*

More Information from the Sage.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: The writer having a budget of pathological information and facts to spare, will, with your permission, occupy a few inches in your gigantically diffused paper, that this information may be wafted into the homes of those who are in nasal catarrh's bondage.

ON THE SYMPTOMS OF NASAL CATARRH, ITS SISTER AFFECTIONS, AND OZENA.

The Symptoms of Nasal Catarrh.

First—We have an accumulation of yellow or straw-colored mucus in the posterior nares above and behind the palate, which the victim hawks out from time to time during the day.

Second—Nasal sores form in the nose, and the secretion becomes dry, requiring frequent attention to keep it free.

Third—Secretion is thin, and drops down into the throat whenever the victim throws back the head or forcibly snuffs up the air.

I will give a brief description of Nasal Catarrh's Sisters, Lipoma and Nasal Polypi:

First, Red Nose or Lipoma, is a chronic enlargement of subcutaneous and cutaneous structure of the nose, presenting a peculiar lobulated appearance, and is usually of a purplish-red color. Second, Nasal Polypi is a soft, moist tumor of a shining, grayish color. Its structure is very nearly identical with that of the mucous membrane, to which it is firmly attached. Nasal Polypi is the sensation of a stoppage of the nostril, which eventually amounts to a total inspiration.

By forcing the breath through the nostril it will be noticed to descend, and the reverse by nasal inspiration.

All the symptoms upon the neighboring parts and cause the closure of the nostril.

THE SYMPTOMS OF OZENA.

Ozena is only another name for a very bad form of disease of the nose, occurring in an unhealthy constitution. In Ozena a fetor arises from the nostrils, which the victim removes from time to time.

Not unfrequently this membrane is bloody, where it has been torn from points of ulceration within the nose. When the ulcerations are considerable the secretion becoms purulent. There is moreover often loss of smell, and when the ulcerations have eaten through the membrane to the bone, the discharge has an offensive odor. Not unfrequently Ozena is produced by a vitiated state of the blood.

PROGNOSIS.

Ozena is a most serious affection, and if it be not arrested, will assuredly go on to the destruction of the bones of the nose and end fatally.

The foregoing is a practical history of the symptoms of nasal catarrh and its cognates, to which the reader can in the future confidently refer for guidance and instruction. And I wish to impress most particularly is, that by no other means can we so effectually guard the lungs from disease as by promptly removing the complaints recorded above. Yours, respectfully,

R. P. DEWEY, M. D.,
No. 819 Broadway, New-York City.

To the Editor of the Times.

SIR: Dr. DEWEY'S treatment stands pre-eminently great. It is unequaled by any other, and it is the best treatment ever yet devised for the cure of nasal catarrh. It cannot be employed amiss. No treatment ever brought to the notice of the professionals has given such great and speedy satisfaction. It cured my daughter of catarrh promptly yield. Sold by all druggists.—*Advertisement.* disease, nasal catarrh, after that horrid enemy had lingered with me for years. Its patrons in New-York are immense, and daily increasing. It is a magnificent and glorious chemical triumph. I earnestly entreat all who are afflicted with the distressing malady to test the virtue of Dr. DEWEY'S treatment, at No. 819 Broadway.

A. A. DRAKE, No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.

A Favorite Cough Remedy.—For Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, Catarrh, and other diseases of the bronchial tubes, no more useful article can be found than the well-known "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES."

Easter Scarfs.

Beautiful and attractive novelties, our own importation, just opened, and to be found ONLY at MILLER'S, No. 1,125 Broadway, near 25th-st.

There is no sweetness in a kiss,
Unless your teeth are just like pearls,
Then would you plant a trembling bliss,
Use SOZODONT at once, sweet girls;
For it alone gives to the mouth,
White teeth and fragrance of the South.

S. H. Wales & Son, No. 10 Spruce-st., publish the SCIENTIFIC NEWS at one dollar a year, and SECRET AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS, also DESIGNS, CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, and LABELS.

Telephones put up for all purposes and warranted; vaults, safes, and stores protected by our central office system. HOLMES BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH COMPANY, No. 518 Broadway.

The Most Elegant Hats for Gentlemen are manufactured and sold by ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Brown's Vermifuge Comfits, or Worm Lozenges.
Children like them, but the worms don't. 25c. a box.

Spring Styles Gentlemen's Hats ready. Style and texture unsurpassed. Fine Silk Hat, $5. Burke, 214 Broadway

MARRIED.

DENTON—TROWBRIDGE.—On Wednesday, April 17, at New-Haven, Conn., by Rev. Dr

WESTERN INDIAN AGENTS ACCUSED.

THE REPORTED DISCOVERY OF A CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD THE GOVERNMENT—SEIZURES BY ARMY OFFICERS.

Correspondence of the Chicago Journal.

SIOUX City, Iowa, Monday, April 15, 1878.

There is a prospect for a good row in the country just west of us, between the Indian Agents in Dakota and the military authorities. On the 28th of March, Capt. Daugherty, acting under instructions from Gen. Sherman, seized the Indian agency at Crow Creek, where Fort Thompson is situated, informing Dr. E. P. Livingston that he was under positive orders to take possession of all the United States property in his control, and demanding the keys of the big safe at the agency. Dr. Livingston protested against the seizure, and gave up the keys to the outside doors of the safe. The inner doors are fastened by a combination lock, and the Doctor refused to unlock them, claiming that he had a number of private papers therein, which the Government officers had no right to tamper with. The Captain informed him that if he had any private papers in the drawers they would be returned to him unmolested, but that several the Government officers considered it their duty to ascertain by inspection whether the papers in the drawers are private documents as represented. Dr. Livingston refuses to accede to any examination of the papers, and the safe remains locked, with a military guard over it to prevent the Doctor from approaching it.

Gen. Hammond, recently appointed to the important position of General Inspector of Indian Affairs, arrived the next day after the above action of Capt. Daugherty, and entirely approved it. He took command of the situation, and proceeded to seize the goods at other agencies and to close them up. In none of them, however, did he meet with any such determined opposition as that offered by Dr. Livingston, though all the agents protested against his proceedings as arbitrary and tyrannical, and in excess of his authority as Inspector. To the latter objection, however, there is no foundation, as the general statutes of the United States give the Inspector power to enter any of the agencies or trading posts, and to examine their purchases with immediate explanation when he has reason to believe that fraud is being practiced in them. In addition to these general powers conferred upon him by his office, the act establishing this new office of Inspector specially confers upon the new appointee, who is the first person to hold the office, additional and extraordinary powers, which make him hardly second to the heads of the War and Interior Departments in his station.

There have been mutterings and threatenings of mismanagement and fraud in the Indian Department, and it would seem, from what we can gather, that Gen. Hammond has been sent here as a part of a plan of the Indian Department to expose heavy frauds and corruptions long practiced in the Indian Department. Deputy Sheriff Edmunds and Attorney S. A. Boyles, of Yankton, the latter of counsel for Dr. Livingston, bondsmen, went out to Fort Thompson immediately after the seizure of the agency by Capt. Daugherty, but were informed by Gen. Hammond that he would tolerate no interference from any Canal Ring quarter, and that he was responsible to no Sheriff or civil officer under the present condition of affairs. Edmunds, for attempting to disregard the orders of Gen. Hammond regarding interference, was arrested under arrest, but subsequently released from custody and ordered to leave the reservation. Boyles was also ordered to get out of the country, but neither gentleman saw fit to comply with the orders, and remained until they got ready to leave.

GEORGIA'S GOLD-FIELDS.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* of the 17th inst. says: "Three weeks ago we published an interview with Dr. George Little, the State geologist, in which he was enthusiastic over the question of gold mining in North Georgia. In that interview he stated that the number of stamps at work in Georgia mills was near 200. He boasted that in nine months the number had run up to just double that, being three weeks ago 220. At that time Dr. Little predicted that the increase would be even faster in the future than it had been in the past. The rate of increase for the year previous—a flush year, certainly—was 12 stamps per month. In the three weeks since that interview there have been 50 new stamps added to Georgia mills, or an average two were added in the four months at any previous time. There are now 273 stamps at work in the State, producing about $30,000 per month or $360,000 per annum."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

FRIDAY, April 19—P. M.

In financial circles to-day was very generally observed as a holiday, and scarcely any business was transacted. A few sales of gold were made over the counter at 100⅜, and there was some little business in Sterling Exchange at yesterday's quotations:

CLEARING-HOUSE STATEMENT TO-DAY.

Currency exchanges	$84,116,393
Currency balances	3,554,314
Gold exchanges	5,560,873
Gold balances	1,990,995

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—Official closing prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	7⅜	Julia Consolidated	3½
Alta	8½	Kentuck	3¼
Belcher	4	Kentuck	3¾
Best and Belcher	16⅞	Leopard	10
Bullion	4¾	Mexican	10
Caledonia	2½	Northern Belle	6¾
California	27½	Ophir	28¾
Challar	30	Overman	13½
Consolidated Virginia	16	Raymond and Ely	3
Crown Point	4½	Savage	14⅝
Eureka Consolidated	5½	Sierra Nevada	4
Exchequer	2¾	Silver Hill	15-16
Gould and Curry	8⅛	Union Consolidated	4⅝
Grand Prize	1⅝	Yellow Jacket	7¾
Hale and Norcross	9¾		

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, April 19.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull, lower; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 10, cash; $1 09⅞ April; $1 09⅜@1 09¾, May; $1 07⅞@1 08, June; No. 3 do., $1 05; Rejected, 86c. Corn steady, with a good demand; 40¾c, cash; 40½, April; 41¾c, May; 42½c, June. Oats dull, but in good demand and a shade higher; 26¼c, cash and April; 26⅝c@26¾c, May and June. Rye quiet and weak at 46c. Barley quiet and weak at 48c. Pork dull, weak, and lower; $8 60, cash and May; $8 77½, June; $8 90, July. Lard is in fair demand, but lower; $6 87½@6 90, cash; $6 90, May; $6 92½@6 95, June; $6 97½@7, July. Bulk-meats steady and unchanged. Alcohol, 83c. asked. Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 3c. Receipts—Flour, 12,000 bbls.; Wheat, 51,000 bushels; Corn, 166,000 bushels; Oats, 42,000 bushels; Rye, 3,700 bushels; Barley, 4,600 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 15,000 bbls.; Wheat, 45,000 bushels; Corn, 310,000 bushels; Oats, 16,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 3,400 bushels. This being Good Friday, there was no afternoon board.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 19.—Flour in fair demand; sales of 800 bbls. at unchanged prices. Wheat dull; no sales reported. Corn steady; sales of 1,000 bushels at 48c. Oats nominal. Barley quiet; sales of 2,400 bushels Canada, on track, at private terms. Rye inactive. Provisions unchanged. Canal freights firmer; boats scarce. Receipts by railroad—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 17,200 bushels; Corn, 27,200 bushels; Oats, 15,400 bushels; Barley, 6,000 bushels; Rye, 4,400 bushels. By lake—Wheat, 6,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels. Shipments by railroad—Flour, 3,941 bushels; Wheat, 46,700 bushels; Corn, 32,000 bushels; Oats, 19,400 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels; Rye, 4,400 bushels. By Canal to Tidewater—Wheat, 81,146 bushels; Corn, 15,939 bushels; Rye, 15,649 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, April 19.—Flour unchanged. Wheat better for cash; unsettled for options; No. 3 Red, Fall, $1 13¼, cash; $1 13@1 13⅜, closing at $1 14¾, May; 106¾@107c, June; 97c, July. Corn easier; 38⅛@38½c, cash; 39¼c@39⅜c, May; 40¼c@40⅝, June. Oats, 26¾c@26⅝c, cash; 27¼c, bid, June. Rye, 59c@60c. Barley unchanged. Pork weak and nominally at $8 04. Pork, $6 15@6 20, cash; $6 92½@6 95, May; $6 87½ bid. Bulk-meats dull at $3 50@3 55, $4 85@4 90, and $4 95@5 for shoulders, Clear Rib, and Clear Sides. Bacon unchanged. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat, 34,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 19.—Wool more active; prices easier; supply light; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, XX and above, 42c@42½c.; X, 40c@42c.; medium, 40c@42c.; coarse, 33c@35c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western, fine, 36c. @37c.; medium, 36c@41c.; coarse, 33c@35c.; Combing, Washed, 40c@50c.; do., Unwashed, 30c@33c.; Canada, Combing, 42c@43c.; fine Unwashed, 24c@26c.; coarse and medium do., Washed, 36c@40c.; Unwashed, 30c@32½c.; Colorado, fine and medium, 19c@22c.; do. coarse, for carpets, 14c@16c.; extra and Merino Pulled, 32c@34c.; Pulled, 30c@35c.

Texas, fine and medium, 18c@25c.; do. coarse, 14c.@16c.; California, fine and medium, 20c@30c.; do. coarse, 18c@22c.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 19.—Flour dull and unchanged. Corn in fair demand and firmer at 50c@51c. Oats in fair demand at 36c@37c. for choice. Corn-meal dull at $2 10. Hay in fair demand and firm; prime, $14; choice, $15@16. Pork dull and lower at $10. Lard quiet and unchanged. Bulk-meats scarce and firm, but unchanged. Bacon Scarce and firm; Sides, 6½c.; Clear Rib, 5½c.@5¾c.; Clear Sides, 6c. Hams scarce and firm, but unchanged. Whisky steady, and unchanged. Coffee in fair demand, but unchanged. Sugar dull and unchanged. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice steady and unchanged. Bran in fair demand and firm at 80c. Exchange—Nothing doing. The banks are closed on account of holiday. The Cotton Exchange is closed until Monday. Gold, 100¾@100⅝.

CINCINNATI, April 19.—Flour dull; unchanged; Wheat quiet but steady; Red, $1 10@1 17. Corn strong at 43c.@44c. Oats firm; in fair demand at 28c. @31c. Rye quiet but firm at 61c.@62c. Barley in fair demand; firm; prime Fall, 46c. Pork dull; nominally, $8 85. Lard steady; in fair demand; current make, $6 90; Kettle, 7¼c.@7½c. Bulk-meats quiet but firm at 3½c.; $4 85@5 for Shoulders, Clear Rib, and Clear Sides. Bacon—Shoulders, 4½c.; Clear Sides, 5½c. for Shoulders, Clear Rib, and Clear Sides. Whisky dull at $1 03. Butter dull and drooping. Sugar firm; unchanged. Live Hogs dull; common, $2 75@3 90; fair to good, $3 95@4 30; packing, $3 30@3 45; no butchers' in the market; receipts, 1,817 head; shipments, 1,333 head.

MILWAUKIE, April 19.—Flour steady and firm. Wheat in good request; No. 1 Milwaukee at $1 15½ for hard and $1 15¼ for soft; No. 2 do., $1 10¾, cash and April; $1 10⅜, May; $1 09¾, June; No. 3 do., $1 08¾. Corn quiet; little stronger; No. 2, old, 41c.; new, 38c.@39c. Oats—No. 2, 26½c. Rye quiet but steady; No. 1, 58c. Barley strong at 87c.@97½c.; May, 89c. Provisions still. Butter and cheese unchanged. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 4c. Receipts—8,500 bbls. Flour, 93,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—8,500 bbls. Flour, 82,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, April 19.—Flour dull; Extra, $3 25@3 50; Family, $4 25@4 50; A No. 1, $5 25@5 50; fancy, $5 50@5 75. Wheat dull; Red, $1 15@1 16; Amber and White, $1 20. Corn in fair demand; White, 43c.; Mixed, 42c. Oats steady; White, 32c.; Mixed, 30c. Rye dull at 60c. Pork quiet at $10. Lard steady; choice leaf, tierce, 7¾c. Bacon, Sugar-cured Hams, 7¾@9c. Whisky quiet; Shoulders, 4½c.; Clear Rib, 5½c.; Clear Sides, 5½c. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, 4½c.; Clear Rib, 5½c.; Clear Sides, 5¾c. Sugar-cured Hams, 7¾@9c. Whisky quiet at $1 03. Tobacco quiet and unchanged.

DETROIT, April 19.—Flour steady and unchanged; small sales of White at $3. Corn—Nothing doing; No. 2 Mixed held at 43c. Oats firm; sales of No. 1 White at 30½c.; No. 1 Mixed held at 28c. Clover-seed lower, with a moderate demand; small sales at $3 90@3 95. Receipts—Flour, 2,100 bbls.; Corn, 1,300 bushels; Oats, 3,100 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,600 bbls.; Corn, none; Oats, 3,600 bushels.

OSWEGO, April 19.—Flour unchanged; sales, 1,100 bbls. Wheat dull; sales of 2 cars White State at $1 38; 5,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club on private terms; car lots of the latter held at $1 30; Duluth Club, $1 31. Corn unchanged. Earlier quiet and unchanged. Canal freights dull and nominal. Canal Shipments—Flour, 1,200 bbls.; Lumber, 387,000 feet.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 19.—The Print Cloth market is inactive; 3¼c. is freely offered for best 64x64s., but holders decline.

CLEVELAND, April 19.—Standard Petroleum active at 9½c.

TOLEDO, April 19.—No markets here to-day.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 19, 1878.

Trade in live stock generally was slow on this forenoon. Arrivals of all descriptions of animals were small; in consequence rates were steady. At Sixtieth-Street Yards horned Cattle sold at $5 25@5 90 per ₰ lbs., weight 6 to 9 cwt. At Harsimus Cove Yards prices were 5½c. @11c. ₰ lb., weights 6¼ to 8¼ cwt. Quality as above reported was from coarse and thin to fair, with a good crop. From 55 to 57 lbs. has been allowed net, general sales on 56 lbs. net. Milch Cows held on sale. Calves, coarse and scant, sold at 5c.@8c. ₰ lb.; medium quality Veals at 8¾c.@9c. ₰ lb. The quality of the flocks to hand ranged from poor to fair, with a good top. Sheep sold at 5¼c.@6¼c. ₰ lb.; Lambs at 6¾c.@7½c. ₰ lb.; mixed flocks at 6¾c. ₰ lb.; shorn Sheep at $4 50@5 ₰ cwt.; Spring Lambs at 9c.@10c. ₰ lb. Live Hogs sold at 5½c. at the Abattoir. Dressed at 4¾c.@4¾c. ₰ lb.; light Pigs at 5c. ₰ lb.

SALES.

At Sixtieth-Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for sale 14 cars of horned Cattle, as follows: 36 common Illinois Steers at 5¾c. ₰ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 150 common Illinois Steers at 9c. ₰ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 150 coarse but fat Illinois Steers at 9½c. ₰ lb., weight 8 cwt. Coon & Thompson sold for sales 47 fair Illinois Steers, with 1 car-load coarse quality, at 10c. ₰ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. of ₰ head, and 16 head, weights 7½ to 8½ cwt. T. Gills sold on commission 2 Bulls, live weight 1,440 lb. ₰ head, at 4c. ₰ lb.; 4 Oxen at 4½c. ₰ lb., weight 9 cwt.; 30 Michigan Steers, from common to fair, from 8 cwt. to 10½c. ₰ lb., weights 6 to 8½ cwt. H. S. Rosenthal sold for L. Pfaeger 1 Bull, live weight 1,310 lb., at 3½c. ₰ lb.; 3 Bulls, live weight 1,690 lb. ₰ head, at 3¾c. ₰ lb.; 36 common Illinois Steers at 9c. ₰ lb., with $1 off ₰ head, weight 6¼ cwt.; for N Morris 13 coarse Missouri Steers, at 8½c. ₰ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 6 common Missouri Steers at 9½c. ₰ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 41 fair Missouri Steers at 9½c. ₰ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. B. Knowlton sold for self 3 Bulls, live weight 900 lb. ₰ head, at 3½c. ₰ lb.; 1 Bull, live weight 1,860 lb., at 3½c. ₰ lb.; 3 dry Cows, live weight 1,000 lb. ₰ head, at 3½c. ₰ lb., with $1 off ₰ head; 4 Steers and Oxen, at 5½c. ₰ lb., weights 6 to 9 cwt., all being State Cattle. Hunc. Elliott & Co. sold 2 Calves, weight 92 lb. ₰ head, at 5c. ₰ lb.; 5 Calves, weight 124 lb. ₰ head, at 5c. ₰ lb.; 1 Veal, weight 180 lb. ₰ head, at 7c. ₰ lb.; 101 shorn Western Sheep, weight 100 lb. ₰ head, at 5c. ₰ lb.; 164 Western Sheep, weight 97 lb. ₰ head, at 5¾c. ₰ lb.; 159 State Sheep, weights 91 to 94 lb. ₰ head, at 6¾c. ₰ lb. Davis & Sallenbeck sold 9 Cows, weight 1,113 lb. ₰ head, at 3½c. ₰ lb.; 12 Calves, weight 102 lb. ₰ head, at $3 35 ₰ cwt.; 78 Calves, weight 124 lb. ₰ head, at 5c. ₰ lb.; 39 Calves, weight 125 lb. ₰ head, at 5½c. ₰ lb.; 1 Veal, weight 182 lb. ₰ head, at 6¾c. ₰ lb.; 24 Veals, weight 157 lb. ₰ head, at 6¾c. ₰ lb.; 157 shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 85 lb. ₰ head, at $4 90 ₰ cwt.; 73 shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 85 lb. ₰ head, at $4 70 ₰ cwt.; 150 Ohio Sheep, weight 114 lb. ₰ head, at $6 81½ ₰ cwt.; 138 State Sheep, weight 89 lb. ₰ head, at 6¾c. ₰ lb.; 33 State Sheep, weight 87 lb. ₰ head, at 6¾c. ₰ lb.; 126 State Sheep, with a few Lambs mixed in, at 6¾c. ₰ lb., weight 86 lb. ₰ head.

At Fortieth-Street Hog Yards—George Reid sold 171 Ohio Hogs, average live weight 135 lb. ₰ head, at 3⅞c. ₰ lb.

At Harsimus Cove Yards—Toffey & Sons sold for N. Morris 17 common Illinois Steers at 9¼c. ₰ lb., with $1 on ₰ head, weight 6¼ cwt. W. E. Dudley sold for Meyers & Regenstein 35 common Illinois Steers, 17 head at 9¾c. ₰ lb., 18 head at 9½c., with $1 off ₰ head, weight 6½ cwt. Seigal & Meyer sold for N. Morris 101 fair Illinois Steers, 40 head at 9¾c. ₰ lb., with 50c. off ₰ head on 20 head, weights 6¼ to 6½ cwt.; 31 head at 10c. ₰ lb., with 50c. off ₰ head, on 17 head, we guts 6¾, strong, to 7 cwt., scant; 30 head at 9¾c. ₰ lb., with $1 off ₰ head, weights 6¼ to 6½ cwt., scant; 30 head at 9¾c. ₰ lb., weights 6¼ to 6½ cwt.; 34 head at 10c. ₰ lb., with $1 off ₰ head, on 15 head, weights 6¼ cwt., scant, to 7¼ cwt.; 16 head at 10c. ₰ lb., with $1 off ₰ head, weight 7 cwt., scant. H. Samuels sold for N. Morris 13 Bulls, live weight 1,500 lb. ₰ head, at $3 40 ₰ cwt.; 7 Bulls, live weight 1,390 lb. ₰ head, at 3¾c. ₰ lb.; 108 fair Illinois steers, 3 head at 9¾c. ₰ lb., 105 head at 10c. ₰ lb., 70 head at 10¼c. ₰ lb., weights 7, 7¼, to 7½ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for Joseph & Co. 314 fair Illinois Steers with a good top, 74 head at 9¾c. ₰ lb., 63 head at 9¾c. ₰ lb., 79 head at 10c. ₰ lb., 12 head at 10¼c. ₰ lb., 63 head at 10½c. ₰ lb., with $1 off ₰ head on 14 head, 21 head at 11c. ₰ lb., weights 6½, 7, to 8½ cwt. Kass & Pidcock sold 78 shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 81 lb. ₰ head, at $4 85 ₰ cwt.; 199 Illinois Sheep, weight 80 lb. ₰ head, at $4 87½ ₰ cwt. Cobb & Buchanan sold 102 Texan Sheep, weight 76 lb. ₰ head, at 3¾c. ₰ lb.; 169 Missouri Sheep, weight 87 lb. ₰ head, at 4½c. ₰ lb. Newton & Holmes sold 147 shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 86 lb. ₰ head, at 4½c. ₰ lb.; 1 Virginia Spring Lamb, weight 50 lb. ₰ head, at 9c.@10c. ₰ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth-Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 464 head of Beef Cattle, 5 Cows, 1,071 Veals and Calves, 3,154 Sheep and Lambs, 14 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth-Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day: 4,449 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove Yards for yesterday and to-day: 717 head of horned Cattle, 71 Veals and Calves, 4,624 Sheep and Lambs, 2,971 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 19.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,955 head; total for the week thus far, 9,707 head: against 10,938 head last week, a decrease of 75 cars; consigned through, 469 cars; market firmer, owing to favorable Eastern advices; some sales rather higher; good shippers' Steers at $4 40@4 90; medium at $4 25@4 45; no choice Steers offered; Canada Stockers, Western, at $3@3 75; Canada at $3 75@4; all offerings disposed of; 112 cars of through stock in the yards held for shipment to-morrow. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 3,500 head; total for the week thus far, 17,000 head, against 15,100 head last week; consigned through, 4 cars; market dull; demand light; offerings mainly of poor and medium quality, which are neglected; good grades in request at Friday's prices; sales of wool Sheep at $5 25@5 60; 2 cars of extra at $6; clipped stock 4c. off Monday's prices; supply equal to demand. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 5,685 head; total for the week thus far, 25,760 head, against 16,500 head last week; consigned through, 148 cars; fair shipping demand for Yorkers; comparatively few sales; market heavy, fair to choice, $3 60@3 95; best grades disposed of.

ST. LOUIS, April 19.—Cattle active; a shade better; prime to choice native shipping Steers, $4 75@5 15; fair to good do., $4 25@4 60; do. butchers', $3 60@4 10; do. Cows and Heifers, $2 85@3 75; feeding Steers, $3 80@4 65; corn-fed Texans and Colorados, $2 80@3 30. Hogs—Light and fair to good, $3 20@3 30; light shipping and packing, $3 20@3 45; butchers' to fancy, $3 40@3 50; receipts, 1,600 head. Sheep stronger; extra to fancy shipping, $5 50; good to choice $4 50@4 85; common to fair, $3@4 25; receipts, 1,400 head.

CHICAGO, April 19.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports: Hogs—Receipts, 14,000 head; shipments, 4,000 head; prices 10c.@15c. lower; choice heavy, $3 45@3 85; light, $3 40@3 50; mixed rough, $3 2½@3 45. Cattle—Receipts, 4,000 head; shipments, 2,600 head; market a shade stronger; shipping Steers, $3 20@3 37½; feeders and stockers steady at $3 20@4 30; butchers' Steers, $3@3 25; Cows, $2 30@3 25; Bulls, $2 25@3 50; all were sold at strong prices. Sheep—Receipts, 310 head; shipments, 400 head; market weaker at $4 75@5 75.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 512 car-loads against 494 car-loads last week. The market opened weak at a decline of ½c. ₰ lb. and ruled at that through the week. Milch Cows—Nothing done. Veal Calves brought 4c. ₰ lb. for Bobs, and heavier weights 5c.@6c. ₰ lb. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 13,000 head, or 3,800 head less than last week. Sheep—Clipped commons to fair, 5c.@5¾c.; fair to good, 5¾c.@6c.; extra, 6c.@6¼c.; unshorn, 5½c.@6c. for fair to good; 6c.@6¼c. for extra. Not much doing in Lambs; prices unchanged.

FOREIGN BUSINESS INTERESTS.

LONDON, April 19.—In the Mincing-lane markets during the past week business has not changed for the better. There will be few if any public sales held until next Thursday. Sugar is quiet and steady. Prices are unchanged excepting for Refined, which is firmer at a slight advance. Tea is without animation. The public sales of China and India have been rather small. Coffee has generally unchanged. There has been a full supply of Coffee brought forward this week. At the public sales East India descriptions have fallen 1s. @2s. per cwt. Plantation all found buyers at about the last prices. Numerous parcels of foreign were bought in. Low qualities are still depressed. Rice is rather firmer. Black ash: White Pepper have slightly recovered from the late depression, but prices are still very low. Saltpetre is quiet.

DECISIONS.

MARINE COURT—SPECIAL TERM AND CHAMBERS.

By *Judge Goepp.*

Boyden vs. Bennett.—Opinion granting motion.

Haynes vs. The Eastern Massachusetts Insurance Company.—Motion granted, with $10 costs unless the plaintiff within 10 days will pay $10 costs and place cause on calendar and stipulate to accept two days' notice of trial.

Motions Denied.—Raynor vs. Dean; Johnson vs. Smith; Galpen vs. Hahn; Dundas vs. Gilbert.

Smith vs. Swan.—Motion granted without costs. See papers.

Eyle vs. Adams.—Motion granted.

Bullitt vs. Schnapp.—Motion to dismiss complaint granted, with costs and order of arrest vacated with $10 costs.

Lacey vs. Jansen.—Arrest vacated on consent.

Strauss vs. Levis.—Motion granted.

Orders Granted.—Wells vs. Miller; Hoyt vs. Hatch. *Wycoff vs. De Wolf.*—See memoranda.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAME HORSES

Cured. No Charge.

GILES LINIMENT IODIDE AMMONIA.

SEND FOR PAMPHLET.

DR. GILES, No. 120 West Broadway.

Sold by all druggists.

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION TO THE New-York Christian Home for Intemperate Men may be made to the manager, C. A. BUNTING, at the Home, No. 48 East Fourth-st., or to any of the officers. Contributions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Treasurer, JAMES TALLCOT, No. 108 Franklin-st.

PLANT DEPOT, 4TH-AV., CORNER 35TH-ST.—A choice and varied selection of greenhouse and bedding plants, flowering shrubs, and ornamental trees, to be obtained in any quantity, at above depot. Orders promptly executed. JOHN THORNHILL, Agent.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING; each packet bears the following label: JAMES EPPS & CO., Homeopathic Chemists, No. 48 Threadneedle-st., and No. 170 Piccadilly, London, England. New-York Depot, SMITH & VANDERBEEK, Park-place.

BEFORE GOING ABROAD SEND YOUR Pictures, furniture, carpets, bedding, and sick-beds for renovation and thorough cleaning. VAPORIA STEAM DYEING WORKS, office No. 80 East 14th-st.

FINANCIAL.

ST. LOUIS CITY.

PROPOSALS FOR GOLD AND STERLING RENEWAL BONDS.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, St. Louis, March 30, 1878.

By virtue of ordinance No. 10,455, authorizing the issue and sale of bonds of the City of St. Louis sufficient to pay

$463,000 of bonds of the CITY, and
$365,000 of bonds of the late COUNTY of St. Louis,

for which the CITY is liable, all maturing during the fiscal year commencing April 9, 1878, sealed proposals for the purchase of St. Louis City bonds hereinafter described, to the amount of one million three hundred and twenty-eight thousand dollars, ($1,328,000,) or two hundred and sixty-five thousand six hundred pounds sterling, (£265,600,) or any portion thereof over fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) or ten thousand pounds sterling, (£10,000,) will be received at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, until 12 o'clock noon of the twentieth day of April, 1878, and publicly opened by one of the undersigned officers of the city at said place and hour.

The awards, which will be subject to the approval of the Committee on Ways and Means of each branch of the Municipal Assembly, will be finally acted upon on or before the twenty-second day of April, 1878.

Said bonds will be dated May 1, 1878, and will each be of the denomination of $1,000 U. S. GOLD COIN, or 200 pounds sterling, payable TWENTY YEARS after their date, and will bear interest from their date at the rate of five (5) per cent. per annum. Semi-annual interest coupons of the denomination or $25 U. S. gold coin, or £5 sterling, payable on the first day of November and May, respectively, will be attached to said bonds, and both bonds and coupons will be payable to bearer either at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York, in U. S. gold coin; at the office of J. S. Morgan & Co., in London, England, in pounds sterling, at the option of the holder.

Bonds must be paid for in current funds, and will be delivered at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York, or at the office of the Controller of the City of St. Louis, via, either the entire amounts bid for, on May 1, 1878, or in installments, as follows: 40 per cent. thereof on the 1st day of May, 1878; 40 per cent. on the 1st day of June; and the remainder on the 1st day of July, 1878, as the purchaser may elect. In all cases of deferred payments the accrued interest on the bonds to be paid to the city.

Proposals must state the price offered, in current funds per bond, and the place and date or dates when delivery is desired, and must also be accompanied by a deposit, in current funds, of ten per cent. thereof, if drawn on sight New-York, equal to five (5) per cent. of the amount of bonds bid for; said deposit to be returned if proposal is not accepted, and to be held as part payment for bonds awarded, or forfeited to the city in event of failure or refusal on the part of the bidder to comply with his proposal.

All proposals must refer to this advertisement as a portion of the agreement on the part of the bidder; must be addressed to the undersigned, in care of the National Bank of Commerce in New-York, and indorsed as the "PROPOSAL FOR PURCHASE OF ST. LOUIS CITY BONDS."

The undersigned reserve the right to reject any and all proposals, and also the right, in the event of a premium being offered, to limit the number of bonds to be issued accordingly.

A sample bond can be seen and further information obtained at the office of the Controller of the City of St. Louis; or at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York; or the National Bank of the Republic, in New-York City.

HENRY OVERSTOLZ, Mayor.
E. L. ADREON, Controller.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 119 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, April 15, 1878.

THE AGREEMENT FOR THE ADJUSTMENT of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, dated 23d of February, 1878, having been signed by a majority of the stockholders, and by the others whose signatures were required to give effect to the said agreement, the same is declared binding.

Stockholders who have not yet signed the agreement, can do so on or before the 25th day of April, after which date the privilege of signing will cease.

Thereafter, and until the 1st day of May, such stockholders as have previously signed shall have the right to subscribe for the balance of the bonds provided for in the agreement.

The 25 per cent. of the par value of the stock subscribed will be received at the places hereinafter stated on and after the 25th day of April, 1878, and the time for the cash payments will be bear interest from May 1, 1878, and those making payments prior to that date will be allowed interest up to that time. Payments can be made in full, or in five equal instalments falling due on the 1st days of May, August, and November, 1878, and February and May, 1879.

Interest must be paid on all deferred payments and adjusted at the final payment.

Stockholders will at the time of making payment deliver for cancellation 10 per cent. of the stock by them held.

The new mortgage bonds and the income bonds not being ready for delivery, receipts will be given both for the cash payments and for the shares delivered for cancellation; said receipts will be exchanged for the mortgage bonds and income bonds in sums of $100 and the multiples thereof, as soon as they are ready for delivery.

The new bonds will be in denominations of $1,000, $500, and $100.

The holders of stock and bonds of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey and of the American Dock and Improvement Company, who have signed the agreement, are requested to present their certificates at the office of the company, No. 119 Liberty-st., or of Messrs. J. S. Kennedy & Co., No. 41 Cedar-st., or of Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co., London, where their subscriptions were taken, and where their bonds will be stamped, and stock and coupons received in accordance with the terms of the agreement. All stock surrendered for cancellation must be transferred to F. S. Lathrop, Receiver.

The holders of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre bonds who have signed the agreement will present their bonds and surrender their coupons at the office of that company, No. 71 Broadway.

The holders of the Consolidated, the Convertible, the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre, and the American Dock and Improvement Company Bonds who have not signed the agreement can do so at any time prior to the 15th of May, by which date all bonds must be signed to be presented as above stated, and coupons surrendered.

F. S. LATHROP, Receiver.

The Central Trust Company OF NEW-YORK.

No. 15 NASSAU-STREET,

CORNER OF PINE-STREET.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000 in U. S. Bonds.

Allows interest on deposits, returnable on demand, or at specified dates.

Is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Receiver, or Trustee. Likewise is a legal depository for money paid into court, or by order of any Surrogate.

Also, acts as Registrar or Transfer Agent of Stocks and Bonds, as Trustee for Railroad Mortgages, and as Custodian of Bonds of Railroads under process of foreclosure or reorganization.

Individuals, Firms, Corporations, and Societies seeking income from money in abeyance or at rest, will find safety and advantage in this institution.

HENRY F. SPAULDING, President.
BENJ. B. SHERMAN, } Vice-Presidents.
FREDK H. COSSITT, }
C. H. P. BABCOCK, Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

JACOB D. VERMILYE,
BENJ. B. SHERMAN,
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
MARTIN BATES,
AMOS R. ENO,
FREDERICK H. COSSITT,
ISAAC N. PHELPS,
EDMUND W. COBLIES.

Connecticut State 6s,

Greene County (N. Y.) 7s,

Newark City 7s,

FOR SALE BY

Geo. K. Sistare,

NO. 17 NASSAU-ST.

DUNLEITH AND DUBUQUE BRIDGE COMPANY BONDS.—Numbers 26, 45, 84, 194, 205, 223, 287, 294, 308, 328, 332, 343, 349, 375, 420, 430, 481, 489 have been drawn for redemption May 1, 1878, at $1,050 each, at the office of the Illinois and Southern Iowa Railroad Company. Interest on the above bonds will cease May 1, 1878.

WILLIAM H. OSBORN,
WILLIAM TRACY,
WILLIAM B. ALLISON. } Trustees.

DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of this Company's bonds, who wish to participate in the reorganization, must apply immediately to the undersigned. Information may be obtained on application to Harper & Broadley, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York. GEORGE WILKINSON, Secretary.
April 13, 1878. No. 52 Moffat Block, Detroit.

NEW-YORK STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.—Our senior partner is a member of both the Exchanges, and executes all orders carefully himself; stocks and bonds carried as long as required on a 5-per cent. margin; banking in all branches transacted. HENRY CLEWS & CO., bankers, No. 32 New-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

WANTED—SOUTH CAROLINA CONSOLS BY ARENTS & YOUNG, No. 9 New-st.

LAND WARRANTS AND LAND SCRIP PURchased and for sale by G. WOODMAN, No. 88 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 18, 1878.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual quarterly dividend of Three per cent., payable at the office of the company, Nos. 37 and 39 Wall-st., to stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st day of May next. Transfer-books will close on the afternoon of the 20th inst., and be reopened on the morning of May 2, 1878. W. J. EMMET, Secretary.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1878.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT., free of taxes, has been declared on the capital of this bank, payable on and after May 1. The transfer-books will be closed from this date and reopen on the 24 May.
F. WILLSON, Cashier.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, No. 191 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1878.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this bank has been declared, payable to shareholders on and after the 1st day of May next.
E. HARKAMAN, Cashier.

NORTH SHORE RAIL

APRIL 1878

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The only sale effected at the Exchange yesterday, Friday, April 19, was one by Richard V. Harnett, who at a Trustee's sale disposed of the three-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 17.9 by 99.11, No. 22 East 129th-st, south side, 288.11 feet east of 5th-av., for $6,900 to I. B. Guest. The remaining sales were postponed. Sale by William Kennelly of lots Nos. 818 to 822 1st-av., south of 46th-st., and lots Nos. 402 and 404 East 46th-st., adjourned to May 3, and sale by Benjamin P. Fairchild of one lot in East 109th-st., east of 3d-av., adjourned to same date.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By Scott & Myers, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James M. Fisk, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick factory, with two lots, each 25 by 92, Nos. 424 and 426 West 17th-st., south side, 300 feet west of 9th-av., also, six lots, each 25 by 100.8, on West 90th-st., north side, 100 feet east of 9th-av.; also, eight lots, each 25 by 100.8, on West 91st-st., south side, 100 feet east of 9th-av.; also, the three-story brick house, with lot 25 by 100.8, No. 125 East 92d-st., north side, 275 feet east of 4th-av.; also, a plot of land 100.11 by 170, on Madison-av., south-east corner of 98th-st.

By Louis Mesier, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Ambrose Monell, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick house, with lease of lot 18.9 by 100.5, No. 194 East 45th-st., south side, 93.9 feet east of Lexington-av. Leased April 1, 1870. Ground rent $450 per annum.

By John T. Boyd, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James M. Fisk, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 85, on Lexington-av., east side, 40.5 feet south of 47th-st.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Louis J. Grant, Esq., Referee, of the three lots, each 25 by 100.4 on East 69th-st., south side, 473 feet east of 3d-av.; also, two lots, together in size 50.2 by 80 by 50.2 by 77, fronting on East River, 25 feet south of 69th-st.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Grant Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25.2 by 82.2, on 4th-av., north-east corner of 89th-st.; also, one lot, 25.2 by 82.2, on 4th-av., east side, 75.4 feet north of 89th-st.; also, one lot, 25.6 by 201.4, on East 89th-st., north side, running through to 90th-st., 82.2 feet east of 4th-av.; also, four lots, each 25 by 100.11, on 98th-st., south-west corner of 3d-av. Also, by Charles H. Phelps, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 21.7 by 103.4 by 25.3, by 100.11, on East 98th-st., south-west corner of Madison-av.

EXCHANGE SALES—FRIDAY, APRIL 19.

NEW-YORK.

By Richard V. Harnett.

3 three-story brown-stone-front house, with lot, No. 22 East 129th-st., s. s., 288.11 ft. e. of 5th-av., lot 17.9x99.11 ..... $6,900

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, April 18.

Madison-av., e. s., 17.4 ft. n. of 74th-st., 18.8x75; Walter M. Beits to Mary G. Gilder..... $14,000
Washington-av., lot No. 119, near 3d-av. of Belmont, 24th Ward; C. M. Fry, Trustee, to John F. Burman..... nom.
Albany Post Road, lots Nos. 43, 44, and 45, 24th Ward; Henry W. Johnson and wife to John F. Collins..... 16,000
93d-st. West, No. 334, 25x98.8; Washington B. Tolle and others, to Edward P. Brudstreet..... nom.
Jane-st., n. s., 68.6 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50.2x irregular; Charles A. Cooper and wife to Julia F. Laird..... nom.
Forsyth-st., w. s., lots Nos. 24 and 25, 50x100; John Peters and wife to Simon Cabbidon..... 300
56th-st., s. s., 340 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100; Peter Chrystal to Mary O'Meara..... nom.
54th-st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 80x100.5; James P. C. Campbell to James McGovern..... nom.
54th-st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 80x100.5; C. F. S. Maclean, Referee, to James P. C. Campbell..... 8,800
2d-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Washington-sq., 25x100; S. D. Gifford, Referee, to John P. Simes. 7,000

LEASES RECORDED.

55th-st., West, No. 415: Benjamin Floyd to Frederick Gebhard, 5½ years..... $720
Spring-st., No. 213; George Faust to John Mootral, 3 years..... 720

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Coltus, John F., and wife, to Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company; Albany Post Road, lots Nos. 43, 44, and 45, 1 year..... $10,000
Dinsmore, Jessie P. H., and husband, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; n. w. corner of 6th-av. and 55th-st., 1 year..... 10,000
Ziesla, Charles, and wife, to George F. Brisow; e. s. 1st-av., s. of Walnut-st., 23d Ward, 3 years..... 700
Flach, Gustav A., and wife, to Jacob Schmidt; w. s. 3d-av., n. of 81st-st., 2 years..... 2,500
Hoffmann, Sophia, to Peter Schmitt; e. s. Fordham-av., lot, 25th Ward, 1½ years..... 3,500
Winans, William W., to United States Trust Company; No. 23 Bowery, 5 years..... 10,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Cox, Lovantia W. and others, Executors, to Lemon Gillmann, Charles, to Frederick Gillmann and wife..... nom.
Miller, Ann K., Executrix, to Robert L. Brown..... $6,000
Murphy, James, to Alice Fay..... 5,684
4,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A FINE FIRST-CLASS CABINET FINISHED four-tenement house for sale or to rent, between Madison and Park avs., below 42d-st.; size 25x68x100; rents, $3,100; price, $41,000.
F. G. & C. B. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

A RARE CHANCE.—SEVEN FOUR-STORY brown-stone houses, situate on Lexington-av. and 47th-st., complete in every respect, finished in hard-wood, new, and well built; prices low, terms easy.
DAVID DE VENNY, No. 130 East 47th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A DESIRABLE three-story dwelling and store, with fruit, &c., on 5th-av., in the best part of Harlem, at very low figures and easy terms. Inquire of C. L. MEAD, corner 125th-st. and 3d-av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF PROPERTY ON EAST BROADWAY, CANAL, CHERRY, DIVISION, HENRY, MONROE, MADISON, PIKE, SOUTH, AND WATER STS., BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF JANE BEEKMAN BORROWE.

BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.

I will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 25, 1878, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

EAST BROADWAY—No. 110, lot 21x84.6, with frame building.

EAST BROADWAY—Nos. 115 and 117, south-west corner Pike-st.; plot of ground 46.9x35 feet, with three-story-houses.

CANAL-STREET—Nos. 8, 7, and 9; plot of ground about 30 feet south, with five-story brick buildings.

CHERRY-STREET—No. 276: vacant lot, 26.1x113 feet.

CHERRY-STREET—No. 534, south-west corner Jefferson-st.; lot 25x101.7, with two-story brick house.

DIVISION-STREET—Nos. 101, 101½; lot 21x64.6, with one-story brick building.

DIVISION-STREET—Nos. 163, 163½, 165, and 165½; plot 52x50 feet, with two-story brick houses.

HENRY-STREET—No. 136; two-story and attic brick house, 22 feet 6 inches wide.

MONROE-STREET—No. 47: two-story brick house, 22x40 feet; lot 100 feet, with brick stable on the rear.

MONROE-STREET—No. 49: lot 22x100 feet.

MADISON-STREET—No. 213, three-story brick house, 25.1x44 feet; lot 100 feet.

PIKE-STREET—No. 31, lot 27x90 feet, with two-story and attic brick house, 27x44 feet.

WATER-STREET—No. 381, lot 25x60.7 feet, with two-story brick house, 22x40 feet.

Fifty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Books and maps at No. 8 Pine-st.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JANE MORLOT, JANE MORLOT STOUTEMEYER, and SOLOMON NORDLINGER, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—The undersigned will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the 27th day of April, 1878, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the Franklin House, situate on Main-street, in the City of Paterson, State of New-Jersey, all the right, title, and interest which said George Morlot, or he and his wife, the

APRIL 1878

DEATH OF GEO. W. BLUNT.

HIS CAREER AS A PUBLIC OFFICER.

BRIEF SKETCH OF HIS LIFE—OVER THIRTY-TWO YEARS IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE—THE POSITIONS WHICH HE HELD—THE BLUNT FAMILY AS WRITERS ON NAUTICAL SUBJECTS.

Mr. George W. Blunt, Secretary of the Board of Pilot Commissioners, died at 6:30 P. M. yesterday, after a lingering illness, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. In January last, in alighting from a Broadway stage, he lost his balance and fell heavily upon the pavement, receiving a severe contusion of the right frontal region. He was taken home stunned, bleeding, but not wholly insensible, and after a few days of rest was recovered sufficiently to attend to his usual avocations. But the severe shock to the nervous system, combined with advancing years, was not to be obviated by a few days of repose. Symtoms of gastric irritation, accompanied by extreme languor and exhaustion, supervened, and soon became so severe that he was confined to his room. A few days previous to his death dropsical symptoms developed themselves and rendered the case practically hopeless. His death removes a public man of the old régime; one whose disinterested public spirit, strong convictions, and iron adherence to his principles have given him something of the conspicuousness of an antique sculpture.

Mr. Blunt was a native of the quaint old town of Newburyport, Mass., where he was born March 11, 1802. His father, Edmund M. Blunt, removed to Newburyport from Portsmouth, N. H., in the latter part of the last century, bought a press of Benjamin Franklin, and published a newspaper. A history of the Blunt family would be almost a complete history of nautical literature in this country. After his removal to Newburyport the elder Blunt busied himself with the preparation and composition of a work entitled the *American Coast Pilot*, which describes every port on the coast of the United States, and has gone through 18 successive editions since its publication in 1796. It has been translated into every language in Europe, and is still an authority in nautical circles. He published numerous other works on navigation, and died in 1860 at the advanced age of 90. With this hereditary bias for the science of navigation, it is scarcely to be wondered at that of the four sons, of whom the deceased was the third, two should have followed the profession of the father. The eldest, Joseph Blunt, was for many years a lawyer of eminence in this City; the second son, Edmund, born at Newburyport Nov. 23, 1798, made, in association with his younger brother, the first survey of the Harbor of New-York, at the age of 17. From that date, 1816, until 1832, he was engaged in the West Indian and Guatemala surveys, and in a survey of the coast of the United States for the successive editions of the *American Coast Pilot*. In 1833 he was appointed first assistant, by Mr. Hassler, of the United States Coast Survey, in which office he continued until the day of his death. The fourth son, Nathaniel B. Blunt, adopted the profession of law, and died in the office of Attorney for this City. In those early times there was a school in Newburyport kept by a quaint old man still remembered as old Master Payne. It was under his tutelage that the two sons of Edmund M. Blunt, the bookseller of Newburyport, received such education as they brought to this City with them; and, as his pupils, they became intimate with that eccentric wanderer and poet, J. Howard Payne, the author of "Home, Sweet Home," first sung in London as a part of an English opera now forgotten.

George William Blunt did not long remain under the tutelage of the quaint old school-master. According to a manuscript autobiography in the possession of his daughter, Mrs. Van Wyck, he shipped as a sailor-boy aboard one of his father's vessels at the early age of 14, and followed that profession for five years, when he addressed himself to other pursuits. In the year 1821, on his way home from England, he made the acquaintance of Miss Martha Garnett; the acquaintance ripened into an intimacy, and the intimacy into an offer of marriage, which was accepted on condition that Mr. Blunt should abandon the sea. The young couple who had thus strangely met were united in marriage on the 22d day of December, 1821, by Right Rev. Bishop Close, of the Diocese of New-Brunswick, and returned to Newburyport in state on board a sloop specially assigned to the marriage tour by the father of the bridegroom. The removal to New-York followed immediately upon Mr. Blunt's going into business as his father's successor in the publication of nautical works, which was arranged in May, 1822. He continued in this business until 1866, when he sold out his establishment and retired from active work in nautical literature. His business engagements did not, however, prevent him from doing a great deal of active outdoor service relevant to the science of navigation. As early as 1826 he had completed, in co-operation with his brother, a series of elaborate marine surveys, in which the Bahama banks and the harbor of this City were included, neither of them having up to that date been brought thoroughly under the dominion of nautical science. In 1834, impressed with the imperfections of the existing light-house system of the United States and with the great superiority of the system in use in France, Mr. Blunt presented a memorial to Congress calling attention to the subject. This was followed in 1838 by a joint memorial prepared by himself and his brother Edmund. But Governments are proverbially slow to act, and it was not until 1852 that these memorials eventuated in the establishment of the Light-house Board and the adoption of the system recommended by the memorialists.

In the meantime, Mr. Blunt's career as a public officer had commenced, in the appointment, in 1845, of a special committee for the organization of the present system of pilotage for New-York Harbor, which has been of such signal advantage to our commerce. Mr. Blunt, as a practical adept in the science of navigation, was the leading spirit of this commission, out of which grew the Board of Pilot Commissioners, as a member of which he served zealously for 32 consecutive years, and as Secretary of which he died. It has been observed of his services as a member of this board, by an eminent publicist, that but for George W. Blunt New-York Harbor would have been ruined years ago. In 1857, in recognition of his disinterested services as Pilot Commissioner, he was created a Harbor Commissioner to protect the harbor of the City, at a salary of $1,000 per annum. But at the expiration of two years the Legislature voted to abolish the salary, while the Senate declined to accept the resignation of the Commissioners, and they were thus compelled to serve without remuneration. He was for five years one of the Trustees of the Seaman's Rest, and for two years one of the Commissioners of Emigration. He was removed from the board of the latter by Gov. Seymour, "because," as he quaintly expresses it in his manuscript, he "would not let the board be used for the propagation of Irish Catholicism." "I have," he frankly adds, "held public offices for 49 years, during only seven of which I have received any salary from the Government." As a citizen of the United States, Mr. Blunt cast his first vote in 1823, and voted in every election since that date as an opponent of the Democratic Party. "I did my best," he sums up, "to kill that party in the election of 1872, when it was led to the slaughter by Mr. Greeley, of whom it may be said, as of Samson, that in his death he slew more than in his life." He concludes his manuscript with this brief and simple confession of faith: "I believe in God, in his infinite power and mercy, in the mission of our Savior, in the flag of the Union, and that, next God, one's duty is to his country and obedience to its laws."

Mr. Blunt leaves two daughters, both of whom are married. His wife died in 1870. As the advanced age of 76, a few weeks ago, the insatiable thirst betokens with the old the final breaking up of the physical functions, crept stealthily upon him. His medical attendant reported that there was no organic lesion, nothing to which medicaments could be applied. For several weeks previous to his death he had been confined to his room, restless, disquieted, but entertaining from the first no expectation of recovery. From the beginning the gastric irritation was such as to defy remedial measures. Dropsical symptoms developed themselves as the resistance of the system diminished; and thus he died, in the seventy-seventh year of his age, worn out with years of active service in his profession.

Mr. Blunt leaves two daughters, both of whom are married. His wife died in 1870. The funeral service will take place at Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin's church, of which Mr. Blunt was a member, at 9:30 o'clock on Monday morning.

OTHER DEATHS.

MR. ALFRED G. BENSON.

Mr. Alfred G. Benson, an old merchant of this City, died on Wednesday night at his residence at Bay Shore, Long Island. He had been a victim of paralysis for several years. Mr. Benson was born in Maine in 1804. He came to this City in his youth, and when only 22 years of age became associated with a Mr. Buck in the shipping business. The firm was Buck & Benson, and their place of business was No. 39 South-street, at the corner of Old-slip, where Mr. Benson remained during the period of his active life. After the retirement of Mr. Buck, the firm name became A. G. & A. W. Benson. Mr. A. G. Benson was among the first to discover the adaptation of guano to the purposes of fertilization, and he began its importation upon a large scale. He proved its value to agriculturists by procuring analyses of it from well-known chemists, and, by thus inducing them to make use of it, assisted in opening a trade in which numerous American vessels engaged, and which became a source of wealth to the United States. The firm of which he was the head owned a fleet of sailing vessels when the California gold fever broke out. Their ships were employed in the new trade with the Pacific coast, and many of the earliest emigrants to San Francisco were transported in them. Later on Mr. Benson procured a contract for the carrying of colonists to Oregon. From 1847 to 1850 he was prominently before the public on account of his connection with what was termed the Lobos Islands Enterprise. On these islands were valuable deposits of guano. They appeared to be claimed by no Government, and Mr. Benson and other American merchants determined to take possession of them in the name of the United States Government. Mr. Benson was a Washington and informed Daniel Webster, then Secretary of State, that the islands were in the Pacific Ocean, about 500 miles from our coast, and were not under the jurisdiction of any Government. He spoke of the valuable deposits of guano which they contained and of the benefits that would accrue to our commerce from their possession. Mr. Webster said that if Mr. Benson took possession of the islands and raised the American flag over them he would be sustained by our Government. He sent out a fleet of 80 vessels, took possession of the islands, and began to work the guano deposits. The Peruvian Government interfered with the work. Claiming that the islands were under its jurisdiction, it sent an armed force to treat the Americans as invaders. Their vessels were seized, and the Captains were imprisoned. The commercial expedition was thus completely broken up. Mr. Benson was crippled in his financial circumstances by the losses thus caused and from which he never fully recovered. A few years later while a fleet of vessels belonging to A. G. & A. W. Benson were in the Pacific Ocean they discovered the islands now known by the names of Captains Baker, Jarvis, Howland, &c., upon which were large deposits of guano. The American and United States Guano Companies were formed to work these, and in a short time they proved very valuable to their possessors, among whom was Mr. Benson. The deceased merchant was public-spirited, and in a modest way took part in several enterprises of value to New-York and Brooklyn. He was one of the founders of the old Montague-Street Ferry, now known as the Wall-Street Ferry, and with Messrs. E. J. Barton and Elisha Townsend, operated it until it was bought by the Union Ferry Company.

HON. SEVERN D. MOULTON.

Hon. Severn D. Moulton, the father of Mr. Francis D. Moulton, and one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of the Nineteenth Ward, died of pneumonia yesterday at his residence, No. 580 Lexington-avenue. The disease grew out of a cold contracted about a month ago while he was visiting his brother's residence. Mr. Moulton was born on June 3, 1806, at Floyd, Oneida County, New-York, and received a good English education in the common schools of Albany. Soon after leaving school he accepted the position of Purser's clerk on board the United States sloop-of-war Falmouth, acting in that capacity during a cruise of 18 months. He then came to this City and started a grocery store, and was subsequently associated with John R. White, of Philadelphia, and Thomas Pinckney, of New-York, in the coal business, from which he retired in 1870. Mr. Moulton was appointed to the office of Tax Commissioner by the late Mayor Havemeyer, and held the position for one term. During the latter years of his life Mr. Moulton, although at one time a Democrat, was prominently connected with the Republican Party. He was originally a "Free Soiler," and a member of the old Fremont Club, whose members gloried in the cry of "Free soil, free speech, and Fremont." He served two terms in the State Legislature, once in 1845, as the representative of the Native American Party, and again in 1873, when he was elected by the Republicans of the Twelfth Assembly District. He was closely identified with the early educational interests of the old Twelfth Ward, (now the Nineteenth,) and was associated with James W. Beekman in the Ward School Board of Trustees of old Ward School No. 1, which was at that period on the second story of John Odell's tavern, at the corner of Third-avenue and Forty-ninth-street, on which site the present Grammar School, No. 18, in East Fifty-first-street, near Lexington-avenue, is the outgrowth. An interesting relic of his early life was found yesterday among the effects of Mr. Moulton. It is a copy of the Bible presented to him by his Sunday-school teacher, Miss Marie S. Willard, in 1830. On the fly-leaf is written, under date of June 30, 1831: "Oh Thou, how swift is thy pace! God, help me to improve it to Thy honor and glory, that I may meet Thee with joy, and not with grief, at the great day that will try men's souls." His after-life indicated that the prayer was answered, for he was undoubtedly a man of unimpeachable honesty and integrity. Mr. Moulton's wife died while his son Francis was on the witness-stand at the Beecher trial in 1875.

FREDERICK GILSON.

Mr. Frederick Gilson died in Brooklyn yesterday morning. He was known to many of the large book collectors of this City as a thoroughly artistic bookbinder. He was a native of Ipswich, England, learned his trade at Oxford, and before coming to this country worked for Haydon, of London, for nearly 16 years. He arrived in New-York about 28 years ago, and procured employment under Mr. William Matthews, Superintendent of Appleton's bindery, in whose service he remained until his death, excepting for a few months, during which he tried to establish himself in business in Boston. His special ability was in designing book ornamentation, and in working out his designs with a precision not excelled by the best Parisian binders. At this particular time, when connaisseurs are being made between French, English, and American bindings, Mr. Gilson's death is a serious loss, and will be equally regretted by his trade and the lovers of fine binding.

SUFFERING AT SEA.

A WHOLE CREW PROSTRATED FROM VAPOR ARISING FROM A CARGO OF MOIST COFFEE.

The bark Olustee, of Boston, left Padang on the 31st of December last, and arrived at this port yesterday, after a voyage during which the crew suffered very much from a remarkable disease, from which the second officer died. Her cargo consisted of green coffee, from which a deadly vapor arose, and Capt. Nickerson attributes the breaking out of the disease to this cause. A few days after leaving Padang alarming symptoms were noticed among the crew. They soon began to suffer from gangrenous bile of the stomach, violent headache, vomiting and purging. A black coating appeared upon the lips and throat, and severe cramps in the legs added to the sufferings of the crew. First and second officers were unable to attend to their duties, and until the Cape of Good Hope was reached the ship was worked by only three of the crew, who were also suffering severely from the disease. On the 13th of January, Mr. Lewis, the second officer, died and was buried the same day. The first officer, who was lying at the point of death, was placed on top of the afterhouse. This change proved beneficial and on being taken indoors, and given stimulants, was placed on the forwardhouse, with the same beneficial result. On the 5th of February the vessel was struck by a rotary gale and on the 8th she encountered another gale of the same description, during which her main and main lower topsail yards were sprung and her lower foretopsail blown to shreds. The sea was very heavy and made a complete break over the bark from stem to stern. It was soon ascertained that a leak had been sprung. The crew were still suffering but the pumps were manned by those who were well enough to do any work. After a few attempts by the men the leak could not be found to be choked and useless. The gale continued during the night, and the prospects became very gloomy. In the morning, however, the wind and sea went down, and the vessel made but little water. By careful attention and the use of medicine the crew began to improve. On the 18th of February, when nearing the Cape of Good Hope, a south-east gale set in. A heavy sea was shipped, smashing the booby-hatch. A large quantity of water got into the hold, and damaged the cargo before a tarpaulin could be dragged over the broken hatch. Two days later she succeeded in passing the Cape, and on the 4th of March took in Helena. After a quick passage of 14 days from that island she passed the equator in longitude 32° 50'. With the exception of the 5th of April, and a few days afterward when a number of gales were experienced, the Olustee's passage from the equator to this port was attended by good weather. Vernon H. Brown & Co. of this City are her consignees.

ARRESTS FOR THE LAST QUARTER.

THE WORK OF THE POLICE—CRIMINAL STATISTICS FOR THREE MONTHS—CHILDREN RESTORED TO THEIR PARENTS.

The arrests by the Police during the three months ending the 31st ult. numbered 18,910, of which 14,272 were males and 4,638 were females. The nativity of these persons was as follows: United States, 8,637, (including 403 colored;) Ireland, 6,357; Germany, 2,312; England, 656; British Provinces, 161; France, 184; Italy, 231; Spain and Cuba, 225; Norway and Sweden, 56; Russia, 49; China, 15; Africa, 10; not specified, 67. Of the prisoners, 12,391 males and 3,988 females could read and write, but 1,881 males and 650 females were unable to do either; 5,162 males and 2,889 females were married, and 9,110 males and 1,239 females were single. The principal offenses were as follows: Assault and battery, 1,370; abandonment, 135; arson, 4; abduction, 5; abortion, 2; adultery, 1; burglary, 223; bastardy, 55; begging, 14; bigamy, 13; cruelty to children, 12; cruelty to animals, 18; conspiracy, 4; cock-fighting, 11; disorderly conduct, 3,518; embezzlement, 40; escaped prisoners, 29; fraud, 2; false pretenses, 51; felonious assault, 165; forgery, 33; gambling, 391; homicide, 13; intoxication, 7,146; indecent exposure, 4; keeping disorderly house, 31; keeping gambling house, 4; grand larceny, 243; petit larceny, 905; larceny from the person, 183; mayhem, 106; mutiny, 1; obstructing railroads, 18; perjury, 11; personating officers, 5; reckless driving, 124; robbery, 56; rape, 10; receiving stolen goods, 46; suspicious persons, 391; seduction, 4; swindling, 3; truancy, 69; vagrancy, 637; violation of Corporation ordinance, 1,145; violation of Health laws, 331; violation of Excise law, 829; laws against obscene literature, 7; violations of Election laws, 2; violation of Theatrical law, 1; violation of Hotel law, 1; violation of Sunday law, 2.

The occupations of those arrested were: Bartenders, 656; clerks, 663; drivers, 738; druggists, 14; cigar-makers, 114; editors and reporters, 26; liquor-dealers, 208; laborers, 3,326; prostitutes, 671; painters, 232; peddlers and venders, 260; printers, 339; porters, 140; physicians, 16; servants, 474; sailors, 295; shoe-makers, 237; seamstresses, 156; tailors, 239; police officers, 5; teachers, 91. There were cared for at the police stations, 20,591 male and 15,913 female lodgers; 939 children—567 male and 372 female—were found astray in the streets; 644 were restored to their parents at the station-houses, and 267 at the Central Office; 36 were sent to the care of the Commissioners of Charities; 1 to the Catholic Protectory, and 1 to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

TAMMANY'S GAME.

SEEKING TO AVOID THE DECISION OF THE COURTS IN FAVOR OF THE CLERKS—REQUESTING CLERKS, COLLECTORS, ASSISTANTS, &c., TO RESIGN.

The opinion of the General Term of the Supreme Court, restoring certain clerks who were illegally dismissed from one of the City departments, and its ratification by the Court of Appeals, has had the effect of preventing the reckless discharge of officials contemplated by Tammany Hall. There are, however, a number of people who have served the City for many years faithfully, who are not called clerks, but are known as book-keepers, secretaries, collectors, and in the Park and other departments called assistants to chiefs of bureaus, all of whom perform clerical labor of the most exacting character, requiring training and frequently technical knowledge of a high order.

Tammany wants places for her followers, and seeks to have this class of employes resign, if it can be managed, by intimating to the proposed victims that their places are wanted, and that they will have to go anyhow, and all the rest of the coercive trash, claiming that they are not clerks, though doing purely clerical work, because they are given some other name on the official record of the department. So far the collectors, book-keepers, secretaries, and others have steadily refused these seductive efforts to have them resign, and been dismissed accordingly. The whole effect of this wretched work against the clerical force of the various departments, under whatever title they are known, is to evade the decision of the General Term of the Supreme Court, Judge Brady's opinion, and its confirmation by Judge Allen, of the Court of Appeals, in the case of a clerk who was improperly removed from office.

A section of the Public Burdens bill is another effort in a measure to accomplish the same result, to avoid the operation of the charter affording protection to a most exemplary class of public officers, as interpreted by our highest and most honored courts, and give Tammany or John Kelly the power to remove at will every minor officer of the City Government. This latest effort to prevent the beneficial effect of the Court of Appeal's decision on the class of secretaries, book-keepers, collectors, assistants in various bureaus requiring their resignation, &c., is an aggravation of the original wrong that the courts have remedied. To say that an accountant or book-keeper if employed in a public department, like the late Mr. Warren, or those skilled people in such work, who in the Controller's office some time since laid bare the workings of the "Ring," are not entitled to protection from summary dismissal because they are not called "clerks" by the Commissioners of any department, Captains, James Price, William H. Ribbel, Nathaniel O. Bird, John H. Kemp, and Thomas Lord, Jr.; Lieutenants, Frederick A. Goodwin, (one year,) Charles W. Clinton, Henry L. Freeland, Granville B. Smith, E. A. Kingsland, and John W. Spicer.

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TROUBLES OF AN INSURANCE AGENT—THE CASE TO BE TAKEN TO THE COURTS.

Last Winter a series of dramatic entertainments were given in this City and elsewhere for the benefit of John Brougham, the result of which was the accumulation of a fund amounting to $10,000. This sum was placed in charge of Theodore Moss, the Treasurer of Wallack's Theatre, and Mr. S. L. M. Barlow, as Trustees, and it was proposed to invest it in a life annuity for the benefit of Mr. Brougham. Mr. William T. Phipps, an insurance agent at No. 141 Broadway, says that, hearing of the matter, he saw Mr. Barlow about it, and was by him authorized to negotiate the transaction. He went around among the different insurance companies, got the propositions of several of them, and found that the terms offered by the New-York *Life* Insurance Company were the most favorable. Mr. William H. Beers, the Actuary of the company, Mr. Phipps says, was very anxious to obtain the investment, and offered to double his commission provided he would get this company the business. Mr. Phipps says that he spent about two months on the matter, drew up the papers for Mr. Brougham, and placed them in the hands of the Trustees of the fund, and the next he heard of the affair was that Mr. Brougham refused to sign the papers or to give his age, and thus the transaction was blocked. Then Phipps says he went to Beers and told him what had happened, and Beers replied that trouble could be got over easily enough, as he would make out the papers in the name of the Trustees, and Mr. Brougham need not know anything about it. When informed that Mr. Brougham refused to state his age, Mr. Beers said that that could also be arranged, as they could agree upon an age, as they frequently do in cases where persons do not know their age. He then asked Mr. Beers if he [Phipps] would get his commission in case the papers were made out in that way, and he was assured that he would. The papers were finally made out according to the plan suggested by Mr. Beers, and when Mr. Phipps demanded his $500 commission he was told that it had been paid to some one else, and that he could not have it. He says Mr. Moss wrote Beers a letter saying that he [Beers] had no interest in the transaction and was not entitled to any commission. Phipps is very indignant, and says that he shall bring an action to recover his commission.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Four passenger-carrying steam-ships, viz.: The Mosel, of the North German Lloyd Line; the Egypt, of the National Line; the California, of the Anchor Line, and the City of New-York, of the Inman Line, will sail for Europe to-day. The Holland, of the National Line, and the Somerset, of the Great Western Line, will also sail to-day, but will carry no steerage passengers. Bishop Scherseschewsky and his family, and Rev. Mr. Gemley and family, of London, Canada, will sail in the Egypt. Dr. Gerlich, the German Consul at St. Louis, and his family, will sail in the Mosel. The lists of to-day's cabin passengers are as follows:

In steam-ship Mosel for Bremen.—Mrs. Albert Steinway and two children, Dr. Gerlich, Mrs. Gerlich and child, Consul J. Runge, Mrs. Runge and child, Mrs. Adolphus Mann, Miss Victorine Mann, Paul Fritzche, Mrs. Fritzche, David Marx, Mrs. Marx, J. D. Wheeler, Mrs. Wheeler, Miss H. Meyer, Dr. H. Heckelmann, Adam Heinemann, Miss J. L. Schmidt, Dr. L. W. Sterling, Mrs. Gerling and child, Sydney Jones, B. Kreischer, Miss. F. Kreischer, Dr. G. Ceccarini, Mrs. Ceccarini, Gaetano Jeanes, Mrs. Geismar, Leopold Cahn, Mrs. Cahn and three children, Mrs. L. Hoffman and two children, H. Bandheim, H. W. Moeller, Miss Sophia Pierce, H. C. Henrici, Adolph Brand, Mrs. Brand and three children. C. F. Berridessen. H. Michalitschke. Mrs. Michalitschke and two children, Victor Weisiker, Mrs. Weisiker, Mrs. Carrie Weinberg and child, Mrs. Maria Barth Wright, Otto H. Zenke. Dr. G. Ohnesorg, Eugene Lipkan, H. Mayer, Mrs. Mayer, Simon Sachs, H. Wreden, Mrs. Wreden and child, F. W. Brandt, Mrs. Rebecca Grobe, W. J. Burk and three children, Otto Brenner, Miss Annie Phillips, Erhard Lindner, Louis Perregaux, Paul Zulle, Mrs. Zulle and three children, H. Broch, Mrs. Broch and child, Johann Siegel, C. A. Blase, Julius Mueller, George H. Kilmer, Mrs. Bartels, Miss Marianne Herrlein.

In steam-ship Egypt, for Liverpool.—Mrs. Rupert Faulkner and son, Luke Greenhaegh, Mrs. Greenhaegh, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Nichols, Mrs. M. A. Hale, Mrs. Hale, Karl Bergman, F. W. Frear, Mr. and Mrs. Cooke, Miss Cooke, C. G. Bubb, Dr. J. L. White, James Allida, Dr. W. H. Daly, Mrs. Courtney and five children, Miss Courtney, E. J. Jacquith, R. W. Mollharp, J. Topleot, Rev. D. Gemley, Mrs. Gemley and daughter, Mr. Hawley, Dr. G. Delaney, Dr. Antonio de Teyado, Miss C. R. Johnson, Mrs. James Rayner and two children, Mr. Townsend, Edward Sweetapple and four children. H. J. Sayetib and four children, George Ellen, Mrs. Turner, James Turner, Edward Turner, Masters Henry and Charles Turner, Frederick Horner, Mrs. Horner, Mrs. Joseph Ayers and four children, Right Rev. Bishop Scherseschewsky, Mrs. Scherseschewsky and two children, Eugene L. Vail, Robert Hume, Mrs. Hume, J. B. Clark, J. R. Ottman, T. D. Foster, A. Kempson, William Selby, Mr. Beaumond.

In steam-ship California, for Glasgow.—William Landis, Charles Landis, Audley McKee, Edward Clarke, Louis Clark, Thomas Bernardo, Charles Sutton, Joseph Arthur, John A. Hall, Rev. Robert Jardine, W. G. Boyle, Alexander Glover, William Yemming, J. Higgins, John Wood, Miss Mary Gallagher, Richard C. Smith, Andrew Elliott, D. Gillies, W. Arnsby, Miss Mary Sirona, Mr. Barns and child, Mathew Foster, John Peacock.

In steam-ship City of New-York, for Liverpool.—Mrs. E. C. Seed and child, Miss M. Wilde, Rev. R. J. Kellogg, J. O. Tayler, Mr. Johnson, L. Herrero, A. Fernandez, Francisco Ryhar, Silvester Ryhar, Augustus Hesser, John C. Andrews, Mrs. Andrews, and two children, M. Toca, S. A. Wheelwright.

SENT BACK TO COLORADO.

Henry A. McIntire, late President of the First National Bank of Lake City, Col., and Vice-President of the First National Bank of Colorado Springs, who has been accused of dishonest practices in connection with these banks, but who has denied the charges made against him, was yesterday arrested in this City by Detective Cuming at No. 917 Broadway and taken to the Central Office. The arrest was made on a warrant issued by Gov. Robinson. He was delivered to a Colorado officer by Superintendent Walling, and a receipt taken for him. McIntire, who did not appear at all disconcerted by his arrest, consented to accompany the officer to Denver without any further trouble, and Detective Toel, of Colorado, left the Central Office with his prisoner at 4 P. M., and they were passengers on the 5:30 P. M. train for the West via the Pennsylvania Railroad.

YALE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

An unusually well-attended meeting of the Yale Alumni Association was held at Delmonico's last evening. Mr. A. K. Conkling, nephew of Senator Conkling, spoke at some length upon Yale's part in the exploration of the Western land, his remarks being illustrated with colored maps. The Chairman then spoke of the propriety of giving the Yale Sheffield Scientific School a more generous representation in the body of Alumni officers. Prof. W. J. Sumner was next called upon, and applause, and spoke briefly, saying that Yale graduates had distinguished themselves not alone in scientific labors, but also in every other department of work they had engaged in. After some further business the Alumni adjourned to partake of a fine collation.

THE MAY ANNIVERSARIES.

The May anniversaries, to be held in the Broadway Tabernacle, will commence on the 5th prox. by a sermon by President Chapin—in connection with the American Home Missionary Society—service at 7:30 P. M. On Monday, 6th, the semi-centennial convention of missionaries and friends of the American Seaman's Friend Society, at 11 A. M.; annual business meeting at 3 P. M., and addresses by Hon. E. W. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy; Stewart L. Woodford, United States District Attorney, and Rev. H. Crosby, D. D., LL. D., at 7:30 P. M. The annual meeting of the National Temperance Publication Society will take place the next day at No. 58 Reade-street. Addresses will be delivered at 7:30 P. M., by William E. Dodge, Rev. J. P. Newman, D. D., and Rev. Matt Dow. The American Tract Society will meet at 10 A. M. on Wednesday, and addresses will be delivered by Rev. F. S. Patton, D. D., Chicago; Rev. A. J. F. Behrends, D. D., Brooklyn, and Rev. D. M. Reese, D. D., at 7:30 P. M. The American Female Guardian Society will meet the same day at 3 P. M., when Rev. J. Hall will deliver an address. On Thursday, the 9th, the American Bible Society will meet at the Bible House; the New-York Institution for Instruction of Deaf and Dumb will meet at 3:30 P. M., and the New-York City Mission and Tract Society at 7:30 P. M. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Dr. C. S. Robinson and others. The New-York Sunday-school Teachers' Association will assemble at 7:30 P. M. Friday, the 10th, and on the following Sunday, the 12th, the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions will meet at 7:30 P. M.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT VETERANS.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION—ELECTION OF OFFICERS AND AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The Veteran Association of the Seventh Regiment held its annual meeting at Delmonico's last evening, Col. William A. Pond, the President, in the chair. There were over 600 members present. A resolution was adopted approving a petition to be presented to the Legislature, changing the corporate title of the association from the "Veterans of the National Guard, Seventh Regiment," to the "Veteran Association of the Seventh Regiment." Several changes were made in the constitution of the association. The more important alterations were as follows: Fixing the terms of service of all officers at two years, providing that company officers shall be elected by their respective companies instead of being chosen by the association at large, and allotting the duties hitherto devolving upon the Corresponding and Recording Secretaries to one officer, known as the Secretary. The report of the Treasurer showed a balance of $10 47 in the treasury, besides the amount invested in various securities. The Adjutant's report placed the total membership of the association at 1,092. It was announced that Paymaster H. H. Holly had been seriously ill during the past two months, and that he would leave this City for the South for the benefit of his health to-day. Election of officers for the ensuing two years concluded the business of the evening. There was but one ticket in the field, to which the only opposition made was for the office of Commissary. This office has been filled for many years by Mr. Gilbert L. Arrosmith, but the majority of the association had certain reasons for desiring a change in this department, and Mr. Edward Jacobus was nominated for the position, and he was elected, although Mr. Arrosmith made a determined fight to obtain a re-election. The polls were not closed until after 10 o'clock, and up was nearly midnight before the result of the ballot for field officers was announced. The ballots cast for company officers were counted after that hour. Following is the result of the election: Major, Edgar M. Crawford; Chaplain, Rev. S. D. Denison, D. D.; Paymaster, John J. McLaren; Commissary, Edward Kemp; Surgeon, T. M. Cheesman, M. D.; Inspectors of Election for 1879, L. G. Woodhouse, W. F. Black, Stephen Burkhalter; Captains, James Price, William H. Ribbel, Nathaniel O. Bird, John H. Kemp, and Thomas Lord, Jr.; Lieutenants, Frederick A. Goodwin, (one year,) Charles W. Clinton, Henry L. Freeland, Granville B. Smith, E. A. Kingsland, and John W. Spicer.

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HOW MERCHANTS ARE SWINDLED.

SHARP PRACTICES ON THE PART OF A SMART YOUNG MAN—OBTAINING GOODS BY FALSE PRETENSES.

For several months past Superintendent Walling has received complaints from merchants in this City in reference to a young man who has proved an adroit swindler. He represented himself as one of the firm of S. Fels & Co., of Paducah, Ky., or as the representative of Luberie & Brothers, of Nashville, Tenn. Both these firms are of good repute, and well-known in this City, so that the swindler had no difficulty in procuring goods on account of the firms he pretended to represent. Henry Levy & Co., of No. 647 Broadway, were swindled out of several hundred dollars' worth of pocket-books. He also obtained a lot of artificial flowers from Stephen Rodgers, of No. 151 Mercer-street, and a quantity of pocket cutlery from Fieldman & Lauterjung, of No. 91 Chambers-street, Messrs. Brock & Kosh, of No. 113 Chambers-street, John McMurray, of No. 277 Pearl-street, and Nicol, Cowlishaw & Co., of No. 743 Broadway, are also among the victims. He also operated in Boston recently, and obtained from one firm there boots and shoes valued at $700. The Central Office detectives had been looking for the swindler for some time past, and yesterday Detectives Dorcey and Shelley saw a young man answering his description disembarking from a Hoboken ferry-boat at the foot of Barclay-street. They arrested him, and at the Central Office he was identified by a number of his victims. He refused to give any information about himself; but the officers from other sources learned that his name is Daniel Levy, and that he lives in Hoboken, N. J. He will be taken to court to-day, when it is expected that a number of complaints will be made against him.

THE MAY ANNIVERSARIES.

The May anniversaries, to be held in the Broadway Tabernacle, will commence on the 5th prox. by a sermon by President Chapin—in connection with the American Home Missionary Society—service at 7:30 P. M. On Monday, 6th, the semi-centennial convention of missionaries and friends of the American Seaman's Friend Society, at 11 A. M.; annual business meeting at 3 P. M., and addresses by Hon. E. W. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy; Stewart L. Woodford, United States District Attorney, and Rev. H. Crosby, D. D., LL. D., at 7:30 P. M. The annual meeting of the National Temperance Publication Society will take place the next day at No. 58 Reade-street. Addresses will be delivered at 7:30 P. M., by William E. Dodge, Rev. J. P. Newman, D. D., and Rev. Matt Dow. The American Tract Society will meet at 10 A. M. on Wednesday, and addresses will be delivered by Rev. F. S. Patton, D. D., Chicago; Rev. A. J. F. Behrends, D. D., Brooklyn, and Rev. D. M. Reese, D. D., at 7:30 P. M. The American Female Guardian Society will meet the same day at 3 P. M., when Rev. J. Hall will deliver an address. On Thursday, the 9th, the American Bible Society will meet at the Bible House; the New-York Institution for Instruction of Deaf and Dumb will meet at 3:30 P. M., and the New-York City Mission and Tract Society at 7:30 P. M. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Dr. C. S. Robinson and others. The New-York Sunday-school Teachers' Association will assemble at 7:30 P. M. Friday, the 10th, and on the following Sunday, the 12th, the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions will meet at 7:30 P. M.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT VETERANS.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION—ELECTION OF OFFICERS AND AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The Veteran Association of the Seventh Regiment held its annual meeting at Delmonico's last evening, Col. William A. Pond, the President, in the chair. There were over 600 members present. A resolution was adopted approving a petition to be presented to the Legislature, changing the corporate title of the association from the "Veterans of the National Guard, Seventh Regiment," to the "Veteran Association of the Seventh Regiment." Several changes were made in the constitution of the association. The more important alterations were as follows: Fixing the terms of service of all officers at two years, providing that company officers shall be elected by their respective companies instead of being chosen by the association at large, and allotting the duties hitherto devolving upon the Corresponding and Recording Secretaries to one officer, known as the Secretary. The report of the Treasurer showed a balance of $10 47 in the treasury, besides the amount invested in various securities. The Adjutant's report placed the total membership of the association at 1,092. It was announced that Paymaster H. H. Holly had been seriously ill during the past two months, and that he would leave this City for the South for the benefit of his health to-day. Election of officers for the ensuing two years concluded the business of the evening. There was but one ticket in the field, to which the only opposition made was for the office of Commissary. This office has been filled for many years by Mr. Gilbert L. Arros

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8301. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 21, 1878.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE TAX BILL.

REPORT BY THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS—THE PROPOSED INCOME TAX—AN AGGREGATE LOSS OF $12,000,000 IN THE REVENUES ARRANGED FOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The Committee on Ways and Means to-day reported the Internal Revenue Tax bill. The main features of the bill are a reduction of the tax on manufactured tobacco from 24 to 16 cents per pound, a reduction in the tax on cigars from $6 to $5 per 1,000, a reduction on cigarrettes from $1 75 per 1,000 to $1 25, and the restoration of the tax on income in excess of $2,000 per year, the rate of tax being fixed at 2 per cent. Before reporting the bill, the committee abandoned the graduated proposition and fixed it at the uniform rate of 2 per cent. on all sums in excess of the amount exempted. The income tax provisions of the bill are made operative from and after July 1, 1878. special provision being made for the assessment and collection of the tax for the last six months of the present calendar year. The net result to the Treasury, should this bill pass, will be a decrease in the annual receipts of over $3,000,000, without taking into account the additional expense that will be incurred in collecting the tax from incomes.

During the last fiscal year the quantity of tobacco which entered into consumption, and upon which a tax of 24 per cent. per pound was paid, was about 113,000,000 pounds, and the number of cigars which paid a tax of $6 per 1,000 was over 1,800,000,000. The reduction proposed in the bill on these two articles and upon cigarettes would be on tobacco over $9,000,000, and on cigars and cigarettes $1,250,000, making a total of about $10,250,000. Against this loss the tax on incomes is provided, from which, according to the estimate of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, there would be received about $8,000,000 annually. It will thus be seen that the net loss to the annual revenues by the passage of the bill just reported would be in round numbers about $3,000,000. Add to this the $9,000,000 loss which would result from the passage of Mr. Wood's Tariff bill, according to the estimates presented by the Bureau of Statistics, and we have an aggregate loss to the annual revenues through the legislation proposed by the Committee on Ways and Means of about $12,000,000.

SENATORS AND ARMY OFFICERS.

INHARMONIOUS RELATIONS BETWEEN THE SENATE MILITARY COMMITTEE AND THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The relations between the Senate Military Committee and the War Department have not been very harmonious for several months past, and within a few days the exchange of some sharp letters has widened the breach considerably. The committee allege that the officers at the War Department entertain the notion that they must be consulted touching all legislation affecting the Army, and a failure to do so seems to be regarded as an affront. The committee declare that the War Department desires to control its action on the subject pending before them relating to the Army. Adjt.-Gen. Townsend appears to be the principal offender in the eyes of the committee. Of this gentleman it is charged that whenever a note is sent by the committee requesting information touching a specific point, Gen. Townsend not only replies to the question asked, but, too often, embellishes his communication with what the committee characterize as a lecture as to their duties in the premises.

On one occasion not long ago the committee wrote Gen. Townsend requesting to be informed how promotions were made in certain regiments during the Mexican war, whether by seniority or by selection. The Adjutant-General, instead of returning a specific answer to a specific question, branched off into an elaborate dissertation on the merits of the bill before the committee relating to promotions in the Army, warmly advocating a continuance of the present system. At times, it is alleged, the General altogether omits to answer the questions put to him, but substitutes a lecture instead, and compels the committee to ask for the information a second time.

The Secretary of War has also incurred the displeasure of the committee on more than one occasion. Last week, for instance, his opinion on a certain measure was asked for. The Secretary replied that the subject had been submitted to the General of the Army, and then proceeded to state what Gen. Sherman had said. The committee immediately wrote the Secretary, informing him that it was the opinion of the Secretary of War, and not that of Gen. Sherman, which had been requested. Several members of the committee expressed themselves unreservedly on this subject to-day, and seemed quite indignant at what they regarded an attempt on the part of the Army officers on duty at the War Department to dictate to Congress, and declared they would not tamely submit to it.

EUGENE DURNIN'S BAD LUCK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Eugene Durnin, a New-York ex-Alderman, who has been holding a position in the Door-keeper's Department of the House of Representatives for the past three years, was dropped from the rolls by Door-keeper Polk when he turned over the office to his successor. But the latter did not make the discovery until last Thursday, when he apprised Mr. Durnin of the fact, and informed him that he could not reinstate him. A strong effort is being made to secure Mr. Durnin's restoration, but there are so many ex-Confederates on hand that the Tammany ex-Aldermam stands a very poor chance.

CLAIMS FOR CUSTOMS DRAWBACKS.

SPECIAL AGENT CURTIS BEFORE THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE — SERIOUS CHARGES MADE AGAINST NEW-YORK LAWYERS.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Special Agent Curtis, of the Treasury Department, to-day continued his statement before the House Appropriations Committee in relation to a large number of claims for Customs drawbacks claimed by certain New-York lawyers as attorneys for importers. He reviewed at considerable length a group of 12 cases, amounting in the aggregate to $42,201 71, designated as cases which have been adjusted, but not paid, that there was but one case in the group that should be paid, and that was the case of H. Poston and others against Barney, amounting to $314 45. He said the attorneys upon obtaining access to the papers, altered them, and that the work was left mostly to the Government clerks. He read the statements of the clerks acknowledging that they had performed services for outside attorneys, and had received compensation therefor. At the conclusion of Mr. Curtis' statement, Mr. Jordan, an attorney representing a large number of claimants, said the allegation of Curtis was very surprising to him, and he asked that time be given him to consult other representatives of claimants, in order to determine whether or not they should undertake to rebut the case of the Government before the committee, or resort to the courts. Mr. Griswold, an attorney who has been active in the collection of the claims in question, stated also that he was surprised by the statement of Mr. Curtis, and he was of opinion it would be best to remit the matter at once to the courts, as the committee would probably, in view of the case made out by Treasury Agent Curtis, refuse in any case to make an appropriation for the payment of the claims until after they should have been passed upon by the courts.

Mr. Jordan said, in view of the nature of the charges made by Mr. Curtis, he thought it unlikely that the charges could be satisfactorily met before the committee, and that it would be better to settle the matter in the courts. Mr. Curtis said the preliminary steps had already been taken to bring the cases into court. Whereupon Mr. Atkins, of Tennessee, Chairman of the committee, remarked that as the counsel agreed upon that course, the committee would be very glad to have the matter disposed of in that way, owing to the pressure of business now before them. The case will, therefore, be settled by the courts.

THE M'GARRAHAN CLAIM.

CONTINUED INVESTIGATION BY THE SENATE COMMITTEE—SEVERAL WITNESSES EXAMINED—CLOSE OF THE TESTIMONY—ARGUMENT TO FOLLOW.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The McGarrahan investigation was resumed by the Senate Committee on Public Lands this morning. Warwick Martin was sworn as a witness for the New Idria Company. He testified that in April, 1870, he was authorized by Mr. Neely Thompson to negotiate with McGarrahan for a compromise sale of the New Idria Company's interests in the Panoche Grande, and he made McGarrahan a proposition, which was declined. Witness then returned to New-York, and between the 1st and 10th of October, 1870, became acquainted with Frederick Frank, McGarrahan's Secretary, and C. P. Shaw, McGarrahan's attorney, and reported to them that D. O. Mills, in behalf of the New-Idria Company, had authorized him to offer to sell the New-Idria interests for $500,000. Shaw and Frank entertained the proposition, and in frequent interviews assured him that they were endeavoring to effect arrangements to obtain money to close with the offer. They referred in this connection to Moses Taylor and Marshall O. Roberts as capitalists with whom the McGarrahan Company was negotiating for the means. D. O. Mills went back to California, after agreeing to leave the offer open until the 20th. On the 7th, Mr. Barron, President of the New-Idria Company, arrived from Europe, and asked witness for information as to what caused delay in conducting the negotiations; witness, up to that time, had known only Shaw and Frank in the matter, but Shaw then informed him that Simon Stevens was the gentleman who was negotiating for McGarrahan with capitalists; witness introduced Stevens to Barron about the 8th or 9th of November, and Stevens thanked him for the introduction; on the 10th of November Barron informed Whitney & Waller, the New-York correspondents of the New-Idria Company, had received a telegram from San Francisco withdrawing the Mills proposition; Barron had intimated to him the evening before that this would probably be done, as the parties did not seem disposed to raise the money. Mr. Frank being dead, an effort was then made to show by this witness that the so-called "Eastern stockholders" in the Panoche Grande Company came from. He was allowed to testify merely that he received it and various other papers from Clinton Rice.

Mr. Clinton Rice was then examined, and stated that he received the various papers referred to in Warwick Martin's testimony from Peter Lenk, the Administrator of Frederick Frank, who died in 1872. He was first employed by Lenk last November as attorney to assist in winding up the estate. The witness took the responsibility of delivering all of Frank's papers to Martin for the purpose of getting the $1,000 for them from the benefit of the estate. He did not know what use would be made of them by Martin, but might have guessed.

After recess Pacificus Ord was called to the stand by counsel for McGarrahan. He testified that in the years 1852, 1853, and 1854 he lived in Monterey, Cal.; was an attorney for Gomez in prosecuting his claim. The case being a desperate one, as [Gomez] having lost all of his papers, witness was to have a half interest in the business, owning, if the suit being brought to a successful issue. Judge Ord stated that he first saw the papers in the Gomez case after the close of the Mexican war, and that the certificate of title to Governor [illegible] by whom it had been issued, was missing. He filed the incomplete *expediente* with the Land Commission, with proof that the vital papers in the case had been lost. The Land Commission decided adversely upon the Gomez claim, and the case was appealed to the District Court of the Northern District of California, and subsequently transferred to the Southern District Court, of which he [witness] was District Attorney, and although he did not inform the Judge of the court the latter was aware that witness had an interest in the claim, as it was a matter of record. In reply to questions by Senator McDonald, witness stated that he was District Attorney of the court in question, and at the same time held an interest in the Gomez claim. The court confirmed the Gomez title, and as there was a standing order to appeal all cases in which the United States were unsuccessful to the United States Supreme Court, he, [Ord,] as District Attorney, was in duty bound to make such appeal. On cross-examination witness said the notice of prosecution of appeal was served upon E. C. Thorn, the acting District Attorney. Witness does not know of his own personal knowledge that an appeal was granted on the 15th of March, 1857. He learned it, however, at the time, from good authority, and perhaps saw the paper. According to the practice of the court, orders claiming appeals were signed by the clerk and not by the Judge.

After some unimportant proceedings, the reception of testimony was closed and the case ready for argument.

THE MINISTER TO CHINA.

THE CHARGES PREFERRED AGAINST MR. GEORGE F. SEWARD—TESTIMONY OF THE CONSUL-GENERAL TO SHANGHAI.

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Revenue Agent Wagner telegraphs to the Commissioner from Greensboro', N.C., that a raiding party who have just returned from Greenville, S. C., report that Rufus H. Springs, Deputy Marshal, was yesterday shot and instantly killed by parties in ambush. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue referred the dispatch to the Attorney-General for his consideration, and it is probable that an armed force of sufficient strength will be detailed to assist in preventing such outrages on United States officers, and in vindicating the revenue laws.

Lieut. W. H. Webb is ordered to the Navy-yard, Pensacola. Lieut. A. G. Paul has reported his return home from the Swatara, and has been placed on sick leave. Lieut. Hamilton Perkins is detached from the Navy-yard, Boston, and ordered to the Enterprise, Norfolk, Va. Ensign Charles E. Fox has reported his return home, having been detached from the Adams, and has been placed on waiting orders. Capt. Thomas Wilson is ordered to relieve Capt. Charles McCure as Commissary of Subsistence at Washington, who, upon being relieved, will report for duty as Commissary of Subsistence at Boston. First Lieut. L. A. Chamberlin is detailed for special duty at the Artillery School, Fortress Monroe, Va.

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THE YALE-HARVARD CREWS.

A SITE FOR THE QUARTERS OF THE YALE MEN SELECTED — HARVARD'S POSITION ALREADY SELECTED—THE CREWS ONE MILE APART.

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NORWICH, Conn., April 20.—Representatives of the Yale Navy met gentlemen from New-London and Norwich to-day, and determined upon the site of the quarters for the Yale crew while in final preparation for the Yale-Harvard contest on the Thames River, June 28. Harvard has also chosen its position, and thus every important factor in the preparations for the aquatic struggle has been determined. President W. W. Hite and Mr. Frederick Wood, of the Yale Navy; E. C. Cook, of this city, who will coach the crew the week before the race; Superintendent Bentley, of the New-London, Northern and Central Vermont Railroad; Mayor Waller and Morris Bacon, of New-London; Attorney Ripley, of Norwich, and Engineer Arms, of Stafford, formed the party that steamed up the Thames, from New-London, in Commodore Fairfax's launch to see the course and select quarters. The weather was auspicious, and the water as smooth as could be desired. After a pleasant sail of 20 minutes the party put in at Gale's Ferry, a beautiful village lying on the east bank of the river, one-half mile above the starting point of the race, and two miles above the Navy-yard. Abundant accommodations and quarters were secured for the Yale crew at the house of Mrs. Williams, in the village, from which they can easily glance over a large portion of the scene of their coming struggle. Immediately south of the bluff on which the pretty village stands is a small cove, and upon this it is committee decided to locate the boat-house. The distance from the crew's quarters to the boat-house is only a few yards. The Yale representatives say that they have never been so fortunate on previous occasions.

The quarters decided upon by the Harvard crew are at the Stoddard House, one-half mile below the starting point of the race. Here, too, fine scenery meets the eye. The rival crews will thus be stationed one mile from each other. According to the conditions previously entered into between the transportation companies and citizens of New-London on the one hand, and the two College navies on the other, the former are to construct two floating platforms for the crews, which shall be alike in all particulars, of sufficient strength to afford security for the property of the crews, and 75 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 10 feet high. One end to be floored, and to be furnished by whom it had been issued, was missing. He filed the incomplete *expediente* with the Land Commission, with proof that the vital papers in the case had been lost. The Land Commission decided adversely upon the Gomez claim, and the case was appealed to the District Court of the Northern District of California, and subsequently transferred to the Southern District Court, of which he [witness] was District Attorney, and although he did not inform the Judge of the court the latter was aware that witness had an interest in the claim, as it was a matter of record. In reply to questions by Senator McDonald, witness stated that he was District Attorney of the court in question, and at the same time held an interest in the Gomez claim. The court confirmed the Gomez title, and as there was a standing order to appeal all cases in which the United States were unsuccessful to the United States Supreme Court, he, [Ord,] as District Attorney, was in duty bound to make such appeal. On cross-examination witness said the notice of prosecution of appeal was served upon E. C. Thorn, the acting District Attorney. Witness does not know of his own personal knowledge that an appeal was granted on the 15th of March, 1857. He learned it, however, at the time, from good authority, and perhaps saw the paper. According to the practice of the court, orders claiming appeals were signed by the clerk and not by the Judge.

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Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NORWICH, Conn., April 20.—Representatives of the Yale Navy met gentlemen from New-London and Norwich to-day, and determined upon the site of the quarters for the Yale crew while in final preparation for the Yale-Harvard contest on the Thames River, June 28. Harvard has also chosen its position, and thus every important factor in the preparations for the aquatic struggle has been determined. President W. W. Hite and Mr. Frederick Wood, of the Yale Navy; E. C. Cook, of this city, who will coach the crew the week before the race; Superintendent Bentley, of the New-London, Northern and Central Vermont Railroad; Mayor Waller and Morris Bacon, of New-London; Attorney Ripley, of Norwich, and Engineer Arms, of Stafford, formed the party that steamed up the Thames, from New-London, in Commodore Fairfax's launch to see the course and select quarters. The weather was auspicious, and the water as smooth as could be desired. After a pleasant sail of 20 minutes the party put in at Gale's Ferry, a beautiful village lying on the east bank of the river, one-half mile above the starting point of the race, and two miles above the Navy-yard. Abundant accommodations and quarters were secured for the Yale crew at the house of Mrs. Williams, in the village, from which they can easily glance over a large portion of the scene of their coming struggle. Immediately south of the bluff on which the pretty village stands is a small cove, and upon this it is committee decided to locate the boat-house. The distance from the crew's quarters to the boat-house is only a few yards. The Yale representatives say that they have never been so fortunate on previous occasions.

The quarters decided upon by the Harvard crew are at the Stoddard House, one-half mile below the starting point of the race. Here, too, fine scenery meets the eye. The rival crews will thus be stationed one mile from each other. According to the conditions previously entered into between the transportation companies and citizens of New-London on the one hand, and the two College navies on the other, the former are to construct two floating platforms for the crews, which shall be alike in all particulars, of sufficient strength to afford security for the property of the crews, and 75 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 10 feet high. One end to be floored, and to be furnished by whom it had been issued, was missing. He filed the incomplete *expediente* with the Land Commission, with proof that the vital papers in the case had been lost. The Land Commission decided adversely upon the Gomez claim, and the case was appealed to the District Court of the Northern District of California, and subsequently transferred to the Southern District Court, of which he [witness] was District Attorney, and although he did not inform the Judge of the court the latter was aware that witness had an interest in the claim, as it was a matter of record. In reply to questions by Senator McDonald, witness stated that he was District Attorney of the court in question, and at the same time held an interest in the Gomez claim. The court confirmed the Gomez title, and as there was a standing order to appeal all cases in which the United States were unsuccessful to the United States Supreme Court, he, [Ord,] as District Attorney, was in duty bound to make such appeal. On cross-examination witness said the notice of prosecution of appeal was served upon E. C. Thorn, the acting District Attorney. Witness does not know of his own personal knowledge that an appeal was granted on the 15th of March, 1857. He learned it, however, at the time, from good authority, and perhaps saw the paper. According to the practice of the court, orders claiming appeals were signed by the clerk and not by the Judge.

After some unimportant proceedings, the reception of testimony was closed and the case ready for argument.

THE MINISTER TO CHINA.

THE CHARGES PREFERRED AGAINST MR. GEORGE F. SEWARD—TESTIMONY OF THE CONSUL-GENERAL TO SHANGHAI.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Hon. G. Wiley Wells, late Consul-General at Shanghai, was to-day further examined by the House Committee on Expenditures in the State Department, with reference to charges preferred against George F. Seward, Minister to China, and O. B. Bradford, Consular Clerk. Mr. Wells showed that on a number of accounts of the Consular Court at Shanghai there were many illegal fees charged to the Government. He also stated that there were illegal fees exacted from prisoners. In one case, he said, in which a man was convicted of the embezzlement of $200, the fees amounted to over $1,000. Mr. Wells said that these court fees and other unofficial fees, so called, went into the office expense account. He stated that Mr. Seward had told him that, under an arrangement made by him [Seward] with the clerk and the Marshal, when he first went to Shanghai this class of fees were to be appropriated to his [Seward's] own use; that he paid Bradford $1,800 per annum, besides his regular salary as Consular Clerk; precisely what was paid out of the office expense account did not appear, inasmuch as the regular expenses of the office were paid out of regular appropriations. Continuing, Mr. Wells said: After Gen. Myers became Consul-General Mr. Bradford for several months retained the fees, charging them to himself, and afterward charged them against Gen. Myers, but appropriated the money to his own use, and in addition thereto charged Gen. Myers $100 for keeping his private books. He also stated that Mr. Bradford had interfered with the private correspondence of Gen. Myers, and produced a letter from Gen. Myers, United States Army, which he had found among Bradford's private papers, and which Bradford had told him was left by Myers in the desk. Gen. Myers, upon being called to the stand, testified that he had never known of or seen the letter until it was shown him a few days ago by Mr. Wells. Mr. Wells continued corroborating the testimony of Gen. Myers heretofore published.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1878.

Mrs. Hayes, with other members of the President's family, occupied a private box at the National Theatre this afternoon, and listened to the matinée performance of the "Chimes of Normandy."

Senor Zamacona to-day received his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Mexico at Washington. The Mexican Government having delayed the steamer at Vera Cruz in order to send them.

Revenue Agent Wagner telegraphs to the Commissioner from Greensboro', N.C., that a raiding party who have just returned from Greenville, S. C., report that Rufus H. Springs, Deputy Marshal, was yesterday shot and instantly killed by parties in ambush. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue referred the dispatch to the Attorney-General for his consideration, and it is probable that an armed force of sufficient strength will be detailed to assist in preventing such outrages on United States officers, and in vindicating the revenue laws.

Lieut. W. H. Webb is ordered to the Navy-yard, Pensacola. Lieut. A. G. Paul has reported his return home from the Swatara, and has been placed on sick leave. Lieut. Hamilton Perkins is detached from the Navy-yard, Boston, and ordered to the Enterprise, Norfolk, Va. Ensign Charles E. Fox has reported his return home, having been detached from the Adams, and has been placed on waiting orders. Capt. Thomas Wilson is ordered to relieve Capt. Charles McCure as Commissary of Subsistence at Washington, who, upon being relieved, will report for duty as Commissary of Subsistence at Boston. First Lieut. L. A. Chamberlin is detailed for special duty at the Artillery School, Fortress Monroe, Va.

The Committee on Banking and Currency gave a hearing to-day to Mr. Richard B. Pullan, of Cincinnati, a retired merchant and newspaper editor, and author of a book recently published on the subject of finances. His idea is that the only paper money that should be allowed to circulate is that reissued by the Government, and that the Government's prerogative to issue money applies with much greater force to paper money than to coin. He thinks that on that subject the public mind has been misled for generations. The banks, he thinks, might rather be allowed to issue coin than paper, because the intrinsic value of coin is near its actual value, whereas the only value of paper money is that impressed upon it by the Government.

Acting Postmaster-General Brady to-day addressed a letter to Senator Windam, a member of the Conference Committee on the bill which contains a deficiency appropriation of $35,000 for printing for the Post Office Department, calling attention to the urgent necessity for prompt action on it. He incloses a communication from D. W. Rhodes, Superintendent of the Postal Blanks Division, based primarily upon a telegram from the Postmaster of Chicago, stating that his supply of registered letter bills is entirely exhausted. Superintendent Rhodes says there are on file orders which the department is unable to fill for 1,500,000 printed forms, 2,000,000 facing slips, and 1,500 books of blanks. Orders for registered letter bills are waiting to be filled for the Post Offices at New-York, Albany, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Trenton, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, Atlanta, and San Francisco, and, in addition to these, requisitions from very important offices. Orders are on file for various classes of blanks from more than 10,000 smaller offices in every section of the country.

RACING AT NEW-ORLEANS.

FIRST DAY OF THE LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB SPRING MEETING—ONE HURDLE AND TWO FLAT RACES.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 20.—This was the first day of the Louisiana Jockey Club Spring meeting. The first event was a hurdle race, mile heats, over four hurdles, for a purse of $250, $50 to go to the second horse. The starters were Redding, Risk, Dalgaisian, and Jim Hinton. The race was won by Dalgaisian, and Jim Hinton third. The first heat was won by Risk, by a head; the second by Dalgaisian, by a head, and the last by the same horse, by two lengths. In the last two heats Dalgaisian led from the start to the finish. In the pools on the track Redding sold for $25, Risk for $16, Dalgaisian for $11, and Jim Hinton for $2. After the first heat Risk brought $75, Dalgaisian $8, and Jim Hinton $4. After the second heat Dalgaisian brought $80 and Risk $32.

The second race was for the Pickwick Stakes, for 3-year olds; $25 entrance, play or pay, with $400 added; the second horse to receive $100. There were eight entries.

The race was won by Captain Fred Rice, with Captain Erhardt second, Mollie Merrill third, and Kelly's Pat Molloy colt, fourth. Time—1:48; 1:49½; 1:51½. The first heat was won by Fred Rice, by two lengths, the second by Captain Erhardt, by a nose, and the third by Rice, by six lengths. In the pools on the track Captain Rice was backed at $85, Mollie Merrill, $40; the Pat Molloy colt, $40, and Captain Erhardt, $31. After the second heat Captain Fred Rice brought $75, and Captain Erhardt, $41.

The third race was a two-mile dash, for all ages, for a purse of $350, the second horse to receive $50. There were seven starters. The race was won by Typhoon, by a length and a half, beating Henry Owings, Judge Hancock, Ambush, Verdigris, Belle of Tipton, and Zephyr, in the order named. Time—3:38¼. Verdigris led for a mile and a quarter, when Typhoon went to the front and won easily. In the pools on the track Ambush sold for $170, Typhoon for $200, Verdigris for $70, Judge Hancock for $25, and Zephyr and Henry Owings in the field for $45. The weather was pleasant and the attendance fair. The track was in good condition. The races will continue on Tuesday.

COLLISION ON LAKE MICHIGAN.

MILWAUKEE, April 20.—About 3 o'clock on Friday morning, during a dense fog, the steamer John A. Dix came into collision on Lake Michigan with the scow brig Express. After cruising around for nearly an hour without finding any sign of a wreck, and believing that the then unknown craft had sustained but slight injury, the Dix proceeded on her course. It has since transpired that the Express received a severe blow on her port bow, crushing the outer frames and planking to a point below the water's edge, causing her to sink in an hour after the collision. The Captain and crew took to their boats, and after a 35-mile pull arrived at Amsterdam last night, whence they proceeded to Chicago.

THE SONORA RAILROAD SYSTEM.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20.—A San Diego dispatch says: "The *Union* special from Tucson Arizona, says: 'Robert A. Symon, the leading promoter, and Howard Schuyler, the engineer, of the Sonora Railway system, arrived from Guaymas recently, having made careful preliminary reconnoissances of the routes from Mazatlan to Arizona. They found three available routes, in two of which there is scarcely any obstacle of consequence. The route had also been examined eastward through Sonora and Chihuahua, with the purpose of first building a road to connect with northern and eastern lines approaching El Paso, and next with Arizona.'"

ANOTHER INSURRECTION IN MEXICO.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 19.—Reliable information has just reached here from the interior of the Mexican border States that an insurrection against the Diaz Government is steadily but surely ripening. It is understood that the Lerdist Party are urging the Mexican Indians to renew their raiding operations, in order to bring matters on the Rio Grande to their former unstable state as regards the United States. The commanding officer of the subdistricts of the Pecos telegraphs to the department head-quarters that the Mexican Indians are acting in concert with Indians from the Fort Stanton Reservation, who are now on an extensive raid in Texas.

WAR OR PEACE IN EUROPE?

THE QUESTION STILL UNSETTLED.

CONGRESS OR NO CONGRESS—GREAT POWERS IN BUCKRAM AGREEING TO DISAGREE—MUCH SMOKE AND BUT LITTLE FIRE—GERMAN MEDIATION NOT YET ACCEPTED—THE SITUATION AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, April 20.—The week closes with the prospects of the Eastern difficulty no brighter. The belief that Prince Bismarck had contrived a form of invitation removing all objections and soothing all susceptibilities seemed to be corroborated by news from Vienna that the parliamentary business of the Austro-Hungarian Government was being pushed forward in order to set Count Andrassy at liberty to attend the congress, and in the suggestion that the powers should meet to consider how, in consequence of the facts which occasioned the treaty of San Stefano, the treaties of 1856 and 1871 should be modified, had, it was hoped, been found a recognition at once of the subsisting authority of the treaties for which England contended, and the claim of Russia that her achievements in the late war should be respected. But, as the *Times* states, however hopeful such suggestions may appear, everything depends on the specific form in which they are presented, and it seems that this has not borne the test of strict consideration. It is possible that, as the *Times'* Berlin correspondent states, Russia still attaches some reserve to her consent to discuss all the clauses of the treaty of San Stefano, and that she cannot be brought to recognize distinctly the claim of the great powers to a voice in all new arrangements which affect the Eastern question.

The *Daily News'* St. Petersburg correspondent throws the responsibility of the alleged failure of the German mediation on England in having rejected the proposal of Germany, which Russia accepted, that a congress should be summoned to revise the treaties of 1856 and 1871, and again insisted on her original conditions. However this may be, it is certain that new difficulties have arisen. Negotiations, it is said, continue, and may still lead to a satisfactory result, but the present aspect shows that the former divergence of view is again apparent.

The situation in and around Constantinople attracts much attention. The *Times'* Vienna dispatch says: "The ministerial crisis is viewed with misgivings, as capable of introducing a disturbing element into the negotiations. The Emperor put in Gaida's Ferry, a beautiful village lying on the east bank of the river, one-half mile above the starting point of the race, and two miles above the Navy-yard. Abundant accommodations and quarters were secured for the Yale crew at the house of Mrs. Williams, in the village, from which they can easily glance over a large portion of the scene of their coming struggle. Immediately south of the bluff on which the pretty village stands is a small cove, and upon this it is committee decided to locate the boat-house. The distance from the crew's quarters to the boat-house is only a few yards. The Yale representatives say that they have never been so fortunate on previous occasions.

The quarters decided upon by the Harvard crew are at the Stoddard House, one-half mile below the starting point of the race. Here, too, fine scenery meets the eye. The rival crews will thus be stationed one mile from each other. According to the conditions previously entered into between the transportation companies and citizens of New-London on the one hand, and the two College nav

MUSICAL BULLS AND BEARS.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE GLEE CLUB.

A COMPLIMENTARY PERFORMANCE AT CHICKERING HALL—A FAIR AMOUNT OF SUCCESS ATTAINED.

The first concert of the New-York Stock Exchange Glee Club was given in Chickering Hall last evening. It was a strictly private affair—that is to say, no tickets were sold, but enough were given out by the members of the Exchange to fill the hall three times over. The expenses were defrayed by passing around the hat. The attendance was greatly diminished by the fact that yesterday was the Jewish Passover. Still nearly every seat was occupied. Among the most prominent persons present were ex-Alderman, an Assemblyman from an up-town district, Max Bloomingdale, who failed recently; Julius Nathan, Thomas Adams, H. Atkin, A. Aub, Augustus Auferman, James B. Bach, T. B. Baldwin, James Carpbey, H. R. Dater, W. A. Evans, P. F. Mottelay, A. J. Dotger, Eugene Rubino, T. Gallagher, S. Prentiss, D. C. Flak, D. F. S. Forshay, E. C. George, M. Gernsheim, D. S. Greenbaum, J. A. Hardenburgh, E. Hornbostel, Rufus Hatch, H. D. Monasches, John T. Jones, Montefiore Isaacs, L. D. Huntin ton, C. H. Kern r, A. Kountze, Albert Krohn, C. F. Krehenemandi, S. Loeb, H. W. Low, Gustavus and Frederick M. Maas, Reuben Manby, H. S. and T. S. Marlor, Tasker H. Marvin, L. Marx, L. Josephs, Moritz Meyer, Charles Minzesheimer, Moses Mitchell, F. B. Noyes, J. W. Oddie, Orville Oddie, E. L. Oppenheim, W. H. Osgood, Edwin E. Perkins, M. A. Plaat, Joseph Rafel, John Hickling, W. B. Tumbridge, Thomas Reed, D. Rosenfeld, C. L. Rubman, R. W. Schack, C. Speirenberg, Ignace Schuster, William Searls, Sinzheimer, H. A. Strobridger, Hermann Suss, C. F. Woerishoffer, Alexander Frothingson, and others.

In anticipation of a crush, many persons arrived as early as 6 o'clock, and the choice seats were soon filled. President Meigs and the other officers of the Exchange, who came late, were obliged to take rear seats in the gallery. The ladies were attired in their Easter Sunday suits, and some of the gentlemen had on full evening costume. Previous to the commencement of the concert the din of conversation was deafening, and was suggestive of the Stock Exchange in times of rapid fluctuations. Greetings were exchanged in loud tones between the gallery and the parquet and across the room, and all sorts of remarks, complimentary and otherwise, were indulged in. At 8:10 o'clock Messrs. Shelton, Hamilton, Strong, Sherman, Carolin, Harding, Parker, Kepple, Wood, and Gurnee, of the club, made their appearance on the stage and sang first the "Miller's Song," by Zollner, and then the "Wanderer's Night Song," by Lenz. Both were finely rendered for amateurs, and the second received an encore. Miss Fanny Kellogg, of Boston, in a dress of light blue silk, next essayed Haendel's "Ch'ami o cor mio," and succeeded but passably, notwithstanding which she was encored and was presented with three baskets of flowers. Hatton's "Sailor's Song" was next sung by the club in a manner that did not evoke an encore, though the audience was very liberal. Mr. Keppler then sang as a solo Meyerbeer's Neinako's aria from "L'Africaine," and was recalled. The best thing on the programme came next. It was Abt's "Spring Song," and was exceedingly well sung. Mr. Hamilton, the tenor, reached high C when chanting in the chorus here, while afterward in a duet he almost broke down. It was loudly applauded.

Part second commenced with Kreutzer's "Hark, above us, on the mountain," sung by the club in passable style. This was followed by another glee, Zoller's "Toast." This received an encore, Miss Kellogg then sang "Little Jacob" and "The Farmer and the Pigeon," both by first-class artists. The first was only fairly rendered, the second was very good, and was encored. Mohring's "Slumber Soft" by the club was just tolerable, as was also Kreutzer's "Heaven has stirred a Song," by Mr. Shelton, with a clarionet obligato by Mr. Boehm, a professional. Next was a duet—K. Appel's "Ye eyes of melting blue," by Messrs. Hamilton and Keppler, with chorus. This would have been worthy of commendation but for Mr. Hamilton's bad memory, which caused him to transpose verses of the song. While the audience were putting on their coats the club gave Von Weber's "Bright Sword of Liberty" and Schubert's "Serenade" in capital style.

With sufficient training the club will, no doubt, some time attain a degree of skill. Their lack of experience was painfully evident in many points last evening. After each song the performers hastened to distribute themselves among the audience, apparently in search of encouragement. They would approach a friend whom they had observed with one or two fragments before, and, shaking his hand as though they had not seen him for years, would apologize in loud tones for their hoarseness or other imaginary defects. They made themselves additionally conspicuous in this way. In other details of management too numerous to specify here, experience will, no doubt, also suggest to the Exchange and the club the proper remedies for last evening's defects.

MENDICANTS SENT TO THE POOR-HOUSE.

Officer Chiardi, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, was in the Tombs Police Court yesterday with prisoners. The first of these was a Frenchman named Bartolomeo Badino, a beggar well known in many localities. He goes about playing on the accordeon, accompanied by a girl named Annie, who is 8 years old, and a lad of 10 years, named Alexander. Upon his chest he is accustomed to wear a metal sign, upon which is painted in rude letters the inscription: "Blind Schoolmaster—Father of Children. Victim of the Siege of Paris During the War of 1870-71." He pretends to be blind, but his sight seems to be perfectly unimpaired, and the probability of his ever having been at the siege of Paris is rendered rather doubtful by his confession that he came from Canada to this City before the siege. Officer Chiardi has been unable to discover more than the two children arrested, although the man claims to have six. He was arrested and taken before Justice Dowling, who fined the blind dog and discharged with a reprimand. He was told then to leave his children at home, but he replied that he could not make money enough if they did not accompany him. He was then committed to the City. Under the law of 1877 Justice Bixby yesterday committed the prisoner to the Alms-house, and the children to the Protectory. The next prisoner was Catherine Carroll, of No. 30 Catherine-street, a most persistent mendicant, who was arraigned with her children Agnes, aged 14 months, and Lizzie, aged 9 years. The officer had warned her that she must not take the little ones out begging in the street, and was very impudently requested to mind his own business. The woman looked daggers at him in court yesterday, and when she discovered that she would be unable to obtain her discharge, she began to heap anathemas upon his head. The children were sent to a public institution, the prisoner being committed to the Alms-house. The last prisoner was a destitute and homeless woman named Mrs. Bessie Donohue, and her little child Ellen, aged 9 months, who were found soliciting alms in the streets. She was committed to the Island under the Vagrancy act, little Ellen being sent to the Catholic Protectory.

RITUALISM IN ENGLAND.

A correspondent writing to the Manchester *Examiner and Times* of a service he witnessed where the ministers wore white and gold embroidered stoles, says: "The preacher commenced his sermon with 'In the name of the Father,' &c., and in the course of it extolled the Virgin Mary as mother of life, light, &c.; but before the sermon they sang a hymn, No. 449, 'For the B. V. Mary,' and after the sermon they sang another hymn, 'For the B. V. Mary,' No. 450, the first line commencing:

"'Shall we not love thee, Mother dear?'

"And the last verse but one, as follows:

"'And as He loves thee, Mother dear,
We, too, will love thee well;
And to His glory, year by year,
They joy and honor tell.'

Then, to crown all, the minister received the money collected at the offertory, placed it on the communion table, which had eight candles (six of which were burning during the service), placed on a ledge immediately behind it, so as to evade the law, and yet look as if they were on the table, and a large cross in the centre; the chancel walls being covered with black. The minister (priest such men like to be called) then put a cope, a rare cloth of violet-colored velvet, and embroidered with gold, and having a young man on each side of him habited in cassock and alb, knelt down before table, cross, and candles, behind which he chanted a long psalm, which when finished the minister stood up and said a blessing (I suppose he would say, gave the benediction,) making the sign of the cross, which done he knelt down again before the table, cross, candles, and the service was over. All this in a Protestant church of England, under the Bishop of Manchester, about half an hour's walk from the cathedral."

BRUTAL ASSAULT ON A WOMAN.

Patrick and James Keegan, residing in a shanty in West Thirty-eighth-street, near Eleventh-avenue, last night attacked Mrs. Susan Fitzpatrick, the resident of an adjoining shanty, and beat her on the head and body with a bale stick and kicked her in the most brutal manner. The assault grew out of a quarrel. The woman is dangerously injured. Her assailants were arrested and locked up at the West Thirty-seventh-Street Police Station.

DEMOCRATS GUILTY.

The Knoxville (Tenn.) *Chronicle* of the 18th inst. says: "Col. John H. Savage is reported as saying in a speech in West Tennessee a few days ago that half the bonds issued under Gov. Brownlow's Administration went into the hands of carpet-baggers. He may have been incorrectly reported. With all his Missourianism, we have always regarded him as a man of honor and veracity. We so regard him still. But at the same time he is not so ignorant as to make such a statement as he is reported to have made for the public unvarnished truth. Gov. Brownlow's administration was not a carpet-bagger administration. A large majority of the men composing the Legislatures while he was Governor were natives. Neither were the bonds issued issued to 'carpet-baggers.' They went into the hands, with but one or two exceptions, of Southern men, and generally of Democrats. They were issued for the purpose of refitting and reconstructing old railroads and building new ones. Almost all of these roads were Democratic and ex-rebels. Some of them discharged their trust honorably and accounted for the funds placed in their hands honestly and faithfully, but some of them did not. The repudiation of these bonds cannot be justified on the ground that they were issued to 'carpet-baggers.' If there was any stealing or swindling done Democrats did it, and not 'carpet-baggers.' We suspect that Col. Savage has been misquoted."

THE GREAT DOG SHOW.

ENTRIES RAPIDLY COMING IN—GREAT INTEREST DISPLAYED ABROAD—NEW AND INTERESTING ATTRACTIONS—ADDITIONAL PRIZES—THE PROPOSED ARRANGEMENT OF THE GARDEN.

The preparations for the coming bench show of dogs continue to advance most satisfactorily. Heretofore the entries have been principally local, but yesterday some 40 applications for stalls were received from other parts of the country. The Baltimore show takes place next week, and as all the principal kennels are entered there, they will have to await the result of the judging before applying here, dogs which have been prize-winners being barred from competing in certain classes. The majority of the entries so far have been of non-sporting dogs, and this portion of the exhibition will be exceptionally fine. There promises to be very keen competition in the classes for Yorkshire terriers and pugs. There will be an unusual number of lady exhibitors. The managers have received letters from Great Britain indicating that great interest is taken in the show there, and they expect by next week's mail many entries from England, Ireland, and Scotland. The Queens County pack were formally entered yesterday, and the Rose Tree Hunt, of Philadelphia, and several other packs from Pennsylvania and Maryland, are promised. This will be the first exhibition in this country of packs of foxhounds. Mr. Cox, of the Queens County Hunt will have a huntsman in full hunting uniform in attendance on their dogs throughout the show. Many applications have been received from manufacturers of sporting goods for space, and it is expected that an interesting display will be made of these articles. The managers have decided to offer five silver medals, to be competed for by manufacturers of guns, the latter to be placed in five different grades according to price. The points by which the judges are to be guided are workmanship, simplicity and safety of action and general qualities, so far as they can be determined by the eye. In order that every gun may be tried, each gun may be claimed at the price with which it is ticketed. Another interesting feature will be a grand exhibition of taxidermist work. One case has been put up containing specimens of every game bird indigenous to the United States. An importer of Spanish tiles is having portraits of all the celebrated sporting dogs of the world painted from life on squares of his wares, and will exhibit them as ornaments for mantels and cabinet work. There will be no picture gallery this year, the space reserved for it last year being required for extra stalls. Arrangements have been made to insure all dogs sent to the show, a policy for $10,000 having been taken out in one of the principal companies. The fee on $100 for a week will be 25 cents. The managers will accept no larger risk on any one dog. In addition to the other special prizes heretofore published, Mr. W. F. Morgan, of this City, who is an enthusiastic admirer of the colly, or Scotch shepherd dog, has given a solid silver collar, which cost him $50, to be presented to the best animal in this class. The managers have received notice that, owing to a change of plans, the circus will leave Gilmore's Garden two weeks earlier than had been intended, and that they [the managers] can take possession a week before the beginning of the show. This will give ample time to arrange everything satisfactorily. It was found that the stalls last year were unnecessarily wide by six inches each. This year they will be made narrower and room for 100 additional boxes will be thus obtained. There will be only one judging ring this year, and the fountain space will be utilized by building the platform over it. Lengthwise along the centre of the room will be found four rows of boxes for the smaller varties of dogs. The larger animals will be accommodated in a treble row of stalls encircling the garden as last year. The books will close and no entries will be received after Tuesday, 30th inst.

RIFLE-SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR.

MATCHES AT LONG RANGE AND SHORT RANGE—FINE WEATHER AND GOOD SCORES.

The weather yesterday was of a sort to satisfy the most critical rifleman, and a large number of sportsmen visited Creedmoor during the day. A clear gray light prevailed, and the wind blew gently from the south-east direction. There were two regular matches provided by the National Rifle Association, one at long range and one at short range. The long-range contest was the fourth competition for the "Remington" prize of $300 in gold. Hitherto this match has been almost a dead letter, for the reasons that its conditions require 10 entries to constitute a match, and the competitors are required to use the ammunition provided by the donor of the prize. Last year the ammunition furnished was of a very unsatisfactory quality, and although the match was included regularly in the monthly programme of the National Rifle Association, it was impossible, after the third contest, which was held in June, to obtain 10 entries, because few long-range riflemen cared to risk their reputations by using the ammunition provided, when they could make good scores by shooting ammunition of their own manufacture. This year the ammunition has been improved, and the result was made manifest yesterday. Mr. Allen, the successful competitor, made 180 out of a possible 200 points. He was the winner in the first contest for the prize, which took place a year ago, upon the score of 159. The conditions of the match were: Distances, 900 and 1,000 yards; 20 shots at each range. Following are the scores;

	900 yards.	1,000 yards.	Total.
Isaac L. Allen	89	91	180
John P. Waters	90	89	179
L. D. Hepburn	90	85	175
B. G. Doughty	90	84	174
C. E. Blydenburgh	88	85	173
L. Weber	87	85	172
R. Rathbone	90	82	172
Homer Fisher	86	85	171
Gen. F. F. Millen	80	77	157
N. D. Ward	74	70	144

The third competition for the "skirmisher's" badge took place at 3 P. M. There were 11 entries, and the match was entered into with great zest by such riflemen as were provided with military rifles. The second-class targets were used, commonly known as "500-yard" targets. The distance covered was from 500 to 200 yards, five shots advancing and five shots retreating. Mr. James Ross, the successful competitor, won it in the previous match on the score of 37 out of a possible 50 points. Following are the scores:

	Advance.	Retreat.	Total.
James Ross	15	19	34
A. B. Van Heusen	14	20	34
F. C. McLewee	14	16	30
C. H. Eagle	12	14	26
J. E McNicol	15	9	24
J. L. Bontilliet	8	14	22
J. H. Teackle	12	9	21
J. W. Gardner	2	17	19
Thomas Lloyd	3	10	13
W. H. Heisser	4	7	11

The "Waters" prize, "Wylie" Badge, and "Long-range Rifle" matches will be contested next Wednesday. There will be two sighting shots allowed in the "Waters" match, the clause in the programme stating that there will be none being erroneous. The Irish-American Club shot for the "Maltby" rifle yesterday, at 200 and 500 yards, 10 shots at each distance. Sergt. N. D. Ward was the successful competitor upon the score of 88 out of a possible 100 points.

The Seventh Regiment Rifle Club shot for several prizes. The first stage of the "Trophy" match was shot, and Capt. T. S. Price made the leading score, 91 out of a possible 100 points. Mr. C. Eagle won the "Andrews" Diamond Badge upon the score of 80 out of a possible 100 points; 10 shots at each of the distances of 200 and 500 yards.

Mr. Frank Hyde, of the American Team, has resigned his place, owing to the recent action of that body in asserting its right to control the selection of the team of 1878. He says in a letter to Gen. Dakin on the subject: "I can come to no other conclusion than that when the team has fixed the time and place for the next match its duties are ended."

STEALING FROM THE WOMEN'S HOTEL.

On April 14 Officer Valient arrested a colored man named Henry Hill in Carmine-street, who had in his possession two silver-plated pitchers bearing the stamp of the Women's Hotel. He could give no satisfactory explanation as to how they came in his hands, and he was locked up. Upon being searched a napkin and a pawn-ticket for some tablecloths were found on his person. This additional property was identified as some that had been stolen by the prisoner on Oct. 18 last from the Rossmore Hotel, while he was employed there as a waiter. Yesterday Hill was arraigned in the Court of Special Sessions to answer both charges of larceny. He pleaded "guilty," and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months on each charge.

THE EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

The New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary, one of the most useful institutions of this City, is patronised by leading citizens, two of the most earnest workers in its behalf being Messrs. Royal Phelps and John T. Agnew. Mr. Phelps is President of the corporation. A few days ago Mr. Agnew visited the institution in company with Mr. Thomas Holland, of No. 76 Fifth-avenue. Mr. Holland recognized the benefits conferred upon unfortunate persons by the institution, and yesterday sent to Mr. Phelps, through Mr. Agnew, a check for $150, to increase the funds of the infirmary. In accordance with the by-laws of the institution, Mr. Holland then became one of its Governors for life.

THE LENTEN FAST ENDED.

EASTER EVE AND EASTER.

PREPARATIONS IN THE CHURCHES LAST EVENING—ELABORATE FLORAL DECORATIONS—ADDITIONAL MUSICAL PROGRAMMES.

The eve of Easter Sunday is, perhaps, more full of pleasure for many Christians than the Day of Resurrection. It commends itself to Episcopalians and Roman Catholics especially, by a certain feeling of relief resulting from the knowledge that it is the close of the period during which they subject themselves to rules which, however willingly obeyed, are none the less irksome. They then begin preparations for a joyful observance of the Sabbath, and usually find in them greater pleasure than in the ceremonies for which they so carefully prepare. In all the churches the evening is occupied in decorating the altars and chancels with flowers. Some of the ritualistic churches have late special services, and all the Catholic churches are crowded with the devout from an early hour until midnight. The purpose of some of these visitors is merely to view the removal of the black and purple hangings that express the sorrow of the Church over the death of the Redeemer, and the substitution of flowers and white and gold ornamentation that indicate the fullness of joy. Others, however, go from church to church to complete what are termed "the stations," a certain number of visits to various churches specially appointed by the clergy.

The decorations of the churches, so far as they could be noted last evening, will to-day be as elaborate as they ever have been in New-York. The altars and chancels will be profusely adorned with flowers. Services were celebrated last night in the ritualistic churches of St. Albans, St. Ignatius, and St. Mary the Virgin. Easter Sunday is not only a day of joy in a religious sense, but it is also the day upon which the Spring fashions in dress appear, and if the weather to-day is fine, the streets, as well as the churches, will undoubtedly be crowded with handsomely-attired ladies and gentlemen. As usual, the Trinity chimes will play an important part in the celebration of Easter Sunday, and upon them, this morning, Mr. Aylife will ring the following music: Changes on eight bells; "Ring out, Easter bells;" "Is was early in the morning;" "Ring out, sweet Easter bells;" "Hail the day that sees Him rise;" "Alleluia! Risen Lord."

The services in the Brooklyn churches will undoubtedly be as ornate as in those of New-York, and the display of flowers and Spring fashions will not be a whit less imposing. The chimes of St. Ann's, on the Heights, will ring out the following hymns and carols: "Hail, Bright Easter Morn," Easter Carol, "Let the merry church-bell ring," "Sweet Easter Bells," "Victory," "Morning red, Christ is risen from the dead."

Appended are programmes of musical services to be held to-day, in addition to those heretofore published:

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH.

Morning Service—Processional, "Hallelujah" Chorus, Hummel; "Christ our Passover," (manuscript); Gloria, No. 1, in B flat, Thomas; Gloria, No. 2, in E flat, Loretz Jr.; Gloria, No. 3, in E flat, Mora; Festival Te Deum, in E flat, Buck; Jubilate, in B flat, Mosent hal; psalm, "With Verdure Clad," (Creation), Handel; Gloria Tibi, Jackson, No. 1; Hymnal No. 98, "Christ the Lord is risen today," (manuscripts,) Carl Walter; Offertory, ("Lobengrin") Wagner, baritone solo, Mr. Shepard; Hymn suggested by Hymnal No. 112; Recessional, fugue, manuscript, G. H. Pell; Communion—Trisagion, Greatorex; Eucharistic Hymn No. 100; Gloria in Excelsis, "Old Gregorian." "Christ the Lord is risen today," Carl Walter; Gloria in Excelsis, Mass in G, Millard; Cantate, in B flat, C. C. D.; Deus Misereatur, Gounod; Psalm No. 106, Sullivan; Hymnal No. 112, (manuscript,) Wagner. "Christ arose," No. 311 in dwelling of the just;" Recessional, "Let the Bright Seraphim," Handel.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION.

Morning Service—Praeludium, in C, Mozart; Processional—Easter carol, "Let the Merry Church Bells Ring," Easter anthem, in B flat, "Christ, our Passover," D. Buck; Gloria Patri, No. 1, in E flat, Mosenthal; Gloria Patri, No. 2, in D, Mosenthal; Gloria Patri, No. 3, in C, Lloyd; Te Deum, in D, W. Fairlam; Jubilate, in C, Mozart; Psalm, "Jesus Christ is risen to-day, Alleluia," Tucker; Gloria Tibi, in A flat, Jackson; Hymn, "The Day of Resurrection," Barnby; Offertory, anthem, in A flat, "Christ the Lord is risen today," C. Walter; Recessional, Postludium, in F, Mendelssohn. Communion—Trisagion, in D, Gretorex; Communion hymn, "Come let us join our cheerful song," Gloria in Excelsis, in D, Old Gregorian; Postludium, in A, Chopin.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.

High Celebration at 10:45 A. M.—Priest's March, from "Athalie," Mendelssohn; Processional hymn, "Alleluia! Risen Lord," Wilson; Introit hymn, 107, Worgan; Kyrie, Haydn's Imperial Mass; Credo, Haydn's Imperial Mass; Offertory, "Great is Jehovah," (Orchestration by Lisat,) Schubert; Sanctus, Haydn's Imperial Mass; Benedictus, Haydn's Imperial Mass; Hymn of Adoration, Reimagle; Agnus Dei, Haydn's Imperial Mass; Gloria in Excelsis, Haydn's Imperial Mass; Tantum Ergo, (Hymn 203,) Lambillotte; Recessional exvili, Hymn 114, Palestrina; Coronation March, Meyerbeer. Vespers at 5. Recessional, No. 114, Gauntlett. Proper Psalms, cxlii..cxiv., Mercadante; Cantate, Mercadante; Benedic, Mercadante; Easter Antiphon, Leprevost; Offertory, Pergolesi; Magnificat, Mercadante; Laudate Dominum, Gregorian; Recessional, Hymn 112, Monk.

ST. ALBAN'S CHURCH.

Processional, "Jesus Christ is risen to-day;" Introit, Psalm iii.; Kyrie, Gounod; Sequence, Hymn 145; Credo, Gounod; Offertory, "The strife is o'er;" Sanctus, Gounod; Benedictus, Gounod; O Salutaris Hostia, Gounod; Del, Gounod; Agnus Dei, Pater Noster, Helmore; Gloria in Excelsis, Gounod; Nunc Dimittis. Vespers—Processional, "Jesus Christ is risen to-day;" Psalter, Psalms cxlii..cxiv., cxvii.; Cantate Domino, Barnby; Deus Misereatur, Macgarren; Magnificat, Tours; hymn, "As the Lamb's High feast;" Offertory, "Christ, the Lord is risen to-day;" Recessional, "Jesus Lives."

ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL.

Morning Service—"Christ our Passover," Chapple; Te Deum, Mozart; "Jubilate," Hauptman; anthem, (introit,) "This is the Day," S. Cooke; Hymn 98; "Gloria Patri," Concone; Offertory, (organ,) Meyerbeer; Offertory sentence, "Alleluiah," Mozart; "Sanctus," A. S. Cooper; "Gloria in Excelsis," Beethoven.

Evening Service—Proper Psalms, English Chants; "Bonum Est," in D, Mosenthal; "Benedic Anima Mea," in B flat, Wilson; Hymn 104; "Gloria Patri," Concone; anthem, "Worthy is the Lamb," Handel.

ST. JAMES' METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Morning Service—Organ voluntary, Lambilotte; anthem, "O praise the mighty God," Emerson; Gloria No. 6, Landon; Easter anthem, "Christ our Passover," Landon; Hymn, "Christ the Lord is risen to-day," Landon; Offertory, solo, "Les Eramans," Faure. Evening Service—Organ voluntary, Batiste; anthem "Great and Glorious," Farmer; Gloria, No. 7, Landon; Jubilate Deo, Landon; Offertory, solo.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.

Organ Praeludium; Easter anthem, "Christ our Passover," by Chapple; Doxology, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," Hymn 243, "The happy morn is come;" Introit, "Hear me, O God;" Offertory, "I know that my Redeemer liveth;" Hymn 247, "Christ, the Lord, is risen to-day;" Ascription, "May the peace that passeth understanding;" Easter carol, "Let the merry church bells ring;" Organ Postludium, "Hallelujah," Handel.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, CASTLETON, STATEN ISLAND.

Matins, 11 A. M.—Easter anthem, "Hymn 98," Randall; anthem, "Christ our Passover," Hodges; Proper Psalms, li., cvii., cxl.; Gloria Patri, Berge; First Lesson; Te Deum, Lloyd; Second Lesson; Jubilate Deo, Berge. Holy Communion—Introit, Hymn 192, Weisheit; Kyrie, Randall; Gloria Tibi, Gunter; Hymn 101; Sermon; Gloria Patri, Randall; Offertory, Ave Maria, Cherubini; Stradella; Violoncello solo, Mr. Charles Werner; Trisagion; Hymn 100; Gloria in Excelsis, hymnal, page 93, No. 1; Benediction; Nunc Dimittis. Evening, 7:30 P. M.—Proper Psalms, Psalms cxlii..cxiv., cxvii.; Gloria Patri, Randall; Cantate Domino, chant; Benedic Anima, Thomas; Hymn 109, Monk; Sermon; Hymn 430, Gluck; Benediction.

ALLEGED OFFICIAL CORRUPTION.

The trial of the case of Stobo against the Mayor and Council of Hoboken, to recover the amount of the improvement certificates, is still on trial in the Hudson County Circuit Court. The suit is a test case, involving $3 0,000, and the city charges that there was collusion between the contractors and the city officials. The books of Coughlin & Callanhan, two of the contractors, show the payment of the following amounts, charged to incidental expenses: Between April and May, $300; and $400; alleged by the prosecution to have been paid for liquor; Councilman Curran, $100, also said to have been in liquidation of a liquor bill; Councilman Timbers, $500, alleged to have been paid for beer; Councilman Gearyer, $500, said to have been for coal; the wife of Councilman Feyh, $50; Redmond, $1,000, said to have been for blacksmithing, and other amounts to other city officials.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Hon. Luke P. Poland, of Vermont, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Dr. C. H. F. Peters, of Hamilton College, is at the Hoffman House.

Assemblyman Thornton A. Niven, of Monticello, N. Y., is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts; Judge R. D. Rice, of Maine; Hon. J. P. Usher, of Kansas, and Robert R. Carr, of St. Louis, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

TEMPTED BY AN EVIL SPIRIT.

A middle-aged woman of respectable appearance, named Anna Maria Mayhew, who said she resided in Newark, was charged at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday afternoon, with attempting to steal a box of cheap jewelry from the store of Ehrich & Co., No. 827 Eighth-avenue. She stated piteously to be released, saying that she was the mother of a grown-up family of sons and daughters; that she was a member of a church in Newark, and of the Order of the Eastern Star, and that, having entered the store to purchase a bonnet, an "evil spirit" tempted her to steal the trinkets. Believing that the woman was not a professional thief, and that her penitence was sincere, Justice Kilbreth permitted her to go on her own recognizance to appear for trial at Special Sessions.

AN OLD LADY'S REMARKABLE WILL.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF PROPERTY BEQUEATHED TO CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY AND OTHER ROMAN CATHOLIC PRELATES BY MRS. ELIZA PEEK.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 20.—A few months ago Mrs. Eliza Peek came to this city from Schenectady and engaged board with Mr. Joseph Horsefall, at No. 62 Cannon-street. She was the widow of Harmanious Peek, who died a few years ago at Schenectady, leaving her a very large fortune. Mr. Peek was a Protestant. Last Fall, Robert Palmer, a lawyer in this city, drew up Mrs. Peek's will. On Feb. 1 she died at the age of 70 years, and on Monday last the will was admitted to probate by Surrogate Sheldon, and letters of administration were granted to David Cady Smith, of Schenectady. Mrs. Peek was a Catholic, and in her will left the following bequests:

"I give and bequeath to St. Vincent's Home for Boys at Nos. 42 and 44 Warren-street, New-York, $1,000; to the Pastor of St. James' Church, of New-York City, for the use of and benefit of poor children of his parish, $1,000; to Rev. Father Driscoll, of the Society of Jesus, $200; to Rev. Father Daniels, of the Franciscanian Order, $200; to Rev. Father Hagher, formerly of the Society of Jesus, $200; to Most Rev. John McCloskey, Cardinal and Archbishop of New-York, $4,000 to pay the expenses of the education of any young man he may select, to the priesthood; to the House of the Good Shepherd, in New-York City, an incorporated body now established at or near Nineteenth-street, on the East River, New-York, $5,000; to the Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, in the City of New York, $15,000; to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, City of New-York, $3,000; to the Ursuline Convent, in Morrisania, N. Y., $2,500; to the Foundling Orphan Asylum of the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, now or lately under the charge of Sister Irene, $2,500.

"I give, deliver, and bequeath to James Olnell, grocer, No. 43 West Sixteenth-street, New-York, and David Cady Smith, of Schenectady, counselor at law, the rest, residue, and remainder of my real and personal estate, of whatever kind or nature the same may be, in trust for my son-in-law, Patrick Callaghan, and not otherwise; and at the death of my son-in-law in fee to go to Rev. John McCloskey, Cardinal and Archbishop of New-York. In case any of the legacies bequeathed shall take effect by reason of incapacity on the part of such legatee to take the same, or any such incapacity for any cause whatsoever, the legacy or legacies shall vest in and I give and bequeath to Most Rev. John McCloskey, Cardinal and Archbishop of New-York.

"I direct all my real estate to be converted in equity into personal estate from the time of my death.

"I give, deliver, and bequeath all the real estate of which I may die seized or possessed, or which I may be in any wise entitled, to my Executors, or such of them as may take out letters testamentary on my last will and testament, or such persons as may be appointed to administer on my estate, with this will annexed, upon trust; nevertheless to sell said real estate and apply the proceeds thereof for the execution of this my will.

"I hereby authorize and empower such Executors or or Administrator, to make such sales from time to time, at public auction or private sale, in such manner and on such terms as to him they may seem proper, and execute and deliver such deeds and conveyances as may be requisite for the purpose of conveying the same to the purchaser thereof.

"I hereby appoint the same James Olnell, David Cady Smith, and my son-in-law, Patrick Callaghan, Executors of this my last will and testament, and direct that they shall not be required to give any security for the faithful discharge of their duty as such, and hereby revoke all former wills made by me."

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT BALL.

LIST OF THE HOLDERS OF BOXES.

Following is a list of the purchasers of boxes at the reception to be given by the Seventh Regiment at the Academy of Music next Wednesday night:

PROSCENIUM.

D—Gen. Shaler and staff.
E—D Kingsland.
F—Gov. Robinson and staff.
G—Lieut.-Col. De Lacey.
H—John A. Hadden.
J—Major Thos. Lord, Jr.
N—Edward Kemp.
O—Gen. Varian and staff.
P—Mr. Sohne.
Q—William Lambeer.
R—William A. Pond.
S—John H. Kemp.

BALCONY BOXES.

1—Major E. A. McAlpine.
2—Capt. E. G. Arthur.
3—J. W. Klibreth.
4—Benjamin Gregory.
5—Charles Renauld.
6—Theodore F. W. Taylor.
7—George A. Jones.
8—A. W. Conover.
9—Henry C. Steele.
10—George W. Baker, Jr.
11—David Ripley.
12—Ronald Thomas.
13—C. H. Babbitt.
14—Mr. Long.
15—Henry C. Ellis.
16—Gen. Ira L. Beebe and staff.
17—Mrs. E. A. Smith.
18—J. B. Houston.
19—S. E. Hiscox.
20—C. D. Burrill.
21—A. L. Beadleston.
22—Col. C. H. Loutrel.
23—Lieut. John A. Tackaberry.
24—William J. Cassard.
25—Lieut. J. R. Andrews.
26—Lucius Hart.
27—Mr. Rogers.
28—Richard Butler.
29—Lieut. Arnold.
30—Mrs. T. P. Bell.
31—Mr. Morrison.
40—J. M. Smith.
44—L. O. Woodhouse.
45—Major George M. Smith.
46—C. Graham Bacon.
47—C. Pulling.
48—W. H. Montagne.
49—J. Stoothoff.
50—T. Allen.
51—D. T. Milne.
52—T. English.
53—S. Burkhalter.
56—Charles F. Robbins.
57—Sullman Isley.
58—E. B. Bostwick.
60—Allan Lee Schmidt.
83—Lieut. Benjamin Parr.

ARTIST BOXES.

"Kellogg"—C. W. Olliffe.
"Patti"—R. Lawson.
"Piccolomini"—George K. Sistare.
"La Grange"—A. R. Whitney.
"Grisi"—A. J. Dam.
"Mozart"—A. H. Thompson.
"Rosini"—J. T. Harper.
"Meyerbeer"—G. H. Witthaus.
"Bellini"—Gen. Vilmar and staff.
"Donizetti"—R. F. Ware.
"Gounod"—B. H. Adams.

MEZZANINE TIER.

102—H. Camerden.
103—Gen. J. M. Henderickson.
104—Gerald N. Stanton.
105—Mr. A. Timpson.
106—Howard Lockwood.
107—E. C. Anderson.
108—Lieut. C. F. Thompson.
109—Lyman Tiffany.
110—Charles Gregory.
111—M. Ballon.
112—G. S. Scuermerhorn, Jr.
113—Thomas F. Devoe.
114—James Hyer.
115—Lieut. W. G. Dominick.
116—E. E. Gouge.
117—John W. Spicer.
118—C. F. Robbins.
119—R. M. Weed.

COLLEGE ATHLETIC SPORTS.

THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION—THE ANNUAL GAMES TO TAKE PLACE MAY 18.

The "Athletic Association of American Colleges" held its third annual convention yesterday at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. The colleges belonging to the association were represented as follows: Columbia, L. M. Cheeseman and William Waller; Lehigh University, H. F. J. Porter and Charles C. Bull; New-York College, M. E. Palmer; Princeton, F. Larkin and A. N. Dennison; Rutgers, Thomas F. Randolph and N. E. Elmendorf; Union, J. E. Bold and W. J. McNulty; University of Pennsylvania, Edward S. McIlvane and J. O. Hoffman. The Chair appointed as members of the Nominating Committee Messrs. W. J. McNulty, of Union; Edward S. McIlvane, of the University of Pennsylvania, and F. Larkin, of Princeton, who reported the following candidates for offices for the ensuing year: H. G. Marquand, Princeton, President; W. J. McNulty, Union, Vice-President; E. S. McIlvane, University of Pennsylvania, Secretary; William Waller, Columbia, Treasurer. H. F. J. Porter, of Lehigh University, and Mr. Prior, of Columbia, were elected members of the Executive Committee for 1878. Reports were read from the Committee on Admission of Colleges, Committee on Entries, and Executive Committee, which were accepted. A motion that the annual games take place on the track of the New-York Athletic Club, on Saturday, May 18, was adopted. After the transaction of some unimportant business the association adjourned. Appended is the programme for the annual games: For Undergraduates—One mile walk, two mile walk, 100 yards dash, quarter mile run, half mile run, 220 yards dash, one mile run, hurdle race, running high jump, running broad jump, pole vaulting, putting the shot, throwing the hammer, standing high jump, standing long jump. For Graduates—One hundred yards dash, one mile walk.

A SIGN OF BUSINESS PROSPERITY.

The well-known dry goods dealers Le Boutillier Brothers find it necessary to enlarge their premises. After May 1 they will take possession of No. 847 Broadway and connect the store therein with the one they at present occupy in Union-square, between Broadway and University-place. They will thus secure another handsome sales-room and a Broadway front without altering the location in which they have made a first-class business reputation. The new sales-room will be devoted mainly to the purpose of exhibition, but the finest classes of silk and woolen dress goods and fancy articles from French and German looms will also be sold

CURRENT LITERATURE.

SPRING.

Sweet April, blue-eyed maiden, softly stole
Upon the scene of death where Winter lay
In calm and breathless sleep.

Half shivering,
As Winter's last-drawn icy breath bestirred
Her robes, big tear-drops slowly welled apace
From pitying eyes, as she surveyed the scene
Of desolation by the chilly hand
Of monarch Winter wrought. Then once again
With warm embrace caressed the saddened earth,
Whose quickening pulse, responsive to her touch,
Forth started bud and blossom into birth.
Sweet harbingers of fruit and flower to come.
While far and near, from tree and thicket, burst
The song of birds, whose notes had long been hushed,
In pæan of glad welcome.

Zephyr, too,
Quick hastened to her side, with fragrance fraught
Of new-born flowers bending 'neath the weight
Of early dew-drops, diamond-like besprent
Within their half-formed cups. While gentle May,
Coy maiden, hovered nigh to chant the praise
Of April's triumph and the birth of Spring.
—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

POSITIVISM ON AN ISLAND.

THE NEW PAUL AND VIRGINIA.

W. H. MALLOCK.

Those who can read the signs of the times, read in them that the Kingdom of Man is at hand.—Frederic Harrison, Fortnightly Review, Oct. 1, 1877.

I.

The magnificent ocean steamer, the Australasian, was bound for England, on her homeward voyage from Melbourne. She carried Her Majesty's mails and ninety-eight first-class passengers. The skies were cloudless; the sea was smooth as glass. Never did vessel start under happier auspices. No sound of sickness was to be heard anywhere; and when dinner-time came there was not a single appetite wanting.

But the passengers soon discovered they were lucky in more than weather. Dinner was hardly half over before two of those present had begun to attract general attention; and every one was wondering, in whispers, who they could possibly be.

One of the objects of this delightful curiosity was a large-boned, middle-aged man, with gleaming spectacles, and lank, untidy hair; whose coat fitted him so ill, and who held his head so high, that it was plain at a glance he was some great celebrity. The other was a beautiful lady of about thirty years of age. No one present had seen her like before. She had the fairest hair and the darkest eyebrows, the largest eyes and the smallest waist conceivable—in fact, art and nature had been struggling as to which should do the most for her—while her bearing was so haughty and distinguished, her glance so tender, and her dress so expensive and so fascinating, that she seemed at the same time to defy and to court attention.

Evening fell on the ship with a soft, warm witchery. The air grew purple, and the waves began to glitter in the moonlight. The passengers gathered in knots upon the deck. The distinguished strangers were still the subject of conjecture. At last the secret was discovered by the wife of an old colonial Judge, and the news spread like wildfire. In a few minutes all knew that there were on board the Australasian no less personages than Professor Paul Darnley and the superb Virginia St. John.

II.

Miss St. John had, for the last six years, been the most renowned woman in Europe. In Paris and St. Petersburg, no less than in London, her name was equally familiar both to Princes and to pot-boys; the eyes of all the world were upon her. Yet, in spite of this exposed situation, scandal had proved powerless to wrong her, she defied detraction. Her enemies could but echo her friends' praise of her beauty; her friends could but confirm her enemies' description of her character. Though of birth that might be called almost humble, she had been connected with the heads of many distinguished families; and so general was the affection she inspired, and so winning the ways in which she contrived to retain it, that she found herself at the age of thirty mistress of nothing except a large fortune. She was now converted with surprising rapidity by a ritualistic priest, and she became in a few months a model of piety and devotion. She made lace trimmings for the curate's vestments; she bowed at church as often and profoundly as possible; she enjoyed nothing so much as going to confession; she learned to despise the world. Indeed, such utter dross did her riches now seem to her, that, despite all the arguments of her ghostly counselor, she remained convinced that they were too worthless to offer to the Church, and she saw nothing for it but to still keep them for herself. The mingled humility and discretion of this resolve so won the heart of a gifted colonial Bishop, then on a visit to England, that, having first assured himself that Miss St. John was sincere in making it, he besought her to share with him his humble mitre, and make him the happiest prelate in the whole Catholic Church. Miss St. John consented. The nuptials were celebrated with the most elaborate ritual, and after a short honeymoon the Bishop departed for his South Pacific diocese of the Chasuble Islands, to prepare a home for his bride, who was to follow him by the next steamer.

Professor Paul Darnley, in his own walk of life, was even more renowned than Virginia had been in hers. He had written three volumes on the origin of life, which he had spent seven years in looking for in infusions of hay and cheese; he had written five volumes on the entozoa of the pig, and two volumes of lectures, as a corollary to these on the sublimity of human heroism and the whole duty of man. He was renowned all over Europe and America as a complete embodiment of enlightened modern thought. His mind was like a sea, into which the other great minds of the age discharged themselves, and in which all the slight discrepancies of the philosophy of the present century mingled together and formed one harmonious whole. He criticised everything; he took nothing on trust, except the unspeakable sublimity of the human race and its august terrestrial destinies. And in his double capacity of a seer and a *savant*, he had destroyed all that the world had believed in the past, and revealed to it all that it is going to feel in the future. Nor was he less successful in his own private life. He married, at the age of forty, an excellent evangelical lady, ten years his senior, who wore a green gown, gray cork-screw curls, and who had a fortune of two hundred thousand pounds. Orthodox though she was, Mrs. Darnley was yet proud beyond measure of her husband's world-wide fame, for she did but imperfectly understand the grounds of it. Indeed, the only thing that marred her happiness was the single tenet of his that she had really mastered. This, unluckily, was that he disbelieved in hell. And so, Mrs. Darnley conceived that that place was designed mainly to hold those who doubted its existence. she daily talked her utmost, and left no text unturned to convince her darling of his very dangerous error. These assiduous arguments soon began to tell. The Professor grew moody and brooding, and he at last suggested to his medical man that a voyage round the world, unaccompanied by his wife, was the prescription most needed by his failing patience. Mrs. Darnley at length consented with a fairly good grace. She made her husband pledge himself that he would not be absent for above a twelvemonth, or else, she said, she should immediately come after him. She bade him the tenderest of adieus, and promised to pray till his return for his recovery of a faith in hell.

The Professor, who had but exceeded his time by six months, was now on board the Australasian, homeward bound to his wife. Virginia was outward bound to her husband.

III.

The sensation created by the presence of these two celebrities was profound beyond description; and the passengers were never weary of watching the gleaming spectacles and the square-toed boots of the one, and the liquid eyes and the ravishing toilets of the other. There were three curates, who, having been very quick in making Virginia's acquaintance, soon sang at nightfall with her a beautiful vesper hymn. And so lovely did the strains sound, and so devotional did Virginia look, that most of the passengers the night after joined in a repetition of this touching performance.

The Professor, as was natural, held quite aloof, and pondered over a new species of bug which he had found very plentiful in his berth. But it soon occurred to him that he often heard the name of God being uttered otherwise than in swearing. He listened more attentively to the sounds which he had at first set down as negro melodies; and he soon became convinced that they were something whose very existence he despised himself for remembering—namely, Christian hymns. He then thought of the three curates, whose existence he despised himself for remembering also. And the conviction rapidly dawned on him, that though the passengers seemed fully alive to his fame as a man of science, they could yet know very little of all that science had done for them; and of the death-blow it had given to the foul superstitions of the past. He therefore resolved that next day he would preach them a lay sermon.

At the appointed time the passengers gathered eagerly around him—all but Virginia, who retired to her cabin when she saw that the preacher wore no surplice; as she thought it would be a mortal sin to listen to a sermon without one.

The Professor began amid a profound silence. He first proclaimed to his hearers the great primary axiom in which all modern thought roots itself. He told them that there was but one order of things, it was so much neater than two; and if we would be certain of anything, we must never doubt it. Thus, since countless things exist that the senses can take account of, it is evident that nothing exists that the senses cannot take account of. The senses can take no account of God; therefore God does not exist. Men of science can only see theology in a ridiculous light; therefore theology has no side that is not ridiculous. He then told them a few of the new names that enlightened thinkers had applied to the Christian Deity—how Professor Tyndall had called him an "atom-manufacturer," and Professor Huxley, a "pedantic drill-sergeant." The passengers at once saw how demonstrably at variance with fact was all religion, and they laughed with a sense of humor that was quite new to them. The Professor's tones changed, and assuming one solemn gravity, having extinguished error, he proceeded to unveil the brilliant light of truth. He showed them how, viewed by modern science, all existence is a chain, with a gas at one end, and no one knows what at the other; and how humanity is a link somewhere; but, holy and awful thought!—we can none of us tell where. "However," he proceeded, "of one thing we can be quite certain: all that is, is matter; the laws of matter are eternal, and we cannot act or think without conforming to them; and if," he said, "we would be solemn, and high, and happy, and heroic, and saintly, we have but to strive and struggle to do what we cannot for an instant avoid doing. Yes," he exclaimed, "at this sublime Tyndall tells us, let us struggle to attain to a deeper knowledge of matter, and a more faithful conformity to its laws!"

The Professor would have proceeded; but the weather had been rapidly growing rough, and he here became violently seasick.

"Let us," he exclaimed hurriedly, "conform to the laws of matter and go below."

Nor was the advice premature. A storm arose, exceptional in its suddenness and its fury. It raged for two days without ceasing. The Australasian sprang a leak; her steering gear was disabled; and it was feared she would go ashore on an island that was seen dimly through the fog to the leeward. The boats were got in readiness. A quantity of provisions and of the passengers' baggage was already stowed in the cutter; when the clouds parted, the sun came out again, and the storm subsided almost as quickly as it rose.

IV.

No sooner were the ship's damages in a fair way to be repaired than the Professor resumed his sermon. He climbed into the cutter, which was still full of the passengers' baggage, and sat down on the largest of Virginia's boxes. This so alarmed Virginia that she followed the Professor into the cutter, to keep an eye on her property, but she did not forget to stop her ears with her fingers, that she might not be guilty of listening to an unsanctified minister.

The Professor took up the thread of his discourse just where he had left it, and said: "Even circumstance favored him. The calm sea was sparkling under the gentlest breeze; all Nature seemed suffused with gladness; and at two miles' distance was an enchanting island, green with every kind of foliage, and glowing with the hues of a thousand flowers. The Professor, having reminded his hearers of what nonsense they now thought all the Christian teaches, went on to show them the blessed results of this. Since the God that we once called all-holy is a fable, that Humanity is all-holy must be a fact. Since we shall never be sublime, and solemn, and unspeakably happy hereafter, it is evident that we can be sublime, and solemn, and unspeakably happy here. "This," said the Professor, "is the new Gospel. It is founded on exact thought. It is the gospel of the kingdom of man; and had I only here a microscope and a few chemicals, I could demonstrate its eternal truth to you. There is no heaven to seek for; there is no hell to shun. We have nothing to strive and live for except to be unspeakably happy."

This eloquence was received with enthusiasm. The Captain in particular, who had a wife in every port he touched at, was overjoyed at hearing that there was no hell, and he sent for all the crew, that they might learn the glorious news likewise. But soon the general gladness was marred by a sound of weeping. Three-fourths of the passengers, having had time to reflect a little, began exclaiming that as a matter of fact they were really completely miserable, and that for various reasons they could never be anything else. "My friends," said the Professor, quite undaunted, "that is doubtless completely true. You are not happy now; you probably never will be. But that is of little moment. Only conform faithfully to the laws of matter, and your childrens' children will be happy in the course of a few centuries; and you will like that far better than being happy yourselves. Only consider the matter in this light, and you yourselves will become happy also; and whatever you say, and whatever you do, think only of the effect it will have five hundred years afterward."

At these solemn words, the anxious faces grew calm. An awful sense of the responsibility of each one of us, and the infinite consequences of every human act, was filling the hearts of all; when, by a faithful conformity to the laws of matter, the boiler blew up, and the Australasian went down. In an instant the air was rent with cries and cries; and all the humanity that was on board the vessel was busy, as the Professor expressed it, uniting itself with the infinite azure of the past. Paul and Virginia, however, floated quietly away in the cutter, together with the baggage and provisions. Virginia was made almost senseless by the suddenness of the catastrophe; and on seeing five sailors sink within three yards of her, she fainted dead away. The Professor begged her not to take it so much to heart, as these were the very men who had got the cutter in readiness; "and they are therefore," he said, "still really alive in the fact of our happy escape." Virginia, however, being quite insensible, the Professor turned to the last human being still to be seen above the waters, and shouted to him not to be afraid of death, as there was certainly no hell, and that his life, no matter how degraded and miserable, had been a glorious mystery, full of infinite significance. The next moment the struggler was snapped up by a shark. The cutter, meanwhile, borne by a current, had been drifting rapidly toward the island. And the Professor, spreading to the breeze Virginia's beautiful lace parasol, soon brought it to the shore on a beach of the softest sand.

V.

The scene that met Paul's eyes as he landed was one of ext eme loveliness. He had run the boat ashore in a little fairy bay, full of translucent waters, and fringed with silvery sands. On either side it was protected by fantastic rocks, and in the middle it opened inland to an enchanting valley, where tall tropical trees made a grateful shade, and where the ground was carpeted with the softest moss and turf.

Paul's first care was for his fair companion. He spread a costly cashmere shawl on the beach, and placed her, still fainting, on this. In a few moments she opened her eyes, but was on the point of fainting again as the horrors of the last half hour came back to her, when she caught sight in the cutter of the largest of her own boxes, and she began to recover herself. Paul begged her to remain quiet while he went to reconnoitre.

He had hardly proceeded twenty yards into the valley, when to his infinite astonishment he came on a laurel and sp im shadow of a bread-tree, with a broad veranda, plate-glass windows, and red window-blinds. His first thought was that this could be no desert island at all, but some happy European settlement. But on approaching the cottage, it proved to be quite untenanted, and from the cobwebs woven across the doorway it seemed to have been long abandoned. Inside there was abundance of luxurious furniture; the floors were covered with gorgeous Indian carpets, and there was a pantry well stocked with plate and glass and table-linen. The Professor could not tell what to make of it, till, examining the structure, he found it composed mainly of a ship's timbers. This seemed to tell its own tale; and he at once concluded that he and Virginia were not the first castaways who had been forced to make the island for some time their dwelling-place.

Overjoyed at this discovery, the Professor hastened back to Virginia. She was by this time quite recovered, and was kneeling on the cashmere shawl, with a rosary in her hands, designed especially for the use of Anglo-Catholics, and was alternately lifting up her eyes in gratitude to Heaven, and casting them down in anguish at her torn and crumpled dress. The poor Professor was horrified at the sight of a human being in this degrading attitude of superstition. But as Virginia quitted it with alacrity as soon as ever he told him never to bother, he hoped he might soon convert her into a sublime and holy Utilitarian. The first thing she besought him to do was to carry her biggest box to this charming cottage, that she might change her clothes, and appear in something fit to be seen in. The Professor most obligingly at once did as she asked him; and while she was busy at her toilet, he got out the provisions gathered for the cottage contributed some beautiful French rolls; close at hand also they discovered a butter-tree; and the Professor had produced from the cutter a variety of salt and potted meats, *pâtés-de-foie-gras*, cakes, preserved fruits, and some bottles of fine claret. This last helped much to raise their spirits. Virginia found it very dry, and exactly suited to her palate. She had but drunk five glasses of it, when her natural smile returned to her, though she was much disappointed because Paul took no notice of her dressing-gown; and when she had drunk three glasses more, she quietly went to sleep on the sofa.

The moon had by this time risen in dazzling splendor; and the Professor went out and lighted a cigar. All during dinner there had been a feeling of dull despair in his heart, which even the champagne did not dissipate. But now, as he surveyed in the moonlight the scene of Paradise in which his strange fate had cast him, his mood changed. The air was full of the scents of a thousand night-smelling flowers; the sea murmured on the beach in soft, voluptuous cadences. The Professor's cigar was expedient. He now saw his situation in a truer light. Here was a bountiful island, where earth unbidden brought forth all her choicest fruits; and most of the luxuries of civilization had already been wafted thither. Existence here seemed to be purified from all its evils. Was not this the very condition of things while all the sublimest and exactest thinkers of modern times had been dreaming and lecturing and writing books about for a good half century? Was this not the place where Humanity could do just as it itself, and realize those glorious destinies which all exact thinkers take for granted must be in store for it. True, from the mass of Humanity he was completely cut away; but Virginia was his companion. Holiness, and solemnity, and unspeakably significant happiness, did it, he pondered, but await their stern duty to be. The Professor turned his eyes upward to the starry heavens; and a sense came over him of the eternity and the immensity of Nature, and the demonstrable absence of any intelligence that guided it. These reflections naturally brought home to him with more vividness the stupendous and boundless importance of Man. His bosom swelled violently; and he cried aloud, his eyes still fixed on the firmament, "Oh, important All! oh, important Me!"

When he came back to the cottage, he found Virginia just getting off the sofa, and preparing to go off to bed. She was sleepy even to say good-night to him, and with evident want of temper was tugging at the buttons of her dressing-gown. "Ah," she murmured as she left the room, "if God, in his infinite mercy, had only spared my uncle!"

Virginia's evident discontent gave profound pain to Paul. "How solemn," he exclaimed, "for half Humanity to be discontented!" But he was still more disturbed at the appeal to a chimerical manufacturer of atoms; and he exclaimed, in yet more sorrowful tones, "How solemn for half Humanity to be sunk lower than the beasts by superstition!"

However, he hoped that these stupendous evils might, under the present favorable conditions, vanish in the course of a few days' progress; and he went to bed, full of august auguries.

VI.

Next morning he was up betimes; and the prospects of Humanity looked more glorious than ever. He gathered some of the finest pears from the butter-tree, and some fresh French rolls from the bread-tree. He discovered a cow close at hand, that allowed him at once to milk it; and a little roast pig ran up to him out of the underwood, and fawned on him with its trotters, said, "Come, eat me." The Professor vivisected it before Virginia's door, that its agonizing noise, which the vulgar call cries of pain, might awaken her, and he then set it in a hot dish on the table.

"It has come! it has come!" he shouted, rapturously, as Virginia entered the room, this time in a blue silk dressing-gown, embroidered with flowers of gold.

"What has come?" said Virginia, pettishly, for she was suffering from a terrible headache, and the Professor's loud voice annoyed her. "You don't mean to say that we are rescued, are we?"

"Yes," answered Paul, solemnly; "we are rescued from all the pains and imperfections of a world that has not learned how to conform to the laws of matter, and is but imperfectly acquainted with the science of sociology. It is therefore inevitable that, the evils of existence being thus removed, we shall both be solemnly, stupendously, and unspeakably happy."

"Nonsense!" said Virginia, snappishly, who thought the Professor was joking.

"It is not nonsense," said the Professor. "It is deducible from the teachings of John Stuart Mill, of Auguste Comte, of Mr. Frederic Harrison, and of all the exact thinkers who have cast off superstition, and who adore humanity."

Virginia meanwhile ate *pâté-de-foie-gras*, of which she was passionately fond; and, growing a little less sullen, she at last admitted that they were lucky in having at least the necessaries of life left to them. "But as for happiness—there is nothing to do here, there is no church to go to, and you don't seem to care a bit for my dressing-gown. What have we got to make us happy?"

"Humanity," replied the Professor, eagerly—"Humanity, that divine entity, which is, of course, capable of everything that is fine and invaluable, and is the object of indescribable emotion to all exact thinkers. And what is Humanity?" he went on, more earnestly. "You and I are Humanity—you and I are that august existence. You already are all the world to me; and I very soon shall be all the world to you. Adored being, it will be my mission and my glory to compel you to live for me. And then, as modern philosophy can demonstrate, we shall both of us be significantly and unspeakably happy."

For a few moments Virginia merely stared at Paul. Suddenly she turned quite pale, her lips quivered, and exclaiming, "How dare you!—and I, too, the wife of a Bishop!" she left the room in hysterics.

The Professor could make nothing of this. Though he had dissected many dead women, he knew very little of the hearts of live ones. A sense of shyness overpowered him. He felt embarrassed, he could not tell why, at thus being left alone with Virginia. He lit a cigar and went out. Here was a to-do indeed, he thought. How would progress be possible if one-half of Humanity misunderstood the other?

He was thus musing, when suddenly a voice startled him, and in another moment a man came rushing up to him with every demonstration of joy.

"Oh, my dear master! oh, emancipator of the human intellect! and is it indeed you? Thank God!—I beg pardon for my unspeakable blasphemy—I mean, thank circumstances over which I have no control."

It was one of the three curates, whom Paul had supposed drowned, but who now related how he had managed to swim ashore, despite the encumbrance of his black clerical coat. "These rags of superstition," he said, "did their best to drown me. But I survive in spite of them, to covet truth and to reject error. Thanks to your glorious teaching," he went on, looking reverently into the Professor's face, "the very notion of an Almighty Father makes me laugh consumedly, it is so absurd and so grim a shadow of a bread-tree, with a broad veranda, plate-glass windows, and red window-blinds. His first thought was that this could be no desert island at all, but some happy European settlement. But on approaching the cottage, it proved to be quite untenanted, and from the cobwebs woven across the doorway it seemed to have been long abandoned. Inside there was furniture, "are thoroughly enlightened. Progress will now go on smoothly."

At this moment Virginia came out, having rapidly recovered composure at the sound of a new man's voice.

"You here—you, too!" exclaimed the curate. How solemn, how significant! This is truly Providential—I mean this has truly happened through conformity to the laws of matter."

"Well," said Virginia, "since we have a clergyman among us, we shall perhaps be able to get on."

VII.

Things now took a better turn. The Professor ceased to feel shy; and proposed, when the curate had finished an enormous breakfast, that they should go down to the cutter and bring up the things in it to the cottage. "A few hours' steady pro ress," he said, "and the human race will command all the luxuries of civilization—the glorious fruits of centuries of onward labor."

The three spent a very busy morning in examining and unpacking the luggage. The Professor found his favorite collection of modern philosophers; Virginia found a large box of knick-knacks, with which to adorn the cottage; and there was, too, an immense store of wine and of choice provisions.

"It is rather sad," sighed Virginia, as she dived into a box of French chocolate-creams, "to think that all the poor people are drowned that these things belonged to."

"They are not dead," said the Professor; "they still live on this holy and stupendous earth. They live in the use we are making of all they had got together. The owner of those chocolate-creams is immortal because you are eating them."

Virginia licked her lips and said, "Nonsense!"

"It is not nonsense," said the Professor. "It is the religion of humanity."

All day they were busy, and the time passed pleasantly enough. Wines, provisions, books, and china ornaments were carried up to the cottage and bestowed in proper places. Virginia filled the glasses in the drawing-room with gorgeous leaves and flowers, and declared by the evening, as she looked round her, that she could almost fancy herself in St. John's Wood.

"See," said the Professor, "how rapid is the progress of material civilization! Humanity is now entering on the fruits of ages. Before long it will be in a position to be unspeakably happy."

Virginia retired to bed early. The Professor took the curate out with him to look at the stars; and promised to lend him some writings of the modern philosophers, which would make him more perfect in the new view of things. They said good night, murmuring together that there was certainly no God, that Humanity was very important, and that everything was very solemn.

VIII.

Next morning the curate began studying a number of essays that the Professor lent him, all written by exact thinkers, who disbelieved in God, and thought Humanity adorable and most important. Virginia lay on the sofa, and sighed over one of Miss Broughton's novels; and it occurred to the Professor that the island was just the place where, if anywhere, the missing link might be found.

"Ah!" he exclaimed; "all is still progress. Material progress came to an end yesterday. Mental progress has begun to-day. One third of Humanity is cultivating sentiment; another third is learning to covet truth. I, the remaining and most enlightened third, will go and seek it. Glorious, solemn Humanity! I will go and look about for its arboreal ancestor."

Every step the Professor took he found the island more beautiful. But he came back to luncheon, having been unsuccessful in his search. Events had marched quickly in his absence. Virginia was at the beginning of her third volume; and the curate had skimmed over so many essays that he professed himself able to give a thorough account of the want of faith that was in him.

After luncheon, the three sat together in easy chairs in the veranda, sometimes talking, sometimes falling into a half-doze. They all agreed that they were wonderfully comfortable, and the Professor said:

"All Humanity is now at rest and in utter peace. It is just taking breath before it becomes unspeakably and significantly happy."

He would have said more, but he was here startled by a piteous noise of crying, and the three found themselves confronted by an old woman dripping with sea-water, and with an expression on ther face of utmost misery. They soon recognized her as one of the passengers on the ship. She told them how she had been flung ashore on a spar, and how she had been sustained by a little roast pig, that had kindly begged her to eat it, having first lain in her bosom to restore her to warmth. She was now looking for her son.

"And if I cannot find him," said the old woman, "I shall never smile again. He has half broken my heart," she went on, "by his wicked ways. But if I thought he was dead—dead in the midst of his sins—it would be broken altogether; for in that case he must certainly be in hell."

"Old woman," said the Professor, very slowly and solemnly, "be comforted. I announce to you that your son is alive."

"Oh, bless you, Sir, for that word!" cried the old woman. "But where is he? Have you seen him? Are you sure that he is living?"

"I am sure of it," said the Professor, "because enlightened thought shows me that he cannot be anything else. It is true that I saw him sink for a third time in the sea, and that he was then snapped up by a shark. But he is as much alive as ever in his posthumous activities. He has made you wretched after him; and that is his future life. Become an exact thinker, and you will see that this is so. Old woman," added the Professor, solemnly, "you are your son in hell."

At this the old woman flew into a terrible rage.

"In hell, Sir!" she exclaimed; "me in hell!—a poor lone woman like me! How dare you!" And she sank back in a chair and fainted.

"Alas!" said the Professor, "thus is misery ag in introduced into the world. A fourth part of humanity is now miserable."

The curate answered promptly that if no restoratives were given her, she would probably die in a few minutes. "And to let her die," he said, "is clearly our so emn duty. It will be for the greatest happiness of the greatest number."

"No," said the Professor; "for our sense of pity would then be wounded, and the happiness of all of us would be marred by that."

"Excuse me," said the curate; "but exact thought shows me that pity for others is but the imagining of their misfortune falling on ourselves. Now, we can none of us imagine ourselves exactly in the old woman's case; therefore it is quite impossible that we can pity her."

"But," said the Professor, "such an act would violate our ideas of justice."

"You are wrong again," said the curate; "for exact thought shows me that the love of justice is nothing but the fear of suffering injustice. If we were to kill strong men, we might naturally fear that strong men would kill us. But whatever we do to fainting old women, we cannot expect that fainting old women will do anything to us in return."

"But," said the curate, "suppose I kissed Virginia, and she naturally resented it as an hypothesis, remember—and that in a little while she liked it, what then? She and I would both be happy; and you ought to be happy too, because we were."

"Idiot!" said the Professor. "Virginia is another man's wife. Nobody really likes kissing another man's wife; nor do women ever like kissing any one except their husbands. What they really like is what Professor Huxley calls 'the undefined but bright ideal of the highest good,' which, as he says, exact thought shows us is the true end of existence. But, pooh! what is the use of all this talking? You know what your nature tells you; and, of course, unless men believe in God, they cannot help obeying their higher nature."

"I," said the curate, "think the belief in God a degrading superstition; I think every one an imbecile who believes a miracle possible. And yet I do not care two straws about the highest good. What you call my lower nature is far the strongest; I mean to follow it to the best of my ability. And I prefer calling it my higher, or the sake of the associations."

This plunged the Professor in deeper grief than ever. He knew not what to do. He paced up and down the verands, or about the rooms, and moaned and groaned as if he had a violent toothache. Virginia and the curate asked what was the matter with him. "I am agonizing," he said, "for the sake of holy, solemn, unspeakably dignified Humanity."

The curate, seeing the Professor thus dejected, by degrees took heart again; and as Virginia still continued her fascinating behavior to him, he resolved to try and prove to her that, the test of morality being happ ness, the most moral thing she could do would be to allow him to kiss her. No sooner had he begun to propound these views, than the Professor gave over his groaning, seized the curate by the collar, and dragged him out of the room with a roughness that nearly throttled him.

"I was but propounding a theory—an opinion," gasped the curate. "Surely thought is free. You will not persecute me for my opinions!"

"It is not for your opinions," said the Professor, "but for the horrible effect they might have. We can only tolerate opinions that have no possible consequence. You may proclaim any of those as much as you like; because to do that would be a self-regarding action."

XII.

"Well," said the curate, "if I may not kiss Virginia, I will drink brandy instead. That will make me happy enough; and then we shall all be radiant."

He soon put his resolve into practice. He got a bottle of brandy, he sat himself down under a palm-tree, and told the Professor he was going to make an afternoon of it.

"Foolish man!" said the Professor; "I was never drunk myself, it is true; but I know that to get drunk makes one's head ache horribly. To get drunk is, therefore, horribly immoral; and therefore I cannot permit it."

"Excuse me," said the curate; "it is a self-regarding action. Nobody's head will ache but mine; so that is my own look-out. I have been expelled from school, from college, and from my first curacy for drinking. So I know well enough the balance of pains and pleasures."

Here he pulled out his brandy bottle, and applied his lips to it.

"Oh, Humanity!" he exclaimed, "how solemn this brandy tastes!"

Matters went on like this for several days. The curate was too much frightened to again approach Virginia. Virginia at last became convinced that he did not care about kissing her. Her vanity was wounded, and she became sullen; and this made the Professor sullen also. In fact, two thirds of Humanity were overcast with gloom. The only happy section of it was the curate, who alternately smoked and drank all day long.

"The nasty little beast," said Virginia to the Professor, "he is nearly always drunk. I am beginning quite to like you, Paul, by comparison with him. Let us turn him out and not let him live in the cottage."

"No," said the Professor, "for he is one-third of Humanity. You do not properly appreciate the solidarity of mankind. His existence, however, I admit is a great difficulty."

One day at dinner, however, Paul came in radiant.

"Oh holy, oh happy event!" he exclaimed; "all will go right at last."

Virginia inquired anxiously what had happened, and Paul informed her that the curate, who had got more drunk than usual that afternoon, had fallen over a cliff, and been dashed to pieces.

"What event," he asked, "could be more charming—more unspeakably holy? It bears about it every mark of sanctity. It is for the greatest happiness of the greatest number. Come," he continued, "let us begin our love-feast. Let us each seek the happiness of the other. Let us instantly be sublime and happy."

XIII.

"Let us prepare ourselves," said Paul solemnly, as they sat down to dinner, "for realizing to the full the essential dignity of Humanity—that *grand être*, which has come in the course of progress, to consist of you and me. Every condition of happiness that modern thinkers have dreamed of is now fulfilled. We have but to seek each the happiness of the other, and we shall both be in a solemn, a significant, and unspeakable state of rapture. See, here is an exquisite leg of mutton. I," said Paul, who liked the fat best, "will give up all the fat to you."

"And I," said Virginia, resignedly, "will give up all the lean to you."

A few mouthfuls made Virginia feel sick. "I confess," said she, "I can't get on with this fat."

"I confess," the Professor answered, "I don't exactly like this lean."

"Then let us," said Virginia, "be like Jack Sprat and his wife."

"No," said the Professor, meditatively, "that is quite inadmissible. For in that case we should be egoistic hedonists. However, for to-day it shall be as you say. I will think of something better to-morrow."

Next day he and Virginia had a chicken apiece, only Virginia's was put before Paul, and Paul's before Virginia, and they each walked round the table to supply each other with the slightest necessaries.

"Ah!" cried Paul, "this is altruism indeed. I think already I can feel the sublimity beginning."

Virginia liked this rather better. But soon she committed the sin of taking for herself the liver of Paul's chicken. As soon as she had eaten the whole of it her conscience began to smite her. She confessed her sin to Paul, and inquired, with some anxiety, if he thought she would go to hell for it. "Metaphorically," said Paul, "you have already done so. You are punished by the loss of the pleasure you would have had in giving that liver to me, and also by your knowledge of my knowledge of your folly in foregoing the pleasure."

Virginia was much relieved by this answer; she at once took several more of the Professor's choicest bits, and was happy in the thought that her sins were expiated in the very act of their commission, by the latent pain she felt persuaded they were attended by. Feeling that this was sufficient, she took care not to add Paul's disapproval to her punishment, so she never told him again.

For a short time this practice of altruism seemed to Virginia to have many advantages. But though the Professor was always exclaiming, "How significant is human life by the very nature of its constitution!" she very soon found it a trifle dull. Luckily, however, she hit upon a new method of exercising morality, and, as the Professor fully admitted, of giving it a yet more solemn significance.

The Professor having by some accident lost his razors, his mustaches had begun to grow profusely; and Virginia had watched them with a deep, but half-conscious adm ration. At last, in a happy moment, she exclaimed, "Oh, Paul! do let me wax the ends for you." Paul at first giggled, blushed, and protested, but as Virginia assured him it would make her happy, he consented. "Then," she said, "you will know that I am happy, and that in return will make you happy also. Ah!" she exclaimed when the operation was over, "do go and examine yourself in the glass. I declare you look exactly like Jack Barley—Barley Sugar, as we used to call him—of the Blues."

Virginia smiled; suddenly she blushed; the Professor blushed also. To cover the blushes she begged to be allowed to do his hair. "It will make me so much happier, Paul," she said. The Professor again assented, that he might make Virginia happy, and that she might be happy in knowing that he was happy in promoting her happiness. At last the Professor, shy and awkward as he was, was emboldened to offer to do Virginia's hair in return. She allowed him to arrange her fringe, and as she found he did no great harm to it, she let him repeat the operation as often as he liked.

A week thus passed, full, as the Professor said, of infinite solemnity. "I admit, Paul," sighed Virginia, "that this altruism, as you call it, is very touching. I like it very much. But," she added, sinking her voice to a whisper, "are you quite sure, Paul, that it is perfectly moral?"

"Moral!" echoed the Professor, "moral! Why, exact thought shows us that it is the very essence of all morality."

XIV.

Matters now went on charmingly. All existence seemed to take a richer coloring, and there was something, Paul said, which, in Professor Tyndall's words, "gave fullness and tone to it, but which he could neither analyze nor comprehend." But at last a change came. One morning, while Virginia was arranging Paul's mustaches, she was frightened almost into a fit by a sudden apparition at the window. It was a hideous hairy figure, perfectly naked but for a band of silver which it wore round its neck. For a moment it did nothing but grin and stare; then it flung into Virginia's lap a dirty piece of carrion, and in an instant it had bounded away with an almost miraculous activity.

Virginia screamed with disgust and terror, and clung to Paul's knees for protection. He seemed unmoved and preoccupied. All at once, to her intense surprise, she saw his face light up with an expression of triumphant eagerness. "The missing link!" he exclaimed, "the missing link at last! Thank God—I beg pardon for my unspeakable blasphemy—I mean, thank circumstances over which I have no control. I must this instant go out and hunt for it. Give me some provisions in a knapsack, for I will not come back till I have caught it."

This was a fearful blow to Virginia. She fell at Paul's feet weeping, and besought him in piteous accents that he would not thus abandon her.

"I must," said the Professor, solemnly; "for I am going in pursuit of Truth. To arrive at Truth is man's perfect and most rapturous happiness. You must surely know that, even if I have forgotten to tell it to you. To pursue truth—truth for holy truth's sake—is more solemn pleasure than even frizzling your hair."

"Oh," cried Virginia, hysterically, "I don't care two straws for truth. What on earth is the good of it?"

"It is its own end," said the Professor. "It is its own exceeding great reward. I must be off at once in search of it. Good-bye for the present. Seek truth on your own account, and be unspeakably happy also, because you know that I am seeking it."

The Professor remained away for three days. For the first two of them Virginia was inconsolable. She wandered about mournfully with her head dejected. She very often sighed; she very often uttered the name of Paul. At last she surprised herself by exclaiming aloud to the irresponsive solitude, "Oh, Paul, until you were gone, I never knew how passionately I loved you!" No sooner were these words out of her mouth than she stood still, horror-stricken. "Alas!" she cried, "and have I really come to this! I am in a state of deadly sin, and there is no priest here to confess to! I must conquer my forbidden love as best I may. But, ah me, what a guilty thing I am!"

As she uttered these words her eyes fell on a tin box of the Professor's marked "private," which he always kept carefully locked, and which had before now excited her curiosity. Suddenly she became conscious of a new impulse. "I will pursue truth!" she exclaimed. "I will break it at box open, and I will see what is inside it. Ah!" she added, as with the aid of the poker she at last wrenched off the padlock, "Paul may be right after all. There is more interest in the pursuit of truth than I thought there was."

The box was full of papers, letters, and diaries, the greater part of which were marked "strictly private." Seeing this, Virginia's appetite for truth became keener than ever. She instantly began her researches. The more she read, the more eager she became; and the more private appeared the nature of the documents, the more insatiable did her thirst for truth grow. To her extreme surprise, she gathered that the Professor had begun life as a clergyman. There were several photographs of him in his surplice; and a number of devout prayers, apparently composed by himself for his own personal use. This discovery was the result of her labors.

"Certainly," she said, "it is one of extreme significance. If Paul was a priest once, he must be a priest now. Orders are indelible—at least in the Church of England I know they are."

XV.

Paul came back, to Virginia's extreme relief, without the missing link. But he was still radiant in spite of his failure, for he had discovered, he said, a place where the creature had apparently slept, and he had collected in a card-paper box a large number of its parasites.

"I am glad," said Virginia, "that you have not found the missing link, though as to thinking that we really came from monkeys, of course that is too absurd. Now, if you could have brought me a nice monkey I should really have liked that. The Bishop has promised that I shall have a darling one if I ever reach him—ah me—!—if—Paul," continued Virginia in a very solemn voice, after a long pause, "do you know that while you have been away I have been pursuing truth? I rather liked it, and I found it very, very significant."

"Oh, joy!" exclaimed the Professor. "Oh, unspeakable radiance! Oh holy, oh essentially dignified Humanity! it will very soon be perfect! Tell me, Virginia, what truths have you been discovering?"

"One truth about you, Paul," said Virginia very gravely, "and one truth about me. I burn—oh, I burn to tell them to you!"

The Professor was enraptured to hear that one-half of Humanity had been studying human nature; and he began asking Virginia if her discoveries belonged to the domain of histeriesl or biological science. Meanwhile Virginia had flung herself on her knees before him, and was exclaiming in piteous accents to Paul:

"By my own fault, by my very grievous fault, holy father, I confess to you—"

"Is the woman mad?" cried the Professor, starting up from his seat.

"You are a priest, Paul," said Virginia; "that is one of the things I have discovered. I am in a state of deadly sin; that is the other; and I must and will confess to you, a priest always a priest. You cannot get rid of your orders, and you must and shall hear me."

"I was once in orders it is true," said Paul, reluctantly; "but how did you find out my mi

which, as at school she had been very good at arithmetic, was not a hard task for her; and Paul magnified parasites in the next room, and prepared slides for his microscope.

When they met again, Paul began skipping and dancing, as if he had gone quite out of his senses; and every now and then between the skips he gave a sepulchral groan. Virginia asked him, in astonishment, what on earth was the matter with him.

"Matter!" he exclaimed. "Why, Humanity is at last perfect! All the evils of existence are removed; no neither of us believes in God or a celestial future; and we are both in full enjoyment of the higher pleasures, and the apprehension of scientific truth. And therefore I skip because Humanity is so unspeakably happy, and I groan because it is so unspeakably solemn."

"Alas, alas!" cried Virginia, "and would not you like to kiss me?"

"No," said the Professor, sternly; "and you would not like me to kiss you. It is impossible that one-half of Humanity should prefer the pleasure of unlawful love to the pleasure of finding out scientific truths."

"But," pleaded Virginia, "cannot we enjoy both?"

"No," said the Professor; "for if I began to kiss you, I should soon not care two straws about the parasites of the missing link."

"Well," said Virginia, "it is nice of you to say that; but still — Ah me!"

XVII.

Virginia was preparing, with a rueful face, to resume her enjoyment of the higher pleasures, when a horrible smell, like that of an open drain, was suddenly blown in through the open window.

"Oh, rapture!" cried the Professor, as Virginia was stopping her nose with her handkerchief, "I smell the missing link." And in another instant he was gone.

"Well," said Virginia, "here is one comfort. While Paul is away I shall be relieved from the higher pleasures. Alas!" she cried, as she flung herself down on the sofa, "he is so nice-looking, and such an enlightened thinker. But it is just as he has never loved, or else very certainly he would love again."

Paul returned in about a couple of hours, again unsuccessful in his search.

"Ah," cried Virginia, "I am so glad you have not caught the creature!"

"Glad," echoed the Professor, "glad! Do you know that I will have caught the missing link the cause of glorious truth will suffer grievously? The missing link is the token of the solemn fact of our origin from inorganic matter. I did catch one blessed glimpse of him. He had certainly a silver band about his neck. He was about three feet high. He was rolling in a lump of carrion. It is through him that we are related to the stars—the holy, the glorious stars, about which we know so little."

"Bother the stars!" said Virginia; "I couldn't bear, Paul, that anything should come between you and me. I have been thinking of you and longing for you the whole time you have been away."

"What!" cried Paul, "and how have you been able to forego the pleasures of the intellect?"

"I have deserted them," cried Virginia, "for the pleasures of the imagination, which I gathered from you were also very ennobling. And I found they were so; for I have been imagining that you loved me. Why is the reality less ennobling than the imagination? Paul, you shall love me; I will force you to love me. It will make us both so happy; we shall never go to hell for it; and it cannot possibly cause the slightest scandal."

The Professor was more bewildered than ever by these appeals. He wondered how Humanity would ever get on if one-half of it cared nothing for pure truth, and persisted in following the vulgar impulses that had been the most distinguishing feature of its benighted past—that is to say, those aces of its existence of which any record has been preserved for us. Luckily, however, Virginia came to his assistance.

"I think I know, Paul," she said, "why I do not care as I should do for the intellectual pleasures. We have been both seeking them by ourselves; and we have been therefore egoistic hedonists. It is quite true, as you say, that selfishness is despicable thing. Let me," she went on, sitting down beside him, "look through your microscope along with you. I think perhaps, if we shared the pleasure, the missing link's parasites might have some interest for me."

The Professor, even overjoyed at this proposal. The two sat down side by side, and tried their best to look simultaneously through the eye-piece of the microscope. Virginia in a moment expressed herself much satisfied. It is true they saw nothing; but their cheeks touched. The Professor, too, seemed contented, and each of them, looking both in a state of rapture when they had got the right focus. At last Virginia whispered, with a soft smile:

"Suppose we put that nasty microscope aside; it is only in the way. And then, oh, Paul! dear love, dove of a Paul! we can kiss each other to our hearts' content."

Paul shocked Virginia quite incorrigible, and rushed headlong out of the room.

XVIII.

"Alas!" cried Paul, "what can be done to convince one-half of Humanity that it is really devoted to the higher pleasures, and does not care for the lower—at least nothing to speak of?" The poor man was in a state of dreadful perplexity, and felt well-nigh distracted. At last a light broke in on him. He remembered that as one of his most revered masters, Professor Agnostic, had admitted, a great part of Humanity would always need a religion, and that Virginia now had none. He at once rushed back to her. "Ah!" he exclaimed, "all is explained now. You cannot be in love with me, for that would be unlawful passion. Unlawful passion is unreasonable, and unreasonable passion would quite upset a system of the cosmos, which is what exact thought shows us is soon going to govern the world. No! the emotions that you fancy are directed to me are in reality cosmic emotion—in other words are the reasonable religion of the future. I must now initiate you in its solemn and unspeakably significant worship."

"Religion!" exclaimed Virginia, not knowing whether to laugh or cry. "It is not kind of you to be making fun of me. There is no God, no soul, and no supernatural order, and above all there is no hell. How, then, can you talk to me about religion?"

"You," replied Paul, "are associating religion with theology, as indeed the world hitherto always has done. But those two things, as Professor Huxley well observes, have absolutely nothing to do with each other. 'It may be,' says that great teacher, 'that the object of a man's religion is an ideal of sensual enjoyment, or—'"

"Ah!" cried Virginia, "that is my religion, Paul."

"Nonsense!" replied Paul; "that cannot be the religion of half Humanity, else high, holy, solemn, awful morality would never be able to stand on its own basis. See, the night has fallen, the glorious moon has arisen, the stupendous stars are sparkling in the firmament. Come down with me to the sea-shore, where we may be face to face with nature, and I will show you then what true religion—what true worship is."

The two went out together. They stood on the smooth sands, which glittered white and silvery in the dazzling moonlight. All was hushed. The gentle murmur of the trees, and the soft splash of the sea, seemed only to make the silence audible. The Professor paused close beside Virginia, and took her hand. Virginia liked that, and thought that religion without theology was not perhaps so bad after all. Meanwhile Paul had fixed his eyes on the moon. Then in a voice almost broken with emotion he whispered, "The prayer of the man of science, it has been said, must be for the most part of the silent sort. He who said that was wrong. It need not be silent; it need only be inarticulate. I have discovered an additional reasonable liturgy which will give utterance to the full to the religion of exact thought. Let us both join our voices, and let us croon at the moon."

The Professor at once began a long, low howling. Virginia joined him, until she was out of breath.

"Oh, Paul," she said at last, "is this more rational than the Lord's Prayer?"

"Yes," said the Professor, "for we can analyze and comprehend that; but true religious feeling, as Professor Tyndall tells us, we can neither analyze nor comprehend. See how big nature is, and how little—ah, how little!—we know about it. It is not solemn, and sublime, and awful? Come, let us howl again."

The Professor's devotional fervor grew every moment. At last he put his hand to his mouth, and began hooting like an owl, till it seemed that all the Island echoed to him. The louder Paul hooted and howled, the more near did he draw to Virginia.

"Ah," he said, as he put his arm about her waist, "it is in solemn moments like this that his solidarity of mankind becomes most apparent."

Virginia, during the last few moments, had stuck her fingers in her ears. She now took them out, and, throwing her arms round Paul's neck, tried, with her cheek on his shoulder, to make another little hoot; but the sound her lips formed was much more like a kiss. The power of religion was at last too much for Paul.

"For the sake of cosmic emotion," he exclaimed, "O other half of Humanity, said for the sake of rational religion, I will ruin you."

The Professor was bending down his face over hers when, as it by magic, he started, stopped, and remained as one petrified. Amid the sharp silence, there rang a human shout from the rocks.

"Oh!" shrieked Virginia, falling on her knees, "it is a miracle! it is a miracle! God is angry with us for pretending that we do not believe on Him."

The Professor was as white as a sheet; but he struggled with his perturbation manfully.

"It is not a miracle," he cried, "but an hallucination. It is an axiom with exact thinkers that all proofs of the miraculous are hallucination."

"See," shrieked Virginia again, "they are coming, they are coming. Do not you see them?"

Paul looked, and there, sure enough, were two figures, a male and a female, advancing slowly toward them, across the moonlit sand.

"It is nothing," cried Paul; "it cannot possibly be anything. I protest, in the name of science, that it is an optical delusion."

Suddenly the female figure exclaimed: "Thank God, it is he!"

In another moment the male figure exclaimed: "Thank God, it is she!"

"My wife!" replied the Bishop, (for it was none other than he.) "Welcome to Chasuble Island. By the blessing of God it is on your own home you have been wrecked, and you have been living in the very house that I had intended to prepare for you. Providentially, too, Professor Darley's wife has called here in her search for her husband, who has overstaid his time. See, my love, my dove, my beauty, here is the monkey I promised you as a pet, which broke loose a few days ago, and which I was in the act of looking for when your joint cries attracted us, and we found you."

A yell of delight here broke from the Professor. The eyes of the three others were turned on him, and he was seen embracing wildly a monkey which the Bishop led by a chain. "The missing link!" he exclaimed, "the missing link!"

"Nonsense," cried the sharp tones of a lady with a green gown and gray cork screw curls, "it is nothing but a monkey that the good Bishop has been trying to tame for his wife. Don't you see her name engraved on the collar?"

The shrill accents acted like a charm upon Paul. He sprang away from the creature that he had been just caressing. He gazed for a moment on Virginia's lovely form, he exquisite toilet, and her melting eyes. Then he turned wildly to the green gown and the grey cork-screw curls. Sorrow and superstition he felt were again invading Humanity. "Alas!" he exclaimed at last, "I do now indeed believe in hell."

"And I," cried Virginia, with much greater tact, and rushing into the arms of her Bishop, "once more believe in heaven."—*Contemporary Review.*

TEETH AS TROPHIES.—Jaws can be taken as trophies only from those whose lives are taken. There are the teeth, however; some of these may be extracted from the jaws as trophies without seriously decreasing the usefulness of the prisoner. Hence another form of mutilation. We have seen that teeth are worn as trophies in Ashantee and in South America. Now, if teeth are taken as trophies from captives who are preserved as slaves, loss of them must become a mark of subjection. Of facts directly showing that a propitiatory ceremony hence arises I can name but one. Among mutilations submitted to on the death of a king or chief in the Sandwich Islands, Ellis names knocking out one of the front teeth; an alternative being cutting the ears. The implication is tolerably clear; and when we further read in Cook that the Sandwich Islanders knock out from one to four of the front teeth—when we see that the whole population becomes marked by these repeated mutilations undergone to propitiate the ghosts of dead rulers—when we infer that in propitiation of a much-dreaded ruler deified after death, not only those who knew him may submit to this, but also their children subsequently born, we see how the practice, becoming established, may survive as a sacred custom when its meaning is lost. For, concluding that the practice has this sacramental nature, there are the further reasons derived from the fixing of the age for the operation, and from the character of the ceremony. Angas tells us that in New South Wales it is the Koradger men or priests who perform the ceremony of knocking out the teeth: and of a semi-domesticated Australian Haygarth writes that he said one day, "with a look of importance, that he must go away for a few days, as he had grown up two new front teeth, and this was the time that he should have his teeth knocked out." Various African races, as the Batoka, the Dor, &c., similarly lose two or more of their front teeth; and habitually the loss of them is an obligatory rite. But the best evidence (which I have found since setting down the above) is furnished by the ancient Peruvians. A tradition among certain of them was that the conqueror Huayna Ccapac, finding them disobedient, "made a law that they and their descendants should have three of their front teeth pulled out in each jaw." Another tradition, given by Cieza, naturally derivable from the last, was that this pulling out of teeth by fathers from their young children was "a service very acceptable to their gods." And then, as happens with other mutilations of which the meaning has dropped out of memory, the improvement of the appearance was in some parts the assigned motive. It should be added that, in this case as in most cases, the mutilation assumed modified forms. "The Damaras knock out a wedge-shaped gap between their two front teeth;" "the natives in the neighborhood of Sierra Leone file or chip the teeth;" and various other tribes have allied usages.—*Herbert Spencer, in the Fortnightly Review.*

DEATH.—There is a great deal of very vile nonsense talked upon both sides of the matter; tearing divines reducing life to the dimensions of a mere funeral procession, so short as to be hardly decent; and melancholy unbelievers yearning for the tomb as if it were a world too far away. Both sides must feel a little ashamed of their performances now and again when they draw in their chairs to dinner. Indeed, a good meal and a bottle of wine is an answer to most standard works upon the question. When a man's heart warms to his viands, he forgets a great deal of sophistry, and soars into a rosy zone of contemplation. Death may be knocking at the door, like the Commander's statue; we have something else in hand, thank God, and let him knock. Passing bells are ringing all the world over; all the world over, and every hour, some one is parting company with all his aches and ecstacies; for us also the trap is laid. But we are so fond of life that we have no leisure to entertain the terror of death. 'Tis a honeymoon with us all through, and none of the longest. Small blame to us if we give our whole hearts to this glowing bride of ours, to the appetites, to honor, to the hungry curiosity of the mind, to the pleasure of the eyes in nature, and the pride of our own nimble bodies. We all of us appreciate the sensations; but as for caring about the permanence of the possibility, a man's head is generally very bald, and his senses very dull, before he comes to that. Whether we regard life as a lane leading to a better and wider, or as a cul-de-sac, Angas tells us that in New South Wales it is the Koradger men or priests who perform the ceremony of knocking out the teeth: and of a semi-domesticated Australian Haygarth writes that he said one day, "with a look of importance, that he must go away for a few days, as he had grown up two new front teeth, and this was the time that he should have his teeth knocked out." Various African races, as the Batoka, the Dor, &c., similarly lose two or more of their front teeth; and habitually the loss of them is an obligatory rite. But the best evidence (which I have found since setting down the above) is furnished by the ancient Peruvians. A tradition among certain of them was that the conqueror Huayna Ccapac, finding them disobedient, "made a law that they and their descendants should have three of their front teeth pulled out in each jaw." Another tradition, given by Cieza, naturally derivable from the last, was that this pulling out of teeth by fathers from their young children was "a service very acceptable to their gods." And then, as happens with other mutilations of which the meaning has dropped out of memory, the improvement of the appearance was in some parts the assigned motive. It should be added that, in this case as in most cases, the mutilation assumes modified forms. "The Damaras knock out a wedge-shaped gap between their two front teeth;" "the natives in the neighborhood of Sierra Leone file or chip the teeth;" and various other tribes have allied usages.—*Herbert Spencer.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

ISSUE OF CROTON WATER STOCK—APPROPRIATIONS OUT OF THE EXCISE FUNDS FOR THE VARIOUS CHARITABLE SOCIETIES.

The Board of Apportionment met yesterday and authorized the issue of $77,000 of Croton water main stock for the use of the Department of Public Works, and $10,000 of assessment bonds for the construction and improvement of Riverside-avenue. An application from the Department of Charities for an appropriation to build the surgical pavilions, together with a building for insane patients at Bellevue Hospital, was referred to the Controller. The Controller presented a statement in regard to the delay in appropriating money to charities from the Excise fund on account of the claims that might be made upon it by persons who had received receipts instead of licenses. He says, however, that the amount of the fund now in the City Treasury is more than will probably be required to meet any demands for the return of license fees that may have been illegally received. The report, which was adopted, then recommended that appropriations be made out of the fund as follows:

The Five Points Mission	$600
Ladies' Union Relief Association for the Care of Disabled Soldiers and their Families	1,000
German Ladies' Society for the Support of Widows and Orphans	600
The Howard Mission	600
New-York Diet Kitchen Association	500
New-York Female Assistance Society for the Relief of the Sick Poor	800
United Hebrew Charities of the City of New-York	1,500
West Side Relief Association	600
German Society of the City of New-York	1,000
Bread and Beef Lodge	250
New-York Colored Mission	250
French Benevolent Society	250
Belgian Benevolent Society	200
Swiss Benevolent Society	200
West Farms Ladies' Benevolent and Employment Society	150
The Prison Association	500
Twenty-fourth Ward Relief Association	100
St. Ignatius' Guild	100
Seventeenth Ward Ragged Mission	200
Twelfth Ward Wes tside Relief Association	500
Society of St. Vincent de Paul, of the City of New-York	2,200
Wilson Industrial School for Girls	200
Harlem Missionary Association	200
Colored Mission to Deaf Mutes	100
House of the Good Shepherd	1,000
New-York Christian Home for Intemperate Men	500
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor	1,000
St. Joseph's Home for the Aged	1,200
The Sheltering Arms	900
Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls, (House of the Holy Family)	300
Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews	500
St. Vincent's Home for Boys	500
Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm	300
Samaritan Home for the Aged	250
St. James' Home for Boys	300
House of Rest for Consumptives	200
The Midnight Mission	200
Institution for the Blind	1,000
St. Steven's Home for Children	900
New-York Asylum for Lying-in Women	600
Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen	500
Five Points House of Industry	600
St. Vincent's Industrial Home, (for girls)	300
St. Barnabas' House	500
Ladies' Protective Unions and Directory	200
Home for Incurables	200
Home for Old Men and Aged Couples	250
St. Joseph's Industrial Home for Destitute Children	1,000
The Colored Industrial Home	900
Peabody Home	200
Methodist Episcopal Church Home for Aged and Infirm	1,000
Female Christian Home	200
Young Women's Aid Association	200
St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females	500
Society for the Relief of the Destitute Blind, (Home for the Blind)	500
Woman's Aid Society and Home for Training Young Girls	200
Woman's Prison Association and Home	400
Ladies' Home Society of the Baptist Churches	300
Asylum of the Sisters of St. Dominic	1,000
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, (German)	500
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church	500
Society for the Relief of Half-orphan and Destitute Children	500
Asylum of St. Vincent de Paul, (French)	600
Association for the Benefit of Colored Orphans	600
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylums	2,500
The Woman's Hospital	1,000
St. Francis' Hospital	1,500
St. Vincent's Hospital	1,250
Metropolitan Throat Hospital	400
St. Elizabeth's Hospital and Dispensary	400
Mount Sinai Hospital and Dispensary	1,000
St. Luke's Hospital	1,000
St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children	300
German Hospital and Dispensary	1,000
New-York Ophthamic Hospital	500
New-York Medical College and Hospital for Women	250
Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital	300
New-York Opthalmic and Aural Institute	500
New-York Orthopadic Dispensary	1,000
New-York Dispensary	500
Demilt Dispensary	500
Eastern Dispensary	500
North-eastern Dispensary	500
North-western Dispensary	500
Western Homeopathic Dispensary	250
Northern Dispensary	500
Throckmorton-Square Homeopathic Dispensary	250
New-York Free Dispensary for Sick Children	250
New-York Dispensary for Diseases of Throat and Chest	250
Central Dispensary	200
Harlem Dispensary	200
West Side German Dispensary	200
North-eastern Homeopathic Dispensary	200
Yorkville Homeopathic Dispensary	200
New-York Free Dispensary	200
Eclectic Dispensary	250
New-York Homeopathic Dispensary	250
Dispensary of Medical and Surgical Relief, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards	200
West Side Infirmary for Diseases of the Eye and Throat	400
New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary	1,000
Total	$54,750

The board also appropriated the following amounts for the support of children committed by Police Magistrates, under chapter 173, Laws of 1875:

Asylum of St. Dominic, support of 100 children for quarter ending Feb. 28, 1878	$2,065 71
Institution of Mercy, support of 800 children for quarter ending Feb. 28, 1878	13,114 57

The following amounts were also appropriated for the care and maintenance of inmates, under special acts of the Legislature:

Institution for Deaf and Dumb	$2,549 35
New-York Infant Asylum	6,491 73
New-York Juvenile Asylum	1,730 28
St. Joseph's Improved Institute for Deaf Mutes	2,473 54
Nursery and Child's Hospital	1,000 00
Children's Fold	654 70
Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls	940 85

The Board then adjourned.

REPAYMENT OF DUTIES.

THE ALLEGED REVENUE FRAUDS—LITTLE INTEREST FELT IN MR. CURTIS' REVELATIONS—OPINIONS OF PARTIES CONCERNED.

But little interest was yesterday manifested in the reports from Washington of the discoveries said to have been made by Special Agent Curtis, regarding claims for refund of duties. Merchants who were not directly interested had not read the reports, and wondered when it was stated that some of the claims alleged to be false were made as long ago as 1853. So far as could be ascertained, the firms which have been paid will contest in the courts the effort of the Government to recover the amounts paid out, where their claims are believed right and just. Mr. William E. Dodge, Jr., of Phelps, Dodge & Co., said that it appeared the charges were made against Mr. Douglass, who is dead, and not against the firm, and that they seemed to be made on suspicion. The firm did not wish to receive anything to which it was not legally entitled. Their claim had been established, and now the objection raised against it was a technical point in regard to the protest. The Government alleged that no protest was filed at the time of the entry. When the firm asked for its production, the reply was that it had been lost. Then a man named Ash, an ex-Custom-house employe, went to the firm and offered to sell important information in regard to the claim. The offer was declined. It was supposed that this man Ash had communicated with Special Agent Curtis, and that upon his information proceedings had been taken. Mr. Dodge could give no further information on the subject. A member of the firm of T. B. Coddington & Co., of Cliff-street, said of the claims of $66,000 and $40,000, that the affidavit to the entry was sworn to by Mr. Benjamin A. Mason, who was not now in the firm, but that it was possible the protest may have been tampered with. Mr. A. Friedman, who has an claim which Special Agent Curtis thinks should not be paid, said he had full faith in Mr. Douglass' honesty, and believed his own claim to be one that should be paid.

DEATH OF MR. DOLAN BURRELL.

Mr. Dolan Burrell, an old and respected glassware merchant, doing business in this City for the last 30 years, died yesterday of pneumonia at his residence, No. 365 Bridge-street, Brooklyn. The deceased gentleman carried on his business under the title of the American Glass Company, his store being located at No. 45 Barclay-street. He had a large South American trade in lamps and glassware, particularly in Peru, and at one time had a controlling interest in four glass factories in Boston. Mr. Burrell leaves ageing and large family, who are well provided for. His was a most amiable gentleman in private life and his death, which was not entirely unexpected, is regretted by a numerous circle of friends.

ACCUSED OF THEFT BY FALSE PRETENSE.

Detective Nevin, of the Central Office, brought before Justice Bixby, yesterday, at the Tombs Police Court, a man named Dudley R. Fitzgerald, who was arraigned on a charge of obtaining money by false pretenses. The complainant, George H. Wicks, of No. 71 Front-street, swore that the prisoner came to him on April 2, and, representing himself to be connected with the establishment of Harper Brothers, obtained 48 parts of the work *Pioneers of America* to bind, and gave a receipt for the same signed by the assistant name of John Wilson. The prisoner, who claimed to be a canvasser, residing at No. 145 Madison-avenue, pleaded not guilty to the charge, saying that the books were to be returned on April 15, when he was to be paid $1.50 to be given to them. He was committed to await trial in default of bail. It appears that he has imposed on several other parties, but complaints were not pressed in the other cases yesterday.

STOLEN RAILROAD DOCUMENTS.

A NEWBURG LAWYER ARRESTED ON A CHARGE OF RECEIVING THEM—A CANADA SOUTHERN MYSTERY.

A case involving some peculiar features and at present somewhat shrouded in mystery came up yesterday before Justice Otterbourg, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court. A Newburg lawyer named Lynde B. Waring is charged with having received certain statistical documents belonging to the Canada Southern Railway, knowing them to have been stolen. On Thursday last Mr. Frank Loomis, who represents the Canada Southern Railway, appeared before Justice Otterbourg and applied for two warrants—one for the apprehension of Waring, and the other a "J. or Joseph" Hodgson, also a resident of Newburg, and recently employed as a clerk in the general office of the Canada Southern Railway at St. Thomas, Ontario. Mr. Loomis was accompanied by Mr. Robert Burns, a clerk in the car accountant's office at St. Thomas, and by one of the road detectives, E. H. Raymour. An affidavit was drawn up at the instance of Burns, implicating Hodgson and Waring, charging them with having had in their possession a number of important papers, the property of the Canada Southern Railway, with full knowledge that they were stolen. Warrants were issued in both cases, and Officer Golden, of the Court Squad, was detailed to execute them. In company with Detective Raymour he went to Newburg on Thursday night, and on Friday evening returned, bringing with him Lawyer Waring, but Hodgson, who probably had received some intimation of his intended arrest, could not be found. Waring was taken to the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court yesterday and was formally arraigned. Two Newburg lawyers appeared for him, and his father, brother, and Sheriff E. A. Brown, of Orange County, were in court during the proceedings. Robert Burns, in his affidavit, charges that between Oct. 13 and 15, 1877, there were stolen from his desk in the car accountant's office a bound book containing copies of the monthly car mileage statements rendered by the Canada Southern Railway to other railroad companies, from Feb. 1, 1876, to Aug. 31, 1877, inclusive, and 20 original monthly statements of the mileage of all freight cars passing over the Canada Southern Railway during the same period, besides some sundry memoranda which were attached to the above, all of which are records and evidence upon which settlements involving large sums of money have been made and are now being made between the Canada Southern Railway and other companies.

In the complaint a William J. C. Wright, who was at one time an associate clerk with Burns, is accused of stealing the vouchers and reports in the first place and with having handed them over to Hodgson, who afterward gave them to Waring. The latter, in his defense set up a general denial, and asked that the examination be postponed. Justice Otterbourg granted the request, and held the accused in $2,000 bail to appear when required. Mr. James W. Gillies, of No. 32 West Forty-first-street, and Mr. Isaac Griggs, of No. 1,160 Third-avenue furnished the requisite security, and Mr. Waring was released. Mr. E. D. Worcester, Secretary of the New-York Central Railroad, asserts that Waring and Hodgson came to his office in the Grand Central Depot in the latter part of last year, to negotiate for the sale of the documents mentioned, and that he refused to have anything to do with them.

AN OLD LANDMARK DOOMED.

THE PARK HOTEL TO BE TORN DOWN—A HANDSOME BUSINESS STRUCTURE TO REPLACE IT.

The old Park Hotel, at the corner of Beekman and Nassau streets, is to be torn down to make room for a handsomer building, in which business of a more profitable character may be carried on. The work of removing the structure will begin on May 1. The building was erected more than 30 years ago, and was owned by Messrs. Sidney E. & Richard C. Morse, the founders of the New-York *Observer*, and was in part used for the offices and press-room of that journal. Prof. S. F. B. Morse occupied rooms in it while he was experimenting with the electric telegraph, and it was there that he pursued his studies of the method of Daguerre in the making of "sun pictures," the predecessors of the photographs of the present day. THE TIMES once occupied part of the building as an office, and the *Anti-Slavery Standard* and the *Christian Union* also had editorial and press-rooms there. Savery's Temperance House was established in a portion of the building about 30 years ago, and, as the newspapers abandoned it, the rooms were changed into sleeping apartments. The name of Park Hotel was given to the place many years ago, under which it did a fine business and became known all over the country. Through bad management, approved by the hotel lord of Tenpenny, the house was closed by its owners several months ago because its leases failed to meet their obligations. The present proprietors of the building and ground are Messrs. Sidney E. and G. Livingstone Morse. They propose to erect an edifice nine stories in height, with a front of 85 feet on Nassau-street, and one of 70 feet on Beekman-street. The building is to be of Philadelphia brick, with ornamental brick trimmings. The floors are to be of iron girders filled in with brick arenes, and the partitions of iron columns and lathing of the same material. It is intended that the building shall be thoroughly fireproof. Two elevators are to be put in, one apparent to the roof, and every other modern appliance will be supplied. Large vaults are to be built in the basement, which will be occupied by a new safe deposit company. The main floors will be fitted up for banking purposes, and the upper floors for offices. The cost of the structure is estimated at $200,000. The architects are Messrs. Silliman & Farnsworth.

SALE OF FOREIGN PAINTINGS.

A small number of picture buyers and connoisseurs assembled last evening at the Clinton Hall auction rooms to attend the sale of a large collection of foreign paintings, comprising 132 pictures, consigned to Leopold Bora, of Philadelphia. The collection embraced good examples of the styles of Baul, Schobert, Frout, Hohn, Van der Bourmel, Van Siegen, Pick, Muller, Schelts, Bohm, Fauti, Schafer, Held, Martin, Barbarini, Van Rlwer, and other young representatives of the schools of Paris, Vienna, Dusseldorf, Triest, Venice, and Amsterdam; and, although the bidding was not very spirited, nor the competition very enthusiastic, very favorable opinions were passed on a number of the larger pieces. The result of the evening was that the works were virtually sold for a song, the prices offered falling on the average 25 per cent. below the minimum valuation. Fifteen dollars each were offered for a "Stable Scene" and its companion. Taverns, valued at $25 each; $10 for a "Toilet," by Fauti of Venice, valued at $25; $70 for a landscape by Turville, of Paris, valued at $100, and so on in like proportion, ending with a pretty specimen from Marseilles, of Dusseldorf, for which only $13 was offered and $25 demanded.

FIVE DEATHS FROM ACCIDENTS.

John Linz, an infant, died yesterday, at No. 408 Fifth-street, from scalds received several days ago by the upsetting of a pot of boiling water.

Annie Kraus, a domestic who was terribly scalded on the lower portion of the body by the fall of a kettle of boiling water which she was taking from the range, at No. 426 West Twenty-third-street, on the 11th inst., died yesterday at No. 517 Sixth-street.

Mrs. Mary Haggerty, of No. 113 Mulberry-street, who was badly scalded on the 16th inst. by letting a wash-boiler filled with boiling water fall to the floor, died yesterday.

Coroner Flanagan yesterday held an inquest in the case of Stephen James Sheridan, aged 11 years, of No. 105 Washington-street, who was run over and killed on the 8th inst. by a heavy truck in front of his residence. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

An inquest was also held by Coroner Flanagan in the case of Benjamin Turney, colored, of No. 5 Wall-street, who was suffocated at the fire in the factory Nos. 85 and 87 Elizabeth-street, on the 8th inst. A verdict of accidental death from asphyxia was rendered.

SUING A FATHER AND STEPMOTHER.

S. Hopkins Keep, son of Dr. Lester Keep, has brought an action against his father and stepmother to prevent them from disposing of certain property at the corner of Gates and Vanderbilt avenues, on the ground that his father agreed, in 1872, to transfer the property to him on the sole condition that the son should pay the taxes and other expenses. Plaintiff claims that he has paid over $5,000 in pursuance of the agreement. Dr. Keep, Sr., married, recently, a female physician in New-York, and transferred the property to her. This property Mrs. Keep has offered for sale. Judge Gilbert referred the matter to Eugene M. Pomeroy. All the parties are wealthy, and reside on that fashionable part of Brooklyn known as the "Hill."

ALLEGED FRAUDS ON THE REVENUE.

Harden Brothers, linen importers, of No. 223 Church-street, have got into trouble with the Government. An investigation of their importations since Jan. 1 was recently held, and as a result they are charged with having fraudulently undervalued their goods in five different instances. The penalty in each case is placed at $5,000, and as the Collector is allowed to require security in double the amount he has ordered the seizure of $50,000 worth of their importations now in public store, pending criminal proceedings against them in the United States Courts.

ARREST OF A BOSTON SWINDLER.

Henry Fenno, aged 23, was arrested yesterday by Detective Cuming, of the Central Office, at the request of the authorities of Boston, where he is "wanted" for having obtained $600 from certain business men in that city by fraudulent representations. The particulars of the swindle could not be obtained here, but it is known that one transaction was the purchase of a light wagon, in payment for which Fenno gave a forged note. The prisoner was delivered to Detective J. C. Harding, of Boston, who left with him for that city last night.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The arrests by the Police last week numbered 1,499.

The out-going European steam-ships yesterday carried 40,902 letters and 99 bags of newspapers.

At Trinity Church yesterday, Bishop Potter administered the rite of confirmation to 125 children.

Rev. Dr. John Hall will lecture on "The Perils of the Time," in the Brick Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-seventh-street, on Tuesday evening next.

Continental Lodge, No. 287, F. and A. M., will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of its organization to-morrow evening, in the Grand Lodge Room of the Masonic Temple.

Thirteen more cases containing the stained glass for four windows of the new Roman Catholic Cathedral arrived yesterday on the Periere. There are only six windows yet to come.

An old man named Thomas Condon, a resident of Cortland County, N. Y., while visiting friends at No 159 East Fifty-second-street, last evening, fell down stairs and was instantly killed.

An entertainment for the benefit of Rev. John Paterson, one of the oldest and most useful of the colored teachers and missionaries of this City, will be given on Monday even ng, in Association Hall.

There were reported during last week 563 deaths, 440 births, and 124 marriages, showing an increase of 54 deaths and 30 births, and a decrease of 19 marriages, as compared with the preceding week.

The ladies of St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church will open a fair and festival on Tuesday evening next in Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, to assist in paying the debt on the church and parochial school.

Postmaster James reports the receipts of the New-York Post Office for postage stamps, postal cards, and stamped envelopes and wrappers during the five business days of the past week at $55,-629 20.

Major Hart, of the Permit Bureau, has issued over 200 dog licenses up to yesterday. The Pound for the reception of stray canines at the foot of Sixteenth-street, East River, will be completed early next week, after which dog-catchers will be appointed and assigned to various districts.

During the past week the sum of $7,653 65 was collected by the Department of Public Works for Croton rents. Mayor's Marshal John Tyler Kelly during the same period issued 204 licenses and received $3629. Next week the work of granting eatmen's licenses will be commenced.

Gilmore's Twenty-second Regiment Band is to go upon a European tour during the Summer months. The regiment is assisting to raise the funds necessary to defray the expenses of the musicians abroad, and will give a grand military and civic reception, for that purpose, at the Academy of Music to-morrow night.

Mr. August Belmont has consented to allow the public to view his picture-gallery on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday next, from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M., and the money realized from the admissions will be divided between the House of Rest for Consumptives, the Young Women's Aid Association, and the Home for the Blind.

The Trustees of the New-York Bay Cemetery met at the office of William A. Lewis, No. 160 Hudson-street, yesterday. A committee of two was appointed to look after the cemetery until the board was regularly constituted. The meeting was adjourned until to-morrow at 4 P. M., to meet at No. 100 Hudson-street, Jersey City.

A grand concert for the benefit of Mme. Jule A. De Ryther will take place on Wednesday evening next at Chickering Hall. Mme. De Ryther will be assisted by Miss Kate Fevey Douglas, soprano; M. Leon Berthelot, tenor; Signor M reato, baritone; Mr. Charles Werner Voigt, violoncello; Mr. Max Liebling, pianist; Señor Albitis, and Miss Jeannette Vogl.

The present is the last week of the season of the London Circus at Gilmore's Garden. The Lenton brothers, gymnasts, and the Miranda sisters, trapeze performers, will appear for the first time tomorrow. The other attractions will include Mme. Dockrill, James Robinson, Paulino Lee, and William Gorman. A matinée is to be given every afternoon during the week.

Following is an abstract of the report of the Central Park Meteorological Observatory for the week ending at 1 P M. yesterday: Barometer, maximum height, 30.192 inches; minimum, 29.645; mean, 29.937; range, .547 inches; thermometer, maximum, 70°; minimum, 42°; mean, 53.8°; range, 28°; rain fall (from 7 A. M. till 1 P. M. April 20) .01 inch; distance traveled by the wind, 929 miles.

The Guild of St. Elizabeth solicits from the benevolent people of this City donations of eggs and oranges for distribution among the patients in the Charity Hospital, and the hospital wards of other institutions on Blackwell's Island. The members of the Guild will make their usual Easter visitation to that island on Wednesday next, leaving the foot of East Twenty-sixth-street at 1:30 P. M., and they will welcome all who desire to accompany them. Donations may be sent to Sister Amelia at No. 43 Hudson-street.

The fare to Troy on the steam-boats Saratoga and City of Troy, belonging to the Citizens' Line, has been greatly reduced. The character of the accommodations upon the steamers has not, however, been allowed to deteriorate, but is, in fact, improved, and passengers may be assured of safety and comfort. The Saratoga and City of Troy leave New-York in the evening, and connect with early morning trains from Troy for Saratoga, Glenn's Falls, Plattsburg, and northern points, and for the West via the Hoosac Tunnel. The steamer Saratoga leaves New-York every Sunday evening, and stops at Albany.

An entertainment will be given at the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening, April 30, to procure funds to lessen the debt on the new Roman Catholic Church of St. Agnes. Miss Ada Ward will make her first appearance in this City as *Pauline* in the "Lady of Lyons." Miss Ward has been commended by the English and Australian journals. Mr. George Clarke will play *Claude Melnotte*, a part he has never performed in this City. A number of other actors have volunteered to take a part in the entertainment, among them being Gus Williams, Pat Rooney, the Dampier family, and Signor Marcus.

BROOKLYN.

Rev. William J. Lane will lecture on St. Vincent de Paul, the Apostle of Charity, at the Academy of Music, this evening.

The new municipal building will be completed during the present week, and ready for occupation by the various departments it was built to lodge.

A new public bath, to be anchored in the vicinity of Bridge-street, was launched yesterday from the foot of North Sixth-street. It is 64 by 94 feet and cost $14,720.

The base-ball contest yesterday afternoon at the Union Grounds was between the new Brooklyn professional club and the New-Bedford International. The former won by a score of 7 to 3.

Corporation Counsel De Witt paid into the City Treasury yesterday $6,095 33, that amount being surplus money derived from the foreclosure of the mortgages held on the property of ex-Tax Collector Radasz.

George W. Martin, John Roberts, and William H. Bartlett, charged with knocking down and robbing Warren H. Lane, Cashier of the Planet Mills, having been identified by the Grand Jury, were yesterday arraigned to plead in the Court of Sessions. Pleas of not guilty were entered by all three, and their trial was set down for May 20.

Greenleaf Brothers sued and obtained judgment some time ago against Mrs. Louisa M. Stanton, in an action for brokerage on the sale of stocks. The matter came up yesterday in proceedings instituted by the defendant to have the judgment set aside, her counsel Mrs. Stanton moved that the case be adjourned, and made an argument on the motion which was vehemently opposed by counsel for the plaintiff. The motion of counsel was granted.

Mayor Howell was called upon yesterday by President Driggs, of the Williamsburg Fire Insurance Company, and Messrs. Jones and Baker, of the Mannan and Mechanics' Insurance Companies, and requested to veto the ordinance adopted by the Board of Aldermen permitting the use of fire-crackers and other dangerous kinds of fire-works on the Fourth of July. Their request was declined to communicate with the Aldermen on the subject.

A poorly-dressed young woman, about 25 years of age, attempted to throw herself from the Hamilton Ferry boat New York about six o'clock last evening. She was prevented by the deck-hands, and handed over to the Police of the Third Precinct. She said her name was Emily Zayar, and that she had come from Newport, R. I. but refused to give any further particulars about herself. The woman was evidently suffering from hysteria. Becoming very violent in the station-house, she was removed to the Long Island College Hospital.

LONG ISLAND.

The body of an unknown man is at the Morgue in Long Island City awaiting identification. He was struck by an improvement train on Nott-avenue, near the Court-house, and instantly killed. He was apparently about 50 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches in height, and dressed in a black and blue mark coat, black striped pantaloons, blue flannel shirt, black necktie, and a pair of heavy boots.

In the case of John D. S. O'Brien, convicted at the recent term of the Circuit Court of Queens County of slander and defamation of character, at the suit of James R. Brightman, of Rockville Centre, judgment was entered for $832 23. Execution was issued to Sheriff Delmore against the property of the defendant, and then attached. Subject to previously balancing to him, returned the execution unsatisfied. Counselor Rose, Brightman's attorney, then obtained an execution against O'Brien's person and placed him on the jail limits, under section 179 of the Code, and the Sheriff conveyed him to jail on Wednesday, where he has since remained and where he will probably stay until the judgment is satisfied.

George Schwarte, who lived at Astoria, was arrested last December for firing a pistol with deadly intent at Frederick Loop. Recorder Parsells admitted him to bail, and shortly afterward he "skipped." The Police discovered that he went to New-Jersey, and on Friday Sergt. Darcy and Officer Lang went to Guttenberg and captured him on a bench warrant. He is now in jail awaiting the action of the Grand Jury.

The new Summer schedule of the Long Island Railroad is announced, and conveys information of many important changes in the running of trains, and of unusual accommodations for the Summer passenger traffic. A very striking difference is apparent in the time occupied in transit from the various places on both sides of the island to Long Island City and Brooklyn, the new arrangements securing much more rapid means of communication, and the hours of departure and arrival being much better suited to the needs of the traveling public.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Rev. Dr. Stone has resumed the pastorate of the Tarrytown Baptist church, which he resigned because of bad health last Fall.

The second trial of Andrew McFall, of Yonkers, for libeling City Judge Baird, of that city, is set down for to-morrow in the Court of General Sessions.

The long-talked of new passenger depot at West Mount Vernon, on the Harlem Railroad, is to be commenced to-morrow, the contracts for its erection having been awarded. It is to be of brick, with slate roof.

Capt. Mangin, of the Yonkers Police, has made a report to the board for the year ending on the 10th inst., that is both compact and complete, a mass of details being neatly tabulated. The arrests in Yonkers for the period named numbered 907, of which 168 were for intoxication, 64 for intoxication and disorderly conduct, and seventy-six battery. The number of lodgers for the year was 4,055 at the main station and 389 at the sub-station at Bronxville. During the year the number of fires in Yonkers was 15. On the 10th inst. the liquor-selling places in the city numbered 105.

NEW-JERSEY.

The proprietors of one of the silk mills at Paterson paid their hands $14,000 yesterday in gold, the first paid out in Paterson in 17 years.

John O'Conor fell from the front platform of a Montgomery-street car in Jersey City last night and was run over. His injuries are believed to be fatal.

One of the grinding mills of the Meds Basin Powder Works, about five miles north of Paterson, exploded on Friday, blowing the roof off and one end of the building out. No one was hurt, the workmen being all out of the way at the time.

The dwelling of James Fitzgerald, No. 432 South Broad-street, Elizabeth, was entered by thieves Friday night. They left a large quantity of valuable silver ware scattered about the floors, and carried away a bag of flour, an overcoat and a little money.

The body of an unknown man was found floating in the river off Twelfth-street, Hoboken, yesterday morning. The deceased had been seen walking up and down the dock at the foot of the street, wringing his hands as though in great mental anguish, and he is supposed to have jumped overboard. The body was taken to Crane's Morgue, where it awaits identification.

John Grey, an Irvington market gardener, accompanied by his wife, drove to Newark yesterday to dispose of some produce. When opposite the Court-house in Springfield-avenue, on the way home, Mrs. Grey was thrown from her seat by a sudden start of the horse, and fell headlong to the pavement. She was taken in an unconscious condition to a neighboring store, where restoratives were applied, but she died in a few minutes.

Application was made yesterday morning to Judge Dixon, at Paterson, by Mr. Courtlands Parker, in behalf of J. F. Preston, now in jail there under sentence for conspiracy and embezzlement in the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company cases, asking that the sentence be changed to confinement in the county jail. A numerously-signed petition was also presented in behalf of Preston. The application was denied, and he will be taken to Trenton.

Martin Singer, a furniture manufacturer, living on Bergenline-avenue, Union Hill, met with a singular death yesterday. A dog belonging to him had been suffering from fits for several days, and yesterday Singer determined to kill it. Having pointed his double-barreled rifle at the suffering beast, he drew the trigger, but the charge failed to go off. Singer struck at him with the butt end of the rifle, but missed his aim, and the rifle struck the ground. An explosion followed, and the ball passed into Singer's leg at the knee cap, severing an artery. Drs. DeGroff and Rein attended him, but he bled to death in a few minutes.

A COWARDLY ASSAULT.

While walking on Fulton-street, Brooklyn, yesterday, Detective Corr, of the Police Central Office, saw Charles D. Wellitts, a wealthy coal dealer, residing at No. 304 Cumberland-street, knock down and kick in a brutal manner Augustus Smith, a colored boy 13 years of age, of No. 5 Stryker's-court. Corr arrested the boy's assailant and took him before Justice Riley, who administered a severe rebuke to Wellitts and fined him $50. The accused said that a boy had just daubed his fence with paint, and seeing a brush in young Smith's hand, he believed him to be the offender.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Clyde, for San Domingo.—J. Riffard, C. H. Keene, George T. Jackson, Miss Sarah E. Lains, Jame T. Meeker, Mrs. Meeker, Mrs. Reynolds, and Mrs. W. T. Moore, L. Garvin, Mrs. J. Stirrer, Albert E. Ellienthal, James W. Gardner, L. B. Harris, Jr., M. Donaldson, R. F. Calhoun. For Central America.—Jose S. Davies, M. B. Bisner, P. Zapa, N. S. Cox, Theodore B. Tucker, Mr. Baines, L. C. Oswell, F. Rais, Gustave Goward.

In steam-ship City of Macon, for Savannah.—Mrs. A. S. Blake, Miss Deutsch, C. C. Pillsbury, Mrs. Pillsbury, J. J. Greenwood and wife, A. B. Lawrence and wife, Miss E. Lilienthal, James W. Gardner, L. B. Harris, Jr., M. Donaldson, R. F. Calhoun. For Central America.—Jose S. Davies, M. B. Bisner, P. Zapa, N. S. Cox, Theodore B. Tucker, Mr. Baines, L. C. Oswell, F. Rais, Gustave Goward.

In steam-ship City of Dallas, for Fernandina.—C. A. Miner, William McCloy, C. A. Miner, George Parker, W. N. Barnett, F. R. Appleton, F. McN-aly, G. S. Guilford, Joseph Guilford, A. S. Hopper, John Fleet.

In steam-ship Rio Grande, for Galveston.—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Valentine, Miss Kate Nash, T. H. Carroll, P. Crowe, C. A. Satterlee, T. M. Gill, J. W. Saunders, George Seymour.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Montreal, from Liverpool.—W. F. Armingo, Mrs. Armingo, John Armingo, Misses Amelia and Eloise Armingo, Master Edward Armingo, Mrs. Sarah Bagot, T. E. Cable, Ernest Dorrington, Mrs. D. T. Hopper, Josh Johnson, Mrs. Johnson, C. Loisel, George Pierazo, Mr. Cummings, Miss Winterbottom, C. L. Richards.

In steam-ship General Barnes, from Savannah.—Dr. Newman, wife and child, J. M. Root, C. Peverly, J. S. Cumer, C. A. Holdridge, E. B. Gilbert, Capt. Henry Spray, L. M. Downing, James Carroll, G. R. Shaw, F. Evans, William Dempsey, Chester Mefntosh, 19 steerage and 11 men of crew of wrecked steamer "Agnes."

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	6:12	Sun sets	6:45
Moon rises	12:00		

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	10:48	11:37
Gov. Island	11:37	12:09
Hell Gate		12:59

WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.

APRIL 20.—The time ball on the Broadway tower of the Western Union Telegraph Building, which is dropped at New-York noon (12h. 0m. 0s.) by the standard time of the United States Naval Observatory at Washington, was to-day dropped 1-10 second slow.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, APRIL 20.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships City of Atlanta, Woodhull, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; City of Macon, Dickerson, Savannah, George Yonge; Rio Grande, Holger, Galveston; Ocmulgee, C. H. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, S. C.; La Rouse, Jr., Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C.; William P. Clyde & Co.; Clyde, Triton, Asplawall; Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; Neptune, Berry, Boston. H. F. Dimock, Morgan City, Reed, New-Orleans, Bogert & Morgan; Rio Grande, Holger, Galveston, via Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Ann Eliza, Watson, Philadelphia, James Hand; City of Limerick, Lochiel, Liverpool, via Queenstown, John G. Dale; Hudson, Gager, New-Orleans, Clark Seaman; Mosel, (Ger.), Bayerbaer, Bremen, via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Santiago de Cuba, Winsett, Havana, William P. Clyde & Co.; Marina Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, William Daniel; Aeydia, Dickman, Kingston, Isaac S. Staples.

Ship Ilos, (Norw.,) Taraldsen, Copenhagen, Denmark, Wendt, Hecksher & Co.

Barks Dictator, (Norw.,) Thomasen, Queenstown or Falmouth for orders, Benham & Boyesen; Omi, (Russ.), Dahlberg, Baltimore, Funch, Edye & Co.; Mercurius, (Ger.), Linkelberg, Bremen, Watjen, Toel & Co.; Ocean Home, (Norw.,) Galvanzen, Leith, McKay & Dit; Mirikon, (Fr.,) Yenney, Fredericksbaven, for orders, Dussert, Straehle & Co.

Brigs Clyde, Dow, St. Jago de Cuba, James E. Ward & Co.; Zingara, (Br.,) Edgett, Perth Amboy, P. J. Nevins & Son; Emma L. Hall, Perry, Matanzas, Waydell & Co.; Schrs. Huntress, Brown, Provincetown, Jed Frye & Co.; Champion, Granville, St. John, N. B., P. L. Nevins & Son; Northern Home, (Br.,) Van Norden, Canning, M. R. Peniston & Co.; Revenue, Phinney, Hallowell, Me., Arthur Starbuck; Addie Schlueter, Rock Sound, Eleuthera, B. F. Weaver & Co.; George P. Halloe, Shannon, Richmond, Me., James A. Van Brunt; Silas McLoon, Spear, Jr., Governor's Harbor, Eleuthera, Isaac S. Staples; Torpedo, Cummins, Boothbay, Me., Arthur Starbuck; William H. Keaney, Beers, Bahia, via Richmond, Va., James A. Van Brunt; George Churchman, Piney, Fernandina, Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Britannic, (Br.,) Perry, Liverpool April 11 and Queenstown 12th, with mdse. and passengers to H. Cunth.

Steam-ship City of Montreal, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool April 9 and Queenstown 10th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale.

Steam-ship Will Everson, Ingram, Charleston April 14, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quint

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 21, 1878.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, for the Middle Atlantic States, that falling barometer, followed by rising barometer, cooler north-west to south-west winds, and clear or partly cloudy weather, will prevail.

AN UNSETTLED ACCOUNT.

Every now and again we hear dreadful things of what will happen when the ex-slaveholders of the South bring in their bill for the value of slave property destroyed by the Emancipation Proclamation. Did it ever occur to anybody to ask what would happen if a million or two of ex slaves should bring an action for wages unlawfully detained, and for damages sustained by reason of being restrained of their liberty? We can very well believe that in some families in the South there is kept, as a precious heir-loom, the roll of emancipated slaves, just as "French spoliation claims" are kept in many New-England families—a precious legacy on which the gold shall some day be paid. But the times are not propitious, the claims are held in abeyance until a Democratic Congress and a Democratic President shall give them a tangible value. No greater mistake was made by Mr. TILDEN, during the campaign of 1876, than his emphatic statement that he was opposed, on principle, to every variety of claim founded on a state of war in the South.

In April, 1853, while the work of capturing fugitive slaves was busiest, HENRIETTA WOOD, a free-born mulatto woman, living in Cincinnati, Ohio, was enticed across the river into Kentucky. There she was seized under the infamous provisions of the Fugitive Slave law and was put into the custody of one "ZEB" WARD, Sheriff of Campbell County, Ky. He kept her in duress seven months, and finally sold her to a slave-trader from Frankfort; for this was during the good old times when black men and women were bought and sold like sheep and other chattels. In those days it was not safe for any man to murmur against the operation of a slave law. The woman, though black, was born free, and he who had ventured to remonstrate against her being sold into slavery would have been reckoned a disturber of the public peace, a sower of sedition, and a destroyer of the safeguards of society. So HENRIETTA WOOD went down into Egypt, otherwise Mississippi, the property of one BRANDON, a cotton planter. In this servitude she remained for fifteen years. When ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of blessed memory, issued his Proclamation of Emancipation, HENRIETTA WOOD was living in Texas, in bonds. She remembered the frightful crime which had been committed against her, and she made her way to Cincinnati, where she brought suit against ZEBULON WARD, whilom Sheriff of Campbell County, for duress and abduction. The case was brought in the United States Court of the Southern District of Ohio. ZEBULON WARD, now a prosperous citizen of Little Rock, Ark., put in a defense, alleging that he had bought HENRIETTA from one ROBERT WHITE and others, who claimed to be her owners. This plea was ineffectual, and the court held that WARD should pay $2,500 and costs. This is not a large sum by way of indemnity for kidnapping and for fifteen years of slavery, but from it there is no appeal, and ZEBULON must needs pay the forfeit of his villainy. He cannot escape the law, which will follow him and his property into the remotest nook of the Republic.

Files of newspapers of the five years following the passage of the Fugitive Slave law are filled with stories of the kidnapping of free men in free States. In one instance, near Edwardsville, Ill., a white man was arrested on the public highway by an agent of slave-hunters, alleging that a reward of $200 had been offered for him. It happened that this free-born citizen had friends in Edwardsville, who testified that he owned himself, and so he escaped being sold into slavery. In Sandusky, Ohio, four men and women, with several children, were seized while en route for Detroit, and were brought before the United States Commissioner as fugitive slaves. Their hastily-summoned counsel, Mr. RUSH R. SLOANE, finding that no warrant for the arrest of these trembling fugitives had been presented, declared that their seizure was unjustifiable. Whereupon a bystander, who had been hitherto silent, produced certain papers and said, "I own these slaves, and hold you responsible if they escape." They did escape under the cover of a friendly crowd, and SLOANE was mulcted in the amount of $3,950 and costs, under the laws of the United States. There never was any evidence that the fugitives were not lawfully free.

We would willingly close this dark chapter in American history. But HENRIETTA WOOD, who, after twenty-five years, has been avenged of the man who stole her, has opened it again. And every man who comes to Congress whining about the losses of the South, sustained through the destruction of property in human slavery, opens it. The loss of property by the proclamation that chattelhood in man has ceased to exist may have been great. But there is another side to the question. The United States Government may be asked to make good the loss of those whose property was suddenly clothed with the right of manhood. But who will recompense the millions of men and women for the years of liberty of which they have been defrauded? Who will make good to the thousands of kidnapped freemen the agony, distress, and bondage of a lifetime? Let us have both sides of this long unsettled account.

EUROPE ON PAPER.

FREDERICK the Great once remarked, in words which his own career had amply verified, that "treaties are only made to be broken," and this axiom contains the whole history of Eastern Europe since the Crimean war. The treaties of 1856 and 1871 have long since been scattered to the winds, and that of 1878 now bids fair to go after them; but it may reasonably be conjectured that Russia herself does not count upon preserving it intact, and is merely practicing her favorite stratagem of asking too much at the outset, in order to end by obtaining what she considers enough, and the course of events is gradually but surely turning in her favor. Both at Vienna and Berlin Roumania's appeal against her has been met with an assent so qualified as to be tantamount to a refusal. Her strongest opponent in the Bucharest Cabinet, the energetic M. COGALNICEANO has offered to resign should his policy be censured. Servia's opposition is virtually withdrawn. The English Parliament has separated for its three weeks' holiday, without any final decision. Germany's powerful support is enlisted on the side of peace, and Austria does little but sway to and fro with the current of events. In addition to all this, Russia has still one well-proved device in reserve; for no one knows better than Prince GORTSCHAKOFF the value of a graceful and unexpected concession of some point which, trivial in itself, has been artfully magnified by long insisting upon it.

The real salvation of Russia, however, has lain from first to last in the divided interests of her opponents. In 1756 or 1814 there was no such division. One man disturbed the peace of Europe, and Europe arose as one man to pull him down. But now, England is too much engrossed with the highway to India to waste a thought upon the Lower Danube. Austria, again, filled with anxiety for the Lower Danube, ignores the highway to India altogether. Germany, as she has repeatedly declared, "sees nothing in the present situation to compromise German interests." France is sufficiently occupied with her own internal affairs. Italy finds safety in a strict neutrality. Turkey thinks of nothing but getting the Russian Army of occupation off her shoulders as speedily as possible. Meanwhile Russia, moving straight toward her object, reaps the advantage which concentrated vigor must always gain over random and divided efforts.

The exaggerated importance attributed to the recent abortive attempt at a riot in Moscow merely shows the prevalent ignorance of Western Europe with regard to Russia. The Muscovite commoner, stolid, unimaginative, docile, conservative to the marrow of his bones, and professing a creed which imbues him from his very childhood with a spirit of blind obedience to the will of the Czar, regards the republican doctrines which are so alluring to other races merely as a perplexing and dangerous enigma. Hence it comes that while no European State contains such ultra "reds" as Russia, no European Government is more absolutely secure. Strong in this impregnable stolidity, the Cabinet of St Petersburg surveys the popular tumults of France and the riotous "mass-meetings" of England with the snug self-complacency of a man looking through the window of his carriage at an acquaintance hurrying blindly on through the pelting rain without great coat or umbrella. "Among us," says a leading St. Petersburg journal in a recent editorial on the subject, "these popular movements, as they are called, have always been exceptional phenomena. We know nothing either of religious dissensions or class feuds, the two great sources of such commotions; we have no proletariat, that fountain-head of internal discord, and we never shall have any, provided the tenure of land among us is organized as it should be. In fact, neither republican nor socialist ideas find any firm hold in Russia, and when they do contrive to creep in, they cause no anxiety to the Government, merely serving to bring down a storm of ridicule upon all who attempt to propagate them." This is true enough. These outbreaks have one invariable source—the turbulence of the students and their hatred of Gen. TREPOFF for his severity toward them. Those who were in St. Petersburg in 1860 will remember a similar *émeute* on a far larger scale, which, terrifying the whole city with its first outbreak, was, nevertheless, terminated by a single volley from the regiment of Finland and the fall of half a dozen ringleaders in front of the University building.

Whether the Turkish change of Ministry be, as some assert, a proof of the Sultan's preference for moderate over extreme measures, or, as seems more probable, merely an impatient clutching at any alteration as a change for the better, it exactly characterizes the true nature of Mohammedan government. Constant intrigue, constant failure, perpetual trial of new leaders, only to fail in their turn—and all this, as 1877 has sufficiently shown, just as inevitably in the heat of a disastrous war as during a season of profound peace. Were the Porte the well-organized power that it pretends to be, such experiments would have wrecked it long ago; but, like other Eastern States, it has no stability to lose. It is related that a veteran toper, whom a long course of bad whisky had rendered proof against any poison, coolly remarked, after swallowing some corrosive sublimate by mistake, "Guess that air stuff must be kinder strong, for every time I wipe my mouth I burn a hole in my jacket." In the same way Turkey has been fortified by a long course of misrule against fluctuations which would overthrow any civilized Government at once.

Despite the many signs of willingness for peace, symptoms of possible war are neither few nor faint. All Russian "convalescents" have received orders to join their regiments, and the possible entrance of the English squadron into the Black Sea is being provided against by the requisitioning of 16,000 transport carts in Roumania, a measure anything but palatable to the native population. Current reports affirm that the English foot regiments quartered at Chatham are to be immediately raised to their full war strength, and that the Channel fleet is to be considerably augmented. On the other hand, three corps of sailors for active service are being formed from the Russian reserve, and the volunteer fund for the equipment of the projected "privateer flotilla" is being largely subscribed to. There is no confirmation as yet of the alleged agreement between England and Russia for the simultaneous withdrawal of the opposing forces around Constantinople; and although the disbanding of the Caucasian Army is a hopeful sign if true, it is counterpoised by the news of Prince MENSCHIKOFF's impending conference with the Shah. The collapse of the Thessalian insurrection has only substituted one difficulty for another; and the questions of Albania and the Macedonian sea-board are as far as ever from a final settlement. In a word, the present state of European politics is best defined by reversing a well-known proverb, and writing it, "A place for nothing, and everything out of its place."

THE NEW PLATFORM.

Nothing is more lamentable than the frequency with which the political opinions of public men are misrepresented by a partisan and unprincipled press. Only the other day it was announced that the President and his Cabinet had devised a new platform for the Republican Party, based upon certain suggestions made by the Cleveland *Herald*. Even the pretended discussion in the Cabinet upon this alleged platform was published, and many people were probably led to believe that the whole account was strictly true. In point of fact, the Cabinet and the President did talk over a plan for reorganizing the Republican Party, but the account published was grossly distorted, and it is therefore a duty to place a true statement of the affair before the public.

A few evenings since the Cabinet met with a view to examining a list of thirteen thousand citizens of Ohio whom the President desired to nominate for various offices. Before the meeting was called to order Mr. HAYES, with a modest cough, invited the attention of his constitutional advisers to a matter which, as he said, appeared to him to be next in importance to the conciliation of the Democracy and to the interests of the citizens of Ohio. "The Republican Party," remarked the President, "ought to have some little attention paid to it, and I think it would be a good idea to present it with a nice new platform with the compliments of the Administration. I hold in my hand a copy of the *Missionary Herald*, in which there is a beautiful article on charity and good will. It has suggested to my mind—if you will pardon the expression—the propriety of making charity and good will a prominent part of the proposed platform. I will be pleased to hear your opinions on this matter."

Mr. SHERMAN was the first to offer an opinion: "Good will"—he remarked—"is a very good thing. It is non-committal, and sufficiently vague to be useful as a political principle. Of itself, however, it is insufficient. A new platform must contain something about the currency. Suppose we say that while the Republican Party recognizes the intrinsic value of gold and silver, and the battle-born associations of greenbacks, it demands a currency which will satisfy the expectations of patriots and the needs of the nation. This would offend nobody, and bind the party to nothing."

Mr. SHERMAN's remarks were well received, and Mr. HAYES said that he saw nothing objectionable in the proposed plank. He then offered a suggestion that the new platform should take bold ground in favor of singing hymns. "I have," he remarked, "as you all know, made hymn-singing an important part of my policy, and its success is incontestable. I have a memorandum showing that eighteen distinct Methodist ministers have been conciliated by hearing that we sing hymns at the White House on Sunday night; and my misguided friend, Col. INGERSOLL, is the only person who has opposed the Administration in this matter."

This proposal led to a long discussion. Mr. THOMPSON was in favor of singing Protestant hymns, but he thought that the liberties of the nation would be lost if the Republican Party were to favor even by implication the singing of Popish hymns. Mr. SCHURZ said that he would support a proposal to sing songs, but the word hymns had, to his mind, a sectarian sound. Mr. KEY begged to suggest that "Dixie" was a good enough hymn for a Southern man, and that it must be included by name among Republican hymns. The other members of the Cabinet were, however, decidedly opposed to hymn-singing, and the President finally yielded to their opinions.

Mr. HAYES next suggested that as to civil service reform it would be well to speak plainly and firmly. "Suppose," he said, "that the new platform was to assert that no faithful public servant shall be removed unless at the written request of two Southern Democrats, or of one Ohio voter. This would place the party squarely on the side of reform and would give it great strength in Ohio and the South." Strange as it may seem, this suggestion was not well received. Mr. SCHURZ said that the Administration had already tried that kind of civil service reform without any striking success, and Mr. EVARTS said that if the court pleased he would move that a *nolle prosequi* should be entered in regard to civil service reform until some plan could be devised for inducing the public to believe that it meant something besides the appointment of Ohio men to office. Accordingly, the subject was dropped, and the President proceeded to make a new suggestion.

"You are well aware, gentlemen," he went on to say, "that the negro has, to a certain extent, disappeared from American politics since the era of conciliation began. Still, he was once a potent force. Would it not be well if the heart of the Republican Party were to bleed once more for the poor negro?" With one accord the Cabinet said it would not do. "If we allow our hearts to bleed over the poor negro, how are we to conciliate the South?" asked Mr. SHERMAN. "Far be it from me to insist upon consistency, than which nothing is more fatal to political success. Nevertheless, having definitely abandoned the negro, we cannot now take him up without undoing all that conciliation has so far accomplished. We might let our hearts bleed over the poor Indian, but the less we say about the negro the better."

"There is only one thing more," remarked Mr. HAYES, "which demands attention. The vice of profane swearing has greatly increased of late. It is a curious and unaccountable thing, but I seldom take a ride without hearing profane remarks made by persons who are apparently admiring my carriage. This is wrong. The Republican Party, if it is to have a new platform, ought to cordially and unreservedly indorse the third commandment, and it would not be amiss were it to advocate an appropriation for a monument to MOSES. I regret to say that Gen. SHERMAN—"

Just here the door was opened and the entrance of Gen. SHERMAN cut short the President's remarks. He was warmly welcomed; the various suggestions for the new Republican platform were laid before him, and his opinion of them asked. That plain-spoken soldier read them over and then made a remark which, though it was exceedingly brief, caused Mr. HAYES to move nervously in his seat. "That," replied the President, "is not an opinion, General, though it is a painfully strong exclamation. What we want to know is whether you think the Republican Party will be pleased with the new platform."

"It is my opinion," answered the General, "that when the Republican Party wants a platform it will say so, and that if it lets out the job of making one, it will employ Republicans to make it."

After which there was silence in the Cabinet for some minutes, at the end of which the thirteen thousand Ohio nominations were taken up for discussion, and no more was said of the new platform.

BOGUS DIVORCES.

The philosophers have a riddle: If an irresistible body should strike an immovable body what would happen? Something of the sort does happen, not infrequently, in the administration of the divorce laws in our courts. The immovable body is the New-York law as to the grounds of divorce. This State has long and inflexibly adhered to the New Testament rule that only the absolute violation of the marriage vow can justify a dissolution of the bond of marriage; and even for this the injured party only is set free; the offender stands prohibited from a remarriage. From this position the State cannot be moved. No agitation, arguments, or efforts have sufficed to induce our Legislature or courts to relax this doctrine, so far as inhabitants of this State are concerned. But other States recognize lesser grounds as sufficient for even a complete divorce. Cruelty, desertion, insanity, even incompatibility, are, in different jurisdictions, allowed as grounds for a judgment divorcing a married pair, and setting each at liberty to remarry. Now, under the Constitution of the United States, the courts of New-York are compelled to give "full faith and credit" to these judgments of divorce. If honestly obtained, between persons who were really inhabitants of a State where they were passed, and founded on a lawful notice of the suit. This is the general rule as to all the States, and all kinds of judgments; a judgment rendered in one State must be respected in the courts of another, even though they themselves never would have rendered such an one. Hence, a decree of divorce lawfully obtained in another State is, under the Constitution, an irresistible body; and what ever the policy and legislation of New-York may be as to allowing divorces, when a decree from a court of another State comes before the New-York courts, the Constitution requires them to respect and enforce it. That is, provided it has been lawfully and honestly obtained.

It is the conflict between these two principles of law which brings into our courts so many instances of bogus divorces, and has given so much opportunity for the trade of obtaining them. If the question of allowing a divorce for cruelty, desertion, intemperance, or the like, should arise between inhabitants of New York, and be brought before her courts in a fresh suit, the law is established, from time out of mind; a complete divorce cannot be given. If the question arises in another State between persons dwelling there, and the courts of that State, according to its laws, grant the divorce, and that decree is afterward drawn in question here, the Constitution is equally explicit—the ground must be deemed sufficient, and the decree treated as valid. The debatable region includes a third class of cases. A discontented husband or unhappy wife, living in New-York, who cannot obtain a divorce here for want of sufficient grounds, seeks it under the laxer system of some other State. A lawyer concocts proofs of some nominal residence, and contrives a pseudo service of summons. The defendant is never informed of the suit, and makes no defense. All earnest investigation of the real facts is evaded. And the decree thus obtained, although resting on grounds which the law of New-York repudiates, is proffered in our courts as a judgment of another State which must be respected. After contest and litigation in a dozen or more cases, the rule has become settled that unless the decree obtained in another State is founded on a true residence in that State for the time required by its laws, and on an actual, honest service of the summons, it is good for nothing here. Our courts respect the genuine divorces adjudged in other States in honestly contested law-suits between persons there living, although for causes we deem insufficient, but will disregard a bogus one obtained by a New-Yorker on a journey and by means of an advertised summons.

In former years these divorces came numerously from Connecticut, Illinois, and Indiana. More recently the laws of these States have been reformed, or are more strictly enforced, so as to prevent non-residents from resorting to them. For the past year or two, the most plentiful supply of these devices to evade marriage reaches us from Utah territory. For, notwithstanding the steady adherence of our courts to the policy of disregarding these decrees, the swindle of procuring them still flourishes. In the past Winter probably half a dozen cases have been observable of an individual brought to grief by marrying a second time in reliance upon a Utah divorce. Take, for a representative case, the following: The parties were married some ten years ago. It was the wife who became discontented. Rumor says that she formed another attachment, and desired leave from the law to make another marriage. The law of New-York rigorously said "No." The divorce lawyer cajoled her to believe she could obtain a permission in Utah which New-York must respect. Following his counsels, she signified to her husband that she desired to make a visit to her parents. He gave his approval, and she affected to start. Whither she went is perhaps not known. Subsequent disclosures showed that the journey was a fiction, a ruse commencing her proceedings to obtain a divorce from Utah. What very recent improvement in the laws of that Territory may have taken place is not to the present purpose. Until within a few months past at the least they have been shamefully lax, and probably many years must pass before the Eastern courts will cease to be vexed by the appearance of the decrees sold, as freely as were indulgences in the days of LUTHER, by the Probate Courts of Utah from 1874 till toward 1878. An early statute of the Territory, ratified as respects the jurisdiction of the courts by an act of Congress in 1874, allowed any Probate Court to entertain a suit for a divorce brought by any person who would swear that he or she is a resident of the Territory or wishes to become one; and to grant a divorce for either of several causes mentioned, among which is this broad scoop-net for everybody's petition: "When it is made to appear that the parties cannot live in peace and union." And by another statute the summons issued to give defendant notice of the suit need not be delivered personally, if the defendant is not a resident of the Territory; publishing it four times in a newspaper of the Territory, and mailing a copy to defendant's last known address, is sufficient. Accordingly, our heroine had only to make oath that she *desired* to reside in Utah, and that she felt it impossible to live longer in peace and union with her husband. Her attorney made the formal publication of her summons, and quite likely the husband one day received a Utah newspaper, wondered who sent it, glanced through it without seeing anything marked, and threw it aside. However this may be, the nominal suit went forward, a decree was made, and the proceedings culminated in a letter to the husband apprising him that his wife had obtained a divorce.

The law-point as to these cases is, that the persons who seek these divorces are simply cheated out of the lawyer's fees. All this ingenuity is fruitless of any real result. In the case in question, the husband in his turn brought a suit in the courts of this State. The Utah decree was proffered in defense, but the courts here pronounced it void because not founded on any personal notice to the husband. The lady might as well have saved her time, trouble, money, and wear and tear of conscience. She was no freer, in New-York, to marry a new husband after the Utah divorce than she was before. The experiences of a Chicago lawyer show, from another point of view, the same prevalent opinion in the courts of the States upon the invalidity and worthlessness of these Utah divorces. The complaint against him was that he published anonymous advertisements in papers throughout the country, like these: "Divorces legally obtained for desertion, cruelty, &c. Fee after decree. Eight years' experience. Scandal avoided." "Divorces legally obtained for incompatibility. Residence unnecessary." "Divorces legally obtained without publicity and at a small expense. Address Box 1,037 P. O., Chicago." Also, he distributed circulars, dated from his office, offering to procure divorces on the ground of mere incompatibility, and for a contingent fee. In defense of a movement to disbar him, he urged that the circulars and advertisements did not say where he would procure the divorces, and that, in truth, he procured them in Utah, where they were lawful and valid. But the court adjudged that his publications would fairly be understood as implying that his practice was in Illinois, that they were a scandal upon the administration of justice in that State, and a gross breach of his duty and obligations to his profession, and that Mr. GOODRICH must step down and out. Thus it appears that neither clients nor lawyers may hope to gain by a continuance of this practice of resorting to States more lax than ours for decrees founded on a fictitious residence and a make-believe service of summons.

GUSH.

Surplus emotion, emotion outreaching the circumstances that evoke it, emotion sought, as a *luxus*, for its own sake, and delighting in its own obtrusive manifestation—emotion severed from conduct and often incongruous with it—so we may describe that sort of sentimentalism which is tersely, if not elegantly, termed *Gush*. No small part of our modern literature is steeped in this element. The great founder and patron and model of the sentimentalists in literature was JOHN JAMES ROUSSEAU. He is the grand apostle of Gush, and raised it to the rank of a fine art. BURKE, in his *Reflections on the French Revolution*, reports a conversation which he had with HUME, who informed him that he had been informed by ROUSSEAU himself what were his literary aim and method. ROUSSEAU said that in order to interest the public, the marvelous must be produced. The old mythology was dead; the interest in magicians, fairies, giants, and heroes of romance was gone; and nothing was left for a writer but to display the marvelous in life, in manners, in characters, and in extraordinary situations, "giving rise to new and unlooked-for strokes in politics and morals." JEAN JACQUES was an expert practitioner upon his theory. He wrote about his own feelings in such a way as to make the world—the world of the eighteenth century—weep. He recorded his offenses against morality and decency in such a manner that he drew to himself the sympathy that was due to a saint or martyr. He wrote beautifully about CHRIST and the Christian religion. He wrote charmingly upon education—and sent his own children to the foundling hospital as fast as they were born. Wickedness was never made so interesting as in the harmonious periods of this highly emotional transgressor of the laws of GOD and man. BYRON followed on the sentimental path. Interesting villains, full of sensibility, abounding in eloquent misanthropy, telling how they felt in melodious soliloquies and in apostrophes to storms and stars, entranced the reading public. GOETHE, in a portion of his career, played the same rôle. Manfred had his counterpart in the *Sorrows of Werter*. Crimes that subvert social order and happiness were depicted as the mere consequence of the operation of the great principle of "elective affinities." Doing right, in a quiet way, is something so dull! When the masters of literature set the example, and succeeded so well, it is natural that a multitude of feebler torches should be kindled at their fires. Sentimental poems, dramas, novels, the name of which is legion, have followed. The literature of Gush is very abundant at the present day. They whose morbid appetite craves such food can find it in melodramatic romances, stretching through several volumes, or in the numerous weekly journals devoted to this sort of trash.

It is not the passion of love alone that furnishes the occasion and the material for Gush. There is plenty of room for it within the sphere of religion; for even the most sacred truths are capable of being made an instrument of it, and the most sacred feelings turned into a vehicle for its indulgence. The bricand who devoutly prostrates himself before the image of the Virgin is not the solitary example of religious sentiment divorced from conscience and practical principles of duty. The "luxury of a tear" is prized by many Protestant worshipers who are not scrupulous about paying their debts, and may even look with undue admiration upon their neighbors' wives. They enjoy their own emotions, go to church to be wrought upon, and pine after an ecstasy of excitement which they count as the main thing in religion. Their devotion is almost exclusively an affair of the nerves. Sensational preachers cater to this class of hearers. There must be something startling, thrilling, overpowering, or nothing is done in the pulpit. They reverse the Prophet's lesson, and find GOD, not in the still, small voice, but in the whirlwind and earthquake. Their sermons, though on a different order of topics, are really in the vein of the *Pirate's Own Book*, and the awful tale of the *Expiring Buccaneer*. The clerical acrobat mounts the pulpit, and at every extraordinary leap or gyration his expectant and admiring auditors exchange glances of mutual exhilaration. His voice, now rising to a deafening shout, and anon sinking to an almost inaudible whisper, makes the souls (or nerves) of his flock vibrate with alternating sensations, even when it is *vox et præterea nihil*. Besides the tempestuous Gush, there is the softer and more unctuous species. Years ago, in a missionary convention, the famous Dr. So-and-so, a corpulent divine, was conducting the services. An acute hearer remarked *sotto voce*, "I do not like that man; and yet he appears affected;"—he meant *moved*—"he weeps over the hymn; but," added the speaker somewhat cynically, "in the case of these very fat men, there is little distinction to be made between tears and perspiration." Not long after that same fat divine confessed himself guilty of shameful offenses against morality. Heaven forbid that we should disparage honest feeling of any kind, or genuine religious emotion when it expresses itself in tears. The parable of the penitent Publican is enough to dissuade from such a cruel error. Yet the Publican said very little. His words were few. He did not wax eloquent over his misdeeds or challenge others to admire the contrition of one who had been so bad. True feeling, it need not be said, is always simple. It is a law of the emotions that they exhaust themselves by demonstrative expression and leave only the ghost or counterfeit presentment of themselves behind. What are called pulpit tones are fossil feelings—feelings once alive in somebody at least, but which have left only their shell as a kind of dolorous monument of things dead. Religious teachers should not satisfy themselves with moving the sensibilities of their hearers, unless the feelings of conscience are stirred likewise. They should attach no value to feelings which are not transmuted into conduct, and which do not prove their reality in the abiding principles which they generate. "If ye love me, keep my commandments," is a text which might profitably be engraved on the walls of our churches. And the habit should be discouraged of talking much about the feelings. If any one wishes to repent, let him cease to do evil, but not weary our ears with tales of his "mental anguish." In the domain of religion, let there be everywhere absolute sincerity—realities, and not shams.

THE HORSE TOO HUMAN.

The horse is undeniably noble, because an intelligent, kindly, highly-organized beast, so noble and so human-like, in truth, that it seems unappreciative, if not grammatically incorrect, to use the relative pronoun *which* in reference to him. Most persons who have known and liked horses, instinctively say the horse who, and the horse he or she. It is a way we have of patronizing the beast, as we patronize all the animals which we are pleased to consider the lower, though if they could speak, or rather if they were indiscreet enough to speak, they might, many of them, convince us of our lamentable inferiority in at least an enormous number of individual cases. We admire the horse, we are fond of him, we like to be with him, to be on him, and behind him. Yet we cannot help feeling that there are objections to him; that in some respects he is overrated. None of the objections pertain to the lower order of his animalism. He is sufficiently human; in fact, he is too human; the preponderance of his humanity tells against him, interferes with the great usefulness universally claimed for him. If we could change him we should make him more of a brute; for he would find his advantage, and we should find ours, in his increased brutality.

Love, honor, and celebrate the horse as we may, we cannot conceal the fact that he is whimsical, addicted to theories, unwholesomely sensitive, full of prejudices, extremely delicate, and, owing to causes he cannot control, very often untrustworthy. We do not blame him for these peculiarities; they inhere in his constitution; they belong to his race. His mind—for he has more mind than many men—must be admitted to be a little morbid; he plainly thinks too much on abstract questions; he has too great a longing after the infinite. If the truth could be reached, we feel confident that it would be discovered that the horse has views touching art, the woman question, the requirements of politics, the needs of the time, and probably has various schemes of salvation.

This would appear to be so from the disapproval he manifests of certain ill-built houses by refusing to go near them, by his shying at eccentric statues like some of those in Union-square; shying being his form of expressing adverse criticism. He displays gallantry to woman by allowing her to play with him, to go into his stall even in his most fractious moods. And then he takes advantage of her physical weakness and nervousness by cutting capers when she is on his back or holding the reins, and sometimes by running away with her, simply because she is a woman. He coddles and bullies her at the same time, which is quite human, altogether man-like. He cannot be driven, sometimes, to a political meeting which does not meet his views, and he has frequently been known to attempt to whinny down a stump-speaker arguing on a different side from his own. During the civil war, Massachusetts horses palpably sympathized with the Union, and Carolina horses with the insurgent South, and they were among the bravest in the cause. There are to-day horses who will neigh at a silver dollar, and who will destroy newspapers—these are the veritable Bourbons—to indicate their hostility to the diffusion of general intelligence.

The theological prejudices of horses are demonstrated on many occasions. They who always look gloomy, and won't pull on Sunday, even in case of need, are tinctured with Calvinism. These lie awake of nights, tossing on their stable straw to determine whether they have been divinely elected or are eternally reprobated. Horses who enjoy showers exhibit their belief in sprinkling, and those who like to plunge into bodies of water proclaim their faith in immersion. There are High Church and Low Church horses, and some of the latter have refused to stand in front of the ritualistic edifices while service was going on, so deep was their disapproval of it. Universalist and Presbyterian horses have disagreed so radically that it has been found impossible to keep them in the same stable, and even Unitarian horses, with all their professed liberality, decline often to go in harness with the Universalists, the former holding with their masters that GOD is too good to damn them, and the latter that they are too good to be damned.

The average horse, too, is inclined to worriments as men and women are, and subject to as infinite variety of diseases. A man can endure far more than he can, and can often make more miles a day. The average horse is supernaturally regular, a victim of routine. He must be fed periodically, kept cool in hot weather, and warm in cold weather; be daily baited, groomed, exercised, solicitously and incessantly looked after, or he invites a whole train of founders, botts, glanders, spavins, string-halts, blind staggers, and any number of ailments known only to veterinarians, and they invariably accept the invitation. Even the common horse is too intelligent, we may say too intellectual, too much oppressed with a sense of his exact duties to be quite serviceable. He goes his own gait, and can't be got out of it. He obviously thinks that he is paid by the day, and he won't do a whit more than his pay calls for. To an active, energetic man it is often more trouble to ride or drive him than to walk, fatigue being rather insured than saved by co-operating with him on a moderately long journey. He needs perpetual urging, perpetual feeding, perpetual coddling; and even then he is perpetually unsatisfactory. If he goes, he is injured; if he doesn't go, his rider or driver regrets that he did not trust entirely to himself.

With the fine, blooded animal, it is not much better. He is ambitious, spirited, fast, full of accomplishment, to-day; but who shall predict what he may be on the morrow? He purchases every particle of his performance at imminent risk to himself. He may be used up any moment, and it is a peculiarity of the blooded horse that he can seldom do anything that is wanted at the moment when it is wanted. He is as full of disappointments as an unobtained but certain-to-be-secured office. He is more delicate than the most delicate woman. Leave off his blanket for five minutes on an inclement day and you may have to pay for his interment. Let him step on a pebble, and he is apt to be laid up for a month. He is too human, as his commoner brother is; he outdoes us in all weaknesses, corporal and spiritual. We esteem the horse; we like him; but he will never be what he should be until he has parted with his excess of humanity.

THE ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

PHILADELPHIA'S CONTRIBUTION—BOSTON ARTISTS—KENTUCKIANS—THE PRUNE-BOX STYLE—HARDNESS OF VARIOUS DEGREES—R. S. GIFFORD, TIFFANY, COLMAN, EAKINS, AND GEORGE FULLER.

Philadelphia sends an unusual number of pictures to the National Academy this year—no less than 15 Philadelphians are entered as exhibitors. Among these are Dewey Bates, who has a place in the corridor—No. 163, "A Boy's Head" study—and an important position in the South Room for his full-length portrait of a child. This latter has decided merit, without being in any way a bold piece of work. A somewhat similar criticism may be passed upon P. L. Senat's "Stormy Moonlight in Holland." No. 476, South Room. Daniel R. Knight, who, in the catalogue hails from Paris, is also a Philadelphian. His "Potau-Feu, (No. 493, South Room,) is very like in general quality to the former specimens of his work contributed to the Academy. It is a handsome well-grouped scene, full of ideal peasants treated with special attention to light and shade. It could be easily mistaken by hasty observers for a picture having color. But while it is true that colored pigments are used in it, there is no sign that Mr. Knight has any feeling for color; quite the contrary; what color there is appears thin and conventional. It is handsome, smooth work—what may be termed prune-box painting, owing to its likeness to the pictures on very smooth paper which are used to ornament prune-boxes. There is correct drawing in the figures, and they move and stand well, but they are painfully lacking in depth of thought. Quite a different artist is Thomas Eakins, of Philadelphia, whose "Chess-players" will be found to repay examination. It hangs (No. 612) in the West Room. The best specimen of his craft which New-York has yet seen, "The Chess-players" shows that Mr. Eakins is remarkable for skill in composition, drawing, and the ability to give shades of character delicately. The party gathered about the chess-board is recognized at once as a truthful home scene, the gradations of light falling from a lamp are well discerned, and the subtle distinctions of character in the players are adequately, but not obtrusively, rendered. Still another Philadelphian, if we are not mistaken, is J. McLure Hamilton, (No. 519, South Room, "Gloom.") The conception of his picture goes beyond his present ability to execute, but that is something which time will mend. Meanwhile, he shows cleverness and thought in his dismal landscape, with gloomy sky, a single distorted tree, and a funeral procession winding around the bend of the hill. William H. Harnett, of Philadelphia, shows great dexterity, but nothing more, in a painting of a ten-dollar note on a panel. This hangs in the Corridor, (No. 200.) George C. Lambdin is another compatriot of the former artists. His flower pictures are sometimes good, but he is not equal to the ambitious flights attempted in Nos. 326 and 494. Oscar Kunath is rather given over to woodenness in No. 86, "Head of a Peasant," (Corridor,) and No. 309, "Lady of the Sixteenth Century," (North Room.) Then there is the well-known name of W. T. Richards, of Philadelphia, set opposite a very green landscape in the North Room. It has a certain pleasing effect in spite of the petty handling of the mastery of its color. On the whole, Philadelphia acquits herself well in this exhibition; she is generally up to the average, sometimes far beyond it.

Boston is represented by as many women artists as men. Miss M. K. Baker has some chrysanthemums in the Corridor (No. 22) which will pass muster if hung at a good height, and another study of flowers, less noticeable, in the North-west Room, (No. 699.) Phebe Jenks, of Boston, exhibits in the South Room a full-length portrait of a child, (No. 518,) which has merit, but her "Patience," (No. 549,) attains the height of the namby-pamby. Mrs. Whitman is to be classed with Boston artists, although her name is given in the catalogue as Whitney, and her residence Waterbury. She has a full-length portrait of a little boy, which hangs over the door on the east wall of the Corridor. It shows a powerful influence of William Hunt, but is a fine piece of work, having more feeling for color than is usual with this artist. It is a pity that the portrait cannot be seen better. If exchanged for one of the pictures by Mr. or Mrs. H. A. Loop, for instance, the gallery would have been doubly improved in looks. There are other Boston exhibitors besides these—W. H. Hilliard, George E. Neiles, W. H. Davenport, W. F. Lamsel—but they do not add to the glory of the gallery. William Hunt, as usual, sends nothing, and the better artists seem equally shy of New-York exhibitions, unless George Fuller comes under that head. Perhaps Abbott H. Thayer may still be reckoned in the Eastern camp, although he made New-York his home for a long time, and of late years has lived in Paris. One of the most attractive pictures of an infant ever exhibited in the Academy is his "Sleep," No. 321, in the North Room. It is thoroughly natural

subjects. He knows what is picturesque, or rather he knows enough to avoid the unpicturesque. With him we may conclude our notice of American exhibitors who do not hail from New-York State.

After noticing the pictures of H. Bolton Jones and those of a new name, C. A. de l'Aubinière, whose "Sea View," (No. 291,) is in the North Room, and whose "Hampstead Heath," (No. 380,) hangs in the Corridor, we may pass naturally to a large canvas by Ernest Parton in the North Room. He is another who has had plenty of Europe to strengthen his hand. L'Aubinière is decidedly hard. Jones is less so, although in his picture in the North Room the felled trees are still without a true sense of texture. Parton has emancipated himself yet more from the same blemish. His "Summer Day in England," (No. 499,) is cool and tender, admirably painted in its way, and likely to be quite satisfactory to those who do not demand color. In this connection, A. C. Howland may find mention. He has less evident signs of foreign influence, and appears to be working slowly but surely into a place where his good qualities will tell. The South Room contains his "Winter Sunset," (No. 449,) and the West Room his "Vista on the Connecticut," (No. 550,) together with "Rustic Life," (No. 628.) Mr. Howland always has something pleasant to say, and never spreads his ideas thin over large canvases. The last two specimens show a delicate yet firm silvery tone which is pleasing without being weak. The special characteristic of his style is gracefulness. He has more variety than Wyant, who may be said to surpass him in tenderness of sentiment in landscape. The West Room contains two very charming little pieces by Wyant, (Nos. 600 and 621.) Among the foreigners present we have one German, who may, for all we know, be as good an American as any of us. This is Mr. Fedor Encke, who contributes a number of heads. Three are in the South Room. Out of the five pictures he sends, one may be commended for drawing. It hangs, numbered 645, in the West Room, and is named "Happy Thoughts." Walter Satterlee may be ranked with Encke as suffering from much the same evil—that of youth. His work shows progressive mastery over a tendency to softness of outline (want of drawing) and to subjects in poor taste. While the subjects remain of the same general character, they are handled in better fashion. Perhaps Room has a head (No. 457, "Contemplation,") which is good work, although not yet quite free from a touch of self-consciousness. The same may be said of "The Captive," No. 347, in the North Room; it marks advance.

Speaking of improvement in art, it is worth while to note the positions of three of the younger painters belonging to the Academical camp—R. Swain Gifford, Tiffany, and Colman. The South Room has two of Gifford's little pictures close together. They are "Nonquitt Marshes" and an Egyptian scene, (Nos. 443 and 444.) Of the two we prefer the American. Better than either is a large picture in the North Room, (No. 283, "Dartmouth Moors.") This is as full of feeling for the beauty of the American Autumn, expressed, not as Mr. Cropsey likes to give it, in the too daring red of our October forests, but the deeper tones of grass-land in November and December, as anything Mr. Gifford has yet shown, if, indeed, it does not mark his highest point so far. Tiffany is making a heroic effort to see the picturesque at home and put it on canvas. It can hardly be denied that he has fairly succeeded in Nos. 259 and 278, of the North Room, where two places as unromantic as Madison-avenue, near Fifty-second-street, and New-Chambers-street, near Duane, have been sketched into picturesque scenes. Less of progress, but still a substantial advance, may be put to the score of Samuel Colman, whose "Lake Luzerne" and "Arabs Encamping," (Nos. 374 and 429,) East Room, show him at his usual pitch, while in the West Room, No. 608, "On the Saco," speaks of a more delicate feeling for landscape or an increased facility of expression. We must also note, before closing, two pictures by George Fuller, who may be added to the Bostons present, which are singular for the dusky key in which they are painted; they possess, besides, a charm of their own. These are—No. 481, "Turkish Pasture" in the South, and No. 420, "By the Wayside," in the East Room. There is a fatality which makes hanging committees hang far away a picture which needs all the benefit it can get from nearness, whether in staring pictures, like the "Pull for the Shore" of J. G. Brown, for instance, deliver their deadly volleys at a few paces. Hence it is not easy to judge of Mr. Fuller's work with certainty, but the distant view is attractive. He gains much by putting his little girl blowing to pieces a four-o'clock, as well as his girls herding turkeys into a twilight. His work appears to have some affinity with that of Couture and William Hunt. There was a very frank and pleasing head painted by him on exhibition at the late show of the American artists. Perhaps we shall hear more and still better news from him at future exhibitions.

OBITUARY.

REV. JOSEPH PAUL DUBREUL.

Very Rev. Joseph Paul Dubreul, D. D., Vicar General of the Archdiocese of Baltimore, and Rector and President of the St. Mary's Theological Seminary of the Society of St. Sulpice, died here at 7:15 o'clock yesterday morning. He was seized with a severe cold two weeks ago, and then with a chill, which developed into acute pneumonia. The last sacrament of the Church was administered to him on Friday, and after that there were signs of improvement, but early in the morning of yesterday he relapsed, and from that time sank rapidly. Dr. Dubreul was born in St. Etienne, in the diocese of Lyons, France, Nov. 12, 1814. He received his early education at the Seminary of Monistral, near Lyons, afterward studying moral philosophy in the Seminary of Alex. In 1833 he entered the Theological Seminary of Lyons, and in 1836 went to the Seminary of St. Sulpice, at Paris, where he studied for four years, achieving great distinction. At the end of that time he became a novitiate in the society at St. Sulpice, at Issy, and was ordained a priest May 24, 1839. He afterward held the Chair of Theology in the Seminary of Clermont. Father De Courson, the Superior of the order, recognizing his attainments, decided on sending him to America. He arrived in Baltimore March 20, 1850, and in September, within that year was appointed President of St. Mary's Seminary, then a secular institution. He was also made Professor of moral philosophy and Procurator of the College. In 1860 he was appointed Vice-Rector, and on the death of Rev. Francis L. Homme was appointed President, entering on his duties Sept. 29, 1860. The seminary was founded in 1790 by the consent of Bishop Carroll, and has always ranked high as an educational institute for young men preparing for the priesthood. Under Father Dubreul's Presidency its usefulness increased, and he was mainly instrumental in bringing about the erection of the present seminary which was begun in June, 1876, and finished and opened last year. He was appointed Vicar-General of the Archdiocese by Archbishop Bayley, and during that prelate's absence in Europe showed great administrative ability in his management of the affairs of the Archdiocese. Archbishop Gibbons reappointed him to the same position. He took a prominent part in the deliberations of the Plenary Council of Baltimore in 1866. The remains will lie in state to-morrow and Monday, and will be buried on Tuesday in the little cemetery adjoining the seminary.

OBITUARY NOTE.

Frederick M. Heppenheimer, a member of the Jersey City Board of Finance, died suddenly yesterday morning. He had just returned from his morning ride on horseback when he was seized with an apoplectic fit. He was recently appointed a member of the Board of Finance, and at the meeting of the board for organization he declined to be a Republican member, to defeat M. M. Drohan for the Presidency, and to elect John Mullins. Mr. Heppenheimer was senior partner of the lithographing firm of Heppenheimer & Maurer, No. 171 Madison-street, New-York, and in early life was a Captain in the old Fifth Regiment, New-York. He leaves a large amount of property. The flags over the public buildings in Jersey City were at half-mast yesterday.

LOTOS CLUB RECEPTION.

A brilliant art reception was given by the Lotos Club last evening, at which about 250 persons were present. The walls were hung with paintings by leading artists, and the club-house was appropriately decorated for the occasion. The features of the evening's entertainment were sing-ing by Harrison Millard, W. J. Hill, Eugene Clark, Dr. A. T. Hills, H. L. Humphreys, A. E. Stoddard, W. F. Sargent, William Carolin, and Messrs. Dodge and Romeyn, and recitations, by Messrs. Burbank, F. Hopkinson Smith, and W. S. Andrews. Mr. Albert Webb acted as accompanist. Among the well-known artists present were William L. Sontag, J. B. Bristed, George H. Story, C. H. Miller, T. W. Wood, A. F. Tait, William Hart, T. Hicks, W. Thompson, J. M. Dolph, M. J. Head, and A. Quartley.

THE APOLLO BOYS AT HOLY TRINITY.

On May 1 Mr. William F. Williams will become the organist of Holy Trinity Church, Madison-avenue and Forty-second-street, and he will have under his direction the boy choir trained by him, and so well known in this City. A change will also be made in the Church of the Holy Saviour, Mr. Newall becoming organist, and the vocal music will be supplied by a quartet choir.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20.—The following is the treasure list of the steamer Belgic, hence for Hong Kong to-day: Trade dollars, 65,467; Mexican dollars, 75,858; silver bars, 32,018; Peruvian dollars, 1,800; gold coin, $5,990; to Calcutta, silver bars, $52,250.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

"Diplomacy" still attracts overflowing audiences to Wallack's Theatre.

The present week will be the last of the season at the San Francisco Minstrels' Opera-house.

The sojourn of the "Great London Circus" at Gilmore's Garden ends with the present week.

Mr. Heller appears nightly at Fifth-Avenue Hall, and also in a special matinée representation to-morrow.

The attachés of Niblo's Theatre will benefit by a matinée performance at that house on Thursday of this week.

Performances of instrumental music will be given by an orchestra at the New-York Aquarium this afternoon and evening.

Mr. J. K. Emmett will act in "Fritz, Our Cousin German," at the Standard Theatre to-morrow evening, and throughout the week.

The prestidigitatorial performances of Signor Patrizio, at the San Francisco Minstrels' Opera-house, will begin on Monday week.

Mme. Madeline Schiller will give a piano recital, at Steinway Hall, previous to sailing for Europe, on the afternoon of next Saturday week.

Miss Thursby is to give a concert at the Academy of Music, on the evening of May 8, previous to her departure for Europe on the following day.

The season at the Theatre Comique ends with the current week, during which Messrs. Harrigan and Hart may be seen nightly in "Old Lavender."

A matinée representation of "Mignon," with Miss Kellogg, Mme. Röze, Miss Cary, and Mr. Tom Karl, occurs at the Academy of Music on Saturday next.

The Boston version of "The Exiles" is now the only one before the public. Its nightly presentation at Booth's Theatre is announced for the current week.

A testimonial concert to Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Griswold, directors of the New-York Conservatory of Music, will take place at Steinway Hall on Saturday evening.

The first performance of "The Bells," with Mr. Studley as *Mathie* and Miss Gertrude Stanley, a débutante, as *Annette*, at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre, occurs to-morrow evening.

"A Celebrated Case" is announced for continuous representation at the Union-Square Theatre. It will have its hundredth performance on Wednesday evening week.

A new spectacular burlesque—as far as can be gathered from the announcements of the theatre—will be represented at Niblo's Garden to-morrow evening. Its title is "Nia-For-Li-Ca."

The Vocal Society will give its last concert this season at Chickering Hall, to-morrow evening. William Sterndale Bennett's cantata of "The May Queen" is to be interpreted in its entirety.

Mr. George F. Rowe proceeds to Boston to-morrow, to direct the rehearsals of his new play, entitled "The Old Bible." It is to be brought out at the Boston Museum, to-morrow evening week.

"Our Aldermen" will have its final representations at the Park Theatre to-morrow and Tuesday evenings. On Wednesday, "The Big Bonanza" will be acted there, with Mr. James Lewis in his original rôle of *the Professor*.

The intended concert by Mlle. Aimée and her company at Booth's Theatre, to-night, will not occur, in consequence, it is said, of the accidental detention of a train at Cincinnati. The tickets already sold will be redeemed at the box office.

The representation for the benefit of Mr. W. W. Tillotson, treasurer of the Park Theatre, occurs at that house on Thursday afternoon next. Its programme is of special attractiveness, its interpretation calling into service members of the companies of the five principal Metropolitan theatres.

Mr. John Lavine's third annual concert takes place at Steinway Hall on to-morrow evening week. The simultaneous appearance of Mr. S. B. Mills, Mr. William Mason, Mr. S. S. Sanford, Mme. Pappenheim, and Mr. Thomas' orchestra warrants the belief that this affair will be the most brilliant of the season.

Mr. George C. Boniface will enter upon an engagement at the Broadway Theatre, now under the management of Mr. W. A. Lilliendahl, to-morrow evening. He will appear in "The Soldier's Trust," a special matinée performance being advertised, in addition to the representation by night, for to-morrow.

The Cercle Musical et Philanthropique de l'Orphéon Français will give a concert—which will, as usual, be prefatory to a ball—at Tammany Hall, this evening. Mme. Listner de Fère, Mlle. Duchochois, M. Brigiotti, and M. Juignet will be the soloists, and several choruses will be sung by the choral forces of the Orphéon.

A concert for the benefit of Miss Marie Tuck, a young lady in whom Mr. Max Strakosch has "found talents that promise for her a brilliant career," will take place at the Academy of Music, on Saturday evening. Misses Kellogg and Cary, Mme. Röze, and Signori Frapolli and Verdi, with other artists, have tendered their services for the occasion.

Three representations of French plays may be attended this week at the Lyceum Theatre. "Aux Crochets d'un Gendre," a three act comedy, will be performed on Tuesday; "Le Courrier de Lyon" will be given (for the benefit of the Swiss Benevolent Society) on Thursday, and "La Mariée du Mardi-Gras" will be acted on Saturday evening, when the season will come to a final close.

The last concert of the Oratorio Society of New-York will take place at Steinway Hall on Thursday evening. It will be prefaced by a Wednesday afternoon rehearsal, which, as we take this opportunity to say for the behoof of out-of-town dilettanti, is sure to be quite as interesting as the concert on the following night. "Elijah" will be sung on both occasions, the solos being allotted to Mme. Pappenheim, Miss Mary Turner, Miss Adelaide Phillipps, Mr. Alexander Bischoff, Mr. M. W. Whitney, and Mr. A. E. Stoddard.

It should not be forgotten that the testimonial concert by which Mr. S. B. Mills is to profit occurs at Steinway Hall on Wednesday evening. Mr. Mills is really entitled to a compliment of the sort, and we trust it will prove a handsome one. He will play, on the occasion we refer to, Chopin's F minor concerto, with Mr. Thomas' orchestra, and, with Mr. Max Pinner, Saint-Saëns' variations on a theme by Beethoven, besides some minor solo pieces. And a violoncello solo will be contributed by Mr. Bergner, and Mrs. Imogen Brown and Mr. Fritsch are to sing.

Mme. Jule A. de Rythers will give her annual concert at Chickering Hall, on Wednesday evening next. This well-known songstress is undoubtedly the best interpreter of English ballads now before the Metropolitan public, and we hope the numerous admirers of this particular order of music, some of the products of which are exceedingly beautiful and eloquent, though quite unpretentious, will remember that an occasion is now offered them to accord some encouragement to its most efficient representative. Mme. de Rythers will have the assistance of M. Berthelot, Signor Marcato, Mr. Werner, and Miss Douglass.

MINIATURE YACHTING.

THE MODEL YACHT ASSOCIATION'S REGATTA POSTPONED — FEW LITTLE BOATS ON PROSPECT PARK LAKE YESTERDAY.

The opening regatta of the American Model Yacht Association, which was to have been sailed at Prospect Park yesterday afternoon, was postponed for two weeks on account of the inability of the owners of the boats to get them ready in time. Only three of the boats of the club were out yesterday—Mr. Coles' schooner Tudie. Mr. Fisher's schooner Cora, and Mr. Clark's sloop Cloud. Several other boats were on the lake, among them the new sloop Arrow, the cutter Sarah Harrison, and the sloop Niantic. The latter boat, which is new, is only 48 inches long, but she sailed remarkably well, and kept close to her larger competitors. Several very interesting contests were had between the Tudie, the Dora, the Cloud, and the Niantic. The wind was east-south-east, and blowing a fair sailing breeze. The course was from North Cove to Shelter Point, which is the longest and most favorable course on the lake. In the first race the Tudie, Dora, Cloud, and Niantic started. The Cloud took the lead from the start, followed by the Tudie, the race being really between these two, although the Niantic gave them both as much as they could do to keep out of her way. The Cloud gained on the Tudie on every tack, and at the finish she was at least 100 yards ahead of her. In the second race the same boats started, going off on the port tack nearly on a line, the Cloud to windward, the Tudie next, the Dora next, and the Niantic to leeward and last. On the first leak the Cloud passed the Tudie, giving her sea-room, and on the second tack she weathered her by about 60 feet. When they went about again both yachts were well up under the inward buoys, and the Cloud lost her wind, so that on the fourth tack she was obliged to fall behind the Tudie and take second place again. Passing South Cap, the Cloud struck a favorable puff of wind, but it was too late, and the Tudie passed again to windward on the last tack, winning the race, the Niantic third, and the Dora distanced. The Cloud and the Tudie being 64 inches long, however, and the Niantic only 48, the Niantic would undoubtedly have won the race on a proper time allowance.

GENERAL NOTES.

Boston already has its open street cars in use.

The Middlesex Club, of Boston, is to dine Gens. Banks and Butler next Saturday.

The Madison *Journal* promises that Wisconsin shall gain one Republican Congressman this Fall.

Miss Susan B. Anthony is to lecture, East and West, in aid of the Kansas German Immigration Society.

The mother of a recent bride in Brunswick, Me., is 92 years old. Her daughter and son-in-law are each about 70.

If you want a cab, go to Hartford, Conn., where a one-horse coupé will take you to any part of the city for 25 cents.

A saloon-keeper down in Augusta, Me., announces by placard that he has for sale "niggars, towbacko, and ballony sawsig."

There are people in Baltimore who are still trying to persuade Mr. Ross that the "Demerara boy" is his long-lost son Charlie.

Deacon Ezra Richmond, aged 86, married Mrs. Polly E. Woodworth, aged 61, in Ellery, Chautauqua County, on the 16th inst.

The New-Orleans *Democrat* has a report from Washington that the President will nominate Gen. George Sheridan for Collector of New-Orleans.

The Boston *Advertiser* says that "the small boy began to go in swimming" in that city on Friday. Probably it will take him a week or two to complete the operation.

The Commercial Club, of Boston, has invited Gov. Colquitt and Senator Gordon, of Georgia; Senator Lamar, of Mississippi, and Senator Garland, of Arkansas, to dine with it next Saturday.

The remains of another mastodon have been discovered in Ashtabula County, Ohio. The skull measures about 3 feet in length, and 2 feet 9 inches across between the eyes. The largest rib is 4 feet 5 inches long.

A writer in the Utica *Herald* asserts that many of the certificates of indebtedness issued by the State under the law of 1859 to soldiers of the war of 1812 for outfit, &c., with interest at 6 per cent., remain unpaid.

A hotel-keeper in Lawrence, Mass., being taken ill, his physician prescribed whisky, whereupon the sick man directed that it should be procured elsewhere, saying that he would not dare to take that sold over his own bar.

The Republicans of Kent County, Del., have formally declared that they will make no more nominations for office so long as the disfranchising tax clause passed by the Democrats, in spite of the protests of Republicans, remains in force.

The Wendell Phillips Club, of Boston, has voted thanks to Congressmen Townsend and Reed for, as the Boston *Traveller* expresses it, "service which a Massachusetts Representative did not perform." It refers to their speeches opposing an appropriation to William and Mary College.

A Southern paper says that Mrs. Gaines transferred $60,000 worth of her property to her lawyer, Fellows, so that he could go upon her appeal bond, and that, as the lawyer has declined to return the property, and made out a bill for services rendered to cover the amount, she has sued him.

One of the funniest, most aggravating typographical errors on record has just produced a hurricane, accompanied by thunder and lightning, in the office of the Lynchburg *Virginian*. Its editor, on glancing over his powerful leader at the breakfast table on Thursday morning last, was astonished to find that he was made to say that the farmers would forget their "pantry and nursery" in the excitement of politics. The manuscript read poverty and misery.

"THE SLEEPING BEAUTY" REHEARSED.

A PRELIMINARY PERFORMANCE OF A BRILLIANT PANTOMIME—THE TREAT IN STORE FOR PATRONS OF THE MOUNT VERNON AID SOCIETY'S ENTERPRISE—TWO POPULAR ARTISTS TO ASSIST.

The ladies of the Mount Vernon Aid Society, who have for several years been exerting themselves to collect an endowment fund to maintain forever the homestead of Washington, are anticipating a substantial benefit from a performance of the pantomime of "The Sleeping Beauty," which is to be presented at the Academy of Music on the evenings of Thursday and Friday next. Two years ago, $1,000 was raised by the "Frog Opera;" and last year the handsome sum of $4,000 by the performance of "The Mistletoe Bough" was added to the fund. Considering the attractiveness of the latest performance that has been arranged, there is good reason to believe that the endowment fund will be increased by even more than the sum raised last year. "The Sleeping Beauty" was seen last night at the Academy of Music by a large number of the friends of the performers, the spectacle being presented with nearly all the accessories of dress, color, and scenic effects that are to be employed on the more formal occasions of Thursday and Friday, and the dress rehearsal, although unavoidably interrupted in the process of correcting the natural shortcomings of amateurs, gave promise of one of the most beautiful series of tableaux ever presented in this City. About 200 ladies and gentlemen and children, most of whom are well known in society, assisted in the performance. The old fairy tale, somewhat amplified by the introduction of characters from Thackeray's "Ring and the Rose," and from "Midsummer Night's Dream," was the theme. The scenes represented a wood in fairy land, a throne-room in the palace of *King Valoroso's* the magic tower, and a river in fairy land, and several of them were not exceedingly pretty. The costumes were surprisingly elegant. The music, furnished by Dodworth's orchestra, was well-chosen, being selections mainly from "Mignon," "Faust," and "Midsummer Night's Dream." The pantomime was arranged with great care and skill by Mrs. Burton N. Harrison and Miss Ward, (who will appear as *Titania, Queen of the Fairies,*) while many of the musical features were suggested by Miss Doremus, who also takes an active part in the performance. On Thursday evening, in the second act, when the *King* is entertained by his court musicians, Mr. Clarence Eddy and Mr. Dodworth volunteered for the occasion, and on Friday evening Miss Adelaide Phillipps will perform the same service gratuitously. Both of these artists have taken a particular interest in the undertaking, and to the practical way of showing it. Mr. Vincent, the well-known stage manager, has evinced a deep interest in the success of the pantomime, and has secured the gratuitous services of a few boxes for the two performances can yet be obtained from Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts, No. 107 Fifth-avenue, and tickets can be had of Mrs. R. H. L. Townsend, No. 771 Madison-avenue; Mrs. B. F. Corlies, No. 9 Waverley-place, and Mrs. Arthur Gilman, New-York Hotel, any afternoon between 1 and 3 o'clock. Reserved seats are sold at $2, and admission tickets—with seat in the gallery—are sold at $1. A particular request is made for evening dress, and ladies are asked to appear without bonnets. An excellent view of the stage is obtained from all parts of the house, but those who desire fully to enjoy the pleasure of observing the many characters and costumes in detail will need to go provided with opera glasses. The tableaux are striking in general effect, but in the profusion of rich costumes the glass will be necessary to an adequate appreciation of them.

A TAMMANY DEMAND REFUSED.

A committee of the Board of Aldermen, consisting of three Tammany members—Messrs. Waehner, Lewis, and Hall—called upon Commissioner Campbell yesterday at the Department of Public Works, and demanded a part of his patronage. That gentleman informed them that he had no patronage to give; that he was not a member of Tammany Hall, but was a Democrat, and appointed men for their fitness and not for political considerations.

RAPID TRANSIT ROLLING STOCK.

The first installment of 20 passenger cars for the Gilbert Elevated Railroad arrived in this City last night. They were built at the Pullman Palace Car Works at Detroit, and left that place on Thursday. They formed a special train, which ran the entire distance between Detroit and this City at the rate of 25 miles an hour. The cars are worth about $4,000 each, are elegant in design and workmanship, and seem to be built in a substantial manner. Passengers are protected against growing in their seats by divisions made with metal arms, which are handsomely nickel-plated.

THE PLACID HARLEM RIVER.

OPENING OF THE ROWING SEASON.

SOME OF THE ENTERTAINING SIGHTS TO BE SEEN BY THE VOYAGER UP THE STREAM —A PRETTY PICTURE FOR A SPRING DAY, AND AN ACCURATE LIST OF EXPENSES.

The rowing season has begun on the Harlem River, and the squeak of the oar is heard throughout the annexed district.

Every pleasant afternoon the river swarms with boats, big boats and little, shells, barges, working-boats, and a variety of nondescripts that with unskilful management go hither and thither, to the imminent danger of the practiced oarsmen who go flying up and down the river. The club-houses are alive with athletes all day long, who swarm out of the doors like bees from a hive, standing about the floats, their big muscles uncovered by any clothes worth speaking of.

Some uninformed people go out of town to see less green country and fewer pleasant sights than they can see up the Harlem River for $1 50. There are few nicer little journeys to be made within 100 miles of New-York than a ride up the East River on one of the Harlem boats. No New-Yorker will mind a few whiffs of stale fish in passing Fulton Market, nor a dozen or two of entreaties to buy diamond rings or three collar-buttons for 5 cents in every block. New-Yorkers are too familiar with these trifles.

The Harlem boats go like the wind. They could give a Third-avenue car 15 points and then discount her. And there are no conductors to step on your toes, and punch you in the ribs to ask you whether you're going through. You're bound to go through or swim. The Harlem boats, however, are very obstinate. They are bound to land you on the side of the river you don't want to go to. If you want to go to Harlem, the boat lands at Morrisania. If you want to go to Morrisania, she lands at Harlem.

But the beauty of the sail makes up for the perverseness of the boat. First, you go under the East River Bridge, "the greatest bridge in America," "a triumph of engineering science," &c. There is not very much yet to go under, but we may live and hope. The tall tower of the *Tribune* looms up, and occasionally the alleged editor may be seen in the story immediately under the weather-vane, writings financial article. The weather-vane represents Jay Gould, and it turns and twists with every breeze. Then comes that noble charity, Bellevue Hospital, where the poor are cut into chops and steaks, and the rich are bled in arm and pocket. A savor of liniments and cordials floats out as the boat passes. A host of poor fellows are sitting on the balconies, enjoying the pure air of heaven that blows over from the Morgue. Then you have the memorable pier, hidden under lumber piles, where Blavatsky and Olcott went a-ghost-catching one night, and caught a cold. And here is Blackwell's Island, the politician's Mecca and the tramp's paradise. The grass is greener than the cheapest lithograph ever dared paint it. Nothing could be greener, except a countryman just in from Connecticut. The prison is bare and gloomy. Not a convict is to be seen. In front of the Penitentiary, on the western side, is the greensward on which Tweed used to take his morning walks. After passing the Warden's house, the castle of the island, in which the island's king, the establishment where the old men are kept looms up. It is dreary-looking without, but much dreader and gloomier within. A score or more of the inmates sit in a sunny nook, sheltered from the wind. If of a religious turn of mind, you may thank heaven you are not as they are, and then forget all about them, while the boat bears you over toward Hell Gate. Gen. Newton and his gunpowder have wrought such a change here, that its name might appropriately be changed to the Gate of Paradise, with the usual notice, "Please ring the third bell."

Further up the river, the scenery resembles the loveliest points of the Rhine. There is nothing to be seen but beer gardens and breweries on either side. The beer gardens are delightful Summer resorts, where you can get a glass of "picnic" beer for 10 cents, and a very thin sandwich for a quarter. The breweries need no description. They are known alas, how well! Their beer is never stale, for they make it to-day and sell it to-morrow, and next day they start a fresh lot. Several of them have handsome gardens, and look as gorgeous as Mrs. Tom-ri-jon in her new Spring suit.

The boat lands; and as you want to go to Harlem you take a row-boat, of course it lands at Morrisania, and you walk across the bridge. A street railroad is here—that is, one end of it is. No man alive ever saw the other end. It is one of the dark mysteries of the City. If you want to go to Fort Washington, you take this road; if you want to go to the Catholic Protectory, you take this road; if you want to go into the unexplored regions of Westchester County, (and why should anybody want to go there?) you still take this road. But the bridge, and then down the heavy stone steps, and the anxious inquiry whether you want a boat, which of course you do, and then up the river. The boat costs 75 cents for two hours, and as you will be gone three, sure, you can pay the other quarter when you get back. The boat will be a light, substantial one, built of cedar, if you have made a good choice, and will seat three persons. You will pull hardly a dozen strokes, if you have long arms and a good pair of oars, before you are up among the boat clubs' houses. Here, on the east bank, are the Atalanta, the Gramercy, and the Nassau, looming up above a host of little brethren, and half a dozen of their own smaller boat-houses. The doors are all open, and the floats in front of them are covered with burly forms, and a few others who are not so burly, in short flannel pantaloons, short flannel shirts, and little flannel caps. Out of one and another of the houses comes a barge, and almost before you see what it is, the crew are in their places, there is a long, sweeping stroke, and the boat flies gracefully up the river. A bird on the wing is not more shapely and beautiful, and not a great deal faster.

Under the iron railroad bridge, where a big bell is always ringing to tell that a train is coming, and then always ringing again to tell that a train is not coming, and you come to the boat-houses of the New-York Stock Exchange and the New-York Athletic Club. Things are turned upside down here. The Stock Exchange men, who have all the money, (that they can get their hands on,) have a very small house indeed, and the Athletic men, who are always supposed to have big arms and lean pockets, have a large, fine building. The slanderous stories about the Stock Exchange men going overboard every time they get into a shell are not to be believed.

A little further up the river (or rather up the mud bank, for the tide is out, and the vessel is ashore) lies the ugly black hulk that is known as "the powder-ship." Nobody ever saw any powder aboard that ship; no powder was ever known to be taken aboard her, or taken away from her, but still she is called the powder-ship. She is well watched. A tired-looking man is always asleep on a pile of old coats in the bow, and if anybody should come to steal his powder he would light a match and dive. That is, he would if there was any powder aboard, but there isn't. It is from this vessel that the racing boats always start; they end according to the muscle of the oarsmen. Further up yet, on the East Side, is a little boat with a dirty tent over it, made of the canvas of the Twenty-first Ward, advised the oarsmen to present their grievance to the Legislature through a committee. The suggestion was received with loud manifestations of approval, and a committee was appointed to carry out that object.

SUDDEN DEATH IN A LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Yesterday afternoon a notice was received at the Coroner's office that a Mr. Solomons had died suddenly at the private lunatic asylum known as the "Sunnyside," situated in One Hundred and Fifty-second-street, between Tenth-avenue and the Boulevard, of which Drs. Mann and Post are the proprietors and managers. The notice added that the deceased had been admitted to the asylum on Friday evening for treatment as a lunatic, and had been an inmate of the asylum for a few hours only when death ensued. It is supposed that death had resulted from either apoplexy, epilepsy, or disease of the heart. Coroner Croker will investigate the case.

PERALTO, THE MEXICAN RIDER.

The regular Spring meeting of the Prospect Park Fair Grounds Association will take place at their driving park on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, May 7, 8, and 9. Previous to the driving contests Francis Peralto, the dashing Mexican rider, will attempt to cover, over the track, 305 miles in 15 hours, using 50 horses. About 30 of these will be worked. One-third will be veritable mustangs, and the others will comprise the ordinary hack runner and the thoroughbred. Peralto will begin at 4 o'clock on Saturday morning, May 4, his time being up the same evening at 7 o'clock. The coming contest will be under the auspices of Atwood & Co., proprietors of the Prospect Park Fair Grounds Association.

AN ECONOMICAL FLOOR COVERING.

Linoleum, being composed of cork, is as elastic as a carpet, water-proof, accumulates no dirt, and will outwear the best oilcloth three or four times. It is manufactured in handsome patterns, and sold by all first-class carpet dealers.—*Exchange.*

ASTOR LIBRARY

Is only a few doors from new and magnificent Russian Baths, No. 18 Lafayette-place.—*Post.*

A TAPESTRY CARPET with carpet lining under it will outwear a Brussels carpet without lining. Use (cotton and paper) only that manufactured by the American Carpet Lining Company, New-York and Boston. For sale by all carpet dealers.—*Exchange.*

Paris Exposition.

Parties going abroad who contemplate having their carriages "done up" in their absence, will be interested in learning that RISLEY, IRVING & TUCKER, Carriage Builders, Broadway, corner Thirty-seventh-street, make the repairing of carriages a specialty. Carriages placed with them for thorough overhauling and repairs will be put in order during the Summer and stored free until Fall. While in their charge same will be covered against loss by fire under their own policies of insurance, without expense to the owners, thus saving them risk or annoyance. Careful estimates made.—*Advertisement*

O! What a Horrid Complexion!

Why don't you use LAIRD'S BLOOM OF YOUTH? It will remove tan, freckles, and all blemishes from the skin, leaving it perfectly clear and beautiful. Try it. Sold by druggists everywhere.—*Advertisement.*

BARGAINS IN STRAW GOODS

H. O'NEILL & Co.'s,
No. 321 to 329
6th-av. —*Advertisement.*

A.—AMIDON, No. 220 5th-av., announces the newest styles in gentlemen's hats for Easter; also, artistically designed linings and riding hats for ladies. Silk hats reduced to $7 March 1, 1878.—*Advertisement.*

IN WARM weather buy your oysters at head-quarters. MARTIN'S CHOICE OYSTERS fresh every day all Summer.—*Advertisement.*

THE CENTENNIAL JUBOES
were unanimous in their decision that the manufacturers of BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER were entitled to the highest and only award given to porous plasters. We warrant BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER to be far superior to all other plasters, and all liniments. For lame and weak back and rheumatism is simply the best remedy known. Sold by all druggists. Price, 25 cents. —*Advertisement.*

Isaac Smith's Superior Umbrellas.

GINGHAM, any size	$1 00
QUAKING, patented	2 00
SILK, paragon frame	2 50

FINE SILK UMBRELLAS in great variety.
UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS to order and repaired.
Retail.....{1,188 BROADWAY, near 29th-st.
104 BROADWAY, near Wall.
154 FULTON-ST., near Broadway.
38 FULTON-ST., near Pearl.
Wholesale—405 BROADWAY, near Canal.
Established 1802.

S. H. Wales & Son, No. 10 Spruce-st., publish the SCIENTIFIC NEWS at one dollar a year, and SECURE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS, also DESIGNS, CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, and LABELS.

Rupture.—Comfort and safety. Trusses the wearer adjusts anywhere from four pounds to four ounces, without resorting to steel springs. Call and examine. "ADJUSTABLE PRESSURE" TRUSS CO., 735 Broadway.

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Decota Sandalwood is fast superseding all other medicines. All Druggists; circulars mailed. DUNDAS DICK & CO., New-York.

The Most Elegant Hats for Gentlemen are manufactured and sold by ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau-st.

To Remove Tartar from the Teeth.
Use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice. 25c.

MARRIED.

CRAWFORD — BARTHOLOMEW.—On Thursday, April 18, by Rev. R. Harcourt, of Jersey City, Mr. W. H. CRAWFORD to Mrs. GERTRUDE BARTHOLOMEW, all of Brooklyn.

CLARK—PACKHAEUSER.—On Saturday, April 20, by Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D., NATHAN CLARK, Jr., to HANNAH H. PACKHAEUSER, both of this City.

QUACKINBUSH—STORTON.—On Wednesday, April 17, by Rev. E. C. Sweetser, at the residence of the bride's parents, BENJ. F. QUACKINBUSH to MINNIE ESTELLE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Lorton, all of this City.

SCHAUFFLER—PENNELL.—At South Norwalk, Conn., April 17, by Rev. W. G. Schauffler, ALFRED T. SCHAUFFLER, of this City, to JULIA M. PENNELL, of South Norwalk. No cards.

DIED.

ASHCROFT.—On Saturday morning, after a short illness, at his residence, No. 537 Bedford-av., Brooklyn, RICHARD ASHCROFT, in the 56th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ATKINSON.—Suddenly, on Friday evening, 19th, Mrs. E. W. ATKINSON.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 368 West 35th-st., on Tuesday, the 23d, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

BLUNT.—On Friday, April 19, 1878, GEORGE W. BLUNT, in the 77th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the Church of the Divine Paternity, (Dr. Chapin's,) 5th-av., corner of 45th-st., Monday, April 22, at 9:30 A. M. Friends are requested not to send flowers.

NOTICE.—The funeral of the late GEORGE W. BLUNT will take place at the Church of Rev. Dr. Chapin, (5th-av. and 45th-st.,) on Monday, 22d inst., at 9:30 A. M.

Those members of the Union League Club who desire to attend the funeral are requested to meet at the club-house at 8:45 o'clock.

GEORGE CABOT WARD, President.

BURRELL.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 20, of pneumonia, DOLAN BURRELL.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend services from his late residence, No. 365 Bridge-st., this (Sunday) afternoon at 5 o'clock. Interments on Monday. It is specially requested not to send flowers.

CAMPBELL.—On Thursday, April 18, of paralysis, MARGARET CUNNINGHAM, wife of J. L. Campbell, M. D.

Funeral services at the late residence, No. 259 West 42d-st., on Sabbath, the 21st inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. Please send no flowers.

CLARKE.—At Jersey City, on the 18th inst., SALLIE A., wife of Benjamin G. Clarke.

Funeral services will be had at her late residence, No. 54 (old numbering) Grand-st., Jersey City, on Monday, the 22d inst., at 9:30 o'clock A. M.

GILSON.—In Brooklyn, April 19, F. GILSON, Sr., in the 64th year of his age.

Funeral will take place at his late residence, No. 343 Gold-st., Sunday afternoon, April 21,

APRIL 1878

DRY GOODS.

ATTRACTIONS IN
FINE MILLINERY.

E. RIDLEY & SONS,

Grand and Allen sts., N. Y.

THE 52 DEPARTMENTS OF THIS ESTABLISHMENT
CROWDED WITH
NEW GOODS,
AT LOWER PRICES THAN SINCE
THE PANIC OF 1857.

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FULL ASSORTMENT OF COLORS AT 63 CENTS PER YARD.

OTHER LINES FINELY ASSORTED AT 69c., 75c., 85c., 95c. PER YARD.

ASK FOR AND EXAMINE OUR
DOLLAR SILK.

BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF COLORS.
REGULAR PRICE $1 25.
ALSO AT $1 10, $1 15, $1 20, $1 33, $1 50, $1 65, $1 75, UP.

BLACK DRESS SILKS,

48c., 55c., 65c., 75c., 85c., $1, $1 10, 24 inches wide, $1 20, $1 40, $1 50, $1 65, $1 75, $2, up.

THESE COMPRISE
GROS GRAINS, CACHEMIRE AND SATIN FINISH,
FROM ALL THE CELEBRATED MANUFACTURERS.

STRIPES, CHECKS, AND FANCY PLAIDS, AT 48c., 55c., 65c., 69c., 75c., 79c., 85c. YARD.

TRIMMING SILKS, TRIMMING SATINS, CUT BIAS OR OTHERWISE. ALL SHADES. 25c., 35c., 50c., 75c., 50c., 62c., 75c., $1, PER YARD.

1,000 CARTONS FRENCH FLOWERS, MONTURES, &c.
500 CARTONS OSTRICH FEATHERS, TIPS, HALF PLUMES.
FANCY MARABOUT FEATHERS, WINGS, &c.
3,000 CARTONS OF

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SATIN AND GROS GRAINS 7 9 12
ALL COLORS.....13c. 20c. 25c. PER YD.

TWO-TONED SATIN RIBBONS, RICH COMBINATION OF COLORS—LOW PRICES.

SASH RIBBONS, 6 AND 7 INCHES WIDE, 5c., 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 30c., 40c., 55c.—EXTRAORDINARY PRICES.

LACE GOODS,
50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
☞ EXAMINE THIS DEPARTMENT.
DRESS TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS, GALLOONS, &c., &c.
1,500 PIECES SILK FRINGES—ALL BARGAINS.

FOR CASH, SPECIAL PURCHASE.
500 DOZ. HOSIERY,
2,500 DOZ. LISLE THREAD GLOVES,
1,000 DOZ. SILK MITTS,
ALL UNDER REGULAR VALUE.

LADIES' KID GLOVES, 2 Buttons, 29c., 45c., 65c. pair.
OUR REGULAR MONOGRAM BRAND, 2, 3, 4, 6 BUTTONS, ALL THE NEW SHADES.
BEST GLOVE IN AMERICA.
50 DOZ. REAL COURVOISIERS, 1 BUTTON, 25c. pair.
ALTERATIONS AND EXTENSION OF PREMISES COMPLETED.

EDW'D RIDLEY & SONS,
NOS. 309, 311, 311 1-2 GRAND,
NOS. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN-ST.

E. RIDLEY & SONS

Grand and Allen Sts., N. Y.

PARASOLS.

SUN UMBRELLAS.

SATTEEN TWILL SUN UMBRELLAS, 50c., 63c., 75c., 85c.
SATIN-EDGE TWILL, 95c., $1 13, $1 25, $1 45.
SILK SERGE, $1 38, $1 65, $1 95, $2 15.
TURCO SATIN, $1 88, $1 95, $2 25, $2 63.

CHILDREN'S FANCY PARASOLS,
31c., 45c., 63c. up.
BEAUTIFUL LINES LADIES' PLAIN AND FANCY
PARASOLS,
LINED AND UNLINED, TRIMMED WITH FRINGE, LACE, OR PLAIN EDGE. HORN, EBONY, IVORY, AND CELLULOID HANDLES.

CORSETS.

PLEASE EXAMINE, AT 50c., 59c., 75c., 85c., $1, $1 25, $1 63, $1 85, $2.
NEW PURCHASE, AND VERY LOW FOR QUALITY.

EDW'D RIDLEY & SONS,
NOS. 309, 311, 311 1-2 GRAND,
NOS. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN ST.

FINE MILLINERY.

E. RIDLEY & SONS

Grand and Allen sts., N. Y.

EVERY DAY NEW DESIGNS IN
TRIMMED BONNETS
AND
ROUND HATS.
2,000 TRIMMED BONNETS AND HATS NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED.
☞ *EAST END OF MILLINERY ROOM,*
500 TRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS,
FROM 75c. TO $2 75.
☞ *CENTRE OF MILLINERY ROOM,*
650 VERY HANDSOME AND STYLISH,
$3 TO $5 50.
☞ *WEST END OF MILLINERY ROOM,*
600 SUPERB—FINEST MATERIALS,
$5 75 TO $12 50.
MISSES', INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S TRIMMED HATS,
13c., 15c., 25c., 35c., 50c., 75c., $1, $1 25 up.

STRAW GOODS

5,000 CASES
ROUND HATS AND BONNETS
ON EXHIBITION, COMPRISING OVER 200 SHAPES AND VARIETY.
OF BRAIDS, IN PART. Largest stock in this City.
SPLIT STRAW, MELANS, DUNSTABLE, CANTONS, PEDELS, TUSCAN CHIPS, FRENCH CHIPS, ENGLISH CHIPS, AMERICAN CHIPS. Largest variety in this City. Lowest prices in the City.

BEYOND ALL QUESTION OR DOUBT.

Boys' Sailor Hats and Regattas, fully trimmed, 13c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 35c., 40c.
Boys' Cloth Hats and Caps, 15c., 18c., 21c., 25c., 35c.
Boys' Felt and Wool Hats, 31c., 45c., 50c., 75c.
FINER REAL FELT, CLOTH, CASSIMERE, AND STRAW HATS AND CAPS, suitable to wear with our
BOYS' SUITS.

BOYS' SUIT DEPARTMENT, third floor, accessible by elevators.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SONS,
309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand-st.,
NOS. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN-ST.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT EXCITEMENT
AND
Tremendous Rush
AT THE
GREAT SALE
OF

SILKS

BY

Doyle & Adolphi,

Nos. 267 and 269 Grand-st.

The Sale will be Continued with the following additional
BARGAINS:

GROS GRAIN SILK,
PLAIN COLORED.
TWENTY-FOUR INCHES WIDE AND VERY HEAVY,
$1 25 Per Yard,
ACTUAL VALUE, $2 50.

Plain Colored Taffetas,
65c. Per Yard,
WORTH 90c.

Plain Gros Grain Silks,
70c. Per Yard,
WORTH $1.

SATIN-FINISHED BLACK SILKS,
$1 45 Per Yard,
WORTH $1 85.

The above-named Silks are Positively the Greatest Bargains Ever Offered.

Novelties in Dress Goods,
The Latest Styles, 15c., 25c., 35c., 50c., and 60c. per yard, and upward.

SPECIAL SALE
OF
LADIES' UNDERWEAR,
CORSETS, HOSIERY,
KID GLOVES, AND PARASOLS.

We Respectfully Solicit a Call.

DOYLE & ADOLPHI,
Nos. 267 and 269 Grand-st.,
CORNER FORSYTH-ST., NEW-YORK.

PARISIAN
FLOWER CO.
NOVELTIES
In Rich French Flowers, Fancy and Ostrich Feathers and Feather Trimmings, Bridal Appointments and Veils, Floral Garnitures for Ball and Evening Costumes, and Mourning Flowers in the most recherche designs.
"ARRANGED TO ORDER."
JARDINIERES, VASES, BASKETS, filled with beautiful tropical Leaf Plants and Bouquets, "a specialty." To the Trade and Institutions a discount. Orders by mail receive special care.
PUBLISHERS OF
"THE ARTIFICIAL FLOWER GUIDE,"
A SEMI-ANNUAL MAGAZINE,
finely illustrated, containing 48 pages highly interesting reading matter on the
TOILETTE
AND
ARTIFICIAL FLORAL DECORATION.
Also, Catalogue and Price-list of the latest Novelties. For sale by newsdealers generally, or sent post paid upon receipt of 20 cents, by addressing
THE PARISIAN FLOWER CO.,
28 E. 14th-st., 4 doors west of University-place, N. Y.
I. LOEWENSTEIN, Proprietor.
No. 9 Rue de Clery, Paris.

Equitable Trading
The Basis of Mutual Trust.

WE FEEL JUSTIFIED IN SAYING THAT OUR MODEL
SHOE DEPARTMENT
COMPLETE WITH EVERY DETAIL OF A FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS, AND ABUNDANTLY STOCKED WITH ENDLESS VARIETIES OF GOODS, AT PRICES BASED UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF EQUITY, PRESENTS AMPLE PROOF THAT OUR EFFORTS TO MERIT PUBLIC CONFIDENCE ARE FULLY RECOGNIZED. IN CALLING ATTENTION TO THE PRICES HEREWITH QUOTED, WE WOULD REMIND OUR PATRONS THAT OUR RESOURCES AND FACILITIES FOR PROCURING STOCK RENDER US UNRIVALED IN THE TRADE.

LADIES' FINE KIP-TOP, MOROCCO-FOXED, BUTTON BOOTS, SUPERIOR MAKE.....$3 00
LADIES' VERY HANDSOME FRENCH KID BUTTON BOOTS.....4 00
NEW STYLE SIDE BUTTON BOOTS, SUPERIOR QUALITY.....6 00
NOVELTIES IN CLOTH-TOP, SIDE BUTTON LOW SHOES, FOR SUMMER WEAR.....4 00
MISSES' BEST QUALITY PEBBLE GOAT BUTTON BOOTS.....2 50
CHILDREN'S BEST QUALITY PEBBLE GOAT BUTTON BOOTS.....2 00
CHILDREN'S HAND-MADE, SPRING-HEEL BUTTON BOOTS.....1 60
LADIES' FINE KID SLIPPERS, WITH BOWS.. 1 25
BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CALFSKIN AND ENGLISH GRAIN LEATHER WALKING-BOOTS, EQUALLY CHEAP.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Broadway and Twentieth-st.

STORAGE.

A.—WEST SIDE STORAGE WAREHOUSES, No. 593 Hudson-st. and No. 10 Abingdon-square, extending to Greenwich-st.; established 1840; most extensive and flourishing average facility to persons leaving the City or otherwise for the storage of their furniture, pianos, baggage, and valuables; separate rooms of any size; moving and packing reliably attended to. H. TAGGART, owner and manager, principal office, No. 593 Hudson-st., Abingdon-square.

MORRELL'S FIRST-CLASS STORAGE WAREHOUSES, built expressly for the purpose, with separate compartments, affording every facility to persons leaving the City or otherwise for the storage of their furniture, trunks, cases, pianos, works of art, &c. Also safe deposit vaults for articles of extra value, with private safes of all sizes, by month or year. Moving, packing, and shipping promptly and reliably attended to. 4th-av. and 32d-st.

RESPONSIBLE FOR LOSS OR BREAKAGE.
E. R. GURNEY,
(Formerly of Gurney Ferry Co.), succeeded at 59 E. 59th-st. by J. H. Morrell's storage warehouses.)
FURNITURE TRUCKMAN,
Office No. 207 Lexington-av., near 33d-st., New-York. Packing, shipping, and removing of household goods, &c.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, Mirrors, Baggage, &c., in separate rooms, at lowest rates; every accommodation; elevator, watchman in attendance low; furniture moved, carried, and shipped cheaper than elsewhere. WILLIAM E. MICHAELS, Nos. 56, 58, 60, and 62 Commerce-st., near Bleecker.

DRY GOODS

MILLINERY!

LORD & TAYLOR.

Grand, Christie, and Forsyth sts.

THE
GREAT POPULARITY
OF AND
INCREASING SALES
IN
NEW TRIMMED HAT
AND
BONNET DEPARTMENT
HAVE NECESSITATED A STILL FURTHER
Enlargement of
MILLINERY PARLORS.

DESIRABLE ARRAY
OF
TASTEFUL AND BEAUTIFUL
Specimens of Head Wear
FOR
Ladies, Misses, and Children.

PRICES IN
General Department of Trimmed Goods
$1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2,
$2 25, $2 50 to $4 50.
IN
Select Trimmed Department,
$5, $5 50, $6, $6 50,
$7, $7 50 to $50.

Mourning Bonnets and Hats,
$1 75, $2, $2 50, $3 to $25.
☞ ORDERS IN THIS DEPARTMENT EXECUTED PROMPTLY.

STRAW GOODS
THE LARGEST AND FINEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY OF TRIMMED SAILOR AND SCHOOL HATS, IN ALL THE MOST DESIRABLE SHAPES.
ALSO,
SCHOOL AND SAILOR HATS,
10c., 12c., 15c., 18c., 20c., 25c.
LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S UNTRIMMED DRESS HATS IN FRENCH CHIP, LEGHORN, MILAN, AND ALL OTHER POPULAR BRAIDS AT LOW PRICES.

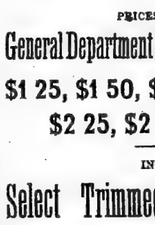
FRENCH FLOWERS,
OSTRICH AND FANCY FEATHERS,
RIBBONS, SILKS, SATINS,
LACES, TIES, ORNAMENTS, &c.

LORD & TAYLOR,
255, 257, 259, 261 GRAND-ST., CORNER CHRYSTIE, AND 83 AND 85 FORSYTH-ST., N. Y.

BOOTS, SHOES
DRESS, DOUBLE SOLE, and CORK SOLE, at $5 and upward.
LADIES' FINE BUTTON BOOTS, $3, $3 50, $4, and $5.
No. 1,196 Broadway, corner 29th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Herman Trost & Co.,



NOS. 48, 50, 52, AND 54 MURRAY-ST., NEW-YORK.
ESTABLISHED SINCE 1835.
French and English China Dinner and Tea Sets, Crystal Table and Fancy Glassware. Japanese and Chinese Porcelain, art pottery, bronzes and curios, Sevres, Dresden, Berlin and Worcester fine porcelain. Majolica and faience articles in great variety.
LARGEST STOCK IN THE UNITED STATES.
New articles received daily from our houses in Paris and Limoges, and from our collectors in Japan and China.
PRICES VERY MODERATE.

LAME HORSES
Cured. No Charge.
GILES LINIMENT IODIDE AMMONIA.
SEND FOR PAMPHLET.
DR. GILES, No. 120 West Broadway.
Sold by all druggists.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING; each package is labeled JAMES EPPS & CO., Homeopathic Chemists, No. 48 Threadneedle-st. and No. 170 Piccadilly, London, England. New-York Depot, SMITH & VANDERBEEK, 59 Maiden-place.

IF YOU ARE TROUBLED BY MOTHS IN your furs, furniture, carpets, bedding, or clothing, send to NAPHTHA RENOVATING WORKS, office No. 30 East 14th-st.

AMERICAN SOFT CAPSULES.—TIN BOXES. All druggists. Circulars from MAGOUN & PETRIE, No. 110 Reade-st. N. Y. Avoid fancy names and prices.

GREEN-WOOD VAULT FOR SALE, IN A very desirable location, at a moderate price. Address VAULT, Post Office Box No. 3,473.

SEWING-MACHINES.

BECKWITH HAND PORTABLE SEWING-Machine reduced from $30 to $5; warranted to do the work of any large machine. Office Beckwith Machine, No. 1005 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

Waller & McSorley

NO. 245 GRAND-ST., NEAR BOWERY, N. Y.

WALLER & McSORLEY Are offering DRESS GOODS at 10c. that are selling elsewhere for 18c.
WALLER & McSORLEY Are offering DRESS GOODS at 20c. that are selling elsewhere for 37½c.
WALLER & McSORLEY Are offering DRESS GOODS at 25c. that are selling elsewhere for 45c.
WALLER & McSORLEY Are offering BUNTING in new shades at 25c. that are selling elsewhere at 45c.
WALLER & McSORLEY Are offering FRENCH CASHMERE in the new shades at 50c., selling elsewhere for 75c.
WALLER & McSORLEY Are offering BLACK CASHMERE at 31c., selling elsewhere for 40c.
WALLER & McSORLEY Are offering FINE FRENCH CASHMERE at 75c., selling elsewhere for $1 05.
WALLER & McSORLEY Are offering BLACK ALPACA at 20c., selling elsewhere for 35c.
WALLER & McSORLEY Are offering BLACK GRENADINES at 12½c. that are selling elsewhere for 20c.
WALLER & McSORLEY Are offering BLACK GRENADINES at 25c. that are selling elsewhere for 45c.
WALLER & McSORLEY Are offering BLACK SILKS at 60c. that are worth 90c.
WALLER & McSORLEY Are offering BLACK SILK at $1 that is worth $1 60.
WALLER & McSORLEY Are offering BLACK SILK at $1 50 that is worth $2 25.
WALLER & McSORLEY Are offering STRIPED and CHECK SILKS at 62½c. that are worth 85c.
WALLER & McSORLEY Are offering COLORED DRESS SILK at $1 that is worth $1 50.
WALLER & McSORLEY Are offering COLORED SILKS at $1 25 that are worth $2.
WALLER & McSORLEY Are offering READY-MADE WORSTED SUITS at $6, $7 50, $9, and $12, well worth $5 each more.
WALLER & McSORLEY Are offering SILK SUITS at $25 and $30, well worth $15 each more.
WALLER & McSORLEY Are offering CASHMERE SACQUES at $5 and $7 50 that cost to make double the price quoted.

Waller & McSorley,
NO. 245 GRAND-ST., NEAR BOWERY, N. Y.,

MEARES & CO.
ARE NOW OFFERING
EXTRA INDUCEMENTS
IN
FICHUS, SACQUES, MANTLES, AND DOLMANS,
in an immense variety of shapes.
ALSO
GREAT BARGAINS
IN
SILK-TRIMMED COSTUMES,
TRIMMED ROUND HATS AND BONNETS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
FEATHERS, AND TIPS.

Richard Meares & Co.,
SIXTH-AV. AND 19TH-ST.

MILLINERY.

MME. RALLINGS, IMPORTER, NO. 1,153 Broadway, has just received choice novelties in French Bonnets and London Round Hats, Costumes, Carriage and Dinner Dresses, from the leading houses of Paris and London.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD
Summer Schedule.
QUICK TIME.
The Summer schedule of the Long Island Railroad will take effect May 20, giving greatly improved accommodations with the following fast time:
Between Greenport, the Hamptons, and Long Island City and Brooklyn, 3 hours.
Between Babylon and Long Island City and Brooklyn, 1 hour.
Between Port Jefferson and Long Island City and Brooklyn, 2 hours 15 minutes.
Between Huntington and Long Island City and Brooklyn, 1 hour 25 minutes.
Between Glen Cove and Long Island City and Brooklyn, ½ hour.
Between Hempstead and Long Island City and Brooklyn, 40 minutes.
Between Garden City and Long Island City and Brooklyn, 35 minutes.
Between Jamaica and Long Island City and Brooklyn, 20 minutes.
Between Great Neck and Long Island City, 25 minutes.
" Whitestone " " 25 "
" College Point " " 20 "
" Flushing " " 15 "
Correspondingly rapid transit from other important places.
Schedules containing full details, together with commutation, family, trip, and excursion rates to be had on and after 21st inst. at Nos. 1 Astor House, No. 261 Broadway; Westcott's office, No. 7 PARK-PLACE, No. 785 BROADWAY, No. 949 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 42d-st. and 4th-av. foot of 34th-st. and James-slip, E. R., N. Y., and at No. 338 Washington-st., Brooklyn, No. 79 4th-st., Williamsburg, and at depots Long Island City, Bushwick, and Flatbush-av., corner of Atlantic-av., Brooklyn, and at all leading hotels.
J. CHITTENDEN, Gen. Pass. Agt. R. SPENCER, Gen. Supt.

INSTRUCTION.

NORMAL SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES.—AT Amherst College, under the direction of L. Sauveur, Ph. D., LL. D., opens July 9. Circular at No. 1,481 Broadway. See *The Nation.*

MR. AND MRS. J. H. MORSE WOULD TAKE into the country as boarding pupils the coming Summer four young ladies. No. 333 West 44th-st.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK, N. Y.—Both sexes; open during Summer; $90 per quarter; no extras; enter at any time. W. H. BANNISTER, Prin

TEACHERS.

MRS. MITCHELL, HAVING RETURNED FROM Europe, resumes her agency; families and schools supplied with competent foreign and American gentlemen and lady teachers; governesses and tutors ready for Summer engagements; experienced teachers to travel with families; information given of good schools and pensions in Europe. TEACHERS' BUREAU, No. 67 West 38th-st.; office hours from 10 to 4.

A PARISIAN YOUNG LADY, COMPETENT A teacher of French and music, wishes to go to Europe as governess or companion, or to find a situation, when in a family. Address, for three days, School, Box No. 268 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,238 Broadway.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN GERMAN, French, and music, and needle-work, a position as governess or companion to parties going abroad; highest references. Address EUROPE, Box No. 278 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,238 Broadway.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, GRADUATE of Prof. Proseps's Kindergarten method, with certificate of New-York Board of Education, desires a position in college or private school. M. P., Station E, New-York.

FRENCH LESSONS BY PARISIAN LADY, with pure pronunciation, at my or pupils' residence; best references; terms moderate. Mlle. CERF, No. 347 9th-av.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER (COLLEGE graduate) would take one or two pupils afternoons. Address TUTOR, No. 149 Lexington-av.

MRS. AHLERS.—TEACHER OF PAINTING; Mahl and water-colors. No. 45 West 14th-st.

SKETCHING FROM NATURE.—INSTRUCTION to class. R. KOEHLER, 880 Broadway, Room 2.

ICE CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE-CREAM
IS MADE FROM PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM. To churches, festivals, and the trade,
25c. PER QUART.
To families, by the gallon, 80 cents per quart. Depots, No. 306 4th-av., No. 1,364 Broadway, and No. 75 Chatham-st.

FUSSELL'S ICE CREAM.
A successful record of 27 years has given FUSSELL'S ICE CREAM a reputation for purity, richness, and flavor unequaled. To church festivals and to the trade,
25 CENTS PER QUART.
To families, $1 50 per gallon.
No. 19 Bible House, and No. 913 9th-st.

DRY GOODS.

AT JACKSON'S.

Great Bargains
IN
BLACK GOODS
THIS WEEK.

500 Pieces Grenadines,
DAMASSE GRENADINES, &c.
300 Pieces
FRENCH CASHMERE
FROM 45 CENTS PER YARD; ONE LOT FOR 75c., CERTAINLY WORTH $1.
250 Pieces
BLACK SILKS,
SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE FOLLOWING LOTS, VIZ.: 75c., 90c., $1, $1 25, $1 50 TO $2; AND WE GUARANTEE THAT AT THESE PRICES THEY ARE POSITIVELY LOWER THAN CAN BE OBTAINED ELSEWHERE.
300 Pieces
Tamise Cloth, Silk & Wool,
AT HALF PRICE.
HENRIETTAS, BOMBAZINES, LUPINS, DELAINES, &C., FROM THE LATE AUCTIONS. ALL GOOD VALUE.
COURTAULD'S CRAPES, VEILS, &c.
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

JACKSON'S,
777 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE STEWART'S.

LORD & TAYLOR.
RESUMPTION
OF OUR
FORMER GREAT SALE
OF 22-INCH
BLACK SILKS,
AT $1 25 PER YARD, FORMER PRICE $2.
WILL OPEN MONDAY, APRIL 22, IN THE GRAND ENTRANCE, ANOTHER
IMMENSE SHIPMENT
PER STEAMER CITY OF MONTREAL.
P. S. THOSE IN WANT OF A BLACK SILK FOR IMMEDIATE USE, OR ANY TIME WITHIN THE NEXT FIVE YEARS, IT WILL BE TO THEIR ADVANTAGE TO INSPECT THESE GOODS, AS SO RARE AN OPPORTUNITY CANNOT POSSIBLY BE REPEATED.

LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH-ST., N. Y.

E. LUDVIGH & CO.,
NO. 44 EAST 10TH-ST.,
Have received BREAKFAST AND AFTERNOON DRESSES, CAPS, and other novelties, which they offer at very low prices.

STEAM-BOATS.

REAPPEARANCE OF THE MAMMOTH PALACE STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE
ON THE
FALL RIVER LINE
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.
The managers of this line beg to announce the reappearance of these superb steamers on the route
MONDAY, April 15, 1878.
No pains or expense has been spared to place them in spl-ndid condition for the ensuing season. Every requirement for the convenience, comfort, and safety of passengers has been met, and they are presented to the public as the Best Equipped and Most Elegant Steamers of their class in the world.
Leave New-York daily (Sundays, June 23 to Sept. 8, inclusive) from Pier No. 28, North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. Leave Brooklyn, via "Annex" boat, at 4:35 P. M.
J. R. KENDRICK, Supt.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

REDUCED FARE!
$3 TO BOSTON, First Class.
EXCURSION TICKETS, $5.
THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE,
FOR ALL POINTS EAST.
NOT A TRIP MISSED IN SEVEN CONSECUTIVE YEARS.
Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5 P. M. daily (except Sundays.)
Hereafter the ONLY EXPRESS TRAIN WILL LEAVE STONINGTON at 4:30 A. M.
Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. Staterooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company and at No. 363 Broadway.
PROVIDENCE LINE.
Freight only. Steamers leave Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M. Freight via either line guaranteed at lowest rates. D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FLEDER, G. P. Agent.

TROY BOATS—CITIZENS' LINE.—SURE connection with all railroad lines North, East, and West. FARE GREATLY REDUCED. FIRST-CLASS, $1; DECK, 50c. EXCURSION, $1 50. Entirely new and magnificent steam-boats leave daily, except Saturday, at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st. State rooms and through tickets at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Cortlandt, Brooklyn. JOSEPH CORNELL, General Superintendent.

ALBANY BOATS DIRECT.—MERCHANTS' EXPRESS LINE.—Elegant steamers, WALTER BRETT or NEW CHAMPION, will leave daily (Saturdays excepted) for Albany from foot of Canal-st., North River, connecting with Albany boats at 5 P. M., touching at 35 cents.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING AT Newburg, Po'keepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro, Milton, Tompua, connecting with Ulster and Delaware and Wallkill Valley Railroads, steamboats James W. Baldwin and Thomas Cornell leave daily at 5 P. M. Pier 50 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip daily (Sundays excepted) at 11:30 A. M.

BOAT FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, and intermediate landings will leave Pier No. 34, Harrison-st., N. R., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 5 and 11 P. M., connecting with rail.

DRY GOODS.

CONTINUATION
OF OUR
Clearing Sale
OF
SURPLUS STOCK
ON ACCOUNT OF
ALTERATIONS
NECESSARY FOR THE EXTENSION OF OUR STORE THROUGH TO 847 BROADWAY, ABOUT MAY 1.

Immense Bargains
IN
ALL DEPARTMENTS.

Le Boutillier Bros.
No. 48 East 14th-st., N. Y.

Upholstery Department.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
ARE OFFERING AN EXTENSIVE SELECTION OF CHOICE
NOVELTIES IN
TAPESTRIES,
RAW SILKS,
GOLD AND HINDOO CLOTHS,
CRETONNES, SERGES, SATINES,
LACE CURTAINS,
DRAPERY MUSLINS,
Lace Bed-Covers, Shams, Holland Shades, &c., &c.
Broadway, corner 19th-street.

INSURANCE.

THE QUEEN
INSURANCE COMPANY
WILL REMOVE
TO THEIR NEW BUILDING,
NOS. 37 AND 39 WALL-ST.,
On or about May 1, 1878.
WM. H. ROSS, Manager.

SHIPPING.

STATE LINE.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, AND THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
From Pier 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, April 25
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, May 2
STATE OF LOUISIANA.....Thursday, May 9
First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45. Steerage at lowest rates.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents.
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, April 25, noon.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, May 4, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, May 9, 10 A. M.
From Pier No. 45 North River.
CABIN, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
WIELAND, Thur., April 25 | POMMERANIA, Th'y, May 2
SUEVIA.....Thur., May 2 | GELLERT.....Thur., May 16
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. R. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP
COMPANY'S LINES.
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA WASHINGTON TERRITORY, AND OREGON.
Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA: Steam-ship CLYDE.....Saturday, April 20
Connecting for Central and South America.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA: Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Wednesday, May 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand: Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY.....Monday, May 13
For freight and passage apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....April 24
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....April 27
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
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Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

SAVANNAH,
FLORIDA.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHESEMAN, WEDNESDAY, April 24, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
62 South-st.
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, April 27, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent,
406 Broadway.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE
FOR WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA
Regular bi-monthly sailings from Pier No. 51 North River, as follows:
For Kingston (Jam.) and Hayti:
ATLAS.....April 25
ETNA.....May 16
For Hayti, Colombia, Isthmus of Panama, and South Pacific Ports, (via Aspinwall:)
AILSA.....April 30
CLARIBEL.....May 15
First-class British-built iron steamers. Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents,
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UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL
MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR RIO DE JANEIRO, TOUCHING AT ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, AND BAHIA, TO LAND MAILS AND PASSENGERS.
The new first-class iron steam-ship CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO, (3,500 tons,) Capt. WIER, will sail for the above ports on Saturday, May 4, at 3 P. M. Freight at low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at all times at Roberts' Dock, Brooklyn. For freight engagements, or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents,
No. 153 Maiden-lane.
The new iron steam-ship CITY OF PARA will follow on the 6th of June. The CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO will touch on her first voyage at Barbadoes, going and coming.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....SAT., April 20
Steam-ship COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, May 1
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
Sailing THURSDAYS from Pier 17 N. R. at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, (new,) 2,285 tons, Sundberg, Th., April 25
NIAGARA, (new,) 2,265 tons, Curtis.....Thursday, May 9
REDUCED RATES of passage for
VERA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS
By through tickets via English and French R. R. Lines from Havana. JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers issued by J. B. MONEA, Passport Agent, No. 21 Dean-st., corner Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

EXTRA NOTICE.

SUMMER SHAWLS.

WE HAVE IMPORTED THIS SEASON THE LARGEST SHIPMENTS OF FANCY SHAWLS EVER RECEIVED IN THIS COUNTRY, OUR BRANCH HOUSES IN PARIS, BERLIN, AND LONDON HAVING HAD THEM SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FROM THE CHOICEST DESIGNS AND SHADES.
THE LEADING COLORS FOR THE PRESENT SEASON WILL BE UMAMWIZI BLUE, PLEVNA, AND CORAL PINK, UJIJI GRAY, KIVAH GREEN—PRICES FROM $4 TO $15.
CASHMERE AND FRENCH CHUDDA SHAWLS, IN ALL THE NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SHADES, $3 TO $10.
ALGERIAN OPERA SHAWLS, $3 TO $12.
SHETLAND SHAWLS, IN NEW DESIGNS, ALL COLORS, 90c. TO $12.
FRENCH CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS, IN NEW SHADES OF COLORS, $18 TO $50.
F

THE HOUSEHOLD.

MARKET FEATURES AT THE CLOSE OF LENT.

The butchers yesterday made very attractive displays and did a brisk business. A peculiar feature of the markets during the entire season has been in comparison with those of past years, the cheapness of all Lenten supplies, such as fish, green and the like. Many people who have subsisted principally on these latter edibles for the past 40 days, contrary to what is generally supposed, have acquired so great a taste for them, that they are now and probably will be for some time, in as large demand as they have been during the fast. Following are the prices ruling in Washington Market yesterday for the most important and freshest descriptions of table supplies: Porter-house steak, per pound, 25 to 30 cents; sirloin, 18 to 20; hip steaks, with tenderloin, 25; round steak, 15 to 18; choice roasting beef, 18 to 23; fair to good, 12 to 14; common pieces, 10 to 12; mutton chops, 14 to 16; choice roasting pieces, 14 to 16; fair to good, 12 to 14; common pieces, 5 to 8; veal cutlets, 25; chops, 16 to 18; choice roasting pieces, 14 to 16; shoulder and breast, 8 to 10; common pieces, 5 to 8; Spring lamb, choice, per quarter, $2 to $2 50; fair to good, $1 to $2; pork chops and roasting pieces, per pound, 10 cents; tenderloin, 16; country sausages, 12 to 14; fresh hams, 12 to 16. Smoked and salted meats sell at the rates current for the past month. In the fish markets the newest things are weak-fish and porgies; they sell at 12 cents per pound. Three small fresh mackerel sell for 25 cents, and large ones at 20 cents per pound; shad sell at 20 to 35 cents each, the highest price being for the roe shad. Striped bass and all other kinds of fish, in season, are cheaper, haddock selling at 3 to 5 cents per pound. Wild pigeons sell at $1 per dozen; English snipe at [illegible] wild squabs at $1 25 to $1 50, and tame squabs at $3 to $5 25. Winter chickens sell at 40 cents per pound; Spring chickens at $1 25 to $2 per pair; turkeys, at 16 to 20 cents per pound, and capons at 40. In the vegetable departments of the markets, Bermuda potatoes sell at 75 cents per half peck; Bermuda onions at 30 to 40 cents per quart; Dermuda tomatoes at 40 to 50 cents per quart; beets, per dozen, 30 cents; green peas, per half peck, 30 to 50 cents; string beans, per half peck, 50 to 60 cents; asparagus, Oyster Bay, 75 cents per bunch, and Southern, Long Island, and City, 20 to 50 cents; lettuce, hothouse, per dozen heads, $1, and Southern and City 3 to 4 cents per head; spinach, per half peck, 15 cents; kale, or sprouts, per half peck, 10 cents; watercresses per quart, 10 cents; dandelions, per quart, 5 cents; rhubarb, per bunch, 5 to 10 cents, the highest price being for those of hothouse growth; radishes, per bunch, 1 to 3 cents; new Southern cabbage, per head, 8 to 10 cents; mint, per bunch, 5 cents. All staple vegetables are not dearer, with the exception of old cabbage, which is scarce and higher, selling at 18 cents per head. Fresh eggs from near-by points sell at 15 to 17 cents per dozen; good fresh eggs can be bought at 12 to 15 cents, duck eggs at 25 to 30 cents, and goose eggs at 60 cents. Strawberries are scarce just now, and prices are higher than they were last week. They are selling in the markets at 35 to 40 cents per quart.

THE COST OF LIVING.

A VERY ECONOMICAL FAMILY.

It occurred to me that some New-Yorkers might like to know what it costs a "housekeeper of limited means" to live in the suburbs. I therefore send my bill of fare for one week. My family consists of three adults.

SATURDAY.—*Breakfast*—Oat-meal, fried liver, fried potatoes, biscuits, coffee. *Lunch*—Bread and butter, cold meat, cup of coffee. *Dinner*—Mutton, roasted; mashed potatoes, sliced oranges, cake.

SUNDAY.—*Breakfast*—Biscuits and coffee. *Dinner*—Cold mutton, mashed potatoes, cabbage, bread pudding, corn-starch. *Tea*—Toast, oranges, cake, tea.

MONDAY.—*Breakfast*—Oatmeal, cold mutton, fried potatoes, biscuits, coffee. *Lunch*—Bread and butter, strawberry jam, cake, tea. *Dinner*—Mutton, warmed up in gravy, potatoes, onions, pudding left from Sunday, coffee.

TUESDAY.—*Breakfast*—Oat-meal, boiled eggs, mutton ragout, biscuits, coffee. *Lunch*—Toast, oatmeal tea. *Dinner*—Beefsteak, potatoes, lemon pie, coffee.

WEDNESDAY.—*Breakfast*—Oat-meal, mutton chops, fried potatoes, biscuits, coffee. *Lunch*—Bread and butter, cold meat, tea. *Dinner*—Beefsteak, potatoes, sliced oranges, cake, tea.

THURSDAY.—*Breakfast*—Oat-meal, pork chops, potatoes warmed in milk, biscuits, coffee. *Lunch*—Tea, bread and butter, jam. *Dinner*—Mutton chops, potatoes, cabbage, lemon pie, tea.

FRIDAY.—*Breakfast*—Oat-meal, mutton chops, biscuits, coffee. *Lunch*—Corn bread and tea. *Dinner*—Codfish with drawn butter, potatoes, cabbage, lemon pie, coffee.

	Cents.		Cents.
5 pounds mutton, at 14c.	70	2 pounds sugar, at 10c.	20
2½ pounds beefsteak, at 16c.	38	1 pound rice, at 50c.	13
1 pound pork chops	10	1 pound coffee	34
2 pounds mutton chops, at 16c.	32	Baking powder, about	10
1½ pounds codfish, 10c	15	Onions, &c.; cabbage, &c.	8
1 peck potatoes	18	Oranges, 25c.; Lemons, 5c.	30
2 pounds oat-meal, 6c.	12	Bread	24
7 pints milk, 4c.	28		
2½ pounds butter, 38c.	95		
Total	$5 21		

This will no doubt seem a meagre bill of fare to many persons, but we are comfortable and satisfied, and would not suffer if we should curtail even more.—PATERSON, N. J.

IRONY FROM THE NINTH WARD.

I am a constant reader of THE TIMES, and have been amused and astonished very much lately at the extra editions which the "housekeepers" come from some apparently very thrifty housekeepers, who make out a very appetising list of goodies in which they indulge, and then give the cost of the same. I have in this case many times occasion, articles mentioned in the bill of fare which were entirely omitted in the bill of costs; and also articles that were either specified as "home made" or else "left over from the previous meal," in other cases they must have cost something originally, and should so be charged. In last Sunday's TIMES, busan gets mutton chops at 8 cents per pound; tea, 40 cents; flour, 4 cents per pound steak, 14 cents; ham, 12 cents; tomatoes, 9 cents, &c., and I would like to know the neighborhood to look for such cheap living. I claim to be a careful housekeeper, but I really cannot see how it is done, as I do not believe in mock statements, and would like to know when they are low priced. I think such wonderfully cheap living has a tendency to make some husbands distasteful; but I am sure that most men would turn up their noses at such cheap stuff was put before them.—NINTH WARD.

RECEIPTS FOR THE TABLE.

BEEF SOUP.—Three pounds beef (10 cents per pound), three carrots, one turnip, one bunch celery, four onions, bunches leeks, tablespoonful salt, pepper to taste; cut the meat into pieces the size of an egg; vegetables washed, scraped, and cut into small pieces; put all into a large saucepan, with four or five quarts of water; boil very gently one whole day; let it stand all night; carefully take off the fat next day; add one pinch cayenne pepper; make boiling hot and serve.—AMY.

FRENCH BLACK BEAN SOUP.—One pint of beans, soak over night; in the morning put in a pot with four quarts water, three pounds beef, two onions, two carrots, some parsley and celery tops; cook slowly all day and let it stand over night; in the morning take off the fat and strain through a colander; then make it hot; put a pinch of cayenne pepper, two hard-boiled eggs chopped fine, glass of sherry wine, and a lemon cut thin, in the tureen, and pour in the soup.—AMY.

"DOUGHNUTS.—A large cup of butter, two cups of sugar, one pint of light sponge, four eggs, one pint of milk, one teaspoonful soda, some nutmeg. Let the dough rise twice.

"BISCUIT.—One pint of flour, one teaspoonful of cream tartar, one tablespoonful of lard, a little salt; rub well together; stir in one cup of milk in which has been dissolved one-half teaspoonful of soda; roll quite thin; cut out with tin biscuit rings and bake in a hot oven.—SAN FRANCISCO COOK.

"RICH JUMBLES.—Rub to a cream a pound of butter and a pound of sugar; mix with it a pound and a half of flour, four eggs, and a very little brandy; roll the cakes in powdered sugar; lay them on flat, buttered tins and bake in a quick oven.—SAN FRANCISCO COOK.

"BUTTERSCOTCH.—Take one pound of sugar, three-quarters of a pint of water, and set over a slow fire; when done add one and a half tablespoonfuls of butter, and lemon juice to flavor.—SAN FRANCISCO COOK.

PORTABLE LEMONADE.—Powdered tartaric acid one ounce, powdered sugar six ounces, essence of lemon, one dram. Let it dry thoroughly in the sun, rub together and divide in 24 papers. One makes a pint of good sweet lemonade.—SAN FRANCISCO COOK.

USEFUL FAMILY HINTS.

TO COOL THE BLOOD.—Drink cold water seidlitzed with pure powdered cream tartar.—S.

JOINTS.—Soft corns can be cured by this corn-salve: Boil tobacco down to an extract, then mix with it a quantity of waste pitch pine, and apply it to the corn, repeating it once a week until the corn disappears.—SAN FRANCISCO COOK.

TO REMOVE GREASE FROM CARPET AND RESTORE COLORS.—A handful of crushed soap bark, (Quillaya,) to a pail of water. Scrub the spots and sponge the colors with a sponge.

A BRIGHTER GILT FRAME.—Take sufficient juice of sulphur to give a golden tinge to one and one-half pints of water; boil in this water four or five onions, sirain, and when cold, wash with soft brush any part that requires restoring; when dry will come out as good as new.—SAN FRANCISCO COOK.

TO DYE COTTON OR SILK SCARLET.—Three ounces warm water, add one ounce cream tartar, one ounce powdered cochineal, two ounces solution of tin; wet the goods in warm water, and, when the dye boils, put in the goods and boil one hour, frequently stirring them; then take out the goods and rinse in cold water.—SAN FRANCISCO COOK.

INFORMATION WANTED.

How to make chocolate cream-drops.

How to treat the scarlet amaryllis.

Whether Virginia creepers will grow where the ground is sandy.

The best time to plant Madeira vines, and how to plant them.

Whether tuberose bulbs will blossom more than one year.

How to remove India ink spots from the skin.

How to prepare wax for making wax flowers.

How to clear a house of "moth-millers."

COURT NOTES.

Judge Choate, the newly-appointed Judge of the United States District Court, sat yesterday for the first time to hear motions, and disposed of a large amount of bankruptcy business. To-morrow he will take up the calendar of causes in Admiralty.

The injunction proceedings, recently begun for the purpose of preventing the Executors of the will of the late Samuel Wood from proceeding with the probate before the Surrogate, were discontinued yesterday by consent. Mr. Wood left the bulk of his fortune for the establishment and maintenance of a musical college in this City.

Kunigunde Sieghardt has brought a suit in the Court of Common Pleas for the purpose of obtaining an absolute divorce from her husband, George Sieghardt, on the ground of his alleged marital infidelity. The parties were married on July 4, 1869, and have had five children, only one of whom is living. Chief-Justice Daly yesterday ordered a reference of the case to William Bloomfield.

Joseph Trow began an action in the Court of Common Pleas on Aug. 13, 1877, to recover $11,778 and interest, that being the value of 10 $1,000 United States bonds, which Trow says the late Ann Lohman, better known as Mme. Restell, fraudulently converted to her own use. She put in an answer denying the allegations made against her. An order, by consent, was entered yesterday continuing the suit against Carrie S. Shannon, the Executrix of Mrs. Lohman.

Philip Stiner, whose case has been before United States Commissioner Osborn for nearly two months past on a charge of fraudulent bankruptcy preferred by H. K. & P. B. Thurber & Co., was yesterday discharged absolutely by the Commissioner. Mendes, the black-mailing clerk formerly in Mr. Stiner's employ, and who was to be the chief witness against him, has lately been sent to State Prison, having pleaded guilty of attempting to black-mail. Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer was Stiner's counsel.

Upon the application of Assistant United States Attorney Fiero and Gen. B. B. Foster, counsel for Tobin, the West Point soldier who shot and killed his comrade, Private Albers, in February last, Attorney-General Devens has granted a commission to inquire into the mental condition of the prisoner, with a view to determining his legal responsibility for the crime before trial. Should he be adjudged irresponsible in the opinion of maden-legal experts a costly trial may be saved by a comparatively trifling expense.

DECISIONS IN THE COURTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Granted.—Wight vs. Hoagland; in the matter of Morse.

McGuire vs. South Brooklyn Sawmill Company.—Motion granted.

McElwee vs. McElwee.—Motion granted. Memorandum.

In the matter of Phillips.—Order granted.

Memorandums.—Mitchell vs. Crofford; Montgomery vs. Old Dominion Steam-ship Company.

Motions Denied, without Costs.—Peel vs. Butts; Montgomery vs. Old Dominion Steam-ship Company; Same vs. Same; Devlin vs. The Mayor, &c.; Schuyler vs. Taylor.

Pratt vs. Ross.—When the within order is engrossed I will sign it.

Ingar oil vs. Ingersoll.—The evidence is not sufficient; the plaintiff can take an order referring the cause back to Referee for further proof.

Bacon vs. Young.—On payment of all costs up to the present time, motion granted.

Gherasan vs. Spring.—I think the only remedy is to apply to Justice Lawrence for leave to rehear on the motion before him. Motion denied, without costs.

The People, &c., vs. Exner.—Bail fixed in $1,000. Prisoner remanded until such bail is given.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Bates vs. Brandt.—Judgment for plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

White, &c., vs. Leslie.—Case resettled according to memorandum accompanying papers.

M'D said vs. Koonize & al.—Judgment for defendant on demurrer. Opinion.

Bischoffsheim vs. Jewett, &c.—Judgment for the plaintiff on the demurrer, with liberty to defendant to answer on terms. Opinion.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Wooster vs. Taylor.—It may be assumed that the defendants have the burden of showing that the tax sale was not fraudulent as to the plaintiff. In examining whether Luiden was guilty of fraud, his relation to Taylor as his partner, with the right of dissolution notice, must have weight. It must be a case of peculiar features which would call on him to prefer the plaintiff's rights or interest to his own, and walk until the Marshal should enforce the process of levying on Taylor's interest. It would be enough if the price he gave was not inadequate, and if he did not take the interest with the intent to hinder, delay, or defraud the plaintiff in the enjoyment of any legal right. On the evidence presented it seems that the notes given by Luiden were appropriate to existing creditors of Taylor, and there is no fact shown on which an opinion could be based that the consideration was inadequate. There is no ground for the application that the plaintiff

MULE PATH AND RAILROAD.

TWO WAYS OF TRAVELING IN ITALY.

WHAT THE RAILROAD SPOILS — GOING THROUGH SIXTY-NINE TUNNELS — THE CORNICE ON THE MOUNTAINS — LA TURBIA — WHAT AN ITALIAN HACK-DRIVER IS LIKE — THIRTEENTH CENTURY ARCHITECTURE — A BRISK WALK ON THE CORNICHE.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NICE, Saturday, April 6, 1878.

The railroad has permitted all the world to travel, and the consequence is that modern travelers see nothing of the picturesque lands which they invade. People who have traversed the American Continent in a Pullman palace car will not be slow to admit that they see but little before they reach the Sierras, and then nothing at all, for the snow-sheds hide everything. There may be, for what the traveler knows, behind these screens of coarse planking the most admirable scenery. There may be phalanxes of grand pines lifting their serried spears in close array down steep slopes covered with snow; there may be waterfalls, tumbling with foam and fury into deep, black pools; there may be splendidly gloomy glens, and ravines that would make the nervous clutch hold of the carriage with instant apprehension of falling—but one sees nothing save mile after mile of ignoble snow-shed. I grieve to say that there is a very strong resemblance to this state of things in the new railway route to Western Italy. Between Nice and Genoa there are no less than 69 tunnels, and some of them are exceedingly long. One is obliged to close the carriage windows to prevent the entrance of the sulphurous smoke from the locomotive, and the entire eight travelers are slowly asphyxiated in their own carbonic acid until the abominable tunnel is passed and one can let down the windows. With 69 tunnels, what can one see of the scenery? The road hugs the shore of the Mediterranean almost the whole way, and of course every imposing headland, every point where the mountains come boldly down to the water, is the signal for a tunnel. Suppose the traveler has secured the best seat, by patient vigil in the railway depot, and by pecuniary propitiation of the thrice-important conductor. He chuckles in his sleeve at the disappointment expressed upon the faces of his co-mates as they successively enter the compartment, and he prospectively revels in the splendid view he is going to have. He settles down with deep self-complacence into his cushioned seat, and when the train leaves the station is all on the *qui vive* to see every thing. He has not been five minutes so engaged, when, with a scream, the locomotive rushes the train into a tunnel. He sees a bold promontory, whose tones of orange and dull red have received an unearthly splendor of coloring from the purple glow of the setting sun. Its top is covered with lovely olive-trees; its base is washed by a thin fringe of foaming sea, and all around spreads the ineffable loveliness of the amethystine Mediterranean. "Ha, this is Italy!" he says to himself, and the next moment—bang!—he is in a tunnel, and by the light of the oil lamp he can see the other people looking daggers at him for not pulling up the window. Probably they are all English, and, imagining him to be a foreigner, commence to growl about the French want of politeness. Perhaps an old lady with a pretty companion remonstrates in curious French: "*Monsoo, ma niece a tres delicats poremons, vouiez-vous fermer la fenêtre dans les tunnels si-vo-play.*" This does not, it will be admitted, enhance the joys of travel.

People who desire to travel in Italy cannot do it now, because the railroads won't let them. They may go to Rome, or they may go to Pisa, or to Bologna, or to Ravenna, in a wonderfully short space of time; they may visit Italian cities, but they cannot see Italy. Now, in the years before the flood—I mean before the introduction of the railway system—there was but one way into Italy for travelers who visited the South of France, and so picturesque is that road that many persons, in fact almost all the English and Americans, send their heavy baggage to their ultimate destination in Italy by the railroad, and hire a carriage and pair of horses to see at least a little bit of the way. Of course this is the famous Corniche Road, constructed at an average height of some 2,500 feet above the sea, and so-called because in many places it is an actual cornice running along the tops of promontories and headlands, and then skirting the Alpine range that retires inland. Those who have noticed the forms of mountains must have remarked that they have all one peculiarity. They consist of a huge wall of massive crags piled one upon the other like Ossa upon Pelion, and then beneath is a buttress-like slope. The Corniche road winds along the top of the slopes, so that on the one hand are the majestic forms of the Cyclopean walls of the summits, and on the other below one's feet, extend huge inclines which are covered with olive trees and dotted everywhere with the crumbling towers of mediæval chivalry, and the red roofs and white walls of the peasants' huts. And as the mountains do not lie in geometrical straight lines, but, on the contrary, are as full of knobs and curves as the pathway of a snake or the channel of the mighty Mississippi, so does the Corniche meander; sometimes running timidly below the craggy walls; sometimes making deep curves, where a water-course has made a broad furrow on the giant sides of the mountain; sometimes boldly following the line of a promontorie headland, and swinging out into the air upon its very crest.

When I was at Nice for the first time I in vain endeavored to get people to make up a party to Mentone along the Corniche, but I had struck a party of carnivaleers, who did not care two sous for the picturesque, and preferred throwing plaster of Paris *confetti* into each other's faces to all the grand scenery of the Alps. But when I visited Monte-Carlo I saw upon the summit of the mountains that surround that wicked place not only the Corniche, but a most picturesque mediæval tower and town, which I learned was called La Turbia. In the opinion of the head waiter of the Hotel des Bains this was a place which everybody ought to see, and, though as a rule I should be most loath to accept the wisdom of head waiters as a guide to the picturesque, the chances in this case seemed affirmative. So I asked a hack-driver how long it would take to drive there. He said about an hour and a half; and "how much?" and he replied that he would do it for 15 francs, and a good *pour-boire* for himself. I looked at his tariff and found that he was only entitled to charge 2 francs and 20 centimes per hour, and as that is the tariff for the whole range, I decided the man what he meant. "Well, Sir, you see," he explained, "La Turbia is not in the dominions of the Prince of Monaco, and so we don't go by the tariff." "But," said I, "what isn't in Monaco is in France, and the tariff there is less." "Oh," said the extortionate villain, "I belong to Monaco, and don't go by the French tariff." "Well, then," I exclaimed, "go by this," and I tapped the tariff-board. "No," said he, "La Turbia is not in Monaco." "Oh, go to China," I shouted, feeling premonitory symptoms of a passion coming over me, "with your Monaco and your France. You want to charge me double the fair price, and then have the unconscionable assurance to stipulate for a good *pour-boire*. I'll walk up, and I'll bet you your week's earnings that I get there in less than an hour and a quarter." By this time, as Monaco was full of strangers, there was a crowd of people around us, listening with that intense interest with which the vacuous lounger extends to trifles, and being mostly foreigners, they echoed the jeering laugh with which the Monachian Jehu answered my proposition. So I broke away, and finding from the head waiter at the hotel that there was an excellent foot-path, and indeed mule-road, direct from Monaco up the breast of the mountain to La Turbia, I made for it without more ado. It was very easy to find, being indeed not far from the depot, and in less than five minutes after my talk with that leech of a hack-driver I was rapidly mounting.

The road had been carefully made of small cobble-stones, not very pleasant to one's feet, and as it was very abrupt, it was arranged in long flights of broad shallow stairs about two inches in height, easily surmounted by either mules or men. The beginning of the path was through a region of villas and lovely gardens, but this did not last very long, and very soon I was among the olive groves. Far above me were the crags of the mountains, in hue a fierce lightish blue, upon which the rays of the hot sun smote with startling power. Above them was the deep blue sky without a cloud, without even a stain of wandering gold. Around me were the olive-trees, old, very old, with trunks all knobbed and twisted into strange forms by the practice entertained by the peasants of cutting away the boughs. Left to itself the olive grows tall and stately, not unlike a huge apple-tree in shape, but the constant clipping and pruning make the trunk burgeon out queerly as if it suffered tortures by the mutilation of its fair branches. Where the trunk bifurcates is generally the place where the strange knobs appear. Sometimes these resemble the huge head and shoulders of a hunchback, sometimes the creeping, scaly outline of a vast lizard, sometimes the distorted limbs and torso of a man in agony. Dorè must have learned these extraordinary forms of abnormal growth which he has given to his trees in the illustrations to the *Inferno* and the *Wandering Jew* among the olive groves of Southern France. Underneath the trees was a scanty herbage, with which grew thousands of wild flowers, magnificent anemones, scarlet and blue and pink, and even a delicate white. Then there were purple hyacinths, and, among the boulders, nestling in corners, were violets, lovely of color, and exquisite of perfume. Where the water-course had, with its detritus, formed a tiny plain, which was a miniature marsh, there was the deer purple iris and the yellow narcissus and forget-me-nots with lovely turquois cups. But the road, going higher and higher, left behind the olives and the flowers, and got into a region of rough débris, intermixed with outcropping rocks. Here the yellow broom waved triumphantly, but the feature of this part was the euphorbia, which grew here about two feet in height, is, in fact, a shrub, and presents an enormous mass about the size and exactly the shape of Sairey Gamp's umbrella. The leaves are umbelliferous and are dark green, the flower being a very light green, which by contrast seems yellow, although very different from the splendid color of the *genista*. And in this place, and in this only varieties of heather, one a whitish blue, the others a delicate pink like coral. It was very hot here, and the sun beat down upon my head fiercely. However, there was compensation for the want of shade in the glorious view seaward. The promontory of Monaco lay stretched at my feet, and from its little bay the Navy of the Prince was sailing out into the offing. The white flag of Monaco fluttered from the topmost tower of the palace, and its heraldic bearings glittered like a single bright spot in the sunlight. Far away beyond Monaco came headland after headland, promontory after promontory. Some deep green, cool and comfortable of aspect, stretching their low and long lines of verdure into the blue sea. Others haughty and proud, and gray, scarred and tempest-marked, planting their great rocky masses in the water defiantly, as if saying to the Mediterranean, "old fraud, with all your tranquil air, I know what you are when the tempest rages fierce and high, and the storm-wind doth blow. You and I are foes." Beyond Monaco the port stretched out two arm-like promontories, as if to embrace the sea, and to love it; far away, at Antibes, a long narrow spit of land ran into the Mediterranean like a conquering spear, but at Cannes the perspective joined together the Ile Marguerite, where Bazaine was imprisoned, and the fair mainland.

Up, still up, went the road, and now I began to bless these cobble stones, and to invoke Paradise upon the man who planned such a blister-producing, corn-creating, bunion-bestowing method of paving. But a moment's reflection showed me that the planner never had in his mind impatient Americans making irritable bets with hackmen, and rushing up the steep ascent in defiance of feet and lungs and rushes of blood to the head. What the designer meant, undoubtedly, was sure footing for the patient mule carrying flour and things up to the villages along the Corniche in Winter time, when the road is slippery with snow and the descent becomes difficult and dangerous. Then these accurs—those blessed pebbles must be of immense aid to the poor mules, who could never travel under any other conditions. So with that philosophy I consoled myself and toiled upward. I was now under the shadow of the great wall of crags, and traversing a wide curve, which took me away from the sea view, and opened before my gaze the line of the Alp wall and the white tracing of the Corniche for miles and miles. Soon I came to where the water-course burst from the rocks in a sparkling shower, and I knelt down and had a hearty drink, not in the least discomposed by the thought that probably five minutes before the mule had shoved his nose in the very same place. And now I began to see above my head fragments of old fortifications, and soon I reached a point where the footpath bifurcated, one way mounting upward to the Village of La Turbia, the other following a sinuous course to join the great white Corniche. Pursuing the former I mounted upward gayly, and soon was in sight of the village and tower perched upon the top of a small plateau. I was enraptured by the sight of the doors and entrances, two-thirds of them being lanceolated, and evidently of the early part of the thirteenth century. Yet not even this delightful vision could make me forget to look at my watch. The ascent had taken me one hour and five minutes. I had beaten the hack time, had vindicated the fair fame of American legs, and had saved 15 francs. Here was glory.

The town is easily divided into two portions, the old part which clusters around the ruined tower, and the new part which is built in a straggling line along the Corniche Road. Here in this latter segment are the restaurants where they used to fleece the traveler in posting times, and where they now sell execrable breakfasts at moderate rates. Here is the Hotel de Victor, and here are the quarters of a detachment of French engineers. Very polite, very intelligent, and very happy they seemed. They were busy with instruments calculating distances and estimating heights, and taking the bearings of our flagship, the Trenton, which was visible far below. Here, too, live the municipal authorities, the one barber, the one grocer, and the one general storeman of the community. This is the fashionable quarter, and the Corniche is their promenade. In the old quarter live the people, generally the proprietors of the olive groves beneath. Of course, but nothing unlighted by the sun streets are narrow, but well paved, and the houses are dark and gloomy, but well constructed. There is so much good masonry about many of them, the arches of lancet form are so well constructed, and the courses so evenly laid, that in the thirteenth century La Turbia must have been a thriving community. Much money must have been invested in the place, and the inhabitants of it must have prospered. But I greatly fear that it was at the expense of the merchants traveling with their goods from Italy. There was no other road save this to Southern France. The sea was swept by Christian corsairs and Saracenic pirates, and I have a very strong suspicion that the lords of Monaco built the out-station to take toll from the lieges who traveled on this highway. The tower itself is so complete a ruin as to offer little of interest to the archæologist. The lower part is undoubtedly Roman, and upon this was superimposed a light, elegant Gothic tower about the same time that the oldest of the houses in the place were built, perhaps a trifle earlier. The style of the decorative cornice at the summit of the tower is rather transitional than pure lanceolated, and probably belongs to the last half of the twelfth century. On the top, no doubt, there were wary sentinels, and when the sails of Saracenic galleys were spied, bale-fires were lighted here which were answered all along the coast. One can mount now only to the Roman part, the other and later portion being so completely a ruin as to be absolutely dangerous. It is a pity that one cannot ascend, for the view both seaward and landward from the summit must be grand. From this base, lying down among the young wheat and giving one's self up to comfortable contemplation, one can see far away range upon range of Alps, and the most remote are covered with dazzlingly white snow. Perhaps from the top of the tower in the old days the soldiers could see the famous peaks of the Swiss Alps—Mont Blanc and Monte Rosa and the Jungfrau.

I had a breakfast of which I distributed by far the greater part among four cats of remarkably amiable manners, whose appetite for meat and whose coaxing ways toward me were only equaled by the vivacity with which they squabbled and spit and cursed each other. So have I seen families of lovely sisters, amiable to the last degree to the stranger and the friend, yet fighting like demons among themselves. After this, I inquired the distance to Nice by the Corniche, and finding it was only 12 miles I started off. The experience was most delightful one. The road is as level as a billiard-table, and its meanderings give one a succession of the most gorgeous scenery. The air is pure and delicious, there is always a pleasant breeze blowing, and there is no dust excepting when the mistral is in full force. There are wild flowers everywhere, large pinks growing along the road itself, violets upon the edge of the slope, and hare-bells of exquisite beauty swinging from the cliffs. One sees below one all the little bays with gliding feluccas, and small brigs from Scandinavia come to exchange stock-fish (dried cod) for oil and wine. Perched upon the summits of the last and lowest range of hills are numerous hermitages where pious men worship God, contemplate nature, and cultivate beans. Here and there are other cagles' nests like La Turbia. Eza, for example, is a castled crag more picturesque than anything ever seen along the Rhine. It is situated on the summit of a huge conical hill, and must have been absolutely impregnable before the invention of artillery. It maintains its intercourse with civilization by a road similar to that which I have traversed from Monaco to La Turbia, and which leads down to a little railway station called also Eza. One sees traces of it like a white thread winding down the huge crag of the old Eza. There is also another road which connects the old town with the Corniche a thousand feet above it. To realize the beauty of such scenes one must be there upon the spot, for no description can convey any idea of the complex gray tones of these mediæval haunts, of the picturesqueness of their ruined towers and crumbling buttresses, and the contrasts with the olive-trees and the feeding goats, the old women watching them and twirling their distaffs, and the young girls mounting upward by the devious path with water-pitchers on their heads, coquetry in their movements, and soft mischief in their eyes. I reached Nice easily in three hours, took the train back again to Monaco, and ate my dinner with the comfortable self-satisfaction of a man who has a good appetite, and feels that he has earned it.

P.A.M.

FOLK-LORE OF THE ORIENT.

PERSIAN, ARABIAN, AND JEWISH MYTHOLOGY.

THE FAIRY SUPERSTITION AND ITS PROBABLE ORIGIN — HOW THE FAIRY COURT WAS ORGANIZED — TRADITIONS FROM THE PROPHET AND ARABIAN CUSTOMS — THE WONDERFUL ASS, AND OTHER ANECDOTES.

In the popular superstition of almost all nations the belief in fairies has occupied an important place. These beings are generally represented as human in appearance, though gifted with supernatural powers. They were not, however, objects of worship, as the mythological deities of polytheistic nations. Neither was their existence eternal, for after a certain period, more or less extended, they were supposed to die, like ordinary mortals. They possessed all the qualities of human beings, and were subject to the same passions, emotions, and desires. According as they were benevolent or malicious, they protected or persecuted those with whom they came in contact. The nature of these imaginary beings varied according to the peculiar ideas and superstitions of the different nations that entertained the belief. In general they embraced nearly all the characters of romantic mythology, as the elves, dwarfs, trolls, norns, nisses, kobolds, brownies, necks, stromkarls, undines, nixes, salamanders, goblins, hobgoblins, pookes, banshees, kelpies, pixies, moss people, good people, good neighbors, men of peace, wild women, white ladies, &c. Poole, in his "English Parnassus," has thus given the names of the fairy court: *Oberon*, the Emperor; *Mab*, the Empress; *Periwiggin, Perriwinkle, Puck, Hobgoblin, Tomalin, Tom Thumb*, courtiers; *Hop, Mop, Drop, Pip Trip, Skip, Tub, Tib, Tick, Pink, Pin, Quick, Gill, Jin, Tit, Wap, Win, Nit*, the maids of honor; *Nymphidia*, the mother of the maids.

How this fairy mythology originated it is extremely difficult to say. Some assert that it arose spontaneously in Europe in the age of the troubadours; others as positively maintain that it was a relic of ancient Celtic superstition; many claim that it belonged to the old paganism of Northern Germany, and thence passed southward, and so worked its way through Europe, while not a few hold to the opinion that it was derived from the Orient through the Spanish Moors and the Crusaders. Whichever of these views is the correct one, it is certain that the superstition belongs peculiarly to modern Europe. Among the heathen idolatries referred to in the Bible, there is no mention of this fairy belief. In classical mythology the nearest approach to it is the nymph of the fountain among the Greeks. But from the twelfth century the popular traditions of every European country are thoroughly imbued with the fairy superstition. Although it is no easy matter to account for a superstition, and especially for one so capricious and varying in its phenomena, yet it is possible that the belief in fairies is a relic of the ancient systems of heathen religion, and as these were for the most part devised by philosophers for the instruction of rude and uncivilized tribes by appeals to their senses, it is not improbable that when they peopled the skies with thousands of divinities, they also inhabited the field and the flood, and that the many tales of their exploits are simply the production of poetic fiction. It not unfrequently happened that a change of religion caused a change in the ideas in the idea which was attached to these imaginary beings. Thus those who were once the objects of love and confidence came in time to be held in terror and hatred, as being invested with malignant attributes. A familiar illustration of this is to be found in the fact that in the Middle Ages the gods of the heathens were all held to be devils. Again, it is possible that the varieties in the fairy superstition are due in a great measure to the varieties in the physical geography of the districts in which it prevails. Where there are mountains, morasses, mists, and cataracts, the imaginative agencies is, of course, greatly exaggerated; and in consequence of the dangers to which people are liable from these agencies, the superstition takes deep root on the popular heart. In countries, however, which are flat and well cultivated the fairy belief is simple and homely, and the little creatures busy themselves with domestic matters and are more esteemed than feared. All classes of fairies are, nevertheless, deemed to be under the condemnation of the Gospel religion, and to be either conditionally or unconditionally excluded from a share of the future world, or at least from the bodies of the righteous.

While the greatest part of the folk-lore which has been collected by recent eminent scholars shows unquestionably that the superstition is, as has been stated, peculiar to modern Europe, there are yet many tales and poetic romances, not generally known, which prove almost as conclusively that it existed in ancient times, more than likely in the belief in imaginary beings which bear a strong resemblance to the fairies of Europe at a later date. The Vedas of the Hindoos speak of the acvins and adityas, who usually help favorite individuals by assisting in their love intrigues, aiding them in times of danger, removing their physical infirmities, and supplying them with wealth. The fundamental principle in the Persian religion was the opposition between light and darkness. In the regions of supernal light. Ormuzd, the first-born of beings, sits enthroned, surrounded by the six Amshaspands, the 28 izeds, and 360 genii of the seconds. In the opposite kingdom of darkness the supreme personage is Aherman, and around his throne are six arch-deevs, and hosts of minor deevs. A constant warfare prevails between these opposing and rival powers, but at the end Ormuzd will conquer, and the Prince of Darkness will be comletely subdued. From this system of religion arose the belief in peris and deevs, imaginary beings who wage incessant war with each other. According to the Persian legends, the peris are delicate little creatures of exquisite beauty, whose general business is to protect mortals against the power of the deevs, who always strive to drag them into temptation, sin, and everlasting destruction. Like ordinary beings, both peris and deevs are subject to death, though after a prolonged existence. They are far superior to man in power, but yet partake of human sentiments and passions. When in the course of their wars the deevs make prisoners of the peris they shut them up in iron cages and suspend them from the tops of the highest trees. Here the peris are visited by their companions who bring them their food, consisting of the choicest odors, which are also efficacious in repelling the cruel deevs, whose malignant natures cannot tolerate fragrance. When the peris are unable to conquer their foes they call in the aid of some mortal hero, who, by means of enchanted arms and talismans, is enabled to cope successfully with the gigantic deevs. The peri has been styled "the fairest creation of poetical imagination." The beauty of the female peri is so great that no description can do it justice. A Persian poet, desiring to pay a lady the highest possible compliment, likens her to a peri. Thus Aboo Taleeb Khan addresses Lady Elgin as follows:

"The sun, the moon, the yeris, and mankind,
Compared with you, do far remain behind:
For one we have, the moon, and one the sun,
The peris have, but roam in deserts wild."

Sir William Ouseley, though at a loss as to what to compare the peris, says gallantly: "I can venture to affirm that he will entertain a pretty just idea of Persian peri, who shall fix his eyes on the charms of a beloved and beautiful mistress."

If, however, poetical imagination was unequal to the task of portraying the beauty of the peris, it was also incapable of adequately describing the hideousness and deformity of the deevs. "At Lahore, in the Mogul's Palace, says William Finch, "are pictures of deevs, or devils, intermixed in most ugly shapes, with long horns, staring eyes, shaggy hair, great fangs, ugly paws, long tails, with such horrible difformity and deformity, that I wonder the poor women are not frightened therewith."

The Arabs, though not generally addicted to fanciful invention, have yet produced stories of the imagination which rival in genius anything which have come from other nations. The wonderful *Thousand and One Nights*, which are everywhere read with delight, are fully illustrative of this assertion. According to Arabian writers, there is a species of beings named genii, jinn or jan, who take the place of the Persian peris and deevs. A tradition from Mohammed says they were formed of smokeless fire or the fire of the simoon wind, and have lived on earth several thousand years before the creation of Adam. They were governed by a succession of monarchs named Suleyman, the last of whom, Jan-ibn-Jan, built the famous Pyramids of Egypt. From time to time Prophets were sent to instruct and admonish them, but because of their continued disobedience they were driven from the earth. The jinn are mentioned frequently in the Koran before the general resurrection. Many of them are even at present slain by members of their own species or by men, while many die from shooting-stars being hurled at them from heaven. The fire of which they were created serves them for blood, and circulates through their veins, but when they receive a mortal wound it bursts forth and reduces them to ashes. Like ordinary human beings, they eat, drink, and propagate their species. Sometimes they unite with mortals, and their offspring then partakes of the nature of both parents. They can render themselves visible or invisible at pleasure, and have the power of assuming the form of various animals, especially those of serpents, cats, and dogs. The good jinnee is of great beauty, but the evil one is hideous and often of gigantic stature.

When the Zoba'ah, that terrible whirlwind of the East, sweeps over the desert, the Arabs who believe it is caused by the flight of an evil jinnee cry out "*Hadeed! Hadeed!*" (Iron! iron!) because the jinn are said to have a great dread of that metal. When a water-spout is seen at sea they do the same, because the same cause is assigned for its origin. In like manner, when they pour water on the ground, or let down a bucket into a well they say, "*Desstoor ya saubarakeen!*" which means "Permission ye blessed!" The belief that whirlwinds of dust are raised by imaginary beings seems also to be prevalent among the Irish peasantry, who attribute the phenomenon to the fairies, and on such occasions they used to raise their hats, and say: "God speed you, gentlemen!"

Among the many anecdotes illustrative of the Arabian belief in jinn, the celebrated historian Ebn Athir relates that in the year 600 of the Hegira, when he was at Mosul, on the Tigris, there was an epidemic disease of the throat, caused by a woman of the race of the jinn, afflicting all with it who did not condole with her on the loss of her son, Ankood. To be cured of the disease men and women would assemble, and with a loud voice cry out, "O mother of Ankood, excuse us! Ankood is dead, and we did not mix it! Excuse us! Excuse us!"

Among superstitious Jews there was once a belief in the existence of a species of beings called shedim, shehireem or mazzikim. These corresponded to the Arabian jinn, and it was by means of them that magical arts were performed. According to the legends of the Talmud, Eve, when Adam had eaten of the "fruit," was excommunicated for 130 years, and during that time begat the shedeem. Rabbi Jeremiah Ben Eliezar says: "In all those years during which Adam was under excommunication he begat spirits, demons, and spectres of the night, as it is written, 'Adam lived 130 years, and begat children in his likeness and in his image,' which teaches that till that time he had not begotten them in his own likeness." These shedeem or mazzikim are said to resemble the angels in three things, and also to be like mankind in three things. Like the angels, they can see and yet remain invisible, they are provided with wings and can fly, and they are fully acquainted with the future. Like man they eat and drink; they marry and propagate their species, and they are subject to death. Like the jinn of the Arabs, they too have the power of assuming any form at pleasure. An illustration of this power of the following anecdote is narrated:

In the countries of Africa where, during a particular month, it is the custom of the Jews to rise in the night to say their prayers, a servant, whose business was to knock at the doors and awaken the people, found one night an ass in the street, upon which he mounted and went riding along, calling up the people. But lo! as he rode, the ass began to swell and to increase in size (pleased with his own importance, doubtless, as many modern asses are) until he became 300 yards in height, and reached up even unto the top of the loftiest tower of the church. Upon which he set the man, and then went away; and on the morrow the man was found sitting upon the tower. This ass was one of the mazzikim. What could possibly have been his object in setting the man on the tower, the Talmud does not inform us. There can be no doubt, however, that ass as he was, he had better sense than the nocturnal functionary who went about rousing honest folks out of their sleep, and that in setting him on the tower it was as a solemn warning to him to discontinue his ungodly occupation. Let us, therefore, sincerely thank the mazik for his humanitarian act, and let us express the hope that all who engage in the nefarious business of disturbing unoffending people in their innocent slumbers at unrighteous hours will be dealt with as the mazik was treated the servant, and be placed on a tower so high as never again to be able to descend to *terra firma*.

A CHILD'S DEATH-BED.

A PATHETIC STORY OF THE DYING VISIONS OF A LITTLE DEAF MUTE.

From the St. Louis Journal, April 18.

The following story was told a *Journal* reporter yesterday by a lady whose veracity is undoubted. Some four weeks ago, Carrie Wilson, an interesting little girl, aged about 10 years, after a protracted illness, died at the residence of her parents, No. 1,021 North Fourth-street. From the day she entered this care-laden world her troubles began, for she was born a deaf mute. Her parents were very poor people, able only by the strictest economy to shift through from one year to another, and the little one, whose organs of both hearing and speech had been stricken by the Divine hand, was looked upon as a something human, of course, but nothing more than a little bit of bodily ills, who would always, in her helplessness, have to be provided for. A few years ago her father died, and her mother found it doubly hard to support a large family of small children. About this time Mrs. Ann Bailey, a great-hearted Christian woman, residing at No. 2,708 Chouteau-avenue, became acquainted with Mrs. Wilson's circumstances, and having a tender spot in her heart for the little unfortunate, for she also had a deaf daughter, concluded to adopt little Carrie. Mrs. Wilson was not averse, and after a few weeks' sojourn in Mrs. Bailey's family, Carrie was sent to Fulton, Mo., to be educated under the supervision of Mr. and Mrs. Tuttle. She spent two years there, acquiring knowledge, with a degree of rapidity astonishing for one of her tender years, but her health, always poor, failed entirely, and she was brought back to St. Louis to die.

Mrs. Wilson had, in the meanwhile, married again, and being in better circumstances than when Mrs. Bailey adopted Carrie, requested that she should be once more placed under her care. The days went by, and the little innocent creature grew weaker and weaker, for consumption never relaxes its grasp from King or child, Princess or peasant. On Sunday noon Mrs. Bailey and her daughter Mattie received a message stating that Carrie was dying, and that she asked for them continually, and half a hour later they were at the bedside where the large speaking eyes were taking on a happier expression.

Through her feeble signs she communicated the wish to be left alone with her benefactor, and when her relatives had left the chamber she related the following story through her own peculiar language:

At 8 o'clock that morning she was all alone in the little room, her mother having readjusted the pillows and gone into another part of the building to attend to her household duties, and on looking up she saw her dead father bending over her. She was not frightened, for he seemed so kind and good, and his face was just like the portrait she had so often looked at in the parlor. Soon after Mrs. Bailey's drawing-room—the portrait of Christ at the well in Samaria. "He seemed pleased and happy," her little fingers said, "and bending his head down by the side of my ear he whispered, and I heard just as plain as any person could hear, 'Carrie, my poor little afflicted lamb, you will soon have no more trouble, for I will take you to Jesus in exactly four hours.' As he said that, Mrs. Bailey, our clock in the other room that I can see when the door is open, and it was open then, for mamma had left it that way so if I wanted anything I could tap on the headboard and she would hear it, indicated just 8. 'Only four hours more, Carrie,' he said, and I heard it so plain too, and then taking my face between his hands that were so light and soft and not a bit like they used to be when he was on earth before, he kissed me such a long kiss, and left me."

The little hands lay quite still for a minute or more, apparently tired out, said Mrs. Bailey, and then they signaled:

"I began to feel easier, then; this pain in here (pointing to her heart,) left me all at once, and I thought I could get up and play like I used to do before I got sick. Oh, I know papa will come, for he was my nest, and he never told me but one story, and that was about Santa Claus, and it wasn't a very big story. Don't you think he will, Mrs. Bailey? Oh—" and the little hands ceased their rapid manipulations, said Mrs. Bailey, with a voice choking with emotion, the eyes left mine and turned upward quickly, with a half smile. the feeble hands were raised half above her head, she gave a faint flutter like that of a wounded bird, and then nestled down quite still.

The tired, tortured spirit, that had never known one moment of unalloyed happiness on this earth, had gone on and on its way to the better land, left the bed-side, walked to the door, opened it, and lifted my eyes to the clock. The minute-hand was just passing over the hour-hand that told 12 o'clock.

SIMON CAMERON'S FORESIGHT.

The Harrisburg (Penn.) *Telegraph* says:

"The testimony to the persistence with which Gen. Cameron, while Secretary of War, urged the calling out of 500,000 volunteers for three years, instead of 75,000 for three months, and the emphasis with which he demanded that the slaves should be emancipated, armed, and turned against their masters, is too abundant to need corroboration. But this corroboration we find eloquently expressed by Gen. W. H. Davis, in an article published in the Doylestown *Democrat*. Gen. Davis was an earnest Democrat, but one who loved country more than party, and in the early days of the war entered the regiment, entered the field, and as a brave soldier served the nation faithfully. From his political standpoint we can understand the impression Gen. Cameron's declaration made upon his mind. We are at a time, too, when Gen. Patterson's soldiers, on the Potomac, were engaged in protecting the slave property of the rebels, and negroes were not permitted to enter our lines from the South. Gen. Davis' testimony is particularly valuable, because he has been repeatedly honored by the Democratic Party, at one time receiving its nomination for the office of Auditor-General, and he is therefore clearly disinterested. He explicitly states the facts in connection with the brave stand taken by Gen. Cameron at the outbreak of the rebellion, facts with which he became acquainted from personal observation."

WHAT LONDON TALKS ABOUT

NEW BOOKS AND CURRENT TOPICS.

AMERICAN BOOKS — MEZZOTINTO ENGRAVING — MURDERS AND MASSACRES — "PEACE OR WAR?"

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, April 6, 1878.

My club table has just had a new accession of books, including a little parcel for myself from the States. I propose to go through them seriatim. "Prompt-books; coals to Newcastle," I thought. An inspection corrected me. *Edwin Booth's Prompt-Book of Hamlet*, edited by William Winter, and a similar work on "Richard III." Mr. Winter, I am sure, will forgive me when I say that the typography and printing struck me first; and then the quality of the paper. As examples of letter-press printing the books are unique. I have shown them to Vincent Brooks, the great English art printer, and he was much gratified with the work, more especially as two of his apprentices recently went out to the States and are doing well. The first boy who left him for America had a salary of $3 a week here. It was increased on the other side to $15 at once. Since he has been in the States the young man has sent home some rare examples of American printing, which have greatly astonished and delighted the modern Caxton. "I congratulate you," he said, "on this handsome example of American work; it is superb in style and execution." Praise from Brooks is praise indeed. Mr. Winter has evidently supplied the text with loving care. His design of extending the series until it shall include at least 50 plays by the best authors in the language should be encouraged, not only by the theatrical profession but by all play-goers and students of dramatic literature. The stage directions are given with such a thorough appreciation of the acting power of the dramas that a reader with any imagination at all should be able to see the action of the story in his mind's eye. Mr. Winter, in the appendix to *Hamlet*, writes deliciously about the Prince, and with a poetic sympathy that indicates in himself a tender, gentle, and sensitive nature. Not even better evidence of his poetic soul is to be found in his book of *Lyrics* which has just been published in London by Tinsley Brothers. I don't read the weekly literary papers much, and have not yet seen any notices of the work, though many may have appeared, nevertheless. As for the dailies, they are too much occupied at present with the stern realities of life to bend their ear to the music of the spheres. The Paris *Figaro* says: "Ignatieff has gone to Washington to conclude an alliance with the United States against England." But America has a nobler rivalry on hand, a battle of art and science and literature, a competition of social and commercial progress with the old country, which is not likely to transform into a fight with guns and torpedoes. Every book that comes in the mails from New-York to London; every man of thought who visits this side or the other; every William Winter who takes a holiday in England, and goes home with his mind full of pleasant memories pushes aside further and further the possibility of the two great civilizing peoples of the world going to war. What does Russia know of Booth and Winter, or of Jefferson, to whom *Lyrics* is dedicated? What to her are the American poet's dreams? Is there a man in St. Petersburg who can feel with Winter the pathos of each of the following lines in the Fall?

"Green trees and quiet fields and sunset light
With holy silence, save for rippling leaves
And birds that twitter of the coming night,
Calling their mates beneath my cottage eaves."

That common language of the two peoples, and their increasing intercourse and knowledge of each other, will keep them from anything but peaceful rivalries and those honorable contests which glorify the arts and increase the blessings of existence.

In some former letters I have referred to the revival in England of mezzotinto engraving. I did not anticipate that my brief treatment of the subject would excite much interest or important recognition as that which is to be found in the first volume of the new work just commenced by Messrs. Henry Southeran & Co., the well-known publishers of Piccadilly. *British Mezzotinto Portraits* is the title of their new contribution to the subject. It is a "descriptive catalogue of the engravings from the introduction of the art to the early part of the present century," accompanied by biographical notes and an appendix of the prices produced at public sales by some of the specimens, down to the present time. Mr. John Chaloner Smith, B. A., &c., is the author of the work, which is to be complete in four volumes. He almost repeats my notes in THE TIMES, less the details, in one of his prefatory paragraphs concerning the modern phase of mezzotinto engravings. "Of late," he says, "after a lengthened period of dullness, attention has been directed, as shown by a marked increase of value, to the prints and their reynolds, who had procured his works to be extensively and well engraved, sagaciously forseeing, as he is stated to have said, that these mezzotinto prints would preserve his fame when his pictures had faded from their canvas. It can hardly, too, be doubted that this revival of good taste will be extended to the works of his contemporaries, engraved by the same hands, and often of exquisite beauty, and also to those earlier and still scarcer prints, of such interest to the connoisseur, which were so eagerly sought for and so highly prized by the great collectors of bygone days." The volume under notice contains fine portraits of characters associated with American history. If any of my readers possess mezzo-tint portraits of the men who are mentioned, they may consider their value enhanced by this book, and, indeed, they should treasure up all specimens of mezzotinto that have any pretense to artistic excellence. James Murray, Earl of Dunmore, Commander-in-chief of all his Majesty's forces in Carolina and Georgia, and Colonel of one of his Majesty's regiments of foot," is a notable portrait. This officer never would tell his age, and he was mentioned in the papers when he died as 102. He was Governor of Georgia in 1733. The climate must have agreed with him. Jonathan Belcher's portrait is another picture mentioned in this first volume. He was "Governor-in-Chief of his Majesty's Provinces of Massachusetts Bay and New-Hampshire, in New-England, and Vice-Admiral of the same." He died Aug. 31, 1757, when Governor of New-Jersey. Phillips was the painter, Forbes the engraver. He is depicted holding a scroll with large seal, and the harbor and city are indicated in the distance. In the remaining parts of the work there will no doubt be references to other portraits of even more direct interest to inquiring Americans. Volume I. contains A to F. It is well printed, and the information is arranged with careful and nice discrimination.

Turning from these pleasant subjects of literature and art, one meets in the press and in society laments over a revival in another direction to that we have just been considering. It was thought that the era of agrarian outrage in Ireland was at an end, but all the bitterness and cruelty of anti-landlordism has broken out in another tragic deed despite the operations of the Land act, giving privileges to Irishmen which nobody thinks of claiming for tenants on the Continent. The murder of Lord Leitrim and his two attendants has created a profound sensation in Ireland, and Irishmen in London regret the occurrence with an evidently deep sorrow, inasmuch as events of this kind retard the civilization of the wilder parts of the country. The death of the *Times* correspondent, the bastinado, or fighting, whichever it may be called, in Greece is another melancholy incident of the time. He has no doubt fallen a victim to his anti-Ottoman fervor, though his last letter is not less severe upon the insurgents than upon the Turkish soldiers. "Cannot the Greek gentlemen?" he exclaims, "who command the bands in Thessaly dispense with the services of hardened criminals?" The *Times* itself answers the question by saying that "the Greek gentlemen might find themselves

APRIL 1878

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE OR TO LET AT A BARGAIN—

8TH-AV., NORTH-WEST CORNER 130TH-ST.

One of the most magnificent and complete double gentleman's residences in the City, with well-appointed stable adjoining. The dwelling contains every known convenience throughout, finished in cabinet-work by Messrs. Pottier & Stymus, and substantially built by day's work. The elegant mirrors, &c., go with the property. Permits and full particulars at 4 Pine, 33 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

THREE SUPERBLY DECORATED AND FURNISHED FULL-SIZE DWELLING.

NO. 2 WEST 51ST-ST.,

for sale at a very low price. A good opportunity to buy an exceedingly well located residence adjoining 5th-av., frescoed and furnished in exquisite style by Marcotte. Permits at 4 Pine, 33 East 17th st., and 661 5th-av.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

FORTY-EIGHTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Superb four-story high-stoop brownstone, 21x50x100; magnificently furnished, frescoed, and finished; only $20,000; Columbia College leasehold.

Permits from V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine, 33 East 17th st., and 661 5th-av.

NO. 62 WEST 47TH-ST.—SUPERB MEDIUM-sized extension dwelling to be sold at auction, TUESDAY next; also the magnificent furniture, WEDNESDAY next, (see auction column.) by

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
Offices 4 Pine, 33 East 17th st., and 661 5th-av.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone dwelling house, 15 feet front, situated between 38th and 42d sts. and between 5th-av. and 4th av.; house in perfect condition from cellar to top of the house; if wanted, will sell furniture with the house; owner moving from the City; any person wanting a house of this size will do well to investigate. Address JOHN DELMORE, Box No. 125 Times Office.

PROPERTY-OWNERS CHANGING THEIR agents, or going to travel, will find in the undersigned a person to whom they can give full charge of their property, and get prompt returns. He has the pleasure of referring to the best people in this City, for whom he has done business for years.

THOMAS McGUIRE, No. 644 3d-av.

BARGAINS.—SIX CHOICE FOUR-STORY brown-stone houses, finished in hard wood, frontage 20 feet each, at extremely low prices; situate on Lexington-av., 47th-st. Apply on the premises to DAVID DE VEDY.

FIFTH-AV., ABOVE 42D-ST.—ELEGANT house, extremely cheap, with or without beautiful furniture; exchange in part; others on and near 5th-av.; all sizes; finest corners; low prices.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO-THIRDS OF THE PURCHASE money upon bond and mortgage—or to let for two years, fully furnished, the large four-story brown-stone house No. 42 Park-av. Permits from RUFUS HATCH, No. 17 Broad-st.

AN ELEGANT FULL-SIZE HOUSE FOR sale low; 36th-st., just west of 5th-av.; well built; beautifully finished. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—TWENTY-ONE lots of ground fronting on 11th-av., 20th and 21st sts. Apply to HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MOSES WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF PROPERTY ON EAST BROADWAY, CANAL, CHERRY, DIVISION, HENRY, MONROE, MADISON, PIKE, SOUTH, AND WATER STS., BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF JANE BEEKMAN BORROWE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 25, 1878, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors.

EAST BROADWAY—No. 110, lot 21x64.6, with frame building.

EAST BROADWAY—Nos. 115 and 117, south-west corner Pike-st.; plot of ground 46.9x85 feet, with three-story-houses.

CANAL-STREET—Nos. 5, 7, and 9; plot of ground about 60 feet square, with five-story brick buildings.

CHERRY-STREET—No. 276; vacant lot, 26.1x113 feet.

CHERRY-STREET—No. 344, south-west corner Jefferson-st.; lot 25x60.7, with two-story brick house.

DIVISION-STREET—No. 101, 101½; lot 21x64.6, with one-story brick building.

DIVISION-STREET—Nos. 163, 163½, 165, and 165½; also 52x50 feet, with two-story brick houses.

HENRY-STREET—No. 156; two-story and attic brick house, 23x45 feet; lot 100.

MONROE-STREET—No. 47; two-story brick house, 22x 40 feet; lot 100 feet; also a brick stable on the rear.

MONROE-STREET—No. 138; vacant lot, 23.8x100 feet.

MADISON-STREET—No. 213, three-story brick house, 18.1x44 feet; lot 100 feet.

PIKE-STREET—No. 31, lot 27x90 feet, with two-story and attic brick house, 37x44 feet.

ROOSEVELT-STREET—No. 283, vacant lot, 24x74.5 feet.

WATER-STREET—No. 281, lot 25x60.7 feet, with two-story brick building, 25x40 feet.

Fifty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Books and maps at No. 3 Pine-st.

FORECLOSURE SALE OF LOW-PRICE LOTS.—ROBERT M. TAYLOR against R. I. PALMER and Others—Thirty-six lots on and adjoining 156th-st. and 3d-av., in the 23d Ward, this City, 15 minutes from Harlem Iron Bridge, will be sold to the highest bidder, at the Exchange Sales-room, on Tuesday next, the 23d inst., at 12 noon, by W. O. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer.

ALBERT GALLUP, Referee.

Also, at the same time and place, 30 lots adjoining. These lots are very finely located, on high ground, within 5 minutes from the Third-Avenue Extension Horse Railroad; avenue paved with Belgian pavement, and the Rapid Transit will pass within 5 minutes of this property; will probably double in value within six months; adjoining rapidly improving; will be sold in plots, on easy terms; in quantities to suit applicants.

Full description in Real Estate Record. Maps at salesroom on M nday, 22d inst.

FINE HOUSE AND FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

The elegant medium-sized dwelling in fee simple, with fitting and billiard room extension, No. 62 West 47th-st., will be sold at auction, at No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock TUESDAY next.

ALSO,

THE SUPERB FURNITURE,

complete, will be sold at auction on the premises, WEDNESDAY next, at 10 A. M., by order of Julius Weil, Esq., Assignee of Messrs. Netter & Co.

N. B.—The dwelling is superb in finish and arrangement, while the furniture and effects are of the very finest quality. Permits from

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., Auctioneer,
Offices, 4 Pine, 33 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY.

NO. 167 WEST 47TH-ST.
NO. 216 WEST 39TH-ST.
NO. 245 WEST 36TH-ST.
NO. 205 WEST 24TH-ST.
NO. 75 WEST 12TH-ST.
NOS. 22 AND 24 BANK-ST.

On TUESDAY, APRIL 23, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of LOUIS LEVY, deceased.

One-half of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three years at 6 per cent.

Particulars of the Auctioneers, J. & I. PHILLIPS, No. 3 Pine-st., or of E. D. S. & A. E. ISAACS, Attorneys, No. 243 Broadway.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION,

TU-SDAY, APRIL 30,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors.

to close the estate of George B. Cobb and Daniel M. Wilson, deceased.

BROAD, MARKET-FIELD, AND STONE STREETS.—The large and plot of ground that may be offered this year, in the First Ward, known as Nos. 78 and 80 Broad-st., with 74 feet on Market-field, and right of way on Stone-st. Large five-story brown-stone warehouse on Broad-st., and brick buildings covering rest of property.

Title perfect. Sale absolute.

$50 per cent may remain on Mortgage.

Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway, basement.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION WEDNESDAY, April 24, at 12 o'clock M.,

At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., near Ear.—The handsome four-story brown-stone house and lot known as No. 27 East 30th-st., in size 19.10x98.9. For further particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

300 LOTS, WATER FRONTS ON HARLEM River, Kingsbridge, and Spuyten Duyvil. Estate of Richard P. Carman, deceased. Maps, &c., from RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway, sale next.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

$500.—BRICK HOUSE AND TWO LOTS, suitable for one or two families: West 50th-st.; splendid river view. W. W. BROWN, No. 114 West 41st-st.

NICE FLAT APARTMENTS, 7 ROOMS, (furnished or unfurnished,) full-size house; small family company remainder; rent low to desirable family. Apply No. 648 4th-av.

TO LET—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE, 24th-st., between 7th and 8th ava., to a small family; rent moderate; and board for one.

WM. M. THOMAS, No. 508 6th-av.

NICE SMALL BRICK HOUSES TO LET, in all modern improvements, 8th-av., 125th and 126th-sts. LEVY, No. 14 White-st.

ELEGANT FLAT, SEVEN LIGHT ROOMS, Corner house, south-west corner 47th-st. and 8th-av. KEMPNER, on premises.

VERY ELEGANT SUITES IN THE RENSSELAER, 113 Broadway; first-class in every respect; all rooms lighted. Inquire in the Bank.

A NEAT AND QUIET FLAT.—SIX ROOMS AND bath; to let, No. 334 West 32d-st. (Boorman-place;) private yard; no dances from and rear. OWNER.

NO. 1,130 LEXINGTON-AV., 31ST AND 32D-sts.—A fine floor; all the modern improvements; references must be given to the owner.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, NEAR WINDSOR HOTEL, the handsome three-story brown-stone house in the City. Apply to No. 701 6th-av.

APARTMENTS TO RENT—IF NO. 251 EAST 34th-st. (Madison-av. corner) is not rented before May 1, it will be rented to a private family. Apply to Janitor.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

AT MODERATE RENT,

FINE APARTMENTS, FLATS.

All outside light rooms, near terminus Elevated Road, corner 60th-st. and 10th-av.; can be seen daily. For terms apply to C. A. SEARS, No. 7 Warren-st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

THE ROCKINGHAM,

BROADWAY, CORNER 56TH-ST.

ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF BUILDING.

Two choice apartments in this elegant new building from May 1; cabinet finish; heated by steam; ventilation and plumbing perfect; building open and elevator running all night; faultless location in the City. Apply to J. G. BAMS, Superintendent, on premises.

TO LET—FOURTH-AV., FIRST AND SECOND floors of No. 418. Lexington-av., flats at No. 570. Canal-st., vacant lot, north side, between Greenwich and Washington sts. 1324-st., dwelling-house, No. 44 West. ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau-st., Room No. 72.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 316 EAST 13TH-ST., RENT $900, and Croton; house No. 305 East 12th-st., rent, $900, and Croton; house No. 424 West 22d-st., rent, $900, and Croton; house No. 122 East 10th-st., rent, $1,000, and Croton. For permit apply to HIRAM MERRITT, No. 83 3d-av.

FORTY-SEVENTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison ava., four-story high-stoop brown-stone; 20x60x100; frescoed and in exquisite order; only $2,000. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine, 33 East 17th st., and 661 5th-av.

THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.

A fully furnished four-story high-stoop house to rent for the Summer, or by the year. Immediate possession. Very desirable in every way. Apply to E. V. R. CRUGER, No. 182 Grand-st.

TO LET—HOUSE AND STORE NO. 331 1ST-AV., tenement, rent, $1,100; house and store No. 333 1st-av., tenement, rent, $1,100; house and store No. 335 1st-av., tenement, rent, $1,100. For permit apply to HIRAM MERRITT, No. 83 3d-av.

TO LET—TWO BROWN-STONE HOUSES, FOUR stories and basement, high stoops, Nos. 10 and 12 West 45th-st.; can be seen from 3 to 6 P. M. Inquire of AMOS WOODRUFF, No. 70 West 46th-st.

TO LET—ELEGANT FLATS, SOUTH-EAST CORner 71st-st. and 4th-av., one of which will be let with or without furniture. Apply at BRADLEY & CURRIER'S, Nos. 54 Dey-st., or ALDHOUSE & SMITH'S, Nos. 1,252 3d-av.

NO. 1 NORTH WASHINGTON-SQUARE, CORNER UNIVERSITY-PLACE.—To rent to a private family at a low rent: house now being put in complete order. Apply to F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

TO LET, $750.—DWELLING, 14 ROOMS, NORTH-west corner 6th-av. and 125th-st.; billiard-room, extension, modern improvements; three full lots, splendid shade and surroundings. ADDISON SMITH, Jr. & CO., No. 2,240 3d-av., corner 122d-st.

HARLEM.—10 MINUTES FROM 42D-ST. DEPOT, four-story high-stoop (20x60) brown-stone houses, $800. PORTER & CO., No. 173 East 125th-st.

LEXINGTON FLATS.

Nos. 153 to 165 East 49th-st.
Seven to nine rooms; rentals reduced.
Reasonable offers entertained.
G. A. KISSAM, office of "Lexington," 165 East 49th-st.

TENTERDEN, NO. 265 WEST 25TH-ST.—Apartments—Cheerful, new; seven elegant compact rooms; all conveniences; luxuriant garden; playground; Summer-house; janitor; oriel windows; moderate rents.

TO LET—FOR $1,000, A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone house within a few feet of 5th-av. and Central Park. Address OWNER, Post Office Box No. 1,174.

"ALEXANDRA."—NORTH-WEST CORNER 51st-st. and 6th-av.; elegant suites of apartments to let in above building; every improvement. Apply to the janitor, on premises.

HARLEM.—BETWEEN MADISON- AND 4TH-Avs., three-story high-stoop (20x50)' brown-stone house; perfect order; $600. PORTER & CO., No. 173 East 125th-st.

NO. 270 LEXINGTON-AV., BETWEEN 37TH AND 38TH STS.—To let, three-story brown-stone high-stoop house; low rent; no agents. H. E. DILLINGHAM, No. 351 Broadway.

TO LET—DOUBLE HOUSE, NO. 408 EAST 89TH-st.; two lots; all improvements; mirrors and chandeliers; rent, $50 per month. Apply to MRS. RANKIN, on premises, or to KISSAM, No. 245 East 14th-st.

A SECOND AND THIRD FLATS, LARGE and airy rooms, near park; private house; opportunity to secure an extra commodious flat. J. R. HAY, No. 82 Broadway, or No. 997 6th-av., 2 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 128 EAST 10TH-ST.; POSsession immediately; rent reasonable to a good tenant. For permit apply to HIRAM MERRITT No. 83 3d-av.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 326 EAST 13TH-ST; 11 rooms; possession given any time; house newly painted and papered; rent, $1,200, and Croton. For permit apply to HIRAM MERRITT, No. 83 3d-av.

TO LET—ON 153TH-ST. AUDUBON PARK, A GEM of a new house, near depot, 152d-st., only $700. Also other bargains, furnished and unfurnished.

A. R. MILLS, Agent, 156th-st. and 10th-av.

TO RENT—ONLY $900 A YEAR FOR A THREE-story high-stoop and basement brick house; 18 rooms, all improvements; in perfect order; 26th-st., near 8th-av. WILLIAM MURPHY, owner, No. 103 Liberty-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, AT a very low rent, four-story brown-stone house, No. 123 West 53d-st. For permits apply to CHARLES A. SCHERMERHORN, No. 1,273 Broadway.

TO RENT—THE SUPERIOR FOUR-STORY brown-stone house south-east corner Lexington-av. and 52d-st.; fine order; reasonable. R. H. HAWTHORNE, No. 63 West 35th-st.

TWENTIETH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Third floor and basement to let for the Summer, in the house of a private family. Address HARRIS, Station F.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, ON Madison-av., below 42d-st., four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, at half former rent. Apply at No. 116 East 25th-st. See health map.

COTTAGE HOUSE, NO. 257 WEST 17TH-st; cottage house, No. 261 West 17th-st.; one floor, 17th-st. and 8th-av., and other floors. Apply at Smiths' New-York Pale Ale Brewery, No. 240 West 18th-st.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—A LARGE FOUR-story brown-stone house in West 22d-st.; rent low to a responsible tenant. No. 266 West 23d st.

A—5TH-AV. HOUSE, COMPLETELY FURnished; private family only; $200 per month. Apply at No. 483.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BRICK house, 33d-st., low rent. HULBERT PECK, No. 288 West 34th-st.

$25 PER MONTH.—A THREE-STORY AND basement house, all modern improvements, 143d-st., four doors west of 3d-av.

TO LET—THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, NO. 362 West 30th-st. Inquire of R. & W. JONES, at F. W. Devoe & Co.'s, No. 101 Fulton-st.; evenings at No. 80 Perry-st.

TO RENT—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY AT A LOW rent the four-story brown-stone house, No. 15 Park-av. H. D. MILDEBERGER & SON, No. 80 Carmine-st.

HARLEM.—CONVENIENT TO TRAINS AND boats, houses at very lowest rents. PORTER & CO., No. 173 East 125th-st.

TO LET—SMALL HOUSE IN 62D-ST., BETWEEN Park and Lexington ava.; has every convenience and handsomely furnished; rent low. Apply at 44 Hudson-st.

NO. 1 FLATS—NORTH-EAST CORNER 55TH-st. and 6th-av. A. MEAD, No. 992 6th-av.

PORTER & CO., NO. 173 EAST 125TH-ST., have houses in Harlem from $300 to $1,200.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—SUMMER months; good location; about two for whole or part rent; privilege of two or three friends to board with; small family; no children; best care; first-class reference; if mutually pleased, permanent arrangement. Address FURNISHED HOUSE, Box No. 308 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

FIVE TO SEVEN UNFURNISHED ROOMS ABOVE 10TH-ST. — Answers must state location, condition, and size of rooms; improvements; lowest rent. If lower part, house must be high basement. Address ADULT AMERICANS, Box No. 314 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

A RESPECTABLE MARRIED COUPLE wish to take charge of a gentleman's house for the Summer months, or that of a family going to Europe; husband is a plumber; can give best City references. Call or address, for three days, Mrs. Daly, No. 327 2d-av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,

TO LET,

That portion of the St. Nicholas Hotel Known as the Louisa Estate,

Being the entire building, Nos. 507, 509, 511 Broadway, through to Mercer-st., contains three stores, each about 25x200, and about 160 rooms above, including the ladies' entrance and one of the main dining-rooms; originally built and arranged for a separate hotel. Possession 1st May. For particulars apply on the premises, HORACE S. ELY, No. 2 Pine-st.

A SALES-ROOM AND LOFTS, NEAR Broadway; opposite that favorite resort of merchants, Earle's Hotel; northern light; terms low. J. G. BECK, Jr., No. 249 Canal-st.

FLOORS TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES in the six-story building corner Centre and Canal sts.; steam power if required. Inquire on the premises, No. 168 Centre-st. HENRY EBBEN.

TO LET—STORES, HOUSES, AND FLATS AT LOW rents; also for sale, splendid house, No. 348 Madison-av. Apply at No. 149 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

NO. 29 BEEKMAN-ST.—TO LET THE SECOND loft, 25 by 22½, with or without power; also, two-thirds of basement and sub-cellar full depth of building. Apply to W. BYFIELD, 21 Centre, corner of Reade st.

TO LET—THE BANKING ROOM OF BULL'S HEAD Bank, with fixtures complete; desks, fire and burglar-proof vaults, &c.; also, basement offices. Apply at the bank. Property for sale.

TO LEASE FROM 1ST MAY.—A PIER ON THE North River, with covered shed, and depth of water sufficient for the largest vessels. Address Box No. 4,723 Post Office.

A—NOS. 49 AND 51 PARK-PLACE.—STORE, basement, sub-cellar; size 50 by 90. L. J. CARPENTER, No. 68 Wall-st. and No. 36 3d-av.

OFFICE TO LET—ON BROADWAY, NEAR Astor-place, large front office, in fine modern building. Rent low. SUNDAY COURANT, No. 751 Broadway.

STEAM POWER.—DESIRABLE LOFTS TO LET, with power, on 13th-s., between 3d and 4th avs. Inquire of F. GROTE & CO., No. 114 East 14th-st.

TO LET—STORE ON SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF 24-av. and 33d-st. JOHN A. VAN BUSKIRK, No. 67 East 10th-st.

TO LET—LIGHT BASEMENT, 100x75, and part of first floor. Apply on the premises, Nos. 237 and 239 East 23d-st. HENRY EBBEN.

WATER FRONT—WITH A NUMBER OF LOTS To Let.—Between 22d and 23d sts., East River. Apply on property of H. B. TURNER, coal dealer.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET —At Basking-ridge, Somerset County, N. J., in good condition. 14 rooms; shade and fruit trees; furnished or unfurnished: will be let for the Summer; also small house, seven rooms, and farm, 56 acres, for sale; within one-half mile of railroad and village; price according to the times. Inquire of A. T. ALBRO, No. 32d Bowery.

AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—HANDSOME house; 10 rooms; modern improvements; lot 50x150; near depot; $7,000; might exchange for smaller place of less value not beyond Madison. Address W. S. H., Lock Box No. 247, Hoboken, N. J.

AN ESTATE, ABOUT 150 ACRES—THREE good dwellings and other buildings; East Chester; 40 minutes from 42d-st.; will be sold very cheap. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th-st.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET furnished, elegant large stone house; hard wood finish; all improvements; stable, garden, lawn, &c., with fine lake on grounds. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP, OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—From 300 or 500 acres, unincumbered, at Cornwall, Hudson River. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

ANY PERSON ABOUT TO HIRE A VILLA ON THE HUDSON,

For the season or year, furnished or unfurnished,

Please call on

MACRAE & PAGE,

No. 9 Vanderbilt-av.,
Between 42d and 43d sts.,
Opposite Grand Central Depot.

$250 to $2,500.

Memoranda of property left with us will receive prompt attention.

A BIG THING FOR A LITTLE MONEY.—A careful tenant wanted for one of the most desirable country seats in point of access, health, high mountain scenery, drives, &c., in the vicinity of the City, being the well-known "Drake Mansion," unfurnished, in the beautiful Village of Westfield, on the popular New-Jersey Central Railroad. Time, 50 minutes; 35 daily trains; near depot; mansion over 20 rooms; modern and in good order. Acres lawn, garden, &c. A nominal rent will be accepted from a careful and responsible party.

Address MANSION, Box No. 167 Times Office.

TO LET—A FINE LARGE TWO-STORY AND attic stone house, containing 12 rooms, together with a good garden and five acres of ground; possession immediately; also, the two-story cottage adjoining, containing 14 rooms, with good garden and six acres of ground; possession immediately; both well supplied with fruit and shade trees; excellent water; have been recently overhauled and painted; in complete order; situated on the road from West Chester to East Chester and one-quarter of a mile from Timpson's Depot, on the Harlem River and New-Rochelle Railroad. Apply to W. WHEATLEY, No. 386 Broadway, 1 to 4 P. M.

TARRYTOWN.—TO LET, DESIRABLE PLACE one acre, high ground, healthy, fine river view, good fruit; house 14 rooms, carriage-house, &c.; low rent. Inquire JOHN WEBBER, No. 192 Bowery.

ELEGANT RESIDENCE, FULLY FURnished or otherwise; near depot and Sound. For particulars, address H., Stamford, Conn.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—$15,000 TO $20,000 ADDITIONAL capital to extend a first-class, perfectly safe, established and profitable manufacturing business now in full operation, and, owing to present limited capacity, returning orders and contracts. To the right party, with the above amount to invest in business, a satisfactory investigation and references will be given, with a view of increasing the capital and profits. Address, for interview, INCREASE, Box No. 138 Times Office.

CAPITAL WANTED.—ANY PERSON WISHING to engage in lime and slate business, adjoining each other, not more than 300 feet apart; extensive layers of both on the same farm; beautifully situated; desirable building sites; good locality; 100 miles from 42d-st., New York City; near railroad; will dispose of a portion or the whole, to suit purchaser; title indisputable. For full particulars call or address J. C. ECKES, Compton House, 3d-av. and 24th-st.

A FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS.—THE ADVERtiser wishes to unite with an acceptable party in purchasing a first-class, long-established, unusually desirable business; each party to furnish part of capital, and own proportional interest; total cash investment, say $125,000 to $150,000; unexceptionable references given and expected. Address ENTERPRISE, Box No. 177 Times Office.

A MANUFACTURER OF STAPLE ARTICLES, (patent improvement,) wants additional capital; would associate with energetic business men with means; securing financiers; good person age guaranteed; will bear investigation; references first class. Address IMPORTER, Box No. 154 Times Office.

$2,500 CASH WILL SECURE HALF interest and full management in an established paying business; attractive; highly respectable. Address ALPHA, Box No. 289 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

A PARTNER FOR A YOUNG MAN OF small capital to buy a genuine furnishing store; a good paying business and fine locality; open till May 1. Inquire at No. 789 6th-av.

A MATEURS, ATTENTION.—CHOICE SELECtion of types, borders, &c.; prime condition; cheap. No. 1,543 Broadway, near 43th-st., first floor; must be sold by May 1.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS PARTNER IN the hotel business; a small amount of capital required. Address PARTNER, Box No. 306 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MORTON HOUSE, ON THE SOUND, AT GREENWICH, CONN., 30 miles from New-York, via the New-Haven Railroad.—This first-class Summer hotel will be opened for business June 12. Its close proximity to New-York offers superior advantages to business men wishing to go back and forth each day. Yachting, boating, fishing, and good driving, and the house has a fire-proof stable attached. Elegantly furnished rooms, with gas and running water in each. For further particulars apply on the premises to J. M. MORTON.

WEST END HOTEL, FORT WASHINGTON, HUDSON RIVER.—This charming hotel will open May 1; the house has been thoroughly renovated, and will be conducted as a first-class hotel; it is 20 minutes distance by railroad from Thirtieth-Street Depot, and three minutes from station; favorable arrangements made with parties desiring to come early. For particulars apply to CHARLES SAUERLAND, Proprietor.

PAVILION HOTEL, WOODSBURG, LONG Island, 18 miles from New-York; 200 rooms, elegantly furnished; best location and accommodations within 100 miles of New-York; will open May 1 under new management; first-class accommodations for families at moderate prices. For full particulars address WALKER & GLADWIN, Woodsburg, Long Island.

MAPLEWOOD HALL, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—This delightful, healthful Summer resort, among the Berkshire hills, will open MAY 1; families may make favorable arrangements for the season by application, the present week, at No. 18 East 33d-st.

GEORGE W. KITTELLE.

PALISADES MOUNTAIN HOUSE, ENGLEwood-on-Hudson.—This house has 10 rooms, 20 minutes by boat from New-York; also by Northern Rail road of New-Jersey. Applications received by D. S. RAYMOND, Englewood, N. J., or Gilsey House, New-York.

RIDGEFIELD PARK HOTEL, THIRTY minutes from City, via New-Jersey Midland Railway, opens May 15; has been thoroughly renovated. FRANCIS HOVEY, No. 35 Gramercy-place.

LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, L. I., open May 1; 30 minutes from depot, foot Fulton ferry; boat or rail. J. BOWMAN, Proprietor.

THE THREE HOT MONTHS IN THE AMERICAN ALPS.—Tent excursion. Circulars, address M. D., Continental Hotel.

TITUS HOUSE, BELLPORT, SOUTH SIDE LONG ISLAND.—Now open. Address Mrs. E. J. RAYNOR, as above.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

COMPLETELY FURNISHED FOR HOUSEkeeping, crockery and utensils included, lower part of private house; nine light communicating rooms; all conveniences of a flat; has bath-room, water-closet, bathtubs, ranges, separate gas meter; Elevated Road cars, on Broadway and Twenty-third-street; large yard on corner; rent, $60 monthly. OWNER, 330 West 30th-st.

VERY DESIRABLE PHYSICIAN'S OR Dentist's office to rent; furnished or unfurnished; reception and dining-room together or singly; private family; two adults; location between 38th and 40th-sts., four doors west of 5th-av. Address M. S., Box No. 291 Times up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

TO LET—PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET FURnished (gentleman only) two rooms; elegant furnishing, hot and cold water, private bath, closets, &c.; location 23d-st., near 6th-av. Address B., Box No. 148 Times Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A LARGE second-story, sunny front room; furnished. No. 249 West 42d-st.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOM FOR a gentleman, without board; also, office for physician. No. 64 West 40th-st.

BARMORE.—NO. 390 5TH-AV., SOUTH-WEST Corner of 36th-st., one suite vacant, fronting on the avenue.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 299.—SPLENDID SUITE, SECond floor, front, large par or, bedroom, bath, &c.; possession May 1.

NO. 14 WEST 28TH-ST., CORNER BROADway.—Four elegantly-furnished connecting rooms; other rooms, without board; references.

OPPOSITE STURTEVANT HOUSE.—HANDsomely-furnished second floor; reference exchanged. No. 13 West 29th-st.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, TO GENtlemen only, without board; private family. No. 131 East 17th-st.

NO. 27 EAST 24TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished front rooms, bath, &c.; southern exposure; to gentlemen; moderate terms.

TWENTY-SECOND-ST., NO. 47 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or singly; clean house; May 1.

NO. 21 WEST 27TH-ST.—SUPERIOR ROOMS on second and top floors; accommodations first-class; prices reasonable.

TO LET, 28TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison ava.—Furnished rooms; breakfast if desired; references.

BOARD WANTED.

MURRAY HILL.—LARGE, LIGHT ROOM wanted for one or two years with or without board; must be moderate. Full particulars to M. A. B., Box No. 229 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND ACCOMMODATIONS within private family, Fort Hill, Staten Island, 20 minutes from New-York; house pleasant, with all improvements. Address REFERENCES, Box No. 324 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

BOARDING.—I CAN GIVE A COMFORTABLE home to an agreeable family at my residence, Bath, Long Island. ARCH. YOUNG, 502 Broadway.

GLEN RIDGE, ORANGE MOUNTAIN, N. J.—BOARD FOR the Summer; house now open. JAMES G. ROE.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY FOR THE Summer months, board in a good farm-house, on lake, ground, in the vicinity of the Catskill Mountains; a private table, sitting-room, and three good bedrooms will be required, and no other boarders taken; for suitable accommodations a liberal price will be paid; no one but those able to give the highest references and accommodations as described need apply. Address C., Post Office Box No. 1,140, New-York City.

HOTELS.

WINCHESTER HOTEL,
BROADWAY, CORNER 31ST-ST.,
European plan; good rooms for $1 per day.

HOTEL BRANTING, MADISON-AV. AND 50th-st.—American plan; nearest first-class hotel to Central Park: no extras for heat, baths, or corkage.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 19 WEST 28TH-ST.—SINGLE FRONT hall room, and large room on fourth floor, with board.

NO. 133 LEXINGTON-AV.—ROOMS TO LET, with board, at reasonable rates.

NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board; references. Call at No. 130 West 43d-st.

NO. 22 EAST 28TH-ST.—FOURTH FLOOR hall room to let, with board.

NO. 29 WEST 15TH-ST.—ROOMS, WITH OR without board. Call one week.

NO. 194 WEST 16TH-ST.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife board in private family; home comforts.

NO. 318 WEST 33D-ST.—ELEGANTLY-FURnished rooms en suite or singly, with or without board.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, ABOVE 29th-st., near 4th-av., will accommodate gentleman and wife or single gentleman with large, airy rooms, all conveniences, ample closets, excellent board; also, large back parlor. References. Address J. L., Box No. 268 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

DESIRABLE ROOMS MAY BE OBTAINED in private family; location 43d-st., near 6th-av.; to parties looking for permanent home, and willing to pay, not extravagant, but reasonable board, liberal terms will be offered. Address C. F. T., Box No. 1,144 Post Office.

A SMALL, STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, centrally located, would take two gentlemen to board, and give them a large room, well furnished and in every way desirable, with breakfast, at a moderate price. Address B., Post Office Box No. 4,581.

MRS. JAMES BIRDSALL, HAVING TAKEN the elegant house, No. 4 East 58th-st., is prepared to make arrangements for the Summer or year with families and gentlemen. Apply until May 1 at No. 254 West 34th-st. References.

ELEGANT ROOMS ABOVE MADISON-AV. (EATON'S HOUSE), en suite or single, with or without private table; terms moderate. Address FIRST CLASS, Box No. 309 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NO. 36 EAST 32D-ST.—IN FIRST-CLASS family and refined family, a second-story large front room, with board, furnished or unfurnished; also hall room, fourth floor; terms reasonable; references required.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE AC-commodated with handsomely furnished rooms and excellent board on 34th-st., near Broadway; references required. Address M. C., Box No. 376 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NO. 91 5TH-AV.—THOROUGHLY RENOVATED, newly furnished, and under new management; rooms, with board, en suite or singly; permanent or transient; terms moderate.

NO. 133 LEXINGTON-AV., CORNER 29TH-st.—Nicely furnished rooms on parlor and second floors for families and single gentlemen; house and table first class; reference.

NO. 280 MADISON-AV., CORNER OF 40TH-ST. —Two or three gentlemen can have pleasant rooms at reasonable rate for Summer; also, one suite, suitable for gentleman and wife or party of gentlemen.

FIFTH-AV., WEST SIDE, BETWEEN WINDsor and Buckingham hotels.—Elegant apartments, en suite or single; with or without private table; strictly private; particulars at No. 291.

NO. 156 WAVERLEY-PLACE.—A LARGE, handsomely-furnished room, with extension, to let, with excellent board, to gentleman and wife; hall room, with board, $5.

TWENTY-FIRST-ST., WEST, NO. 256.—Large front room, second story; two large rooms in fourth story, with first-class board; references exchanged.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 43, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—Commodious suite of apartments on parlor floor, with or without private table; ref rences exchanged.

NO. 41 WEST 36TH-ST.—TWO VERY DEsirable suites May 1 together or separately, with or without private table; vacated sooner if desired; house and appointments first-class; references.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 81.—FIRST DOOR BELOW 16TH-ST.—To let, handsome room, third floor, and one fourth floor, with or without board; no moving; references.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 299, CORNER 31ST-ST.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, with or without board; also, one room for the

LORD & TAYLOR

LADIES', MISSES', AND INFANTS' UNDERWEAR AND OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.

IN ADDITION TO THE USUAL ATTRACTIONS OF THIS EXTENSIVE DEPARTMENT, WHICH AT ALL TIMES PRESENTS THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN DESIGNS AND MATERIALS, AND THE MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GARMENT, FROM THE PLAINEST TO THE MOST ELABORATE THAT CAN BE PRODUCED, BOTH OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE, WE SHALL OFFER FOR THE INSPECTION OF OUR CUSTOMERS, ON MONDAY, 22D INST., SEVERAL LARGE

JJJ OOO BBBB L OOO TTTTT SSSS
J O O B B L O O T S S
J O O BBBB L O O T SSS
J O O B B L O O T S
J O O B B L O O T S S
JJJ OOO BBBB LLLLL OOO T SSSS

OF

CHEMISES, DRAWERS, DRESSING SACQUES, CORSET-COVERS, WALKING-SKIRTS, AND INFANTS' SLIPS

at the uniform price of

FIFTY CENTS.

ALSO SEVERAL LOTS OF CHEMISES, DRAWERS, NIGHT-DRESSES, DRESSING SACQUES, CORSET-COVERS, and WALKING-SKIRTS. Also, INFANTS' LONG SLIPS and SHORT DRESSES at

SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.

THESE ARE ALL NEW, FRESH GOODS, MADE OF BETTER MATERIALS AND SUPERIOR IN POINT OF FINISH TO ANY THAT HAVE BEEN HITHERTO OFFERED IN THIS CITY AT SIMILAR PRICES. WE CONFIDENTLY ASSERT THAT UPON EXAMINATION THEY CANNOT FAIL TO SATISFY THE PURCHASER, THAT IF NOT IN ALL CASES THE LOWEST PRICED, THEY ARE, IN THE FULLEST SENSE OF THE WORD, THE CHEAPEST THAT CAN BE FOUND IN THE COUNTRY. THEY WILL BE FOUND AT ENTRANCE TO ELEVATOR ON SECOND FLOOR.

ALSO,

One "special lot" of Walking-Skirts, with fine tucked cambric flounce edge and Hamburg embroidery, at 75
One "special lot" of Walking-Skirts, with two tucked cambric ruffles, cluster of tucks above each ruffle, full width and extra quality 1 00
One "special lot" of Princess Walking-Skirts, with deep tucked cambric flounce, edged with wide Torchon lace 1 25
Princess Walking-Skirts, two tucked cambric ruffles 1 00
Princess Walking-Skirts, one cambric ruffle, two cluster tucks 75
Corded Band Chemises 39

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN SOILED UNDERWEAR.

FRENCH HAND-EMBROIDERED UNDERWEAR AT PRICES OF DOMESTIC GOODS.

100 dozen Ladies' Lawn Sewing-Aprons, handsomely braided and scolloped, in a variety of colors 20
50 dozen Ladies' Fine Lawn Aprons, handsomely trimmed with tucks, lace inserting, and edging .. 50
25 dozen Nurses' Aprons, deep hem and tucks 28
Extra large size, scolloped all around 55

NEW STYLES STRIPED AND FANCY COLORED UNDERSKIRTS, from 50
Scarlet Serge Skirts for steamer or mountain wear.

NOVELTIES

In Steamer Hoods, Breakfast-Shawls, Sea-side Wraps, and half-fitting, sleeveless Jackets, from ..$1 40
Hand-made Corsets, heavily boned, silk embroidered bust 75
Latest shapes in Skirt-extenders and protectors, from 35

We shall also offer

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN OUR INFANTS' AND MISSES' DEPARTMENT.

Infants' Linen Skirts, lace trimmed 45
Infants' Quilted Bibs 10
Infants' Long Slips, well made and neatly trimmed. 50
Infants' Cambric Dresses, box-plaited skirt and trimmed with colored embroidery 58
Infants' Lace Caps, new shapes 75
Infants' hand-embroidered Pique Long Cloaks 2 75
Infants' Pique Long Cloaks, trimmed with ruffles of fine embroidery 4 75
Infants' Merino Long Cloaks, white and colored, trimmed with quilted satin 4 50
Infants' White Merino Long Cloaks, hand embroidered 7 50
Nursery Baskets 2 95
Knit Afghans 2 50
Knit Sacques 65
New styles Cloth Sacques and Walking-Coats.

ALSO,

A lot Infants' long and short Nainsook Dresses, very fine quality, richly trimmed, slightly soiled, at less than half the cost of manufacture.

INFANTS' OUTFITS COMPLETE, FROM $35.

ECONOMY IN LADIES' SUITS FOR EASTER HOLIDAYS.

Bourrette Polonaises at $6 50, former price $11; also, a lot at $8 50, former price $13.
These are new goods, and good value at 50 per cent. advance of quotation prices.
Overskirts and Cutaway Jackets from $7.
A job lot of figured Camel's Hair Suits, elaborately trimmed with silk, made in Princess Polonaise, $15; good value at $30.
Cambric Suits—Skirt, Overskirt, Cutaway Jacket and Vest Front—in a variety of patterns, at $2 25.
Our stock is now complete in all the newest fabrics and styles at prices much lower than ever offered before.

ALSO,

The balance of last season's stock in Buntings, Cambrics, and a few Worsted Suits, at prices that will insure their immediate sale.
COSTUMES MADE TO ORDER AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
MOURNING ORDERS FURNISHED IN 12 HOURS. NO DISAPPOINTMENT.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SUITS AND CLOAKS

in all the new materials and shades, and the greatest variety of styles to be found in this City, and at prices which cannot fail to give perfect satisfaction.

Handsome Bourrette Cloth Suits, Princess shape, with three Carrick Capes, from $2 50
All-wool Shepherd Plaid Kilt Suits—Cutaway Jacket and Vest, flash of silk and material combined 9 25
Same style in Plaid Cambrics 5 25
Batiste Princess Dresses, handsomely trimmed with band and colored embroidery 6 25
Pique Dresses, trimmed with ruffles of Hamburg embroidery 1 90
Pique Gabrielles, neatly trimmed 55
Job lot Piques, Percale, and Cambric Suits, (last season's goods,) from 1 00

A full assortment of the latest novelties in Organdy and Lawn Dresses, trimmed with Russian, Irish, Point, Torchon, and Valenciennes Laces, at ridiculously low prices.

MISSES' CLOAKS.

All-wool Cloth Spring Sacques, stylish shapes $2 50
All-wool Cloth, handsomely trimmed with silk folds 6 25
Fancy Camel's Hair Cloth, same style 6 50
Diagonal-mixed cloth, kilt plaits and cordings of silk to match 8 25
Misses' Camel's Hair Cloth Ulsters, 3 capes, newest shapes 10 50
A full line of handsome imported Children's Sacques 8 50

CATALOGUES OF OUR ENTIRE STOCK SENT FREE ON APPLICATION TO ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY. ORDERS FOR GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CAREFULLY FILLED WITHOUT CHARGE, AND GOODS PACKED AND FORWARDED TO ANY DESTINATION.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH STS., NEW-YORK.

APRIL 1878

AN UNIQUE SALE OF FINEST FRENCH UNDERCLOTHING

We shall this week inaugurate a sale of French Underclothing on a larger and bolder scale than has ever heretofore been attempted in the United States. To Ladies who desire to purchase truly Rich Underclothing--rich, not because they are covered with gaudy and ostentatious trimmings, but because they possess an intrinsic, genuine value, (being exquisitely sewed and embroidered BY HAND)--this sale will present an opportunity which will not occur again in years. We shall dispose of these goods not only at cheaper prices than they can be purchased in Paris, but cheaper even than similar domestic machine-sewed Underclothing trimmed with comparatively ill-wearing machine-embroideries, can be obtained. Every lady who contemplates adding to her wardrobe this Spring should take the earliest opportunity of examining these goods. TO EXAMINE will be TO BUY. The genteel, serviceable, and attractive character of these garments, as well as their remarkable cheapness, cannot fail to strike ladies at once.

READ OUR PRICES:

One lot of hand-embroidered Chemises and Drawers, very finest French Percale, at 98 cents.

One great lot of Drawers, beautifully tucked and embroidered by hand, in numerous designs, straight and Turkish patterns, at $1 38.

One great lot of Chemises, various pretty patterns, fronts covered with tiny tucks in group or solid cluster, tastefully hand-embroidered bands, choice, at $1 48.

One hundred dozen Chemises, in two designs, beautifully tucked fronts, richly embroidered bands, all of finest hand-work, at $1 73.

Rich Chemises, front trimmed with alternate tiny tucks and five insertions of hand-embroidery, in beautiful designs, bands embroidered to match, at $2 48.

One combination lot of very finest LINEN Chemises, exquisitely tucked front, hand-embroidered bands, like all our French underclothing, entirely sewed by hand, at $2 79.

Beautiful hand-embroidered Night-dresses, trimmed in charming designs, at $2 25, $2 85, $3 50, $4 25, &c.

One grand lot of superbly hand-embroidered Flounce Skirts, at $3 98, $4 42, and $4 75.

We have very many more specialties to offer, more especially in Exquisite French novelties, but they cannot be described, and must be seen to be properly appreciated.

Our many inducements in domestic machine-sewed underclothing will continue as usual.

EHRICHS',

287, 289, 291, 293, and 295 Eighth-av.,

Between 24th and 25th Streets.

GREAT SPECIALTIES THIS WEEK IN OUR DEPARTMENTS OF HATS, HATS, HATS, SUITS, SHOES, DRESS GOODS, HOSIERY, &C.

WE INVITE EXAMINATION.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

JOHN LYNCH,

304 Eighth-avenue, 304

BETWEEN 25TH AND 26TH STS.

MAKE NO MISTAKE IN THE NUMBER.

HAVING ASCERTAINED FROM THOROUGLY RELIABLE SOURCES THAT THE FIRST OF MAY WILL BE THE GREATEST MOVING DAY EVER WITNESSED IN THIS CITY, I HAVE ANTICIPATED THE WANTS OF HOUSEKEEPERS BY LARGELY INCREASING MY STOCK OF

CARPETS & OIL-CLOTHS,

INCLUDING ALL THE NEW AND NOVEL DESIGNS, MAKING THE MOST EXTENSIVE AND COMPLETE AS WELL AS THE CHEAPEST TO BE FOUND IN NEW-YORK. AS THE TIMES DEMAND THE MOST THOROUGH ECONOMY, I AM NOW OFFERING

FURNITURE AND BEDDING

INCLUDING EASTLAKE PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, AND BEDROOM SUITS, AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

REFRIGERATORS, STOVES, &c., &c., ON TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

ALL ARTICLES ARE WARRANTED TO BE AS REPRESENTED AND OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY AND WORKMANSHIP.

Sold on Weekly or Monthly Payments.

CALL AND EXAMINE MY STOCK AND PRICES BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

JOHN LYNCH,

304 EIGHTH-AVENUE, 304

BETWEEN 25TH AND 26TH STS.

MAKE NO MISTAKE IN THE NUMBER.

KEEP'S SHIRTS.

THE BEST and CHEAPEST in the WORLD.

WE CANNOT MAKE BETTER SHIRTS AT ANY PRICE.

All made from the *CELEBRATED WAMSUTTA MUSLIN*. Bosoms 3-ply, all Linen. The very best.

KEEP'S PATENT PARTLY-MADE SHIRTS, 6 for $6. Only plain seams to finish.

KEEP'S CUSTOM SHIRTS, the very best, to measure 6 for $9. Fit guaranteed.

An elegant set of extra heavy Gold-plated Buttons presented to every purchaser of 6 shirts.

KEEP'S UNDERWEAR.

CANTON FLANNEL DRAWERS AND VESTS, extra heavy, elegantly made, 75 cents each.

PEPPERELL JEAN DRAWERS, very best, 50 cents each.

KEEP'S UMBRELLAS.

BEST GINGHAM, with Patented Processed Ribs, $1 each.

TWILLED SILK, Paragon Frames, $3 each.

KEEP'S COLLARS AND CUFFS

IN ALL THE LATEST STYLES.

FOUR-PLY LINEN COLLARS, 6 for 75 cents.

FOUR-PLY LINEN CUFFS, $1 50 half dozen.

ENGLISH HALF HOSE, made stout, 25 cents pair.

PURE LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, $1 50 half dozen.

SAMPLES AND CIRCULARS mailed free on application.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED.

Every one is welcome to call and test the celebrated Bell Telephones connecting stores and factory.

KEEP MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S STORES:

No. 623 Broadway, New-York.
No. 329 Sixth-avenue, New-York.
No. 497 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

H. O'NEILL & CO.,

NOS. 321 TO 329 SIXTH-AVENUE, CORNER OF 20TH-ST.

CONTINUATION OF OUR GREAT SALE OF

NEW GOODS

AT LOW PRICES.

1,500 dozen CHIP HATS, 85c. to $2 25.
Children's SAILOR and SHADE HATS, 35c. to $2 20.
English WALKING HATS, 48c. to $2 50.
Trimmed WALKING HATS, $2 95 to $3 74.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

FRENCH FLOWERS & FEATHERS.

50 cartons fine FRENCH MONTURES, 38c.
50 cartons fine FRENCH MONTURES at 50c.
100 cartons fine FRENCH MONTURES, 75c.
These goods are selling at one-half the cost of importation.
1,000 dozen fancy FEATHERS and WINGS, the largest stock of the choicest and latest novelties in any retail store in the City—25c., 35c., 45c., 50c., all new shades.

RIBBONS.

Finest quality. Every combination. DOUBLE-FACED SATIN, SATIN and MOIRE, SATIN and GROS GRAIN, The newest shades and the largest assortment

6-inch SASH RIBBON, all silk, 45c.
7-inch SASH RIBBON, all silk, 55c.
ALL NEW SHADES AND NEW GOODS.

TIES.

200 dozen BIAS SILK TIES at 10c.
150 dozen FIGURED SILK TIES at 15c.
225 dozen EMBROIDERED ENDS, 25c. to $1.

KID GLOVES.

THE CELEBRATED

TREFOUSSE AND JOUVIN BRANDS,

embracing all the new Spring shades, at 20 per cent. less than any other house in the country.
900 dozen 3-BUTTON, 60c.; usually sold at $1 05.
440 dozen 4-BUTTON, $1; usually sold at $1 25.
320 dozen 6-BUTTON, $1 24; usually sold at $1 50.
All the new shades to match the new dress fabrics.

Velvets and Trimming Silks.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

DAMASSE GRENADINES, new designs, at $1 and $1 25; sold elsewhere for $1 50 and $1 75.
Continuation of our popular sale of BLACK DRESS SILKS at 65c. and upward.
350 pieces BLACK CASHMERE, "Gold Medal brand," at 75c.
6-4 all-wool DEBEIGE at 50c.; sold elsewhere for 75c.

LACES.

Fine patterns in RUSSIAN LACE, 20c. and upward.
POINT DE RAGUSE, all widths, 38c. and upward.
Large stock of PUSHKE LACES at popular prices.
Real and imitation POINT and ANTIQUE LACES.
Novelties in LACE ENDS, &c.

SUN UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS EXTREMELY LOW.

IMMENSE SALE OF IMPORTED JACKETS WILL BE CONTINUED FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.
125 JACKETS, trimmed with silk and fringe, $3 90; positively worth $6 50.
500 CLOAKS, different styles, equally great bargains; from $6 50 to $15.
Every variety of Spring WRAPS. Plain and Embroidered are included in this sale.
Elegant styles in Spring SUITS.
Large stock of Ladies' and Children's UNDERWEAR, Infants' OUTFITS, &c.
GREATEST INDUCEMENTS EVER OFFERED IN HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
Real MARSEILLES QUILTS, full size, $1 50, worth $3. Double MARSEILLES, $1 90; never before offered less than $3 90. NAPKINS, 49c. per dozen.
Barnsley DAMASK, 85c.; usual price, $1 25.

HOSIERY.

Just received, an elegant assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's ROSIERY, in fancy cotton, Lisle thread, spun and pure silk, at exceedingly low prices. Also, a full line of Ladies' and Children's MERINO VESTS, all sizes, at 43c., 50c., 62c., 69c., and 75c.
The best BALBRIGGAN HOSE in the trade at 30c., 35c., 39c., 41c., and 45c. a pair.
Immense stock of Silk and Wool FRINGES, PASSEMENTERIES, BUTTONS, &c., at one-half their value.
Great bargains in FANS, POCKET-BOOKS, JEWELRY, and SMALL WARES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Will open on MONDAY 1,000 Trimmed BONNETS and HATS at popular prices.

H. O'NEILL & CO

321 TO 329 SIXTH-AVENUE, CORNER OF 20TH-ST.

HERRING'S SAFES

LATEST FIRE TESTS.

At FORSYTH, Ga., April 7, 1878.

We had a Herring's Safe that was subjected to intense heat. The money, books, and papers were well preserved. DUMAS & ALLEN.

At COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., March 30, 1878.

The Herring's Safe owned by the Worthington Bank passed through the fire, well preserving books and papers it contained. JOHN WORTHINGTON.

In PHILADELPHIA, March 25, 1878.

We had one of your safes. It was exposed to great heat, and when opened this morning we found our books well preserved.
A safe of another make, alongside of yours, was burned up. We saved nothing but the contents of your safe.
T. P. & S. S. SMITH.

ANOTHER.

Our store was filled with drugs and oils, which burned with great fury. The safe laid in the fiery furnace for nearly two days. Our books, papers, &c., are all safe and sound, and we shall use no safe but yours in the future.
HENRY K. WAMPOLE & CO.

At KEESEVILLE, N. Y., March 24, 1878.

The safe that we had was a good one. It stood the fire very well. PRESCOTT & WESTON.

At CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 19, 1878.

One of your safes was in the office of the C. Non-explosive Lamp Company when their factory burned. The books of Gordon & McMillan were in it and not injured in the least. W. J. GORDON.

PRICES LOWER THAN BEFORE THE WAR.

HERRING & CO.,
NOS. 251 AND 252 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

JUST PUBLISHED:

OLD HOMES MADE NEW.



22 7x11 PLATES OF EXTERIORS AND INTERIORS, $1 50.

A. J. BICKNELL & CO., Publishers,
No. 27 Warren-st., New-York.

KOCH,

20TH-ST., CORNER 6TH-AV.,

In consequence of the extraordinary success attending last week's Special Sale, has made large additions to his Extensive Stock and will continue the

SPECIAL SALE

OF

BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS

at 50c., 75c., $1 15, $1 45, $1 75, $1 95 per yard, being actually 25 per cent. below Broadway prices,

AND

COLORED SILKS,

all the latest shades, at 50c., 65c., 85c., $1, $1 25 per yard.

The following are special bargains in

DRESS GOODS,

At 18c., 80 pieces WOOL BUNTING, all colors.
At 21c., 95 pieces ARABIAN SUITING, all wool.
At 35c., 25 pieces ALL-WOOL DEBEGE BOURRETTES; something entirely new.
At 23c., 65 pieces 6-4 COLORED CASHMERE; cost 45c. to land.
215 pieces BLACK GRENADINE, all styles.
130 pieces black French ALL-WOOL CASHMERES, and the balance of an importer's stock.
FINE FRENCH BOURRETTES at one-half the price asked for them a few weeks ago.

H. C. F. KOCH

will offer extraordinary bargains in French and English Hosiery and Summer Underwear.

The latest novelties in FRINGES, PASSEMENTERIES, BUTTONS, TRIMMINGS, LACES, AND HANDKERCHIEFS.

LACE CURTAINS, HOUSEKEEPING LINENS.

Just received,

500 DOZEN LUPIN'S TWO-BUTTON KID GLOVES, 74c. per pair; all the new shades.

Sole agents for

LUPIN'S "HONORE," acknowledged the best low-priced kid glove imported.

Novelties in

LACE & SILK MITTS AND GLOVES.

On MONDAY will offer a bankrupt manufacturer's stock, 460 dozen of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S MUSLIN UNDERWEAR, INFANTS' OUTFITS, of every description, bought for 60c. on the dollar.

SPECIAL ATTRACTION.

LADIES' COSTUMES.

FICHUS, MANTELETS, WRAPS,

imported and own manufacture, superior in style and lower in price than elsewhere.

I beg to remind my customers and the public that my stock consists of NEW GOODS, adapted and bought for this season, and that ladies to whom economy is an object will find it advantageous to call

AT

H. C. F. KOCH'S,
6TH-AV., CORNER 20TH-ST.

R.H. MACY & CO

14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

To Dress-makers

WE OFFER A TRADE DISCOUNT ON

DRESS

TRIMMINGS,

FRINGES AND BUTTONS ON ANY AMOUNT PURCHASED.

OUR STOCK OF THESE GOODS IS VERY COMPLETE, AND IS REPLENISHED DAILY, AND SPECIAL ORDERS WILL BE FILLED PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY.

TO HOTELS,

STEAMERS, AND BOARDING-HOUSES

WE WILL OFFER SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS ON ORDERS FOR HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, CHINA AND GLASS WARE.

ALSO, ON

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

TABLE LINEN, NAPKINS, TOWELS AND TOWELINGS, SHEETINGS, PILLOW CASINGS,

LACE CURTAINS,

&C.

PARTIES DESIRING SPECIAL BILLS OF THESE GOODS WILL RECEIVE THE DESIRED ATTENTION OF THE SUPERINTENDENT BY APPLYING AT THE OFFICE.

R. H. MACY & CO.

B.L. Solomon & Sons,

IMPORTERS OF

PERSIAN, TURKISH & SMYRNA

FURNITURE COVERINGS.

WE CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE RARE NOVELTIES IN THESE GOODS, WHICH ARE REMARKABLE FOR THEIR BEAUTY AND LOW PRICES.

A NEW LINE OF "TOILE IMPRIME," CONSISTING OF CURTAINS AND COVERINGS TO MATCH, SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR SUMMER RESIDENCES.

657 and 659 BROADWAY.

REALLY PURE, DELICATE and SUPERIOR

CHAMPAGNE WINES

SILLERY MOUSSEUX SUPERIEUR — CREMANT DRY, BLANC

MOËT & CHANDON

ESTABLISHED IN 1743.

RENAUD, FRANÇOIS & Co

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE U.S.

FOR SALE BY ALL RESPECTABLE WINE MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

Also Agents for MARTELL & CO. COGNAC AND ESCHENAUER & CO. BORDEAUX.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

The STANDARD BAKING POWDER universally used in the best families throughout Europe and the United States.
It is always full weight, uniform, and wholesome.
SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

JOHNSON BROS. & CO.,

UNION-SQUARE.

WE RESPECTFULLY CALL THE ATTENTION OF OUR LADY DEALERS TO OUR UNRIVALED STOCK OF

FRENCH TRIMMED BONNETS AND ROUND HATS,

WHICH, FOR BEAUTY AND RICHNESS OF MATERIAL, ELEGANCE OF DESIGN, AND HARMONIOUS BLENDING OF COLORS, NEVER HAS BEEN SURPASSED BY ANY SIMILAR DISPLAY IN THIS CITY, AND AMONG WHICH WILL BE FOUND THE VERY LATEST NOVELTIES OF THE PARISIAN MARKET.

STRAW GOODS.

OUR DISPLAY OF STRAW GOODS IS ONE OF THE LARGEST AND MOST VARIED IN THIS CITY, AND CONTAINS EVERY NOVELTY OUT FOR THIS SEASON AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

FRENCH FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.

AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF SPRAYS, CLUSTERS, MONTURES, WREATHS, ROSES, BUDS, GRASSES, &c., AT POPULAR PRICES.

RIBBONS.

EVERY NOVELTY OUT IN TWO-TONED SATIN RIBBONS.
SATIN AND GROS GRAIN REVERSIBLE RIBBONS, SATIN AND GROS GRAIN WATERED RIBBONS.
AT PRICES MUCH BELOW WHAT THEY ARE SOLD FOR ELSEWHERE.

SILKS, CRAPES, AND TISSUES.

BLACK AND COLORED GROS GRAIN SILKS,
BLACK AND COLORED SATINS,
BLACK AND COLORED FANCY TISSUES.
COURTAULD'S BLACK ENGLISH CRAPES.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

OUR STOCK OF DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS IS UNUSUALLY LARGE, AND CONTAINS EVERY NOVELTY OUT FOR THIS SEASON. LADIES WILL DO WELL TO EXAMINE OUR STOCK BEFORE THEY BUY ELSEWHERE. MARKED CARE AND ATTENTION IS GIVEN TO THE FILLING OF ANY ORDERS LEFT WITH US, AND WHICH WE DELIVER IN FIVE DAYS FROM RECEIPT OF SAME.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.

WE ARE SHOWING THE LARGEST STOCK OF PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS IN THIS CITY. EVERY NOVELTY OUT FOR THE SEASON AT SUCH EXTREMELY LOW PRICES AS TO BRING THEM DOWN TO ALMOST ONE-HALF THE PRICE ASKED FOR THE SAME CLASS OF GOODS IN PREVIOUS SEASONS.

SAMPLES AND INFORMATION SENT ON APPLICATION.

JOHNSON BROS. & CO.,
Nos. 34 and 36 East 14th-st.,
UNION-SQUARE.

J. & J. W.

CROSSLEY.

CARPETS.

LARGE LINES OF BEST QUALITY

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,

75 CENTS PER YARD.

PER YARD.

English Velvets, Elegant Styles..$1 65
Best Quality 5-frame Body Brussels 1 00
Kidderminster, hand made, yard wide 90
3-Ply 1 00
2-Ply Wool Ingrains from 50

NOS. 320 AND 322 BROADWAY, CORNER PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.

LORD & TAYLOR.

SPRING OPENING.

BOYS' READY-MADE CLOTHING

AT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES FROM FORMER SEASONS.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF

BOYS' CASSIMERE SUITS ..... $4 00 to $12 00
BOYS' DRESS SUITS, 2 pieces ..... 8 00 to 12 00
BOYS' DRESS SUITS, 3 pieces ..... 9 00 to 18 00
BOYS' KILT SUITS, 2 pieces ..... 5 00 to 12 00
BOYS' KILT SUITS, 3 pieces ..... 8 00 to 16 00

SPRING OVERCOATS.

SHIRT WAISTS IN COLORED CAMBRIC, MUSLIN, AND LINEN, 50c. to $2 50.
NEW SHAPES IN HATS AND CAPS.

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH-STREET.

CARPETS

RETAILED AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

VELVET CARPETS, from $1 25 per yard.
BODY BRUSSELS, from $1 20 per yard.

Tapestry Brussels.

A LARGE LINE, FROM 70 CENTS UP.
INGRAINS, from 25 cents per yard.
IMITATION PERSIAN RUGS AND MATS, NEW AND VERY DESIRABLE GOODS.

Turkistan Carpets.

A NOVELTY OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, IN ELEGANT DESIGNS.

R. BEATTIE & SONS,

CARPET MANUFACTURERS,

355 CANAL ST., CORNER WOOSTER, NEW-YORK.

BOLLINGER

(SEC)

CHAMPAGNE.

GREAT REDUCTION.

ANNUAL SALE of SOILED BOOTS and SHOES AT HALF PRICE,

AT

BROOKS',

No. 1,196 Broadway, corner 29th-st.

Stern Brothers,

Sixth-Avenue and 23d-Street.

BEG TO INFORM THEIR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC THAT

In spite of all the high-sounding advertisements in the daily papers

OFFERING TO GIVE GOODS AWAY,

THEY ARE YET ENABLED TO PRESENT LARGER ASSORTMENTS, CHOICER LINES OF GOODS, AND SELLING THEM

Cheaper than any other House in the City,

WHICH A PERSONAL INSPECTION WILL PROVE.

THIS WEEK.

Special Bargains IN

Black Dress Silks,
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas,
Millinery Goods,

HATS, FLOWERS, & RIBBONS,

Passementeries and Fringes,
Ladies' Muslin Undergarments,
Children's and Infants' Garments,

MADE-UP LACE GOODS

BESIDES OTHER DEPARTMENTS, ALL FILLED WITH THE LATEST AND MOST DESIRABLE GOODS.

STERN BROTHERS,

SIXTH-AVENUE AND 23D-STREET.

Forced Sale

Of a Large Quantity of Fine

FURNITURE,

Owing to the rapid changes in style, we have accumulated large quantities of all kinds of furniture, not strictly in the latest fashion, and, therefore, not readily salable. Also many articles made to order during the past year, and not delivered, owing to the financial embarrassments of the parties ordering.

These goods crowd our warerooms, and we are determined upon their immediate disposal by offering them at such extraordinarily low prices as to insure their prompt sale. Each article will be plainly marked at a price they would certainly bring at auction or at from one-quarter to one-half of the actual cost. This is no imposition; the goods MUST be sold, and the prices put upon them will be such as to MAKE them sell.

Any one about to buy will be exceedingly unwise if they neglect seeing this stock before purchasing. The furniture is all of the best workmanship, and warranted in every respect.

We also offer a very large assortment of the latest designs in Eastlake, Queen Anne, Japanese, and Jacobean styles in Ash, Walnut, and Ebonized Woods, at prices unsurpassed for cheapness.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS.

Stores: Nos. 104, 106, & 108 West 14th-st.,

Between 6th and 7th avs. one door west of 6th-av.

CARRIAGES

A. S.

FLANDRAU & CO.,

372 and 374 Broome-st.,

Offer for sale at greatly reduced prices, a large, varied, and elegant line of fine carriages. Many will be sold for less than the cost of production.

The stock comprises

Landaus,
Landaulets,
Victorias,
Cabriolets,
Vis-a-Vis,
Coupes,
Coaches,
Broughams,
T-Carts,
Ladies' Phaetons,
Village Carts,
Extension Top Phaetons,
Half Top Phaetons,
Light Cabriolets,
Central Park Phaetons,
Full Jump Seat Phaetons,
Light Victorias,
Loop Front Pony Phaetons,
Top Queen Phaetons,
Top Rowell Phaetons,
4-Passenger Wagons,
Road Wagons.

Also a full line of light weight 4-passenger victorias and phaetons, for watering places, towns, and road driving, besides upward of 100 second-hand carriages and wagons which have all been put in proper condition for use.

A. 1 Degraaf & Taylor

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS, at Nos. 47 and 49 West 14th-st., near 6th-av., have a stock of all NEW GOODS and of the VERY LATEST DESIGNS, which they are desirous of disposing of at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

FURNITURE of EVERY DESCRIPTION to suit all classes, both in quality and prices. Our goods are all new, and have been manufactured this past Winter at a very low cost, comprising PARLOR, LIBRARY, DINING-ROOM, and CHAMBER FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CORNICES, LAMBREQUINS, BEDDING, &c.

We are sole agents for the CENTENNIAL PARLOR CABINET BED, the best and cheapest in the market. We guarantee to keep our bed in order, free of charge.



THE SPRINGS OF VICHY are owned by the French Government, and the waters are bottled under its supervision.

They are alkaline, and the following is a summary of their different applications:

HAUTERIVE OR CELESTINS { are prescribed for gravel, calculi, diabetes, gout, rheumatism, diseases of the kidneys, &c.

GRANDE GRILLE for diseases of the liver;

HAUTERIVE OR HOPITAL { for diseases of the stomach, (dyspepsia.) the latter more adapted for delicate patients particularly when accompanied with acidity, and to correct diseases peculiar to ladies.

Drink before breakfast; also before meals, pure or with wine.

The name of the spring is on the neck of each bottle, also the year of the bottling. For sale by druggists and grocers. The waters are supplied by the sole agents,

BOUCHE FILS & CIE,
27 Beaver-st., New-York.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8302. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1878. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

LOBBYING AGAINST THE INDIANS.

AN EFFORT MAKING TO ORGANIZE A TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT OUT OF THE INDIAN COUNTRY—ARE THE INDIANS INDEPENDENT NATIONS?

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—A determined effort is being made in the interest of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company to secure the passage of a bill organizing a Territorial Government in the Indian Territory, and a formidable lobby is here for that purpose. The scheme is strenuously opposed by the Indians, who are also represented here, as they have been for several years past. The matter is being investigated by the Senate Committee on Territories, and several meetings have been held. The line of inquiry thus far pursued has been chiefly confined to the form of Government now existing in the Territory and the protection to life and property that it affords. An attempt has also been made to ascertain how much money has been expended by the several Indian tribes in support of delegates to Washington during the past five years to oppose all legislation to organize a civil form of Government over the Territory.

The Indians evince a disposition to contest the right of Congress to inquire into their concerns, and claim to be independent nations, their distinctive character having been always recognized by the United States. In a written communication to the committee the Creek Indians, through their delegates, deny the right of Congress to interfere with their disposition of the annuities received from the Government, claiming they have treaty rights which cannot be overridden by act of Congress. They allege that in consequence of the frequent and persistent efforts by interested outside parties to secure a foothold in the Indian Territory, they are compelled, in self-defense, to maintain representatives in Washington at great expense, and very pertinently observe that if one-half the time spent by committees in considering Territorial bills and other measures destructive of the very existence of the Indians, was devoted to the consideration of just claims due them, settlements could be effected which would remove the necessity of maintaining at Washington delegations to watch their interests. Despite the strong pressure brought to bear by the railroad lobby, it is probable that no definite action can be obtained to organize a Territorial Government at the present session.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

THE MARYLAND RESOLUTIONS ON THE ELECTORAL COUNT—THE POST OFFICE APPROPRIATIONS—GEN. BUTLER'S SMALL-CHANGE BILL—RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—In the House, to-morrow, the Montgomery Blair resolutions, passed by the Maryland Legislature, will come up immediately after the reading of the Journal, the question before the House being to refer the resolutions to a committee. Three propositions are pending, namely, to refer to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union; to refer to a special committee of 15, and to refer to the Committee on the Judiciary. As the last-named committee has jurisdiction of the subject matter of the Maryland resolutions, through a bill referred to it last Monday, nothing can be gained by resisting such a reference, and it is likely they will go to that committee.

After the call of States for bills, the Post Office Appropriation bill will be resumed as unfinished business, and if that bill can be disposed of, the House will be brought to a vote on Gen. Butler's motion to suspend the rules and pass his bill to provide for issuing a more convenient currency, which has been pending for two weeks. It is doubtful if the bill will obtain a majority vote. An effort will also be made to-morrow to suspend the rules and pass the River and Harbor Appropriation bill.

THE NEW SILVER DOLLAR.

BUT LITTLE DEMAND FOR THE STANDARD COIN—THE NUMBER ISSUED TO DATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The standard silver dollar does not pass into circulation as rapidly as was expected. During the first few days of its issue there was a brisk demand for this coin, but from the number issued to date it would seem that the demand was prompted more by curiosity to see and possess the new dollar than by commercial necessity. The total number of silver dollars coined to date is 2,450,588, and the number issued for which gold was taken, in exchange is 423,319. So long as the Treasury Department continues to issue silver dollars in exchange for gold only, the circulation of the former will be very limited and confined almost entirely to the business of the Custom-house. While this practice of the department continues, silver dollars will maintain themselves at par with gold, but when they accumulate to that extent that the Government will be required to disburse them for current demands, or should the bill now pending in the Senate to make legal tenders acceptable for Customs dues after Oct. 1 become a law; they will probably fall below both gold and greenbacks.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, April 21, 1878.

Representative Wood is still hopeful of the passage of his Tariff bill by a majority of from 20 to 25, according to present indications.

The House Committee on Agriculture has agreed to report, with a favorable recommendation, the bill introduced in the House by Representative Hardenbergh, of New-Jersey, providing for the better protection of cattle in transportation. The bill provides that cattle shall be fed at least once every 24 hours.

The Sub-committee of the House Committee on Commerce, to which the various bills relating to compulsory pilotages were referred, has agreed to hear the arguments of certain representatives of the pilots, as well as several members of Congress, during the present week, with reference to the practicability of the adoption of the measure. The sub-committee will, it is thought, make its report to the full committee in a few days. The matters involved in the various bills affect not only pilots, but the general shipping interests of our entire coast.

Letters are daily received at the Post Office Department from all parts of the country urging the early enactment of the bill for the classification of mail matter which has been prepared by the Department after consultation with the leading publishers of the country. The bill has been reported to the House, and is on the public calendar, but unless a special effort be made to reach it, it may fail of consideration at this session. The passage of the bill would simplify the rulings of the department, and greatly increase the convenience of the public. The Department thinks it ought to be passed so as to be published in the Postal Guide for July, thus insuring uniform action at all Post Offices after that date. If delayed longer than the middle of June it cannot be promulgated until the October Guide appears. It will be a great misfortune to the publishing interests of the country if the present want of system in postal rulings is perpetuated for another year by the failure of this bill to receive the consideration of Congress.

The Secretary of the National Association of Marine War Survivors published a statement correcting the published report that the Senate had passed the House bill to revive the act of July 19, 1848, which was reported in 1870, granting three months' extra pay to the officers and soldiers of the Mexican war. The fact is, that definite action on the bill was postponed on the motion of Senator Edmunds, of Vermont. Senator Maxey reported the bill from the Military Committee, with an amendment to include also in its provisions those who served in the Navy during the Mexican war. The erroneous report of the passage of the bill will work harship, the Secretary says, on many poor men who will be induced by claim agents to incur a fruitless expense in preparing claims that cannot be adjusted in advance of the passage of the law.

Col. Samuel S. Smoot, President of the Southern Maryland Railroad, made an argument yesterday before the Sub-committee of Railroads and Canals of the House in support of the House bill introduced by Gen. Butler, to aid in the construction of the Southern Maryland Railroad, and for other purposes. This is the bill which the Secretary of the Navy reported on recently, recommending a naval coaling station on the St. Mary's River. The bill calls for a guarantee of $15,000 per mile, but not to be made until the road shall be completed and ready for operation. Col. Smoot claimed that the United States mails and the coal for the Navy alone will more than pay the interest on the bonds proposed to be guaranteed, and will give the Government a quick communication with Norfolk and other Southern points, saving over the present time six hours, and to a harbor always open, forming a direct connection with the Baltimore and Potomac, and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads to all points North and West. A large portion of the road is graded, and can be completed in six months, the line being only 76 miles long from Washington City to Point Lookout, at the confluence of the Potomac River and the Chesapeake Bay.

THE RIO GRANDE BORDER RAIDS.

A BAND OF INDIANS FROM MEXICO PURSUED BY TROOPS AND ARMED CITIZENS—PROSPECTS FOR KILLING OR CAPTURING THEM—POLITICAL AGENCIES BELIEVED TO BE AT WORK IN THE RENEWAL OF THE RAIDS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 21.—Another Indian raid excites Texas. The savages crossed from Mexico at a ford about 20 miles below Laredo. They have been closely pursued, and now have Mexican troops in their front and United States troops and armed citizens in their rear and on this side of them, and there is every probability that many will be killed or captured. In connection with this report, it has been telegraphed to the military head-quarters in this city that there is no doubt that an understanding exists between the Indians of the Fort Stanton Reservation in New-Mexico and the Lipans, and they will act in concert in their raids. Only the most decisive action on the part of the troops on the frontier, and the dealing out of summary justice to these savages will save Texas from being raided over with perfect impunity. There are many valuable sheep ranches along the Nueces which are now threatened by these savages.

Information has reached here from the interior of the Mexican border States of an insurrection against the Diaz Government, steadily but surely ripening. It is understood the Lerdist Party are urging Mexican Indians to renew their raiding operations in order to bring matters on the Rio Grande to the former unsettled state. The commanding officer of the subdistrict of the Pecos telegraphs to the department head-quarters that the Mexican Indians are act ng in concert with the Indians from the Fort Stanton Reservation, who are now raiding.

NAVIGATION OF THE CONNECTICUT.

A PROPELLER AND BARGE LINE PROPOSED FROM HARTFORD TO HOLYOKE, MASS.—THE INTERESTED PARTIES—BALANCES UNEXPENDED FROM EXISTING APPROPRIATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 21.—Arrangements have been completed for the establishment of a line of freight propellers and barges from Hartford to Holyoke, opening navigation on the Connecticut from Saybrook to the most flourishing manufacturing mart in Western Massachusetts. The old canal at Windsor Locks will be utilized by the new line, thereby avoiding the rapids in the river at Enfield Falls. Freight-docks and store-houses are to be built at South Holyoke for the landing of coal and heavy supplies for the extensive paper and cotton mills in that locality. The Dwight Mills, at Chicopee, will also receive most of their freight through the Summer season by the line of boats, and it is estimated that the cost of transportation from New-York and intermediate points will be reduced at least one-fifth from the present railroad rate. The parties interested in the project are State Senator Henry C. Ewing, of Holyoke; Alonzo Ingraham, of South Hadley Falls, and Chas. Robinson, of Massachusetts, has made an examination of unexpended balances for the purpose of improving the Connecticut north of this city, and finds that $12,000 are available between here and Enfield Falls, and $10,000 more for improvements from the latter point to Holyoke. No additional legislation is needed to secure the expenditure of these sums this year, and work will probably commence without delay.

BOSTON CHURCH PEOPLE EXCITED.

REPORT THAT A DISTINGUISHED CITIZEN HAD BECOME A CATHOLIC—HOW THE RUMOR ORIGINATED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, April 21.—Down town was considerably exercised this evening over the positive statement that a distinguished public man had joined the Catholic Church to-day, being admitted at the Church of the Immaculate Conception in this city. By some it was positively stated that Gov. Rice was the man; by others as positively that it was ex-Gov. Chamberlain, of Maine, President of Bowdoin College, and others still discussed the matter under the belief that it was the poet Longfellow. Gov. Rice, being questioned, denied the report so far as he was concerned, and that most emphatically. Ex-Gov. Chamberlain it was found had not been in town for a week or 10 days, and Mr. Longfellow was known to be in Cambridge. The reports no doubt grew out of a declaration made not long since by Rev. Father Fulton, that a distinguished man was soon to join the Church, whose union therewith would cause great astonishment and comment the country throughout.

EASTER SERVICES AT LONG BRANCH.

UNVEILING AND DEDICATION OF A MEMORIAL ALTAR TO THE LATE JOHN H. DYKERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., April 21.—The memorial altar presented by Mrs. Ellen Dykers de Navarro, of New-York, to the Church of St. Mary, of this place, was unveiled and dedicated to-day with appropriate ceremonies. The services attracted to the pretty chapel many of the Summer residents of this watering-place, who came from New-York to witness the ceremony. The altar is a handsome one, and was given to the church by Mrs. Navarro as a memorial of her father, John H. Dykers, of New-York, who died here last Summer. It was unveiled at the morning service, and it was dedicated in the evening. The church was profusely decorated with flowers from Hollywood Park, furnished by Mr. John Hoey. After the services of dedication, the Pastor of the church, Rev. James A. Walsh, delivered a discourse on the degradation of the masses of the people in the nineteenth century.

COWARDLY MURDER IN GEORGIA.

COLUMBUS, Ga., April 21.—Col. W. L. Salisbury, banker, Mayor pro tem., and owner of the *Enquirer-Sun*, of Columbus, was fatally shot in the back while entering a train at Seale, Ala., at 10 o'clock Saturday night, by Dr. R. M. Palmer. Dr. Palmer had sued Col. Salisbury for $250,000 for damages to character by publications, and the jury had rewarded him 1 cent. Col. Salisbury died to-day. Palmer has fled. Great indignation prevails, and a reward of $500 has been offered for the arrest of the murderer.

INCENDIARY FIRES IN VERMONT.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., April 21.—Two incendiary fires occurred here this morning under circumstances which indicate a deliberate attempt to cause a large conflagration. Both were, however, extinguished with small loss.

BASE-BALL AT BINGHAMTON.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., April 21.—In the international game of base-ball here yesterday between the Utica and the Cricketa, the former won by a score of 7 to 5.

THE EASTERN SITUATION.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA STILL FIRM.

THE PROPOSITION THAT BOTH WITHDRAW FROM THE BOSPHORUS—JEALOUSY AND SUSPICION AND FEAR OF TURKISH TREACHERY OPERATING AGAINST THE SUCCESS OF SUCH A SUGGESTION.

PARIS, April 21.—The *Journal des Débats* believes that the proposal for the simultaneous withdrawal of the Russians and English from Constantinople is merely a Russian attempt to isolate England, who will probably reject the proposal.

LONDON, April 22.—The *Times'* St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs as follows: "The principle of the simultaneous withdrawal of the Russians and English from the immediate neighborhood of Constantinople was accepted in London and St. Petersburg, but as soon as its application came to be discussed serious difficulties arose. Each party was afraid of losing by the transaction. The Russians think if the British fleet retires to Besika Bay they ought to withdraw only a day's march. The English maintain that they ought to withdraw to Adrianople, which is a 24 hours' railway journey distant from Constantinople. Another disturbing element is the fear that the Porte may take advantage, in the absence of the foreign forces, to increase the land fortifications or close the Dardanelles, according as British or Russian influence is predominant. It appears that both the English and Russian Cabinets are willing to accept the principle that the congress meet to examine the changes necessary in existing treaties, but England insists on a clear and formal recognition of the wide principle that all great changes in the East, such as those proposed by the treaty of San Stefano, constitute European and not merely Russo-Turkish questions. Russia's acceptance of this principle will greatly depend on the way in which it is formulated. There may be a secret consciousness that the jealous exclusion of Europe from all knowledge of the negotiations between Russia and Turkey was a grave mistake, but there certainly will be no open avowal to that effect.

Meanwhile the Austro-Russian negotiations are proceeding. The points of view are still wide apart, but are said to be approaching each other. Austria does not wish to annex territory, but wishes to extend the sphere of her political, military, and commercial interests, particularly in the direction of the Salonica and Mitrovitza Railway.

A special to the Paris *Temps* from Berlin says it is believed there that Russia will yield on the question of withdrawing the battery and vessels from Adrianople if the British fleet retires to Besika Bay.

A Reuter telegram from Berlin says it is stated that the Emperor William will abandon his proposed journey to Wiesbaden in view of the possible meeting of the congress at Berlin.

A dispatch to the *Times* from San Stefano says: "Relative to the point on which the Russian Army shall withdraw, an arrangement has been suggested by which the Russian troops shall be permitted to embark at any convenient point—even Buyukdere—guarantees being given that all within a certain distance here shall embark before a fixed date, the remainder returning to Russia by land or occupying Bulgaria." The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says the difficulty as to the distance to which the Russians shall withdraw is complicated by the belief that the new Turkish Ministry is about to order the evacuation of Shumla, Batoum, and Varna. The possession of the last place would greatly facilitate a coup de main on the Bosphorus.

ENGLISH MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

GUARDING THE FLEET AGAINST TORPEDOES IN THE SEA OF MARMORA—LAYING A SPECIAL CABLE—THE INDIAN FORCES FILLING UP—THE BRITISH RESERVES.

LONDON, April 21.—The *Standard* states that the reason Admiral Hornby's fleet was recently ordered to resume sending out guard boats was that it was feared two Russian torpedo-boats were lurking in the Sea of Marmora.

A dispatch from Athens says: "The British Government is making arrangements for laying a special cable from Greece to the Sea of Marmora."

A Bombay dispatch says: "The First Brigade will embark for Malta on the 29th inst."

LONDON, April 22.—The *Times* has the following dispatch from Calcutta: "All the energies of the Government are concentrated on war preparations. The native regiments have been ordered to recruit up to their full war strength immediately. Factories for the manufacture of arms are working day and night, Sundays and week days. The Sepoys have responded cheerfully to the summons for foreign service, and a number of regiments have spontaneously volunteered.

In Great Britain the men belonging to the Army Reserve have joined their colors in a very satisfactory manner. The number of absentees in the various districts averages less than 5 per cent. from all causes.

THE SITUATION AT THE FRONT.

A SERVIAN GENERAL SHOT—RUSSIAN OCCUPATION OF BUCHAREST THREATENED—AMERICAN PROTECTION OVER BRITISH SUBJECTS IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, April 22.—A Belgrade special to the *Standard* says the Servians fear a Russian attempt to seize Pirot and Ak-Palanka.

Brig.-Gen. Markovitz, who was tried by court-martial in connection with the recent military conspiracy, has been shot.

A Reuter dispatch from Vienna says Russian occupation of Bucharest is becoming more and more unlikely.

A dispatch to the *Daily News*, dated Constantinople, Saturday, says Mr. Layard has taken steps to put English subjects under the protection of the American Minister. The latter has asked the consent of his Government.

Baker Pasha has started from Brindisi, Italy, for Constantinople.

THE ENGLISH COTTON OPERATIVES.

MEETING OF THE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION IN MANCHESTER—THE MEN ADVISED TO ACCEPT THE TERMS OFFERED.

LONDON, April 21.—A numerously-attended meeting of delegates of the Amalgamated Association of operative spinners, winders, and other classes of operatives, held at Manchester to-day, unanimously passed a resolution that the meeting, while deeply sympathizing with the efforts to resist the proposed reduction of wages, and deeply deploring the distress that will ensue, hereby instructs the men to accept the terms offered until a more favorable opportunity presents itself. It is understood, however, that the meeting did not resolve to refuse support to those who may persist in the strike.

LONDON, April 23.—Eighty-one delegates attended the meeting of the Amalgamated Association in Manchester yesterday. They represented a much wider area than the district now affected by the strike. Although the recommendation of the association was disregarded at the commencement of the strike, it rests with them to decide whether the funds of the various trade societies shall be employed to support the strike.

At Blackburn, on Saturday, delegates representing the card-room hands of 14 districts unanimously decided to persevere in the strike and use all legicimate means to support the strikers.

The *Standard's* dispatch from Blackburn says there is dissension in the Masters' Association. The masters of colored and fancy goods will soon resume operations at the old rates of wages. The makers of shirting and long cloths favor short time.

A FAMILY DIFFICULTY.

LAWRENCE, Mass., April 21.—While under the influence of liquor last night, Kate Griffin assaulted her husband, James Griffin, with a stove-lifter, knocking him insensible and fracturing his skull. He will probably die. The woman was arrested, and said she was willing to hang if she had killed him.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT PAYING ITS DEBTS—EARTHQUAKE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

ALEXANDRIA, April 21.—In consequence of the remonstrances of the great powers the Egyptian Government has paid $550,000, the amount of judgments obtained against it in tribunals by creditors.

LONDON, April 21.—The *Standard's* Constantinople dispatch reports that a heavy shock of earthquake was felt there and in that vicinity on Friday.

LONDON, April 22.—The German bark America, Capt. Rausch, which sailed from Liverpool April 14 for New-York, has put back to Liverpool damaged. She had been aground and will be docked.

SEVERE GALE ON THE SPANISH COAST

MANY FISHING VESSELS LOST AND 156 FISHERMEN DROWNED.

MADRID, April 21.—A heavy gale has prevailed along the northern coast of Spain. Numerous fishing vessels have been lost, and about 100 Bermeo fishermen drowned. Fifty-six fishermen belonging to Santander have also been drowned.

SAILING OF NEGROES FOR LIBERIA.

A COLONY OF 250 ON THE AZOR AT SEA—DIFFICULTY IN GETTING THE VESSEL CLEARED IN A SANITARY CONDITION.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 21.—The negroes of Charleston have been intensely excited for several days past on account of the expected sailing, at any hour, of the bark Azor with the first ship-load of emigrants sent out to Africa by the Liberian Exodus Association. Various circumstances have delayed the departure of the vessel, the main impediments being the want of a crew and the propensity of the blacks, despite all the precautions of the Customs officers, to crowd in between the decks in larger numbers than the law allows. The task of examining the ship and landing the surplus emigrants was performed no less than three times, and it was not until a guard was put aboard by the Collector that the bark could be kept in condition to be properly cleared. Yesterday, however, all the arrangements were completed, and at about 8 o'clock this morning the Azor was towed out to sea by the tug Wade Hampton. She was accompanied to the bar by two harbor steamers crowded with black excursionists, who gave the battery and wharves were thronged with thousands of negroes shouting and waving hats and handkerchiefs. The Azor carries 250 passengers, about one-fifth of whom are young children. The crew, as well as the passengers, are negroes, only four white men being aboard—Capt. Holmes, his two mates, and Alfred B. Williams, Special Correspondent of the *News and Courier*, who goes out to chronicle the adventures of the little colony on the trip and after their arrival at their destination in the interior of Liberia. The Azor is clipper-built, and is said to be very fast, having been originally built for the slave trade. Capt. Holmes expects to reach Monrovia in 20 days.

MARINE DISASTERS.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 21.—The American ship George Peabody, Capt. Clark, from Liverpool for Key West, salt ballast, went ashore on American shoals on the night of the 19th inst. She is in charge of wreckers.

CAPE MAY, N. J., April 21.—The schooner Mary S. Ewing, Capt. Ewing, (new,) while beating in Cold Spring Inlet this morning, struck on the bar and still remains. She was on a voyage from Philadelphia for Cape May, with coal and lumber.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.—The bark James A. Wright reports that, March 31, latitude 36° 30', longitude 57° 40', she spoke the schooner Annis Tibbetts, 18 days out from Boston, for Barbados, with rudder and bobstays lost; was tight, and would try to reach her destination; furnished supplies, and took on board Mr. J. L. Blackwood, a passenger, who was brought to this port.

WALHINGTON, April 21.—The Signal Service station at Cape May reports at 1 P. M.: "The schooner Mary S. Ewing, of and for Cape May, with lumber and coal from Philadelphia, came ashore at 10 A. M. on Cold Spring Bar, five miles north of this station. She will probably get off at the next high water."

HALIFAX, April 21.—The steamer Bright Leader, of Halifax, hence for Yarmouth, was to-day run into by an unknown bark, about 10 miles from Sea Island. She could not be kept afloat, and was beached at Sea Island, the crew barely escaping.

THE FALL RIVER MILLS.

FALL RIVER, Mass., April 21.—Mill matters are the principal topic of conversation to-day. Wild rumors concerning the Border City and Sagamore Mills have been circulated, such as that they would go into voluntary bankruptcy; that they would not start up Monday morning, &c. The superintendents of both the above-named mills say they will start up Monday morning as usual, and that, whatever the future of the mills may be, there is no authority for the bankruptcy rumor. It is said, and quite generally believed, that the financial embarrassment of these mills is the outgrowth of the Union Mills defalcation. There will be a meeting of Directors Monday morning, to which the Treasurer will make a full report concerning finances. When this is done a statement will be given to the public. It is probable the mills will continue running until a meeting of creditors is held. Concerning other mills the public feel confident that the management has been open and above-board, and there is no cause for alarm.

TWO BANDS OF INDIANS TO BE REMOVED.

ST. LOUIS, April 21.—A small band of Ute Indians, and another of Apaches, numbering in all about 75 warriors, now living near Maxwell's Ranch, Col., are soon to be removed to one of the Indian reservations in New-Mexico. Some apprehension has been felt that these Indians may resist the purpose of the Government and make trouble. To meet this possible condition of affairs Gen. Pope, commanding the Department of the Missouri, has issued orders for four companies of the Twenty-third Infantry to leave at once for Colorado to assist in the removal of these bands and prevent any outbreak on their part. The force will be under the command of Col. Dodge, and will consist of Company A, Capt. Coppinger; Company I, Major Randall; Company H, Capt. Eskridge, and Company F, Capt. Haskell.

A FIGHT AMONG CIRCUS ELEPHANTS.

LOUISA COURT-HOUSE, Va., April 21.—The herd of elephants belonging to Robinson's Circus became belligerent while crossing the South Anna River on their way here to-day. Bismarck was thrown over the bridge by Chief, and would have been drowned but for the assistance of the old elephant Mary, the circus employes, and several citizens. The fight became general, and several elephants engaged in it. No persons were hurt.

TREASURE RECOVERED FROM THE SEA.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—The schooner Caroline Medan, Capt. Winant, has returned from the wreck of the steamer City of San Francisco with about $16,000 in silver bullion recovered by divers. The expedition was fitted out by Capt. Winant at the solicitation of two divers, James Steele and Daniel McGlade. They report the wreck a confused mass and the cargo ruined. The recovery of the bullion was attended with great risk on account of the exposed position of the sunken steamer.

TRACES OF A DEFAULTER.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—The Valparaiso correspondent of the *Cal.* writes that Charles H. Barth, formerly clerk in the United States Quartermaster's office in this city, and who absconded some time in the latter part of 1876, a defaulter to the amount of about $50,000, arrived at Valparaiso January, 1877. From Tahiti, on the bark Talvaya, and remained there a few days, and left for a German settlement near Mendoza.

FATAL RESULT OF A DRUNKEN QUARREL.

BALTIMORE, April 21.—John and Joseph Smith, two brothers, had a fight in a saloon near the Calverton Stock Yards, a mile from Baltimore, on Saturday night. Joseph threw a spittoon at John, which missed him, but struck Mrs. Gerdemen, the wife of the saloon-keeper, in the face, breaking her nose. This morning about 5 o'clock Mrs. Gerdemen died. Smith has been arrested.

DEATH OF AN OCTOGENARIAN.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.—Peter Marseilles, at one time a prominent merchant of this city, but who retired from active business in 1849, died here to-day of apoplexy, aged 84 years.

OUR COMMERCE AND SHIPS.

SENATOR BLAINE'S CHESTER SPEECH.

DECADENCE OF AMERICAN SHIPPING INTERESTS SINCE 1857—THE CONFEDERATE CRUISERS AND THE DISPLACING OF SAILING VESSELS BY STEAM VESSELS—IMMENSE STRIDES IN DEVELOPING OUR INTERNAL COMMERCE IN THE MEANTIME—AN ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF SUBSIDIES—PROTECTION OF ALL DOMESTIC PRODUCTIONS.

CHESTER, Penn., April 21.—The following is a full report of Mr. Blaine's remarks on our foreign commerce and free ships made here yesterday:

During the past 20 years we have made gigantic strides forward in the settlement of new States and Territories, in the vast increase of our agricultural products, in the marvelous construction of our railway lines, in the unprecedented growth of our manufacturing industries, both in extent and variety. And while, as a necessary result of all these developments, the bulk of our foreign commerce has grown enormously, we have witnessed a steady decline in our American merchant marine. We read the statistics of our decadence with astonishment and mortification. In 1857 there were carried in the foreign commerce of the country, to and from all our ports, more than $500,000,000 of merchandise in American-built ships, while foreign ships of all nationalities carried but a little over $200,000,000. Twenty years pass by, and in 1877 we find that American-built ships carry less than $300,000,000, while foreign-built ships carry about $800,000,000. In other words, the amount of merchandise carried in our foreign trade in American vessels has fallen off more than 40 per cent. in 20 years, while the amount carried in foreign-built vessels has increased well-nigh four-fold in amount. In 1857 American vessels did five-sevenths of the whole; in 1877 they did little more than a quarter part of the whole. For a change so radical and disastrous there must be deep-seated and continuing causes, and it is certainly among the most important duties of American statesmanship to ascertain them, and, if possible, remove them. In the limits of my brief remarks to-day, it is impossible to do more than allude to the series of causes which have produced the unhappy condition of affairs now existing. The highest point of prosperity, perhaps, ever reached by our merchant marine was in 1854, 1855, and 1856. But the cessation of the Crimean war, by which we had largely profited, followed by the panic and prostration of 1857, greatly depressed our shipping interest, and before we had fairly got under way again the war of the rebellion came on; our large cotton trade was suddenly stopped; our seamen betook themselves to our hastily enlarged Navy; piratical cruisers bearing the Confederate flag, but really built and manned by Englishmen, took the American flag that freighted by them had to pay an enormous premium for war risks, and consequently merchants were compelled to send their cargoes by vessels under the British flag to insure safety and decrease expenses. These causes, in active operation with increasing effect for four destructive years, inflicted a terrible blow upon the merchant marine of the country, and correspondingly developed and built up that of our great commercial rival—England. But the causes I have adverted to, disastrous as they were in their results, were yet but temporary in their nature, and we should in time have recovered from them. But during their operation another cause was still more potent, though silent, and that was the rapid transfer of the commerce of the North Atlantic to the steam marine. And in this field Great Britain made as rapid strides toward the control of the foreign commerce as we were making at home in the development of our internal commerce by the construction of our vast railway system. Indeed, the two developments seem to have kept even pace, as well they might, for every line of American railway that increased the facility for bringing our products to the seaboard by the same ratio increased the demand for British-built steamships to transport them to foreign markets.

OUR RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT.

And just here it is worthy of observation that, as a people, during this trial period of our commercial life, we have expended every insatiable effort to build up our internal commerce by the construction of railways. Individuals, poor as well as rich, farmers and merchants, and bankers and manufacturers, have united their cash, and then they have pledged corporate credit for loans, and then they induced towns and townships, boroughs and cities, counties and States, and finally the National Government to aid in the huge, incalculable task of building 80,000 miles of railway within our borders—more than can be found in all the world besides; and yet, with all this effort, unmeasurable and unprecedented, to bring the products of our prairies and our valleys, of our mountains and our mines, to the seaboard, we quietly abandon all effort to control its transport abroad, and coolly resign it, with all its wealth of profit and power, to the alien and the stranger. From 1846 to 1871 Congress passed 91 acts to aid in the construction of railways, and has given most lavishly and munificently of the public domain to that end, but in no Congress, of people, all of us together, have apparently folded our arms and witnessed the transfer to foreign countries of a commerce which is our birthright, and whose control is worth more, annually, to the country in hard dollars than the entire interest on our national debt. The foreign steam-ship lines that run between New-York City and European ports represent as great a carry ing capacity for freight, in addition to the passenger traffic, as could be afforded by 1,500 sailing vessels of 1,000 tons burden each. Add to these the foreign lines that run to Portland, to Boston, to Baltimore, to New-Orleans, and you can see how the sailing vessel has to so large an extent been driven from the channels of the North Atlantic, the largest and wealthiest commercial field of the world. And when we contemplate this condition of affairs, the *doctrinaire* of free trade steps forward with his ready suggestion, and says: "Give us free ships and we will at once establish steam-ship lines between our ports and Europe." The genuine free trader never believes that anything can be produced in this country as cheap or as good as it can be found abroad, and if you offer him for $68 currency per ton a steam-ship built on the Delaware, he will try to persuade you that one built on the Clyde for £14 per ton is a vast deal cheaper, though the American steam-ship is admitted to be of better quality than that employed in the English yards. But if you gratify the whim of the free trader and permit American registers to underlie, he will not hesitate long to float over any ship wherever built, what have you gained? Can you run these lines on the basis of free trade against the great English and French lines that are aided and upheld by their Governments?

SUBSIDIES OF FOREIGN LINES.

The free trader would persuade you that foreign nations no longer aid their steam-ship enterprises. Why, gentlemen, this is a most serious mistake. England has never withdrawn aid from her steam-ship lines until she had enabled them to defy, if not to destroy competition. When the Cunard Line was first established, nearly 37 years ago, England paid its projectors for mail service an allowance of $900,000 per annum, if I mistake not, and this was continued for a long series of years, a period of 25 years, down to and including 1866; and for the last 10 years England has paid mail allowances to her various steam-ship lines, amounting in the aggregate to £3,000,000 sterling, or an average of 5,000,000 gold dollars every year, and France, emerging from her war with Prussia, wounded, bruised, bleeding, with two great provinces torn from her, with the vast expenses of the conflict to pay, with a superadded war indemnity of $1,000,000,000, France, with all these disastrous and deadening discouragements, maintains her great steam-ship lines over all the world by paying them for mail service an allowance of more than 23,000,000 francs, or more than $4,500,000, being equivalent to $6 per mile sailing distance. Why should we scarcely recognize as a maritime power, pays yearly to her steam-ship lines more than 8,000,000 francs.

THE KENNEBEC AND THE DELAWARE.

I do not wish to give this audience the slightest encouragement to believe that our Government will aid the establishment of steam-ship lines in any direction. I am doubtless in strong opposition to it among a large portion of our people—among some from principle, among others from prejudice not unnaturally arising from a misused subsidy to two lines in the past; and, however, that was granted on a wrong basis, which there is no danger of repeating in the future—nor would it be a matter of propriety for one in my position to discuss here the probable action of Congress on those questions concerning which I may have to act as a Senator. I am here to-day only as an American citizen, as a Republican, as a profound believer in the great doctrine of protecting American labor, and of producing as much as possible within the United States. I represent the largest ship-building State in the Union. In the valley of the Kennebec, where I reside, the art of building wooden ships is well understood as it ever has been by any community since Columbus crossed the Atlantic; and at the City of Bath, with its 10,000 industrious inhabitants, there are more wooden ships built to-day than at any other place on the globe. And if it should become the policy of our Government to aid in building up a steam marine to compete with those of England and France, I warn you, gentlemen on the Delaware, that you will find your quickest rivals among the people whom I represent, and in the beautiful valley that I am proud to call my home. But here, on the branch of this superb river, you have taken the lead, and I wish the whole American people could see what you have done against all hindrances and discouragements. I wish that they could all know that on the banks of the Delaware there are four great ship-yards, fitted in all respects for the construction of iron steamers, and that the yard now in sight of us is, perhaps, more complete in all its appointments than any yard to be found in Great Britain. I wish the whole American people could know and realize that during these last five terrible years of depression and distress, when so many good and honest men have scarcely known where to turn for bread, the proprietor of this yard has expended in his business nearly $15,000,000, and that over $14,000,000 of it have gone to American workmen as wages for their honest labor. If that man is to be honored who causes two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before, what shall we say of him whose dauntless energy has enabled him in the darkest period of our financial distress to drive forward an enterprise that disburses $3,000,000 per annum among the laborers of America, and who has made thousands of homes smile with happiness and with plenty that but for him might have been pinched with want and misery?

RIVALRY WITH FOREIGN NATIONS.

If our country were for a few persistent years of like mind with Great Britain and France on this great commercial question, you would find all over the land great ship-yards springing up to supply the demand for the steam marine of America. When we had a fair chance and equal terms our sailing vessels gained on Great Britain, until, for the last 10 years before the outbreak of the rebellion, we were almost if not ahead of her in aggregate tonnage; and on equal footing we would speedily do the same in our steam marine. But with England and France aiding their lines with mail contracts to drive other lines from the sea, it is idle for us to enter the race. A very small amount, comparatively, would enable us to become the victors in the struggle for ocean supremacy. What it costs us to support two regiments of cavalry in the regular Army, or to maintain five large men-of-war afloat in the Navy, would give us lines of first-class American steam-ships to foreign ports from at least six of our principal commercial cities, Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf. We stand in the position to be the first commercial nation in the world. Alone of all the great powers we have a vast frontage on the two oceans whose waters bound all the continents and float the commerce that civilizes and enriches the world. Our coast line is longer than that which borders Europe; our harbors are more numerous and more capacious than those of all our maritime rivals combined. Nature has given us the position and the power to lead the commercial world. Shall we use our opportunity or abandon the field to those who have not a tithe of our advantages? If we can only regain the proportion of our commerce which we held in 1856, the profit to our people will be more than a hundred millions per annum. Shall we go forward, or shall we continue to retreat?

DEATH OF MAJOR-GEN. JOHN J. PECK.

BRILLIANT CAREER OF A GALLANT OFFICER—THIRTY-SEVEN BATTLES IN MEXICO—HEROIC CONDUCT IN THE ILL-STARRED CAMPAIGN WITH M'CLELLAN—DEATH FROM THE EFFECTS OF WOUNDS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SYRACUSE, April 21.—Major-Gen. John J. Peck died at his residence, in this city, to-day, aged 58, of disease contracted from wounds received during the rebellion, at the siege of Suffolk, Va. Gen. Peck was born at Manlius, Onondaga County; was educated at West Point, graduating in 1843, in the same class with ex-President Grant. He stood eighth in his class. He entered the Army as Second Lieutenant of the Second Artillery, serving in garrison at Fort Columbus and Fort Hamilton, New-York Harbor, and in the forces employed in the military occupation of Texas in 1845 and 1846. On the opening of the war with Mexico his battery was among the first to be ordered to the front, and he served to the close of the war, with marked distinction, having been engaged in 37 engagements, and receiving two brevets as Captain and Major for gallant services at the battles of Contreras, Churubusco, and Molino del Rey. He participated in the assault and capture of the City of Mexico Sept. 13 and 14, 1847. After the Mexican war he was detailed for frontier duty in New-Mexico, and in scouting against the Navajo Indians. Until his resignation in 1853 he was mainly engaged in recruiting service. In civil life he was treasurer of the projected railroad from New-York to Syracuse, by way of Newburg; Cashier of the Burnet Bank

stuffs for wear. The main door of this division is a fine type of Japanese taste, made of sandal wood ornamented with gilt nails and ancient bronze figures. It is strictly exotic, and came, ready for erection, from Yeddo. Their Trocadero section extends over an area of 3,000 metres, and is at present inclosed by a palisade of bamboo, within which the Japanese intend to reproduce a picture of life in Japan, with a dwelling-house, a sleeping pavilion, farm buildings, and a field of wheat, which has already been sown. Their very remarkable collection of plants and flowers is, at present, deposited at the Jardin d'Acclimatation, where it will remain until the weather permits of its transplantation. Holland is getting on rapidly, and some idea may even now be formed of the importance of its exhibition of public works. The walls of its department are covered with maps and charts, and immense frames for plans of dykes and Dutch systems of drainage of embankment. Lilliputian machine gallery are models of boats, rigging, lighthouses, and fishing apparatus. Switzerland will exhibit numerous samples of marbles, tissues, and artistically ornamented stoves. The East Indian department will be complete and curious. Russia is unpacking immense boxes filled with stuffed animals and costly furs. The vast space allotted to Austro-Hungary is divided into several smaller compartments, each tastefully and appropriately decorated; in its machine gallery are some excellent locomotive engines and railway carriages. The English section, notwithstanding its size, is the most advanced, and every day brings new additions to the mountains of packing-cases already opened or piled upon the floors awaiting their turn.

The Chinese pagoda tumbled down last week, and several Celestials came to grief among the ruins, but the damage has been repaired, and the disabled heathen have been advantageously replaced by recruits from the Batignolles, who have not, however, been costumed for the occasion. On the whole, the "natives" are rather glad of the accident than otherwise, as two or three of their number, on awakening from one of their opium debauches, have recently found themselves minus their tails, which had been playfully cut up during their slumbers by some lestive French workmen.

Much praise is given by the French press to American art exemplified in a handsomer silver cup, presented, on Friday last, by our Minister to the carriage-builder Guiet, on the part of the American members of his trade, as a recognition of the courtesy and intelligence displayed by him while on the jury of the Philadelphia Centennial. In this connection I may venture to predict that our countrymen will get their full share of rewards at the coming fair, and need not apprehend any of those jealous antagonisms of which they have so justly complained on other similar occasions. But, on the other hand, the artistic world is almost in open revolt, and not without cause, against the arbitrary action of its "jury," which, at once judge and party in the cause, has pitilessly rejected many works of recognized ability and world-wide reputation, to make room for their own productions. The Arts Exhibition will doubtless be very fine, but it will be very incomplete, and the public will seek in vain for many well-known and time-honored names whose pictures and statuary have appeared in every Salon during the last 30 years. Many of these have been rewarded by medals and decorations, and yet they are now left out in the cold because these modern Rhadamanthuses, whose decisions are as final as the laws of the Medes and Persians, when they had got through the examination of their own *chefs d'œuvre* found that only a space enough was left to hang 150 of the 2,000 pictures sent in for their approval. Emphatically, it is a case of many being called and few chosen, but the lucky ones have already commenced operations, and, while I am writing, their pilgrimage to the Champs Elysées Palace is going on without interruption from 10 till 4 every day. Neither rain, nor wind, nor snow—the alternate atmospheric condition for weeks past—is allowed to interfere with the steady march of these candidates to fame, and from the heights of Montmartre, the shades of Park Monceau, or the distant wilds of the Barrière d'Enfer, and the plentiful neighborhood of the Luxembourg, defile cortéges of martyrs, pain in hand, cohorts of warriors, with shield and helmet, and white theories of nymphs and goddesses shivering in the glacial air.

HOW TO GET TO PARIS.

THE STEAM-SHIP COMPANIES PREPARED FOR THE SUMMER TRAVEL—FACILITIES FOR REACHING THE FRENCH CAPITAL—THE COST OF THE TRIP FROM THIS CITY.

The Paris Exposition will open in less than a month, and the tide of travel has already begun to set from this country toward the French capital. Notwithstanding the abundant complaints that have been made of dullness of business, the indications are that the coming Summer will be one of the best for the steam-ship lines for several years. While a large proportion of the visitors will make Paris their principal point of destination, the inquiry for excursion tickets shows that the opportunity to go abroad to see the great Exhibition is to be seized to make more or less extensive trips to England, Scotland, and the Continent of Europe. To encourage those people who are inclined to go abroad, the steam-ship lines have arranged their rates and sailing days with the belief that there will be a demand for lower rates than last year, and that the steamers will be compelled to sail more frequently. It is reported in all of the offices that the prospect for business is excellent; that the steamers announced to sail this month are about filled, and that many staterooms are spoken for a month or two ahead. In the offices of several of the companies it was said that in yesterday's steamers there was no room for parties, and that few large parties could be provided for within the month.

The General Transatlantic Company will send out one of its fine fleet of seven steamers—the Labrador, Canada, Saint Laurent, Pereire, Amerique, France, Ville de Paris, and Lafayette—every Wednesday. The steamers of this line, our readers need not be informed, sail for Havre direct. The ships and their accommodations are so well known to the traveling public that special mention of their attractions is unnecessary. The applications for accommodations have been so numerous that the state-rooms are all taken for two weeks to come, and many are engaged a month ahead. This line sends out to South America from Havre the steam-ships Amerique and France to bring out 700 pleasure-seekers who have engaged passage to Paris and return. These passengers will come from the West Indies, the Spanish main, and Central America. Persons who travel by the French Line will be set down in Paris on the Boulevard, four hours after their arrival in the French capital. Return tickets to City to Paris, good for one year, are sold for $170 first class, and for $116 second-class. Steerage to Paris is $28, including all necessaries. These tickets entitle their holders to any steamer. The company turned away 100 applicants for third-class passage by the last steamer and 50 applicants for second-class, most of whom were going to the Exhibition as employees of exhibitors.

The White Star Line will dispatch one of its large vessels—the Britannic, Germanic, Celtic, Adriatic, Baltic, or Republic—weekly to Liverpool. The state-rooms of the vessels sailing on April 25, 30, May 9 and 16, have nearly all been engaged. The inquiries indicate that a large proportion of travelers by this line will go to Paris, and it is fair to presume that the Exposition is one of the attractions that draws them there. The excursion to Liverpool by this line—tickets good for one year—costs $185 and $215, according to a accommodations. The steerage fare to Liverpool is $28, the round-trip to Paris being additional.

The Cunard Line will dispatch from this port a steamer on each Wednesday, the fleet comprising the Abyssinia, Bothnia, Algeria, Russia, and Scythia. The rates of passage are, in steamers carrying steerage passengers, $80 and $100, gold, according to accommodations, and by steamers not carrying steerage passengers, $80, $100, and $130, gold. Return tickets, good for 12 months, are sold at a reduction of 10 per cent. Return tickets to Paris, from Liverpool, are sold at $30, gold, additional. The steerage passage to Paris costs $32 by this line.

The steamers of the Inman Line—the City of Berlin, City of Richmond, City of Chester, City of Montreal, City of Brussels, City of New-York, City of Paris and City of Brooklyn—the largest of which has a tonnage of 5,491, and the smallest 2,911—will sail weekly. The City of Montreal leaves on Thursday next, and the next steamer will leave on Saturday of the following week, and this order will be observed throughout the season. The line sends out five steamers this year in the time that three steamers were sent out last season. The round-trip tickets to Liverpool, good for one year, at $135 and $160 gold, according to accommodations, entitle the holder to Paris en route privileges. Tickets to London and Paris are $15 and $20 gold additional according to route. Gilmore's Band will sail by the City of Berlin, on May 4, and Miss Thursby will be a passenger on the same steamer. The steerage fare is $28 to Liverpool, return tickets being sold on favorable terms.

The Anchor Line will have 12 of its large steamships in service between this port and Glasgow and London. The Anchoria, Bolivia, Devonia, Ethiopia, Victoria, and Circassia sailing on Saturdays to Glasgow, and the Alsatia, Anglia, Australia, California, Elysia, and Utopia sailing on Wednesdays to London. By this line the traveler can go abroad by way of Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dover, and Calais and return the same way, or he can go by way of London and return by way of Edinburgh and Glasgow. He will be benefited, while at Glasgow, he may make a voyage by the steamers of the Anchor Line in the Mediterranean Sea, going either the Italian round, comprising the ports of Lisbon, Gibraltar, Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, Messina, and Palermo, and Venice, and back to Glasgow; or the Adriatic round, comprising the ports of Gibraltar, Palermo, Messina, Trieste, and Venice, and back to Glasgow. The single-cabin fare between Glasgow and London are from $80 to $90. To Paris via Glasgow, Edinburgh, London, Dover, Calais, and return same route, $165 to $160; to London by direct steamer and to Paris by New-Haven and Dieppe and return, $170 to $140, the prices differing according to railroad accommodations. The second cabin passage to London, and thence by second class rail and steamer by way of New-Haven and Dieppe, returning by same route, is $90. The steerage rate to Paris is $32, but return tickets are sold at a reduced price. All excursion tickets are good for one year.

One of the National Line steam-ships—the fleet including the Egypt, Spain, England, The Queen, Erin, Holland, Denmark, Canada, Greece, and Italy—will sail to Liverpool and London, the line maintaining both routes. The Liverpool steamers always sail on Saturdays, the sailing days of the London steamers varying from week to week. Excursion tickets cost $120 for saloon passage by way of Liverpool, and $110 by direct London steamer. Special through rates to Paris are furnished on application. Steerage tickets are sold for $32 to Paris.

Travelers to Paris by the Hamburg-American Packet Company's steam-ships—the Helvetia, Lessing, Wieland, Eneria, Pommerania, Silesia, Frisia, and Herder—which sail on Thursdays from this port, are landed at Cherbourg, at which port the vessels only touch to land mails, specie, and passengers. The rates by this line are for return tickets to either London, Plymouth, Cherbourg, or Hamburg, $185, gold, for first cabin; $110, gold, for second cabin, and $50, currency, for steerage. Railroad tickets from Cherbourg to Paris are furnished to passengers at reduced rates. Tickets are good until used. Steerage return tickets to Cherbourg cost $50, currency.

The Guion Line will send out one of its fleet of five steamers—the Montana, Wyoming, Nevada, Wisconsin, and Idaho—to Liverpool every Tuesday. The round trip to Paris by this line, according to location of berth, is $140, $160, or $170. The steamers carry only 60 passengers each, and the wants of this limited number are studied and fully attended to. The steerage ticket to Liverpool or London is $26.

The steamers of the State Line sail weekly, between this port and Glasgow, on Thursdays. The fleet includes the steamers State of Nevada, State of Indiana, State of Georgia, State of Virginia, State of Pennsylvania, State of Alabama, and State of Louisiana. The rates for the Summer season between New-York and Paris are, for return tickets, first cabin and first class rail, by way of Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dover, and Calais, $160; by way of Glasgow, Edinburgh, London, New-Haven, and Dieppe, or Southampton and Havre, $175; first class cabin and second class rail, $170 or $150, by the respective routes above named; for second class cabin and rail, by the first route, $125, and by the second route, $115. Single steerage tickets to Paris cost $32, currency.

The steamers of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company—the Mosel, Oder, Donau, Weser, Neckar, and Hermann—will sail on Saturday of each week for Southampton, Havre, and Bremen. The rates of fare have been reduced materially since last season, the saloon first cabin, including Paris, duration being $185; second cabin, $110, and the fare from Havre to Paris by rail $3, or $1 50 additional, according to class. Single steerage tickets to Paris are sold for $31 50, and return tickets for $53.

For travelers who wish to include a trip through Belgium in their Summer excursion abroad, the steam-ships of the Red Star Line, leaving semi-monthly, alternately from New-York and Philadelphia, for Antwerp, will be found convenient and comfortable. Antwerp is so situated geographically that passengers arriving there are placed in complete railroad communication with the entire Continent, and tickets are issued by the steam-ship company to all points. The rates of passage, payable in currency, are $90 for each person in the first cabin, where two persons occupy a room, and $75 each where a room is occupied by three persons. The first-class excursion fare is $160 or $135. The outward passage in the second cabin is $60, and return tickets are sold, for $108. Excursion tickets are good for a year. Holders of the first cabin excursion tickets by the Red Star Line who may be in England and who do not care to incur the expense and inconvenience of recrossing the English Channel, can have the option of returning by the American Line, direct from Liverpool to Philadelphia.

SMYTH'S DEFENSE FOR MISDEEDS.

A LETTER FROM MR. WILLIAM SMYTH, EX-ACTING SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE—MALICIOUS STATEMENTS REFUTED—WHAT THE WRITER KNOWS ABOUT THE PRESENT CHIEF OF THE DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor of the Albany Argus:

DEAR SIR: You published some days ago an article from my paper, the Owego *Times*, which appears to have given great offense to the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, John F. Smyth. In his organ, the Albany *Morning Express*, his organist, Mr. Keyes, aided by documents from the Insurance Department, rushes to defend him and retaliate on me for daring to express, as almost every other editor has done, my opinion of the merits of his trial. Your readers will remark that Mr. Keyes does not charge me with black-mailing insurance companies, nor with skinning the policy-holders of a single company out of $60,000, nor does he insinuate that I permitted such rare patriots as ex-Senator Tobey to extract $25,000 for reading over, by two low-priced clerks, several hundred bonds, mortgages, searches, &c. He does not make it appear that I drank to excess or lost money at the gaming-table, nor does he say that I have been charged with appropriating or permitting others to take a single dollar of company or department funds. Nor that I, through fear, favor, or for money, tolerated an insolvent company to exist for a day after I had good reason to suspect it. Deliberate perjury, to some extent successfully protected these villains, as it has many others, but the end came and the guilty suffered. For these omitted charges I thank him and the Superintendent's friends, convinced that if they had any foundation for serious accusation it would not be concealed.

[Mr. Smyth then quotes the article referred to from the Albany *Express*, which asserts that he "has not been partial to him [Superintendent Smyth] since Smyth of Owego was ousted from an office where he was the laughing stock of all insurance men." Two letters written by Mr. William Smyth when Acting Superintendent of Insurance are given in the article, one addressed to Gardner Frost, of the Continental Life Insurance Company, regarding the course to be pursued relative to that company, and the other addressed to Thomas F. Corwin, recommending the Manufacturers' Life Company as one of the most economically managed companies in the State. The article then contrasts this assertion with the actual rotten condition of that company and Superintendent Smyth's action in having its officers prosecuted for perjury.]

To prove the falsity of the estimate in which Mr. Keyes affirms I am held by insurance companies I might produce hundreds of complimentary notices from the public press during my term of office. I shall present but two—the first from the same head, brain, and pen, and published in the same paper which now, under the influence of the present, tries to stab me. In April, 1876, Mr. Keyes said: "As to the ability and competency of Mr. William Smyth there can be no question whatever. The manner in which he has conducted the affairs of the office since the resignation of Mr. Chapman and the report which he has just issued, are proofs of his fitness which cannot be disputed." If Mr. Keyes stated facts in the above, his present statements under the direction of the Department are false. He may choose either as his real sentiments. The public will judge both his motives and his veracity. [Mr. Smyth then quotes a complimentary paragraph from the *Agents' and Brokers' Magazine* of similar import to the foregoing.] Mr. Keyes tries to sustain his malicious insinuations by the publication of certain letters. First, the letter to L. W. Frost, President of the Continental Life Insurance Company. When I wrote that letter this company, according to the sworn statement of its officers made to the department four months previously, had of gross surplus on policy-holders' account $725,452 52. A showing of strength excelled by few companies in this state. On this showing I had no "good reason," as the law required, to examine the company. It had not been examined by any of the examiners, proving that it possessed their entire confidence. It was not bankrupt, but its officers appropriated its funds, threw it into the hands of a friendly Receiver, who refused to permit me to examine its books, commenced suit through my attorney, Hon. Henry Smith, who ultimately carried the case to the Court of Appeals. The attempts of the fraudulent officers were defeated. A reference was secured and light let in. L. W. Frost and his brother died. Their property and the property of others who were parties in the crime was attached, and between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000 secured for the policy-holders. Did this indicate apathy on my part or collusion with the villainy?

Now let me turn to the letter dated Feb. 7, 1877. Every statement made in it was, to the best of my knowledge, true. Had I known it was to be unduly concern it turned out, I would have taken it up and crushed it before I examined some other companies whose solvency I suspected more than I did the American Central Life Insurance Company.

The present Superintendent may seek, through his special organs, to divert public attention from his own official acts by the republication of three or four of my letters hastily written and, in the main, the companies referred to were believed to be sound and solvent; but his efforts will fail. The stigma of his Tobey and Harris acts remain, and must remain so long as official corruption shall be despised.

In conclusion, during the 12 months I was Acting Superintendent, I examined five life insurance companies, drove the Continental—through fear of an examination—into the hands of a Receiver, and ultimately exposed its villanies, and its officers are today fugitives from justice and their property attached. I examined the Security Life, exposed its rottenness, and had its officers indicted—since convicted—the first instance of the kind, to my knowledge, in the State. I examined the United States, the Washington, and the Mutual, and had commenced the examination of the Equitable, duplicating which I neither could nor the companies myself nor permitted others to do so. I did not scatter the "pork round among the jury," nor buy up influential politicians by commissioning them to receive handsome sums of policy-holders' money. Hence, such papers as the *Express*, and all others which departmental influence can reach, stand ready to attack any man whose honest sentiments, publicly expressed, are opposed to their insurance dynasty. Tweed was a power so long as he fed the cormorants. His example seems to have illustrious imitators.

WILLIAM SMYTH.

Owego, N. Y., April 13, 1878.

HINTS ON THE FASHIONS.

INTELLIGENCE FROM ABROAD.

THE DUBARRY VESTE—WOOLEN SUITS AND THEIR TRIMMINGS—THE LATEST THING IN RIBBON—FANCY STRAWS—HATS, STOCKINGS, AND MITTENS.

Among the new models for suits is the "veste Dubarry," with a vest and short skirt. The coat and vest open over a chemisette, with a turned-down collar and a "jabot" bordered with brandebourgs. A folded scarf, trimmed to match, serves for the outer garment. This suit is made of a material called "tissu montagnard," which is a glossy material in grayish checks, with red intermixed. Another style is the "Manon Lescaut" costume, consisting of a waist with long points, with a plastron in front, which is extended over the skirt. This part of the toilet is bordered with ruchings "à la vieille," and the skirt trimmed around with a plaited flounce. The sides are covered with draperies, trimmed with ruchings, and terminate in the lower part of the back in a bow, with long falling loops. The outer garment worn with this toilet is a mantelet-visite of the same goods trimmed to match. The blouse à la "paysanne" is also fashionable. A suit in this style is of pale gray and blue tissue figured with red. The short skirt is trimmed with a full trimming "à la vieille," bordered with double cordings, one of light blue faille, the other of caronbiers, and finished with a plaited flounce. A tunique is draped over the skirt and trimmed with double cordings. The "corsage blouse" has a square piece let in the back and mounted in three hollow plaits. The front is gathered at the shoulders and also at the waist, in the middle of the back. The long basque is trimmed with double cordings. The belt is round. The sleeves have three cuffs, all trimmed in the same way. The whole suit is trimmed with blue buttons. Over this is worn a Marie Antoinette fichu, with a shawl-shaped turned-down collar, trimmed to match the remainder of the suit. It closes in front under ribbon loops in the different shades of the dress. The mantelet-visite is considered most elegant when made of faille. It is cut with three seams in the back, the centre one being cut in to the figure, and the two others forming the half epaulets. One of these has long ends, with the back covered with applicques of Spanish, darned in open work, and finished with cut jet beads, with satin glands intermixed. The borders are covered with lace trimming, and on the lower part is a rich fringe. This lace is placed on the garment in a way called "mousse," consisting of narrow lace ruchings, sewed close to each other, on a band of any width. This trimming requires a great quantity of lace, and a little distance is lost without trimming.

Mostly all woolen suits will be trimmed with colored faille cordings. Many apron vests will be made of plaited silk. The fine plaits are the prettiest.

An indoor dress may be of black faille, cut in princess shape. The back consists of a foulard tissu, with gray and black stripes, plaited into two parts, and ending on the lower part of the waist. The very long train is plaited in hollow plaits, and joined at this point. From the middle seam in the back comes a foulard scarf, which is twisted in several places over the train. The front of the dress is composed of a waist with a foulard plastron, and a large apron, which is joined to the side seams. The sleeves have faille and foulard cuffs, surmounted by a plaiting. In addition to the "mantelet," which is to be the favorite garment, there is current in Paris a very pretty "collet." It is small, and covered with embroidery.

Cachemire de l'Inde, of which mention has already been made, is to be used in suits for all occasions. Certain shades of cachemire de l'Inde épinglé make beautiful visiting and evening dresses. Spring suits are made of cachemire de l'Inde crêpe, and cachemires in open-work are a light as grenadine, and much stronger. A novelty in ribbon is called the pompadour. It is narrow, and consists of garlands or groups of tiny flowers on light groundings, such as blue, pink, green, lilac, &c. Lingères and milliners are using a great deal of this ribbon. They combine it with plain ribbon in the color of the grounding of the broché. This is used for loops and bows, and is very effective. Double-faced satin and moire antique is another Parisian novelty in this line, and it is to replace the plain double-faced ribbon in use last Winter.

Short dresses, it is now decided, are to be worn in the street. This is a much more commendable fashion than the long train, which is beautiful for indoor wear, but very embarrassing elsewhere. Short suits cannot very well be made of cloth or trimmed with heavy ornaments, as in this case they lose all their graceful appearance.

A walking dress made for a bridal trousseau is of gray woolen damassé goods, trimmed with plum-colored faille. It is cut in a tight-fitting polonaise. The plum-colored faille skirt is cut perfectly round, and does not touch the ground. It is trimmed with small bias flounces and puffings. Over the dress is a "mantelet à la bretonne," made of the same goods, lined with plum-colored faille, and trimmed with fringe. The polonaise has the same trimming. Around the polonaise and mantelet is also a light chenille cording trimming.

Sicilienne is not as much used as in the past, and handsome qualities of faille are more in vogue than ever. The latter has much more body than sicilienne, which wrinkles easily and does not wear well.

Capotes are still worn, although not quite as much as they have been. Round hats continue in use for traveling purposes, and for street wear for very young girls. The new capotes are very small and have brims and capes. The bonnet sometimes forms a Marie Stuart and sometimes it has brims, one of which is flat and the other raised. The brims are sometimes split through the centre, to leave room for a bouquet, a feather, or an ornament. This strange way of trimming gives the coiffure quite a peculiar appearance. Another style worn in Paris has a small crown and a very broad brim. It is placed so far back on the head that the brim is scarcely seen from the front. The fanchon-diadème is still worn, and, to some faces, is much more becoming than any other shape. It is not made nearly as high as formerly. The flower wreath also keeps in favor.

The different straws in fashion are English straw, either in its natural color or dyed in gold, silver, or mother of pearl. The gilded straw sometimes alternates with brown straw, and blue is combined with silvered straw. Another combination consists of the union of straw with velvet, as, for instance, gilded straw and seal-colored velvet. The velvet is sometimes replaced by bias pieces of faille.

Opera straws lined with colors will soon be brought out. Some of them have only straw brims, while the soft crowns are of tulle and gauze.

The bonnet trimmings are as varied as possible. Tinsel and beads are more used than ever. Some of the diadems are wholly composed of beads, and have almost the semblance of crowns. The beads are combined with loops of gilded or silvered galloon-for instance black beads with golden galloon, light blue beads with silver galloon, and many similar combinations. This kind of trimming is particularly suited to the Marie Stuart brim. A great variety of bands are of black or white tulle, worked with beads, forming insertions or laces, and terminating in beaded fringe. There is also in use a beaded fringe, with a deep heading. Buckles, arrows, and numberless ornaments are worked with very small beads, and serve to fasten down the bows and various trimmings of the bonnet. Beaded cache-peignes, embroidered in open work, are placed on the crowns of bonnets or on capes, which they also replace.

Lace, as well as tulle, is beaded. Bands of tulle serve for the "tours de tête," bordered with small colored beads. Among the many beads in use are metallic, glass, and "perles soufflées." The latter is the lightest. The pearl beads filled with wax are the strongest, and, consequently, the best.

Lingères have two new fabrics to work with, one is the "gaze iris" and the other mousseline-crêpe-lisse. Among the numberless models of turned down collars brought out are some which are neither fichus nor collars. The shawl collar is one of them; it forms a kind of square and the size of a handkerchief, which is folded like a shawl, and draped *à la paysanne*. The points are taken in front under a bow. A model of this kind is of mousseline-crêpe-lisse, striped with insertions of valenciennes lace, placed on in a bias. The borders are trimmed with the same lace. Another kind of fichu is made of the same square of muslin forming a "jabot," half of which is arranged in plaits, while the other half is covered with two lace ruffles. On the top of the jabot are loops of pomp-dour ribbon which fall over the plaits. This style is very easy to make. The latest mot in use at present are very fine Mirecourtlace, "guipure du point de Valenciennes. For linens and muslindes handsome imitations of point à l'aiguille, point d'Angleterre. Bruges and point de genes are all in vogue. English tulle laces are used for scarfs, mantillas, and long barbes, with which ladies cover their heads and shoulders. A long mousseline-crêpe-lisse barbe is surrounded with English dotted tulle lace four inches deep. This barbe is placed on the head like a turban, and made full in the back. Sometimes the ends are crossed, brought front and twisted through golden rings. A pretty pattern for a turned down collar is of muslin. In the back it is cut in sailor shape, and forms in front two square ends. It is trimmed around with valenciennes lace, and the new double-faced moire antique and satin ribbon, in two colors.

In consequence of the introduction of short dresses, stockings are of more importance than ever. The most elegant are of silk and Lisle thread worked on the ankles. Ordinary cotton stockings are worked with small flowers.

Long mittens are likely to retain their favor this Summer. They are made of white and black lace. But as these are very expensive some are to be had of thread.

TRINITY CHURCH PROPERTY.

RENEWED DENIAL BY EX-GOV. DIX THAT IT IS USED FOR IMPROPER PURPOSES—HOW MUCH THE CHURCH OWNS, AND THE CHARACTER OF ITS TENANTS.

A Boston newspaper recently printed an extraordinary story about Trinity Parish, asserting that the corporation owns property worth not less than $70,000,000, and that this is largely occupied, under lease, for drinking saloons and other vile purposes. The article having been pretty widely circulated, Gen. Dix, the Controller of the Corporation of Trinity Parish, has prepared a letter setting forth the facts in the case, showing that the property of the parish is worth only about one-tenth of what was asserted, and that no drinking saloons or disreputable houses are kept upon the premises of the corporation. His letter, which is printed in the *Churchman*, is as follows:

CORPORATION OF TRINITY CHURCH,
No. 187 FULTON-STREET,
NEW-YORK, April 2, 1878.

To the Editor of the Churchman:

I inclose a reply, as Controller of Trinity Church, to a calumnious article in a Boston paper, extracts of which have been published in different parts of the country, and made by free-thinkers the texts for assaults, not on this corporation alone, but on all religious establishments. Numerous inquiries have been addressed to the Rector by clergymen, setting forth the injurious influence of these calumnies on many fair-minded persons within the sphere of their ministrations, and asking whether there was any just ground for them. It is for the purpose of showing the utter untruth of all these accusations that the accompanying letter to the Editor of the Journal in which they appeared has been prepared.

Yours truly, JOHN A. DIX.

OFFICE OF THE CORPORATION OF TRINITY CHURCH, NEW-YORK, April 2, 1878.

SIR: An article in your paper of the 5th of January last, to which my attention has very recently been called, professes to state some "astounding facts" relative to Trinity Church. If these alleged facts have no existence, I ask, as an act of justice to Trinity Church, the use of your columns to correct the misstatements which have been imposed on you. I present them in the order in which I find them.

1. "Trinity Church owns a vast amount of real estate in New-York City, lying compactly between Broadway and the North River, and extending nearly two miles in length, and from one-fourth to three-fourths of a mile in breadth. The whole district inclosed by a line running eastward from the North River through Cortlandt-street to Broadway, thence northward seven squares to Warren-street, thence one square westward to Church-street, thence eleven squares northward to Canal-street, and (continuing on Greene-street) seven squares still northward to Amity-street, thence six squares westward to Sixth-avenue, thence four squares northward to Greenwich-avenue, and thence seven squares south-westward on Christopher-street, where the line strikes the North River once more; all this immense district, lying in the most valuable part of the City, belongs to Trinity Church, together with considerable territory south of Cortlandt-street, concerning the exact boundaries of which we are left in some doubt."

The district embraced in the boundaries above described contains, as nearly as can be calculated, 5,000 lots of the usual dimensions in the city—25 feet by 100. The whole number of lots belonging to Trinity Church is 750—about one-seventh of the number in the above described district. The property of Trinity Church is therefore overstated about 600 per cent. In other words, of the 5,000 lots 4,250 belong to individuals, and not to this corporation. The 750 lots belonging to the latter do not lie "compactly" in the district referred to, but are scattered over it singly or in small groups.

2. "The value of this enormous amount of real estate is, at a low valuation, fully $70,000,000."

This estimate is obviously founded upon the misapprehension that Trinity Church is the owner of the whole district referred to, instead of one-seventh part of it. Thus the whole value of the real estate of this corporation, according to the estimate of your informant, correcting his statement as to its extent, would be but $10,000,000. This, however, is an exaggeration. The income derived from it last year was $456,786 45—less than the legal interest of $7,000,000; this year it will be much less; and the whole property is productive, except the ground occupied by seven churches, four cemeteries, four school-houses, a rectory, an infirmary, and a very few vacant lots. No reasonable estimate would place it at a higher value than $7,000,000.

3. "If we correctly understand our informant, Trinity Church pays no tax on the land itself, though the lessees pay taxes on the buildings they have erected upon it under long leases."

The entire inaccuracy of this statement will be seen by the following extract of a letter which I addressed to Gen. Grant in March, 1876, to correct a like misapprehension on his part:

"The fact is that the corporation of Trinity Church is taxed, under the laws of this State, precisely in accordance with the suggestions in your Message to Congress. Its property consists of church edifices, cemeteries, school-houses, an infirmary, a rectory, and several hundred lots of ground, let out with the exception of a few used for parochial purposes, are leased partly for short and partly for long periods. On the short leases the corporation pays the taxes; on the long leases the taxes are paid by the lessee. I paid in September last as Controller of the corporation, on the former $46,943 91; and we estimate the amount paid on the latter at $60,000, making over $100,000 paid to the City this year for taxes, besides a considerable sum for assessments. We pay taxes on every foot of ground used for secular purposes. We pay on our rectory, in which the Rector resides, on the office in which the business of the corporation is transacted, although it is within the boundaries of St. Paul's cemetery. In fact, nothing is exempt except the church edifices, the cemeteries, four school-houses, in which free schools are kept, and an infirmary, in which the sick receive gratuitous treatment."

I will only add that I have, as Controller of Trinity Church, paid to the City for taxes on its real estate, since the 1st of October, 1877, the sum of $64,107 97.

4. "According to the official records in the offices of the Chief of Police and the Excise Commissioners, the real estate of Trinity Church supports 764 liquor saloons or gin-mills, and 96 known houses of prostitution, (92 white and four colored,) with many others suspected to be such."

The utter recklessness of this accusation cannot be better illustrated than by the statement of the fact that the alleged number of liquor-saloons and houses of prostitution is 860, exceeding by 100 the whole number of lots owned by Trinity Church. If the accusation were true, there would be a liquor saloon on every lot belonging to this corporation, and on 96 of its lots a liquor-saloon and a house of prostitution. The charge is destitute even of a shadow of foundation. The number of lots of which the corporation has the entire control is 483. On 259 of these the lessees own the houses. On 24 the houses belong to the Church. The former are leased for two years, and the latter for one. On all the leases of these 483 lots there has been for years a covenant on the part of the lessee that no intoxicating liquors shall be sold on the premises. It is as follows:

"That he, the said party of the second part, [lessee,] his Executors, Administrators, and assigns, and each and every undertenant or occupant of the said premises or of any part thereof, shall not, nor will at any time during the term hereby demised, sell, or expose for sale, any strong or spirituous liquors, wine, ale, or beer, or take or have a license for such sale."

This covenant is rigidly enforced, and I say, without fear of contradiction, that there is not a single liquor-saloon or "gin-mill" on any one of these 483 lots. It is proper to add that there are 267 lots held for long terms on old leases. Over these the corporation has no control, but a ground rent is regularly collected, and the vestry have no knowledge, nor do the records of the Police or Excise Departments show, that any one of them is used for either of the purposes alleged by your informant.

To put this calumnious accusation against Trinity Church effectively at rest, I addressed letters of inquiry to the Police and Excise Commissioners, and have received the following answers:

[Gen. Dix here quotes a letter from Gen. William F. Smith, Inclosing a communication from Superintendent Walling and Chief Clerk Hawley, in which they say: "The records of the Police Department do not state nor show that the real estate of Trinity Church supports 764, or any other number, of liquor-saloons or gin-mills, or 96, nor any other number, of known or suspected houses of prostitution. Having a very general knowledge of the records and reports of the Police Department and its officers, it is our belief that the name of Trinity Church does not appear in them at all." Also a communication from Clerk Childs, of the Board of Excise, saying: "I would respectfully state that the official records in this office do not show the granting of any license to parties selling liquor or saloon keepers, occupying property owned by the corporation of Trinity Church."]

I might well be pardoned the strongest expression of indignation at these calumnious accusations against Trinity Church; but I withhold it from the belief that you have published them without any suspicion of their untruth, and that you will as cheerfully give the same publicity to their refutation. Respectfully yours, JOHN A. DIX.

According to an English contemporary, Mr. Joseph Jefferson has found leisure in his intervals of his theatrical work to paint three pictures for the Spring exhibitions. They have just arrived in London—one for the Paris Salon, one for the Royal Academy, and one for the French Gallery in Pall Mall.

THE RACING SEASON OF 1878.

MORE FAST HORSES IN TRAINING.

FORTY-TWO THOROUGHBREDS ADDED TO THE LOT PREVIOUSLY REVIEWED IN THE TIMES—THE STABLES OF MESSRS. WITHERS, NELSON & CO., WELCH, AND LLOYD—SOME GOOD AND SOME BAD HORSES.

The 42 horses belonging to the establishments of Messrs. Withers, Nelson & Co., Harvey Welch, Lloyd, Bevins, and Rives, which are reviewed in the following article, bring the number in training in the immediate vicinity of New-York up to 193. Besides these there are several small establishments with two or three horses, which it is unnecessary to mention at the present time. The prospects improve with the advance of the season, and both owners and trainers are pleased at the outlook.

THE BROOKDALE STABLE.

Mr. Dudley D. Withers is an active member of the American Jockey Club, and leads in the new movement to make Long Branch a great racing centre. Mr. Withers has invested largely in thoroughbred stock, and the Brookdale stud farm, near to Red Bank, is regarded as one of the most attractive breeding estates in New-Jersey. He has not been successful on the turf, however, but, as he is very garded as a shrewd business man, his friends have confidence that he will one day surprise the knowing ones, and win the choicest stakes that associations annually offer. At Brookdale there are two very fine stallions, imported by Mr. Withers, named King Ernest and Stonehenge, and both of them from their breeding, which is of the best racing strains, should make their mark. Both will be represented on the turf this season, and from the list of horses in training, the black jacket and cap of Mr. Whithers should often be found in the front rank. It is said that Mr. Withers directs the training himself, which brings to mind the story told of Senator John Morrissey, who, when he owned the race-horse Defender, trained the horse as he would a pugilist, and fed him on raw beef, with such disastrous results that Morrissey forswore owning race-horses, and got rid of Defender with all possible dispatch. Brookdale will send out a dozen representatives during the coming campaign, and the string will be headed by the bay mare Chamois, (imported,) who started but twice last year, at Long Branch, running second to Dauntless in a dash of a mile and an eighth, and two days afterward she was third to Yorkshire Lass in a mile dash. Her only stake engagement is the Fordham Handicap, and, therefore, her field of operations will be confined to the purse races. The next on the list is the brown colt Eri King, now 4 years old. This fine-looking colt, although engaged in the principal 2 and 3 year-old stakes, has never been sent to the starting-post, although he was expected to start in certain events, and backed with the book-makers. Elsie, the dam of Eri King, is a half sister to Harry Basset, the crack of Lorillard's winning the Hunter Stakes for Mr. Withers in 1871, and much interest was centred about her first foal. Eri King is engaged in the Fordham Handicap at Jerome Park and the Summer Hand-cap at Saratoga. There are two colts, beginning with a 2-year old colt as yet unnamed, by King Ernest out of Mimi, by imported Eclipse, who started once last year in a dash of half a mile for 2-year olds at Monmouth Park, and won in 54 seconds, with 110 pounds up. Bijou is a chestnut filly, by imported Australian, and started three times last year unnamed. Her first effort was in the Juvenile Stakes, where she was unplaced. In the Flash Stakes at Saratoga she was also unplaced, and at the same place ran second to Pique in a dash of five furlongs. She is a fine-looking filly, and has several important engagements. Invercauld is a brown filly, by Lexington, who ran three times without name last year, first appearing at Saratoga on the first extra day in a three-quarter dash in which she was unplaced. A week afterward, at the same place, she ran third to Pique, over the same distance of ground, and was unplaced again Aug. 20 in the sensational race, won by Eugena N. Robinson. The two that have not yet been seen are the fillies Martin Pleasants, by Artist, and one yet to be named, by King Ernest, out of imp. Dawdie. All of these have important engagements in the stakes. The 2-year-old string consists of five head, two of them full sisters—one called Belinda, by Glenelg, out of Madame Dudley, and sister to Glen Dudley, and a bay named Bettina, by Stonehenge, out of Mimi. Mr. Belmont has also a 2-year-old filly by this name. The baby colts are Fracas, by King Ernest, out of Fanny, (imported,) and two others without names, by the same stallion, out of Echo and Elsie.

THE MANHATTAN STABLE.

The stable of Carr & Co. disappeared from the roster of racing establishments at the close of last season, but for the campaign of 1878 it will be known under the firm-name of J. G. Nelson & Co., and as a distinctive title it will henceforth be alluded to as the Manhattan Stable. The principal members of the firm are well-respected business men of this city, and one of them, Mr. Joseph N. Galway, was the owner of the famous trotter St. Julien. The atmosphere of the trotting track was not congenial to the tastes of Mr. Galway, who pursues tur

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ARMIES OF ASIA AND EUROPE.

ARMIES OF ASIA AND EUROPE, EMBRACING OFFICIAL REPORTS OF THE ARMIES OF JAPAN, CHINA, INDIA, PERSIA, ITALY, RUSSIA, AUSTRIA, GERMANY, FRANCE, AND ENGLAND. By Edward Upton, Brevet Major-General United States Army. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. 1878.

Gen. Upton has in this volume enriched the literature devoted to military subjects in a most acceptable manner. When we consider how many persons there are in the service of arms, we are surprised at the few really good books devoted to that calling. A quarter of a century ago there was scarcely a work on military art or science of that time in the English language. The first quarter of the present century was prolific with military works, but the second quarter added very little to the soldier's library in any country. Then came the third quarter, and the perturbed condition of the world is bringing forth such a quantity of military books that the student of history in the future will easily discern that stirring events were then occurring. A number of books on warlike subjects have been published during the last 10 years, both in this country and in England, and these compare favorably with the best and ablest text-books printed in France and Germany. The work now before us fills a place which has been empty for many years. It furnishes us in comprehensive shape with the strength in peace and war of the armies of Asia and Europe, and from its pages we may learn much about the "amount of food for powder" to be used in the struggle which was begun 4,000 years ago, and continues after 19 centuries of Christianity. The times are warlike, and a great storm of destruction may break forth at any moment; the time is apropos for the publication of such a book.

The author of this work is an officer in the Army whose name has been made familiar to the military public through his book on tactics. He has long been looked upon as "one of the lucky few" in the Army, having reached his present rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in less than six years, or about the average time of service necessary on the part of others to secure a Captaincy. Good fortune has always favored him. She smiled upon him in 1875, when in company with two other officers he was sent on a tour around the world. In June of that year Gen. Upton, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fourth Artillery, Gen. George A. Forsyth, Major in the Ninth Cavalry, and Major Joseph P. Sanger, Captain in the First Artillery, were instructed by the Secretary of War to proceed to Japan, China, India, the Russian possessions, Italy, Germany, Austria, Russia, France, and England, and thence return to the United States. The professional object of this order was to enable them to examine and report upon the organization, tactics, discipline, &c., along the route mentioned. Their absence was not to exceed 18 months. In bidding Gen. Upton and his comrades farewell, the General of the Army wrote: "I congratulate you and your associates on having an opportunity such as has never in my recollection been enjoyed by any officers of the Army at any former period of our history."

The detailed reports which Gen. Upton was called upon to make to the War Department constitute, with some few private letters, the present volume. Necessarily, it contains much that is valuable to our Government and to the Army; but there are omissions, the absence of which is only the more marked when we remember how great have been the opportunities afforded for creating a complete work. The first foreign country visited by our three American officers was Japan, but, as THE TIMES some time back commented editorially upon their visit to that nation, we need not now dwell upon the General's remarks touching the Japanese Army. Suffice it to say that the Army—which bears unmistakable evidence of French organization, and the impress of French ideas in its drill and discipline—on a war footing, numbers 49,378 men, and in peace, 34,768 men. In China they found next to nothing to admire. This is the only country in which the profession of arms is not honored. Branded as the refuse of society, the policy of the Government has been such as to condemn both officers and men to hopeless ignorance, and to drown every sentiment of magnanimity and honor. The number of troops in service constantly varies from 500,000 to 1,000,000, according to the internal condition of the provinces, the Governors-General being allowed to regulate the size of their armies as they may see fit.

The Winter of 1875-6 was spent in India, and fortunately for our representatives, they were there during the visit of the Prince of Wales. It was here arranged by mutual consent that their work should be divided. Gen. Upton was to look after the infantry, Gen. Forsyth after the cavalry, and Major Sanger after the artillery of the several armies visited. Gen. Upton studied the infantry of the Army of India closely, and he now informs us that "the military institutions of India present more features for our imitation than those of any Army or country in Europe." The Army of India has to preserve internal order in a portion of the British Empire which contains over 200,000,000 subjects, and to guard a frontier extending for several thousand miles. Not only has it to perform these important duties, but it has always to be ready for foreign service and to join in wars undertaken by England beyond Indian limits. Gen. Upton puts down the establishment at 6,000 commissioned European officers, 60,000 European non-commissioned officers and men, and 124,000 native soldiers of all ranks. This is rather over the figures given recently in a debate in the English Parliament, but is nearly accurate. In round numbers the Army of India consists of 13,000 artillery, with 400 field guns, 3,000 engineers, 23,000 cavalry, and 146,000 infantry. This is exclusive of General officers and officers not borne on the strength of regiments. We may also inform the General that of British infantry there are now 50 battalions in India, and that every regiment of this arm must take its turn of Indian service except the battalions of the brigade of Foot Guards. He informs us that there are 115 regiments of native infantry, each consisting of eight companies, with a total of 721 officers and men. Right here we will anticipate, so to speak, the reports of Forsyth and Sanger, and fill out the Army of the Province of India. The European artillery in India is simply a portion of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, and comprises horse, field, and garrison batteries. Each battery, of whatever description, has five officers, a Major, a Captain, and three Lieutenants, and there is a proportion of Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels for the command and supervision of the artillery in divisions, districts, and garrisons. Of horse artillery there are 15 batteries, each of which has 157 European soldiers and 178 horses. The field artillery consists of 43 batteries, each with 157 European soldiers and 110 horses. The so-called garrison artillery consists of 28 batteries. After the mutiny of 1857 it was decided not to maintain any native artillery, except a few batteries for service on frontiers and at places where Europeans could not be advantageously employed, and this decision has been rigidly adhered to. The only native artillery, therefore, now borne on the rolls of the Indian Army are four mountain and one mule-mounted battery of the Punjab frontier force and two Bombay mountain batteries. All the batteries of horse and field artillery and Royal Artillery mountain batteries in Bengal have six guns each, and the Madras Mountain Battery and the native batteries have four guns each. The regulation gun is the 9-pounder muzzle-loading rifled gun. Of British cavalry there are nine regiments in India. They each have six service troops and an Indian establishment, exclusive of medical officers, of 25 officers and 455 non-commissioned officers and men, with 436 horses. The only native cavalry corps which are mounted by the State are the body-guard of the Viceroy and the Governor of Madras, and the four regiments of Madras light cavalry. All the rest of the cavalry of the Army in India is on what is called the Silladar system, the horses being the property of the men.

From India, through Persia, our officers entered Europe by way of Constantinople, and thence into Italy. Of course they were presented to the Shah, and the General relates the following remarkable diamond story:

"During this exchange of civilities I had ample opportunity to examine the Shah's dress. He wore a cark, almost black, coat and trousers, and black cap. The latter was of sheep skin astrakan, and had several rows of diamonds, each row containing not less than 9 or 10 solitaires as large as the ball of one's thumb (!) There were also two vertical rows of rubies, each row having not less than 9 inches long. His epaulets, including the pendent parts ordinarily made of gold bullion, and the scabbard of his sword, were completely studded with diamonds, and, presented a mass of white light. Over his shoulders he wore a blue sash, on which, near the centre of his breast, a star of diamonds, 3 inches in diameter, sparkled like an immense cluster. A spray of diamonds in his plain black cap completed his apparel. Behind him was the seat of the celebrated Peacock Throne of Delhi, which was captured by Nadir Shah, and sent to Teheran about 150 years ago. It was thickly studded with precious stones, but was at such a distance that I could not distinguish them."

The General was so impressed with this splendor that he presented the Shah with a revolver, with which, doubtless, to keep off burglars. Then, after expressions of uncommon civility on both sides, the Americans resumed their *tour de monde*. A remarkable contrast was presented them in their study of military organizations by the abrupt change from Asia to Europe. They had found in Japan a force having the ratio of 1,000 men to every 1,000,000 inhabitants; in China the ratio was from 1,000 to 2,000 to every 1,000,000 of population; in India the proportion was about the same as in Japan. In civilized Europe they found from 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 of armed men, or at the ratio of about 1 in every 50 of population. It is not necessary for us to follow Gen. Upton closely from camp to camp, but we may profitably summarize some of the more striking points in his reports, and also call attention to some of the omissions. The formation of battalions and regiments in the various armies is an interesting feature of the work. With the exception of the Army of India and that of England, there are in all armies from three to five battalions of four and five companies each to a regiment, the companies having a peace and a war strength. The English Army is more nearly like our own than that of any other, and is consequently the most faulty in Europe. The infantry is composed of the Guard, the line, and the Rifles. The first comprises three regiments—the Grenadiers, of three battalions; the Coldstream, of two battalions; and the Scotch Fusileers, of two battalions. The line consists of 109 regiments, of which the first 25 contain two battalions each; the Sixtieth Regiment, called the Rifles, contains four battalions; and the other regiments but one battalion each. The total number of battalions, including three Colonial or West Indian troops, is 150. All the battalions have eight companies, except the two battalions in the West Indies, which have nine. The maximum war strength of a battalion is 31 officers and 1,046 men; but there is not one in the Army which has this number. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that England alone, of all European nations, persists in retaining a large number of small companies in preference to a small number of large companies. And right here we may also be permitted to call attention to a small part of the English force, the calling out of which has recently created more of a sensation than all the rest of the Army combined. We refer to the Reserves, the ultimate strength of which Gen. Upton estimates as 80,000 men. Such a statement cannot help but create an erroneous impression, the truth being that they number less than 12,000. It is true that Lord Cardwell, when Secretary of War, put the final condition of the Army Reserves at something like 80,000 men, but that figure has never been reached, and perhaps never will be. On the 4th of last March, when submitting the Army estimates, Mr. Hardy, then Secretary for War, spoke in the House of Commons as follows:

"We hope to have, in 1879, 16,978 men; in 1880, 22,000 men; in 1881, 28,379 men; in 1882, 34,448 men; in 1883, 44,697; and the calculation has not been made beyond that year, but the maximum possible eventually is between 59,000 and 60,000 men."

It may be added that this Army reserve consists of men who, with few exceptions, have passed six years in the regular forces, and who are, therefore, as regards both experience in military discipline and maturity of age, seasoned, and, it is supposed, efficient soldiers. The number of this force in the last officially published "Army List" was 11,328. There is also in England a Militia reserve which numbered, last Autumn, 26,615 men, but which, too, has just been called out by her Majesty. Referring to the aggressive power of England, Gen. Upton says:

"The salient defect of her system is the non-existence or organization of the regular Army, and this defect, in view of European complications, becomes the more apparent when it is considered that nearly one-half of the regiments, batteries, and squadrons, exceeding 60,000 men, are required for service in the Colonies. Of the 150 battalions of infantry, only 77 are serving in the United Kingdom, and were these raised to the war footing, their total strength would but little exceed 80,000, leaving to this number 20,000 drawn from the Mediterranean and India, the force of British infantry available for aggressive purposes would approximate 100,000 men, and this number could be largely raised the greater part of the reserve recently created."

It is generally admitted that non-commissioned officers are the backbone of an army, the link between officer and private, by means of which discipline and order are maintained. In most foreign countries these have had their position improved of late, and are granted certain social privileges, such as cheaper tickets to theatres and the like. In some countries non-commissioned officers' schools have been established. In Germany there are five of these schools. The course of study lasts three years, and in return the scholar is bound to serve, not for four years, as Gen. Upton says, but for six years, in the army. In Italy the establishments corresponding to the German schools are known as instructional battalions, squadrons, or batteries. Here, too, the graduates must serve in the Army for six years. In England the lack of non-commissioned officers is seriously felt, and many inducements are held out to prevail upon them to remain in service. It is evident that the General devoted considerable attention to the system of promotion in the armies visited, but his findings under this head are not altogether correct. He is right in saying of the Italian service that the law regulating promotion provides that advancement to all ranks above that of Major shall be by selection, and that in time of peace one-half of the vacancies in the rank of Major shall be filled by selection, the other half by seniority, and that two-thirds of the promotions to Captaincies shall be by seniority, and one-third by selection. But practically, however, until in April, 1877, promotion in the Italian Army was almost exclusively by seniority. Officers were regularly promoted when they arrived at the top of the lists, unless they were manifestly and notoriously inefficient, and the only officers who were advanced out of their turn were those belonging to the Staff. But after the months of the Minister of War exercised in a marked manner his right of promoting officers as he saw fit, and numerous cases might be mentioned, but lack of space forbids. We cannot help but wonder why Gen. Upton gives his readers no information touching the system of promotion in France. It is a marked peculiarity of that service that a prescribed time is fixed which has to be served in one rank before an officer can be promoted to the next grade. For instance, Lieutenants must serve two years; Captains, four years; Chiefs de Bataillons, three years; Lieutenant-Colonels, two years; Colonels, three years, and Major-Generals, three years in their respective grades before they are eligible for promotion. Of course there are times when this qualifying service may be dispensed with, as, for instance, when an officer specially distinguishes himself on the field of battle; but the rule is as we have mentioned. Surely these facts were worthy of the General's attention. His brief reference to promotion in the English Army is easily accounted for and entirely excusable. The system now prevalent in England has only been in force the past few months. It may be mentioned that, while promotion is by seniority, there is a compulsory retirement more arbitrary than in any other Army. In a service where there are but 151 weak regiments in the Army, and with the enormous number of 828 Generals, 1,300 Colonels, 1,909 Lieutenant-Colonels, and 10,863 other commissioned officers, something must be done to open to the younger officers a chance. Examinations are, however, required for promotions to the grades of Captain and Major in all arms of the English service.

There are many schools for officers in Europe, the systems of education adopted by the great powers being somewhat similar to the same, and are based upon the principle that different degrees of instruction are required by the different arms of the service. In one respect, however, so we are informed, the German system differs from that of all other Continental countries. In this Empire, with the exception of a few of the most meritorious cadets, leaving "Selecta," who are commissioned as officers on graduating from the cadet school at Berlin, all others, previous to being commissioned, must serve for a period of at least five or six months in the ranks. About 60 per cent. of the German officers enter the service through the nomination of regimental commanders, leaving 40 per cent. to be supplied by the cadet schools. All candidates for commissioned officers, except the few "Selecta," must possess social qualifications deemed essential for every officer, and these qualifications are determined by a vote of the officers of the regiment in which the candidate desires to serve. If the vote be adverse the candidate cannot be commissioned. Referring to this system Gen. Upton says:

"The effect of giving officers the right of veto in the case of aspirants who are deficient in honor and social qualities has made the corps of officers the most exclusive in the world, and the general expectation of the term has proved an insurmountable barrier to promotion from the ranks. In theory such promotion for distinguished gallantry exists, but in practice the non-commissioned officers promoted are compelled to quit the service by offers of civil employment."

It is gratifying to know that the system of preparatory training at West Point is superior to that of any other country. At the Ecole Polytechnique, the most celebrated in Europe, where there is scarcely any military training and discipline, the cadets pursue only the same scientific subjects as are taught at West Point. But the General shows that, while the preparatory education secured to most of our officers is supreior to that of foreign officers, we are greatly behind in providing a means for acquiring a theoretical and practical knowledge of the higher duties of their profession. He therefore recommends the establishment for the infantry and cavalry of schools where meritorious officers in the Army may study strategy, grand tactics, and all the sciences connected with modern war. The General devotes much space to the question of infantry tactics. Referring to the advantages of the "open-order" formations and which, by the way, was first brought to light in this country, and from here was transplanted to Europe—Gen. Upton says:

"The adoption of breech-loaders has not changed the principles of strategy and grand tactics, nor has it diminished the number of lines in which armies are drawn up for battle. It has simply demonstrated the impossibility of attacking positions in battalion columns, [the Russians were slow to learn this fact,] and, as a consequence has necessitated a division of troops into smaller fractions, which, under fire, can be moved with the greatest rapidity and least exposure, thereby insuring the least loss of life. The open or skirmish order has therefore been adopted, and is employed by the first line whenever troops approach the zone covered by the enemy's fire."

But as Major Hugo Helvig says in his *Tactical Examples*, "in no art would the endeavor to lay down fixed rules be more dangerous than in that of handling troops in action—an art so difficult and depending upon so many factors;" and Gen. Upton has wisely refrained from giving us any new tactical receipts, strong as the temptation to him to do so might have been. He would have pleased us, however, to have had the General's opinion as to the distance of this zone of fire, or, at any rate, what he considers it ought to be. It was just about the time when he was in India that some remarkable experiments in long-range firing by infantry were carried out at Delhi, which have since been reported in many languages. His report on the results achieved, more particularly as to a judicious application of the trajectory, which fire is peculiarly applicable to the case of troops placed on the reverse slope of a hill, would have been most welcome. There are many other good points in this work, which, however, we are compelled to pass without notice. In the conclusions arrived at by Gen. Upton, he holds that "the chief object to be kept in view in the proposed reorganization of our Army is that the Army in time of peace shall be simply a training-school to prepare officers for staff duty and to hold high command, and to this end it is indispensable that an interchangeable relation be established between the staff and the line." His comments on this subject are deserving the attention of the Congressional Military Committees. He says:

"Should we decide to reorganize our staff departments so that they shall be composed partly of permanent officers and partly of supernumerary officers of the line, detailed for a term of years, we may assure ourselves that we are making no rash experiment by recalling the facts previously stated, viz.: That in India all the officers in the Adjutant-General's Department, Quartermaster-General's Department, Ordnance Department, all brigade Majors, fort adjutants, personal staff officers, and garrison instructors are detailed for a period usually limited to five years; that in England all officers in the Adjutant-General's Department and Quartermaster-General's Department are detailed for the same period; that the majority of the officers of the Adjutant-General's Department belong to the line of the Army, in which they receive their promotion, and that in Italy, Germany, and Russia no officer, after receiving a first permanent appointment in the staff, is exempt from service with the troops. To the War Academy, and to the principle of requiring every officer of the staff to serve with troops before he can be allowed any further promotion, is ascribed the brilliant success achieved by the German staff in the Austro-Prussian and Franco-German wars. * * * The corner-stone of the European staff system is the War Academy, and next in importance is the constant interchange between the staff and the line."

We cannot help but regret that this book gives us no information as to the cadence and length of step of the several armies, the average height of the soldiers, and the arms in use, and some few other points. The views given by the General, in his letter of transmittal, for omitting the details of arms and equipments from his report is not satisfactory. A nation's military strength does not depend on numbers alone. Numerical superiority is of little avail if all, or but a few, of the points essential to the well-being of any army are wanting—these are good arms, good food, good discipline, good generalship. A combination of these advantages insures a first success, and this it is which inspires a moral power and an *élan* which are in themselves new and increasing sources of strength. The value of the work now before us would have been increased had Gen. Upton devoted some little attention to the omissions we have mentioned. On the whole, however, he is to be congratulated on his work. If the reports to be submitted by Gen. Forsyth and Major Sanger are equally exhaustive and well prized—and we have no doubt they will be—the military student will have an opportunity of securing three volumes the like of which are not now to be found in any library. There has been no book published in recent years giving the information that this one does. It is a work of such importance that the Government should place a copy of it in the hands of every company commander in the United States Army. This, however, could only be done through Congressional aid, and the probabilities of such an eventuality are quite remote.

LITERARY NOTES.

—The *Memoir of Dr. Alexander Ewing*, the Scotch Broad Church Bishop, has gone into a second edition.

—The *Life of Harvey*, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, with notices of the anatomists and other predecessors for whom the discovery has been claimed, has been written by R. Willis, M. D., whose recent studies concerning Servetus and Calvin have attracted considerable attention, and will shortly be published by C. Kegan Paul & Co., London.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*Links to Rebecca's Life.* By Pansy. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co. 1878.

—*Echoing and Re-echoing.* By Faye Huntington. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co. 1878.

—*Dr. Mortimer's Patient.* A Novel. By Miss Fannie Bean. New-York: G. W. Carleton & Co. 1878.

—*Random Casts.* Odds and Ends from an Angler's Note-book. New-York: Derby Brothers. 1879.

—*The Serpent and the Tiger.* An Address. By Rev. Canon Farrar, D. D., F. R. S. New-York: National Temperance Society. 1878.

—*Abstinence from Evil.* A Sermon. By Rev. Canon Farrar, D. D., F. R. S. New-York: National Temperance Society. 1878. Pamphlet.

—*Presbyterian Hospital in the City of New-York.* Tenth Annual Report. New-York: Trow's Printing Company. 1878. Pamphlet.

—*A Short-hand, with a Simplified System of Verbatim Reporting.* By Rev. W. E. Scovil. Ninth American Edition. New-York: H. Campbell & Co. 1878.

—*A Cluster of Poems for the Home and the Heart.* By Rev. A. Means, D. D., LL. D., Emory College, Oxford, Ga. New-York: E. J. Hale & Son. 1878.

—*Board of Education of the City and County of New-York.* Thirty-sixth Annual Report. New-York: Hall of Board of Education. 1878. 8vo, cloth, 385 pages.

—*What Our Girls Ought to Know.* By Mary J. Studley, M. D., Teacher of Natural Sciences in State Normal School, Framingham, Mass. New-York: M. L. Holbrook & Co. 1878.

—*The Great Thirst Land.* A Ride Through Natal, Orange Free State, Transvaal and Kalahari Desert. By Parker Gillmore. London, Paris, and New-York: Cassell, Petter & Galpin. 1878.

—*The Invention of Printing.* A Collection of Facts and Opinions Descriptive of Early Prints, &c. Illustrated with fac-similes. By Theodore L. de Vinne. Second Edition. New-York: Francis Hart & Co. 1878.

—*The Complete Preacher.* Sermons by Some of the Most Prominent Clergymen. Editorial Supervision of Rev. I. K. Funk. Vol. II. October, 1877, to March, 1878. New-York: Religious Newspaper Agency. 1878.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 20.

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000 U. P. 1st	105½	100	200 D., L. & W	86¼
7,000 do	105½	100	do	86¼
20,000 C. S. 1st Cer	67⅜	200	Ohio & Miss	b3. 9⅞
2,000 P. of M. 2d	93⅜	90	North-west	s3. 82½
5,000 L. S. & W. Reor.	4	10⅜	do	82½
17 At. & Pac. 7	21⅝	500	do	82½
200 do	22	100	do	82½
200 do	22⅛	300	do	82¾
100 West. Union	83¼	200	do	82¾
100 do	b3. 83⅛	100	do	82¾
200 do	83¼	300	do	82¾
400 do	83¼	1300	do	82¾
1000 do	s3. 83	100	do	82¾
1000 do	83	300	North-west. pf	73⅜
1000 do	82⅞	500	do	73⅜
500 do	82⅝	10	do	73⅜
600 do	82¾	200	do	73⅜
2000 do	82⅝	400	do	73⅜
300 do	s3. 82⅝	400	do	73⅜
500 do	82⅝	200	do	73⅜
900 Del. & Had	85½	1300	do	73⅜
200 Pac. Mail	20¼	200	St. Paul	b3. 50¼
100 do	20¼	100	do	50¼
27 N. Y. C. & H	107⅞	500	do	b3. 50¼
200 do	s3. 107⅞	1200	do	50½
200 Erie Railway	12⅜	600	do	50
200 do	12⅜	600	do	50
300 do	12⅜	300	do	50
100 Mich. Cen	b3. 70⅜	500	do	50⅛
400 Lake Shore	66⅞	200	St. Paul pf	74
500 do	s.n. 66⅞	100	do	74
1300 do	67	1100	do	74
300 do	66⅞	200	Rock Island	107⅛
200 do	s3. 66⅞	100	do	s3. 107⅛
400 do	66⅞	100	Wabash	b3. 18⅛
300 Un. Pacific	71	100	do	s30. 18⅜
100 Mor. & Essex	79½	500	do	18⅜
200 Cen. of N. J	17	200	do	18⅜
80 do	16⅞			

MONDAY, April 22—A. M.

The statement of the Associated Banks issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last showed a gain of $3,519,900 in legal tenders, which reflects the return flow of currency from the interior. The specie average shows a gain of $449,000, deposits of $126,800, and circulation of $23,700. There is a decrease in loans of $3,905,000. The movement for the week results in a gain of $3,937,600 in the surplus reserve, and the banks now hold $17,608,550 in excess of legal requirements.

The following shows the condition of the City banks this week, compared with the previous statement and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	April 13.	April 20.	April 21, 1877.
Loans.	$236,018,100	$232,113,400	$257,609,700
Specie.	35,486,900	35,935,900	20,254,300
L'l t's.	28,666,100	32,186,000	45,896,200
D'p'ts.	201,926,600	202,053,400	220,331,400
Cr'l's.	19,959,200	19,992,900	15,984,000

And the following are relations between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks:

Specie.	$35,486,900	$35,935,900	Inc. $449,000
L'l'ten.	28,666,100	32,186,000	Inc. 3,519,900
T'l res.	$64,153,000	$68,121,900	Inc. $3,968,900
Re'vere-quired against dep'sits.	50,481,650	50,513,350	
Exc'ss of res've above req'irements.	13,671,350	17,608,550	Inc. 3,937,200

The Money market worked easily during the week, with abundant capital offering, at rates ranging from 4 to 7 ₱ cent., the closing transactions having been made at 5 ₱ cent. The return flow of currency from the interior has fairly set in, and an easy working of the market, until the usual Fall efflux, seems assured. Discounts were quoted at 5 to 6½ ₱ cent. for prime mercantile paper, which was exceedingly scarce.

The foreign advices, notwithstanding the warlike character of the political news, reported a generally firm market in London for Consols, which fluctuated only ⅛ ₱ cent. either way during the week. United States bonds were firm, and showed an improvement of ¼@½ ₱ cent. on the week's transactions. American railway shares were strong, in sympathy with the advance in prices at this side. Erie recording a rise of 1 ₱ cent. for the common, and 1 ₱ cent. for the preferred. Bar Silver advanced 1d., to 54d. ₱ ounce, English standard. The Bank of England lost £234,000 bullion during the fiscal week ending Wednesday; the proportion of reserve to liabilities was 32 15-16 ₱ cent., against 33¾ a week previously, and the bank rate of discount remained 3 ₱ cent., the rate in the open market for three months' bills having been down to 2¼ ₱ cent. At Paris, Rentes rose from 108f. 97½c. to 110f. 5c. The Bank of France gained 14,800,000f. specie during the week, while the Imperial Bank of Germany lost 1,000,000 marks.

In the Sterling Exchange market the business for the week was fairly active and of about an average amount. Early in the week the leading drawers reduced their nominal asking rates ½c., but subsequently raised them again to $4 87 for long dealing and $4 89¼ for sight. Commercial bills were in good supply, but the question of renewed Gold shipments or sales of Sterling by the Syndicate to prevent coin from leaving the country. The importation of bonds has been mainly done by bankers outside of the Syndicate, who are now paying rates for demand, and cables close to the gold-shipping point.

The Gold speculation was exceedingly weak in the early dealings, when the price declined to $100⅛. Later a somewhat firmer feeling prevailed, and transactions were effected at 100½, which was the closing quotation.

Government bonds were moderately active and generally well maintained, the syndicate negotiation imparting firmness to the market. A fair inquiry prevailed for railroad bonds, and several of the issues dealt in recorded higher quotations. State bonds were dull and steady.

The Stock market was strong in tone throughout the greater part of the week, although, at intervals, considerable sales of long stock were effected to check the advancing tendency of prices. On Saturday quite a "scare" was created by a sudden break of 6 ₱ cent. in North-western common, the price declining from 54 to 48. The explanation offered for the decline was that it was simply a "bear" movement to enable prominent members of the bull clique to capture some stock held on "stop orders," and the rally of 4 ₱ cent. which quickly followed the decline may, perhaps, be regarded as affording proof that that view of the matter was the correct one. The general market closed with a rather unsettled tone, yet, nevertheless, the current opinion on the street seems to favor the belief that the coming week will witness a renewal of the upward movement.

The following shows the receipts of produce at Chicago and Milwaukee for the first 18 business days of April, compared with the receipts for the corresponding period in previous years:

AT CHICAGO.

	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat.	1,034,173	648,527	175,346	1,143,060
Corn	286,933	734,420	2,083,291	3,949,352
Oats	319,485	216,985	411,438	597,482
Rye	14,011	12,234	38,433	96,922
Barley	96,392	94,410	93,055	149,208
T'l	1,750,994	1,806,556	2,801,563	5,936,114
Fl'r, bls	192,263	169,229	157,346	229,970
Hgs, h'd	169,806	154,456	215,620	254,101

AT MILWAUKEE.

	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat.	444,427	375,660	144,496	1,548,440
Corn	62,080	31,400	38,220	31,310
Oats	29,525	39,026	61,860	76,300
Rye	11,296	11,228	12,033	64,370
Barley	18,835	58,993	34,019	64,803
T'l	568,163	514,210	292,626	1,785,193
Fl'r, bls	65,749	91,655	108,121	153,755
Hgs, h'd	120	2,224	6,906	8,524

COURSE OF MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	April 21.	Closing Saturday.
American Gold	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
U. S. 5s, 1881, coupon	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, coupon	107⅛	107	107	112¾
New-York Central	109½	107⅞	108½	88½
Rock Island	107⅝	104	106¾	86¼
Pacific Mail	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
Milwaukee & St. Paul	51⅜	48½	48½	14⅞
Milwaukee & St. Paul pref.	75½	73¼	73¼	42⅜
Lake Shore	69¼	66⅝	66⅝	46⅜
Chicago & North-western	55¼	48	48	15⅞
Chicago & North-western pf.	76	73⅜	73⅜	39¼
Western Union	84¼	82½	82½	56¾
Union Pacific	72¾	67⅞	67⅞	65
Del., Lack. & Western	88	85½	85½	44
New-Jersey Central	80¾	78⅝	78⅝	75⅜
Del. & Hudson Canal	57¼	55¼	55¼	40
Morris & Essex	80¾	78½	78½	56
Panama	129	129	129	85
Erie	13⅝	11¾	11¾	6⅝
Ohio & Mississippi	11¼	9½	9½	3⅞
Harlem	148	143	137	137
Hannibal & St. Joseph	13¾	12⅛	12⅛	2¼
Hannibal & St. Joseph pf.	31⅜	27⅜	27⅜	17¼
Michigan Central	72⅝	70¾	70¾	39¼
Illinois Central	76½	75⅜	75⅜	49¼

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS

—APRIL 20.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.
New-York Central	105¾	107⅛	107⅛	107⅞
Harlem			146¾	148
Erie	13¼	12⅜	12⅜	12¾
Erie pref	26½	26	25½	26
Lake Shore	67⅛	66⅝	66⅝	66⅞
Michigan Central	73⅝	72⅛	72⅛	72½
North-western	55¾	48	52¾	52¾
North-western pref	74⅝	73⅜	73½	73¾
Rock Island	107¼	106¾	107⅛	107¼
Fort Wayne			91	91¼
Milwaukee & St. Paul	50⅜	48⅞	49⅞	50¼
Milwaukee & St. Paul pf	74⅜	74	74	74¼
Pittsburg	76½	76½	76	76½
Del., Lack. & Western	56¾	56¼	56¼	56⅜
New-Jersey Central	78⅝	76⅞	77	77⅛
Del. & Hudson Canal	55⅜	55⅛	55⅛	55¼
Morris & Essex	79¾	79½	79½	79⅝
Illinois Central	71¼	70⅜	70⅜	70⅞
Illinois Central	71⅜	71	76	76½
Union Pacific			70¾	71
Chicago, R. I. & Quincy			105¼	105⅜
Chicago & Alton	74	74	73½	74½
Chicago & Alton pref			90	
C., R. I. & Ind. Central				4½
Hannibal & St. Joseph			12¾	12¾
Hannibal & St. Jo. pref	23⅜	23⅛	20	29½
Ohio & Mississippi	10⅜	9⅜	9⅝	9⅞
Panama				129
Western Union	83¼	82¼	82¾	83¾
A. & P. Telegraph	22½	21	22	22¾
Pacific Mail	20¼	19⅜	20¼	20¼
Quicksilver			15	17½
Quicksilver preferred			31½	34½
Adams Express			101½	102
Wells, Fargo & Co			89½	90
American Express			48¼	49¼
United States Express			50⅜	50¾

The following are the returns of the foreign commerce of the port of New-York, and the operations of the United States Sub-Treasury here, for the week ending Saturday last, and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns for the corresponding period of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Saturday	$5,859,118
Corresponding week last year	5,442,170
Since Jan. 1 this year	90,652,985
Corresponding period last year	103,052,044
Gold, April 20, 1878	100½
Gold, April 21, 1877	106⅞

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$6,930,617
Corresponding week last year	5,598,760
Since Jan. 1 this year	101,881,135
Corresponding period last year	96,147,330

Exports of Gold and Silver.

Week ending last Saturday	$239,800
Corresponding week last year	258,835
Since Jan. 1 this year	5,388,006
Corresponding period last year	4,602,321

Receipts for Customs.

Week ending last Saturday	$1,888,180
Corresponding week last year	1,595,061
Since Jan. 1 this year	29,668,446
Corresponding period last year	31,181,087

Gold Interest Paid Out by the Treasury.

Week ending last Saturday	$87,737
Corresponding week last year	150,367
Since Jan. 1 this year	22,149,310
Corresponding period last year	16,113,424

The *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, in its issue of Saturday last, publishes the following table of railroad earnings:

Latest earnings reported.

	1878.	1877.
Atch. Top. & S. Fé	Month of March	$306,000
Atl. & Gt. West	Month of February	260,879
Atl. Miss. & O	Month of February	117,935
Buff., Roch. & P.	First week of April	29,038
Cairo & Fulton	Month of March	15,763
Central Pacific	Month of March	1,224,410
Chi. & Alton	First week of April	79,971
Chi., B. & Q	Month of February	911,150
Chi., R. I. & Pac	Second week of April	189,000
C., Mt. V. & D. &c	Month of March	30,659
Dakota Southern	Month of March	16,968
D. & Rio Grande	First week of April	15,749
Dub. & S. City	First week of April

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE EXILES—Mr. Shewell, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Marie Wainright. Matinée.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—DIPLOMACY—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Rose Coghlan.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BELLS—Mr. J. B. Studley, Miss Gertrude Stanley.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—A CELEBRATED CASE—Mr. C. F. Cochlan, Mr. Parselle.

PARK THEATRE.—OUR ALDERMEN—Mr. James Lewis, Mr. E. Y. Thorne, Mr. W. J. Le Moyne.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—THE SOLDIER'S TRUST—Mr. George C. Boniface. Matinée.

STANDARD THEATRE.—FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN.—Mr. J. K. Emmett.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—NIA-FOR-LI-CA, OR THE HALL OF THE MONTEZUMAS.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—LONDON SHOW. PARISIAN CIRCUS, AND SANGER'S MENAGERIE. Matinée.

FIFTH-AVENUE HALL.—PRESTIDIGITATION AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller. Matinée.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE, AND COMICALITIES.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—FARCE, MINSTRELSY AND VARIETY—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

THE AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH—CHIMPANZEES—ORANG-OUTANG, &c.—Day and evening.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. — PAINTINGS, STATUARY, &c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MILITARY AND CIVIC RECEPTIONS by the Twenty-second Regiment.

STECKERING HALL.—MADRIGAL AND GLEE CONCERT.—New-York Vocal Society.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in the Middle States and New-England, cooler north-west to south-west winds, clear weather, and stationary or rising barometer.

The House of Representatives will to-day have another opportunity to waste time over the Blair resolutions from the Maryland Legislature. Last Monday, while the members were disputing about the propriety of receiving this incendiary document, other business intervened, and the whole matter went over. The motion to refer may now be made to carry the paper in question to a special committee, or to the Judiciary Committee, or to the Committee of the Whole House. There is nothing to be gained by refusing to refer Mr. BLAIR'S production, except that such a refusal would express in a most emphatic manner the hostility of the House toward the proposition to reopen the Presidential contest. But a reference to the Committee of the Whole House would amount to pretty much the same thing. A motion to lie on the table is usually made in the House to give a proposition or bill its death-blow, and if this motion should prevail in the case of the Blair resolutions, a middle course between contemptuous rejection and considerate reference would be followed.

There is undoubtedly something wrong in the representation of the Indian Territory in Washington. It is alleged that the tribes are compelled to maintain a delegation at the capital in order to circumvent the schemes of men who propose to lobby through Congress a bill to organize a Territorial Government for the Indian Territory. On the other hand, according to Prof. SEELYE, the Five Nations spend an extravagant sum, derived from their trust funds, for the maintenance of delegates in Washington, and to no good end. The Cherokee Nation alone expends about $25,000 per annum for this purpose, and the other tribes also spend a large amount, the Chickasaws having three delegates, and the Creeks four. These statements are sometimes made to influence public opinion in favor of a bill to allow the Five Nations to send one Delegate to Congress, with all the rights and privileges of the Delegates of other Territories. It would be singular if the Indian delegations should approve a scheme which would abolish their comfortable places; but it would not be singular if it should be found that certain enterprising white men were interested in maintaining the present state of things, by which so large a slice of the revenues of the tribes is divided in Washington.

Senator BLAINE is in full sympathy with the influences and sentiments of the locality when he makes, at Chester, Penn., an argument in favor of subsidizing steam-ship lines to foreign ports. But he does not encourage Mr. JOHN ROACH and his associates to expect any aid from the National Government. The Senator thinks that the subsidy granted to the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company was placed on a wrong basis, and that that error would not be likely to be repeated. Mr. BLAINE, however, is very clear in his belief that, whatever Congress might be inclined to do, there is so general a distrust of all schemes involving Government aid to private enterprises that no prudent Congressmen would venture to advocate the particular form of subsidy so much coveted on the banks of the Delaware.

A convention to remodel the Constitution of the State of California assembles in September next. The election for delegates occurs in June. Many of the questions to be discussed by the convention have been raised by the leaders of the Labor Party, and the Democrats are at their wits' end how to meet the matter. The State Central Committee of the party has just adopted a resolution for campaign purposes which is a model of the art of "carrying water on both shoulders." It was resolved that the Democratic Party will support nominees who "are pledged to the people's interests." This is for the labor agitators. The same resolution announces that the same party will oppose all "inciters of riots." This is a sop to those voters who are opposed to the labor agitators because they are continually inciting riot.

When the Mexicans are not devastating the Texan border, the Indians are. Just now the Lipans have crossed the Rio Grande, near Laredo, and reports of their summary punishment precede any accounts of their depredations. Texas is readily inflamed by incursions, or alleged incursions, from the other side of the Rio Grande. And the reader will not be surprised to know that in this case a terrible and summary vengeance is to be wreaked upon the savages, who, it is presumed, are on a sheep-stealing expedition. The "savages" are between the two fires of Mexican and American troops, and, unless present calculations are wrong, will be killed, captured, or otherwise put at permanent disadvantage. The Indians, by the way, constitute an important factor in all border troubles. It is alleged that the Lerdists are making great headway against the Diaz Government, and that they are inciting the Lipans to renew their turbulent tactics in order to bring again confusion on the American frontier. The news would seem to indicate that the Indian disturbances result partly from a desire for American mutton, and partly from Mexican politics.

Distrust of Russian intrigue is the uppermost element in the current of foreign opinion to-day. The anti-Russian journals are seized with a sort of panic in consequence of the changes in the Turkish Cabinet. The appointment of SADYK Pasha carries consternation into the British Foreign Office, as that functionary is supposed to favor a closer alliance with Russia, and his elevation to power is believed to be due to Russian strategy. The proposition to solve the situation at Constantinople by withdrawing the British fleet and the Russian Army at the same time is also regarded as another Muscovite trick, the object of which is to isolate England by making a seemingly fair offer which she cannot accept. Such suspicions as these may not be general, but that they are entertained by men who influence public opinion sufficiently indicates the present unsatisfactory prospect for peace in Europe.

THE PROPOSED INCOME TAX.

The language of the Constitution is plain. "No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or ennumeration, hereinbefore directed to be taken." The previous provision referred to declares that "representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States" "according to their respective numbers." An income tax is not in conformity with these provisions. It is a direct tax having no relation to numbers. It is not "apportioned among the several States" on the basis of population, but is levied upon limited classes, according to their earnings or receipts. It is therefore not warranted by the Constitution, is at variance with the letter and spirit of that instrument, and is collectible only on the supposition that citizens prefer submission to an unlawful demand to the vexation and cost of litigation. Nevertheless, the Committee on Ways and Means proposes the imposition of a tax of two per cent. on incomes exceeding $2,000.

The income tax, authorized by the act of July, 1862, and continued with various modifications until 1871, was tolerated only as a war measure, whose alleged necessity averted criticism from its unconstitutionality. Men submitted to it, as to other measures in themselves questionable, because while the struggle for national existence lasted they allowed the Government to be the best judge of its fiscal exigencies. When the war ended the tax became odious, and the agitation which resulted in its repeal soon acquired popular strength. The Treasury officials desired its retention in pursuance of the unwise policy which strained the fiscal resources of the country to pay off debt in advance of its maturity. Factitious prosperity diverted attention from the exhaustive nature of the burdens endured, but the odiousness of the tax upon incomes eventually made it unbearable. The Treasury saw in it only a source of revenue. The business classes recognized in it a prolific source of perjury and fraud, of inquisitorial meddling, falling most heavily upon honest men, and occasioning little inconvenience to rogues.

Although the iniquity of the tax is still fresh in the public memory, the Democrats clamor for its re-enactment to make good deficiencies occasioned by their clumsy tinkering of the tariff and their changes in the internal revenue in the interest of tobacco. They propose to lower the taxes on the various forms of manufactured tobacco, and the revenue thus lost is to be recovered by taxing incomes. They increase the tax on sugar for the benefit of the Louisiana planters, throw away nine millions under the pretense of a reform that is almost universally denounced, and then attempt to atone for their imbecility by compelling every trader and manufacturer to open his books and pay a tax on what the Assessor may declare to be his profits. The folly of the proceeding is apparent. Not less so is the knavery in which it originates.

Sectionalism is at the bottom of it, and the senseless hostility to capital which prevails among the Western and Southern Democracy contributes greatly to its strength in Congress. A tax that is necessarily unconstitutional is aggravated by the fact that its imposition is a device to extort revenue from citizens of certain States while citizens of other States will be practically exempt. The West asserts that, financially, it has difficulty in keeping its head above water. Its farms are mortgaged, its traders embarrassed. Of available surplus capital it has little or none. The holders of its mortgages, the investors in its bonds, the creditors of its business people are in the East. The South is better off in this respect: though comparatively poor, its people are not in debt. They have a vague idea, however, that the North has grown rich at their expense, and they join the Western inflationists and repudiators in waging war upon Northern and Eastern property. The object they aim at is, confessedly, to wring from a small fraction of the community in a small part of the Union, a tax that will not be felt at all in the Western and Southern States, or felt in cases so few and far between that it will be inappreciable.

Some of the clauses of the reported bill seem to have been so drawn as to preclude escape from flagrant injustice. No allowance, for example, is to be made for the depreciation in values that has taken place. The shrinkage that has been going on since 1873 has told upon the capital of every man, excepting only that very limited class whose means are invested in Government bonds or other of the few securities that have passed unscathed through the fire. Real property has shrunk fully one-half; stocks of goods have shrunk still more; on miscellaneous securities the loss has been incalculable. Men who were rich are now relatively poor. Rents no longer represent a reasonable percentage on real estate acquired during the ten years preceding the panic. Business profits in 1878 cannot be expected to cover losses in 1874, 1875, or 1876. Our Democratic law-makers, however, refuse to recognize the bearing which these facts have upon incomes of the present year. "All estimated depreciation of values" is forbidden. Provided an income exceed $2,000, its possessor must pay, regardless of the encroachments made by hard times upon his capital. To persons yet wealthy, the injustice may not be tangible. To persons of small means and precarious incomes it will be downright cruelty. Another clause of the bill is equally infamous. Accrued interest upon notes, upon bonds and mortgages and other forms of indebtedness, is to be taken as income, "whether paid or not, if good and collectible." If every man is to determine for himself whether the indebtedness is "good and collectible," the temptation to false-swearing and fraud is manifest; if the Assessor is to be the judge, the hardship may be great. The West, then, is not only in default upon bonds, but insists upon taxing their holders upon interest which it has not paid. Its mortgagors allow their interest to remain unpaid, and under this bill they tax a mortgagee on the income he has not received. These are illustrations, merely, of the absolute wrong involved in the bill. They might be multiplied almost indefinitely. The principal section is full of provisions that will work invidiously, unequally, and always to the prejudice of thrifty, honest people.

The committee has not attempted to divest the tax of the features which are everywhere admitted to be indefensible. The plea of its advocates is that no tax can be fairer if properly adjusted. The resolutions upon the subject adopted by Western conventions all call for a graduated tax, and the committee has at different times been credited with a purpose to so graduate the rate as to minimize the wrong. The purpose, if it ever was entertained, has been abandoned. Nor is there any pretense of the discrimination as to the sources of income which is essential to the fairness of the tax as theoretically presented. The professional income which illness may at any moment suspend is taxed as heavily as income representing sure and invested wealth. The profits of the trader or the manufacturer, variable and uncertain as they must be, are burdened with the same percentage of taxation as the receipts of the retired millionaire. Perhaps these considerations are beyond the comprehension of the majority of the Ways and Means Committee, who not only propose to enact an unconstitutional tax to atone for the consequences of their own fiscal blundering, but so frame the details of their measure as to increase the injustice and absurdity of its operation.

THE NATIONAL BANKRUPT LAW.

The vote by which the bill repealing the Bankrupt act of 1867 passed the Senate leaves no possible doubt that the law is to be swept from the statute-book, for the House has twice already, first in 1874, and again in 1876, passed a similar bill, and there is no indication of a purpose to replace the discarded measure with a better one. This certainly cannot result from a conviction that bankrupt laws generally are a failure because this one has not worked to the satisfaction of the people, or that State enactments, incongruous and heterogeneous as they must of necessity be, can take the place of a uniform and consistent national system. That bankrupt laws are needed, in order to enable hopelessly insolvent but honest persons to get free from their liabilities, and make a new start without being at the mercy of creditors, and to enable creditors to get from hopelessly insolvent but dishonest persons as large a share as possible of their remaining assets, has been proved by the experience of all commercial communities. That such cases of insolvency should be definitely and finally settled by a discharge of the debtor after the application of his pecuniary resources, so far as they will go, to satisfy his obligations, is now universally admitted. The repeal of the existing law, without substituting anything in its place, would remit to the several States the task of providing for the settlement of insolvent estates, and there is no need of argument to show that they could not do it with any approach to equity. No assignment of a debtor's property for the benefit of his creditors could be enforced outside of the State in which he lived, and his discharge would have no effect beyond the same limits. The rights of distant creditors might be wholly disregarded, and it would be almost impossible for them to obtain redress. Business relations are nowadays so widely extended that hardly a concern of any importance exists whose creditors and debtors do not reside in several States. The laws would be so various, and the practice so different, that it would be utterly impracticable for rights to be secured and obligations to be enforced.

The bankrupt act of 1867 was passed after long and harassing experience had shown the necessity of establishing those "uniform laws" on this subject which the Constitution had authorized Congress to make. Two crude experiments had been made before—the first in 1800 and the second in 1841—but the measures of those years were very imperfect, and intended to meet certain special exigencies, and they were soon repealed. The first attempt at a complete system was that of 1867, and it is not to be wondered at if it did not prove altogether successful. It had been in operation only a short time when many defects were discovered, and gross abuses sprang up in its administration. Wise statesmanship demanded that its defects be remedied and means devised for eradicating the abuses in practice, but with that heedless precipitancy so characteristic of our legislation, members of Congress and politicians directed their efforts to secure its repeal instead of its modification. The first determined assault was made at the session of 1873–4, but finally resulted in amendments which made the law worse and increased the complaints; and it was renewed two years later with a similar result.

The main fault of the existing system is that it does not accomplish its purpose in a simple, expeditious, and effective manner, but occasions great expense, vexatious delays, and discouraging circumlocution. An applicant for admission to the Bar in England who was asked, "What is the province of the courts in bankruptcy?" is credited with the reply: "To see the estate of the bankrupt equitably divided between the officers of the court and the attorneys engaged in the cause." This is about what it has amounted to in this country for the last ten years. The Registers are paid by fees, and are able to multiply almost indefinitely the operations for which these may be charged. The Assignees have allowances from the estate, which they are anxious to increase, and with the lawyers whom they employ and those conducting the case for the bankrupt, who is not at all anxious about the proceeds, they can generally contrive so as to leave very little for the creditors. There is a large class of bankrupts who are virtually poor debtors, with no assets, and they are only anxious to get out of the meshes of the law; but all the machinery of registration, assignment, examination of claims, oaths, depositions, and fees are necessary to accomplish their discharge. There is too much machinery, too many fees, and, consequently, too much temptation for delay and the multiplication of pretexts for costs. Another great want has been some official with a fixed salary, who should look after the interests of the creditors, and audit all charges. Creditors either cannot or will not look closely after their own interests, and a case once in the bankruptcy machine is allowed to take its course until all the money is extracted from it, very little of which finds its way to those who are first entitled to it. The amendments of 1874 are charged with increasing delay, opening new doors for fraud, and placing unnecessary obstacles in the way of an honest person getting a discharge or a dishonest one being compelled to yield up what he has, fairly and equitably to his creditors.

Surely, it is possible for the able and learned lawyers of the Senate and House of Representatives to frame a measure which shall secure, without unnecessary expense or circumlocution, the two simple purposes of allowing an honest but insolvent debtor to obtain a final discharge by surrendering what he has for the benefit of his creditors, and of enabling creditors to obtain from a debtor, honest or dishonest, without fraud or unjust preferences, an equitable share of what remains to him with which to liquidate their claims. The costs should, of course, come from the estate involved, but the processes should be simple and direct, the fees few and fixed, and everything should be done to facilitate and expedite rather than to retard and complicate the processes. Registers and clerks should be salaried, there should be some officer acting on the side of the creditors, mere poor debtors should be easily and speedily discharged, and Assignees and attorneys should be held to a strict accountability. Above all, at a time like the present, when there is so much insolvency, actual or potential, the settlement of the rights and claims of bankrupts and their creditors should not be left to the interminable conflict of laws and courts in forty different States.

JOURNALISTIC TOUTING.

It is extremely doubtful whether a policy of deliberate and persistent lying pays, in the long run, in any business. It is certain that it does not pay in the business of conducting a newspaper. A certain character for good faith in chronicling passing events, and in discussing current topics, is necessary to the existence of any daily journal, however mean its aims, or limited its constituency. A newspaper may survive habits of willful misrepresentation in matters of opinion, especially if it addresses a class of readers who honestly believe what it dishonestly professes to believe, but the day of ruin is not far off for the newspaper that attempts to serve its own interests by conscious falsehood about matters of fact.

These somewhat obvious considerations appear to be ignored by Mr. JAY GOULD in his management of the New-York *Tribune*. Mr. GOULD is a striking example of the truth that on the Stock Exchange and in the walks of railroad speculation, a thoroughgoing rascal may, in the race for wealth, have a very decided advantage over honest men. How much of his apparent success has been illusory and how much of it solid, the world will be better able to judge when his career is at an end. But when Mr. GOULD applies to the conduct of a public journal tactics which have proved successful in swindling railroad stockholders and in ruining rival speculators he commits what is, indeed, a perfectly natural blunder for a man like him, but one which is none the less certain to prove disastrous. Mr. GOULD has found in his own line of business that lack of character is rather an advantage than otherwise; in that somewhat impalpable entity known as newspaper property, the element of character is a very essential one. In reducing his newspaper to his own level, Mr. GOULD merely lessens the value of his property and furnishes another example of how frequently the ingenuity of the successful swindler is employed to his own discomfiture.

Some recent statements made by the *Tribune* about its business affai s will show the point of these remarks. Immediately before a meeting called to double its capital stock, the *Tribune* made a number of statements about itself which have since been shown on the testimony of its own books to be gross and deliberate falsehoods. It asserted that it had "not outstanding one dollar of floating debt of any description whatever." The balance-sheet prepared from its own books shows that it had outstanding when these words were written a floating debt of over three-quarters of a million of dollars. It professed to be in the habit of discounting its own notes "for cash"; the balance-sheet showed that it had outstanding about thirty-three thousand dollars' worth of business paper. It professed to be doing a profitable business; the balance-sheet, taken in connection with the fact that it has paid no dividends for five years, showed that $860,000 which should have been accumulated since Mr. GREELEY'S death, has disappeared. Its article of the 10th inst. was one long argument to show that the *Tribune* Association is a solvent corporation; the balance-sheet proved it to be hopelessly bankrupt, a misfortune which is, however, partially mitigated by the fact that the chief debtor and the chief creditor happen to be the same person—Mr. JAY GOULD.

While the *Tribune* was thus lying about itself, it attempted to make misleading comparisons between its own business and that of its contemporaries. Unable to reply to the proof which has been adduced, that it deliberately misrepresented affairs about which it took the public unasked into its confidence, it falls back upon the other series of suggested falsehoods which its contemporaries have not thought it worth while to refute. The *Tribune* makes a vague challenge about comparing its circulation with that of other eight-page newspapers in this City. People who do not know how ridiculous and empty a piece of "bluff" this is may be tempted to suppose that the principles which we have laid down as essential to successful journalism are as illusory as that venerable maxim about honesty being the best policy, which finds an apparent contradiction in the success of the operations of JAY GOULD on the Stock Exchange. To such we have merely to say that if the *Tribune* will take its stand on its article of April 10, and directly challenge THE TIMES to disprove the statements therein made, we shall undertake to show that they are a tissue of lies from beginning to end. We shall ask the production of no books or records which we shall not gladly produce on our side for the purpose of comparison, and we shall publish no ascertained results about the *Tribune's* business which we shall not be ready to have published about our own. If the *Tribune* desires to be set right before the public, we are entirely ready to oblige it, without waiting for the needless cooperation of another eight-page journal. It is no business of ours to persuade one of our contemporaries to accept the *Tribune's* challenge, but we shall furnish it with every facility for the acceptance of ours. And we shall do so in the full consciousness that it is a matter of the slightest importance to THE TIMES, unless in so far as it concerns the interests of the public and the cause of honest journalism.

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.

The heroic conduct of a maiden lady who captured a burglar concealed under her bed by seizing his head and pounding it on the floor was set forth some months ago in these columns. Naturally, the heroism of the lady in question was greatly applauded by her sex, and thousands of maiden ladies resolved that should they ever discover a burglar in a similar position they would do likewise. It is one thing, however, to resolve and another to execute—as, in regard to burglars, the recent experience of Miss Wilkinson, of Carlisle, Wis., clearly shows.

Miss Wilkinson is a much-respected lady who, from circumstances beyond her control, is unmarried and without any responsible relatives. She inhabits the three-pair front of a select boarding-house, and spends most of her time in the seclusion of her room. The other boarders on the same floor are all young men; but as Miss Wilkinson has a strong lock on her door, which she nightly reinforces with a washstand, she considers herself reasonably safe. Her room is a model of neatness, and the chaste single bedstead which stands with its head between the two first windows is adapted to fill the mind with the holiest emotions. This remark may, perhaps, seem somewhat devoid of meaning, but there is no doubt that it is highly poetical.

On Sunday night last Miss Wilkinson returned from church at 9 o'clock, and, being somewhat tired, resolved to go to bed at once. She laid aside her outer garments and arrayed herself for the night, with the exception of postponing the removal of her boots. These she always wore, as she has subsequently explained, until the last moment, with the view of guarding against cold and carpet tacks while moving the washstand against the door. She is an extremely methodical woman, and, as it was always her habit to look under the bed for a burglar just after having removed the washstand, she made the usual inspection at the usual time. To her great horror she discovered a man under the bed. He was lying on his back, with his head toward one side of the bedstead and his feet toward the other, and evidently was not aware that he had been discovered. The situation was a most alarming one, and had not Miss Wilkinson been sustained by the recollection that she had read THE TIMES for many years, she would probably have fainted on the spot.

Being a reader of THE TIMES, she was one of the many single ladies who had read of the brave woman who captured a midnight burglar. She had always declared that in like circumstances she would imitate the brave woman's act, and it, of course, occurred to her that here was the opportunity for carrying her resolution into effect. Accordingly, she made a tremendous effort at self-control, and devised her plan of operations. She resolved to lie down across the bed, to seize the burglar's head in her hands, and to best his head on the floor until the other boarders should come to her aid.

Hastily throwing a waterproof about her narrow form, she proceeded to execute her plan. In spite of her courage, she was by no means perfectly cool, and, moreover, she had little acquaintance with men, and could not be expected to remember at which extremity a man usually wears his head. It thus came to pass that when she reached over the side of the bedstead to seize the burglar's head she was astonished to find his feet presented toward her. It was, however, too late to change her position, and she boldly seized the burglarious boots and shouted for help.

The burglar was much surprised at this novel method of attack, and demanded, in a low and indignant voice, what on earth she was a tryin' for to do. Receiving no answer, he straightened himself so that his head and arms emerged on the other side of the bed. Here Miss Wilkinson's boots, dangling in the air over his head, met his gaze, and he promptly seized them with a firmness that greatly astonished that lady.

It was very clear to Miss Wilkinson's mind that she had captured the burglar, but it was equally clear to that respectable person that he had captured Miss Wilkinson. Accordingly, when the latter summoned him to surrender, and announced that she would never let go her hold on his boots while life remained, he calmly replied by pointing out that he intended to hang on to her boots, and that—as he profanely expressed it—"honors was about even." It was at this period of the affair that the courageous lady began to have doubts as to who was captured, and she thereupon redoubled her cries for help, and tried her utmost to shake off the burglar's iron grasp.

The burglar was a person of much presence of mind and determination. He called Miss Wilkinson's attention to the fact that he could hold on to her boots as long as she could hold on to his, and that in case she continued her outcries he should proceed to reverse their respective positions by dragging her under the bed and permitting himself to be simultaneously dragged upon it. In all probability he would have put his threat into successful execution had not the lady's screams finally attracted the attention of the other boarders, who with much difficulty broke into the room just as Miss Wilkinson's boots were beginning to vanish under the bed, while the burglar's boots, to which the lady clung with unfaltering determination, were rising to the level of the counterpane. It took some time for Miss Wilkinson fo thoroughly explain the affair, and when her explanation had finally been grasped by the other boarders, they unanimously agreed that she had been captured by the burglar, and that the capture of the latter was exclusively their own work.

This affecting incident shows that a mistake in a mere matter of detail may spoil the best-laid scheme. Had Miss Wilkinson seized the burglar's head she would have rivaled the exploit of her heroic exemplar. As it was, the mistake of seizing his boots ruined her plan, and resulted in her own capture. Nevertheless, she meant well, and deserves due credit therefor.

PREPARATIONS FOR CREEDMOOR.

The official notice that no British national team will be sent to this year's rifle match for the Centennial or championship trophy, makes it probable that the annual international contest will, next September, be a simple scoring of a victory for the American team. The generous withdrawal of the entire winning team of last year may tempt Canada to come down and try her luck; but it is well understood that Creedmoor has "many such sons" as those who upheld American marksmanship last year, so that an international long-range match is probably, even with this concession, out of the question. There remains the second great annual event, the inter-State match, which will no doubt be contested this year even more spiritedly than last. For this match New-York State furnishes camp equipage to the visiting teams, thus lightening their cares and expenses. But, in addition, the National Rifle Association have just decided to introduce still another match, which, if properly carried out, should become the leading event of the tournament, and go far toward making up for the lack of any struggle over the long-range championship team trophy.

This new contest is an international military match, to be shot at Creedmoor, open to teams from the National Guard of each State and Territory of the United States, and similar teams from the National Guard, Militia, or volunteers of England, Ireland, Scotland, Australia, Canada, the British Colonies, and, in fact, all nations interested in military shooting. A further description of the match shows that it is also open to the regular Armies of all nations, and is designed to be an annual military competition of practical value.

It becomes at once apparent that this is really the most valuable general match yet planned at Creedmoor. It is the extension to States and to nations of the system of regimental contests in vogue among the Militia of our own State, which we have always looked upon as the most practically useful of all the annual matches at Creedmoor. Displays of exceptional prowess at the rifle butts or in the shooting gallery are well in their way, but the great national benefit to be aimed at in the modern rifle movement is the education of the enrolled Militia, and of those likely to join it in an emergency, to be accomplished marksmen.

It is clear, therefore, that all the conditions of the match as regards weapons, distances, the number and composition of the teams, the positions in shooting, and the minor details of cleaning, sighting, and so on, should be arranged as far as possible to conform to what is probable, or at least possible, in military service, in order that the match may have a very distinctive character, as well as the highest practical value. It should be remembered that there is to be an inter-State match at the same meeting, and that, even for the sake of variety, the military match should be made as different from that as practicable, the more especially as some of the best riflemen representing States belong to military organizations in those States. As to the distances, for example, the military match should palpably not be made a long-range match, because the routine of military service does not call for such shooting. The distances at 200 and 300 yards, with 400 and 500 yards added, but in no event going above 600 or 800, will make a far more characteristic and practical military match than the longer ranges. As to positions, it is quite certain that the standing position should be required for the shorter distances, with kneeling for the medium, and if lying down is allowed for the longer, (as it can properly be, since practical service authorizes it, as in skirmishing or in firing from behind light field intrenchments,) the prone position should, of course, be exacted. There should also, obviously, in a military match, be restrictions as to sighting shots and as to cleaning; probably, the rule will be not to allow any sighting shots, while, with a view to testing the merits of rifles for military service, they should not be cleaned until all the rounds of a given distance are fired.

Undoubtedly, the larger the number that could compose a team the more nearly it would represent the average efficiency of the organization it represents; for it is not uncommon that an organization averaging rather low has two or three exceptionally good shots. But, as an offset, it must be remembered that the smaller the number fixed for the teams, the greater are the chances of distant visitors coming to compete, since the total expenses of their trip, to be raised by subscription or otherwise, will be proportionally reduced. We must say, however, that attractive as this match will undoubtedly be made, under the skillful and energetic impetus given to it by its originator, Col. WINGATE, it is not likely to receive teams from across the water the present year. Its plan has apparently been received with some favor in England by the volunteers, but they and all other military bodies are likely, as things look now, to have too much work to do on their side of the ocean to take part in the contest at Creedmoor. Still, as the match is to be an annual one, its conditions should evidently be so laid down at the start as to make it truly international; indeed, even with the Eastern question threatening, we do not see why teams might not be expected from the Militia of Canada, if not from the regular garrisons.

THE INCOME TAX.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is difficult for the average political economist to reconcile the policy of the proposed imposition of an income tax for the avowed purpose of lowering the internal revenue tax on tobacco and cigars.

It is admitted that an income tax, if equitably adjusted, and "provided" that it can be collected, is a fair tax. Yet, so well are the above two difficulties recognized that only extreme necessity justifies its imposition and retention. And it is well known that Mr. Gladstone's great ambition was to get rid of the English income tax.

Of course, in a country like England, where enormous incoines are derived directly and indirectly from foreign countries, an income tax has some plausible excuse, say nothing of the more perfect machinery of collecting the tax. But an income tax in this country is one of those melancholy laws which induces hundreds of thousands to evade the act, and, besides, it creates an army of spies and informers.

I respectfully submit that it is a mistaken economic policy to enact this obnoxious law for the sole purpose of relieving a tax on what must ever be classed as a luxury, namely, the use of tobacco and cigars. I further am of opinion that the reduction of 8 cents a pound on tobacco, and $1 25 on 1,000 cigars, will, unfortunately, not better the condition of the working man's household.

The excessive use of tobacco is by the great masses so much akin to the use of ardent spirits that what is saved by the lower tax on tobacco (and it is doubtful if anything will be saved) will be spent in whisky or beer. It is further a fact—so little known to our people in general—that the tobacco tax, both in France and England, is by far more heavy than in the United States. In France, the Government most paternally has the sole monopoly of selling tobacco, and derives therefrom an immense revenue.

In England the tax at present on tobacco is as follows:

	Per Pound.
On cavendish or negro-head	4s. 10d.
On snuff containing more than 13 pounds moisture	4s. 1d.
On snuff not containing 13 pounds moisture	4s. 10d.
Other manufactured tobacco	4s. 4d.
Leaf tobacco over 10 per cent. moisture	3s. 6d.
Leaf tobacco not over 10 per cent. moisture	3s. 10d.
Cigars	5s. 4d.

Now, it will be seen that foreign cigars are less than half our own duty, that is, on our foreign imported cigars. But as for tobacco and home-made cigars in England, the working man pays on tobacco four times as much tax as our own citizens, and twice as much on home-made cigars, namely, we pay 24 cents a pound tax on tobacco, and the Englishman pays 3 shillings 6 pence for leaf, and 4 shillings 10 pence for cavendish. We pay $6 25 tax on 1,000 home-made cigars, weighing on an average 12 pounds, whereas the Englishman pays 4 shillings 4 pence a pound on home-made cigars, or $13 per 1,000. No doubt, the main object for a reduction of this tax on tobacco is the mistaken one that the tobacco planters will find thereby a relief. But such will not be the case. The consumer pays the tax, and not the planter. The hardship to the tobacco planter is in the machinery and the fact of a tax being levied on his product at all, and I am certain that 16 cents per pound tax will be as obnoxious as 24 cents per pound tax.

If it is necessary to have an income tax, and make the rich contribute a more equitable share to the revenue, then an equivalent relief ought to be given to the millions of working men by reducing the duty on sugar, which is over 60 per cent.

Would it not be better to apply the products of an income tax by reducing the duty on clothing, blankets, and other articles of necessity? Surely, it seems strange that a new tax should be imposed to reduce the price of tobacco, while a tax is kept on quinine, and every fever-sick patient is taxed 1 cent on a five-grain quinine pill he has to swallow. Of course, I am not unmindful of the fact that a reduction of the tobacco tax will reduce the receipts of the public revenue only, while free quinine and free medicines will by some millions annually reduce the profits of the medicine monopolists. But I respectfully maintain that the imposition of the income tax for the sole purpose of reducing the tobacco tax cannot be approved of by sound political economy.

J. S. MOORE.

GENERAL NOTES.

A $20,000 monument to the memory of Capt. Joseph Brant, the Indian chief, is proposed in Brantford, Ontario.

Judge Mann, of Petersburg, Va., ordered 39 lashes for each person convicted of petit larceny at the late term of his court.

The Prohibitionists will hold a State convention in Albany on Wednesday, to nominate a candidate for Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals.

The Illinois Democrats had a great deal to say in their platform about "reform," and then appointed a salary-grabber as Chairman of their State Committee.

Gen. J. M. Thayer, late Governor of Wyoming, has reached Omaha, and announces that he will have nothing more to do with politics. He will, however, remain in the Territory.

An estimable young lady in Iowa sent appealingly to her parents, who resided near by, to come and see her before she died. They refused. She had married against their wishes.

The Springfield *Register* and the Rock Island *Argus*, Democratic papers in Illinois, repudiate the platform adopted by the recent Democratic State Convention. The Chicago *Times* does also.

A St. Louis juror fell asleep during the trial, and not only that, but snored. He was fined $10 by the court for his indiscretion and discharged, and, the defendant declining to proceed with 11 jurors, the case was postponed.

The Rochester *Union* thinks it would tax one's recollection to name a monument erected by the public in this State that rescues from oblivion the name of any one who ever deserved to be held in remembrance by posterity.

The Charleston (S. C.) *News* of Friday says that recent rains have flooded the rice fields along Cooper and Black Rivers, and broken down the dams, and that the planters are busily engaged repairing breaks to avoid further injury to the crops.

The Boston *Transcript* reports this suggestive bit of conversation: "'Don't you find that it hurts your lawn to let your children play on it?' asked a friend of a suburban the other day. 'Yes,' answered the gentleman addressed, 'but it doesn't hurt the children.'"

Some conscienceless scoundrels persuaded a lady, over 70 years old, who was traveling alone from Chicago to San Francisco, to exchange her money, $190 in greenbacks, for counterfeit coin, and she arrived at Omaha penniless and almost heart-broken.

An Onondaga County man has been thrice engaged to marry, and each time the lady has died shortly before the day set for the wedding. In the last instance, which occurred a few days ago, the lady had seated herself at a table to sign a deed. She wrote her name; her head fell forward; and when those present raised her up she was dead.

The Louisville (Ky.) *Dollar Democrat* says: "We had a touch of the Labor Party in this city in the election of 7 out of 12 members of the Legislature last August. Those seven labor representatives made no 'record,' to be sure, and nothing was gained by either party in the experiment. That, however, may not have a deterring effect, and the followers of the Labor Party here are likely to step out as 'Nationalists' and contest the election of city and county officers next August. If there is any Democratic Party authority in Louisville, it is none too soon to make it felt."

ENGLAND'S SHIPS OF WAR.

VISIT TO PORTSMOUTH DOCK-YARD.

BUMBLEDOM AND OFFICIALISM—PREPARATIONS FOR WAR—THE TOUGHEST SHIP YET LAUNCHED—A RUN THROUGH THE INFLEXIBLE—NELSON'S SHIP, THE VICTORY—IMMENSE LINES OF FORTIFICATIONS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORTSMOUTH, Wednesday, April 10, 1878.

Officialism is a mighty power in England, but the Beadle is its prophet. Bumbledom and red tape go together. In his own estimation, the door-keeper is the most important man in England. He is certainly permitted to be the most impertinent. From the officer intrusted with the portals of a palace to the commonest door-porter of the lowliest theatre, the English janitor is the worst specimen the world can show of "a Jack in office." The only possible excuse for his petty arrogance is that he is snubbed so often by those above him, he cannot resist the opportunity of revenging himself upon every stranger who comes within the narrow circle of his office. As officialism is necessarily a special power at "the grand naval arsenal of England and the headquarters of the British fleet," Bumbledom lifts high its narrow forehead at Portsmouth. It is represented at the dock gates by a tall, square-built officer, who poses himself haughtily to strangers and is all the more obsequious to his superiors. A word to strangers: Don't be afraid of him, don't be "bounced," be clear about your authority to inspect the place, and then keep your head cool. Otherwise, Bumbledom will try your temper so much that you may not be able properly to appreciate the kind attention you will receive when you are once fairly beyond the porter's lodge or sentry-box.

"Well you see," said a local magistrate, who was good enough to join us and show us some civility, "the fact is, the free entrance to the yard has been greatly abused."

"Indeed; by whom?"

"By Russian agents. They came here, last year more particularly, and bribed so many of the workmen that they quite demoralized the place. They got hold of plans of ships, and became at last intolerable. So now they are a little more strict at the doors than usual."

"It is not strictness that we complain of; it is that impertinent air of superiority and inquiry which gets our blood up." There were two of us—my companion allowed me to do the talking.

"Yes, I fear that is 'the nature of the beast,' as we say in England; but I assure you nothing gives the officials more pleasure than to show Americans over the yard, for as a rule they are the only visitors who really seem to rightly understand ships."

Our new acquaintance's courtesy compensated us for the rough obstruction we had encountered, and the dock-yard and its ships were at our command for the time being. It struck us forcibly that there was an absence of bustle and excitement everywhere. Five old war-ships of the past loomed up in the distance. In the foreground of the picture were vast storehouses. The Dreadnought and the Thunderer were lying off the quays. Here and there a troop-ship seemed to be slumbering in dock. Outside, in the harbor waters, some sight or ten "receiving" ships were moored. In between a steam launch threw the waters into a ripple. The Orestes and the Boadicea were evidently in the hands of the painters. A locomotive was traveling about the yard with trucks and stores, just as at Woolwich. Here and there were piles of shells. Everything was clean and trim. Occasionally a score or two sailors marching in order would cross our path. A blue-coated officer would vary the picture with his gold-braided cap. There was nothing very grand or imposing about the general picture, though there was all about one an indication of power—serious, aggressive, sober, plain, undemonstrative air of capacity to do mischief, without the desire to be pushed into activity.

"You are quite right," said the magistrate; "there is a remarkable aspect of repose about the place. Though I am a resident here and in the habit of walking through the dock-yard very frequently, I should not have known that there was anything much out of the way going on if I had not read reports of our preparations in the papers."

"But surely the transport of troops and stores has been unusual?"

"No doubt; only everything has been done so quietly and with such thorough system that you could not have believed in the great things that appear to have been done if you had not read the particulars in the London press. The truth is, for the last year or two the dock-yard has been busy, and in regard to troops there have always been a lot of men coming and going—regiments in India that have served their allotted time, troops for the Cape and one station or another. My opinion is, the organization here is so perfect that it would take a very great movement indeed to make much more show than at present."

"And what is the feeling here about war?"

"We don't believe there will be war; we think Russia will give way."

"Would Portsmouth like war?"

"Do you mean would war be popular in naval circles?"

"Yes, and in the dock-yard generally?"

"It would."

"Don't you think all this costly work of heavy guns and floating batteries will be changed by and by through the operations of torpedoes and other scientific appliances?"

"It is hard to say. At Portsmouth we think less about torpedoes than the Russians do. We believe we know more about them. The new system of exploding an enemy's torpedo is a success. Torpedo warfare for offense and defense is well understood by our people."

By this time we had arrived at the dock in which the Inflexible is building. For some time we had been shouting at each other like sailors in a gale of wind, the clash and clang of hammers were so great. Now that we stood on the iron deck of the monster, the noise was deafening. Now and then the Chief Inspector of the constructing engineers would obtain a pause at certain points to answer an inquiry or give us a piece of information. A mighty experiment is this same Inflexible. "Imagine," said Mr. Barnaby, her designer, at a meeting of the Institution of Naval Architects, "a floating castle 318 feet long and 75 feet wide, rising 10 feet out of water, and having above that again two round turrets planted diagonally at its opposite corners. Imagine this castle and its turrets to be heavily plated with armor, and that each turret has two guns of about 90 tons. Conceive these guns to be capable of firing, all four together, at an enemy ahead, astern, or on either beam, or in pairs toward every point of the compass. Attached to this rectangular armored castle, but completely submerged, every part being 6 to 7 feet under water, there is a hull of ordinary form, with a powerful ram bow, with twin screws and a submerged rudder and helm. This compound structure is the fighting part of the ship. Seaworthiness, speed, and shapeliness would be wanting in such a structure if it had no addition to it; there is, therefore, an unarmored structure lying under the submerged ship and connected with it, both before and abaft the armored castle, and as this structure rises 20 feet out of water from stem to stern without depriving the guns of that command of the horizon already described, and as it, moreover, renders a flying deck unnecessary, it gets over the objections which have been raised against the low freeboard and other features in the Devastation, Thunderer, and Dreadnought. These structures furnish luxurious accommodation for officers and seamen. The step in advance in the Inflexible is, therefore, from 14 inches of armor to 24; from 35-ton guns to 80; and two guns ahead to four guns ahead; and from a height of 10 feet for working the anchors to 20 feet. And this is done without an increase in cost, and with a reduction of nearly three feet in draught of water. My belief is that in this ship we have reached the extreme limit in thickness of armor for sea-going vessels."

Since these remarks were made, some three years ago, (the Inflexible was commenced in February, 1874,) there has been a constant and continual controversy going on about this ship. The *Times*, *Engineering*, and other journals criticised her. Mr. Reed, M. P., the former naval constructor for the Government, pointed out that the unarmored ends of the ship rendered her unsafe. These and other complaints were referred by the Government to a scientific committee. The Investigating Board reported in favor of the ship; but, at the same time, they suggested that in constructing other vessels of this type in future they advised more beam, which would give increased safety without any decrease of speed and efficiency. It would seem to me from a personal though non-technical examination of the vessel, that since she was first laid down the ends have been strengthened, and that the upper part of the ship has been considerably added to in the way of defensive plates. When we stood within the citadel of the ship there was a distance of five feet between us and the exterior armor to receive aggressive shots, and in that distance there intervened 24 inches of armor, an air space, a mass of coals, some mortar, and other obstructions, to penetrate which so as to let in the sea is considered impossible; though I suspect an improved Whitehead torpedo could do the business effectively. The one great problem which has to be tested by the Inflexible is how a ship of this class will stand the firing of her own guns. Though it is not probable, perhaps, it is quite possible, that she might suffer as much from the strain of her own artillery as from the operations of an enemy. Her ram is a most formidable weapon, on the spur principle, and the provision for ramming and for resisting the impact of other rammers, and also of shot and shell, have induced in the construction the introduction of all possible strength and solidity into every part of the structure. It was no child's play to clamber over this wonderful iron establishment. To descend into her depths by ladder and rope was something akin to mining adventures. I could not help thinking of Jules Verne's submarine ship, the Nautilus, when I found myself groping about her lower recesses. Her engines will require some score of boilers to drive them. She has 150 watertight compartments, with steam-pumps capable of discharging 300 tons of water each per hour, and so arranged that any water that may collect through collision or damage within any compartment can be removed with marvelous rapidity. The turrets weigh 750 tons. This includes the weight of the guns. And yet these are capable of being worked with such ease, by the hydraulic system of Sir William Armstrong, that a boy can manipulate them with a hand-lever just as the gigantic hammer at Woolwich is worked. Forward, backward, and at all points of the compass, the Inflexible's guns can be fixed. Should she ever meet an opponent, it strikes me that the first to shoot and ram will be the first to settle the other. The awful question for all concerned is whether, in such an encounter, the two floating castles may not go to the bottom together. The American war taught England nearly all she knows about iron-clads, turreted ships, and rams. Will the British be called upon to give real examples of the results of American teaching? That depends upon the Czar. I am inclined to think the Emperor of Russia will prefer not to call upon England for practical illustrations of the worth of such vessels as the Inflexible at present. The weight of the Inflexible's hull is 7,300 tons. The engines weigh 614 tons. The propellers, shafts, and stern fittings weigh 151 tons each; the boilers, smoke-pipes, and casings 522 tons, and the water in the boilers when ready for steaming, 1,94 tons. Two other ships on the same model are being built—one at Chatham, the other at Pembroke. These will carry 38-ton guns in turrets on the same model as the Inflexible.

The strength of this wonderful ship has been indicated. Let us consider her weakness. At the same time it is to be understood that I have not attempted to describe her. I merely glance at her as an incident of my visit to Portsmouth Harbor. In the official report of Chief Engineer King, of the United States Navy, he says that the double bottom of the Inflexible is divided and subdivided into an unusual number of spaces, and that water-tight bulkheads have been introduced to a extent not before attempted, and, in fact, almost every precaution conceivable has been taken to make her secure against the ram and the torpedo. "If, however, she should be fairly struck by several powerful fish-torpedoes it is quite possible she would be crippled, water-logged, or possibly sunk. The question, therefore, presented is whether two vessels of smaller dimensions, each carrying two 80-ton guns instead of four, would not have been a safer and in some respects a better investment." This raises another question, which is in fact the one already referred to in regard to the unarmored ends of the ship. The constructor, Mr. Barnaby, claims that the ends are so designed that the vessel will float even when they are penetrated by shot. Mr. E. T. Reed, however, is understood to question this, and the subject is still occupying the serious attention of the Admiralty. What occurred to our friend the magistrate was this: "Supposing her ends are disabled by a sustained fire, would not one well-directed torpedo then do as much harm to her as half a dozen under other circumstances?" Questions of this character are easily asked. Only experience, it is to be feared, can answer them. As we were leaving the vessel our friend pointed out to us the Victory, on board Nelson fought the battle of Trafalgar, and on board which he fell. It is a fine, picturesque-looking vessel even now. The masts which once bore "her swelling sails" are stored to this day in the dock-yard. It was from Spithead, which is the roadstead of Portsmouth, that Nelson sailed in August, 1805, embarking at Southsea Beach; so it was to Spithead, on the 4th of December, that the Victory returned, her flags half-mast high, her minute-guns pealing over the sea, the great Admiral lying dead in her chief cabin. Therefore Portsmouth, more than any other city, considers herself related to him and mixed up with his history. Mr. Griffin, the naval publisher of Portsmouth, showed us a curious memento of Nelson. It was a brass model of a tomb which the designer had evidently copied from something seen abroad, with a canopy constructed of 80 English guineas of the reign of the Georges. The trophy had belonged to some surviving relative of Nelson, and had been sold by auction at Christie's, in London. The canopy was made out of the money found in the pockets of Nelson when he fell. Mr. Griffin, who is a native of Portsmouth, purchased it, and keeps it as a local memento. He has offered to lend it to the Admiralty to place in the Victory's chief cabin, where Nelson's body lay in state. Officialism will necessarily cause some delay in supplying an answer to a matter of so much importance. Some 20,000 to 30,000 people visit Nelson's old ship every year, Portsmouth being beautifully situated as a place of resort in connection with Southsea and the Isle of Wight.

The fortifications of Portsmouth are on a vast and extensive scale. They have been materially strengthened during the last two years. Entering the town by the South-western Railway from Waterloo Station, London, (the most direct route,) you pass lines of defenses long before you reach the coast. At first I concluded these were for the purposes of military exercise or instruction. On inquiry, I found that they were part of the very elaborate system of works constructed for the defense of the great naval arsenal, the largest in the world, and at the present time the most interesting. The innermost and oldest line of defense begins with a formidable round tower armed with heavy guns, and called "King Edward's Tower." This is connected with the "Point Battery" on the Portsmouth shore, and the "Block-house" on the Gosport shore, so as to command the narrow passage of the harbor mouth. At the bottom of the High-street there is a powerful bastion. After this we come to the "Platform Battery," the "King's Bastion," and "Counter-Guard," fronted by a strong ravelin; the "Pembroke Bastion," and four other bastions, equably notable for strength in masonry and guns. The inner circle of the defenses is completed by a solid stone wall, and what is called the "Camber Bastion," the whole being strengthened by ravelins, curtains, covered ways, and casemates. Then comes the second line of defense, beginning at the northern extremity of Portsea Island, which could be flooded if necessary. Upon this second line of defense the Government has expended an enormous sum of money. All that engineering and military skill can accomplish in making it perfect has been devoted to it. The first great work is at Gosport. It is called "Fort Elson," and it is situated on the west shore of the harbor. It mounts some 30 heavy guns, and in front of its barracks a circular battery has recently been constructed. Each work of this establishment lies "Fort Brockhurst," well protected by bomb-proof casemate, massive caponieres, and rifle-galleries. It accommodates over 600 men and mounts 80 guns. Some revision of the character of these weapons has been going on here, and while the Government have been sending 38-ton guns to Gibraltar they have not neglected their home defenses. Approaching the Solent at Stokes Bay, "Fort Gower" lifts its hard front to a possible enemy, and shows its teeth with some 50 guns. On the beach are large open redans, mounting 21 guns; and from these batteries a ditch and rampart extends to the glacis of "Fort Monkton," closing up the line of defenses on the Gosport shore. It mounts a formidable lot of heavy and long-range guns, and renders the entrance to the harbor literally impregnable against even the operations of such vessels as the Inflexible. This completes what is known as the Gosport section of the second line.

We now come to the Southsea and Portsea portion of the same second line of defenses. The channel which washes Southsea beach is commanded by "the Block-house Fort" and town batteries. Nevertheless, the Southsea castle fort has recently been strengthened, and improvements in this direction are still in progress. Beyond the castle a series of important works are to be seen, ending at "Fort Cumberland," on the west point of Langstone Harbor, which closes the seaward defenses, the last great fortress of the line having been built 80 years ago by the Duke of Richmond, when he was Master-General of the Ordnance. Inland, these second line stretches for some miles across the northern part of Portsea Island, to Langstone Harbor. My companion said he had never seen more complete works. At Langstone Harbor a creek has been widened for the passage of gun-boats to act in conjunction with the batteries on either flank. There are three bastions, with flanking gun batteries casemated. The outer are protected by demi-bastions, and immediately in front of these runs a deep moat, 150 feet in width, and outworks connected with the main line are so situated as to completely cover the surrounding country, where no army, however powerful, could possibly live under fire. The third or outer line of defense forms a circle of 35 miles in circumference, with a radius of nearly five miles, and is said to include the most formidable of existing land and sea forts. Portsdown Hill is the key-point. It is a ridge of chalk, extending from Bedhampton to Fareham. The first work of importance on the third line is "Farlington Redoubt," an excavated battery on the declivity of a hill, at an elevation of 250 feet above the sea. Next are two other similar forts, at higher and lower elevations. They are connected by gallery and parapet, and surrounded by deep ditches. They mount many heavy guns, and the present ordnance includes some of the latest examples of guns for fixed batteries. Some 2,000 yards to the west of the last of the triple forts just mentioned is "Fort Widley," defended by a ditch, well armed, and at each angle having a formidable mortar battery. Then comes the highest fort, "Southwark," it is called,) overlooking and protecting Portsmouth Dock-yard. It is 425 feet above the sea level. Next comes "Fort Nelson," where they are putting up some 38-ton guns, and descending the ridge we come to "Fort Wellington," commanding the western approaches to the town of Fareham and the head-waters of Portsmouth Harbor. "Fort Wallington," which is from Fareham by a creek, and here stands "Fort Fareham," on low ground and forming a pentagon, the faces of which measure 231, 176, 364, and 400 feet, respectively, and it has caponieres and mortar batteries. Completing the landward portion of this line of defense, some other forts are now in course of erection.

The seaward fortifications of the third line consist of four immense forts, the last on the margin of Ryde Sound, and they are on the eve of completion. The harbor is further protected by batteries at far distant points, including those on the Isle of Wight, at "Hurst" and "Victoria," and the "Needles Battery." The ordinary Englishman has no more idea that these defenses are in existence than he has of the geography or extent of the British possessions. I know a great deal about England, but Portsmouth and its fortresses, batteries, military dikes, earthworks, redans, bastions, and other works are on a far more extensive scale than I anticipated. The principal forts and batteries are used as barracks. At the present time they are, I was told, "full of soldiers," but it seems as if the authorities make a point of masking them as they have the guns of some of the outworks. Since rifled cannon came in the guns of the fortifications have all been renewed, the smooth-bores going to Woolwich to be recast, and with the recent development of the Eastern question the new heavy ordnance of Woolwich has been introduced here and there, with the precautionary care, which does not evince such a contempt of the possibility of invasion as is supposed to be felt by the ruling powers. If one might judge the present operations of Woolwich apart from the immediate situation, I should say England is preparing for some great warlike contingency of the future rather than the present.

AMUSEMENTS.

THIS EVENING'S PROMISE.

"The Bells" will be acted this evening at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre. At the Standard, Mr. J. K. Emmett will perform in "Frits, our Cousin German." Mr. G. C. Boniface may be seen in "The Soldier's Trust," at the Broadway Theatre. A new spectacular burlesque, entitled "Nia-For-Li-Ca," is to be made known at Niblo's Garden. The last concert of the Vocal Society of New-York will take place at Chickering Hall. At other places of amusement, the representations of last week are to be repeated, some modifications, however, being effected in the programmes of the San Francisco Minstrels and the Theatre Comique.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Mme. Nilsson has achieved a triumph at Vienna as *Ophelia*.

Mrs. Rousby was about to act at the Queen's Theatre, in London.

Frau Wilt (Mme. Wilda) has seceded from the Vienna opera to "star."

Mme. Gerster-Gardini, after her benefit at Berlin, was serenaded by the Gesangverein.

Mozart's "L'Enlévement au Sérail" has been revived after many years of neglect at Berlin.

No one will accept the post of Director at the Milan Conservatoire, as it is only worth $830 a year official salary.

Mr. H. J. Byron's latest burlesque is entitled "Il Sonnambulo." It is acting at the Gaiety Theatre, in London.

Drury-Lane Theatre is now publicly announced to be let for five years from Aug. 18 next, and sealed tenders are to be sent in to the solicitors before May 1.

The season of opera at Covent Garden, in London, had commenced. M. Capoul had made his rentrée in "Fra Diavolo," and Signor Gayarré had been heard in "Faust."

The Prince of Wales, during his recent visit to Paris, purchased a number of manuscript works in the autograph of the composer, written by Cherubini at the age of 14.

Among the arrivals in Paris were Signor Sonzogno, the celebrated publisher of Milan, and proprietor of "Il Trovatore;" Signor Martucci, the Milan quartet composer, and Jules Schulhoff, the pianist.

The Paris papers are enthusiastic in their praises of Mme. Norma Neruda, who had made her first appearance in the French capital for 10 years, at the Pasdeloup concert. The lady played Viotti's Twenty-second Concerto, and the adagio from Spohr's Eighth Concerto.

Mlle. Stella Faustina, Mr. Mapleson's new star, is, despite her ambitious *nom de théâtre*, a young lady of Boston. She has been educated at the Brussels Conservatoire at the expense of the King of Holland, and in Brussels she was engaged by Mr. Maurice Strakosch.

An English contemporary says: "At the Dublin Gaiety Theatre, Mrs. Gunn, who will be better known to metropolitan play-goers under her maiden name of Miss Bessie Sudlow, has made a great success, as *Lady Teazle*, in a revival of "The School for Scandal." This is the first and most successful effort of a clever lady in a new line of dramatic business. It will probably be followed next year by some performances in legitimate comedy by Mrs. Gunn in London."

The deaths are announced, at Paris, of Gustave Baneux, first horn at the Conservatoire concerts, aged 53, and of Trajan Rogé, one of the founders of the Conservatoire concerts, aged 75; at St. Petersburg, of Oasip Petroff, a celebrated Russian vocalist, and the creator of "Ivan Sousanine," in Glinka's "La Vie pour le Czar," aged 52; at Messina, of Nicola Martini, an opera buffo; at Albenga, aged 70, of the conductor Pedretti; at at Brescia, of Baldassare Vachelli, the organist; and at Trieste, Francesco Tumicich, a forgotten opera composer.

The London *World* has the following paragraph: "*Il faut soupirir pour être*—Juliet! Miss Neilson's latest love-scene is the crowning triumph of her engagement, but she is paying for her success. The mental and physical labors of the balcony and the chamber scene nightly repeated are beginning to tell on the perhaps too conscientious artist, and her medical attendant insists on a complete twelvemonth's rest at the termination of her present visit. Provincial tours must be forsworn, and change of air and absence of fatigue and excitement are rigidly enforced."

M. Augier's new comedy, entitled "Les Fourchambault," has been acted at the Théâtre Français. The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes of the work: "One special beauty of this play is its academic purity, not only of the French in which it is written—a very rare merit indeed nowadays. The language is everywhere simple and natural, as well as suitable to the personages who use it; and the audience has been listened to it that they are in the midst of a society of real men and women who reflect all the passions and humors of our time, and not of mere stage puppets. M. Jean Fourchambault is a character many not only be seen with pleasure represented on the scenes behind the footlights, with all the accessories of the theatre; it is also a fine dramatic study, which might be read with advantage in the library alone or to a family circle by a Winter fireside, for it everywhere bears the impress of an honest purpose and of sympathies, even with obscure forms of suffering, very liberal and generous. So deep and so kindly are some of the thoughts in it that M. Emile Augier may be said to have enriched French literature with new and gracious shapes of nobility and virtue."

A SQUARE DENIAL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I give my unqualified denial to the articles which have appeared in different papers against me.

SAMUEL A. MCCORKERY,
Bishop of Michigan.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 20, 1878.

A fire at Blythe, Ontario, yesterday, destroyed Kelley's saw, shingle, and lath mills and a dwelling-house. The loss is estimated at $10,000; insurance, $5,000.

A MAN OF UNIQUE METHODS

THE BLUE RIBBON ORATOR.

FRANCIS MURPHY'S DEBUT IN NEW-YORK—A VEHEMENT TEMPERANCE EXHORTATION, IN WHICH THE SPEAKER'S FEET PLAY AN IMPORTANT PART—HUNDREDS OF PLEDGES AND YARDS OF RIBBON GIVEN AWAY.

The announcement that Francis Murphy would deliver his first public address in this City, before the American Temperance Union, yesterday afternoon, brought together a throng of people that filled the great hall of the Cooper Union to repletion. Shortly after 3 o'clock the President, Mr. Mundy, the Chaplain, and a third gentleman entered amid subdued applause, and took their seats. The third gentleman was Francis Murphy, and, seating himself, he began to twirl his thumbs in Quaker fashion and to glance around upon the sea of faces with a pleasant smile. His costume was rather out of the ordinary style. He wore a very long frock coat, black trousers, a piecedilly collar, and boots that shone with a mirror-like polish. In the snow-white bosom of his shirt shone a gem, the brilliant glitter of which at once attracted the attention of the audience.

After the singing of a hymn, Mr. Mundy, in a brief speech, introduced Mr. Murphy, who was greeted with prolonged applause. Mr. Murphy said he was about to speak on Gospel temperance, and he hoped all his auditors would pray for him in order that what he said might be blessed. His motto in the work was, "With malice toward none, with charity for all." He had no quarrel with those who drank or those who sold liquor. Men had a perfect right to do both. He knew that if men did not drink men would not sell. Osman Pasha had to surrender Plevna because he had no supplies. As soon as the liquor-seller found he had no supply he would cease his traffic. The plain fact was that men must come to a knowledge of the truth that they have all a personal responsibility in the cause of total abstinence, and then the traffic would stop and liquor-drinking would stop. "My theme will be from real life this afternoon," he said, after breaking off abruptly to greet a friend, "and when I speak of myself and my experiences, I hope none will take offense." He then went on to describe some of the "true old Irish hospitality," and in his description assumed a rich brogue, and, at times, gesticulated with the index fingers of both hands in a manner that much resembled the rather amusing peculiarity of the natives of Japan. After describing in a touching manner his parting from his mother, his departure for America, his sea voyage, he narrated his landing. He was met by three or four young acquaintances from the "old country," and together they repaired to a saloon. Here they received the warmest of warm greetings, the smiling bar-tender greeting them, strangers though they were, as heartily as if he had known them all his life. Then everybody treated, they "set them up," and "put them down" again and again, and kept it up until it was impossible to tell who set them up or who put them down, and everything became frightfully confused. "Can any one wonder," the speaker exclaimed, "why these bar-keepers should keep friends with our young men when churches cannot attract them? The reason is that there is too much religion dope in broadcloth and kid gloves." And, amid general laughter, the speaker gave an imitation of the freezing dignity with which the ushers of some churches receive a stranger who happens to enter sacred edifice. The speaker next described his downfall, his incarceration in the County Jail at Portland, and spoke of the kindness shown him at that time by Capt. Cyrus Startevant, to whose compassionate interest in his reformation was due, he said, any good he might have since done. In the peroration the speaker's painfully excessive vehemence produced an anti-climax that was almost ludicrous. He had undertaken to picture a vision of the liquor curse just previous to its destruction. He described a tree, the branches of which were covered with hideous black serpents that were hissing at human beings beneath the branches, and screamed vehemently that he would crush the monsters to death, and began to stamp wildly about the platform, pounding so vigorously as to raise small clouds of dust. "Oh, how I hate, hate, hate you!" he yelled as he annihilated imaginary vermin. "I will kill you! kill you! kill you! I thank God that I am an Irishman and that I can handle a spade and dig your graves." This sentiment he followed with such resounding stamps with both feet, and then stopping abruptly said in an ordinary tone of voice, "Good afternoon, God bless you," and stepped back to his seat. He arose quickly, however, and exclaimed rapidly and loudly: "Where are those pledges?" A great pile of large cards issued by the National Temperance Union and bearing Mr. Murphy's portrait above the motto, "With malice toward none, with charity for all," were brought out, together with countless strips of blue ribbon, and placed on a table. Stepping to the edge of the platform Murphy said, "All those wishing to sign the pledge will have an opportunity to do so." He then cried out aloud very many times, "Come all men! Come all men!" A very unusual spectacle was then witnessed. Hundreds crowded around the platform to shake hands with the speaker and to receive the pledges and bands of blue ribbon. Cards were flung in the midst of the audience by many ready hands, and yards and yards of ribbon were distributed. This continued, the assemblage in the meantime singing "Hold the Fort" for some time, during which, probably, more pledges were issued than were ever before given away in any public assemblage in New-York City.

SEVERN D. MOULTON'S FUNERAL.

A LARGE ASSEMBLAGE — INTERMENT IN GREEN-WOOD CEMETERY.

The funeral of the late Hon. Severn D. Moulton took place yesterday afternoon, and was attended by a large gathering of friends, chiefly residents of the Nineteenth Assembly District and members of the church at which he worshiped. Shortly after 2 o'clock the pall-bearers and a few intimate friends assembled at his late residence, No. 580 Lexington-avenue, but the funeral rites were solemnized at Trinity Baptist Church, East Fifty-third-street. The body lay in the front parlor of the house in a handsome casket, which was covered with black cloth, paneled with velvet, and draped with heavy fringe and tassels on the sides. The mountings were of silver, richly ornate, and the linings of the case were of white satin, picked with satin buttons and fringe. The plate bore the inscription:

SEVERN D. MOULTON.
Born June 3, 1820.
Died April 19, 1878.

Upon a flower-stand at the head of the casket rested a broken column of camellias, calla lilies, tea roses, and japonicas, sprayed with smilax, and with the initials "S. D. M." wrought in violets on the plinth. On the coffin-lid was a wheat-sheaf, emblem of the fully-ripened existence of him whose bier it rested on, and at the foot of the casket a floral pillow, signifying repose, and bearing the monosyllable legend "Peace." Within a few feet was a fine cabinet portrait of the dead, wreathed in smilax, and alongside it a living calla lily in bloom, and entwined also with smilax. Followed by the immediate mourners, among whom were his son Francis D. Moulton and wife, and preceded by the pall-bearers, the remains were conveyed in an open hearse to the church. The coffin was placed on a bier in front of the communion railing, and the pall-bearers and mourners occupied seats in the adjacent pews. The services were conducted by the Pastor, Rev. James B. Simmons, assisted by Rev. Dr. Dowling, and were opened by the singing of the hymn from the Trinity collection beginning with the lines

"Saviour, more than life to me,
I am clinging, clinging, clinging close to Thee."

Rev. Dr. Dowling then read some Scriptural selections, after which the Pastor delivered an address replete with reminiscences of the life and services of the deceased. It was closed with a eulogy of his private virtues, and the services were concluded by singing and prayer by Dr. Dowling. The entire assemblage then filed slowly past the coffin to view the respected dead for the last time. The body was removed from the house, and followed by a long line of mourners and friends in carriages, was carried to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment. The pall-bearers were Mr. Wilson G. Hunt, Mr. Joseph Seligman, Mr. John Wheeler, Mr. George Jones, Mr. Thomas Pinckney, Mr. R. J. Lewis, Mr. John Welsh, and Mr. George Whitfield. Among the well-known gentlemen present in the congregation and among the funeral cortége were Benjamin Butler, Jacob Hess, Commissioner John I. Davenport, Major Willard Bullard, Judge Pinckney, William A. Darling, Robert G. Cornell, Solomon Smith, Alderman Farley, and William H. Laimbeer.

SUNDAY NIGHT STABBING AFFRAYS.

At 10:30 o'clock last night Robert Hand, a boiler-maker, employed in Bosch's ship-yard, was talking with Nathan Bible and others, on Sheriff-street, when John Eagan passed with some of his friends. Both parties were under the influence of liquor, and a collision occurred. A free fight ensued, in which knives were drawn and used on both sides. Officer Bumgarten, of the Thirteenth Precinct, finally quelled the disturbance. Hand was found to have been stabbed twice in the thigh by Eagan, who had cut Bible in the breast. Another young man, who fled, is said to have been badly cut. Hand and Bible were both sent to Bellevue Hospital, and Eagan was locked up in the Thirteenth Precinct Station-house.

Joseph Lillie and Peter Whalen, both 13 years of age, of No. 303 Rivington-street, quarrelled in front of their homes last night. Whalen finally drew a pocket-knife and stabbed Lillie in the right arm, inflicting a deep wound. Whalen was locked up in the Eleventh Precinct Station-house, and Lillie was taken home.

PARK AND AVENUE ATTRACTIONS.

A THRONG OF PROMENADERS ON FIFTH-AVENUE, BUT FEW SPRING TOILETS—CENTRAL PARK CROWDED WITH PLEASURE-SEEKERS.

A slow walk was all that was possible on the shady western pavement of Fifth-avenue yesterday afternoon. The "usual Easter display" of Spring toilets was not, however, visible. As a general thing, the ladies wore substantial dresses of silk or woolen, or even velvet, such as might have served in the midst of the Winter, and the gentlemen were, almost without exception, in dark clothing. In the course of a walk from Tenth-street to the Central Park less than half a dozen new costumes were observed. Nearly all of these were made in about as close an imitation of male attire as to the inexperienced fancy seems practicable. There were an underskirt and sort of long, tight-fitting waistcoat of dark-colored silk, and an overskirt and regular cut-away sack-coat of light checked woolen material. One rather conspicuous costume of this style was composed entirely of light-gray corduroy, with a jaunty cap of the same material. Another deserving of description was of black satin trimmed with Brussels lace. The hat was a neat jockey of black straw, and a bunch of artificial violets decorated the wearer's bosom. In the matter of bonnets there was considerably more extravagance. Nearly every lady had a new Spring hat. Those that were not of plainly trimmed straw were composed of flowers or leaves and were crowniless. The two styles seemed to be in about equal favor. Only one man was seen with a tall white hat, and that was of the fashion of three years ago. Its wearer having evidently witnessed better days.

Central Park was thronged with visitors from early morning until nightfall yesterday, and for several hours thereof the youths populated those nooks wherein love passages are least apparent to passers-by. So grateful, indeed, was the Easter Day atmosphere to the senses of the classes that frequent the Park, that some picnic parties lunched in retired spots and remained in the Park all day. Not less than 60,000 persons entered the Park on foot between morning and nightfall, and several thousand more passed through it in carriages. The character of the Sunday visitors to the Park seems not to vary from year to year. Those who went there yesterday appeared to fall at once into the customs they followed last year. The police force was walked in quiet by-paths, leaving the Mall to youths and to children who clustered around the ponies, goat-carriages, and donkeys. The young men who "ruled" the Mall were as ill-mannered, though well-dressed, throng. They occupied most of the seats on the borders of the walk, and amused themselves, when they were not sucking the vermin from the heads of their canes, by commenting upon the appearance of the young women who passed them. The boats on the lake were in constant service during the day, and crowds were present from the menageries at the Arsenal. The sheep on the pasture were also objects of considerable attention, although they were rather more dirty than poetic.

THE POLICE PENSION BILL.

WHY IT IS FAVORED BY TAMMANY HALL—POLITICAL WIRE-PULLING TO SILENCE OPPOSITION—SENATOR CONKLING'S INFLUENCE AND HOW IT WAS OBTAINED.

A bill now before the Legislature affecting the Police Department, known generally at Albany as the "Police Pension bill," appears to be of great interest to the Tammany Hall managers. It provides ways and means to pay pensions to superannuated members of the force—a proposal with which nobody who appreciates the services of honest policemen can find fault. The manner in which it is proposed to raise money to pay the pensions, however, is something which gives just cause for differences of opinion among those who are friendly to the measure. The bill as it now stands was introduced into the Assembly by Mr. Hamilton Fish, Jr., of Putnam County; it was seconded by Dr. Isaac I. Hayes, of the Seventh District of this City, and was passed by that body and is now before the Senate. It provides for an appropriation out of the City Treasury of $75,000 for the payment of pensions, and also empowers the Police Commissioners to retire all members of the force who have served over 20 years on half-pay. The bill does not meet with much favor in the Senate, and is opposed by the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Cities, Mr. Pierson, and by his colleague, Mr. Goebel, of this City. Senator Goebel proposes a substitute, which is a model, in great part, of the system prevailing in the Brooklyn Police Department, where money collected in fines is set aside as a pension fund for officers retired on the ground of superannuation. Mr. Goebel's substitute it seems is not what is wanted by the persons who are endeavoring to make capital of the bill that has passed the Assembly. They have, therefore, set to work to bring powerful political pressure to bear upon Messrs. Goebel and Pomeroy to induce them to withdraw their opposition. Police Commissioner Wheeler, one of the representatives of the Republican Party in the "non-partisan" Police Board, is now in Washington, ostensibly for the benefit of his health, and is brought frequently into intercourse with Hon. Roscoe Conkling. He is said to have been in constant communication with political friends at Albany and in this City, some of them prominent in the councils of Tammany Hall, in regard to legislation, and the State capital. He has been, as might be naturally supposed, very much interested in the "Police Pension bill," and an informant of THE TIMES states that since he has learned of the opposition of Senators Pomeroy and Goebel to the bill in the form in which it was presented by Assemblymen Fish and Hayes, he has had a conversation with Mr. Conkling concerning the matter. It is understood that Mr. Conkling was inclined, after the conversation, to use his influence with Senators Pomeroy and Goebel to induce them to change their views, and in order to prevail upon them to take a decided stand in that direction. Commissioner Wheeler telegraphed to Police Commissioner Sidney P. Nichols, one of the Tammany Hall members of the Police Board, and Mr. Edward Kearney, a leading member of Kelly's political organization, to come to Washington. Both gentlemen left this City for the national capital last Friday evening, in obedience to Mr. Wheeler's call. It is believed that they went to see Senator Conkling, in company with Mr. Wheeler, in regard to the Police bill. The interest of the Tammany Hall managers in securing the passage of the bill is understood to be their desire to obtain political patronage for distribution among their followers before the Fall elections. The Police Commissioners, by retiring members of the force, whether they wish to be retired or not, on half pay, will thus create vacancies which can be filled by the Tammany "workers" still out of employment and clamorous for office. The Republican friends of Mr. Conkling will be repaid for their aid to the Tammany managers in this and other things by being allowed to fill more members of the Assembly and Senate this year than last.

FATAL AFFRAYS IN BROOKLYN.

A QUARREL IN THE EASTERN DISTRICT RESULTING IN A SERIOUS CASE OF SHOOTING—A CAR CONDUCTOR FATALLY INJURED BY A GANG OF ROUGHS.

John Riley, residing at No. 268 North Seventh-street, and Patrick Fitzpatrick, aged 23 years, of Sixth, near North Seventh-street, Brooklyn, E. D., met in a liquor saloon in the neighborhood of their residences, yesterday, and had several drinks together. Fitzpatrick accompanied Riley home, and while in the street, in front of the latter's residence, the two men got into a quarrel about the payment for some drinks, during which Fitzpatrick struck Riley in the face. Fitzpatrick then went home. Half an hour later Fitzpatrick went to Riley's house, entered the yard, and called to Riley to come out, after which he started to go away. As he was about to leave, James Riley, the father of John, appeared at the second-story window of the house with a gun in his hand. Without saying a word, he aimed at Fitzpatrick and fired, the charge taking effect in his left side and back, inflicting a dangerous wound, from which, his physicians say, he will die. Fitzpatrick was taken to the Eastern District Hospital, and both the Rileys were arrested and locked up in the Fifth Precinct Station-house. They were taken before Fitzpatrick, who identified them as the men with whom he had had the trouble.

At 12 o'clock yesterday, while car No. 10 of the Court-Street (Brooklyn) Line was on its way to Green-Wood, four young ruffians, who were very much under the influence of liquor, attempted to get aboard at the corner of

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 20.—Cotton—Holiday; net receipts, 1,070 bales; gross, 1,904 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 7,387 bales; to the Continent, 670 bales; to the Channel, 4,178 bales; stock, 194,709 bales.

SAVANNAH, April 20.—Cotton quiet and firm; Middling, 9⅝c.; Low Middling, 9⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 8¾c.; net receipts, 557 bales; gross, 696 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 21,915 bales.

CHARLESTON, April 20.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 10¾c.@10¾c.; Low Middling, 10 1-16@10⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅜c.; net receipts, 397 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 10,017 bales.

DRY GOODS

EMBROIDERED, FRINGED, and Lace-Trimmed PARASOLS

PARASOLETTES,

AND SUN UMBRELLAS,

OF FRENCH AND ENGLISH MANUFACTURE.

N. B.—LACE COVERS, mounted in the most artistic manner.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Broadway, corner 19th-st.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS

NOW OPEN, Presenting an IMMENSE VARIETY of

Fancy Shawls and Wraps

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; also,

SPECIAL NOVELTIES

In SHETLAND, BERLIN, CASHMERE, and DAMASSE SILK SHAWLS.

PRICES VERY REASONABLE.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH and 10TH STS.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' STRAW, CHIP, AND LEGHORN Hats cleaned and pressed to leading shapes, equal to new. Price 40 to 60 cents. CURRIE'S, No. 301 West 26th-st., corner 8th-av.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. AND MRS. J. H. MORSE WOULD TAKE into the country as boarding pupils the coming Summer four young ladies. No. 238 West 44th-st.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK, N. Y.—Boys prepared for college during summer; $80 per quarter; no extras; enter at any time. W. H. BANNISTER, Prin

TEACHERS.

MRS. MITCHELL, HAVING RETURNED FROM Europe, resumes her agency; families and schools supplied with competent foreign and native governesses, gentlemen and lady teachers; governesses and tutors ready for summer engagements; experienced teachers to travel with families; information given of good schools and pensions in Europe. TEACHERS' BUREAU, No. 67 West 30th-st., office hours from 10 to 4.

MRS. AHLERS.—TEACHER OF PAINTING; oil and water-colors. No. 45 West 14th-st.

SKETCHING FROM NATURE.—INSTRUCtion to class. E. KOERLER, 680 Broadway, Room 2.

STORAGE.

MORRELL'S FIRST-CLASS STORAGE Warehouses, built expressly for the purpose, with separate rooms to rent, affording every facility to persons leaving the City or otherwise for the storage of their furniture, trunks, cases, pianos, works of art, &c. Also safe deposit vaults for articles of extra value, with private safes of all sizes, by month or year. Moving, packing, and shipping promptly and reliably attended to. 4th-av. and 32d-st.

RESPONSIBLE FOR LOSS OR BREAKAGE.

E. H. GURNEY.

(Formerly of Gurney Bros., late carmen at J. H. Morrell's storage warehouse.)

FURNITURE STORAGE.

Office No. 207 Lexington-av., near 32d-st., New-York. Packing, shipping, and removing of household goods, &c.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, Mirrors, Baggage, &c., in separate rooms, at lowest rates; every accommodation; elevator, steam power; insurance low; furniture moved, boxed, and shipped cheaper than elsewhere. WILLIAM H. MICHAELS, Nos. 38, 40, and 42 Commerce-st., near Bleecker.

DIVIDENDS.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, } NEW-YORK, April 18, 1878. }

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual quarterly dividend of Three per cent, payable at the office of the company, Nos. 37 and 39 Wall-st., to stockholders legally representing the same, on and after the 1st day of May next. Transfer-books will close on the afternoon of the 20th inst., and be reopened on the morning of May 2, 1878.

W. J. HEMMET, Secretary.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, } NEW-YORK, April 19, 1878. }

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. free of taxes, has been declared on the capital of this bank, payable on and after May 1. The transfer-books will be closed from this date, and reopen on the 2d May.

E. WILLSON, Cashier.

NORTH SHORE RAILROAD FIRST mortgage coupons, due Feb. 1, 1878, will be paid on presentation at the banking-house of Messrs. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., New-York, on and after April 22 next.

THOS. R. SHARP, Receiver.

PROPOSALS.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN } BRIDGE, OFFICE NO. 21 WATER-ST., BROOKLYN, April 20, 1878. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge at their office, No. 21 Water-st., Brooklyn, until 12 M., FRIDAY, May 10, 1878, for the manufacture and delivery of about 10,000 barrels of hydraulic cement during the current season.

Specifications can be had at the office.

W. A. ROEBLING, Chief-Engineer.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANCIS O. BOYD and EDGAR P. HILL, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Francis O. Boyd and Edgar P. Hill, of the City of New-York, of the County of New-York, or the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1878, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esquire, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. LOUIS F. PAYN, Marshal—Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE twentieth day of April, A. D. 1878, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ALEXANDER McDONALD, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at the office of the Register, to be holden at No. 139 Fulton-street, in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esquire, Register, on the fourth day of May, A. D. 1878, at twelve o'clock M.

LOUIS F. PAYN,

U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New York.

NO. 6,251.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID F. RANK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, Southern District of New-York, as. At the City of New-York, on the 12th day of April, A. D. 1878.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of David F. Rank, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

ap15-law3wM*

A. JOSEPH KAPP, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID G. BURTON and GEORGE WATSON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Samuel Blatchford, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of David G. Burton and George Watson, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 3d day of April, A. D. 1878. BENJ. COLLINS, Assignee.

J. M. BURTIS, Attorney and Counsel for Assignee, No. 63 Broadway. ap8-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of THOMAS P. HAYES, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Staats S. Morris, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Thomas P. Hayes, of the City of Orange, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Orange, New-Jersey, the 19th day of April, 1878.

ap22-law3wM* HORACE STETSON, Assignee.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate and effects of JOSEPH ANDERSON, (individually and as sole surviving partner of James A. Smith & Co.) of Washington, in the County of Warren, and State of New-Jersey, who was on the 28th day of January, A. D. 1878, adjudicated a bankrupt on his own petition.—Dated April 8, 1878.

RICHARD H. BULL, President.

ap9-law3wM* HENRY WINTER, Assignee.

SHIPPING.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY between New-York and Havre.

Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

VILLE DE PARIS, SANTELLI..... Wed., May 1, 4:30 P. M.
SAINT LAURENT, LACHESNEL..... Wed., May 8, 10 A. M.
LABRADOR, SAMOLIER..... Wednesday, May 15, 4 P. M.

For freight and passage apply to

LOUIS DE BESIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

For freight and passage at Philadelphia apply to

ALONZO SHOTWELL, No. 2 Chestnut-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.,

MONTANA..... TUESDAY, April 23, at 10 A. M.
WISCONSIN..... TUESDAY, April 30, 3 P. M.
NEVADA..... TUESDAY, May 7, 9 A. M.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $85, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

BRITANNIC, Capt. PEASE..... Saturday, April 27, 2 P. M.
REPUBLIC, Capt. PERRY..... Thursday, May 2, 4 P. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. KENNEDY..... Sat., May 11, 12:30 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. Their saloon, state-room, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and all other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50° at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50° at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

RUSSIA....WED., April 24 | ABYSSINIA....WED., May 8
SCOTHIA....WED., May 1 | BOTHNIA....WED., May 15

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, AND THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

From Pier 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., as follows:

STATE OF INDIANA..... Thursday, April 25
STATE OF GEORGIA..... Thursday, May 2
STATE OF LOUISIANA..... Thursday, May 9

First cabin, $60 to $75. Intermediate accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's pier foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

ODER..... Sat., April 27 | WESER..... Sat., May 11
DONAU..... Sat., May 4 | NECKAR..... Sat., May 18

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin..... $100 gold
Second cabin..... 60 gold
Steerage..... 30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL..... Thursday, April 25, noon.
CITY OF BERLIN..... Saturday, May 4, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS..... Thursday, May 9, 10 A. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,

Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

WIELAND, Thur., April 25 | POMMERANIA, Thy., May 9
SUEVIA..... Thur., May 2 | GELLERT..... Thur., May 16

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE.—PIERS 44 AND 30 N. R.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

April 27, 1 P. M. | England, May 4, 6:30 A. M.
Canada, May 1, 3 P. M. | Wed., May 8, 7

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The closing sales of the week at the Exchange on Saturday, April 20, were disposed of as follows:

Scott & Myers, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, James M. Fiske, Esq., Referee, disposed of the following City real estate: The four-story brick factory, with two lots, each 25 by 92, Nos. 434 and 436 West 17th-st., south side, 300 feet west of 9th-av., sold for $14,000, to Union Dime Savings Institution, plaintiff in the legal action; six lots, each 25 by 100.8, on West 90th-st., north side, 100 feet east of 9th-av., sold for $17,500, to same buyer; eight lots, each 25 by 100.8, on West 91st-st., south side, 100 feet east of 9th-av., sold for $17,500, to same buyer; and the three-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25 by 100.8, No. 125 East 92d-st., north side, 275 feet east of 4th-av., sold for $4,000, to same buyer.

Louis Mesier, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, A. Monell, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick house, with lease of lot 18.9 by 100.5, No. 124 East 45th-st., south side, 93.9 feet east of Lexington-av., leased April 1, 1870, ground rent $490 per annum, for $4,800, to Peter Goelet, plaintiff.

John T. Boyd, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, James M. Fiske, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 85, on Lexington-av., east side, 40.5 feet south of 47th-st., for $15,000, to Walter Hodges.

Peter F. Meyer, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, L. J. Grant, Esq., Referee, sold three lots, each 25 by 100.5 on East 69th-st., south side, 473 feet east of Avenue A, for $5,000, to Edith C. Iselin, plaintiff in the legal action.

A. J. Bleecker & Son, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, J. Grant Sinclair, Esq., Referee, sold the following unim roved property: One lot, 25.2 by 82.2, on 4th-av., north-east corner of 80th-st.; also, one lot, 25.2 by 82.2, on 4th-av., east side, 75.4 feet north of 80th-st.; also, one lot, 25.6 by 201.4, on east 89th-st., north side, running through to 90th-st., 82.2 feet east of 4th-av., sold for $10,000, to Union Dime Savings Bank, plaintiff; and four lots, each 25 by 100.11, on 94th-st., south-west corner of 3d-av., sold for $15,000, to same purchaser.

The foreclosure sale by A. J. Bleecker & Son of one lot, on East 98th-st., south-west corner of Madison-av., was adjourned sine die.

The total amount of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending Saturday, April 20, was $587,458, as against $429,547, the figures for the previous week.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week at the Exchange, unless otherwise noted, the following sales are announced:

To-day, (Monday,) April 22.

By Hush N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William F. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick building, with lot 22 by 90, No. 291 Avenue A, north-west corner of 18th-st.

By Richard V. Harnett, Superior Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Stother, Esq., Referee, of house, with lot 25 by 98.9, No. 443 West 25th-st., north side, 444.7 feet west of 9th-av.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Henry A. Brann, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 154.2 by —, by 158.11, on East 52d-st., south side, 100 feet west of 1st-av.

By Joseph Miller, foreclosure sale, Court of Common Pleas, James C. Spencer, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.5, on East 66th-st., north side, 225 feet east of 5th-av.

By J. Thomas Stearns, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.6, on Fordham-av., east side, 150 feet north of Spring-place. Morrisania, twenty-third Ward.

Tuesday, April 23.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., at public auction, the house, with lot No. 62 West 47th-st., south side, between 6th-av. and Broadway. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William L. Findley, Esq., Referee, of one lot on Bloomingdale road, south corner of 113th-st.

By Richard V. Harnett, Executor's sale to close the estate of Mrs. C. D. Abbott, deceased, of the house, with lease of lot 20 by 100, on 39th-av., east side, 27 feet south of 8th-st.; leased November 1, 1873, term 21 years, ground rent $1,000 per annum. Also, public auction sale of two houses, with lots each 20 by 98.9, Nos. 521 and 523 West 26th-st., north side, 260 feet west of 10th-av. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William H. Leonard, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 20 by 100, No. 99 West 61st-st., north side, 215 feet west of 9th-av. Also, similar sale, William C. Trail, Esq., Referee, of the building, with plot of land 51 by 275 by 53 by 296, on Franklin-av., east side, known as lot No. 81 on a map of Morrisania.

By L. J. & I. Phillips, Executor's sale, the houses, with two lots each 19.6 by 93.1, Nos. 22 and 24 Bank-st., west side: house, with lot 19.11 by 103.3, No. 78 West 12th-st., south side; house, with lot 21.5 by 98.9, West 24th-st., north side; house, with lot 18.6 by 98.9, No. 245 West 36th-st., north side; house, with lot 20.6 by 98.9, No. 216 West 39th-st., south side; house, with lot 20 by 100.5, No. 167 West 47th-st., north side. Also, foreclosure sale, Court of Common Pleas, John E. Ward, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 22 by 100.5, No. 67 West 53d-st., north side, 119 feet east of 6th-av.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court Receiver's sale, W. S. Paine, Esq., Receiver, of the building, with lot 28 by 55.5 by 32.8 by 76.8, No. 185 Chatham-st., south side, running through to New Bowery, 72.8 feet east of James-st. Also, foreclosure sale, Court of Common Pleas, R. G. Beemsley, Esq., Referee, of house, with lot 17.10 by 100.5, No. 111 East 51st-st., north side, 125.9 feet east of 4th-av.; also, three lots, each 25.6 by 82.2, on 4th-av., west side, between 84th and 85th sts.

By Howard W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Allison, Esq., Referee, of house, with lease of lot 25 by 95, No. 113 East 10th-st., north side, 200 feet east of 3d-av., leased May 1, 1860, for a term of 21 years.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Webster, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 27.6 by 98.9, No. 343 East 27th-st., n. s., 145 feet west of 1st-av.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 22 by 90, No. 289 East 37th-st., south side, 155 feet east of 4th-av.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Joseph S. Bosworth, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.5, on West 49th-st., north side, 400 feet west of 4th-av. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. C. Higgins, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 100, on 8th-av., west side, 77.2 feet north of 82d-st. Also, a plot of land 67.9 by 102.2 by 57.10 by 100.2 on West 83d-st., south side, 100 feet west of 8th-av. Also, public auction sale of the house, with lot 22.3 by 50, No. 133 Clinton-st., south-east corner of Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

By C. J. Lyon, foreclosure sale, Court of Common Pleas, G. P. Barnes, Esq., Referee, of house, with lot 18.9 by ½ block, No. 242 West 55th-st., south side, 231.3 feet east of 8th-av.

By Scott & Myers, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Alfred Erbe, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 125 by 59.5 by 127.10 by 79, on West 82d-st., north side, 100 feet west of 9th-av.; also, two lots, together in size 50 by 131.2 by 50 by 148.9 on West 83d-st., south side, 125.5 feet west of 9th-av.; also, two lots, each 25 by 100.5, on East 66th-st., north side, 250 feet east of 5th-av.; also, Oliver W. Wiet, Referee, of the house, with lot, 16.8 by 100.11, No. 417 East 122d-st., north side, 231.3 feet east of 1st-av.

By A. H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, Court of Common Pleas, R. H. Spencer, Referee, of one lot 25 by 100.5, on East 66th-st., north side, 225 feet east of 5th-av.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frederick W. Loew, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 75, No. 756 10th-av., east side, 100.5 feet south of 52d-st.; also, foreclosure sale, Court of Common Pleas, Robert A. Van Wyck, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.5, on East 66th-st., north side, 125 feet east of 5th-av.; also, Messrs. William Watson and R. E. Robinson, of two lots, each 25 by 100.5, on East 66th-st., north side, 175 feet east of 5th-av.; also, John J. McGurk, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.5, on East 66th-st., north side, 250 feet east of 5th-av.; also, Oliver W. Wiet, Referee, of the house, with lot, 16.8 by 100.11, No. 417 East 122d-st., north side, 231.3 feet east of 1st-av.

By A. H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, Court of Common Pleas, R. H. Spencer, Referee, of one lot 25 by 100.5, on East 66th-st., north side, 275 feet east of 5th-av.

By George H. Scott, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William L. Findley, Referee of the block of land bounded by 3d and 4th avs. 98th and 99th sts. Also, Gerard M. Stevens, Referee, of a plot of land 179 by 100 by 185 by 100, on Van Stoll-st., south-west side, 200 feet from the line of the New-York and Harlem Railroad.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles F. Wells, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 17.1 by 100.11, No. 217 East 105th-st., north side, 182.11 feet east of 3d-av.

By Louis Mesier, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles E. Tracy, Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West 117th-st., south side, 200 feet east of 9th-av.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. G. Sinclair, Referee, of the house, with lot, 25 by 146.4 by 32 by 166.5, No. 230 East 123d-st., south side, 205 feet west of 2d-av.

By John T. Boyd, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. B. Shafer, Referee, of a plot of land, 74.5 by 230 irregular, on 3d-av., south-east corner 125th-st.; also, a plot of land 31 by 124.1 by irregular, on East 125th-st., north side, 131 feet west of 3d-av.

Thursday, April 25.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale of the valuable improved and unimproved City real estate, belonging to the estate of Jane B. Borrowe, situated on Canal, Cherry, Division, East Broadway, Henry, Madison, Pike, South and West sts.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Executor's sale, estate of John A. Hill, deceased, the house, with lot 31.9 by 77.11, No. 102 Broad-st., south-west corner of Pearl-st., and the house, with lot 21 by 98.9, No. 217 West 25th-st., north side, 207 feet west of 7th-av.. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Henry R. Beekman, Referee, of a plot of land, 168 by 399 by 150 by 364, on Palisade, south-east corner of River-av., Morrisania. Also, J. F. Miller, Referee, of a plot of land, 182 by 570, irregular, on Palisade-av., east side, 336 feet east of River-av.

By Hugh N. Camp, Executor's sale of the house, with lot 25 by 99.11, No. 53 East 129th-st., north side, 215 feet west of 4th-av., and two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on East 130th-st., south side, 215 feet west of 4th-av.

By Benjamin P. Fairchild, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frederick W. Loew, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 16.8 by 98.9, No. 359 West 36th-st., north side, 141.8 feet ea-t of 9th-av.

By T. R. Warren & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William L. Findley, Referee, of the two houses, with lots each 25 by 98.9, Nos. 415 and 417 West 39th-st., north side, 200 feet west of 9th-av.

By Richard V. Harnett, Superior Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Stoiter, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 871 2d-av., west side, 75.5 feet south of 47th-st.

By Louis Mesier, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. H. Schell, Referee, of the house, with lease of lot 19 by 100.5, No. 206 East 48th-st., south side, 95 feet east of 3d-av.; leased Nov. 1, 1869; term, 19 years; ground rent, $200 per annum.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. S. Dakin, Referee, of two houses, with lots, 22 by 100.5, No. 387 East 54th-st., north side, 222 feet west of 1st-av. Also, partition sale, S. Jones, Referee, of a house, with lot, 25 by 86, on West 150th-st., north side, 250 feet west of 9th-av.; also, house, with lot 23 by 90, on Croton st., north side, 300 feet west of 10th-av.; also, all right, title, and interest of Margaret Welch in lands opposite 150th-st.

By C. J. Lyon, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, David Tomlinson, Referee, of the house, with lot 21.5 by 100.5, No. 411 West 57th-st., north side, 111 feet west of 9th-av.

By Gerard Betts, foreclosure sale, Court of Common Pleas, Frank A. Ransom, Referee, of buildings, with plot of ground 101.10 by 250, on 2d-av., south-east corner of 105th-st.

By J. Thomas Sterns, Supreme Court, C. Norwood, Jr., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 150, on Railroad-av., east side, known on a map of the Village of Morrisania as lot No. 46.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. S. Dakin, Referee, of the buildings, with plot of land 75 by 63.7, No. 1,246 East 105th-st., east side, 90 feet south of Bleecker-st.; also, three plots of land, together in size 98.7 by about 45, on 8th-av., west side, near Jane-st., known as Ins Nos. 138, 139 and 140 on map of land belonging to John and Judith Ireland.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John H. Glover, Referee, of a house, with lot 22.6 by 98.9, No. 127 5th-av., east side, 21.6 feet north of 19th-st.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas H. Landon, Referee, of the house, with lot 23.8 by 98.9, No. 215 West 35th-st., north side, 125.8 feet west of 7th-av.

By Scott & Myers, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. G. Sinclair, Referee, of the house, with lot 20 by 80, No. 430 Lexington-av., west side, 40.5 feet south of 47th-st.

Saturday, April 27.

By John T. Boyd, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. H. Leonard, Referee, of the house, with lot 24.6 by 87.6, No. 94 Ludlow-st., east side, 138 feet south of Delancey-st.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. S. Dakin, Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 92, No. 214 East 5th-st., south side, 185 feet east of Bowery.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, P. T. Ruggles, Referee, of the house, with lot 23.6 by 98.9, No. 16 East 29th-st., south side, 145 feet west of Madison-av.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, M. Ely, Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 100.5, No. 204 East 44th-st., south side, 105 feet east of 3d-av. Also, three houses, with plot of land 62.6 by 102.2, Nos. 431 to 435 East 77th-st., north side, 235.8 feet west of Avenue A.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, April 19.

60th-st., n. s., 375 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20×100.5; Margaret Morrison and husband to Sarah Burn. nom.
65th-st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 20×100.5; also, 85th-st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 20×100.5; also, 65th-st., s. s., 180 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 20×100.5; also, 85th-st., n. s., 84.2 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 17×102.2; same to same. nom.
56th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25×100.5; Mary O'Meara to Hannah M. Chrystal. nom.
12th-st., n. s., 95 ft. w. of Avenue B, 17.5×70; John Sandrock and wife to Christian Schmidt. nom.
61st-st., s. s., 133 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20×100.5; Jane A. Tamayo and husband to Adolf Trudf. $19,500
Cromwell's Creek and Cedar-st., 24th Ward, irregular; Ivan Powers to Mary Hynes. 1,500
56th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25×100.5; Robert B. Lyne to George W. Packard. 33,500
18th-st., n. s., 140 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25×92; Caroline Kary to Silas Naughton. 13,150
2d-av., e. s., 148.4 ft. s. of 84th-st., 32.8×100; irregular; Michael Harvey and wife to George Jones. 3,200
114th-st., n. s., lots No. 329 and 330, Mary Flanagan to Ann McGinnis. 7,000
Lexington-av., w. s., 36.11 ft. n. of 29th-st., 12.3×100; Thomas J. McCahill and wife to Charles P. Pasch. 10,400
49th-st., s. s., 263.4 ft. e. of 2d-av., 19.2×100.5; Fanny Marcus and husband to Bernhard Decker. 4,950
58th-st., s. s., 425 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25×100.5; Thomas McManus and wife to Napoleon J. Haines. 45,000
40th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25×98.9; Joseph H. Godwin and wife to John L. Kyle. nom.
58th-st., s. s., 209 ft. e. of Madison-av., 25×100.5; Charles Fox and wife to Sophia Hamm-rslough. 32,000
110th-st., n. s., 51.3 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 18.9×100.5; Robert McKintry and wife to George J. Hunter. 10,500
Monroe-st., No. 153, Marcia P. Beecher to Lanty Ryan. 4,500
8th-av., n. w. corner 23d-st., 95×98×150×74.4 to 24th-st.; Wheeler H. Peckham, Referee, to Erie Railway Company. 110,000
Aldrich, Receiver, to John Xeade. 8,500
John-st., No. 34, James Campbell, Referee, to Samuel Riker. 9,000
113th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 5th-av., 100.11×46.3; E. M. Barghard, Referee, to M. P. Franzioli. 6,500
44th-st., n. s., 2.0 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 25×100.5; E. H. Shell, Referee, to Robert Goelet. 5,000
No. 4 1st-av and Albany Post Road, Lots Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 acres, 24th ward; William J. Martin, Referee, to Edward Cook. 16,000

LEASE RECORDED.

Clinton-place, n. s., 185 ft. w. of Broadway; Sailors Snug Harbor to G. W. Morris, 21 years. $600

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Butterfass, Christina, to Carl Georgi; n. s. 12th-st., w. of Avenue B, 5 years. $5,000
Brown, Mary A., to William F. Agar; No. 36 Water-st., 2 years. 3,000
Brown, Joseph O., and wife, to E. F. Brown; s. s. 127th-st., s. of 3d-av., 1 year. 1,500
Casey, Henry H., to Bank for Savings; n. s. 11th-st., e. of 6th-av., 1 year. 3,000
Danison, Henry F., and wife, to F. N. C. Bishop; n. s. 53d-st., w. of 4th-av., years. 10,000
De Ferriere, Theresa P., to Edward Boehm; No. 6½ Pike-st., 2 years. 2,500
Fransioli, Margaret P., and husband, to Benjamin Lehmaier; s. s. 113th-st., w. of 5th-av., 3 years. 5,000
Fransioli, Margaret P., and husband, to William B. Rockwell; s. s. 113th-st., w. of 5th-av., 1 year. 3,500
Good, William E., and wife, to John H. Drekman; s. s. Washington-st., s. of Bank-st., 3 years. 6,000
Herring, Jean and husband to Caroline A. Livingston; n. s. 58th-st., w. of Park-av. 4,000
Hunter, George J., to Mary Lawrence; n. s. 49th-st., e. of Lexington-av., 3 years. 4,000
Kyle, Robert J., to Mary E. Miller; s. s. 40th-st., w. of 1st-av., 5 years. 7,000
Livingston, Eliza, and husband to Maria H. Olwell; s. s. 55th-st., w. of 1st-av., demand. 2,500
Livingston, Mortimer, and others, to Henry S. F. Paring and others, Trustees; e. s. 8th-av., s. of 14th-st.; also Greenwich-st., s. s., n. of Ninth-av., also s. s. 6th-st., n. s. of 10th-st., 5 years, gold. 20,000
Same to same; same property, 5 years. 30,000
McDonald, Sarah, to Caroline C. Bishop; s. s. 40th-st., e. of 12th-av., 5 years. 5,000
McElhinny, Daniel and wife, to James W. Palmer, Trustee; n. s. 55th-st., w. of 8th-av., 3 years. 3,000
Marvin, Walter K., and wife, to Alexander Hamilton Trustee, &c.; s. s. 37th-st., e. of 9th-av., 5 years. 35,000
Packard, George W., and wife, to Equitable Life Association; s. s. 50th-st., e. of 6th-av., 1 year. 15,000
Ryan, Michael, and wife, to William E. Hill; s. s. 40th-st., w. of 11th-av., 9 years. 5,000
Tenant, Bertha, and husband, to Henry Thorne; July; n. s. 53d-st., w. of 3d-av., 1 year. 1,000

ASSIGNMENT OF MORTGAGES.

Armstrong, Henry W., to Mutual Benefit Savings Bank. $6,000
Cooney, George W., to Mutual Benefit Savings Bank. 2,000
Crowell, Frank, to Hattie T. Crowell. 2,000
Harrison, William, to Henry J. Armstrong. 1,900
Mackellar, Ureilla, to Francis P Furnald. 525
Merwin, J. B., (Rev.,) to Benjamin C. Everingham. 1,500
Thorne, Jonathan, Executo , to Mary W. Wright. 9,200
Union Dime Savings Institution to James W. Palmer and others, Trustees. 8,000
Wicker, George W., Executor to Marcus Sackett. 3,550

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSE WITHIN FIVE MINUTES' WALK of the Windsor Hotel, that cost $35,000 in April, 1877, is now offered at $21,000. DENSLOW, Box No. 3,084 Post Office. No. 1,258 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A FINE FIRST-CLASS CABINET FINISHED four-story house for sale or to rent, between Madison and Park avs., above 42d-st.; size 25x88.8100; rent, $3,100; price, $41,000.
F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT FULL-SIZE HOUSE FOR sale, No. 28 West 38th-st., first west of 5th-av.; well built; beautifully finished.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF PROPERTY ON EAST BROADWAY, CANAL, CHERRY, DIVISION, HENRY, MONROE, MADISON, PIKE, SOUTH, AND WATER STS., BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF JANE BEEKMAN BORROWE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 25, 1878, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

EAST BROADWAY—Nos. 110, lot 21x64.6, with frame building.

EAST BROADWAY—Nos. 115 and 117, south-west corner Pike-st.; plot of ground 46.9x86 feet, with three-story house.

CANAL-STREET—Nos. 5, 7, and 9; plot of ground about 30 feet square, with five-story brick buildings.

CHERRY-STREET—No. 278, vacant lot, 26.1x113 feet.

CHERRY-STREET—No. 534, south-west corner Jefferson-st.; lot 25x60.7, with two-story brick house.

DIVISION-STREET—No. 101, 101½; lot 21x64.6, with one-story Turkish building.

DIVISION-STREET—Nos. 163, 163½, 165, and 165½; plot 52x30 feet, with two-story brick houses.

HENRY-STREET—No. 156; two-story and attic brick house, 25x45 feet; lot 100.

MONROE-STREET—No. 147; two-story brick house, 22x40 feet; lot 100 feet, with brick stable on the rear.

MONROE-STREET—No. 138; vacant lot, 23.6x100 feet.

MADISON-STREET—No. 213, three-story brick house, 26.1x44 feet; lot 100 feet.

PIKE-STREET—No. 31, lot 27x80 feet, with two-story and attic brick house, 27x44 feet.

FOURTH-STREET—No. 268, vacant lot, 24x74.5 feet.

WATER-STREET—No. 281, lot 25x60.7 feet, with two-story brick building, 25x40 feet.

Fifty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Books and maps at No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.—NO. 146 CHATHAM-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 23, 1878, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, sale by order of Willis B. Paine, Esq., Receiver in Bond-Street Savings Bank:

CHATHAM-STREET.—The valuable three-story and basement marble-front building, known as No. 146 Chatham-st., through to No. 62 New-Bowery, containing in front 29 feet; rear, 32.8 feet; in depth on the east side, 68.5 feet, and on the west side, 76.8 feet.

Terms of Sale—Ten per cent. on day of sale, balance in 30 days.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. BARLOW & OLNEY, Attorneys, No. 206 Broadway, or to the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION WEDNESDAY, April 24, at 12 o'clock M.,

At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

THIRTY-SECOND-STREET, EAST.—The handsome four-story brown-stone house and lot known as No. 27 East 30th-st., in size 19.10x98.9. For further particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

FORECLOSURE SALE OF 5TH-AV. PROPERTY.—J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell on FRIDAY, April 26, at 12 o'clock noon, at the EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, No. 111 Broadway, the elegant four-story brown-stone dwelling No. 127 5th-av., near 20th-st.; lot 22.6 by 100 feet.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 316 EAST 13TH-ST., RENT $900, and Croton; house No. 305 East 13th-st., rent, $900, and Croton; house No. 424 West 22d-st., rent, $900, and Croton. For permits apply to HIRAM MERRITT, No. 53 3d-av.

THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV. A fully furnished four-story high-stoop house to rent for the Summer, or by the year. Immediate possession. Very desirable in every way. Apply to S. V. R. CRUGER, No. 182 Grand-st.

TO LET—HOUSE AND STORE NO. 331 1ST-AV., tenement, rent, $1,100; house and store No. 333 1st-av., tenement, rent, $1,100; house No. 327 5th-av., east side, 21.6 feet north of 19th-st.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas H. Landon, Referee, of the house, with lot 23.8 by 98.9, No. 215 West 35th-st., north side, 125.8 feet west of 7th-av.

By Scott & Myers, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. G. Sinclair, Referee, of the house, with lot 20 by 80, No. 430 Lexington-av., west side, 40.5 feet south of 47th-st.

Saturday, April 27.

By John T. Boyd, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. H. Leonard, Referee, of the house, with lot 24.6 by 87.6, No. 94 Ludlow-st., east side, 138 feet south of Delancey-st.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. S. Dakin, Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 92, No. 214 East 5th-st., south side, 185 feet east of Bowery.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, P. T. Ruggles, Referee, of the house, with lot 23.6 by 98.9, No. 16 East 29th-st., south side, 145 feet west of Madison-av.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, M. Ely, Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 100.5, No. 204 East 44th-st., south side, 105 feet east of 3d-av. Also, three houses, with plot of land 62.6 by 102.2, Nos. 431 to 435 East 77th-st., north side, 235.8 feet west of Avenue A.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, April 19.

60th-st., n. s., 375 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20×100.5; Margaret Morrison and husband to Sarah Burn. nom.
65th-st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 20×100.5; also, 85th-st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 20×100.5; also, 65th-st., s. s., 180 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 20×100.5; also, 85th-st., n. s., 84.2 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 17×102.2; same to same. nom.
56th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25×100.5; Mary O'Meara to Hannah M. Chrystal. nom.
12th-st., n. s., 95 ft. w. of Avenue B, 17.5×70; John Sandrock and wife to Christian Schmidt. nom.
61st-st., s. s., 133 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20×100.5; Jane A. Tamayo and husband to Adolf Trudf. $19,500
Cromwell's Creek and Cedar-st., 24th Ward, irregular; Ivan Powers to Mary Hynes. 1,500
56th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25×100.5; Robert B. Lyne to George W. Packard. 33,500
18th-st., n. s., 140 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25×92; Caroline Kary to Silas Naughton. 13,150
2d-av., e. s., 148.4 ft. s. of 84th-st., 32.8×100; irregular; Michael Harvey and wife to George Jones. 3,200
114th-st., n. s., lots No. 329 and 330, Mary Flanagan to Ann McGinnis. 7,000
Lexington-av., w. s., 36.11 ft. n. of 29th-st., 12.3×100; Thomas J. McCahill and wife to Charles P. Pasch. 10,400
49th-st., s. s., 263.4 ft. e. of 2d-av., 19.2×100.5; Fanny Marcus and husband to Bernhard Decker. 4,950
58th-st., s. s., 425 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25×100.5; Thomas McManus and wife to Napoleon J. Haines. 45,000
40th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25×98.9; Joseph H. Godwin and wife to John L. Kyle. nom.
58th-st., s. s., 209 ft. e. of Madison-av., 25×100.5; Charles Fox and wife to Sophia Hamm-rslough. 32,000
110th-st., n. s., 51.3 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 18.9×100.5; Robert McKintry and wife to George J. Hunter. 10,500
Monroe-st., No. 153, Marcia P. Beecher to Lanty Ryan. 4,500
8th-av., n. w. corner 23d-st., 95×98×150×74.4 to 24th-st.; Wheeler H. Peckham, Referee, to Erie Railway Company. 110,000
Aldrich, Receiver, to John Xeade. 8,500
John-st., No. 34, James Campbell, Referee, to Samuel Riker. 9,000
113th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 5th-av., 100.11×46.3; E. M. Barghard, Referee, to M. P. Franzioli. 6,500
44th-st., n. s., 2.0 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 25×100.5; E. H. Shell, Referee, to Robert Goelet. 5,000
No. 4 1st-av and Albany Post Road, Lots Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 acres, 24th ward; William J. Martin, Referee, to Edward Cook. 16,000

LEASE RECORDED.

Clinton-place, n. s., 185 ft. w. of Broadway; Sailors Snug Harbor to G. W. Morris, 21 years. $600

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Butterfass, Christina, to Carl Georgi; n. s. 12th-st., w. of Avenue B, 5 years. $5,000
Brown, Mary A., to William F. Agar; No. 36 Water-st., 2 years. 3,000
Brown, Joseph O., and wife, to E. F. Brown; s. s. 127th-st., s. of 3d-av., 1 year. 1,500
Casey, Henry H., to Bank for Savings; n. s. 11th-st., e. of 6th-av., 1 year. 3,000
Danison, Henry F., and wife, to F. N. C. Bishop; n. s. 53d-st., w. of 4th-av., years. 10,000
De Ferriere, Theresa P., to Edward Boehm; No. 6½ Pike-st., 2 years. 2,500
Fransioli, Margaret P., and husband, to Benjamin Lehmaier; s. s. 113th-st., w. of 5th-av., 3 years. 5,000
Fransioli, Margaret P., and husband, to William B. Rockwell; s. s. 113th-st., w. of 5th-av., 1 year. 3,500
Good, William E., and wife, to John H. Drekman; s. s. Washington-st., s. of Bank-st., 3 years. 6,000
Herring, Jean and husband to Caroline A. Livingston; n. s. 58th-st., w. of Park-av. 4,000
Hunter, George J., to Mary Lawrence; n. s. 49th-st., e. of Lexington-av., 3 years. 4,000
Kyle, Robert J., to Mary E. Miller; s. s. 40th-st., w. of 1st-av., 5 years. 7,000
Livingston, Eliza, and husband to Maria H. Olwell; s. s. 55th-st., w. of 1st-av., demand. 2,500
Livingston, Mortimer, and others, to Henry S. F. Paring and others, Trustees; e. s. 8th-av., s. of 14th-st.; also Greenwich-st., s. s., n. of Ninth-av., also s. s. 6th-st., n. s. of 10th-st., 5 years, gold. 20,000
Same to same; same property, 5 years. 30,000
McDonald, Sarah, to Caroline C. Bishop; s. s. 40th-st., e. of 12th-av., 5 years. 5,000
McElhinny, Daniel and wife, to James W. Palmer, Trustee; n. s. 55th-st., w. of 8th-av., 3 years. 3,000
Marvin, Walter K., and wife, to Alexander Hamilton Trustee, &c.; s. s. 37th-st., e. of 9th-av., 5 years. 35,000
Packard, George W., and wife, to Equitable Life Association; s. s. 50th-st., e. of 6th-av., 1 year. 15,000
Ryan, Michael, and wife, to William E. Hill; s. s. 40th-st., w. of 11th-av., 9 years. 5,000
Tenant, Bertha, and husband, to Henry Thorne; July; n. s. 53d-st., w. of 3d-av., 1 year. 1,000

ASSIGNMENT OF MORTGAGES.

Armstrong, Henry W., to Mutual Benefit Savings Bank. $6,000
Cooney, George W., to Mutual Benefit Savings Bank. 2,000
Crowell, Frank, to Hattie T. Crowell. 2,000
Harrison, William, to Henry J. Armstrong. 1,900
Mackellar, Ureilla, to Francis P Furnald. 525
Merwin, J. B., (Rev.,) to Benjamin C. Everingham. 1,500
Thorne, Jonathan, Executo , to Mary W. Wright. 9,200
Union Dime Savings Institution to James W. Palmer and others, Trustees. 8,000
Wicker, George W., Executor to Marcus Sackett. 3,550

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSE WITHIN FIVE MINUTES' WALK of the Windsor Hotel, that cost $35,000 in April, 1877, is now offered at $21,000. DENSLOW, Box No. 3,084 Post Office. No. 1,258 Broadway.

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TO LET—TWO BROWN-STONE HOUSES, FOUR stories and basement, high stoops, Nos. 10 and 12 West 45th-st.; can be seen from 3 to 6 P. M. Inquire of AMOS WOODRUFF, No. 70 West 45th-st.

TO LET—TO A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, A second floor, consisting of four rooms, pantries, &c. Bath, hot and cold water, gas, &c. For particulars inquire of ALEX. W. MURRAY, Bible House, Astor-place.

TO LET, $750.—DWELLING, 14 ROOMS, NORTH-west corner 6th-av. and 125th-st.; billiard-room, extension, modern improvements; three full lots, splendid shade and surroundings. ADDISON SMITH, Jr. & CO., No. 2,240 3d-av., corner 122d-st.

HARLEM.—10 MINUTES FROM 42D-ST. DEPOT, four-story high-stoop (20x60) brown-stone houses, $800. PORTER & CO., No. 173 East 125th-st.

TENTERDEN, NO. 265 WEST 25TH-ST.—Apartments—Cheerful, new; seven elegant compact rooms; all conveniences; luxuriant garden; playground; basement-house; janitor; oriel windows; moderate rents.

"ALEXANDRA."—NORTH-W

EASTER-DAY CEREMONIES.

BRILLIANT CELEBRATIONS IN THE CHURCHES.

THRONGS OF WORSHIPERS AT MORNING AND EVENING SERVICES—THE CHURCH EDIFICES RICHLY DECORATED WITH FLOWERS AND EMBLEMS OF RELIGIOUS JOY—ELABORATE MUSICAL PROGRAMMES INTERPRETED BY TRAINED CHOIRS AND WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS—SERMONS APPROPRIATE TO THE OCCASION.

Trinity Church was not half large enough to contain the throng which yesterday endeavored to enter it to hear and witness the Easter services. At 10 o'clock the porches and the church-yard were blocked by a crowd of about 500 persons, who waited impatiently for the opening of the doors, while the chimes in the spire above them rang out the Easter carols. Long before the services began the church was packed with people, the aisles being kept clear for only about two-thirds of their length, while the spaces at the right and left of the chancel, near the head of the church, and that beneath the great organ, were packed so densely that one who became locked in the crowd could scarcely move an arm. The jam extended to the outer porches, and not until after the sermon was there any diminution of the attendance. The chancel was tastefully, but simply, decorated. In front, on each side, stood a skillfully-arranged mass of ferns, tropical plants, and a great variety of cut flowers, rising in pyramidal form to a height of eight or ten feet. The lectern was festooned with smilax, caught up gracefully at the beak of the eagle surmounting the desk. The altar was adorned with two large vases, filled with a mass of Easter lillies, roses, camelias, and carnations. At the right and left of the re-table, within the rail, stood two large tropical plants, bedded in masses of smilax, roses, violets, and begonias. The services at the High Celebration—at which Rev. Dr. Dix was celebrant, Rev. H. B. Hitchings, deacon, and Rev. W. Richmond, sub-deacon—were preceded by Thiele's "Concertsatz," played by Mr. Henry Carter on the great organ. The choir and clergy, numbering altogether about 50 men and boys, entered the chancel, singing the processional hymn, "Christ the Lord is risen to-day." The musical services were rendered throughout with remarkable smoothness, the solos being sung by Masters Bishop, Coombes, McGrayn, and Case. The Creed, Gloria, Agnus Dei, and Sanctus were from Mozart's First Mass, and the anthem and offertory from Hiller's "March of Victory." In the communion service the Rector intoned the "Sursum Corda," using the familiar musical score employed in the Roman Church. At the close of the services the altar presented an exquisitely beautiful appearance, the sunlight streaming down through the stained windows in golden and purple shafts that bathed the picture of the "Last Supper" in a mellow glow, while the scene of the crucifixion, just above, was suffused with violet hues that recalled the Lenten season just ended. Rev. Dr. Dix preached from the words of the anthem for the day: "Christ our Passover is sacrificed for us; therefore let us keep the feast, not with the old leaven, neither with the leaven of malice and wickedness; but with the unleavened bread of sincerity and truth." The world has made the feasts of the Church her own feasts. Christmas, Easter, and Whit-Sunday, and others hallowed by the name of Christ, the world keeps. But secular rejoicings, profane merriment, do but caricature the original spirit of these institutions. We must resist the temptation to keep the feast as the world does. The thought that this fair morning we have come across the hill whereon the Lord poured forth his blood must lend a soberness even to Easter rejoicings. The Egyptian spirit, the proud and haughty powers of the world, hem us in and threaten us, and will tolerate us as long as they can control us. It is no time for Christians to rejoice as men make merry over carnal and secular feasts. We must keep our feast with sincerity and truth. The restlessness of investigation, bubbling pride and conceit, must be banished from our religion, as well on the intellectual and theoretic side as on the ethical and practical. The days we keep make tremendous demands on faith. And to-day we declare our sublime and unshaken faith that Christ did truly rise from death, and that God, who raised him up, shall also raise us up with him. In holding the faith we are to have no puffed-up, critical inquiries, no sour refusals, no malignant skepticisms. There is spiritual wickedness in high places; beware of it; moral and intellectual wickedness in the world—politics, law, purity, and decency, tradition, experience, and common sense. Go not to the assemblies where men conspire against the Lord and His anointed. We must humble ourselves, and hold it as our moral creed that the lowest of all slaves is he who follows his own will, passions, and desires, even as he is darkest of all darkened beings who makes himself a guide to himself, and tries to walk by the light of his own thoughts amid all the mysteries and all the wonders of this strange and unfathomable existence. Pray God, believe, love; the sincere, the simple heart; for the spirit which lovingly accepts whatever the Lord shows it in His Gospel, and holds it thankfully with the faith of a little child. See the bricks, sweet flowers yonder about the altar, and here in this holy place. They are the type of the purity, sincerity, and truth of the blessed Gospel of our salvation. Even such as these grew in the garden where the Lord's body was buried, and such as these shook forth their fragrance in the airs of Spring, when wondering mortals came to find the grave empty, and the dead body gone. Let us ask of our God that our hearts may be light with heavenly hope, and wrest with the light truth of the Word of God. It may not come in this world, but it will come hereafter, when we shall rise again, having left the old leaven in the grave, and being made like unto Christ in his sterling and splendid goodness.

The interior of Grace Church, which has a seating capacity of 1,300, was crowded yesterday morning in aisle and transept, and hundreds of people had accumulated about the main and lateral entrances, who admitted by reason of not being able to gain admittance to the body of the private door. When the services commenced fully 3,000 people had struggled into the building, so whom less than 1,000 obtained seats. The floral decorations consisted of lilies and evergreens. The baptismal font had blossomed for the occasion into a colossal bouquet of broad-leaved and luxuriant water-lillies. Wreaths of evergreens coiled like serpents and trailing vines glided downward from the pulpit, which had been transformed into a gigantic *épergne* of nodding white lillies, through which its gilt frame-work was just visible here and there. Ivy and sundry adventurous vines had even climbed the pillar that supported the canopy, and having trellised its upper surface, descended in swinging festoons from its circular cornices. As if to develop the symbol to its utmost capacity, nearly everybody in the vast congregation carried a bouquet of white lilies, relieved here and there with a little color, and a dash of evergreen; and, as it was a day of sunshine, the light that struggled through the fantastically shapen crimson, blue and golden glare of the stained windows in the great figures like tinted spectres against the Gothic pillars, the grim Gothic saints on their pedestals, or upon the bended heads of the congregation. The services were conducted by the Rector, Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., assisted by Rev. E. N. Potter, D. D., President of Union College; Rev. Mr. Keith, and Rev. J. C. Tibbets, Jr., the last of whom read the morning prayer. Dr. Potter delivered the Gospel and epistle for the day, the lessons, the creed, and the concluding invocation. The gallery was occupied by members of the New-York Oratorio Society, the seats at the right and left of the altar being reserved for the vested choir of regular choir. By means of this simple arrangement a system of organ and vocal replies was introduced, with the result of transfusing the service with a musical significance of its own, artistic effect that had something weird, strange, and impressive about it, and one that, although produced by a device optically apparent, was irresistably charming. Each seat was furnished with a beautifully illuminated programme, printed in old English letter-prees, in gold and black. The simplicity of the old-fashioned Episcopal service was, however, rigidly preserved, notwithstanding all these accessories. Opening with a processional, as the clergymen entered from the vestry-room, hymn 96 to the tune of "Mendelssohn." Buck's "Easter Anthem," the "Gloria Patri," the "Te Deum," "Jubilate Deo," hymn 99, the "Kyrie Eleison," "Gloria Tibi," and hymn 103 to the tune of "Victory" preceded the sermon by Rev. Dr. Potter. Taking his text from the Epistle of St. Paul to the Thessalonians, Dr. Potter occupied his remarks about the general thesis of the significance of death, commencing with some comments upon the recent articles on immortality by Mr. Frederick Harison, the English positivist, who, he said, was the first of that class of thinkers that had ever dared to look the problem of death and destiny frankly in the face. If any man should say that he was indifferent to death, he would be guilty of a pitiful affectation and bravado. It was not true that any man could view the problems of that great transformation with indifference. Scientific men—or so-called men of science—had contracted habits of talking glibly upon these questions, but one must face death before he was competent to record his own impression in the presence of its terrible mystery. The reverend gentleman then proceeded to institute a parallel between the results of two recent excavations, the one at Athens, the other at Rome and Naples, in both of which ancient cemeteries had been exhumed. It was a familiar fact that when the Macedonians besieged Athens and finally took the city, they battered down the walls at a point occupied by an old Athenian burial-place, which, under the auspices of a learned society in France, had lately been uncovered. From a volume describing the results of this work, Dr. Potter read a series of epitaphs and inscriptions illustrating the ancient Greek view of death. It was true, he said, that Homer, the poets, and the philosophers spoke sometimes of a beautiful future life. But this, in the Greek culture, was a sentimental fiction. The real views of the cultivated Athenian must be sought in the inscriptions with which its grave-stones were embellished, since it was in these that he stood face to face with death; and here he had nothing to say, save to lament the ruinously [illegible] of his [illegible]

cases. No hope—no assurance of a future—he had to depend upon such vague symbols as the birth of the butterfly from the caterpillar for his faith in a future existence. The contrast to this presented by Signor Rosa's exhumation of the inscriptions buried in the catacombs at Rome and Naples was too striking to be passed unnoticed. Here were found constant expressions of the same faith in a resurrection that animated the epistle of St. Paul in writing to the Thessalonians. Dr. Potter read from Rosa's specimens of the epitaphs obtained from the catacombs in illustration of the contrast he had instituted. He would not, he continued, in view of these examples of a beautiful faith—one that could carry its adherents to the stake without a murmur—pause to comment upon the puny dispute about hell that had just agitated the religious literature of this country. With such examples of faith before them there was no verge left for such idle disputations. Dr. Potter concluded with an appropriate exhortation, and after a magnificent offertory anthem the holy communion was administered. The Sunday-school celebration of the Easter season at Grace Church, yesterday afternoon, called together not less than 2,500 people, consisting largely of the friends, relatives, parents, and guardians of the assembled children. The children from the Grace Church Sunday-school occupied the seats at the left, those of the Grace Church Sunday-school the pews at the right of the pulpit. The musical services inchident to the occasion were of a very elaborate description, and Dr. Potter illustrated the subject of the resurrection in a brief but happily conceived address, in the course of which he described the ride of John Strickland. On descending from the pulpit he announced that the children of Grace Church Sunday-school would present their offerings first, the object being to raise about $130 to pay for a window contributed in their name to the ornamentation of Grace Chapel.

The festival was celebrated in Rev. Dr. Ewer's Church of St. Ignatius, in West Fortieth-street, with all the "highest" forms of the Episcopal Church. The building is small, but well filled, and comfortable, and every part of it was thronged yesterday morning. The floral decorations were not so extensive as in some of the plainer churches, but the scene about the altar was exceedingly pretty. A tall and graceful stand of flowers was in the front of the chancel, circles and spheres of white flowers alternating with many figures of red, pink, and various colors, the whole being surmounted by a beautiful white cross. Several of the church's banners, standing upright, were almost hidden behind wreaths and festoons of white flowers. On the gospel side of the altar was a beautiful white silk banner, handsomely embroidered, bearing the image of the church's patron saint. On the epistle side was another banner, bearing the figures of a child, the infant Jesus, a cross, and a lamb, with the words "Agnus Dei." The altar was a pyramid of fire, a hundred burning candles throwing a soft, subdued light throughout the chancel. Besides the candles that flickered upon the altar, which varied from the ordinary size to wax giants of two or three feet long, there were seven monsters overhead, lighting up the dark recesses of the roof. The services began at 11 o'clock, when the acolytes and choristers marched in procession up the aisle, chanting beautifully, and carrying the emblems that were afterward placed as above described. The acolytes bearing the two crosses were clad in purple robes, nearly hidden by large white surplices. All the others were black and white. Dr. Ewer wore the usual white gown of the Episcopal Church, but in the middle of the services he took it off, being then clad in another white gown, of somewhat different pattern and richer material. Both acolytes and minister bowed low whenever they had occasion to pass in front of the host. The services lasted for an hour and a half before the sermon was begun, ending with the administration of communion, which, in the form used in Roman Catholic churches, the whole service of the morning being a striking reminder of Roman Catholicism.

Easter services in St. Alban's Protestant Episcopal Church, in Forty-seventh-street, yesterday, with ceremonies similar to and as imposing as those in the Catholic churches. The floral decorations were principally composed of callia lilies and palms. The altar, which is similar to those in Catholic churches, was supplied with more than the usual number of wax candles, the grouping of which was very artistic. The paschal candle was eight feet in height. At 7 o'clock in the morning the first service was celebrated, and at 11 o'clock a solemn mass, with a sermon. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon vespers were held. On all occasions there was a large attendance, the ladies appearing in new spring costumes of bright and pleasing colors, befitting the beautiful day and the season of Christian rejoicing. Rev. C. W. Morrill, Rector of the church, was the celebrant at the mass, preached at the morning service of the day, and officiated at vespers. At the midday service, the text selected by the preacher was: "This is the day the Lord hath made; we will rejoice and be glad."—Psalm cxviii. 24. From this psalm, he said, had been regarded as appropriate for Easter in the Christian Church for 19 centeries. He went on to speak of the remarkably fine and promising Spring time just at the how and day. Even in the midst of this enjoyment, he said, there was much moral and spiritual misery around us. The day would come, however, when the moral and spiritual atmosphere would be like that of which this Spring-tide was a type. Since the creation of Adam and Eve their descendants had gone down to the grave, until the resurrection of Christ, lighted a little future even only by Divine prophecies. After Christ's resurrection all was made clear. Christ was the only man on whom death had no further dominion after he rose from the grave. In conclusion, he said that we had to look for the resurrection of the body in the Spring-tide of which this Spring-tide of nature was a type. At the last day, when those who sleep in Jesus shall rise from the dead, they shall share with Him in the triumphs of His man hood. One of Gounod's compositions arranged for men's voices was sung at the solemn mass by a choir of eight men and six boys, Mr. Theodore Babcock, Jr., acting as organist.

The services in St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Cathedral yesterday were attended by immense congregations. The ceremonies were not equal in splendor, however, to those hitherto performed on Easter Sunday in the cathedral. Neither the altar nor the chancel were decorated as upon former festival days. The principal ornaments were lights and a quantity of scarlet trimmings. Flowers were very sparingly distributed on the side altars. The tester or canopy above the resting-place of the pyx was canopied with scarlet cloth, which was embroidered and fringed with gold. This drapery fell in graceful folds on either side of the tabernacle door, and those that surmount the walls of the chancel; and these were covered with a lighter drapery of the same hue. The altar and chancel were brilliantly illuminated. Above each of the two side altars were two peaked arches of lighted candles, the second rising almost to the roof of the cathedral. On the apex of each arch were clusters of lights. The high mass beginning at 10:30 o'clock in the morning was celebrated by Father Keane, the deacon being Father Mori, and the sub-deacon Mr. Sweeney, a student from the Troy Theological Seminary. Father Kearney acted as master of ceremonies. The celebrant, deacon, and sub-deacon wore the yellow and gold vestments that betoken the Church to be in a joyful mood. The sermon at high mass was preached by Father Ryan, of Tremont, and although an interesting discourse, was simply an exposition of the feasts of the day—an exposition of the benefits conferred upon the world by the death, burial, and resurrection of the Redeemer. The music during the service was of a pleasing character. The congregation rendered was Rossini's "Messe Solennelle." The solos were particularly well sung, especially that by Miss Von Helmburg at the offertory, in which she was accompanied with the violin, as well as organ. The musical portion of the services was concluded with a fugue in G minor by Bach. The members of the regular choir of the cathedral are: Miss Von Helmburg, soprano; Mme. Unger, contralto; Mr. Serbin, tenor, and Mr. Tucks, baritone. A double quartet choir took part in the singing, in addition to the regular choristers. Mr. John White, the organist, also acted as director.

The day was observed in St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church, East Twelfth-street, with all the wealth of ritual and excellence of music which, under the administration of Vicar-General T. S. Preston, has made this temple of worship so famous. At 11 A. M. a solemn high mass was begun, and at that hour the church was filled to its utmost capacity, the congregation including many leading citizens. The music selected was Gounod's "Messe Solennelle," the "Gloria" from Rossini's mass, and the "Santus" (sentinal trichinæ) by Dietsch. At the offertory the "Laudato" of Abbe Vogler was given. The music was admirably rendered, under the direction of Mr. Hugo Bialla, organist and director. Eglon Lansing presided at the piano, and the solos were sung by Mlle. Henrietta Corradi, soprano; Mlle. Octavi Gomien, contralto; Mr. William S. Leggatt, tenor, and Mr. A. Blum, baritone. The main altar blazed with innumerable lights, almost hidden in pyramids, of the choicest natural flowers, while a snowy altar cloth of the most elaborate needlework partially concealed the intricate carving of the Corinthian columns and pilasters of its reredos. The Virgin, at either side, were also tastefully decorated with Easter lilies and floral stars, and even the lofty paschal candle at the Gospel side of the altar was wreathed with flowers. The base of the statue of "Our Lady," at the front of the sanctuary, was banked with delicate Easter lilies in a bed of smilax, in which blue lights gleamed, while at the base of the composition statue of "The Sacred Heart" was a bed of crimson roses, garnished with their own foliage. The bases of the pillars were also decorated with baskets and banks of beautiful flowers.

The services were begun at 11 o'clock precisely. To the exultant strains of Gounod's "Queen of Sheba" march, "La Reine de Saba," on the organ, a procession of acolytes, in scarlet soutanes and berettas, and white lace surplices, headed by taper-bearers in black soutanes and white surplices, and followed by the officiating priests, swept in from the sacristy, and took their places within the sanctuary, while Gounod's mass in the "Kyrie." Rev. T. F. Lynch acted as celebrant, Rev. J. W. Hayes as deacon, Mr. Drummond, of the Society of Jesus, as sub-deacon, and Mr. F. Lyness, a master of ceremonies. The scene within the sanctuary during the celebration of mass was brilliant in the extreme. Every vestige of the gloomy draperies in which it had been wrapped during the solemn season of Lent had been removed, and everywhere the eye greeted on light and beauty. This was especially true at the moment of the consecration, when the three officiating priests, robed in vestments of rich cloth of gold, over costly lace albes, prostrated themselves before the tabernacle, while acolytes bearing clusters of tapers knelt behind, and incense ascended in clouds to heaven, the choir meanwhile singing the "Sanctus," and the bells in the tower taking up the exultant refrain.

The sermon for the day was preached by Vicar-General Preston, who took his text from the fifteenth chapter of First Corinthians: "So, also, is the resurrection of the dead. It is sown in corruption, it is raised in incorruption; it is sown in dishonor, it is raised in glory; it is sown in weakness, it is raised in power. For this corruptible must put on incorruption, and this mortal must put on immortality. So when this corruptible shall have put on incorruption, and this mortal shall have put on immortality, then shall be brought to pass the saying that is written, 'Death is swallowed up in victory.' Oh death, where is thy sting! Oh grave where is thy victory?"

RAVAGES OF TRICHINOSIS.

THE DANGERS OF EATING PORK.

WHAT KILLED JOSEPH HARTMANN—HOW TRICHINÆ WAS DISCOVERED AND THE SUBSEQUENT INVESTIGATIONS CONCERNING IT BY MEDICAL MEN—THE NATURE AND ORIGIN OF THE DISEASE DISCUSSED.

The case of Joseph Hartmann, a German tailor, of No. 177 East Houston-street, who died last Monday in St. Francis' Hospital from trichinosis, has excited a large amount of professional interest among the medical men of this City. The case seems to be the clearest one of the kind that has yet occurred in the Metropolis, his death being attributable directly to having eaten infected pork. His widow and two children are still suffering from the disease, but no danger is anticipated.

Trichinæ, as a recognized form of human disease, dates its first diagnosis from as recent a period as 1861. Up to that time but very little was known about the disease, and what was known was preserved as scientific data for mere scientific curiosity. The first recorded knowledge of trichinæ was a description of trichinæ capsules found by Hilton in human muscles, published in the London *Medical Gazette* in 1821. The discovery was regarded as a curiosity; its nature was neither examined into nor understood, and the discoverer mistook the capsules he found for those containing a form of tenia. In 1828 Dr. Peacock, in examining a human corpse, found some calcified trichinæ capsules, and deposited them for the inspection of the curious in Guy's Hospital. In this way capsules were found in the human body until 1835. In that year Paget, more curious than his predecessors, opened and examined some of these capsules. He found that they contained minute worms, in a living but immobile state. In the same year Owen, continuing the investigations, closely examined the nature of the encapsuled worms. He found them to consist of male and female, the female being twice the length of the male, and both being round and spiral in form, sharp at one end and blunt at the other, and he named the worm *Trichina spiralis*. Bristowe, Rainey, A. Farre, and Heinle examined the internal structures of the worms, and accurately described them. Leity, in the United States, discovered encapsuled trichinæ in pork carcases, in 1847, in exactly the same form in which they existed in the muscles of man. In 1851, and not before, it was discovered and proved by Luschka that the sharp ends of the worms were the heads, it being universally believed previous to that time that the blunt extremities were the heads. These discoveries being extensively published and commented on in the European medical journals, stimulated the German scientists into active and protracted investigations. The result was that numbers of German medical scholars, led by Küchenmeister, Lenekart, and Virchow, paid great attention to the study of the functions and habits of the curious little worms. They dissected those animals which were known to live in the neighborhood of swine, and they discovered trichinæ in rats, dogs, cats, and other animals besides swine, in exactly the same form in which they existed in man and the hog, with the exception of the dog. From these investigations experiments arose, and it was found that if rats, rabbits, badgers, cats, and dogs were fed with meat infected with trichinæ they became infected also. But it was found that the rat was the most easily infected, and that the trichinæ introduced by food into the system of the dog seldom got beyond his stomach into the muscles, but was generally rejected from the intestines by nature without doing much harm. Thus things went on until 1860, the whole matter being regarded as simply one of great curiosity. It was universally believed that the presence of trichinæ in the system produced no harm whatever. During the whole time it does not appear that the general belief was ever questioned but once. That was in 1835, when Dr. Wood asked in the London *Medical Gazette* if it were not probable that a severe case of rheumatism which he had treated might not be in some way connected with the presence of trichinæ in the patient's system, as they had been found after the person's death in large numbers. Dr. Wood's question raised no interest whatever.

Up to 1840 there were recorded in England 24 cases in which encapsuled trichinæ had been found in dissected human bodies. In Germany a number of cases were recorded, and in the United States Bowditch and Leity had recorded a few. In 1860, suddenly, the entire medical world was thrown into a state of great excitement by the publication by Zenker of the first case in which a human being was shown to have died from the presence of trichinæ in the person. Thus was a girl, aged 20, who died after horrible sufferings in the Dresden Hospital. She became ill on Christmas Day, 1859. She rapidly became worse, and on New Year's Day, 1860, was confined to bed. She then became so strangely and alarmingly ill, that on the 11th of January she had to be removed to the Dresden Hospital. Her symptoms were carefully noted. In the beginning there was great debility, sleeplessness, loss of appetite, constipation, heat, and thirst. These were followed by lung fever, swollen and painful condition of the abdomen, extreme tenderness of the muscular system, especially of the extremities, contractions of the knee and elbow joints, and great swellings of the leg below the knee. She died in great agony, and many thought of pneumonia. A careful autopsy was made, which showed an extensive collapse of the left lung, which was filled with pus. Both kidneys were bloodless. Her body was then examined microscopically. Every muscle was found teeming with trichinæ, of all sizes, lying straight, curled, and coiled, all alive, teeming with energy, and continually penetrating the muscular tissues as remained undevoured in the corpse. The body was filled also with younger and undeveloped trichinæ, all healthy and lively. The intestinal mucus was filled every drop full with fully developed female trichinæ, the latter of which were pouring forth myriads of young. This autopsy was a revelation in medical science. The closest investigation was then made into the girl's history and the causes of her madady. Zenker took active steps in this inquiry. It was learned that the girl had served on a farm. A hog was killed there on Dec. 21, 1859. Part of the carcase was eaten by the family, and part salted and preserved. These remnants were all submitted to the microscope. Zenker discovered in the hams of the hog, and in the sausages that had been made from its scraps, numerous encapsuled trichinæ. Further inquiry showed that on the day of the killing the butcher sat down with the family of the farmer to a meal of the pork, and that every one who ate at that meal, including the butcher, had been taken sick shortly afterward, the farmer and his wife undoubtedly with a malignant form of trichinosis, and the butcher with trichinous gout. The immediate result of the Dresden case was the formulation and general acceptance of the following propositions: That man becomes infected with trichinæ from eating infected pork; that the muscle-trichinæ in the stomachs of mice become freed from their capsules and develop in the intestines of dogs and cats, as also in those of man, by natural digestion; that the process of digestion; that these intestinal trichinæ migrate directly from the intestines in which they are situated into the muscles of the person or animal into whose intestines they get; that during this migration they penetrate the muscles, the trichinæ are found in the glands, abdominal cavity, and pericardium; that they penetrate into the interior of the muscular fibres and cause the destruction of the contractile substance; that within the muscles they become encapsuled trichinæ; that these migratory processes of the trichinæ bring about in man a severe febrile disease called trichinosis, which may result in death in man and in muscular rheumatism of life, which are to be considered as healed cases of trichinosis. The above propositions may be considered the sum and substance of medical science on the disease of trichinosis, as the measures of prevention are as yet merely cautionary, as there is no known remedy, and no generally accepted thorough diagnosis.

When that much had been learned, it was attempted to solve the problem of the origin of the disease. That has not yet been done. It was at first thought and pretty generally maintained that the rat was the source of trichinæ. Leisering went so far as to publicly proclaim as an established science that to exterminate the rat is to exterminate trichinæ. But that proposition has been refuted by Zenker. It was shown by him that all the rats ever produced which had trichinæ, derived them from contact with swine in some form in which they ate infected pork or excrement. It is now accepted by Zenker, Von Ziemssen, and all trustworthy authorities on the subject that the rat is only a medium and original bearer of trichinæ; in it the whole course of evolution of the trichinæ takes place; in it the trichinæ are propagated from generation to generation, and from it to man, the swine, and the cat derive their trichinæ." The "flaying pen" in which swine are crowded are the most prolific breeding places for trichinous hogs that can be imagined," says Zenker, "for the layers are permitted to feed the scalding meat to the dogs, poultry, and hogs on their premises."

When the nature of trichina and its origin were satisfactorily settled, attention was paid to ascertaining it many of the great and mysterious epidemics which had at times cursed mankind in various parts of the world were not trichinous. It has been proved to the satisfaction of the medical profession that the following epidemics were trichinous: That of Wurtemburg, 1675; Niedermitiau, in Hanau, 1834; Wurzen, 1837; Breslau, 1858; Magdeburg, 1862; Blankenburg, 1859-62; Stolberg, in the Harz, 1860; Weglebem, near Quedlinburg, 1849-50; Paris in 1828-9, and in Coulommiers, Fère Champenoise, Montmirail, and Vitry; Belgium in 1846, and in the Crimean Army in 1854. The Weglebem epidemic was at the time called "English sweat" or "black death," and it is not improbable that most of the epidemics which have been so called were nothing else than trichinæ. At the time these investigations were made great pains were taken to make careful autopsies at the deaths of persons who had been infected in the epidemics and [illegible] until the time of the [illegible]

case encapsuled trichinæ were found in their muscles. In the other cases other evidences were sought. In this way, also, it has been ascertained that trichinæ were the cause of the epidemics of Carbeck, in Waldeck, in 1860; at Plauen, in Voigtland, 1861-2; in Calbe, on the Saale, 1862; Posen, Hettstadt, 1863-4; Hanover, 1864; Dessau, 1864; Görlitz, 1865; Erlangen, 1870; Lobau, in Saxony, 1871; Göttingen, 1871. The largest epidemic in later times, which spread terror far and wide, was that in Hedersleben, 1865, in which of 2,000 inhabitants, 337 were taken seriously sick with trichinæ, and 101 died.

The disease of trichinæ is quite common. Many persons suffer its excruciating agonies, and believe that they have pneumonia, rheumatism, and other ailments, and they are treated for their imaginary complaints, and go on in ignorance. It is not a rash statement to say that if careful microscopic autopsies were made of people who die from different ailments, two in every thousand would show trichinæ in encapsuled forms in their muscles. But a small and indeterminable number of cases of trichinæ prove fatal; the victims in the others surviving and carrying in their muscles the encapsuled worms until they die. The number of trichinous hogs varies. American hogs, on account of the dirty way in which they are raised, are most frequently trichinous; 93,099 were examined in Brunswick, from 1866 to 1872, and 1 in 5,172 was found infected; in Blakenburg, in the same period, 17,933 were examined, and 1 in every 2,562 was trichinous; in Rostock, 12 hogs out of 4,034 were found to be trichinous, and in Sweden 1.6 per cent. of the hogs examined were found to be infected. Of American bacon examined, 13 sides out of 1,822 were found trichinous, in Rostock; in Gothenburg, 8 out of 210; in Elbing, 1 out of 20; in Holstein, 1 out of 20; in Bremen, at one time in 1873, 40 persons who had eaten American pork were all down at one time with consequent trichinæ.

The trichinæ are carried in the hog in little bags or capsules. The worms lie, from one to four, in these little cells in a dormant state. They are full grown, except sexually, and are 1-28 of an inch long, and 1-600 of an inch in diameter. When a piece of pork containing these capsules is swallowed into the human stomach, the gastric juices operate on the capsules in such a way as to disintegrate them, and free their occupants. The juices are the element of life for the trichinæ. They become exceedingly active at once. In two days they mature sexually, in five days from that the females are young. The young are born perfect, and go forth thoroughly able to care for themselves. The mother, in giving birth, pours forth a stream of living and perfectly organized trichinæ, which lasts continuously for a long time, and accomplishes the product of myriads. The parents of the young, after fulfilling this their apparent destiny, die or disappear. Many of the young also die or pass from the system. Those that remain immediately begin with great activity to burrow their way through the internal organs toward the muscles of the body. They make their way through the heaven of trichinæ, and when they get there they feed on the tissue until they become encapsuled like their parents were. It is a curious fact that trichinæ cannot mature sexually or propagate until they reach the muscles, become encapsuled there, are removed, swallowed into a second stomach, have there capsules disintegrated, and get a second time into gastric juices. Then they propagate and die off, leaving their myriads of young to continue the perpetual motion, to the mortal agony of man. When the young trichinæ start for the muscles, they burrow through the intestines. They then get into the blood-vessels and flow with the stream until they reach their destination, or eat through the intestinal wall, peritoneal cavity and connective tissue until they reach the muscles. It is impossible to give an idea of the excruciating pain produced in the human organs by the burrowing of these little worms. If it were possible to imagine a reservoir of molten lead in the human stomach, with connecting pipes laid all through the body, and that all these connecting pipes were perforated with thousands of holes on all the sides near their entire courses, and that some power were to suddenly force with a constantly-increasing pressure the molten lead through the pipes and through all the thousands of perforations, the lead should ramify and reach to all corners of the flesh and blood and tissue, and remain hot for weeks, and continue all the time to move and burn its way onward: then it were possible to imagine but how of a case of trichinosis feels; for Mrs. Hartmann says that it feels exactly that way. In a bad case of trichinæ a cubic inch of human muscle will contain at one time fully 50,000 of the worms, and in bad cases they are scattered very evenly over the entire human body. It takes a young trichina but 14 days to attain full size, and he will not quit eating and die at rest to be encapsuled for many months and sometimes not then. When they have eaten all they want and are desirous of attaining their majority and of marrying and settling down in life, they bore holes in the walls they have eaten in the muscles and lie still. Then nature weaves about them from the drippings of the walls of the human sore a waxy net, which, when it completely surrounds it, hardens into hardness. In this cell or capsule the dormant worms lie as long as the person carrying them lives. Prof. Janeway, of the Bellevue Medical College, says that he frequently finds these capsules in persons in the dissecting-room, and one day last week he saw some capsules in a dead body that had been there 13 years. When they were opened the worms were found in a good state of preservation. The gastric juice has the effect of some stomach to make them very lively and prolific creatures.

Children seldom die of trichinosis. Four cases of the malady are on record in this City besides Hartmann's. All the victims were foreigners, in humble circumstances, and the first case occurred in 1867. There is no danger from trichinosis if pork is thoroughly cooked. The worms die in any temperature higher than 155°.

The following letter has been received from Mr. William H. Cleveland in reference to the death of Mr. Hartmann:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The report which appears in your paper of this morning, relative to the death of Mr. Joseph Hartmann, is calculated to do me serious injury, as it is asserted that his illness was caused by a piece of trichina-infested pork bought from my store. Allow me to say that no such tainted meat ever leaves my premises to be used as food; and that the fact that the woman boiled the pork before it was eaten, is proof positive that it was not the cause of death, for trichinæ and their larvæ are totally killed by being subjected to a temperature of 167° Fahrenheit, while everybody knows that water boils at 212°. If trichinæ were found in Hartmann's tissues it is clear that they came there from the raw sausages and pork which it is proved he and his family were in the habit of using. Furthermore, the experiments of scientific men have placed beyond a doubt that trichinæ is only developed in the flesh of hogs fed upon raw animal food and other impurities, never in corn-fed hogs.

No one who has any knowledge either of the nature of trichinæ or of my methods of selecting and examining meats, will believe that the death of this man was in any way traceable to the particular piece of pork eaten on Christmas Day last.

WILLIAM H. CLEVELAND,
Nos. 49 and 51 First-street.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1878.

CREEDMOOR PROGRAMME FOR THIS WEEK.

The programme of rifle matches at Creedmoor for the present month will conclude with the contests to be held next Wednesday. There will be three competitions on that day—one at long range and two at short and mid ranges. The long-range match will be the first competition for the "Waters long-range" prize of $50 in gold, commencing at 1:30 P. M. The conditions are as follows: Open to members of the National Rifle Association; distance 1,000 yards; any rifle; two sighting and 30 scoring shots; no previous practice on the day of the match; the prize to become the property of the competitor winning it twice. The short and mid-range match will be the fourth competition for the "Wylie" badge, and the first competition for a Remington long-range rifle. The "Wylie" badge match will be open to the National Guard as well as the National Rifle Association; distances, 300 and 500 yards; military rifles; position, standing at each distance; seven scoring shots at each range. The previous winners of this trophy are: J. E. Grohmann, 46; W. B. Farrow, 55, and W. M. Farrow, 38. The contest for the rifle will be open only to members of the National Guard; distances, 300 and 600 yards; position, standing at the first range, any at the second; seven shots at each distance. The Seventh Regiment Rifle Club will shoot the second stage of the "Trophy" match next Saturday, at 500 yards' distance.

SUICIDE OF A LOVE-SICK GERMAN.

Henry Leopold, a German cabinet-maker, has boarded at the house of Ferdinand Gutbrecht, No. 29 Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, for the past six years. He had always been looked upon as a quiet, sober, industrious man, although at times he had acted in a strange manner. He did not come down to breakfast as usual yesterday morning, and at 9 o'clock Mr. Gutbrecht went up stairs to see what was the matter. He knocked at the door, but failed to get an answer, and looking through a crack at the bottom of the door, he saw Leopold lying on the floor in a pool of blood. He then burst open the door, and on entering the room found Leopold dead, with his throat cut from ear to ear, and a razor in his right hand. Word was sent to the First Precinct Police, and the Coroner was informed. On searching Leopold's pocket a note was found, written in German, which indicated that Leopold had proposed marriage to Maggie Hanson, a domestic in Gutbrecht's house, and had been refused. The Coroner held an inquest, and, after listening to the testimony of Gutbrecht, who was the only witness examined, the jury returned a verdict of death by suicide. Maggie Hanson is a very pretty German girl, 17 years of age. She said that Leopold had several times proposed marriage to her, and that she had always refused him.

A FOOLISH ACT.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* of the 17th inst. says: "Mr. W. G. Whidby, of Atlanta, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements of the International Sunday-school Convention that meets in Atlanta to-day, seems to have done a very foolish thing. Among the names of the delegates sent to him from Ohio, he discovered the name of a colored minister named Arnett. Upon his own responsibility, Mr. Whidby advised that Arnett remain at home, and after some correspondence on this subject this course was adopted. The whole affair is a very small matter, but there is no reason why Arnett should not have attended the convention on an equal footing with the other delegates from Ohio."

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Edith Doyle, three months old, living at No. 383 Bleecker-street, in a fit of whooping-cough, yesterday morning, choked to death.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of Continental Lodge, No. 287, F. and A. M., will be celebrated at the Grand Lodge Room, Masonic Temple, this evening.

The Captain of the Norwegian bark Inga, which arrived yesterday, reports that Angus Hanson, a seaman, fell from aloft on Thursday last, and died five minutes afterward.

The bark Orlando was passed in a water-logged condition on Wednesday last by the bark Dipton, which arrived from Gloucester on Saturday. The Orlando had been abandoned.

Thomas Medina, a watchman at the Newsboys' Lodging-house at No. 709 East Eleventh-street, was stabbed in the neck with a pocket-knife by John Dolan, during a quarrel last night. Dolan was locked up in the Eleventh Precinct Station-house.

James Gleason and Stephen Fitzsimmons had a quarrel in James-street at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, during which Fitzsimmons drew a pen-knife and stabbed Gleason in the thigh, inflicting a severe wound. Gleason was taken to the Chambers-Street Hospital. His assailant escaped.

James S. Taylor, who, on Saturday night, swallowed a dose of laudanum with suicidal intent, in a fit of dispondency, died at the Roosevelt Hospital yesterday. Coroner Ellinger, who assumed charge of the case, allowed the body to be removed to the residence of a relative of Taylor, at No. 6 Eastern Boulevard.

Deputy Coroner MacWhinnie made the post-mortem examination yesterday of the body of Solomon Solomon, who was sent, by friends, on last Friday to the Insane Asylum known as "The Sunnyside," at the corner of One Hundred and Fifty-third-street and Tenth-avenue, and who died there the same night. The autopsy showed that he died of apoplexy.

James McManus quarreled with his wife, Bridget, yesterday morning, at their home, No. 537 West Forty-third-street, and struck her on the head with a shovel, causing what will probably prove a fatal fracture of her skull. He was locked up in the Twenty-second Precinct Station-house, and his victim was taken in a critical state to the

The New-York Times.

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APRIL 23 1878

WASHINGTON.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE SENATE SUBSTITUTE FOR THE HOUSE RESUMPTION REPEAL BILL—CHANGE OF SENTIMENT IN THE HOUSE—BUTLER'S CONVENIENT CURRENCY BILL VIRTUALLY KILLED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The first move in the discussion of the Financial bill reported last week by the Finance Committee of the Senate, was made by Senator Voorhees, to-day, who gave notice of an amendment authorizing the payment of Custom dues in greenbacks immediately after the passage of the act, instead of on Oct. 1, as provided in the bill. Mr. Voorhees also declared that he was in favor of a naked and unconditional repeal of the Resumption act. An attempt was made to fix the time for beginning the debate upon the bill. Senator Gordon suggested May 1, but other Senators signified their preference for an earlier date. The Senate having but a slim attendance, it was decided to defer action in the premises until to-morrow. Senator Gordon's desire to postpone the discussion until May 1 is due to the fact that he intends to leave for Boston next Wednesday, in order to attend an informal conference with some capitalists of that city respecting the business outlook in the South, and the development of closer commercial relations with that section. Senator Gordon has invited several Southern Senators to accompany him, and it is not improbable that one or more may do so.

The vote in the House to-day on Gen. Butler's bill to provide a more convenient currency, $20,000,000 being the extent of the convenience proposed, shows a marked change in sentiment upon financial questions. Had this bill been proposed two months ago it might have received a two-thirds vote as easily as the bill to repeal the Resumption act, or the bill making the silver dollar legal tender. To-day it failed to receive a majority vote.

BLAIR'S SCHEME LIKELY TO COLLAPSE.

THE MARYLAND RESOLUTIONS REFERRED BY THE HOUSE TO THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE WITHOUT OPPOSITION—NO LEGISLATIVE ACTION LIKELY TO BE TAKEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The Montgomery Blair resolutions, which were recently passed by the Maryland Legislature and presented to the House on Monday last, were to-day referred to the Committee on the Judiciary without debate or opposition. The bill in reference to the subject of the resolutions, which was introduced in the House and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary last week, has not yet received consideration, and the general belief is that it will not be reported to the House in a shape that will allow it to be formally considered as a legislative proposition. It is probable, however, that the Democrats on the committee will make a report to the House rehearsing all the points in the Presidential controversy, declaring that Mr. Tilden was legally elected President, but advising against a reopening of the controversy for the reason that the question has been formally adjudicated by the Electoral Commission, which was specially created by Congress to determine it, and that the approval by Congress of that decision ends the matter so far as the legislative department of the Government is concerned. It is believed that the purpose of the Democrats is to prepare a report that can be used for campaign purposes in keeping alive the last Presidential controversy, and speeches will doubtless be made in the House by Democratic leaders in furtherance of this scheme. The feeling in both houses is decidedly against reopening this controversy. A canvass of the Senate was made to-day, and the discovery made that there is in that body a unanimous feeling against any project looking to the reopening of the contest which resulted in the inauguration of Mr. Hayes. The Democratic Senators are very decided in opposition to Blair's project, and whatever may be done in the House with this question, it is quite certain it will not be permitted to occupy the time and attention of the Senate.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

A STATUTE OF LIMITATION FOR DESERTERS PROPOSED IN THE SENATE—PROBABLE NOMINATION OF GEN. G. A. SHERIDAN FOR RECORDER OF DEEDS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Senator Maxey's bill amending the law touching deserters from the Army, introduced to-day, meets the approval of the Secretary of War, Gen. Sherman, and the Judge Advocate General. The present law renders deserters liable to arrest and punishment at any time, no matter how remote from the period of desertion. As the Judge Advocate General expresses it in a letter to Senator Maxey, "A man may be a grandfather, and yet, if he deserted from the Army when a youth, he is, nevertheless, amenable to military law and liable to be court-martialed and punished as long as he lives. That there should be no limitation to prosecutions for desertion, when prosecutions for every other crime, except murder and treason, are barred after three and five years from the commission thereof, unless the offender leaves the country, is regarded as unjust by the advocates of the present bill." If this measure becomes a law, deserters will not be liable to prosecution after three years from the date of desertion.

The friends of Gen. George A. Sheridan, of Louisiana, confidently announce that the President has determined to nominate him for the position of Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia, and that his name will be sent to the Senate at an early day. The emoluments of this office are valued at $10,000 a year. In the early days of the present Administration Gen. Sheridan's name was prominently associated with the Central American mission, but it is understood that, not being certain of confirmation, owing to the antagonism of the friends of Mr. Williamson, the present incumbent, he withdrew his application. He was subsequently appointed a Special Agent of the Post Office Department, which office he held for a short time.

It was stated to-day, upon what appears to be good authority, that the dispute in relation to the New-Orleans Custom-house would be settled by the appointment of George L. Smith to the Collectorship. The gentleman named settled in Louisiana after the war. He was a member of the Forty-third Congress from that State, and has always been regarded as a strong, but at the same time a conservative, Republican.

Representative Covert, of the First New-York District, has arranged for a competitive examination to fill a vacancy in the United States Naval Academy from his district. The examination will be held on May 22, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Jamaica, Long Island, and will be open to all boys residing in Suffolk, Richmond, and Queens Counties.

Senator Harris, of Tennessee, introduced a bill to repeal the law imposing a tax of 10 per cent. on the amount of notes of State banks or State banking associations, used for circulation and paid out by them.

$7,300,000 VOTED WITHOUT DEBATE.

LOG-ROLLING THE RIVER AND HARBOR APPROPRIATION BILL THROUGH THE ECONOMICAL HOUSE—PROTEST OF TWENTY-EIGHT MEMBERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 22—The River and Harbor Appropriation bill, involving an expenditure of over $7,000,000, was passed by the House to-day under a suspension of the rules. Mr. Cox, of New-York, assisted by a number of others, made a determined effort to defeat it, but the bill having been so drawn as to provide for liberal expenditures in nearly every Congressional district, it was irresistible, and every manifestation of opposition was howled down. After it was passed Mr. Cox attempted, on behalf of himself and about 25 others, to have a formal protest entered upon the record, which caused a scene of great confusion. The Speaker decided that Mr. Cox had a right to have the protest read as a part of his remarks, from which an appeal was taken, and pending action on the appeal the House adjourned. The propriety of allowing the minority to make a formal protest against the action of the House is a very doubtful proceeding, and if permitted would seriously interfere with legislation. Such a proceeding is unauthorized by the rules, and is without precedent. Mr. Cox cited in justification of his course the protest of James Brooks and others in the Thirty-ninth Congress against the ruling of the Clerk in organizing the House, but a protest against a formal vote, carrying with it a constitutional majority, is a very different matter, and not all analagous to the case cited. To permit written protests to be read by every member in the minority would result in defeating legislation entirely, and would practically place the House in charge of the minority. The passage of a bill providing for expenditure amounting to $7,000,000, without opportunity for debate and amendment, is an outrage upon legislative decency as well as upon the public treasury, but it may be legally done, and the only remedy lies with the people. The minority exhaust all their power and exercise all their rights in the premises when they record themselves against the measure. Their vote carries with it their protest, and relieves them from all responsibility. Had the House been given an opportunity to vote on the appeal, it is probable that the decision of the Speaker would not have been sustained. In framing the River and Harbor bill the committee having it in charge always direct their efforts to secure such a distribution of the expenditures as will enable them to secure the votes of two-thirds of the members, and it is nothing new to pass this appropriation under a suspension of the rules.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.

THE POWER OF CONGRESS OVER INTERNATIONAL AWARDS UNDER TREATIES—VIEWS OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—A bill identical with that reported to the House in the matter of the Mexican awards was some time ago introduced in the Senate, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. In considering the subject, that committee passed upon a very important question, which has been earnestly discussed for a long time, to wit: The power of Congress to direct the action of the President in the matter of awards made by international commissions under the provisions of a treaty, so as to suspend the payment of such awards. In a report made by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs in the matter of the Mexican claims, the doctrine was advanced that Congress could not so direct the President. The Senate Judiciary Committee, however, very decidedly take the opposite ground, and have, in an amendment to the bill in question reported by Judge Davis, distinctly provided for the suspension of the payment of the alleged fraudulent awards, and directed the President to consider such evidence as the Government of Mexico may furnish, and to determine therefrom whether the awards should in justice and equity be set aside. The same principle applicable to the Mexican case is involved in the matter of the Venezuelan mixed commission, also pending in both houses, with the difference that the evidence of fraud and irregularity in the latter is regarded as much stronger than in the former case, affecting, as it does, the integrity of the commission itself, whereas in the Mexican case it affects only the claimants who, it is alleged, obtained an award from the Mexican Claims Commission by perjured testimony.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

PROVISIONS OF THE BILL BEFORE THE SENATE—FAIR PROSPECTS FOR ITS PASSAGE—ALL INTERESTED SATISFIED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The bill to extend the time for the construction and completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad, which came up in the Senate to-day, appears to be satisfactory to all the parties interested, and will probably be passed by that body without material amendments. Senators Mitchell and Windom spoke in its support and explained its provisions, which, briefly, are as follows: First, 10 years' additional time is granted the company to construct its main line. Second, pre-emption and homestead claims already initiated or private entries or locations allowed upon the lands embraced in the land granted the company prior to the receipt of orders of withdrawal at the respective District Land Offices, shall not be held as within the grant to the company. Third, lands heretofore granted the company on the main line north of Tacoma, or on the branch line across the Cascade Mountains to Puget Sound, are restored to the public domain, except for the distance of 20 miles north of the branch now constructed from Tacoma to Wilkeson, in Washington Territory; the company, however, are to receive patents of lands equal to 20 sections per mile on each side of the constructed portion of said branch road, but on the north side not further than 20 miles therefrom. Fourth, the company is to begin within nine months from the approval of the bill the construction of its railroad from some point near the mouth of the Snake River, and construct and equip eastward, within one year, not less than 25 miles, and at least 40 miles each succeeding year. It shall also complete and equip in addition to the road already built, 100 miles of its main line within one year after the approval of the bill, and at least 100 miles every year thereafter, the whole road to be completed within 10 years. Fifth, the sections of land designated by even numbers within the limits of the grant to the company are declared open to settlement and pre-emption, at the price of $2 50 per acre, and to homesteads in quantities not exceeding 160 acres. Sixth, the company is authorized to issue its bonds, from time to time, not exceeding $25,000 per mile, to aid in the construction and equipment of the road, and to secure payment of the same by mortgage on its railroad, rolling stock, and other property and franchises. The bill will probably be disposed of to-morrow.

THE CONTRACT WITH THE SYNDICATE

CONDITIONS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE $50,000,000 FOUR AND FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT. BONDS FOR RESUMPTION—SECRETARY SHERMAN'S REPLY TO GEN. BUTLER'S BOSTON SPEECH.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The following is a copy of the contract recently entered into by Secretary Sherman and the syndicate for the sale of 4½ per cent. bonds:

This agreement, entered into the 11th day of April, 1878, between the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States of the first part and Messrs. August Belmont & Co., of New-York, on behalf of Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, of London, England, and associates and themselves; Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., of New-York, on behalf of Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., of London, and themselves; Messrs. J. & W. Seligman & Co., of New-York, on behalf of Messrs. Seligman Brothers, of London, and themselves; Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., of New-York, on behalf of Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co., of London, and themselves, and the First National Bank of the City of New-York, witnesseth:

That the said August Belmont & Co., on behalf of Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons, and associates and themselves, hereby agree to purchase from the Secretary of the Treasury $4,125,000 of the 4½ per cent. bonds of the United States, issued under the acts of July 14, 1870, Jan. 20, 1871, and Jan. 14, 1875; and that Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., on behalf of Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co. and themselves, agree to purchase $1,625,000 of said bonds, and that Messrs. J. & W. Seligman & Co., on behalf of Messrs. Seligman Brothers and themselves, agree to purchase $1,625,000 of said bonds; and that Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., on behalf of Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co. and themselves, agree to purchase $1,625,000 of said bonds, and that the First National Bank of the City of New-York agree to purchase $1,000,000 of said bonds, making a total aggregate of $10,000,000 of said bonds on the terms and conditions following:

First—The bonds covered by this contract shall be sold for resumption purposes.

Second—The parties of the second part shall have the exclusive right to subscribe in the same proportion to each of the subscribers for the remainder of $50,000,000 4½ per cent. bonds of the United States, authorized to be issued by the acts of Congress aforesaid, but the amount to be so subscribed shall not be less than $5,000,000 for each and every month after the present month.

Third—That the Secretary of the Treasury shall not sell, during the continuance of this contract, any bonds other than such as by act of Congress may be provided to be sold for the payment of the Halifax or Geneva awards; and the 4 per cent. consols of the United States, and those only for refunding purposes, except by mutual agreement of the parties hereto.

Fourth—The parties of the second part agree to pay for said 4½ per cent. bonds par and 1½ per cent. premium and interest accrued to the date of application for delivery of said bonds in gold coin or matured United States gold coin coupons, or any of the 6 per centum 5-20 bonds, heretofore called for redemption, or in United States gold certificates of deposit of authorized designated depositaries that have complied with the law.

Fifth—The parties of the second part shall receive in gold coin a commission of one-half of 1 per centum on all bonds taken by them under this contract, as allowed by the act of July 14, 1870, and shall assume and defray all expenses which may be incurred in sending bonds to London or elsewhere upon their request, or by transmitting bonds, coupons, or coin to the Treasury Department at Washington, including all cost of making the exchange of bonds, and shall also be charged with the cost of the preparation and issuing of the bonds.

Sixth—No bonds shall be delivered to the parties of the second part, or either of them, until payment shall have been made in full therefor in accordance with the terms of this contract.

John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury, and Messrs. J. & W. Seligman & Co., Morton, Bliss & Co., August Belmont & Co., The First National Bank of New-York and Drexel, Morgan & Co. And witnessed by Assistant United States Treasurer Thomas Hillhouse and E. G. Babcock.

The foregoing is copied from an official copy furnished by Secretary Sherman in accordance with a request of the House Committee on Banking and Currency.

Secretary Sherman, upon being asked about the statement made by Gen. Butler at a dinner at Boston, reported in this morning's papers, said that Gen. Butler must have been misreported, or had fallen into several grave mistakes in regard to the loans. The Secretary said: "It is also not true that the people were buying 4 per cent. bonds at par at the rate of $5,000,000 a month, for the whole amount of sales of such bonds from the 1st of December to the 1st of April—the date of the contract—was $5,638,000, a little over $1,000,000 a month. And it is not true that I sold 4½ per cent. bonds for 30 years. No such bonds are authorized. The bonds sold are 4½ per cent. bonds for 15 years, and they were not sold at par, but at 1½ per cent., and the accruing interest premium in gold coin, or the equivalent of 102⅔, currency, which was the market rate that day and about the equivalent of par for 4 per cent. bonds. The truth is that, since the contract was made, we are selling 4 per cent. bonds very rapidly, having sold $1,871,150 in 10 days, or at the rate of over $5,000,000 a month; and this is one of the beneficial effects of the contract, the result of confidence inspired by it."

As to the stories that Mr. Sherman was summoned before the House Committee on Banking and Currency, or withheld or concealed the recent contract with the syndicate for the sale of 4½ per cent. bonds, or its terms, Mr. Sherman said that he had not been summoned before the committee. The committee know very well that he is at their service, and will readily respond to their request without formality, and that no summons has ever been issued. He received a letter from Gen. Ewing, Acting Chairman, and replied to it, inclosing a copy of the contract; and previously a copy of the same contract had been given to Mr. Glover at his request. The contract embraced the sale of $50,000,000 of bonds, of which $100,000,000 were subscribed for by banking firms, to be paid for in April, and for the balance the associates had the exclusive option at the rate of $5,000,000 a month. Just upon condition that the amount should be sold and paid for each month. In this respect the contract was in the same words as the previous contract for 4½ per cent. bonds under which $200,000,000 were sold. Similar to all the contracts made by the Government for the sale of bonds. So far from there being any concealment, the contract was made, and the whole negotiation was in the presence of half a dozen leading financial officers of the Government, was known and recommended by leading bankers who were competing for the loan, was read by a number of others, and has been communicated to Congress. It is just as certain to result in accumulating in the Treasury for the 1st of January next $50,500,000 in coin, net, as any contract to be fulfilled in the future can be.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, April 22, 1878.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan up to 1 o'clock to-day aggregate $201,300.

The President has recognized H. W. Bartol as the Consul of Turkey at Philadelphia.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $529,430 70, and from Customs, $349,805 46.

The currency balance in the Treasury at the close of business to-day is estimated at $500,000. The coin balance is considerably increased since the last public debt statement.

Commander Thomas O. Selfridge is detached from the torpedo station, and ordered to command the Enterprise; Commander George C. Remey from command of the Enterprise, and placed on waiting orders.

The Treasury Department is in receipt of information that the Canadian Government has decided to exact a duty of 17½ per cent. ad valorem upon all importations of United States silver coin shipped into that country.

The House Committee on Appropriations today completed the Indian Appropriation bill. The total amount of its items is about $4,700,000, being some $70,000 less than the total of the bill of last year. The present bill is framed upon the same general basis, and contains no new legislation of importance.

An official statement of liabilities and assets of the Treasury on the 30th of March shows the liabilities to be $141,758,686; these embrace Treasurer's general account and balance, including ballion fund, $69,878,907, and in currency, $78,848,755, including fund for the redemption of certificates of deposit, June 8, 1872, $25,385,000, and $10,000,000 special fund for the redemption of fractional currency. The assets are stated as $141,758,686, in coin; including gold coin and bullion, $116,738,603; gold bars, $3,867,713; standard silver dollars, $810,561; silver coin and bullion, $10,012,015; gold certificates, $7,179,200; and deposits held by national bank depositories, $8,035,027; and in currency, $73,848,755, including deposits held by national bank depositories, $9,221,683, United States notes, $47,327,341, and United States notes for redemption of fractional currency, $10,000,000.

EUROPE'S WAR OF WORDS.

WITHDRAWAL AND A CONFERENCE.

A RUSSIAN REPORT THAT SIMULTANEOUS WITHDRAWAL HAS BEEN AGREED ON IN PRINCIPLE—THE RUSSIANS TO RETIRE TO ADRIANOPLE AND THE BRITISH SQUADRON TO RESIKA BAY—ITALY SAID TO HAVE RECEIVED AND ACCEPTED AN INVITATION TO A CONGRESS.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 22.—The *Agence Russe* confirms the report that the proposition for the simultaneous withdrawal of the British fleet and Russian forces from the vicinity of Constantinople has been accepted in principle, and adds that the negotiations continue relative to the withdrawal and to a preliminary conference to settle the programme of the congress.

LONDON, April 22.—A Reuter dispatch from Constantinople says the report that new difficulties have arisen in connection with the mediation of Germany is contradicted. Mr. Layard has received information that an arrangement for the withdrawal to Adrianople and Besika Bay is probable.

ROME, April 22.—Several journals state that Italy has received and accepted an invitation to the conference. A Greek Envoy has arrived here. It is reported that he is charged to obtain the promise of Italy to endeavor to secure the admittance of Greece to the congress on the same footing as the signatories of the Treaty of Paris.

LONDON, April 23.—The *Times'* correspondent at St. Petersburg says the discussion relative to the withdrawal from Constantinople continues in a friendly spirit. As it concerns technicalities requiring the advice of specialists on the spot, it may be protracted. If England and Russia agree regarding the withdrawal, it will be necessary to obtain a guarantee from the Porte that it will offer no obstacle to the re-establishment of the status quo in the event of the failure of further negotiations. Russia will probably be somewhat exacting on this point, as she is convinced that, in case of hostilities, the Porte would not side with her. It is quite possible that this point will cause serious difficulties, for the Turkish diplomatists have little reason to desire a peaceful solution.

JEALOUSIES AND SUSPICIONS.

DESPONDENT TONE OF THE ENGLISH PRESS OVER THE SLOW PROGRESS OF NEGOTIATIONS—ENGLAND AND RUSSIA BOTH LOOKING FOR THE ADVANTAGE IN THE PROPOSED WITHDRAWAL.

LONDON, April 22.—In spite of the negotiations concerning the simultaneous withdrawal of the English fleet and Russian forces from the neighborhood of Constantinople, the prevailing feeling in the English press is one of great uneasiness. It is noticeable that all the Berlin specials to the English papers are couched in a very despondent tone. They dwell upon the difficulties which will be encountered in settling the details of any scheme for the withdrawal. The *Times'* and the *Daily Telegraph's* Vienna correspondents write in the same tone. The *Times'* correspondent says: "The aspect of affairs is neither better nor worse. The course of the negotiations makes it more and more apparent that Russia meant to make any concession relative to the congress dependent on some arrangement as to the relative position of her own and the English forces. The fact that the Russians did not reject the idea of withdrawing to Adrianople, and that the negotiations have been pending on that basis, shows that they would set great value on the withdrawal of the British fleet beyond the Dardanelles. Still, as Besika Bay is only about 12 hours' sail from Stamboul, while Adrianople is at least a three days' forced march distant, the Russians thought they would be placed at a disadvantage, unless some arrangement were made by which, in the event of an outbreak of hostilities, some priority of movement was allowed them. This seemed to raise the whole question of the equivalent to be given by the Russians for the withdrawal of the fleet. Nor is it clear that their claims have ceased to stumbling block which cannot be surmounted. There are also indications of other difficulties. Thus, even if the congress meets, months may probably pass before it solves all the questions before it, and if the Turks, meanwhile, evacuate various points in accordance with the Treaty of San Stefano, and Russia proceeds to carry out the various constitutional reforms prescribed therein, the Congress will every day be confronted by some new accomplished fact. But the Russians are not likely to consent to stay the execution of the treaty till after the congress, as that would be a direct admission of the right of the powers to revise the treaty. The Austrian Ambassador to Germany has come to Vienna for a few days. This is connected by some with the reports of a preliminary conference at Berlin. If such a conference should be held, it would be as a test whether it is safe to summon the congress. the failure of a preliminary conference not being thought likely to involve such serious consequences as to break up the congress. The latter event could hardly fail to produce direct antagonism."

ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN PREPARATIONS.

EFFECT OF THE WARLIKE ACTIVITY ON THE NEGOTIATIONS—BATTERIES SELECTED FOR MALTA—THE RUSSIAN BALTIC FLEET—THE PETER THE GREAT A FORMIDABLE IRON-CLAD.

LONDON, April 22.—The correspondent of the *Daily News* at Berlin remarks that not much importance is attached there to the present negotiation as long as England and Russia continue active warlike preparations. The English papers abound in significant items concerning preparations, thus: It is understood that five batteries of Royal Artillery now at Woolwich have been selected to proceed to Malta; a gun-boat flotilla is to be prepared immediately for the defense of the British coast; officers of pension districts were ordered on Saturday to transmit to the Admiralty forthwith the addresses of all retired naval artificers and stokers, presumably in view of a possible call for volunteers, and all men belonging to the First Army Corps, who were undergoing punishment for disciplinary offenses, have been liberated and sent to their regiments.

The French military reporter, *Avenir Militaire*, calls upon the Government, in the interest of the French cavalry, to put a stop to British purchases of horses in Normandy.

The Cronstadt *Messenger* announces that the equipment of the Russian Baltic fleet is proceeding with all haste. It will go to sea as soon as the ice breaks. It consists of seven vessels, including the Peter the Great, one of the two most powerful vessels of the Russian iron-clad navy. The Peter the Great is a mastless double-turret ship of 9,510 tons burden. She carries four 35-ton guns, and her armor thickness at the water-line in 14 inches. She was launched in 1874, and resembles in design and construction the three great mastless turret ships of the British Navy, more especially the Dreadnought, though of larger size.

BUCHAREST, April 22.—The Russians have ordered the bridges over the Pruth at Skulent to be completed within 10 days.

AFFAIRS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, April 22.—Dispatches from Constantinople say Mr. Layard has received offers to serve in the British Army from all parts of Turkey. The Russian imperial yacht Livadia and some other vessels have visited the Princes' Islands. It is reported that the Turkish Government has asked the Russian authorities why their ships approached the British fleet.

Reuter's Constantinople correspondent denies that the relations between Mr. Layard and the new Turkish Ministry are cordial.

LONDON, April 23.—A special to the *Daily News* from Constantinople, via Syra, says it is believed that a plot exists to restore ex-Sultan Murad to the throne. It is stated that the new Ministers favor it as well as Vefyk Effendi. The views of Osman and Mukhtar Pashas, who hold the key to the situation, however, are unknown, but it is believed they would remain faithful to the present Sultan. It is said that apartments are being prepared at Broussa for the Sultan in the event of a Russian occupation of Stamboul.

The *Standard's* dispatch from Constantinople announces that Gen. Ignatieff will return to San Stefano as Political Commissioner with the Army. The Russians are continually receiving reinforcements.

HOSTILITIES IN THE BALKANS.

REPORT OF AN ATTACK ON THE RUSSIANS BY 80,000 MUSSULMANS ARMED WITH CANNON AND RIFLES LEFT BEHIND BY SULEIMAN PASHA.

LONDON, April 22.—Intelligence in regard to the military situation is less encouraging. A report is current in Constantinople that 80,000 Mussulmans, presumably in the Balkan districts, have armed themselves with cannon and rifles left behind by Suleiman Pasha at the time of his retreat, and attacked the Russians. It is said the Russians have lost 900 men and 13 officers, and have asked for reinforcements from Adrianople. The Bulgarians have attacked eight Mussulman villages, and committed great outrages.

RUSSIA AND THE TURKISH PROVINCES.

DECREASED TENSION IN RUSSO-ROUMANIAN CLAIMS—RUSSIAN COMMUNICATIONS NO LONGER THREATENED—TURKS SUMMONED TO EVACUATE SHUMLA IN EIGHT DAYS.

LONDON, April 22.—Various telegrams continue to show a decrease of the tension between Russia and Roumania. The *Times'* Bucharest dispatch says: "The Russians are not pushing their forces so far toward the Carpathians as was intended. It is believed that no further interference with their lines of communication is likely. It is rumored that the Czar has written an autograph letter to Prince Charles couched in a friendly tone as regards him personally, but complaining of the course followed by his Government."

The Rustchuk correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that the Grand Duke Nicholas has summoned the Turks to evacuate Shumla within eight days.

THE GREAT STRIKE IN ENGLAND.

QUIET RESISTANCE UNTIL STARVATION COMPELS SURRENDER THE DECISION OF THE WEAVERS—NO PROSPECT OF A COMPROMISE.

LONDON, April 22.—The *Daily News* states that the resolution passed at the meeting of delegates of the Amalgamated Association of Operatives, instructing the men to accept the terms offered does not affect the weavers. The Secretaries of the Blackburn Weavers' Union and the East Lancashire Weavers' Union write to the *Times* as follows: "We feel that we are struggling in a just cause, but are ready to bow to the decision of a court of arbitration, and, although we fear we are unable to cope with the organized power of the masters' unions, we shall peacefully and quietly resist until starvation forces submission."

At the meeting at Blackburn, on Saturday, of delegates representing the card-room hands of 14 districts, at which it was decided to persevere in the strike and use all legitimate means to support the strikers, delegates from Cheshire, Derbyshire, and Yorkshire declared that they would willingly furnish the strikers means to fight the battle out.

LONDON, April 23.—The resolutions adopted by the Amalgamated Association on Sunday has evoked considerable opposition throughout the strike district. It is now stated that it was not unanimously passed; that 12 delegates voted against it, and 18 from North and Northeast Lancashire were not allowed to vote, as their districts were affected. The operatives at Accrington held a meeting, and resolved that they would not comply with the recommendation of the association, although willing to accept a 5 per cent. reduction, and four days' work per week.

The operatives at Burnley, at a meeting at which 1,500 were present, resolved to continue the strike. The Chairman recommended the acceptance of the reduction if coupled with short time. He explained that the local committee would only relieve cases of acute distress so as to husband the funds to prolong the strike.

At Preston an excited meeting, lasting two and a half hours, was held without coming to any decision, some approving and others condemning the resolution of the Amalgamated Association.

At Blackburn the operatives are very bitter and declare they will withdraw from the association.

Resolutions showing an uncompromising spirit were passed at Great Harwood and Church.

A meeting of the Masters' Association has been called for Tuesday at Manchester, when the subject of short time will probably be considered, as several large spinners and weavers have resorted to that course instead of a reduction.

THE WEST INDIES.

DROUGHT THREATENED IN ST. THOMAS—FRESH DISTURBANCES IN SAN DOMINGO—TWO GOVERNMENTS IN OPERATION—PEACE IN HAYTI.

HAVANA, April 22.—The English mail steamer has arrived here from St. Thomas, with advices to the 17th inst. The heat there was intense, and no rains had fallen for some days.

Reports from San Domingo to April 11 say fresh disturbances are feared because Gen. Gonzalez, who headed the northern revolutionary army against Baez, has formed a Government in Santiago, of which he proclaimed himself provisional President. This occurred at the same time that Gen. Guillermo proclaimed himself President at the capital. The question arose as to which of the two Governments was legitimate. Both pretenders seem disposed to have the question decided by the general suffrage. Meanwhile business is reviving. The importations during the past two weeks have been considerable, and produce is beginning to reach the ports from the interior.

Advices from Hayti to April 14 state that peace prevails but an uneasy feeling exists. All of the political prisoners implicated in the late revolutionary movement were banished to Kingston, Jamaica, except Gens. Salomon Tanis and Chevalier, who are still under the protection of the foreign consulates, fearing a worse fate.

CURRENT AND FOREIGN TOPICS.

FLORENCE, April 22.—Gen. Grant has left this city for Venice.

LONDON, April 22.—Lord Beaconsfield has gone to visit Lord Salisbury, Foreign Secretary, at Hatfield House, the latter's residence in Hertfordshire.

Hon. Bayard Taylor and family landed at Plymouth from the steamer Holsatia. Mr. Clemens (Mark Twain) proceeded to Hamburg.

MEXICAN INDIANS IN TEXAS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 22.—The Indian raiders from Mexico are playing havoc in Duval County, Texas. They have outwitted the cavalry and escaped the capture threatened. They are burning houses, killing citizens, and carrying off children. Two boys and a young girl are among their victims in Duval County. Their force is estimated at from 500 to 700, and their course is toward the interior of the State. Additional troops will be sent in pursuit from Laredo by Capt. Sellers, of the Tenth United States Infantry, now in command there. If the Indians can be forced in the direction of Eagle Pass they may be hemmed in and captured. Great excitement exists among the citizens in the vicinity of Corpus Christi and Laredo, and hundreds have armed and gone in pursuit of the invading savages.

BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENTS.

THE RUSH INTO BANKRUPTCY IN CHICAGO—HEAVY LIABILITIES AND LIMITED ASSETS—FAILURES ELSEWHERE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, April 22.—The rush into the Bankruptcy Court continues on the part of the financially-stricken Chicago public. To-day the following petitions were filed: Charles Henrotin, voluntary petition; his secured debts amount to about $75,000; unsecured, $21,500; liability on accommodation paper, $25,591 42. The principal assets are interest in lands, $16,600, also liable on bills discounted to the amount of $33,000. John M. Secrist, President of the Curry Elastic and Roofing Company, voluntary petition; his secured debts are $53,358; unsecured, $123,293 37; liability on accommodation paper, $1,600; assets, land valued at $30,000. Sydney P. Walker, capitalist; his liabilities are $100,000; assets nominally $35,000. Warren M. Brown, real estate agent, voluntary petition; his secured debts amount to $68,250; unsecured about $13,000; the assets consist of land worth $16,000. Charles H. Beckwith, of the town of Worth, Cook County, voluntary petition; his unsecured debts are $31,300, accommodation, $200; secured debts, $2,000. Martin Brothers, lumber-dealers at Riverdale, Ill., voluntary petition; the preferred debts amount to an unknown amount for taxes; secured debts, $4,897 36, unsecured, $4,700. Thomas C. McChesney, of Galesburg; the secured debts are about $1,470, unsecured, $14,650; bills discounted, $1,900. Thomas Noonan, wine and liquor dealer, of Rockford, Ill., went into bankruptcy; his preferred debts are $80 54; secured, $2,412 92; unsecured about $2,200. John M. Assey, of Chicago; his secured debts are $3,200, unsecured, $7,000. Henry Rinn, of Chicago, voluntary petition; his secured debts are $5,200, unsecured debts, $3,200.

BOSTON, April 22.—Messrs. Holt & Bugbee, lumber dealers, have prepared a statement of notes upon which the firm is liable as indorser, (in great part forged paper.) They aggregate $212,159 50 of which the National Exchange Bank holds $60,572 53; Blackstone National Bank, $64,747 77; the Metropolitan National Bank, $33,464 94; National Bank of Commerce, $34,075 96, and Richardson, Hill & Co., $19,203 30. The firm is also liable on accommodation paper to the extent of $2,270 04, making the total liabilities, disputed and undisputed, $234,224 06. The total assets are reported at $252,993 27.

PROPERTY DESTROYED BY RIOTERS.

FIXING THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PITTSBURG RIOTS—TEST CASE AGAINST THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—The test suit which was instituted some days ago in the United States Court here by J. Sherman Hall & Co., of Chicago, to recover from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for goods destroyed during the riots at Pittsburg, took a strange turn to-day, which will be of interest to the many persons who lost articles in transit at that time. Its status when court adjourned last Thursday afternoon was that the counsel representing both parties, after elaborate arguments, had left the suit to be decided by the court's charge to the jury upon the plaintiff's evidence. It was expected that the railroad company would offer no evidence, although when interrogated, Messrs. Biddle & MacVeagh, the company's counsel, said that they were unable to say at that stage whether or not they would offer evidence. Promptly upon the opening of court this morning, counsel and jury were in their places, and when the Judges took their seats Mr. MacVeigh asked leave to file a demurrer to the plaintiff's evidence. The effect of this instrument is to admit the truth of the evidence, but deny its sufficiency in law to enable the plaintiff to recover. It made a change in the status of the suit by enabling the court to dispose of which the jury pronounce a final judgment upon the admitted evidence. The jury were accordingly discharged from further attendance upon the case by the clerk. After some conversational dissension Mr. Fallon and counsel for the company, it was agreed to submit the whole matter, both of law and fact to the determination of the Judges without the intervention of a jury. The following agreement was then signed by counsel and filed as a part of the record:

Hall vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company.—No. 50—October session, 1877.—It is agreed that this case shall be submitted to the court without the intervention of a jury, tried and determined by the court, counsel of record hereby waiving a jury. It is further agreed that all the evidence given in the case, as recorded according to the schedule thereto annexed, including the argument of the parties, shall be considered in the evidence in the cause. John Fallon for plaintiff, Wayne MacVeagh for defendant.

The court then adjourned until to-morrow, when a decision may be given, but it is expected that a few days may elapse before an opinion is delivered.

UNPROVOKED MURDER IN MICHIGAN.

MIDNIGHT ASSAULT UPON TWO FARMERS BY DISGUISED MEN—THE HOUSE ROBBED AND ONE OF THE FARMERS KILLED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, April 22.—Last Saturday night a lonely farm-house near the Village of Norris, located eight miles from this city, was the scene of a brutal murder. Two old Germans, farmers, men without families, and named respectively Anthony Miller and Matthew J. Hilliard, lived entirely by themselves in a plain little log-house about three miles north of the village. The house stands back about 20 yards from the plank road, and is nearly a quarter of a mile from any other building. About midnight on Saturday last Mr. Hilliard was aroused by noises outside, and on opening the door was confronted by six or seven armed and disguised men. He was knocked down with some weapon, and feigned insensibility. He then heard them shoot Mr. Miller, ransack the house for money, kill the dog, and leave the place. He soon got up and went for help, rousing the neighborhood. No traces were then, or have yet been, found of the murderers. Mr. Hilliard is not dangerously hurt. No money of importance was found by the gang, who are believed to live in this city.

THREE MEN HANGED IN LOUISIANA.

THE PUNISHMENT OF MURDER—THE MEN AND THEIR CRIMES—SINGULAR ACCIDENT AT THE GALLOWS.

FRANKLIN, La., April 22.—Jackson Edwards, Westley Turner, and Alexander Brown, all colored men, suffered the extreme penalty of the law at 11:10 o'clock this morning. The procession, led by a priest and the Sheriff, moved from the jail a few minutes before 11 o'clock and ascended the scaffold. The three

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.....April 22.

SUMMARY.

In the Senate Mr. Voorhees submitted amendments to the substitute for the House Anti-Resumption bill. Mr. Blaine submitted a resolution declaring any change in the Tariff laws inopportune, and that the tariff for revenue should be maintained so as to afford adequate protection to American labor; to which an amendment was offered providing for a commission on the subject of the tariff to report at the next session of Congress. The House bill to remove legal disabilities of women came up on the calendar, and Mr. Sargent submitted a substitute providing that no person shall be excluded from practicing law in any United States court on account of sex. After some debate the substitute was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

In the House, the Maryland resolutions relating to the Electoral count was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The motion to suspend the rules and pass Mr. Butler's Fractional Currency bill was lost. The River and Harbor Appropriation bill was pressed through under suspension of the rules and amid great confusion. It appropriates $7,300,000. When the vote was announced, Mr. Cox arose to a question of privilege, and presented a protest against the passage of the bill signed by 28 members. This gave rise to great confusion, in which questions of order were raised on all sides. The Speaker decided that Mr. Cox rising to a privileged question had the floor. Mr. Reagan appealed from this decision, and pending the appeal the House adjourned.

SENATE.

Mr. Hereford, of West Virginia, from the Committee on Claims, reported favorably on the Senate bill for the relief of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Charleston, West Va. Placed on the calendar.

THE RESUMPTION QUESTION.

Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, submitted an amendment to the substitute for the House bill to repeal the Specie Resumption act, reported by Mr. Ferry, from the Committee on Finance, on Wednesday last, striking out Oct. 1, 1879, as the time when United States notes shall be receivable for duties on imports, so that it should read, "That from and after the passage of this act, United States notes shall be receivable in payment for the 4 per cent. bonds now authorized by law to be issued, and for duties on imports." A further amendment proposes to strike out "Oct. 1, 1879," as the time after which the volume of United States notes in existence shall not be canceled nor hoarded, and insert in lieu thereof "the passage of the act." Another amendment repeals, immediately, that clause of the Specie Resumption act authorizing the retirement of 80 per cent. of the United States notes, instead of on Oct. 1, 1878. Ordered that the proposed amendments be printed.

SEARCH FOR SIR J. FRANKLIN'S RECORDS.

Mr. Kernan, of New-York, at the request of several gentlemen who are members of the Geographical Society, introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to detail an officer of the Army to take command of the expedition being fitted out by Messrs. Morrison and Brown, citizens of New-York, to search for the record of Sir John Franklin's expedition, and to issue to such officer Army equipments and ammunition. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Blaine, of Maine, submitted the following:

Resolved, That any radical change in our present Tariff laws would, in the judgment of the Senate, be inopportune, so ld needlessly derange the business interests of the country, and would seriously retard that return to prosperity for which all should earnestly cooperate.

Resolved, That in the judgment of the Senate it should be the policy of the Government to maintain our tariff for revenue as to afford adequate protection to American labor.

Mr. Garland, of Arkansas, submitted the following amendment:

"And the Committee on Finance is instructed to report a bill, at as early a day as possible, providing for a commission to examine into the subject of the tariff, and report the result of such examination, with such suggestions as it may consider proper, at the next session of Congress."

Ordered, that the resolution and amendment be printed.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, called up the Senate bill extending the time to construct and complete the Northern Pacific Railroad, and spoke in support of the bill.

Mr. Windom and Mr. Lamar also advocated the measure.

At the request of Mr. Eaton, of Connecticut, the further consideration of the bill was postponed until to-morrow.

The Senate then resumed consideration of bills on the calendar, and a number were passed.

LEGAL DISABILITIES OF WOMEN.

When the House bill to relieve the legal disabilities of women was reached, Mr. Sargent, of California, submitted the following as an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

"No person shall be excluded from practicing as an attorney and counselor at law in any court of the United States on account of sex."

The House bill provides that any woman who shall have been a member of the Bar of the highest court of any State or Territory, or of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and be a citizen of three years, and shall have maintained a good standing before such court, and who shall be a person of good moral character, shall, on motion and production of such record, be admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States.

In support of his amendment, Mr. Sargent produced a petition signed by 155 lawyers of the District of Columbia favoring the pas-age of the bill, and said many State Legislatures had passed bills admitting women to practice in the State courts. There was no reason why women should not be admitted to the legal profession, as well as the professions of medicine, preaching they had the learning and ability to make themselves useful. He believed the time had passed when it was considered a ridiculous thing for women to appear on the lecture platforms, or to act in the cure of diseases—not only as nurses, but as physicians. In Shakespeare's time it was thought unfit for a woman to appear on the stage as an actress, but since that time there was a long roll of women who had honorably filled that profession and snown great ability; and now to present a play without a woman would be like presenting "Hamlet" with the part of *Hamlet* omitted.

Mr. McDonald, of Indiana, said a number of States and Territories had authorized the admission of women to the legal profession. It might often occur that cases in which they were employed would be brought to the Supreme Court, and it would be unjust to close that court against them. The bill and amendment were then recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Senate then, on motion of Mr. Sargent, went into executive session, and, when the doors were reopened at 4:20 o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, presented the remonstrance of the publishers and booksellers of Philadelphia against the reduction of the duty on books, against the ad valorem system and the principle in the Wood Tariff bill of placing all unenumerated articles in the "free list," which would make free trade the rule and protection incidental, against the passage of this Tariff bill, and against the importation of books free of duty through the mails. Referred.

THE MARYLAND RESOLUTIONS REFERRED.

The Speaker announced that the first business in order was the disposition of the resolutions of the Maryland Legislature reopening the Presidential question, and the first vote being taken on the motion to refer them to the Committee of the Whole, it was defeated. They were then referred without a division to the Judiciary Committee.

DISTASTEFUL INFORMATION.

Mr. White, of Pennsylvania, asked leave to offer a resolution calling for information as to the number of internal revenue employes who have been killed in the discharge of their duty since November last. Objected to.

MR. BUTLER'S CONVENIENT CURRENCY.

At the expiration of the morning hour Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, called up the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill providing for the issue of fractional currency and Treasury notes of the denomination of $1, $2, $3, and $5. The bill was defeated by yeas 120, nays 124.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

Mr. Reagan, of Texas, moved to suspend the rules and pass the River and Harbor Appropriation bill.

Mr. Cox, of New-York, rose to the point of order that some items in the bill were against the Constitution in the fact that, while the Constitution gave Congress the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, it was never intended to allow Congress to appropriate millions for inconsiderable rivers and creeks.

The Speaker overruled the point of order, on the ground that that was a question to be determined by the House and not by the Speaker.

Mr. Southard, of Ohio, expressed the hope that the bill was not to be thrust through the House without discussion.

Mr. Cox added that it was bad practice, loud calls to order, and much confusion, and that it could not be done without protest. The effect of the bill was to destroy constitutional limitations, and to beget a log-rolling system utterly subversive of a fair legislation.

The bill was read in full, differing in many respects from the bill as heretofore printed.

Mr. Cox, of New-York, renewed his point of order, and suggested that if it were not sustained he would have to move an amendment to provide water for many of the rivers appropriated for.

Mr. Kenna, of West Virginia, and Mr. Reagan, of Texas, protested, with some excitement, against the remark of Mr. Cox.

The Speaker's ruling was the same as before, that it was a question for the House and not for the Speaker.

Mr. Southard, of Ohio, also made a point of order, which was overruled by the Chair, about the bill not containing a statement of the aggregate appropriations. The confusion and uproar increased to such a degree that the Speaker, with much sternness of manner, declared that not a point of business should proceed until the members resumed their seats, and a member suggested that the Riot act be read.

Mr. Rice, of Ohio, moved that the House adjourn. Negatived—yeas 33, nays 207.

The motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was then agreed to—yeas 166, nays 66—and the bill passed. It appropriates $7,300,000.

On the announcement of the vote, Mr. Cox, of New-York, rose to a privileged question for the purpose, as he said, of presenting a protest against the passage of the bill signed by members of the House.

Mr. Burchard, of Illinois, inquired if the protest would affect the bill.

The Speaker replied that it would not.

Mr. Mills, of Texas, thought that it required unanimous consent to have the protest read.

The Speaker said that the gentleman from New-York [Mr. Cox,] having risen to a privileged question, had a right to have the paper read as part of his remarks.

Mr. Reagan, of Texas, desired the Speaker to rule the paper out, as not embracing a question of privilege.

The Speaker stated that he could not rule upon that question until the paper was read. It might contain charges against a member.

Mr. Findley, of Ohio—That is just what the paper does contain in substance.

Amid much confusion, Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, moved to adjourn, but the Speaker refused to recognize for that purpose, stating that the gentleman from New-York was on the floor.

Mr. Reagan, of Texas, raised the point of order that Mr. Cox had stated that his object was to protest against the passage of the bill, and that now he could not insist on its being a privileged question.

The Speaker—The Chair states that the gentleman from New-York [Mr. Cox] rose in his place, was recognized, stated that he rose to a question of privilege, and sent forward a paper which he desired to have read. The Chair is unable to state whether it is a question of privilege until the paper is read. There was an example of this in the first session of the Thirty-ninth Congress, when James Brooks, on the part of the Democratic side of the House, entered at length on the Journal a protest against the conduct of the Clerk as to the manner in which he made out the roll.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio—Was the question raised then?

The Speaker—The question was raised and the Clerk refused to receive the protest, but it was read and is upon the records. This case probably New-York is entitled to be heard, and he sends this paper to be read as part of his remarks, as he has a right.

Mr. Butler—I rise to a parliamentary inquiry, and that is: Has any man a right to the floor on a question of privilege, so as to prevent the House from adjourning?

The Speaker—The gentleman from New-York is on the floor and he declines to yield.

Mr. Butler—Then he can keep us here forever.

Mr. Reagan—I appeal from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. Butler—Pending the appeal, I move that the House adjourn. The gentleman is not on the floor now.

Mr. Springer, of Illinois—The Chair has not yet ruled on the point of order. [Cries of "Regular order."]

The Speaker—The Chair did rule that the gentleman from New-York had a right of rising to a privileged question, to have that paper read as part of his remarks, and from that decision the gentleman from Texas appeals.

Mr. Carlisle, of Kentucky, moved to lay the appeal on the table.

By this time nearly every member was on his feet, rising to points of order or propounding parliamentary inquiries. After some time consumed in obtaining order, the Speaker requested Mr. Butler to withdraw his motion to adjourn, so that the House might vote upon the appeal.

Mr. Beebe, of New-York, raised the point of order that his colleague, Mr. Cox, having the floor it was not competent for the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Reagan] to appeal from the decision of the Chair in order to allow another gentleman to move to adjourn.

The Speaker—The Chair thinks that an appeal is in order, and pending that a motion to adjourn is in order, but the Chair asks the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Butler] to withdraw his motion.

Mr. Butler—I insist on my motion to adjourn.

Tellers being ordered thereon, the Speaker appointed Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Cox, of New-York, to act as tellers. Their passing was the signal for a general laugh all over the House. The tellers reported 121 votes in the affirmative and 84 in the negative, and, the yeas and nays being ordered, the House, by a vote of 119 to 101, at 4:40 o'clock, adjourned.

THE RIVERS AND HARBORS BILL.

PRINCIPAL OBJECTS APPROPRIATED FOR IN THE HOUSE—PROTEST OF MR. COX AND OTHERS.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The principal amounts appropriated in the Rivers and Harbors bill passed in the House to-day, and the proposed improvements are as follows:

For Baltimore Harbor, $75,000; for James River, Virginia, $70,000; for Appomattox River, Virginia, $20,000; for Great Kanawha River, West Virginia, $222,000; Cape Fear River, North Carolina, $85,000; Norfolk Harbor, Virginia, $20,000; Savannah Harbor, $70,000; Charleston Harbor, $5,000; Cedar Keys, Florida, $20,000; Chattahoochee River, Alabama, $18,000; Alabama River, $25,000; the Warrior and Tombigbee Rivers, Alabama, $10,000; ship channel in Galveston Bay, $75,000; the Mississippi and Arkansas Rivers, $80,000; the Missouri River, $70,000; survey of the Missouri River, $50,000; entrance to Galveston Harbor, $125,000; Sabine Pass, Texas, $25,000; Yazoo River, Mississippi, $25,000; removing the Red River raft, $24,000; White and St. Francis Rivers, Arkansas, $75,000; Missouri River, opposite St. Joseph, $50,000; Missouri River, at Nebraska City, $20,000; mouth of Red River, Louisiana, $50,000; removing snags from Black River, $25,000; Rock Island Rapids, $30,000; Illinois River, $75,000; Mississippi River, (between the mouths of the Ohio and the Illinois,) $240,000; ditto, (between St. Paul and Rock Island Rapids,) $80,000; the Missouri, (above the Yellowstone,) $30,000; the Missouri, (at Omaha City,) $30,000; Cumberland River, Tennessee, (above Nashville,) $60,000; ditto, (below Nashville,) $45,000; Red River of the North, Minnesota, $30,000; Tennessee River, (above Chattanooga,) $15,000; Tennessee River, (below Chattanooga,) $300,000; Coosa River, Georgia and Alabama, $75,000; Wabash River, Indiana, $60,000; Illinois River, $30,000; Sturgeon Bay, Canal entrance, $30,000; the Ohio River, from Pittsburg to its mouth, $300,000; New Orleans Harbor, $50,000; Monongahela River, West Virginia and Pennsylvania, $25,000; Michigan City Harbor, Indiana, $75,000; Oakland Harbor, California, $80,000; Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, $250,000; Chicago Harbor, $75,000; St. Mary's River and Canal, Michigan, $175,000; Harbor of Refuge, Lake Huron, $150,000; Detroit River, Michigan, $100,000; Saginaw River, Michigan, $100,000; $25,000; Toledo Harbor, Ohio, $50,000; Raritan River, New-Jersey, $200,000; wharf, landing, and channel at Memphis, $75,000; St. Mary's River and Canal, Michigan, $175,000; Harbor of Refuge, Lake Huron, $100,000; Detroit River, Michigan, $100,000; Saginaw River, Michigan, $100,000; $25,000; Toledo Harbor, Ohio, $50,000; Raritan River, New-Jersey, $200,000; wharf, landing, and channel at Memphis, $46,000; Cleveland Harbor and Breakwater, $200,000; Erie Harbor, Pennsylvania, $25,000; Buffalo Harbor, New-York, $80,000; Oswego Harbor, New-York, $90,000; Lower Williamette and Columbia Rivers, Oregon, $30,000; canal around the Cascades of the Columbia River, $75,000; Galena River and Harbor, Illinois, $30,000; Mississippi River at Vicksburg, $40,000; the Neuse River, North Carolina, $20,000; Currituck Sound, North Carolina, $30,000; Hudson River, New-York, $150,000; Bo-ton Ha'bor, $30,000 Providence River and Narragansett Bay, $50,000; Staten Island Sound, $15,000; Washington and Georgetown Harbors, $50,000; Connecticut River, below Hartford, $30,000; Hudson River, New-York, $70,000; East River and Hell Gate, New-York, $350,000; Rondout Harbor, New-York, $30,000; Burlington and Swanton Harbors, Vermont, $20,000 each; piers in Delaware Bay, near Lewes, $20,000; Schuylkill River, Pennsylvania, $30,000; Delaware River, below Bridesburg, $100,000; Delaware River between Trenton and White Hill, $10,000; Shrewsbury River, north and south branches, $18,000; Des Moines Rapids, $95,000; Upper Mississipp, from the mouth of the Illinois, $41,500.

The bill leaves it discretional with the Secretary of War whether he shall have the work done by contract or by hired labor. It also appropriates $150,000 for surveys of other rivers and harbors designated in the bill.

The following is the protest which Mr. Cox presented, signed by 28 members:

The undersigned, members of the Forty-fifth Congress, protest against the passage of the substitute reported by Mr. Reagan, of Texas, to House bill No. 4,293, in default of Senate bill No. 296 providing appropriations for the repair, preservation, and completion of certain public works on rivers and harbors and for other purposes, for the following reasons:

First—The bill contains appropriations to the amount of $7,293,700, and is of such large amount that the rules of this House should not be suspended to facilitate its passage without debate and consideration.

Second—All our rules, and especially rule 121, specially applicable to appropriations for works of internal improvement, are intended to guard against a vote in gross on such appropriations and require for wise purposes separate votes on each item under certain conditions. We protest against the infraction of so salutary a rule in a bill where the tendency is to combine for general legislation upon local interests.

Third—The right of the House of Representatives to consider appropriations in Committee of the Whole House, or at least in the House itself, should be sacredly protected. This suspension of the rule deprives this House of our traditional privilege, and thus encourages similar raids upon the Treasury to gratify local interests.

Fourth—This eighth section of the first article of the Constitution, to "regulate commerce among the several States," is virtually abrogated, and the very authority under which our legislation is conducted defied, by a bill of this nature, which appropriates money for improvement of rivers located wholly within one particular State, and of no national importance. In a time of general depression, and with the Treasury threatened with a deficit, it is unwise and unjust to the tax-payers to place such a burden as this bill proposes upon them.

S. S. Cox.	Abram S. Hewitt.
J. Proctor Knott.	A. L. Fort.
J. H. McKenzie.	W. A. J. Sparks.
J. C. S. Blackburn.	Jacob Turney.
W. M. Springer.	Henry J. Neal.
J. K. Luttrell.	Miles Gardner.
Hiester Clymer.	Thomas M. Browne.
Albert S. Willis.	Milton S. Robinson.
E. B. Finley.	Milton A. Candler.
G. M. Beebe.	William S. Stenger.
Frank Ives Hiscock.	A. V. Rice.
J. G. Carlisle.	Henry L. Dickey.
W. P. Caldwell.	A. H. Hamilton.
J. A. McMahon.	G. John Ellis.

THE TABERNACLE'S NEW TRUSTEES.

A special meeting was held last evening at the Brooklyn Tabernacle in Schermerhorn-street for the purpose of electing a new Board of Trustees to take the places of those who resigned a few weeks ago on account of the action of the Sessions and the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Talmage, in regard to the reappointment of Mr. George W. Morgan as organista. Everything passed off quietly, there being but one ticket in the field. The attendance was not large, and the most of those present were ladies. The result of the canvass of the votes showed that 79 ballots had been cast, and that the following ticket had been elected: Nelson Hamblin, in the place of John F. Talmage; Harrison A. Tucker, in place of B. F. Coggswell; B. R. Corwin, in the place of H. L. Foote; N. T. Freeman, in the place of Thomas E. Pearsall; William Rogers, in the place of H. S. Elmore; Silas F. Knight, in the place of William J. Gelston; S. H. Frankenberg, in the place of R. S. Hobbs; Charles M. Nichols, in the place of W. S. Silicocks; William A. Hall, in the place of Alex. Pearson.

THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

APPLICATION FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A RECEIVER — CHARGES OF MISMANAGEMENT—WHAT THE GENERAL PARTNERS SAY.

An application was made yesterday to Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court Chambers, for the appointment of a Receiver for the property of the lessees of the St. Nicholas Hotel. The action in which this proceeding arises is brought by Joseph F. Loubat against Samuel Hauck, Uriah Welch, Charles H. King, George Henlin, and the Executors of the late David Henry Haight, and is for the purpose of dissolving the partnership between the parties who are engaged in running the hotel. Mr. Loubat and Mr. Haight, being the landlords of part of the property, became special partners in June, 1872, each putting in $30,000 of capital, the whole amount of which was $300,000. The complaint in the case sets forth that down to October last the business had been carried on successfully by Hauck, Welch, King, and Henlin, the general partners, but since that date the business has been carried on at a loss. In the last statement made the assets include $193.39 for furniture, which is probably not worth one-tenth of that amount; an item of $59,246 61 of "profit and loss," which is certainly no asset, and debts of three of the general partners, Mr. Welch's being $14,248 06, King's $12,250 40, and Henlin's $8,677 52. These three sums, Mr. Loubat says, were paid out of the capital by Hauck without authority. He sets down the losses during the five months from October, 1877, to February, 1878, inclusive, at about $30,000. A large amount of rent is in arrears. In February it had aggregated $18,000, and $28,000 are due for taxes. The general partners deny all accusations of mismanagement, but admit there have been some losses. They say the advances to the three partners were made on the expectation that the profits would warrant them, and were made at a time when the business was in prosperous condition. The appointment of a Receiver, they say, would be most disastrous. Judge Donohue reserved his decision.

MURRAY HILL RESERVOIR.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Board of Underwriters of the City at a meeting last week—the largest ever held, consisting of nearly 100 members—voted unanimously to remonstrate against the passage of the bill now pending at Albany for the removal, on the ground of its supposed utter worthlessness, of the Murray Hill Reservoir. They were influenced in part by the consideration that if the reservoir is not required in the general distribution of water, it may be used with great advantage for putting out fires, for which purpose it may be filled directly from the aqueduct, so as to furnish a pressure at the hydrants sufficient to lift water through a hose above the tops of most buildings below Thirty-fourth-street. When full the water will stand in the reservoir about 114 feet above mean tide, an elevation which is more than 75 feet greater than the surface at Madison-square or the City Hall Park. As the aqueduct at its terminus in Central Park is higher than this reservoir, and carries about 100,000,000 gallons per day, this reservoir which holds only one-fourth of that quantity, can, of course, easily be filled from that source in a quarter of a day; but it cannot be filled from the Central Park Reservoir, as the latter are never full and have an elevation to correspond with the reservoir at Murray Hill.

The ground quite generally taken with respect to the Murray Hill Reservoir is this—that if it is not required in the system of general distribution, or for any other similar purpose, it should be discontinued, and, when not overburdened with expenditures, the land devoted to the purposes of a park; but it will readily be seen that the remonstrance from the Board of Underwriters, which represents nearly $100,000,000 of capital held by the foreign and domestic insurance companies, presents a view of the subject too important to be overlooked, inasmuch as one of the chief objects of a water supply is safety against fires, and the consequent large saving to the community in premiums on insurance.

The mode in which the City has been, with few exceptions, built up, calls for all the means which it can command to prevent the spread of fires, and no agency is more important in this object than a powerful pressure at the hydrants. It was for the want of it that the fire in the Fourth-avenue, which commenced in a piano factory, was so destructive, and it is now commonly understood that in default of such high pressure it is extremely difficult to put out a fire which has once gained much headway. Prompt action at the beginning of a fire is the only sure way of controlling it, and especially among modern stores, containing elevators trimmed with Georgia pine, and having brick or stone walls only on the outside. Impressive lessons are still to be drawn from which we can dispense with the use of highly inflammable woods in the interior of stores and dwellings, and imitate the solid examples furnished in building in the experience of cities of Europe.

The remonstrance of the Board of Underwriters against the removal of the Murray Hill Reservoir will have the influence to direct public attention to the subject in an effective manner. It has been assumed, on the authority of the Commissioner of the Board of Public Works, that the structure has become superfluous, but if it is not necessary as an agent of distribution to water-takers, he seems to have overlooked the important ground now taken with respect to fires.

The number of steam fire engines in the City is about 40, and it appears that the quantity of water which the reservoir holds when full—24,000,000 gallons—would supply the whole of them for nearly 24 hours, when, by means of a telegraph arranged, of being incessantly replenished from the aqueduct, it could supply at the same time, through hose to be attached to hydrants, an efficient quantity to be thrown upon a fire. The pressure with which hose can be attached to hydrants and thus used, when the pressure is adequate, constitutes an immense advantage.

The bill now pending at Albany, which not only authorizes, but directs the immediate discontinuance and removal of the reservoir—the ground to be graded at the public expense, contains no reserve of local approval of the measure, and yet it has passed through the two branches of the Legislature, and is now on the calendar, ready to be transferred to the "Grinding Committee," and all this with the knowledge of very few citizens. If the bill should become a law, the public will be startled by the suddenness into the inquiry whether any other part of our arrangements for introducing and distributing water is to be dispensed with in an equally summary manner.

Inasmuch as the reservoir is, at least, a very harmless structure, and the ground can as easily be converted into a park next year as this, it is clearly our interest in view of the important contingency that may be put in the extinguishment of fires, to join the Board of Underwriters in remonstrating against the passage of the bill, so that it may be laid over for this season. The question can then be deliberately examined. If it should submit to the Legislature that in the present state of the matter it would be highly imprudent to compel the Commissioner of Public Works to remove the reservoir.

FIFTH-AVENUE.

THE BROOKLYN ALDERMEN.

The only matter of interest that came before the Brooklyn Aldermen yesterday, was a resolution offered by Alderman O'Reilly requesting the members of the Legislature to pass a bill declaring unlawful the ordinance recently passed by the New-York Common Council prohibiting any cartmen not residing within the city limits, from obtaining a license. The resolution was adopted, and the passage of a bill relative to the matter, sent to the board by Mayor Howell, was recommended. During the debate on the question members of the committee who re ently waited on the Mayor and Common Council said that they had been informed that it was the intention of the New-York Aldermen to proceed further in the direction indicated by the cartmen's ordinance, by making a law preventing any man from having a stand in any market who resided in Brooklyn, and by compelling teachers in the public schools residing in Brooklyn to resign or move into this City. The matter of a depressed steam railroad in Atlantic-avenue was referred to the Railroad Committee and the Corporation Counsel, to determine whether the Common Council had power to authorize the use of steam motors on Atlantic-avenue and the opening of the old tunnel.

A MURDEROUS ASSAULT BY A NEGRO.

At a late hour Sunday night Constable Smith found a colored man named Robert Cox, a resident of Hayestown, lying in the highway near the village of Jamaica, Long Island, bleeding profusely from several cuts on his neck and face. A woman, who called herself his wife, sat beside him crying. Cox was taken to the Town-house, and examination that his throat had been cut almost from ear to ear, but none of the arteries had been severed. There was also a large cut in the back of his neck and two on his skull. The wounds, he said, had been inflicted with a razor by a colored man named Shepard Jones, with whom he had a difficulty about his wife. Cox's wounds were attended to by Dr. Hendrickson, and he will probably recover. Jones was yesterday rendered himself to Justice Botts, and acknowledged the cutting, but said that he acted in self-defense.

LAW REPORTS.

QUADRUPLEX TELEGRAPHY.

THE IMPORTANT SUIT TO TRY THE OWNERSHIP OF THE INVENTION OF THOMAS A. EDISON—CURIOUS QUESTIONS OF LAW RAISED.

The important suit brought by the Western Union Telegraph Company against George Harrington, Thomas A. Edison, Jay Gould, the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, and others, was argued before Judge Sedgwick, in Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday, on a demurrer interposed by Harrington and Edison to the complaint. The action is brought to establish the title of the Western Union to Edison's inventions in quadruplex telegraphy, and to enjoin Harrington and Edison from carrying on certain prior suits in equity in the Federal Courts. These suits are for the infringement of a patent obtained by Harrington and Edison for one of those inventions, and also to establish the title of the latter to all of them as against the claims of the Western Union under certain agreements alleged to have been made by the Western Union with Edison, and with him and George B. Prescott. The suits in question are also brought to estaolish the title of Harrington as against Prescott. The complaint alleges that Edison, in 1873, agreed to sell to the Western Union the inventions he might make for a just price, to be agreed upon or to be determined by arbitration. It also asserts that Edison, after making the inventions, assigned them, with the consent of the Western Union, to himself and Prescott in August, 1874, and that afterward, in December, 1874, they made an offer in writing, unsigned, to sell the inventions to the Western Union for a sum of money down, and a royalty of $166 per year for each circuit created. It does not state for how many years this payment is to be made. The complaint then sets forth that this offer was accepted by the Western Union, and that a part payment was made in advance on account of the expected bargain. The demurrer is on the ground that the complaint does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

In support of the demurrer it was argued:

1. That the agreement made in 1873 was insufficient in law to create any title to the inventions. At most, the Western Union could only maintain an action against Edison for damages for refusing to name arbitrators, if they had requested him to do so, and the complaint does not allege such request;

2. That the agreement of December, 1874, is invalid under the statute of frauds, it being an agreement not to be performed within a year, and the payment in advance on account not being a part payment of the purchase price of the property sold by the contract sought to be enforced;

3. That the complaint shows that in 1870, by a partnership deed between Edison and Harrington, and by a subsequent deed in 1871, Edison contracted to put the title to the inventions in Harrington on joint account, and therefore Harrington has the prior title as shown by the complaint itself.

4. That the plaintiff cannot maintain this action because the complaint shows that the above-mentioned suits in the Federal courts were brought before this action was commenced, and that all the matters sought to be litigated in this action in the State court are embraced in the suits in the Federal courts, and the Western Union can set up its title in those suits and obtain a final decree on their claim of title, and because it also contended that the Federal courts having exclusive jurisdiction over the question of infringement, and incidental jurisdiction to try all the questions of title, and the complaint showing that the Federal courts have acquired jurisdiction in the case, and over all the issues, it sufficiently appears on the face of the complaint that the plaintiff has no cause of action in the State court.

On behalf of the Western Union it was contended that the complaint did state sufficient facts to constitute a cause of action. After a long argument Judge Sedgwick asked the counsel to hand in their briefs, and remarked that the pendency of the suits in the Federal courts might be good ground for a motion by the defendants for relief, it might not be a good ground of demurrer. He reserved his decision. George Gifford appeared for the Western Union Company, and William Allen Butler represented Messrs. Harrington and Edison.

ROBBING A POOR ITALIAN WOMAN.

HOW MRS. CELLA WAS ROBBED OF ALL HER MONEY—HOW THE THIEF TWICE ESCAPED PUNISHMENT.

On Nov. 6, 1875, Catherine Cella, an Italian pea-nut vendor, locked her humble apartments at No. 139 West Broadway, and went to her daily labor. On returning she found that her rooms had been broken open, and robbed of $167, the result of years of saving. A little Italian girl, who lived in the house, said that the burglary had been committed by an Italian confectioner named Gian Baptiste Deroto, and Mrs. Cella had him arrested, and taken to the Sixth Precinct Station-house. Here E. P. Bergamini, an Italian interpreter, notary, and general go-between among his Italian fellow-countrymen, appeared and made a statement to the Sergeant which, with the inability of the complainant to make herself understood, resulted in the discharge of Deroto. Mrs. Cella had him rearrested subsequently, and arraigned before Justice Flammer, but again the ubiquitous Bergamini appeared and made representations which justified the discharge of the accused. Deroto admitted to several Italian friends that he had taken Mrs. Cella's money, and the latter made another attempt to recover her money, when Deroto, at the suggestion of Bergamini, compromised the matter by giving her, on Jan. 4, 1876, a note for $130. On this note he has made payments to Bergamini amounting to $28, but Mrs. Cella never received anything save a second-hand cart. Through the kindness of some persons who had interested themselves in Mrs. Cella's case, the matter was brought to the notice of the Italian Consul, and at the request of that gentleman District Attorney Phelps laid the case before the Grand Jury, and an indictment for burglary and grand larceny was found against Deroto. Assistant District Attorney Lyon, of the Special Sessions, Part I., yesterday, Assistant District Attorney Lyon placed the prisoner on trial, and the jury promptly found a verdict of guilty. Both Mr. Lyon and Recorder Hackett severely condemned the connection of Bergamini with the transaction, branding him as an unmitigated perjurer, and the real culprit in the case. The Recorder characterized the offense as a cruel and dastardly crime, and sentenced Deroto to the full penalty—five years in the State Prison at hard labor.

CHINESE GAMBLERS IN COURT.

Odors of opium, countless pig-tails, and many anxious yellow faces pervaded the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning as Detectives Titus and Wade brought before Justice Murray the Chinamen captured on Sunday night in the Chinese gambling den No. 13 Mott-street. The prisoners huddled together within the railings about the Justice's bench and jabbered away in discordant chorus while the clerks were preparing the papers for the disposition of the cases. Detective Wade signed an affidavit setting forth that about 8 o'clock on Sunday night he made a descent upon the den, which was in full blast, and found 24 Celestials in it. Men sitting at a table, together with 24 other Mongolian gamblers dealing cards and receiving and paying wagers in the heathen Chinee poker game known as "Fan-Tan." Ah Foo was also there, and admitted that he "runes the house." The prisoners were placed side by side at the prisoner's bar and looked quissically at Justice Murray, while the detectives handed up for the court's inspection a number of various gambling implements, comprising wooden dominoes, picture playing-cards, long-pointed sticks, Chinee "cash" or gambling coins, little cups with long wooden handles, red slips of lettered paper, and a lot of Mexican and other silver coins. In reply to questions as to whether they were guilty, all four prisoners sang out "No guiltee, No guiltee." Their occupations were given as follows: Ah Lee said, "Me no employee at pleasant;" Ah Low said, "Me washee laundry," and Ah Mon described himself as a "cookee." Ah Foo said nothing, except that he would "proves he no proprietor, but spectator of game." He was held to answer in $1,000 bail. On examination, the three others also, being committed in default of the same amount to appear for trial. The other prisoners were discharged, much to their delight.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, April 22.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following proceedings took place: No. 198—The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Buffalo vs. Logan et al.; argument resumed and concluded. No. 107—James C. Ayer et al. vs. Frederick V. Rushton; appeal dismissed by consent. No. 156—Isaac Hood, appellant, vs. The Mayor, &c., respondents; argued by Orville H. Platt for appellant and Wheeler H. Peckham for respondents. No. 204—William Irving Clark et al., respondent, vs. Dickinson; argued by Edwin Fitch for appellant and George A. Black for respondent; case still on.

Following are the calendars for Thursday, April 23: Day Calendar—Nos. 199, 131, 142, 133, 187, 156, 184, 149. Motion Calendar—No. 403—In re. Department of Public Parks to acquire lands, &c.

SWINGING SIGNS AND STREET OBSTRUCTIONS.

The Corporation Attorney brought about 300 suits yesterday, in the Seventh District Court, against merchants and traders for violations of the corporation ordinances for suspending signs outside of their premises and obstructing the sidewalks with boxes and barrels. Mr. Levisee and Mr. Parker appeared for several of the defendants, and the policemen who made the charges not being able to substantiate them in accordance with the rules of evidence, the actions were dismissed. Judgments were obtained by the City in most of the cases which were not defended. In several instances the Police officers summoned the wrong parties, having mistaken the names or being misled by false representations as to the real parties responsible for the violations. If the Corporation Attorney was obliged to prove those cases in accordance with the law, the vast majority of them should be dismissed. Several of the Justices of the District Courts have refused to give judgment in those cases unless they are proved as any other civil suit requires to be established, and the Corporation Attorney has taken issue with them on this account, and threatens to prefer charges against them. A few weeks ago Justice Pinckney suggested that instead of detailing special men to look after violations of the ordinances, the regular Police officers should be obliged to report all violations taking place within their precincts, and since this plan has been adopted the Corporation Attorney has been more successful in these suits.

MORE ERIE LITIGATION.

ANOTHER EFFORT TO PREVENT THE SALE OF THE RAILWAY UNDER FORECLOSURE—VARIOUS CHARGES ANSWERED—THIRTEEN COUNSEL IN COURT.

An entirely new proceeding against the Erie Railway Company, its Receiver, and all who are concerned in the proposed scheme of reorganization, was before Judge Potter, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. It seems that John H. Brown and F. W. Isaacson, who are Englishmen, and claim to be stockholders of the Erie Railway Company, applied to the court by petition a few days ago and obtained an ex parte order directing the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company, the Erie Company, and the others who are concerned in the foreclosure suit brought by the former corporation against the Erie, to show cause yesterday why the decree should not be opened in that suit, why the proposed sale should not be postponed, &c. Henry Arden appeared as attorney for the petitioners, who seek also to be made parties to the foreclosure suit. After being served with the order mentioned, Messrs. Turner, Lee & McClure, the attorneys for the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, obtained and served a counter ex parte order, requiring Arden to show cause yesterday why he should not prove his authority to appear for the petitioners, and why the latter should not give proof of their ownership of the shares of stock they hold or claim to hold. Late on Saturday night Messrs. Turner, Lee & McClure were also served with a summons and complaint in a suit brought by Brown. An order to show cause was obtained yesterday, returnable forthwith, requiring Brown to show cause why he should not prove his right to maintain the action, and also requiring him to give security for costs. This latter difficulty was surmounted at the beginning of the argument yesterday by George G. Sickles and R. M. Blatt becoming sureties for Brown, on a bond for $250. The first motion taken up yesterday was that of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, requiring Arden to show his authority and the petitioners their right to appear. The papers produced by Herbert B. Turner made affidavit, showing how, in recent similar proceedings, inquiry had shown that James McHenry had used the names of others, unauthorized by them, for the purpose of maintaining harassing proceedings against the bona fide bondholders who were interested in preserving their property. Arden, it was asserted, is a clerk who was discharged from the employment of Turner, Lee & McClure, and of Eaton & Taylor, the attorneys, respectively, of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company and of Mr. Jewett. A large number of affidavits were presented, commending Mr. Jewett's management as Receiver, and the economical and judicious manner in which the affairs of the Erie Company had been manag d, and denying all the charges made

quickly assumed a firm tone, and continued strong to the close. Lake Shore was very prominent in the dealings, and early in the day was subjected to a determined raid by the bears, the heavy sales being generally credited to the Twenty-third-street party. The attack, however, on anything but a success, the stock rapidly recovering from the early decline, and closing at ⅝ ₱ cent. above the lowest point touched. The general list was buoyant in tone in the final dealings.

The intelligence of the death of Mr. William Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, was received in Wall-street with general expressions of regret.

The transactions aggregated 143,070 shares, including 61,700 Lake Shore, 24,200 Northwestern, 23,000 St. Paul, 14,000 Western Union, 8,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 8,000 Erie, 1,900 Ohio and Mississippi, 1,300 Wabash, 1,000 Michigan Central, 900 Rock Island, 800 Union Pacific, 400 New-York Central, 400 New-Jersey Central, 300 Hannibal and St. Joseph, 300 Pacific Mail, 300 St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern, 200 Atlantic and Pacific, and 200 Kansas Pacific.

Lake Shore opened at 66⅞, advanced to 66⅞, fell off to 65⅝, rose to 66⅝, with closing sales at 66¼. North-western common declined from 52½ to 51¼, rose to 52⅞, and closed at 52⅝. The preferred fluctuated between 73½ and 74⅜, with final transactions at 74¼. St. Paul common, after declining to 49⅞, rose to 51¼, and closed at 50¾. The preferred fluctuated between 73¾ and 74½, with final sales at 74⅜. Western Union fell off from 82½ to 81⅜, advanced to 83, and closed at 82¾. Among the coal shares, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western showed an improvement of ¼ per cent., and Delaware and Hudson of ⅛ per cent. on the day's transactions, while the New-Jersey Central was firm. Erie declined ⅝ per cent., and Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred ⅞ per cent. Michigan Central rose from 70¾ to 71¾. Pacific Mail was quiet and steady.

The money market worked easily, and borrowers on call supplied their requirements at 6 ₱ cent., but there were some further transactions at 7 ₱ cent., but this was an exceptional rate. The closing business was done at 5 ₱ cent. Discounts are unchanged. The following were the rates of exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities: Savannah, buying 1-16 premium, selling ¼ premium; Charleston, ⅛ premium, par; New-Orleans, 50 premium; New-Orleans, commercial ⅛, bank ¼; Chicago 50 premium, and Boston par.

This having been a legal holiday in London, we are without our usual financial report from that centre.

The Sterling Exchange market opened strong, but with rates above the views of buyers. Reports are current that the syndicate are sellers of demand sterling and buyers of bills drawn at 73 days' date, their object being to meet a demand which, if not filled, would cause the shipments of specie. Actual business was transacted at the following rates: 60-day bills, $4 80½@$4 86¾; demands, $4 88¾@$4 89; cables, $4 89¼@$4 89½, and commercial bills, $4 84½@$4 85.

The Gold speculation was comparatively dull, with all the transactions at $1 00⅛. On Gold loans rates for carrying were 3 and 4 ₱ cent. The steam-ship Britannic, which arrived yesterday from Europe, brought $600,000 in Silver bars.

Government bonds were quiet, but prices were well maintained, and the market closed strong. Railroad bonds were firm, with limited business, some issues recording higher prices. Union Pacific Firsts advanced to 106, Missouri Pacific Firsts to 101⅜, and Chicago and Northwestern consolidated gold coupons to 98. Morris and Essex consolidated Firsts sold at 88½. Michigan Central Sinking Funds at 108½, St. Louis and Iron Mountain Firsts at 101. Great Western First ex-coupon fell off from 100 to 99½, and recovered to 99¾. New-Jersey Central consolidated Firsts sold down to 68¼, and rallied to 68¾. Union Pacific Sinking Funds fell off to 95⅝. State bonds were dull and steady.

The receipts of Grain at Chicago by rail were 283,273 bushels, against 242,799 bushels for the corresponding date in 1877, 124,060 in 1876, and 220,200 in 1875. The receipts at Milwaukee were 115,900, against 29,410 bushels for the corresponding date in 1877, 44,765 in 1876, and 59,490 in 1875.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—APRIL 22.

	Saturday.	Monday.
American Gold	100⅛	100⅛
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	103⅛	103⅛
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	105⅞	105⅞
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	107⅛	107¼
Bills on London	4 84½	4 84½
New-York Central	107¾	107¾
Rock Island	107⅛	107
Pacific Mail	20¼	20½
Milwaukee and St. Paul	50⅞	50⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	74	74⅜
Lake Shore	66⅞	66¼
Chicago and North-western	52¼	52⅜
Chicago and North-western preferred	73⅝	74⅛
Western Union	82⅜	82¾
Union Pacific	71	70¾
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	56¼	56⅜
New-Jersey Central	17	17
Delaware and Hudson Canal	53¼	53⅜
Morris and Essex	79⅝	79⅝
Panama	129	*125
Erie	12⅞	12¾
Ohio and Mississippi	9	9¼
Harlem	148	148
Hannibal and St. Joseph	12⅜	12⅜
Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred	29⅜	28¼
Michigan Central	70¾	71¾
Illinois Central	76¼	76⅛

*Ex dividend.

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	107⅜	106¾	465
Erie	12⅝	12¼	3,150
Lake Shore	66⅞	65⅜	61,710
Wabash	1⅜	1⅜	1,300
North-western	52⅞	51¼	17,915
North-western pref	74⅜	73⅛	6,325
Rock Island	107	106⅞	930
Milwaukee & St. Paul	51	49⅞	19,200
Milwaukee & St. Paul pref	74½	72¾	3,800
Pittsburg	76⅛	76⅛	200
Del., Lack. & Western	56⅝	55⅞	8,100
New-Jersey Central	17⅛	17	445
Delaware & Hudson Canal	55⅜	55	166
Michigan Central	71¾	70¾	1,057
Union Pacific	70⅞	70¼	800
C. C. C. & I	30⅜	30⅛	100
C., C. and I. Central	3⅞	3⅞	150
Hannibal & St. Joseph	12⅜	12⅜	200
Hannibal & St. Jo. pref	29¼	28¼	100
Ohio & Mississippi	9⅛	9	1,900
Western Union	83	81¾	14,100
A. and P. Telegraph	21⅞	21⅞	200
Pacific Mail	20¼	20	300
Kansas Pacific	6¾	6¾	200
Iron Mountain	9⅝	9⅝	100
St. Louis, K. C. & N	4½	4½	143
St. Louis, K. C. & N. pref	21	21	200
American Express	45	44	110
United States Express	50¼	50¼	100
Total sales			143,070

The following table shows the half-hourly fluctuations in the Gold market to-day:

10:00 A. M.	100⅛	1:00 P. M.	100⅛
10:30 A. M.	100⅛	1:30 P. M.	100⅛
11:00 A. M.	100⅛	2:00 P. M.	100⅛
11:30 A. M.	100⅛	2:30 P. M.	100⅛
12:00 M.	100⅛	3:00 P. M.	100⅛
12:30 P. M.	100⅛		

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	118¾	119
United States 6s, 1881, registered	107⅝	107¾
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	107⅝	107¾
United States 5-20s 1865, new, reg	104¼	104⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coupon	104⅜	104⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	107¼	107⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	107¼	107⅜
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	110	111
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupon	111	111
United States 10-40s, registered	105¾	106¼
United States 10-40s, coupon	105¾	106¼
United States 5s, 1881, registered	104	104⅜
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	104⅛	104⅜
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	103	103⅜
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	103	103⅜
United States 4s, 1907, registered	100⅜	100½
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	100⅜	100½

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—Official closing prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	9	Hale and Norcross	9½
Alta	9⅛	Julia Consolidated	3½
Belcher	4	Justice	6⅝
Best and Belcher	16½	Kentuck	5-16
Bullion	4⅝	Leopard	5-16
Caledonia	2½	Mexican	9½
California	27⅛	Northern Belle	⅝
Challar	9⅛	Ophir	28¼
Confidence	6	Overman	13¼
Consolidated Virginia	14⅜	Raymond and Ely	3¼
Crown Point	4⅞	Savage	13⅜
Eureka Consolidated	5¼	Sierra Nevada	4⅛
Exchequer	3	Silver Hill	3⅛
Gould and Curry	8⅞	Union Consolidated	4⅜
Grand Prize	5	Yellow Jacket	6½

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 22.—Cotton steady; Middling, 10¼c. Low Middling, 9¾c. Good Ordinary, 9c.; net receipts, 3,450 bales; gross, 4,491 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 13,985 bales; Continent, 6,346 bales; Channel, 5,590 bales; sales, 4,000 bales; stock, 173,509 bales.

CHARLESTON, April 22.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 10¾c.; sales, Low Middling, 10 1-16c.@10¼c. Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; receipts, 209 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 10 bales; coastwise, 1,597 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 53,610 bales.

SAVANNAH, April 22.—Cotton quiet and easy; Middling, 9¾c. Low Middling, 9⅜c. Good Ordinary, 8¾c.; net receipts, 558 bales; gross, 588 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 7,991 bales; sales, 1,350 bales; stock, 14,530 bales.

MOBILE, April 22.—Cotton steady; Middling, 10c. Low Middling, 9½c. Good Ordinary, 9c.; receipts, net, 1,639 bales; exports, coastwise, 982 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 23,295 bales.

NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 22.—Spirits Turpentine steady at 26½. Rosin dull at $1 10 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 for Hard, $1 75 for Yellow Dip, $1 75@$2 for Virgin. Tar firm at $1 40.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, April 22, 1878.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkls	2	Molasses, hhds	80
Beans, bbls	82	Spirits Turp., bbls	146
Beef, tcs	270	Rosin, bbls	997
Cotton, bales	2,201	Tar, bbls	59
Cotton-seed, bags	153	Oil, bbls	31
Copper, lbs	41,000	Oil, Crude, pkls	1,531
Dried Fruit, pkls	8	Oil, Lard, bbls	50
Eggs, pkls	1,931	Oil, Lin., bbls	40
Flour, bbls	16,790	Provisions, bags	859
Wheat, bushels	79,650	Pork, pkls	408
Corn, bushels	44,150	Beef, pkls	218
Oats, bushels	16,675	Cut-meats, pkls	3,791
Rye, bushels	2,250	Lard, tcs	2,326
Malt, bushels	3,825	Lard, kgs	300
Barley, bushels	1,100	Butter, pkls	1,440
Peas, bushels	2,000	Cheese, pkls	1,548
Oat-meal, bags	1,328	Rice, tcs	47
Cheese, pkls	1,283	Starch, pkls	2,230
Grass-seed, bags	895	Stealine, pkls	100
Hemp, bales		Sumac, bags	70
Hides, Dom.	229	Tallow, pkls	211
Hops, bales	53	Tobacco, hhds	592
Lead, pigs	1,924	Tobacco, pkls	1,303
Leather, sides	17,864	Whisky, bbls	689
Moss, bales	41	Wool, bales	3

COTTON—Has been quoted np ⅛c. ₱ lb. for early delivery, on, however, a slow movement....Sales were reported for ordinary delivery to 1,675 bales, which 975 bales were on Thursday evening, including 767 bales to shippers, 8 bales to spinners, and — bales to speculators....And for forward delivery business has been very limited at about former points....Sale is reported of 100 tenders since our last of 13,000 bales, (of which 5,800 bales were on Thursday evening and 7,200 bales to-day); with 2,100 bales on the call, on the basis of Middling, April closing at 10.35c.@10.36c.; May, 10.93c.@10.94c.; June, 11.08c.; July, 11.20c.; October, 11.45c.; August, 11.13c.; September, 10.78c.@10.79c.; October, 10.57c. @10.58c.; November, 10.47c.@10.48c.; December, 10.45c.@10.46c.; January, 10.54c.@10.56c., showing an advance of 2 points, closing barely steady.....The receipts at this port to-day were 2,201 bales, and as the shipping ports of 6,090 bales, against 7,626 bales same day last year, and thus far this week 14,617 bales, against 13,926 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1877, have been 4,017,653 bales, against 3,778,761 bales in the corresponding period of last year....Consolidated exports (one day) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 11,886 bales; to the Continent, 5,590 bales; to France, —.....The stock at this port is 4,178 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 491,580 bales.....Stock in New-York to-day, 158,131 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has been in light request for export and for the trade, and has been without important change as to price. The offerings of most grades have been rather more liberal, but the principal holders have been unwilling to make concessions.....Sales have been reported since our last of 12,200 bbls., all grades, including unsound Flour of all classes, very inferior to choice, at $2 80@$3 50; very inferior to very fancy No. 2 at $3@$4 15, mainly at $4 25@$4 fe ordinary to choice Winter, and $3 10@$3 85 for Spring; poor to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 25@$4 90, mostly at $4 40@$4 75; inferior to very good Extra State, in odd lots and lines, at $3@$5 25; very good to very choice do. at $5 25@$5 50; City Mills Extra, shipping grades, for the West Indies, $5 90@$6 25 for fair to strictly fancy; do., for South American ports, $6 35@$7 25 for fair to fancy; do., for English markets, quoted at $5@$5 10; do. Family Extras, $6 50@$7 50, the latter for fancy; poor to very good shipping Extra Western, $4 for $5 25 for odd lots and lines; very good to very choice do. at $5 25@$5 80; and other grades within our previous ranges.....Included in the receipts since our last were 2,000 bbls. Rye Flour, shipment, mainly within the range of $5 25@$5 75; 1,250 bbls. City Mill Extras, for the West Indies; 1,700 bbls. Patent Extras, 550 bbls. Superfine, and 350 bbls. No. 2, and odd lots of sour and unsound Flour, in lots, at former rates.....Southern Flour dull and at unchanged prices, with sales reported of 2,600 bbls., chiefly extras, at $5 50@$7 25, of which about 1,500 bbls. for Baltimore delivery, for shipment to South America, at $6 50@$7 25.)....Of Rye Flour, 385 bbls. sold in lots, mainly Superfine State, at $3 50@$3 90, closing in small lots, at $3 90@$4 10.....Corn-meal steady; Western at $3 35@$3 75; market heavy.....Corn-meal moderately active and quoted steady; 1,250 bbls. sold, including Yellow Western, at $2 25@$2 65 for fair to choice, and 550 bbls. Brandywine at $3 10@$3 15....City coarse Corn-meal quiet but firm; quoted at 98c.@ $1 ₱ 100 lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been unusually quiet to-day. The very light offerings for early delivery, and the advance of 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel claimed by sellers, impeded operations. The inquiry for delivery within the current month was mainly to provide for maturing contracts. The export movement was checked, in part, by the absence of foreign market advices. The declines in rye were unimportant in amount, the bidding though advanced on No. 2 Spring and No. 2 North-west do., for April, having been unsatisfactory to sellers; later months not much sought after, and at the close weaker.....Sales have been reported to-day of 51,000 bushels, (of which about 27,000 for early delivery, including 22,000 bushels White State at $1 43@$1 45; 3,000 bushels New-York No. 3 White at $1 33; 8,000 bushels New-York No. 2 Red, May delivery, at 103c.; 4,700 bushels No. 2 North-west Spring at $1 27½, (No. 1 Milwaukee and Minnesota Spring quoted, irregularly, at $1 31@$1 32 for No. 1 Spring, and $1 26@$1 32 Spring and No. 2 Chicago do. at $1 22@$1 27; 8,000 bushels do., April option, at $1 27, in settlement, with further sales rumored at $1 28¾; 10,000 bushels do. June, at $1 23....The closing quotations at the afternoon call were for New-York No. 2 Spring, April, 128c.; May, $1 28¾@$1 29; June, $1 23@$1 23½ on Saturday; May, $1 23@$1 24; June, $1 22@$1 24.....And No. 2 North-west Spring, April option, at $1 27@$1 27½; May, $1 28¾@$1 29; June, $1 23@$1 26.....And No. 2 Red Winter, April option, at $1 31¾@$1 37½; May, at $1 32¾@$1 33; June nominal.....Corn has been moderately active for early delivery, opening a shade firmer, but closed rather weaker. New-York No. 2 and steamer Mixed in less urgent request for contract purposes. New-York No. 2 at 38c. ₱ bushel at 9 o'clock, steady figures. Options tame, and at the close quoted a trifle lower.....Sales have been reported of 228,000 bushels, (of which 16,000 bushels for export, and 212,000 bushels, including New-York No. 2, old crop, 8,000 bushels, afloat, for export, at 56½c. No. 2 near, here, at 55c., (of which 22,000 bushels at 55½c.; 3,000 bushels, for June, at 53c.; May option, 16,000 bushels, at 53¾c., closing at 53c. bid and 53¼c. asked; do. June, 48,000 bushels at 54c., closing at 54c. asked; and 53½c. bid; Steamer Mixed, 3,000 bushels, at 54c.@54½c., chiefly at 54c.@54½c., but closing with boat-loads quoted firm at 54½c.; this grade being wanted; do., April delivery, 2,000 bushels, at 53¾c.; do., May, 8,000 bushels, at 51¼c.; New-York No. 3 at 53¾c.@54c., chiefly at 53¾c.; Mixed Western, sold, 3,000 bushels, at 54c.; and, for which about 30,000 bushels distilling Corn, in store, at 50c., and 10,000 bushels good, in store, for export, at 54½c.; New-York Low Mixed, at 54½c.; and New-York steamer Yellow at 55c.; New-York No. 2 White at 55c.; White Southern at 55c., in store: Western White at 55c.; Steamer Yellow at 55c., and about 50 cars of Corn. New-York steamer Mixed, April option, closed at 53¾@53¾c.; do., May, 51c.@51½c.; June, 50c.@51c.....And New-York No. 2 at 125c. April, 54c.@57½c.; May, 53c.@53¾c.; June at 53½c.@54c.....Rye has been more active, chiefly for export, at rather firmer prices, with sales reported of about 150,000 bushels West-ern at 70c.@72c. for ungraded to No. 2, and 38,000 bushels State at 74c.@74½c.....Peas and Malt quoted generally as before on a dull market. Barley quiet and steady. Previous prices: sales reported of 10,000 bushels No. 1 Canada at 84c.; a cargo of four-rowed State at 70c., small lots of two-rowed State at 62c.@65c. Feed Barley quoted at 48½c.@50c. Oats have been in limited demand but quoted essentially unchanged as to prices.....Sales have been reported, at the close, (including New-York Extra White, quoted at 41½c.@42c.; New-York No. 1 White quoted at 40c.; New-York No. 2 White, about 10,000 bushels, at 35½c.; 20,000 bushels do., and 700 bushels at 34¾c.; New-York Extra quoted at 36c.@ 38½c.....New-York No. 1, 4,000 bushels, at 33½c.; New-York No. 2, 2,800 bushels, at 30c.; Mixed Western, 5,600 bushels, at 30c.@30½c.; Mixed Western, 4,200 bushels, at 34@35c.; New-York No. 3 quoted at 34c.; Mixed, 3,000 bushels, at 29½c.; White State, 36c.@39c. Feed has been quoted at 34½c.; New-York No. 3 quoted at 34c.; No. 2 Chicago quoted at 36c.@36½c.; Mixed Western in store, 3,000 bushels, at 34½c.; White State, 4,900 bushels, at 39½c.@40c.; Mixed State, 2,100 bushels, at 35c.@36c.....Feed has been offered freely and quoted lower on a restricted movement, including 40,000 bushels at $18 50@$19 50; 50 to 60 lbs. at $18 50@$19; 80 lbs. at $19@$19 50; 100 lbs. at $19@$20 50; 300 lbs. at $20@$21 50; 2,000 lbs. at $132@$19....Hay and Straw in moderate request; quoted as before.....Of Clover-seed, 125 bags choice State sold at 10¾c., and 200 bags, mill quiet, and stock of Grain in store at this port to-day embraces 1,233,339 bushels Wheat, 489,612 bushels Corn, 127,756 bushels Rye, 281,947 bushels Barley, 104,000 bushels Malt, 504,388 bushels Oats, and 3,715 bushels Peas.....The aggregate of Grain in store is 3,252,221 bushels, as against 3,221,223 bushels last Monday, 2,222,353 bushels April 23, 1877, and 3,719,881 bushels April 25, 1876.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been in fair demand for early delivery, at steady rates.....Sales reported of 1,000 bbls. within the range of $9 75@$10, (small lots of fancy sold at $10 25).....Other kinds of Pork unchanged at request: 50 bbls. Family Mess sold at $10 50, 200 bbls. Extra Prime at $8 87½; and 100 bbls. Prime Mess on private terms.....And for forward delivery, 10,000 bbls. Western Mess dull, with April option quoted at the close at $9 65@$9 75; May, $9 65@$9 75; June, $9 70@ $9 80; July, $9 75@$9 90, with no sales reported.....Dressed Hogs in limited request, with City quoted at 4¼c.@4¾c. for heavy to light; fancy Pigs at 4¾c.@5c.

Cut-meats dull but steady. Sales include 400 bbls. Pickled Bellies, 10-lb. averages, at 6½c., and sundry odd lots of other City bulk stock within our quotations.....Also, 25 Cases Pickled Bellies at 6c.

We quote City Pickled Shoulders in bulk, at 4¼c.; Pickled Hams at 9c.@7¾c.; Smoked Shoulders at 5½c.@5¾c.; Smoked Hams at 7¾c.@8¾c.....Lard has been in tone, at 5½c.@5¾c.....And for Western delivery, Prime salted Shoulders, in box, quoted nominal.....Bacon has been inactive here; City Long Clear quoted at $5 50; Western Long Clear at $5 75@$5 87½; Short Clear at $5 62½; Western Long and Short Clear quoted at $5 43¾.....And for Western delivery, Long and Short Clear quoted at $5 50.....Western Steam Lard has been in fair demand, for early delivery, closing rather weaker.....Of Western Steam, for early delivery, sales are reported since our last of 600 barrels, at 5c. @5c. ₱ pound, on the call on the basis of Middling, April closing at 97 20c.; also, 115 tcs. off grade at $7.....And for forward delivery here, Western Steam Lard has been moderately sought after, with April option quoted here at the close at $7 25; May at $7 25; June at $7 27½; July at $7 30; and August at $7 32½, and Grainer at $7 Steam to the extent of 1,250 tcs., April option, at $7 25@ $7 27½; 2,000 tcs., May, at $7 25@$7 27½; 2,000 tcs., June, at $7 30@$7 32½, and 500 tcs., July, at $7 35.....City Steam and Kettle in moderate request; quoted at the close at 7¾ 20; sales, 140 tcs. at $7 20.....Refined to London quoted at $6 62½@$6 75.....Lard dull and slow of sale, and, for the Continent, quoted for early delivery, at the close, at $7 02½@$7 05¾; choice do., for the West Indies, $7 12½@$7 25; Refined, sales reported of only 100 tcs., for the West Indies, at $7 55.....Beef has been tightly dealt in but quoted steady, on the basis of $17@$17 50 for Plain Mess, $14@$15 for Packet, $10 50@$11 50 for Plain Mess, and $12@$12 25 for Extra Mess....Tierce Beef thus; Philadelphia Extra India Mess at $24; and City do., $22@$26.....Beef Hams in moderate demand, with prime Western quoted firm at $16@$16 50.....Butter, Cheese and Eggs have been comparatively steady, but not remarkably active. Tallow has been in moderate request, with prime City quoted on the basis of $7 31¼ @$7 37½, and sales reported of 175,000 lbs. at $7 31¼ @$7 37½.....Stearine quiet, especially City, at steady rates: prime Western, in tcs., quoted at $7 50; choice City at $7 75.....Of Refined Summer Yellow Cotton-seed, no further sales reported since our last of 500 bbls. for the months of May, June, and July at 49c.; 500 bbls., July, at 49c.; 200 bbls., seller first half of the year, at 47½c.; and 300 bbls. seller all the remainder of the year, at 47c.

WHISKY—Held at $1 08, but without important demand.

FREIGHTS—The movement to-day in this connection was unusually light, the demand from nearly all sources having been very limited. Rates have been quoted generally steady, though shippers had some slight advantage.....FOR LIVERPOOL—The engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 700 bales Cotton, of through freight, at 9-32d. ₱ lb.; 8,000 bushels Grain at 8c. ₱ bushel (showing a slight decline); 4,100 bbls. Bacon, and 1,100 tcs. Lard (part of through freight) at 30s.; 2,000 bxs. Cheese at 36s. (with further shipments rumored but not confirmed); small lots of Butter at 82s.; Tallow at 30s. ₱ ton, and Tobacco at 40s. ₱ hhd.; 1,400 bx. Measurement Goods, in lots at 22s. 6d. @25s., (the latter an extreme). And for Liverpool, by sail, 1,100 bbls. Petroleum, in bulk, at 1s. 3d., and 4,100 bbls. Provisions within the range of 50s. ₱ 55c. ₱ 100 lb., as to routes. And by sail from Mobile, 1,500 bales Cotton (compress made there) at 13-32d. ₱ lb. Also, a British steam-ship, 1,375 tons, with general cargo from New-Orleans, (contracts made there,) to extend on the basis of 9-16@13-32d. for Cotton and about 9s. for Grain.....FOR LONDON—By sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. ₱ bbl., 35 tons Measurement Goods, in lots, at 15s.; 50 bbls. Paraffine at 27s. 6d. ₱ ton; and a new Pennsylvania steam-ship, not yet cleared, in lots, part for forward shipment, at 35s. 7½d. for Measurement Goods ₱ ton, and 2s. 6d. ₱ ton for Steerage Passengers.....FOR GLASGOW—By sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. 6d., and 1,100 pks. Measurement Goods in lots, at 22s. 6d. @25s. ₱ ton.....FOR COKE AND ORDERS—An Italian bark, 650 tons, with 2,950 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 1½d.; an Italian brig, 617 tons, with about 4,000 quarters do., from do., at 6s.; a Swedish bark, 595 tons, with about 3,500 quarters Corn, from Baltimore, at 6s.; (option of Limerick, or the east coast of Ireland, direct, at 6s. 3d.) ₱ quarter, (with some inquiry noted here for tonnage for Grain, but not to an important extent, and bids not satisfactory.).....FOR HAVRE—By steam, 150 bales Sheep at 6c. ₱ lb., and, to Amsterdam, 1,176 tons, and two other vessels, with Grain, from New-Orleans, (contracts made there,) on the basis of 13-16c. ₱ lb.....FOR BARCELONA—By sail, 1,200 bbls. American pork, 589 tons, with general cargo, including Grain, from New-Orleans, (chartered there,) reported on private terms; quoted for Grain at about 6s. 3d. ₱ quarter.....FOR ANTWERP—By sail, 400 bbls. Petroleum, in lots, at 37s. 6d., (with room for Grain quoted at 6d. asked, but no further shipments reported).....FOR BREMEN—By steam-ship Oder, 225 bales Cotton at 11-16c. ₱ lb., 16,000 bushels Grain at 1.50 reichmarks, 500 sides Leather at 4 do., 600 tcs. Lard and 300 bbls. Pork, at 32 marks ₱ 100 lbs. Beer and Pork at 6 do.; 68 hhds. Virginia Tobacco at 37.50 do.; 224 bales Tobacco at 5 do.; 400 cases do. at 14 do., and 100 bales Cotton at 11 do.....FOR HAMBURG—By steam-ship Moravia, 1,000 bales Cotton at 11-16c. ₱ lb., 16,000 bushels Grain at 1.50 reichmarks, 500 sides Leather at 4 do., 600 tcs. Lard and 300 bbls. Pork, at 32 marks ₱ 100 lbs. Beer and Pork at 6 do.; 68 hhds. Virginia Tobacco at 37.50 do.; 224 bales Tobacco at 5 do.; 400 cases do. at 14 do., and 100 bales Cotton at 11 do.....FOR ANTWERP—By steam-ship Moravia, 1,000 bales Cotton at 11-16c. ₱ lb., 16,000 bushels Grain at 1.50 reichmarks, 500 sides Leather at 4 do., 600 tcs. Lard and 300 bbls. Pork, at 32 marks ₱ 100 lbs. Beer and Pork at 6 do.; 68 hhds. Virginia Tobacco at 37.50 do.; 224 bales Tobacco at 5 do.; 400 cases do. at 14 do., and 100 bales Cotton at 11 do.....FOR STETTIN—A Norwegian bark, 251 tons, hence, with general cargo, mainly Provisions, on the basis of 30s. ₱ 2,000 lbs., and 2-3 ₱ cent. ₱ lb. Cotton.....FOR ROTTERDAM—An American ship, 1,154 tons, hence, with Grain, at 6d. ₱ bushel

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE EXILES—Mr. Shewell, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Marie Walbright.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—DIPLOMACY—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Rose Coghlan.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BELLS—Mr. J. B. Studley, Miss Gertrude Stanley.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—A CELEBRATED CASE—Mr. C. F. Cochlan, Mr. Parselle.

PARK THEATRE.—OUR ALDERMEN—Mr. James Lewis, Mr. E. F. Thorne, Mr. W. J. Le Moyne.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—THE SOLDIER'S TRUST—Mr. George C. Boniface.

STANDARD THEATRE.—FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN.—Mr. J. K. Emmett.

KIRLO'S GARDEN.—NIA-FOR-LI-CA, OR THE HALL OF THE MONTEZUMAS.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—LONDON SHOW, PARISIAN CIRCUS, AND SANGER'S MENAGERIE. Matinée.

FIFTH-AVENUE HALL.—PASSIMEDITATION AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE, AND COMICALITIES.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—FARCE, MINSTRELSY AND VARIETY—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

THE AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH—CHIMPANZEES—ORANG-OUTANG, &c.—Day and evening.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—PAINTINGS, STATUARY, &c.

☞ Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, for the Middle States and New-England, easterly winds, cloudy weather, and light rains, lower temperature, stationary or higher pressure.

The impending discussion of the mischievous Financial bill reported from the Senate Finance Committee is an element of commercial disturbance whose bad effects may be partially offset by the evidence afforded yesterday that the House is getting into a saner mood on questions affecting the currency. Gen. BUTLER'S proposal to reissue some twenty millions of fractional notes was negatived by a vote which, if not all that could be desired, shows at least a vast improvement on recent divisions in the House on similar proposals. The attitude of demagogues like Senator VOORHEES, who favors "a naked and unconditional repeal of the Resumption act" at a time when the obstacles to the successful carrying out of that law have been surmounted, suggests that discussion in the Senate or elsewhere will be wasted upon men who are willfully blind to the teaching of accomplished facts. Among the hindrances to the revival of American commerce certainly not the least is the perverse incapacity of ignorant and conceited busybodies in Congress to discover when it is wise to leave commerce to take care of itself.

It is doubtful if Mr. MONTGOMERY BLAIR will be altogether satisfied with the use which the Democrats propose to make of his Maryland explosive. Mr. BLAIR is in deadly earnest with his proposition to reopen the Presidential count. The Democrats in the House have sent his resolutions to the Judiciary Committee, where his bill, introduced by Mr. KIMMELL, of Maryland, sleeps undisturbed. The programme now is to allow the subject to return to the House in a form which will not demand legislative action, but will permit speech-making; and the speeches will be useful in the next campaign. The proposition of Mr. BLAIR will not be seriously considered in Congress, but it will be used for political effect hereafter. Woodmen sometimes say of a stick of timber that it is not big enough for a wagon-tongue, but it will do for an axe-helve.

The sudden death of Mr. WILLIAM ORTON has excited such profound and heartfelt regret among a very wide circle of his fellow-citizens as is but seldom elicited save by the departure of a public man of the very foremost rank. The position so long and ably filled by Mr. ORTON did, in a certain sense, involve the keeping of a great public trust, and the untiring energy, unswerving fidelity, and great executive ability with which he discharged his duties were worthy of the weightiest responsibilities of civil administration. From the time that Mr. ORTON found an opportunity to show his capacity for public affairs, he stood out among his fellows as a man whose industry was equaled by his penetration, and whose comprehensive grasp of details was made vital by a rare and discriminating faculty of organization. His career has been that of one who attained a prominent position by honest and well-directed effort, and who kept it by conscientious and single minded devotion to the interests intrusted to his care. He leaves to his contemporaries the lesson of a life of honorable labor, fitly appreciated and usefully employed; to his children he leaves the heritage of a good name.

As yet, nothing further has occurred to bear out the rumor that Russia is meditating the sudden seizure of Constantinople; but the temper of the Russian troops, and the impending evacuation by the Turks of Shumla and Varna, certainly offer dangerous facilities for such a *coup de main*. The proposed withdrawal of the Russian Army to Adrianople—a long day's journey by rail—will, it is said, be accepted as fairly balanced by the return of the British fleet to Besika Bay. Meanwhile, the gradual effervescence of Roumania's irritation and Austria's anti-Russian zeal is lessening the anxiety of the invaders as to the safety of their communications; and it would seem, from the recent exchange of friendly notes between the two Cabinets, that Russia has abandoned her project of forcibly disarming the Roumanian Army. The establishment of friendly relations with the Cabinet of Bucharest and the surrender of the Quadrilateral would virtually lay all European Turkey at the feet of the Czar; and the next step would be, in all probability, the immediate carrying out of the provisions of the treaty, without waiting for the assent of the congress. These possibilities may account for England's selection of five batteries for transmission to Malta, the purchase of cavalry horses in Normandy, the raising of the troops quartered at Chatham to their full war strength, and the orders issued for the formation of a gun-boat flotilla for coast defense. But the most striking fact of all is the preparation for sea of the Russian Baltic fleet, which, contrasting so markedly with the shrinking of the same fleet behind the Cronstadt batteries in 1854, argues either great faith in the support of Germany or full confidence in the fighting powers of the *Peter the Great* and other "mastless vessels" of the same pattern. The proposal, however, to form a second naval station at the Finnish port of Viborg, and, by means of it and Cronstadt, to catch a hostile squadron between two fires, is a skillful as well as a bold conception, though requiring more time for its execution than present events promise

Whatever opinion people may have about the management of the New-York Customhouse, it is certain that it will never be made better by the publication of loose allegations and vague surmises like those which have come from Treasury Agent CURTIS. There has been a decided tendency, of late, among the emissaries of the Treasury whose business it is to scent out frauds on the revenue, to make themselves ridiculous. The talented specimen of this genus who "coached" Collector WILLIAM HENRY SMITH and his attendant newspaper reporters, in regard to the unscrupulous efforts of New-York to overshadow the rising greatness of Chicago as a port of entry, found an equally garrulous imitator in Supervising Agent CURTIS. Only the latter deals with ancient history, and speaks of transactions fifteen years old with all the gusto of the excavator of a rare antique. Like his Chicago prototype, his first business appears to be to get the ear of the reporter, his next to impress a Congressional committee with his extraordinary acumen, and his true business, that of imparting private information for the guidance of the Treasury, appears to be the last consideration of all. To the public who understand nothing of the technical questions involved in the disputes over drawbacks and prospective protests,—the latter being for the last nine years non-existent,—the general result is simply one of hopeless bewilderment at the working of a system under which it is possible for one subordinate of the Treasury Department to busy himself in publicly casting suspicion on the vigilance and integrity of another.

MR. BLAINE'S PLEA FOR SUBSIDIES.

Mr. BLAINE is too modest. Wherever he may speak, he will be recognized as the leader of an influential section of the Republican Party, and as one whose position invests him with weight in the discussion of the party's policy. He cannot be a lawmaker at Washington and "only an American citizen" at Chester or elsewhere. When he undertakes to expound the condition of our manufacturing industries, the causes that have contributed to the depression of our carrying trade, and the need of a vast subsidy system to restore prosperity to the builders and owners of ships, he must expect to be held responsible for the soundness and feasibility of his suggestions. When he preaches the protectionist gospel to the neighbors and workmen of Mr. JOHN ROACH, and urges the unlimited application of the protectionist theory, subsidies and all, as the only mode of acquiring industrial, commercial, and especially maritime supremacy, he essays a task whose consequences he is not free to shirk. In his case, the privileges of the party leader are restrained by his obligations as a statesman. The problem he propounds he should be ready to solve. The hopes which he excites he must be prepared to show are reasonable. There would be no limit to a politician's license if after talking extravagantly to a sympathetic audience he could plead propriety as a reason for evading the very questions he had raised. Yet this is what Mr. BLAINE actually did on Friday. He advocated the ultra-protectionist doctrine, affirmed the necessity and wisdom of steam-ship subsidies, and then—having reached the critical point—declared that he could not with propriety discuss the probable action of Congress on questions concerning which he may have to act as Senator. The scruple should have asserted itself earlier or not at all. If it forbade the discussion of subsidies as a practical question in our politics, it also forbade the loose talk which made rude practical treatment requisite. Mr. BLAINE is too prominent, too closely allied to the policy and fortunes of his party, to enjoy the immunity of an ordinary demagogue.

By decided majorities, both of the great parties have placed themselves on record as opposed to a revival of the subsidy system. On two occasions, the House of Representatives has ratified the declaration which, with immaterial variations, has been again and again made by conventions of both parties. There is no subject on which public opinion is more harmonious or more positive. Strangely enough, there is none which persons are more inclined to interpret with special reference to their own interests. Something of the sort is always looked for in connection with the tariff. Theoretical free traders become stanch protectionists when their own pockets are in jeopardy. To this circumstance, doubtless, is due the mongrel character of the measure with which Mr. WOOD and his friends in the Ways and Means Committee exemplify their idea of tariff reform. Sinister motives are still more apparent when subsidies are under consideration. We then discover that men who have cried out lustily against subsidies as a great abomination, have done so with certain mental reservations in favor of this or that particular project. And they invariably affect patriotism as a cloak for selfishness. Mr. THOMAS A. SCOTT would fain have us believe that he maintains a costly lobby and other means of influencing Congressional action in favor of the Texas Pacific, not for his personal aggrandizement, but to rescue the nation from dependence upon an arrogant monopoly. So it is with the steam-ship subsidy people. They organize, spend money, and intrigue for votes, all with the view of enabling the United States to become mistress of the seas. They are anxious to be subsidized that they may regain for the country some of its lost glory. The absurdity of the pretense does not always neutralize it, and there are persons who, while hostile to subsidies in general, are quite willing to grant subsidies in particular instances. We see no reason for believing that those who thus stultify themselves and play into the hands of the common enemy can as yet command a majority in Congress. Neither wisdom nor purity reigns there, but there is at least sufficient common sense to detect the hollowness of the pretexts under which subsidy schemes are presented, and to appreciate the purposes they are intended to serve. There is no exception to the rule. From THOMAS A. SCOTT'S gigantic schemes to JOHN ROACH'S little plans, they are all devices for enriching individuals at the public cost. National considerations have no more to do with them than with JAY GOULD'S management of the Union Pacific.

Are we to suppose that Mr. BLAINE plays the fiddle that Mr. ROACH may dance with better effect? That astute subsidy-hunter the other day contrived to use the President after the manner of Mr. BARNUM,—as a telling advertisement of his great show. Now comes the Maine Senator, we suspect with the same end in view. It was not a dignified business for Mr. HAYES to engage in, and Mr. BLAINE seems to have felt the necessity of saying something to lift the pending Delaware job above the level of commonplace scheming. As an avowed protectionist he is not inconsistent. The shipbuilders on the Delaware and in the Valley of the Kennebec are, according to his philosophy, as much entitled to legislative protection as the iron masters of Pittsburg. It is evident, however, that he realizes the difficulty which the difference in their demands created. Manufacturing monopolies ask that they may be guarded against foreign competition. His Kennebec friends and his friends on the Delaware, on the other hand, ask that their business of building ships may be encouraged by subsidies that shall call various steam-ship lines into existence. Protected in the ordinary sense they are already. The Navigation laws insure them against competition. They crave more. And Mr. BLAINE declares that they ought to have it.

We hope that Mr. BLAINE will resume his argument and append to it the practical explanation which is essential to the taxpayer's appreciation of its merit. He would cover the Atlantic and Pacific with subsidized steam-ships carrying the American flag. It is the duty of the Government, as he states the case, to pay out of the Treasury whatever is required to attain this result. Now, how does Mr. BLAINE propose to obtain the money? At present, the Government has not a dollar to spare. It is threatened with a deficit of many millions, and an income tax is proposed partly to supply its wants. For some years to come economy will be of the utmost importance. When, therefore, one in Mr. BLAINE'S position promulgates a grand plan for reviving the shipping interest and covering the nation with glory by the lavish use of subsidies, citizens have a right to demand that he shall explain his method of replenishing the Treasury. He may be the lucky possessor of some unexplained process that will reconcile the country to subsidies. Meanwhile we cannot forget that every subsidy implies either the imposition of a new tax or the increase of same existing tax. The country is not in a condition to endure either, even for the sake of JOHN ROACH and Chester, or of that "beautiful valley" which Mr. BLAINE is proud to call his home.

A CONGRESSIONAL JOB.

Acting under authority of a clause of the Constitution which gives Congress the power to regulate commerce among the several States, the House of Representatives yesterday passed a bill for the improvement of rivers and harbors. This bill appropriates $7,300,000. The rivers to be improved are not important water-ways connecting the several States. Most of them begin and end within the boundaries of single States. This fact created much opposition to the bill, and those who had it in charge did not dare to trust it to the searching criticism which it was certain to encounter in the House in Committee of the Whole. Rule 112 of the House provides that "all proceedings touching appropriations of money shall first be discussed in a Committee of the Whole House." The appropriation bill which passed yesterday was not so considered. Its friends were strong enough to suspend the rules, under the operation of which $7,300,000 was voted from the public Treasury for local improvements. This was done by a vote of 166 to 66. A protest against so outrageous a violation of the rights of the minority was presented by 28 members, all but 5 of whom are Democrats. This protest was not received, a motion to adjourn having prevailed before the document could be read at the Clerk's desk. But the bill had passed in the midst of a disgraceful riot.

Some of the items of the bill are curious. For so-called improvements in the navigation of the Appomattox River there is an appropriation of $30,000; for the James River, $70,000; for Cape Fear River, North Carolina, $35,000; for the Great Kanawha River, West Virginia, $222,000; for Baltimore Harbor, $75,000, and for Savannah, $70,000. In one way and another, Red River has $99,000, and White and St. Francis Rivers, Arkansas, have $75,000. For improving the navigation of the Tennessee River, below Chattanooga, the large sum of $300,000 is appropriated. The South has a liberal share of these appropriations, but other sections are conciliated by liberal donations. For example, the Raritan River, New-Jersey, has $200,000. Des Moines, Iowa, has $95,000; and Oakland Harbor, California, has an appropriation of $80,000. Duluth, "the empire city of the unsalted seas," is not forgotten, but is given an appropriation for harbor improvements amounting to $30,000. These are representative items in the bill. They indicate the breadth of the scheme. It would not be possible for any one section of the Republic to secure the bulk of the appropriations made by a bill like this. The attack on the Treasury must be combined, co-operative. Accordingly, the managers of the bill have judiciously divided the sum total among Congressional Districts in a way which is calculated to enlist the support of Representatives from every part of the Union. Party and sectional lines were disregarded in this instance. The grab was impartial.

The general character of the "improvements" to be made was well set forth in the bitter sarcasm of Mr. COX, who said that it would next be necessary to legislate for a supply of water in the so-called streams which were to be improved. The appropriation, in fact, is not really intended to facilitate navigation "among the several States," or otherwise. It should be called "An act to disburse the public funds in certain localities." With a very few exceptions, the several items appropriated are designed to give a job to the constituents of Representatives. Take, for example, the Appomattox River, an insignificant tributary which it is difficult to find on the map of Virginia. What valid reason can be given for spending $30,000 in so-called improvements on that stream? Then there is the Kanawha, a river which rises in the Blue Ridge and empties into the Ohio. It is wholly a local stream, draining a portion of a single State. Yet the people of the United States are to be taxed in order that $222,000 may be expended along the valley of that river. And this is true of many insignificant harbors and streams; each one of these supports a constituency which supports a member of Congress whose vote is secured by giving him a handsome sum for his hungry and clamorous friends.

The River and Harbor Appropriation bill has, during late years, taken on the proportions of a huge steal. It is almost nothing else. During the last year of GRANT'S Administration, when Mr. HEREFORD, now in the Senate, was Chairman of the House Committee of Commerce, a bill resembling that which was passed yesterday became a law. One clause, however, gave the President discretionary power in expending the amounts named, and Gen. GRANT refused to order the work to be done. In that bill, as the Chairman was a West Virginian, the rivers, creeks, and trout brooks between the Blue Ridge and the Ohio were munificently provided for. There was some indignation among disappointed politicians, and the cunning schemers have this year provided against the interposition of Executive economy. The appropriations are absolute. In the old days when the improvement of St. Clair Flats was one of the political issues, there was much fierce discussion as to the expediency and constitutional warrant for internal improvements at public expense. The system sought to be patented in the last two River and Harbor Appropriation bills of Congress is as far beyond the St. Clair Flats job as a bank robbery is beyond pocket-book snatching.

FRAUDULENT FAILURES.

The demand for the repeal of the present Bankrupt law, which has been growing in emphasis for the last four years and more, and which has at length carried, by an overwhelming vote, the more conservative branch of the National Legislature, has arisen from the alarming frequency of fraudulent failures. While the law was primarily intended to check the tendency to avoidable insolvency, to prevent discrimination among creditors on the part of those who are unable to meet all their obligations, and to secure an equitable distribution of all the available assets of a bankrupt estate among those having valid claims upon it, in point of fact it has operated to encourage unnecessary bankruptcy, and to promote fraud. This has been the fault of the provisions of this law, and not of the general principle underlying enactments intended to effect a definitive settlement of insolvent estates. The fact of fraudulent failures is notorious, and shows a prevailing lack of mercantile morality that is simply deplorable, and has much to do with the lack of confidence in the business community which so paralyzes the hands of enterprise. It is so common a thing for men who find them selves, for the time, financially embarrassed to suspend payment and propose to compromise with their creditors, and to effect a composition which leaves them a surplus of capital for a new start, that it scarcely attracts notice any longer. It is done every week, and the men who have thus defrauded their creditors out of a large percentage of their dues proceed in business with their ill-gotten savings, holding high their heads and appearing unconscious of guilt or dishonor. They do not lose standing among decent men, and, strange as it may appear, they hardly seem to suffer in credit; but continue to be trusted by the very persons whom they have swindled.

It is not difficult to see how this state of things has been promoted, though it could not have been entirely produced by the operation of the Bankrupt law, especially since the mischievous amendments of 1874. The law as then modified allows a voluntary bankrupt to obtain a discharge, on a composition to which two-thirds of his creditors consent and on payment of 30 per cent. of his liabilities, and affords ample opportunity for escape with whatever excess above 30 per cent. there may be. On the other hand, it makes it impossible for less than one-fourth of the creditors in number, or one-third in amount of claims, to put any person into involuntary bankruptcy, and enables the bankrupt even then to make preferences almost without hindrance, and finally to obtain a discharge without payment of anything at all or the consent of any of his creditors, provided he can succeed in making away with his property or making it appear that he has none left, for which nothing but unscrupulous skill is necessary. Not only do bankruptcy proceedings under the law give great opportunities for fraud, and invite unnecessary insolvency on the part of those dishonest enough to take advantage of these opportunities, but they involve so much delay and vexation for the creditors, and such an exhaustion of the assets by costs and fees, that a person may suspend and effect a compromise almost on his own terms. It is only necessary for him to threaten or to show a disposition to go into bankruptcy, and the creditors will take alarm and accept whatever they can get amicably and peaceably, knowing full well that if the threat is carried out they will stand a chance, after months of delay and annoyance, of having to put up with still less. The fees of registers, clerks, counsel, and marshals, and the costs of the court, are sure to leave little of the assets, and it will be fortunate if the debtor has not placed the residue, by some hocus-pocus, into friendly hands where he can get it again after his discharge has been duly executed. Thus the working of the law drives creditors to make the best terms they can and emboldens dishonest debtors to resort to insolvency to get rid of their embarrassments without giving up more than a fraction of their property.

Such a condition of things is alike disgraceful to our legislators and to our business men. No law can make men honest or honorable or set up and enforce a high standard of mercantile morality. That must come from the character of business men and the force of opinion that prevails among them. If they will be cheats and swindlers and tolerate swindling practices in their dealings, there is probably no power in laws wholly to prevent it, but they will find in the long run that the demoralization and lack of confidence which their own behavior has produced will interfere seriously with their prosperity. But the law can furnish checks and restraints upon the practical effects of dishonesty and turpitude. It can prevent, at least in a great majority of cases, the successful execution of sinister purposes and can compel men to a substantial fulfillment of their obligations. A Bankrupt law may be so framed as to make it a serious thing to be insolvent, to prevent a fraudulent escape from valid obligations, and to effect a fair distribution among creditors of all the assets of a broken concern. It should not make bankruptcy easy, but when it does occur it should make a settlement expeditious and effectual.

CERVANTES.

Travelers in Spain who have visited the decayed little town of Alcata de Henares, looking so attractive from a distance, and being so mean on entrance, feel somewhat repaid for their disappointment in seeing the house, marked by an inscription, in which MIGUEL DE CERVANTES SAAVEDRA was born over three hundred and thirty years ago. It is just two hundred and sixty-two years ago to-day since he died, and his compatriots in the capital of the New World have wisely determined to mark the anniversary by appropriate ceremonies. It is excellent for the people of the same nativity to honor the memory of their great men, particularly when Fortune has cast their lot in a foreign land. Such honor brings them nearer together, increases their proper pride and self-esteem, and broadens and deepens their sympathy with a common humanity.

We Americans share the admiration of the Spaniards for CERVANTES, as they share ours for WASHINGTON and LINCOLN. It is a property of all truly great men that they belong not to a country, but to the world; and thus what is the patriotism of one land becomes the appreciation and approval of many lands. CERVANTES was great, not in intellect alone, but in character, without which the possession of genius is a satire, and literary accomplishment an emphasis of want of balance. The whole globe has read *Don Quixote*. The Knight of La Mancha and Sancho Panza are as familiar to civilization as *Hamlet* and *Dogberry*, *Tartuffe* and *Sganarelle*, as *Faust* and *Peter Schlemil*. CERVANTES was a doer not less than a sayer; his life was as noble as his novel is remarkable; he was an author whose career was as romantic as anything he has written.

CERVANTES was a gentleman by birth as well as being. He early displayed poetic talent, writing in youth *Filena*, a pastoral, which drew the attention of Cardinal ACQUARIVA, who invited him to Rome. The monotony of an ecclesiastical court did not satisfy the ardent, restless temperament of MIGUEL, who in his twenty-fourth year joined the Christian armament, commanded by Don JOHN, of Austria, against the Turks, and in the naval battle of Lepanto received a wound that deprived him ever after of the use of his left arm. He continued in active service for five years, and returning home from Italy, the galley in which he sailed was captured by Algerine corsairs, who kept him prisoner until finally his friends ransomed him. He was barbarously treated by the Moors; but he so retained his cheerfulness and philosophy through all his sufferings that he won their esteem and admiration. Fairly in his own country again, aged 34, with an enviable prestige from his perils, adventures, and misfortunes, his course of authorship properly began.

A pastoral romance, *Galatea*, a decided advance upon *Filena*, was his first production, and gave promise of his future. At 37 he very indiscreetly, for a poor scribe, fell in love with an interesting young woman, and so strong and steady was his attachment that a priest needed to be summoned for their mutual relief. His new responsibilities compelled him to write for the stage. His plays were not profitable, and he removed from Madrid, where he had been residing, to Seville, acting there as collector of public and private debts. Failing into arrears with the Government for a small amount, he was thrown into prison. Released, he went into the Province of La Mancha to collect a debt from a monastery, and the monks, pious souls, met his demand by robbing him of his freedom. Once more behind bars, he began his immortal work—he was then over 50—the death of the tyrant and bigot, PHILIP II., the author's varied experiences, his habits of observation, and his fine genius enabling him to be free in expression and to perform adequately a task he had long contemplated.

Don Quixote, strangely enough, has been regarded by many as a satire upon knight-errantry—even BYRON referring to CERVANTES as smiling Spain's chivalry away—instead of a satire upon absurd tales of knight-errantry like *Amadis de Gaul* and *Don Belianis of Greece*. It was because the institution of chivalry, meretricious at best, was extinct, and sentimentalism, hypocrisy, sensuality, and folly had misrepresented it in literature, that CERVANTES exposed the affectation, and laughed it to death. The book had an immense sale for those times, and was translated into other languages; but the profits to the author were not sufficient to relieve him of embarrassment. He published other works, and they were stamped with his genius; but the fame of *Don Quixote* eclipsed that of his other productions, as it has dimmed the renown of DE VEGA and CALDERON. *Don Quixote* is the one work which, to the mass of mankind, stands for all Spanish literature. It is true to nature; it is instinct with life; it abounds in invention, humor, criticism, wit; it is one of the very few works that will still be fresh and attractive to coming centuries. CERVANTES had won the laurels which he had felt confident *Don Quixote* would bring him; all Europe had recognized the excellence of his creation; life was going smoother with him; but his struggle with hard conditions had worn him out; and when the future seemed brightest, by the irony of fortune he sickened and died—to the last a genial philosopher, a devoted friend, a high-minded gentleman.

Such a man, rare in any nation or in any age, deserves to be revered. He put his own lofty ideals and magnanimous disposition into his hero; but his mind was tempered by a wisdom and an understanding of the time, the absence of which in La Mancha's knight made him the victim of his imagination and the object of ceaseless ridicule. He was simply a chivalrous soul out of place. If *Don Quixote* is among the most laughable of books, on one hand, it is, on the other, among the most melancholy. It is little more than forty years since a monument was erected to CERVANTES in Madrid. It should be grateful to his spirit that in the capital of a continent, barely known in his time, a new nation delights to honor his memory to-day.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

THE CINCINNATI REVENUE COLLECTORSHIP—A CHANGE TO BE MADE BY THE PRESIDENT—THE CAUSE NOT YET KNOWN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, April 22.—Revenue circles here have been considerably stirred up to-day over the announcement that President Hayes had decided to ask for the resignation of Col. Lew Weitzel, Collector of this district. Col. Weitzel received the notification this afternoon. In conversation with a reporter afterward he stated that he had not decided whether he would resign or compel the President to dismiss him. It is understood that should he adopt the latter course the President will immediately appoint Mr. Amor Smith to the place. Mr. Smith belongs to the anti-Sands and Eggleston faction, and should he be nominated, a determined effort will be made to defeat his confirmation. The cause for Col. Weitzel's removal has not transpired, but there are intimations that all is not satisfactory in his bailiwick. This district is a very important one, paying one-seventh of the total whisky tax in the United States. There is good authority for the statement that Col. Weitzel's place was offered to ex-Gov. Young and declined. The latter preferring to take his chance for election to Congress in Mr. Banning's district.

A MONUMENT TO JAMES LICK.

DEDICATION OF A MONUMENT TO THE DECEASED CALIFORNIAN—A GALA DAY AT FREDRICKSBURG, PENN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

FREDRICKSBURG, Penn., April 22.—This was a red-letter day in the history of this village. The occasion was the dedication of a monument to James Lick, deceased, the California millionaire. Mr. Lick was born in this village, and was one of the forty-niners of the Pacific coast. To-day thousands gathered to do homage to his name. The country roads for miles were one mass of vehicles. The dedicatory ceremonies were performed by Hermit Commandery, Knights Templar, of Lebanon, with a number of visiting Sir Knights. Among the distinguished persons present were Gov. Hartranft, Hon. Simon Cameron, Hon. G. Dawson Coleman, Mr. Hittle, of San Francisco, and Hons. Richard Muckle and Mayer, of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania. The monument is 38 feet in height, of polished Scotch granite, sculptured by Mr. C. Reid, of Montreal. It is surmounted by the figure of the Goddess of Liberty. Around the bases stand Faith, Hope, and Charity, an equipped soldier, and four beautiful urns. The monument was erected under his bequest, and cost $20,000. It is an elaborate piece of workmanship. The Masonic ceremonies were of an original and interesting character. Bugle calls were sounded to the north, south, east, and west, a recitation followed, and then in an instant 24 Sir Knights withdrew the covering. An oration was delivered by Sir Knight J. F. S. Gobin, Eminent Commander. The word "Lick" is embossed on the four faces of the column. Besides this there are several inscriptions, one of which is commemorative of the Revolutionary deeds in which William Lick, James Lick's grandfather, figured.

SPEAKER RANDALL FIXING OHIO.

THE STATE MUST BE REDISTRICTED—HOW THE PARTY HOPE TO CARRY THE ELECTIONS NEXT FALL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, April 22.—The Sandusky *Register* of to-morrow will contain the following editorial: "We have from the best authority undoubted information that Samuel J. Randall, Speaker of the House of Representatives, has written to leading Ohio Democrats that it is of the utmost importance to the Democratic Party that the Ohio Legislature should redistrict the State. Mr. Randall gives as a reason that the indications point to Republican success in carrying the next House, unless some effort of this kind is made by Democrats where they have power. Our information comes by way of Columbus, but has not been given there outside the Democratic managers who are to push the scheme through, if possible. Mr. Randall was urged to this course by Mr. McMahon, of Dayton, and one other Democratic member from Ohio, whose name we are not at liberty to give."

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH SCANDAL.

THE ALLEGED CHARGES AGAINST BISHOP M'COSKRY—EDITORIAL OF A DETROIT NEWSPAPER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, April 22.—The *Post and Tribune*, which has heretofore said nothing as to the charges against Bishop McCoskry, of this city, will to-morrow publish this editorial: "Our telegraphic dispatches of Sunday night contained a card dated New-York, Saturday, addressed to the Associated Press, and signed by Bishop McCoskry, of this State, to this effect: 'I give my unqualified denial to the articles which have appeared in different papers against me.' It is understood that the Bishop has also abandoned his plans for a European trip and has demanded, or will speedily demand, an investigation by his church into the accusations against him. We have hitherto refrained from mentioning in any form the current reports concerning the recent resignation of Bishop McCoskry, believing that both the interest of public and private morality, and the ends of justice, would be best served by such a course; but it is evident that the situation has essentially changed, and the indications now are that the whole case will ultimately come within the sphere of legitimate and unavoidable discussion. It is true that grave circumstances coming to the knowledge of official representatives of this Protestant Episcopal Diocese forced them to the decision that the vacating of the Bishopric by its incumbent was demanded by the interests of the Church, and that the resignation of his office by the Bishop was due to this conviction on their part, and not to his own free will. It is not true that those circumstances have been correctly set forth in the gross narratives so widely published in so many instances with revolting obscenity of language. Those publications have tended not only to degrade journalism, pollute society, and demoralize public sentiment, but also to defeat the aims of justice and to cruelly blight unoffending lives. We shall make no effort to separate the presumably true in these scandalous stories from the certainly false. Most emphatically is this case not one for trial by newspapers, or at the bar of prurient gossip. It can be safely left for settlement to the powerful denomination concerned, which, historically jealous of its own good name, has both the strength and the will to deal justly, and alone possesses satisfactory jurisdiction. We shall join in no effort to forestall its action or anticipate its decision."

A LADY'S FIGHT WITH BURGLARS.

SEARCHING FOR HOUSEBREAKERS AT MIDNIGHT—ONE OF THE THIEVES WOUNDED BY THE PLUCKY WOMAN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ROCHESTER, April 22.—In the absence of Mr. A. A. Hopkins, of the *American Rural Home*, an attempt was made to burglarize his house about 1 o'clock this morning. Mrs. Hopkins heard the burglars, took a pistol from under her pillow, searched the house in her *robe de nuit*, discovered one burglar pacing in the front hall, tried to enter the sitting-room to alarm a gentleman who was sleeping above, but was apprehended by a burglar, who fired at her. In the meantime one of the burglars escaped by the back door, and the other sought his exit. Mrs. Hopkins followed him as closely as the intense darkness permitted. He seized her several times by the hair, but she broke away, and when near the side door raised her pistol and fired at the thief. He retreated to the back door, but the plucky little woman followed, and just as he was about to fire again she emptied another barrel into his right arm. The burglar dropped his pistol, exclaimed "——— her, she's hit me in the arm," and disappeared. Nothing of value was secured. The burglars made an ineffectual attempt to chloroform Mrs. Hopkins and her little daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins have practiced pistol-shooting considerably, hence her brave defense against the two burly burglars. Mrs. Hopkins narrowly escaped the two shots fired at her.

DEATH OF WILLIAM ORTON.

A USEFUL LIFE ENDED.

THE CAREER OF THE HEAD OF THE TELEGRAPH SYSTEM IN THE UNITED STATES—EARLY LIFE AND LATER EXPERIENCES—SUDDEN DEATH AND RELIGIOUS CONVICTIONS.

William Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, of the International Ocean Telegraph Company, of the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, of the Atlantic and Southern Telegraph Company, and an official in numerous other corporations, died suddenly at 6 o'clock yesterday morning of apoplexy, the result of overwork, at the age of 52 years. He appeared before the Legislative Committee at Albany last week and made an exceedingly careful argument against iron telegraph poles. He returned home on Friday night very much exhausted. His wife saw him coming and ran out to meet him. He took her arm and said he was very tired, and immediately on entering the house lay down. On Saturday he was at his office as usual, and appeared to be in the best of health and spirits. On Sunday morning he arose at 6 o'clock, as was his custom, breakfasted heartily, read the newspapers, chatted gayly with his children, and attended divine service at the Church of the Holy Apostles, Twenty-eighth-street and Ninth-avenue, of which he was a vestryman. After the service he assisted in counting the Easter offerings, and expressed his pleasure at the largeness of the amount that had been obtained. On returning home he ate dinner with an apparent relish. Mr. Milligan, of the Western Union Company, was his guest, and after dinner they drove out together in the Central Park. Mr. Orton conversed confidentially about his business, and was not apparently troubled about anything. He ate supper with an appetite, but soon afterward complained of feeling tired. At 9 o'clock he was seized with nausea, and went to bed. In a little while he complained of a numbness of his right side, which gradually developed into entire paralysis. In half an hour he had become unconscious. Mrs. Orton tried to arouse him, and finding her efforts in vain, she grew alarmed and screamed for assistance. Her cries awoke the children, and Dr. Banning was summoned. It was an hour before he arrived. He at once informed the family that there was little hope. Dr. Belcher was sent for, however, and every appliance known to medical skill was resorted to, but without avail. Mr. Orton never recovered consciousness. He breathed very heavily, and apparently died from strangulation or paralysis of the nerves of respiration. Dr. Norvin Green, Vice-President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and Col. Berden, a near neighbor, were informed, and hurrying to the house remained until after his death.

Mr. Orton was born in Cuba, Allegheny County, this State, on June 14, 1826. When a youngman he learned the printer's trade, and for some years worked at the case on one of the village weeklies. He was largely self-educated, yet he passed creditably a rigid examination for the position of teacher before the Regents of Education at Albany. Curiously, his thesis was on the magnetic telegraph, and was illustrated by a model constructed by his own hand, which still exists among the curiosities of the State Department of Education. He subsequently taught school in Livingston County, New-York. In 1850 he entered the bookseller's shop of Derby & Co., in Geneva, N. Y., as a clerk, and in 1852 he went to Buffalo and formed a partnership with J. C. Derby, now of Appleton & Co., and Norman C. Miller under the title of Derby, Orton & Miller, publishers. In the same year he married Miss Agnes J. Gillespie, of the same city, now his widow. In 1858 he came to New-York and entered into the same business with Mr. Mulligan, under the style of Mulligan & Orton. The firm went into liquidation after two years' existence, not through any fault of Mr. Orton, however, and the latter became managing clerk of J. G. Gregory & Co., book-sellers and publishers, in Park Row. About this time politics began to engage his attention. He was a stanch Republican and was uncompromising in his antagonism to the corrupt rings of the day. He was elected a member of the Common Council on the Republican ticket in 1860, the same year that George Opdyke was chosen Mayor. His patriotism at the breaking out of the rebellion, and the energy and capability he displayed attracted the attention of the Administration, and in 1862 he was made Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District of New-York. That service was new and crude, but he soon organized it into a system, and became such an authority on revenue matters that in May, 1865, he was appointed Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington. He held this office only four months, resigning to accept the Presidency of the United States Telegraph Company. Secretary McCulloch, in accepting his resignation, sent him a highly complimentary letter. On April 1, 1866, the United States and Western Union Companies were consolidated, and Mr. Orton was made Vice-President of the latter. At the subsequent election on July 10, 1867, Mr. Jeptha H. Wade, President of the Western Union Company, refused a nomination on account of ill health, and Mr. Orton was unanimously chosen to fill the vacancy. At this time there were only 37,380 miles of line, 75,686 miles of wire, and 2,250 offices. The last report showed a total of 76,955 miles of line, 194,323 miles of wire, and 7,500 offices, and since that time over 8,000 more miles of line have been added. As Mr. Orton insisted on personally overlooking the details of the entire business, an idea may be obtained from this of the vast and constantly growing increase of his labors, and of the tremendous tension which finally snapped the thread of his existence. In a volume on the history of the Western Union Telegraph Company, which is now being prepared by Mr. James D. Reid, Secretary of the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, the following passage occurs:

"Up to the close of 1863 the capital of the Western Union Telegraph Company had been based upon a more or less just estimate of the value of its property. At that period the capital was about $11,000,000. The company was on a tidal wave of success, and with the abundance of money which war had brought as one of its insidious corrupters, the shares of its stock sold freely at 200, or twice its par value. At one period they rose to 225. The price mounted with every smile which rippled over Mr. Sibley's face. It was a period of the insanity of success.

o'clock, and even later. His application was intense and unflagging. If it happened, which was rarely the case, that the rigor of his office hours relaxed, he would step through the building and examine some detail of the mechanical or other departments. His knowledge of telegraphy was wonderful. There was not an instrument in the building that he did not understand thoroughly, no matter how complex, both as regards its application and construction. Mr. Reid describes him by an anecdote. Standing one day in the presence of a good lady, whose motherly observation detected the drag of labor in his eye, she remonstrated with him against his excessive devotion to business. "Well," replied Mr. Orton, "what can I to do; when you fire off a cannon ball you know it has to go." In December, 1867, he established the *Journal of Telegraphy*, now an authority on all matters connected with telegraphy. After Horace Greeley's death he obtained control of 51 shares of *Tribune* stock, and afterward sold 50 of them at an advance to Jay Gould, retaining one share, which he subsequently gave away to save himself from burdensome assessments. During the past year he has visited the Pacific coast, Cuba, and the Atlantic coast, but always on business, and his missions were always successful. He served as a Commissioner to locate the site of the new Post Office, and was at the time of his death one of the Rapid-transit Commissioners for determining disputes relative to damages for property taken along the route. In his domestic relations he was perfectly happy. He leaves eight children—four sons and four daughters—to whom he was devotedly attached. His oldest daughter is 24 years of age, and his oldest son 21. His youngest child is a mere baby. A brother, Thomas Orton, is General Purchasing Agent for the Western Union Company at Chicago, and a cousin, William H. Orton, is a printer with the Methodist Book Publishing Concern in Mulberry-street. He lived well, and it is not thought that he saved a great deal of money. During the past few years, however, he has kept his life insured in various companies for an aggregate of, it is said, $60,000, which will leave his family in comfortable circumstances. He was a member of the Union League Club, the Board of Trade, and the Chamber of Commerce. His remains will be interred in the family plot in the Sleepy Hollow Cemetery at Tarrytown. The date of the funeral has not yet been fixed.

Mr. Orton was remarkable for the earnest frankness of his convictions. He was sincere, outspoken, and utterly free from all hypocricies. Two or three weeks ago he attended a convivial gathering, and, with a small party of gentlemen, sat very late in the parlors of an up-town club-house, discussing various topics. One of the party made a light remark concerning the Christian religion. Mr. Orton turned a look of inquiry upon the speaker, who repeated his statement and then invited a reply. Mr. Orton, with great deliberation and gravity, said: "I am diffident in the expression of my own religious convictions. But it seems to me that the Christian religion has survived all the philosophies of the ages. In all the teachings of all the moralists who have ever lived I have found nothing so well adapted to the needs of man as the religion taught by Jesus Christ, both as regards this life and the life to come. By it multitudes of noble men and women have lived and died. In default of any better system of religious faith and practice, I make mine." This calm utterance, which seemed to be necessary, considering what had gone before, would have been commonplace under other circumstances. The occasion and the surroundings gave it a certain impressiveness which some of Mr. Orton's friends recall with feeling, now that he has gone.

The Board of Directors of the Western Union Company will meet at 1 o'clock this afternoon to take suitable action. The company's building will be draped in mourning on the day of the funeral.

The Directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company received a dispatch from San Francisco yesterday afternoon to the effect that, upon the announcement of Mr. Orton's death in that city, a meeting was held of persons connected with electric telegraphy on the Pacific Coast, at which resolutions were adopted eulogizing the character and services of the deceased, and requesting the Directors to cause an engrossed copy to be sent to Mr. Orton's family. The resolutions were moved by Mr. D. O. Mills and seconded by Mr. Ashburner.

CHICAGO, April 22.—Gen. Anson Stager, Vice-President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, left for New-York this evening to attend the funeral of William Orton. In conversation with a *Tribune* reporter he said: "Mr. Orton was one of the brightest men this country has produced, a man of extraordinary executive ability and well informed on all subjects. His knowledge of everything relating to telegraphy and the telegraph business was profound. When the subject of a Governmental telegraph system was being agitated in Congress he went to Washington, single-handed and alone, appeared before the committees, demonstrated every feature of the telegraph business, and brought statistics to bear on the question which were really wonderful, I think, for this age. I do not expect ever to see his place filled. The Western Union will go on, of course, but it will be managed in a very different way from that in which he managed it. He had 12 years of close service in connection with the company, and I think it was his overwork during these years which impaired his health and has now caused his death. One great ambition of his was to decrease the telegraph rates and make them uniform. He worked away at this for years, much to the benefit of the public, but, at times, to the detriment of the stockholders. He believed in cheap telegraphing and worked earnestly and zealously to bring it about. For the progress made in that direction I think the business men of the country are largely, if not altogether, indebted to him.

MR. ORTON'S SUCCESSOR.

A NUMBER OF CANDIDATES IN THE FIELD—GENERAL BELIEF THAT MR. WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT WILL NAME THE COMING MAN.

The news of Mr. Orton's death was received with incredulity on Wall-street yesterday morning, and it was not until the flag of the Western Union Telegraph Building was lowered to half-mast that people began to believe that it might be true. Its first effect was to depress the entire stock list, but the market soon rallied to the old figures. During the afternoon speculation was rife as to President Orton's probable successor. Mr. Anson Stager, of Chicago, was spoken of, as were, also, ex-Gov. E. D. Morgan and Gen. Thomas Eckert, but the general opinion seemed to be that the former would succeed Mr. Orton, representing the Vanderbilt interest and named by Mr. William H. Vanderbilt. His son Cornelius and his son-in-law, Horatio N. Twombly, were mentioned as possible candidates.

FOUR MEN DROWNED.

MEMPHIS, April 22.—On last Thursday night a party of men engaged in cutting the back of a levee near the lower end of Lake Bolivar, in Bolivar County, Miss., to let off the heavy body of water caused by the unprecedented rains, were caught in the sluice, and with the exception of Capt. Briscoe, all were swallowed up in the vortex. Capt. Briscoe was rescued after being more than an hour in the water, and quickly died. The names of the lost are Capt. Fortley, a planter, two brothers named Moran, and an unknown laborer.

MARINE DISASTERS.

CAPE MAY, N. J., April 22.—The schooner Mary S. Ewing, before reported ashore, succeeded in getting afloat during the night, and now lies anchored inside the bar. She will go to Schellinger's Landing to discharge her cargo and make repairs.

LONDON, April 22.—The bark Hafrsfjord, (Norwegian,) from New-York for Elsinore, before reported ashore at Hjorring and full of water, has arrived at Frederickshavn with her masts cut away.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

ST. LOUIS, April 22.—A freight train on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway jumped the track near Hematite Station early this morning. Nine cars were thrown down an embankment. Seven tramps were stealing a ride on the train, four of whom were carried down in the wreck. One was instantly killed, another died two hours afterward, and the other two were badly bruised.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT RECEPTION.

The members of the Twenty-second Regiment, wishing to encourage Mr. P. S. Gilmore in his desire to introduce his well-known band to visitors at the Paris Exposition, last night gave a reception for the benefit of the band at the Academy of Music. The parquet was floored over, the badge of the regiment, flanked by the figures 1861-1878, was displayed in gas-jets on the stage, and a platform at the back of the house was decorated with bunches of flags, stands of arms, and drums, and a field-piece stood in each corner of the stage before the proscenium boxes. Six large vases of handsome flowers stood on pedestals about the platform. Dancing began at 11 o'clock, after the performance of the "Jubel" overture and other selections by Gilmore's Band, which furnished all the accompaniments to music. Among those present were Major-Gen. John B. Woodward and staff, Major-Gen. Shaler and staff, Brig.-Gen. Ira L. Beebe, Brig.-Gen. D. D. Wylie and staff, Brig.-Gen. Blauvelt and staff, Cols. George W. Wingate, Rodney C. Ward, Fred. A. W. Conger, Col. Porter, Judge Gildersleeve, Mr. John Brougham, and many others. About 600 were present for the band

THE POLICE PENSION BILL.

IT IS AMENDED AND PASSED BY THE ASSEMBLY.

CURIOUS HISTORY OF THE MEASURE—HENRY GOEBEL'S ACT AMENDED AND TRANSFORMED INTO AN ASSEMBLY BILL—THE FORM IN WHICH IT WAS PASSED—MR. GALVIN'S DENTIST BILL KILLED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 22.—The history of the Police Pension Fund bill is a little curious, and not altogether easy to understand. In some ways it appears that the differences of opinion upon it are only those which might honestly be entertained by persons equally desirous of the well-being of the New-York Police force; and then, again, it might appear that ulterior motives had something to do with the change to which the bill has been subjected. There have been two bills introduced this session to establish a fund for the maintenance of disabled policemen and others. The first was introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Fish on Feb. 15. It was understood to have been drawn by the counsel to the Police Board, and the ostensible object of it being one about which there was no difference of opinion, the bill went through its various stages until it came up for final discussion. The first objection raised to it was by Mr. Aivord, who took exception to the third section, which read as follows:

SECTION 3. The sum of $50,000, proceeds of fees collected for Excise licenses in the City of New-York, shall be, by the Controller, by draft on the Chamberlain, countersigned by the Mayor, paid over annually to the Board of Trustees of the Police Life Insurance Fund, to be by such board invested, and shall be, with its income and increase, a part of said Police Life Insurance Fund.

His objection was that under the operation of the present Excise laws the receipts from Excise moneys in New-York must necessarily be largely diminished, and this reduced fund was already to be mortgaged for the support of public charitable institutions that it could scarcely stand the additional drain which the bill would make upon it. Mr. Fish said he was perfectly willing that the section should be struck out, as he thought the objection a good one. The section was then struck out, when Mr. Purdy pointed out that the conditions prescribed in the bill for the retirement of officers were so loose that the Police Board could retire any man on the force from Captain down at their own discretion at a nominal pension of $1 per month. He declared that if the bill became a law in that shape it would sweep away every existing regulation looking to the permanence of the force. The effect of these remarks was to start a warm discussion, which ended in the temporary defeat of the bill.

On the following day Commissioners Smith and Wheeler came up, and a conference was held. As a result, Mr. Purdy drew up a series of amendments calculated to meet the objections he had made to the bill. He also restored section three, but amended it in such a way as to leave it to the discretion of the Board of Apportionment to appropriate the $50,000 from Excise or from other funds. With these amendments the bill was passed, and sent to the Senate the same day. The Police Commissioners desired that it should be passed at once; but Mr. Pomeroy wished to have it carefully considered. It was sent to his committee, and Mr. John H. Strahan appeared to speak against it. His objection was to the annual charge it made upon the City Treasury, which he said was entirely needless. He argued that the regular Police moneys were ample for the purpose of establishing a pension fund, and that the Police Department had no more right to call upon the City for $50,000 for that purpose than any other department of the City Government. The Committee on Cities, after hearing both sides, reported the bill adversely, the report was agreed to, and the bill was killed. This occurred about two or three weeks ago.

Next came Senator Goebel's Police Pension bill, which was introduced in the Senate as far back as Feb. 7. It was on general orders, having been favorably reported by the Committee on Cities at the time the Fish bill was killed. Soon after that event the bill was reached, considered, passed, and sent to the Assembly, where, in the usual way, it went to the Committee on Cities. That committee reported it back to the House so much amended that it was reprinted, printed, and thus became a regular Assembly bill, with a new number. As it went to the committee it was Senate bill No. 96; in its new form it is Assembly bill No. 482. The principal amendments made to the Goebel bill by the committee are as follows: In section 1 the Police Commissioners "and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund" were made a Board of Trustees of the Police pension fund. The Trustees were also required to make an annual report in detail of the condition of the fund, &c., to the Common Council. This requirement is struck out in the amended bill, and also the Sinking Fund Commissioners from the Board of Trustees. The sixth clause of the third section in the Goebel bill is as follows:

Sixth—The sum of $3 per day, or for any portion of said day, for each member of the police force whose services required by any corporation, association, person, or persons whatsoever, for the performance of any Police duty (except in criminal cases) outside of New-York City, which sum in each and every case shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Board of Police for the benefit of the Police pension fund. The Board of Estimate in the City of New-York is hereby authorized and directed from time to time, by resolution of said board, to appropriate from the City Treasury the moneys received by the Board of Excise from licenses for the sales of intoxicating liquors, 15 per cent of the moneys so derived, and the Controller of the said city shall draw his warrant in favor of the Trustees of the said Police pension fund, and the Controller of said City shall pay such warrants out of the said moneys received for said licenses. All the moneys derived from sources mentioned in this section shall be paid over by the officers and persons having the collection or custody of the same to the Trustees of the said Police pension fund, and shall belong to and be invested as portions of said fund.

The third clause of section 4 in the Goebel bill provides that the pension of a policeman who has been disabled in the performance of his duty shall be $300 per annum. In the amended bill it is provided that his pension shall be "a sum not to exceed one-half nor less than one-fourth of his rate of compensation per annum." This amendment supersedes two other clauses of the same section in the Goebel bill relating to disabled policemen who shall have served 10 and 15 years respectively. Section 5 of the Goebel bill provides that any member of the Police force who shall have done Police duty for a period of 20 years or more, may "upon his own application," be retired upon half-pay. In the amended bill it is provided that policemen of the same standing "on the discretion of the board of Police, by resolution unanimously adopted by the full board," be retired on "an annual sum not exceeding one-half nor less than one-fourth" the full pay. In both bills any pension exceeding $1,000 per annum is prohibited. Other changes in the amended bill are merely of detail, and mainly to conform with the changes above referred to. The amended bill is on the order of third reading, and will have to go to the Senate again after its passage in the Assembly.

When the House met this evening the amended bill came up for passage. Mr. Fish moved that it be amended by restoring to the first section the clause requiring the Trustees of the fund to make an annual report to the Common Council. Mr. James Daly moved that an additional section be added, providing that where any officer of the Police force voluntarily left the force, served in the United States Army during the war, and being honorably discharged again joined the force, the years he thus served in the war shall be counted as part of his service as a Police officer. Both amendments were adopted and the bill was then passed without opposition.

There has been a good deal of talk to-night upon the bill. No suspicion of any political meaning in the measure appears to be entertained by any one, but there are differences of opinion about details. The chief difficulty is in the $50,000 clause. Controller Kelly is strongly opposed to laying this additional burden on the City, but has no objection to the money coming from the Excise receipts. The Anti-Tammany members seem to think the amount should be reduced to $25,000. There will certainly be a conference committee upon the bill, and there appears to be no reason why a satisfactory agreement cannot be arrived at.

Mr. Louis Dreanan, of the Sixth, has also been upon. Mr. Galvin made a speech for it in dead earnest, so earnest, in fact, that he soon got the House in a roar of laughter. Dr. Hayes and Mr. Waring tried to help, but it was of no use. The country members, to a man almost, were opposed to the bill, which, from being of a local nature, had been made of general application. Mr. Alvord led the opposition, and ridiculed the bill from first to last. Its fate was soon decided. It was progressed out of Committee of the Whole; in the House, leave to sit again was refused, and it was then recommitted with instructions to strike out the enacting clause. Mr. Hepburn introduced a bill amending the act to Incorporate Life and Health Insurance Companies. It provides that the Superintendent of Insurance may distribute the funds on deposit with him by companies which have gone out of existence. Mr. Hepburn said the bill had been drawn by himself and the Attorney-General, and met with the approval of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department.

Mr. Thain introduced two bills, one to repeal the act of 1866 altering the map of New-York City, and the other authorizing the audit of the claim of the Eleventh Regiment, National Guards, for uniforms worn out in the service of the State.

In the Senate, Mr. Sessions offered a preamble and resolution, reciting that whereas the House of Representatives had not yet reported repealing the Resumption act, and whereas the Finance Committee of the Senate has substituted the following provisions for said Repealing act:

First, by authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell bonds at par for greenbacks, as well as gold and silver; second, by providing that greenbacks shall be received at par for Customs after October next; third, by re-authorizing the retirement or cancellation of any of the greenbacks that may be outstanding at that date, and fourth, by repealing the existing requirement that, whenever any national bank currency is issued, 90 per cent. of the amount in greenbacks shall be withdrawn from circulation; and whereas the above propositions if enacted into law, will promote resumption; therefore, that the Senators and Congressmen from this State be requested to vote for and use all honorable means to have the foregoing propositions enacted into a law. The resolution was tabled under the rule:

Mr. Goebel introduced a bill providing that Police Justices of New-York must be residents of that City and have five years' practice as lawyers. the Justices to have jurisdiction before the quarantine ceremony.

Mr. O. B. Potter's remarks before the Senate Committee last Friday, in reference to the Governor signing the Dock bill if passed, were incorrectly reported. What he said was that he knew from conversation with the Governor that he would consider the bill impartially, just as if no similar bill had been considered last year.

A TORNADO OF HAIL AND RAIN.

THREE STATES VISITED BY A TERRIFIC STORM—IOWA, ILLINOIS, TEXAS—SEVERAL PERSONS KILLED AND MUCH PROPERTY DESTROYED — GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS BLOWN DOWN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DES MOINES, April 22.—A fearful tornado passed over the north-western portion of Iowa on Sunday afternoon and night. The telegraph lines are so badly broken that a complete account cannot be obtained. At Pomeroy, on the Illinois Central Railroad, nine houses were blown down. Three men were instantly killed and eight others badly wounded, two probably fatally. At Storm Lake, on the same road, the storm was especially severe. The waters of the lake were forced up into the street. A number of buildings were blown down, two persons were killed outright, and 20 were wounded, some of them very badly. At Ripley, on the Fort Dodge and Des Moines Railroad, three buildings and several barns were prostrated. One man, one woman, and a child were fatally injured. A quantity of stock was killed, and almost every house in town more or less damaged. At Wall Lake the storm swept away half the village. Three persons are known to have been killed, but no details are obtainable. The town of Gliddon, on the Chicago and North-western Railroad, also suffered severely, but the loss of life or the amount of property destroyed cannot be learned, as the telegraph wires are prostrated for miles. The wind was accompanied by a severe rain.

The *State Register's* special from Denison, Iowa, says: "A tornado struck the northern part of Crawford County at 5 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. It demolished 15 houses, killed five persons outright, and severely wounded eight others. Wherever it struck houses and barns were carried some 600 feet, and then utterly demolished."

The same paper has a special from Maple River Junction, Iowa, which says: "About 3 o'clock in the afternoon it became evident that a shower was coming up, but nothing unusual was noticed in regard to it except that the wind was from the south-east, while the cloud was approaching slowly from the south-west. At Wall Lake Station it was discovered a little after 4 o'clock that a genuine tornado was approaching. For over an hour the inhabitants watched the tunnel-shaped cloud approaching from the south-west in the direction of Denison, in Crawford County. They had ample time to prepare for it as it approached. Many of the people left their houses, some to take shelter in the tall grass near by, and some to take refuge in the depot. Several buildings were torn down, but no lives were lost in the town. Broken pieces of lumber were seen freely distributed all over the town; whole boards were taken up into the air and shivered to atoms in an instant, and the fragments scattered in every direction. North of Wall Lake several houses were blown down, and hardly a vestige of them left, but, strange to say, no lives were lost. The ground for six or eight miles north-east of these dwellings is strewn with broken pieces of boards and shingles, hardly any of them being more than two or three feet long. West of the town a house was blown down, and every member of the family, five in number, was badly injured. They were found helpless. Two of the children, it is thought, cannot recover. At Denison five or six were killed. At Storm Lake, Pomeroy, and Ponda, on the Illinois Central Railroad, there were several deaths from the storm. Eight is said to be the aggregate of deaths in these places so far as heard from at this writing. At Sac City there was no wind, but very heavy rain, and the most terrific hail storm that was ever witnessed by the oldest men in any county. It will hardly be believed when it is said that the hailstones were as large as oranges and small apples, but this is a fact which hundreds will testify to. The writer of this measured several specimens, and the circumference was from 7½ to 9½ inches. In some places the sod was torn up on the prairies, and in others the grass was swept off clear to the ground and twisted into knots and piled it up in winrows. It is impossible at this time to tell the amount of damage done. Many poor families have had their earthly all taken by this terrible tempest, the like of which has never been witnessed before in this region.

A special to the same paper from Storm Lake, Iowa, says: "The tornado of yesterday entered this county from the south-west, and made a heap of destruction and desolation. The loss is estimated at $25,000. A man named Breech and a lady 92 years of age were killed outright. The wounded number about 30, some of whom will doubtless die from the effects of their injuries. The cyclone is variously described. Some say it was funnel-shaped and swayed to and fro like a monster balloon. Everything in its track was torn down and destroyed. Houses, barns, school-houses, stables, stock, poultry, and every thing else, fell before the fearful blasts. The débris is scattered for miles over the prairie. Many of the inhabitants saved their lives by taking refuge in Cellard. When the tornado entered the lake it was bearing directly for the centre of the town but suddenly shifted to the east, and not a building in the corporation was touched. It formed an immense waterspout while over the lake, and caused mighty waves to lash the shores. It left the lake near the east end, and struck Alfred King's house. This was completely destroyed. One old lady killed and other members of the household badly injured. The relics of the houses destroyed form vast fields of boards and timbers stuck in the ground. Hogs were carried in half dashed to the ground, while chickens and turkeys had every feather blown from their bodies. The general width of the tornado was not more than 300 yards. In some places where a house was destroyed another very close by was untouched. The sufferers are farmers, many of them renters, upon whom the loss of household goods, stock, and implements falls most heavily. A committee to ascertain and report the losses, &c., has been appointed by the citizens of Storm Lake to-day. Money, food, and clothing are absolutely necessary. The killed are Mr. Breech and an old lady. J. G. White's son, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Booth, a boy named Crawford, Mrs. Breech, and many others are badly wounded, and a score of people are slightly hurt.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, April 22.—A special dispatch states that a tornado struck the town of Pomeroy, a station on the Illinois Central Railroad west of Fort Dodge, Iowa, last evening, blew down the houses of George Wallace, Samuel Gill, Mr. Tierney, and Mr. Pearce, and killed Mr. Gill and Mr. Wallace, and also Mr. Pearces, and wounded 15 or 20 other persons. Full details are awaited with anxiety. The town was small, containing not over 20 houses. Miles of telegraph wire were blown down. At Ripper, 40 miles south-east of Pomeroy, it blew down coal breakers and sheds.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, April 22.—Advices from Galesburg state that one of the most disastrous rain and hail storms of the season visited that section last night, and lasted over two hours. The hail came in great quantities, and much larger than was ever before seen in that vicinity. Many stones were larger than a hen's egg, and measured from 8 to 12 inches in circumference. Considerable damage was done in the way of breaking windows. Lombard University was completely riddled. The fruit-trees in nearly every portion of that part of the State were completely stripped of blossoms. Reports from Ottawa, Ill., also are to the effect that the storm did great damage there to trees and buildings. No casualties are reported.

TEXAS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, April 22.—Gen. Ord to-day received dispatches from Fort Concho, telling of a terrible hail-storm at that place last Saturday evening, which did great damage. Roofs were ripped from the Government buildings and other buildings, trees were uprooted, and barns blown down. Ten soldiers were severely injured, two cavalry horses killed, and many wounded. All the cavalry horses stampeded. No more than 100 had been found after the storm. The report was received at department headquarters this afternoon.

EXPRESSMEN'S AID SOCIETY.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 22.—The fourth annual Convention of the Expressmen's Aid Society met to-day at the St. Charles Hotel. On the wall, directly back of the President's chair, was a portrait of Alvin Adams, founder of the Adams Express Company. Above the portrait were festoons of roses, cedar, and delicate flowers. Surmounting all was a wreath of cedar, on which was inscribed a Southern welcome to expressmen. On the walls were flags of the Union and other express companies, together with the Stars and Stripes and pennants bearing the names of the different States. There were also a number of miniature orange-trees bearing fruit. President Alfred Gaither, accompanied by Gov. Nichols and Mayor Pilsbury, assumed the chair at 10:20 A. M., and declared the meeting opened. Mayor Pilsbury briefly welcomed the delegates to the city, and expressed the wish that their visit might be agreeable and enjoyable. Mr. L. C. Weir, Chairman of the Executive Committee, responded to Mayor Pilsbury's address, and declared that, although coming from the North, he expected to see the South in ruins, yet on his arrival here he had seen nothing but prosperity and happiness on every side.

Alfred Gaither, President, then delivered his annual address, and discussed the great benefits to be derived from an association like the Expressmen's Aid Society. He directed the attention of the convention to the following changes in the constitution that were proposed to be made:

First—Biannial instead of annual sessions.

Second—That some mode of electing delegates to the meeting be adopted.

Third—That the initiation fee of $1 be abolished.

Fourth—The limitation of membership in Class A will be presented for consideration. Also, the limitation as to the age of those desiring to become members.

The Committee on Credentials reported 44 divisions, represented by 63 delegates. Letters of regret were read by the Secretary from absent members who were unable to be present at the convention. The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were referred to the Auditing Committee without being read. Numerous invitations were received from citizens of New-Orleans extending courtesies to members. The convention then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow. Many of the members will go on an excursion up the river this afternoon.

ABUSES OF MEDICAL CHARITIES.

DOCTORS PREPARING TO STOP GIVING GRATUITOUS SERVICES—HOW THE HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES ARE USED BY WELL-TO-DO PERSONS.

At the monthly meeting of the Medical Society of the County of New-York last evening in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Dr. George Mitchell read a report prepared by the Committee on the Abuses of Medical Charities. In this it was stated that in Philadelphia during 1876 one out of every five inhabitants was treated gratuitously at the dispensaries or hospitals; in Boston during the same period one out of every four, and in this City also one out of every four. It was shown recently that only 12 out of 152 applicants for free treatment, whose cases were inquired into, were proper objects of charity. Excluding the institutions on Blackwell's Island there were, during 1876, it was said, 42 hospitals and dispensaries in this City, or almost two charitable medical institutions for each ward. The revenues of those institutions aggregated $720,561, and the number of patients treated was 251,544. Proof of the ability of the greater number of persons who apply for free treatment at these institutions to pay at least small fees, was shown to exist in the fact that of the entire number of persons who were vaccinated at the Eastern Dispensary in this City, in the months of May and June, in 1876 and 1877, only 38 per cent. returned to the institution at the end of eight days to show how the virus had acted. Each of the persons comprising the remainder of 62 per cent. collected the 50 cents paid at the time of the vaccination. It was argued, therefore, that persons who can afford to lose 50 cents each through negligence could pay physicians a small fee for services. A preamble and resolutions were commended by the committee for adoption by the society. These declared that as the benefits of dispensary and hospital service are not restricted to paupers as they should be, members of the medical profession are deprived of business properly belonging to them, and that some of them are suffering for lack of the necessaries of life. They next call upon the Legislature to enact laws to prevent persons receiving free medical attendance at institutions, who are able to pay for such aid. In conclusion they declare that hereafter members of the society shall not give gratuitous service in the charitable medical institutions except on pain of disfellowship. The preamble and resolutions were referred to the *Comitia Minora* of the society for further consideration.

OBITUARY.

JOHN H. HALLETT.

John H. Hallett, a genial and respected employe of the New-York Post Office, died on Sunday at his home in Pleasant Valley on the Hudson. Mr. Hallett was a native of this State and was in his sixty-ninth year. On April 16, 1827, he was appointed to a clerkship in the City Post Office, by Postmaster Theodorus Baily. He was gradually promoted until he became Superintendent of the Letter-carrier's Department under Postmaster Patrick H. Jones, a post which he filled up to the time of Postmaster James' accession, when he was made Superintendent of the Department of Inquiry for Missing and Dead Letters, ordinarily known as the "Dead Letter Office," retaining that position up to the time of his death. He had thus been in active service under the Government for more than half a century, during which time he displayed good business qualities and special fitness for the discharge of the duties imposed on him. With the exception of Charles C. Forrester, Superintendent of the Delivery Department, he was the oldest attaché of the Post Office. The latter gentleman having served nearly 53 years. He leaves surviving him several children, one of whom is the wife of Col. Emmons Clark. As soon as his death was reported yesterday, the flag on the Post Office dome was displayed at half-mast, and later in the day a meeting of the chiefs of departments and bureaus was called, at which Superintendent James Gayler presided, and Charles Forrester acted as Secretary. Mr. A. Seaman offered resolutions of respect and sympathy, which were adopted, and it was also resolved that as many of the officers and employes as can absent themselves from duty attend the funeral, which takes place to-day. The desk and chair formerly used by Mr. Hallett were draped in mourning. Mr. Hallett was ill with a carbuncle on his face from March 21 until a week ago to-day, when he returned to duty. On Friday last he was taken ill at his desk, and died as above stated. The department will be in charge of Deputy Superintendent John H. Purdy, until Mr. Hallett's successor is appointed.

HANSON K. CORNING.

Mr. Hanson K. Corning, who was for many years one of the most highly respected merchants of this City, died yesterday morning at his residence, No. 232 Madison-avenue. Mr. Corning was born in Hartford, Conn., in 1810. His family is distantly connected with that of Erastus Corning, the Albany millionaire. In his youth his uncle, Mr. Edward Corning, who was engaged in the hardware business in Albany, employed him as a clerk for several years. At the close of that period he went to Alexandria, Va., where he was also engaged in business for some years. From Alexandria to this City he became interested in the South American trade. To increase his knowledge of that business he went to Para, Brazil, and resided there until 1835, when he returned to New-York and entered a firm of which his father was head, and the title of which was E. Corning & Son. They established themselves at No. 83 South-street, in which location Mr. Hanson K. Corning remained until the end of his business career. They became the owners of a large number of vessels, all of which they employed in trading with the South American ports. They were among the first importers of caoutchouc or india rubber to this port, and they did a great deal toward building up that important trade. Mr. Corning's father retired from business in 1847, and the title of the firm was then changed to Corning, Bentz & Co. At a later period his son entered it, and the title became H. K. Corning & Son. Mr. Corning retired from active business in 1867. His funeral will take place on Thursday next, at 10 A. M.

HELMUS M. WELLS.

Mr. Helmus M. Wells, for many years one of the largest lumber dealers in this City, and well known in banking and other business circles, died suddenly of apoplexy, at his residence, No. 58 Morton-street, Saturday night last. Mr. Wells was born in Manchester, Vt., engaged in the lumber business at Troy, N. Y., and subsequently he moved to this City, where for more than a quarter of a century, he was a leading lumber dealer. He was one of the originators and incorporators of the Broadway Bank, and served as Assistant Alderman of the Ninth Ward several years. Deceased was 62 years old. He leaves a wife and three children.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred on the third floor of the four-story brick building No. 9 Henry-street, occupied by David Goldstein as a tailoring establishment, causing $1,000 damage to stock; fully insured. Harlan & Sweeney, iron workers in the basement of No. 11 Henry-street, sustain a loss of $100 by water. The stock in the shoe store of Charles Abrahams, on the first floor of No. 24 Catharine-street, was damaged to the amount of $300; insured. The second floor of Nos. 9 and 11 Henry-street is occupied by Adolph Schwartz, button-hole maker; damage, $300; insured. The fourth floor of Nos. 9 and 11 Henry-street is occupied by Louis Marks, tailor; damage, $500; insured. The fourth floor of No. 7 Henry-street is occupied by Jacob Brakuss, boot and shoe fitter; damage, $200; insured. The second floor of No. 7 Henry-street is occupied by Louis Finestone as a tailor shop; damage, $150; insured. The first floor of Nos. 7 and 9 Henry-street is occupied by Thomas Joyce as a grocery; damage, $100; insured. No insurance. The buildings belong to the King estate, and are damaged to the extent of $3,000.

A fire broke out at Calais, Me., at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, in the stable of D. M. Gardner & Co., which was burned, with several horses, &c. The flames spread rapidly, a strong north-west wind blowing. The following were the losses by the fire: International Hotel and stables, loss, $20,000; insurance, $12,700. H. C. Coppeland's buildings, loss, $5,000; insurance, $3,300. D. M. Gardner's house, barn, and five horses, loss, $4,500; insurance, $3,000.

A fire in Bristol last night destroyed a stone building containing 350 tons of coal, owned by James Conary. Loss from $4,000 to $5,000. Insured for $2,500 at the Washington office, in Providence, R. I., and $1,200 on the coal at the City office in Providence.

The shoe factory of John Carroll, at East Weymouth, Mass., was burned last Sunday, with its contents. Loss, $22,000; insured for $14,000. Ninety persons are thrown out of employment.

CUSTOM HOUSE BUSINESS.

TREASURY AGENT CURTIS' REPORT.

THE ALLEGED IRREGULARITIES—THE EXTRA COMPENSATION TO CLERES—WHAT COLLECTOR ARTHUR SAYS ABOUT MR. CURTIS' ACCUSATIONS—REFUNDS IN CHARGES AND COMMISSIONS.

Supervising Treasury Agent Curtis in the continuation of his testimony before the Congressional Committee on Saturday in relation to the alleged New-York drawback frauds, charged that three of the clerks in the Auditor's office of the Custom-house, and the refund clerk of the Naval Office had acknowledged to him the receipt of money from the plaintiff's lawyer, Douglass, as compensation for preparing the papers. He said that he had called Collector Arthur's attention to this fact, and that not only had the Collector disregarded it, but all the clerks were retained in office, and one of them had since been promoted, and another had been recommended for promotion. He also insinuated that the Collector could have readily prevented the alleged frauds by examining the original papers at an expenditure of five or six minutes of his time to each. Collector Arthur's attention having been called to these statements yesterday, he replied that he would first say generally that all these actions alluded to had been commenced 15 years ago, and any alleged tampering with the protests or illegal filing of papers must have occurred previous to that time. There are between 600 and 700 of these cases in all, and it may be possible that some protests were filed at a later period than was allowed by law, but if so, this was done so long ago that it is now impossible to tell whether the Collector's clerks had a hand in it or not. At the time in question the law permitted the merchant to file what was known as a "prospective protest," covering all subsequent entries where the same question was involved, and it was under that system that the alleged illegal protests were affixed later than the law allowed, if any were so affixed. Whatever was so done was necessarily done before the suits were commenced, and no suit of those complained of has been instituted within the past 12 years. There is no allegation that the files have been tampered with since the suits were commenced. Gen. Curtis' charges in any event are, the Collector says, mere matters of suspicion, and it remains for the courts to settle whether that suspicion was well founded or not. In 1869 the old system was changed, at the urgent request of the Custom-house authorities, so that instead of permitting the filing of a prospective protest, a protest was required with each separate entry, and a duplicate had also to be furnished for transmission to the department at Washington, where it was recorded. Since the change there is no allegation that any violation of the law has occurred. The Collector's knowledge of the cases complained of is simply that which was handed down to him by his predecessor. None are alleged to have occurred in his time.

After the commencement of the suits Referees were appointed to inquire into them. Some were given to Kenneth G. White, some to Edwards Pierrepont, and some to John L. Davenport. This was many years ago. Occasionally, during trial, a case was referred to the Collector, whoever he might be, not personally, but officially. These latter were known as Collector's cases, and out of the entire batch there were but 15 or 20 in all of the kind. The Referees issued subpœnas to the Collector to produce the papers on record in the Custom-house before them, and in a large proportion of instances the originals were submitted. In some they were not. They were in all cases where they were required. The only thing done by the Custom-house clerks was to make copies where these would suffice. The clerks had no judicial or other duties to perform, except to make copies of the papers as they found them, and to figure up the amount of duties on the different entries, which was often a long and difficult matter. In all such cases the papers were afterward sent to the Ninth or Law Division, and thence to the District Attorney's office for examination. It is not alleged that any clerks did or could do anything wrong. The insinuation is that some of them received money for overwork.

In regard to the assertion that he had paid no attention to the alleged bribery of the clerks after it had been reported to him by Gen. Curtis, Collector Arthur stated that he considered that the Special Agent is correctly reported as making the allegations contained in the newspaper dispatches without adding further details which effectually dispose of any accusations of wrong or negligence on his part. Some time after the examination Gen. Curtis called and did remark to me that it appeared that two clerks in the Custom-house had received compensation from the attorney for the claimants, and that they had admitted the fact to him. His communication was not official, as it is not his business to report directly to the Collector, but to the Secretary of the Treasury. Notwithstanding its informality, I thought it required attention, and I did make an investigation of the facts. From this it appeared that in 1871, after innumerable delays, Solicitor of the Treasury Banning suggested, in a letter to the District Attorney, that clerks be employed by the plaintiff's attorney for the very purpose of preparing statements. His reasons were that it would be a great advantage to have the papers retained in Government hands, and that the Customs clerks understood the work better than any one else. It was necessary that this should be done outside of the regular business, and as extra labor, and it was so fully understood by the Treasury Department. On applying to Mr. Bliss, who was District attorney at the time, and who was familiar with the cases in question, for his opinion as to the propriety of the clerks doing this work, I was informed by him of the existence of this arrangement, and he said that it had been decided that the clerks should make up the statements, and that they should be paid therefor by the plaintiff's attorneys. These payments were allowed in taxing bills of costs in judgments as proper disbursements. He said he had called the attention of the Solicitor and also of the Secretary of the Treasury to the matter, and knew of no other way in which the clerks could obtain their pay. Mr. Bliss said he saw no impropriety in it under that arrangement. It also appeared by my investigation that the payments had not been with the approval of Auditor S. G. Ogden, in whose department the business belonged, and who necessarily had official charge of it for the Collector. So, it seems the employment of the clerks was known and allowed by the department. I have never heard that the compensation, as Gen. Curtis now states in regard to one of them, took the form of percentage. Generally, if not always, it was taxed as witness-fees. The solicitor's letter is on file in the District Attorney's office. It does not state in words that the plaintiff's attorney should pay the clerks, but Mr

DRY GOODS.

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E. Ridley & Sons,

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EVERY DAY NEW DESIGNS IN

TRIMMED BONNETS

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4,000 TRIMMED BONNETS AND HATS
NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED.

East End of Millinery Room,
500 TRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS,
FROM 75c. TO $2 75.

Centre of Millinery Room,
850 VERY HANDSOME AND STYLISH,
$3 TO $5 50.

West End of Millinery Room,
600 SUPERB—FINEST MATERIALS,
$5 75 TO $12 50.

MISSES, INFANTS, AND CHILDREN'S
TRIMMED HATS,
50c., 75c., $1, $1 25 up.

STRAW GOODS

5,000 CASES
ROUND HATS AND BONNETS
ON EXHIBITION, COMPRISING OVER
200 SHAPES AND VARIETIES

OF BRAIDS, IN PART,	Largest stock in the City,
SPLIT STRAW, MILANS, DUNSTABLE, CANTONS, PEDELS, TUSCAN, CHIPS, FRENCH CHIPS, ENGLISH CHIPS, AMERICAN CHIPS.	Largest variety in the City,
BEYOND ALL QUESTION OR DOUBT.	Lowest prices in the City,

SUNSHINE HATS,

Trimmed for Misses and Children.

STYLE 1—25c., 35c., 40c.
STYLE 2—50c., 55c.
STYLE 3—65c., 75c.
BOYS' SAILOR HATS AND REGATTAS, fully trimmed, 13c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 35c., 40c.
BOYS' CLOTH HATS AND CAPS, 16c., 18c., 21c., 25c.
BOYS' FELT AND WOOL HATS, 31c., 40c., 50c., 75c.
FINER REAL FELT, CLOTH, CASSIMERE, AND STRAW HATS AND CAPS,
suitable to wear with our

BOYS' SUITS.

BOYS' SUIT DEPARTMENT, third floor, accessible by elevator.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SONS,

309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand-st.,
56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN-ST.

James McCreery & Co.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
Are Offering
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS
IN
HOUSEKEEPING LINENS.

90-inch Linen Sheetings, 85c., former price $1 per yard.
Huckaback Towels, $1 90 per dozen, former price $2 25.
5-8 Napkins, $2 per dozen, former price $2 50.
3-4 Napkins, $2 75 per dozen, former price $3.
5 CASES DRESS LINEN LAWNS, 12½ cents per yard, worth 25.

MARSEILLES QUILTS
AND
SUMMER BLANKETS
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
A FRESH IMPORTATION OF
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
SWISS AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, IN NEW DESIGNS, AT MODERATE PRICES.

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Arnold, Constable & Co.,

ARE OFFERING AN UNEQUALED STOCK OF
SPRING CARPETINGS,
IN
Axminster, Wilton, Body Brussels,
Tapestry, and Ingrains.
NOVELTIES IN
PERSIAN CARPETS AND RUGS.
OIL-CLOTHS and LINOLEUMS.
FRESH CANTON MATTINGS.
DRUGGETS, MATS, STAIR-RODS, &c., &c.

Broadway, corner 19th-st.

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GREAT VARIETY of TRIMMED and UNTRIMMED BONNETS and ROUND HATS, FEATHERS, PARISIAN FLOWERS, ORNAMENTS, &c.
Also, JUST RECEIVED, a SUPERB ASSORTMENT of
FRENCH HATS AND BONNETS,
SPECIALLY IMPORTED for OUR RETAIL SALES.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH and 10TH STS.

MEETINGS.

THE QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE American Institute will be held on THURSDAY, May 2, 1878, at 8 o'clock, at its rooms in the Cooper Building. CHAS. McK. LEOSER, Recording Secretary.

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THE MODEL PRINTING-HOUSE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JOHN POLHEMUS,
No. 103 Nassau-st.,
Corner of Ann, NEW-YORK.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING, of every variety,
At Shorter Notice,
At More Satisfactory Prices,
And in Better Style
Than by any other establishment in the country.

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The Largest Books,
Pamphlets, Newspapers, Magazines,
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Posters, Handbills, Programmes, &c.,
Printed in a style that cannot be surpassed.
Samples of work and estimates furnished.
Orders by mail will be promptly attended to.

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No. 54 WEST 14TH-ST., near Sixth-av., New-York.
HUMAN HAIR AND BEAUTIFYING BAZAAR.
The finest stock of HUMAN HAIR GOODS, FABRICS ever exhibited, for which gold and silver medals were awarded to us.
THE LARGEST AND ONLY LEADING HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY.

THE MERCEDES COIFFURE,
formed by means of our newly-invented MARIE ANTOINETTE SWITCH, very fashionable and stylish, at $6, $8, $10, $12, $15, and upward.
The "EUGENIE" & "ALPETTES" or COIFFEURE DE COQUETERIE. Very stylish, self-adjustable, and will not rip or tear. Price, $3, $4, $5, and upward.
is our exquisite assortment of COIFFURES. THE NINON stands unrivaled for simplicity, elegance, and grace of form; self-adjustable, made of the finest quality, naturally curly, all long hair, at $6, $8, $10, &c.
INVISIBLE FRONTS, for young and old, improving the looks of all ladies instantly. THE MODJESKA, the latest and very becoming style, always ready, at $2, $3, $4, $5, $6, &c. A most magnificent variety of Switches, Curls, Fingerpuffs all at wholesale prices.

GRAY HAIR A SPECIALTY.

The finest quality, genuine colors, lower than any other house. INVISIBLE HUMAN HAIR NETS for the front hair the largest and best imported, 20 cents each, $2 per dozen.
COMBINGS made up in the most approved manner: roots all one way. Hair taken in exchange. Advice given by a French artist how to arrange hair most becomingly free of charge.
Hair artistically arranged at the establishment, 50c.; or at ladies' residences, $1.
A complete assortment of the choicest beautifying cosmetics.
EUGENIE'S SECRET OF BEAUTY, the great magic beautifier for the complexion, a specialty. It imparts a brilliant transparency, removes tan, freckles, pimples, and all skin blemishes. Warranted to be harmless. $1 per box.
F. Coudray's Aurora or Golden Fluid, for bleaching the hair a fine golden blonde, $1 25 and $2 per bottle.
The latest sensation, ALBUNINE, to bleach the hair the now so fashionable golden brown, $2 50 per bottle. F. Coudray's celebrated Vegetable Velontine Face Powder, for blondes and brunettes, $1 per box.
Liquid Vegetable Face and LIP Rouges, $1 50 and $1 per bottle.
No more gray hair.

PERSIAN KHENNALINE,
(Trade Mark.)
A marvelous instantaneous hair stainer; will change an undesirable color of hair from a handsome light to dark brown; warranted to be free from all poisonous substances; perfectly odorless; does not soil linen, and is easily applied; recommended by the best physicians; $1 50 per box.

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GRAND AND ALLEN-STS., N. Y.
TO MILLINERS
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EXAMINE OUR LINES OF COLORS AND BLACK
Satin and Gros Grain Ribbons.

No. 7.	No. 9.	No. 12.
$1 37.	$1 65.	$2 20.

MAGNIFICENT QUALITY. No. 4. $1 10. No. 5. $1 50. No. 7. $1 75. No. 9. $2 25. No. 12. $2 90.

TWO-TONED SATIN RIBBONS,
NEW AND RICHEST
COMBINATIONS OF COLORS.

JOB LOTS OF GROS GRAIN,
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PLAIN AND FANCY BONNET SILKS FROM 25c. UP.
THREE DISTINCT LINES OF SATINS,
From 45c. per yard up.
FANCY GAUZE MATERIALS,
SATIN AND PLUSH STRIPES.
ALL THE SCARCE DESIRABLE SHADES AND COLORS; ALSO FULL LINES OF BLACK.

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LADIES', MISSES', INFANTS', AND BOYS'.
THE LARGEST STOCK IN THIS CITY,
LARGEST VARIETY IN THIS CITY,
LOWEST PRICES IN THIS CITY,
WITHOUT DOUBT OR QUESTION.
Pattern Bonnets—Round Hats.
WE HAVE
NO DRUMMERS IN OUR EMPLOY,
EITHER IN THIS CITY OR ON THE ROAD.
OUR CUSTOMERS, THEREFORE, HAVE UPON THEIR PURCHASES THE LARGE COMMISSIONS AND OTHER EXPENSES NECESSARILY ALLOWED TO THESE AGENTS.
WE HAVE A GREAT MANY GOODS
LOWER THAN OTHER HOUSES,
And Allow 7 per cent for cash.
CALL AND EXAMINE.

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NOS. 309, 311, AND 311 1-2 GRAND-ST., NOS. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN-ST.
SIX MINUTES' RIDE FROM BROADWAY, Via Grand-st. crosstown line of cars.

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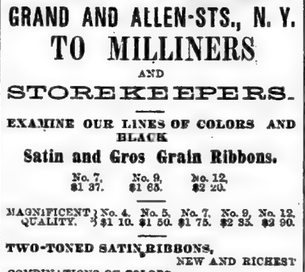
A *GENTLEMAN'S HORSES, BREWSTER LANDAU, park phaeton, and harness; 2 horses 6 years old, 16 hands, sound, kind, and stylish; all for sale cheap, together or separate. Private stable, No. 142 West 50-th-st.*

A HANDSOME PONY PHAETON, ON PLATform springs, English canopy, Pride of Newport; one light Victoria, one or two horses. Chicory.
ED. MURPHY, No. 225 Greene-st.

GREAT SALE OF 22 THOROUGHBRED JERSEY AND AYRSHIRE CATTLE, WEDNESDAY, April 24, at 10 A. M. KNAPP'S STABLES, 7th-av., near 11th-st. Cattle now on exhibition.

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The most beautiful and perfect Mower ever offered. Eight sizes for hand use, at prices from $10 upward. Adopted in Europe and the United States to be the LAWN Mower par *excellence*. *Easily operated, noiseless, and for beauty and evenness of work it cannot be excelled.* We warrant every machine. Don't buy any other till you see this Mower. A splendid assortment always on hand.
CARR & HOBSON,
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TAMAR INDIEN, (UNIVERSALLY PRE-scribed by the Faculty,)—A laxative, refreshing, and medicated fruit lozenge, for the immediate relief and effectual cure of constipation, headache, bile, hemorrhoids, &c. Tamar Indien (unlike pills and the usual purgatives) is agreeable to take and never produces irritation. E. GRILLON, No. 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris. Sold by all chemists.

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION TO THE New-York Christian Home for Intemperate Men may be made to the manager, C. A. BUNTING, at the Home, No. 43 East 79th-st., or to any of the officers. Contributions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Treasurer, JAMES TALCOTT, No. 108 Franklin-st.

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ICE CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE-CREAM
IS MADE FROM PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM.
To churches, festivals, parties, and the trade,
25c. PER QUART.
To families, by the gallon, 30 cents per quart. Depots, No. 306 4th-av., No. 1,264 Broadway, and No. 75 Chatham-st.

RUSSELL'S ICE CREAM.
A successful record of 27 years has given RUSSELL'S ICE CREAM a reputation for purity, richness, and flavor unequaled. To private families and to the trade,
25 CENTS PER QUART.
To families, $1 20 per gallon.
No. 19 Bible House, and No. 243 8th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

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The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,359 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COMPANION.—BY A YOUNG LADY A POSITION as companion or to assist in housekeeping; no objection to travel; references exchanged. Address Post Office Box No. 651, Yonkers, N. Y.

COMPANION.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS companion to a lady, or lady's maid; the highest testimonials given. Address W., Box No. 288 *Times Up-town Office*. No. 1,238 Broadway.

COPYIST.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A POsition as copyist; reference. Call at No. 317 East 43d-st.

CHAR-WOMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to go out by the day to do any kind of house-work. Apply at No. 106 East 126th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and take care of growing children, or chamber maid and waitress; is neat and tidy; City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 326 East 26th-st., third floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—NURSE.—BY TWO young girls to go together, one as chamber-maid and seamstress, the other as nurse for growing children; references. Address E. G., Advertisement Office, No. 554 3d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT PERson as chamber-maid or waitress; unexceptionable City references. Call, for two days, at No. 1,270 Broadway, in store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO class at with chamber-work and sew, and wait on lady; understands hair-dressing; City reference. Call at No. 419 3d-av., near 26th-st., millinery store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl, or would take care of children; no objection to country; good City reference. Call at No. 224 East 26th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to country; best City reference. Call, one week, at No. 1,025 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young woman as first-class waitress or chamber-maid; unexceptionable reference. Call at No. 980 8th-av., near 58th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A competent young woman; or will do light housework; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 134 West 10th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman; City or country; three years' best City reference. Call at No. 222 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, RESPECTable young woman chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 208 East 59th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY AN EXPERIENCED person as chamber-maid and seamstress; has been accustomed to traveling; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 33 Park-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant woman as chamber-maid or to take care of a child and do sewing; would be waitress in a small family. Call at No. 80 West 11th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A LADY LEAVING TOWN desires a good situation for an excellent chamber-maid and waitress, who has lived with her nearly six years. Call at No. 108 East 20th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG ENGlish Protestant in a private family as chamber-maid; will assist with sewing; has first-class City references. Call or address No. 155 East 25th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG AMERican girl to do chamber-work and waiting in a private family; good City reference. Apply at No. 323 East 32d-st., second floor, front.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman; will assist with washing; City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 228 East 74th-st., ring first bell.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as chamber-maid or to wait on an elderly lady; best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 303 East 24th-st., third floor, front rooms.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class chamber-maid, and assist in washing and ironing or sewing; first-class City reference. Address C. C., Box 273 *Times Up-town Office*, 1,238 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO chamber-work and fine washing; willing and obliging; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 330 East 36th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as chamber-maid and plain waiter; good references. Address M. S., Box No. 303 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,238 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Protestant young woman, in first-class private family; is first-class; understands machine; first-class City reference. Call at No. 339 East 36th-st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A WELL-RECOMmended young girl as chamber-maid or waitress; willing to assist with chamber-work. Call at No. 33 West 37th-st., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a well-recommended young girl, or nurse and seamstress. Call at No. 33 West 37th-st., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN IN a respectable private family, and assist with fine washing; eight years' reference. Call at No. 923 8th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A well-recommended person as chamber-maid and waitress. Call at present employer's, No. 40 West 23d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant girl as chamber-maid and sewing; best City references. Address No. 308 West 39th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS Chamber-maid and waitress in private family; City reference. Call or address No. 249 West 30th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 242 East 28th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young Protestant girl; has good reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 337 2d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a young woman; has best of City reference. Call or address A. Ryan, No. 316 East 37th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AND make herself generally useful; well recommended by present employer. Call at No. 10 West 47th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl to do chamber-work and waiting. Apply Tuesday to present employer, No. 39 East 59th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl; will assist with washing and ironing; best City reference. Call, for two days, at 245 West 27th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND FINE WASHING.—For plain sewing, by a Protestant girl; best City reference. Call at No. 418 West 41st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do chamber-work or washing; the best City reference given. Call at No. 419½ 6th-av., ring top bell.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl; will take care of children. Call at No. 164 West 25th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR To take Care of Children.—Good operator. Call or address C. Y. reference. Call at 162 West 56th-st., private stable.

CHAMBER-MAID AND FINE WASHING.—By a Protestant young woman; excellent City reference. Seen for two days at No. 423 9th-av.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE WIDOW (with a child 14 years old); he is a good boy and writes a good hand; the mother can take full charge of a kitchen and do marketing if required; many years' City reference. Can be seen at present employer's for one week. No. 1 025 6th-av.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; family baking and pastry; will do coarse washing, if required; City or country; seven years' City reference from last place. Call, for two days, at No. 245 West 13th-st., rear.

COOK.—WAITER.—BY MAN AND WIFE IN A private family; man as first-class waiter and wife as first-class cook; in City or country; best City reference. Address W. H., Box No. 327 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,238 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; GOOD bread, biscuit, and pastry baker; will assist with coarse washing; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to go to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 320 2d-av.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN OF EXPERIENCE AND best City reference as cook in a first-class family, to go in the country, to Long Branch, or Newport for the Summer. Address Answer, Box No. 270 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,238 Broadway.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT ... understands her business; will assist with washing; private family; best of City references. Call at No. 305 East 24th-st.

COOK.—WILL ASSIST WITH COARSE WASHING; ... understands English and American cooking; first-class references. Address L., Box No. 322 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,238 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman; will assist with washing; no objections to a short distance in the country; best City references. Call at No. 624 1st-av., near 35th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, (PROTESTant;) can take care of milk and butter; good City reference. Address A. J., Box No. 301 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,238 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer; understands care of milk and butter; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 154 West 28th-st., rear.

COOK AND ASSIST WASHING AND IRONing.—By a young American girl in a small private family; country preferred; two years' City reference. Call at No. 952 1st-av., in store.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK and assist with washing in a private family; country preferred. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 69 Union-place, 4th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MEAT AND PASTRY Cook for restaurant or boarding-house; one that understands all kinds of cooking; best of reference. Call at No. 249 7th-av., store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-Class cook; thoroughly understands her business; four years' best City reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 114 West 40th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable Protestant woman, or do general housework; good City reference. Call or address No. 336 1st-av., near 20d-st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK; EXCELLENT BAKER; will assist with coarse washing, if required; good City reference. Call at No. 649 2d-av., between 39th and 38th-sts.

COOK.—BY RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL; FIRST-Class cook; small private family; assist with coarse washing; has best City reference. Call at No. 1,466 Broadway, in the bakehouse.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS PLAIN, class cook; is willing to assist with the washing, if required; has five years' City references. Call at No. 709 6th-av., between 40th and 41st sts.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND YOUNG girl; is an excellent cook; understands her business thoroughly; willing to assist with washing; best City reference. Call at No. 317 West 35th-st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN, with good references, as cook in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business. Address No. 575 9th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as excellent cook and laundress in a small private family; understands her business; best references. Call at No. 1,466 Broadway, in the bakehouse.

COOK AND ASSIST WITH WASHING AND Ironing.—Small private family; willing and obliging; City reference from last place. Call, for two days, at No. 643 East 6th-st., in the rear.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IN CITY or country; will assist with washing and ironing; good reference from last place. Call at No. 1,594 Broadway, between 47th and 48th sts.

COOK—LAUNDRESS—WAITRESS.—A FAMILY leaving the City desire to obtain places for three competent girls as above, whom they can well recommend. Apply at No. 39 West 22d-st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; reference from last employer. Call, for two days, at No. 350 East 15th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; THOROUGHly and retands her business; laundry, pickling, preserving, pickling; good reference. Seen till suited in fancy store No. 450 7th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN; THOROUGHly understands her business; City or country; understands milk and butter; excellent baker. Address E. P., Box No. 201 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,238 Broadway.

COOK.—BY RELIABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook and baker; game, soups, meats; makes good butter; first-class reference; prefers Long Island. Call at No. 306 East 34th-st., near 2d-av.

COOK — CHAMBER-MAID. — A FAMILY breaking up house to procure places for their two girls, one as cook and assist with washing, other as chamber-maid and waitress. Call at 205 West 44th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook; can make excellent bread and biscuit; first-class City reference. Call at No. 64 East 41st-st., corner of Park-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AN FIRST-class cook; no objection to assist with washing. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 221 West 44th-st.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL AS FIRST-class cook; no objections to live in country; good City reference. Call at No. 24 2d-av., in fancy store.

COOK.—BY A GOOD, PLAIN FAMILY COOK; IS competent of serving up dinner. Call, for two days, at present employer's, No. 118 East 30th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable woman; best of City reference. Call at No. 459 West 32d-st.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; WILLING TO assist in washing and ironing; has five years' reference. Call at No. 149 East 38th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK; best references; no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 7 West 31st-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable woman; is an excellent laundress and cook; best of City reference. Call at 166 East 28th-st.

COOK, &c.—BY A GOOD FAMILY COOK; WOULD assist with the washing; would go to the country; best City reference. Call, all week, at 113 East 24th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIvate family; can give five years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 647 2d-av.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK AND ASSIST with washing; no objection to the country; seven years' best City reference. Call at No. 417 West 24th-st.

COOK.—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD cook; will assist with little washing; best City reference. Call at No. 212 East 24th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS GOOD PLAIN Cook; excellent washer and ironer; City reference. Call at No. 350 West 43d-st.

COOK.—BY A CAPABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN to do cooking and coarse washing in a private family. Call or address No. 129 West 33d-st., candy store.

COOK.—A LADY LEAVING TOWN DESIRES A good situation for her cook; can give excellent recommendation for six years. Call at 108 East 25th-st.

COOK.—FIRST CLASS IN ALL BRANCHES; CITY or country; best reference. Call at 107 West 25th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A LADY A PLACE AS dress-maker and seamstress for a young family who understands her business, and whom she can highly recommend; would assist otherwise, if required. Call at present employer's, No. 122 Lexington-av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman as dress-maker and seamstress in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 115 West 41st-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY DAY, WEEK, OR MONTH; is first-class in cutting, fitting, and trimming; price moderate; gives newest styles; references. Call, for two days, at No. 539 2d-av., third bell.

DRESS-MAKER.—WILL ENGAGE FOR $7 A week; by the month less. Address J. W., Box No. 273 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,238 Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK AND IRONING.—By a strong willing young girl; will be useful and obliging; her present employer will recommend her. Call on or address Ellie McC., at No. 186 East 80th-st., bell 1, right-hand side.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL OF five years' City experience to do house-work; bears excellent character; references if required. Address F. S., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work; is good plain cook and washer and ironer; best City reference. Call at No. 388 3d-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—GOOD CITY REFERENCE; is good plain cook. Call at No. 201 East 36th-st., corner 3d-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL; is a good plain cook and laundress; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 408 East 20th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL LATELY landed, to do general house-work in a private family. Call at No. 230 East 29th-st.

INFANT'S NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN: understan is thoroughly bringing an infant up on the bottle; good City reference given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 109 West 15th-st., rear.

JANITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, (widow without children,) as janitress, or take charge of a family's house while in Europe; best of reference from last employer. Address Mrs. Rue, No. 420 East 112th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent French maid who speaks three languages; is used to travel; has exquisite taste; is a proficient hairdresser and dress-maker; best City references. Address Constance, Box No. 320 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,238 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY seamstress; would take charge of grown children; will travel; is never sea-sick; first-class City reference. Address M., Box No. 253 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,238 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGlish girl as lady's maid, a very active hair-dresser and dress-maker; quite used to traveling; excellent City references. Address W. D., Box No. 309 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,238 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GOOD HAIR-DRESSER and seamstress; understands her business perfectly; traveling by land and sea; very trustworthy and obliging; best references. Address M. F., No. 130 4th-st., near Washington-square.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAM-STRESS.—BY A Respectable German Protestant girl; good hair-dresser, dress-maker, and operator; best City references. Address, F. F., Box No. 285 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,238 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, AS nurse for an invalid; is a good traveler and never sea-sick; unexceptionable reference. Seen, for two days, at No. 245 West 13th-st., rear, ring third bell.

LADY'S MAID.—IS AN EXCELLENT HAIRdresser and dress-maker; good City references. Address Maid, Box No. 308 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,238 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A PERSON WHO UNDERstands perfectly her business and dresses hair well; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 15 West 33d-st. for three days.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A LADY FOR A YOUNG lady; is neat and tidy; can take care for children. Call, for two days, at No. 50 West 20th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A LADY FOR HER MAID, German, or would take care of growing children and sew. Call at No. 72 5th-av.

LAUNDRESS—WAITRESS—SEAMSTRESS.—By a lady leaving for Europe May 1; to find places for three Protestants whom she can highly recommend as laundress, waitress, and seamstress to assist with chamber-work. Address Mrs. G. D. M., Box No. 194 Irvington-on-Hudson.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED COLORED woman as laundress in a first-class family, or to travel with a lady going in the country; no objection to one child; excellent hand in sick-room. Call at No. 208 West 17th-st., Be l No. 3.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—IS A good washer and ironer; good family preferred to high salary. Address T., Box No. 321 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,238 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to go to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 12 East 31st-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN IN a private family; willing to assist with chamberwork; understands fine clothes; best City reference. Call at No. 124 West 40th-st., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 218 5th-av., present employer's.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; has excellent City reference. Call on address 123 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS Laundress; willing to assist with chamber-work; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 322 East 45th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress; best of City references. Call at No. 61 West 38th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress in a private family; excellent City references. Call or address No. 1,127 2d-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as laundress; best City reference. Apply to No. 160 East 23d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as first-class laundress. Apply at No. 7 East 35th-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE; good reference. Call at No. 513 Pearl-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A LADY A PLACE FOR A FRENCH Protestant nurse; will take baby going to Europe; she is perfect as a seamstress; accustomed to travel, and has highest references. Address Francaise, Box No. 318 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,238 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A WOMAN OF EXPERIENCE AS competent nurse; will walk on lady or groom; if children: accustomed to travel; does not get sea sick; no objection to go to Europe; best City reference. Call at No. 144 West 27th-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PERSON TO WAIT ON a lady; is an excellent seamstress; would do any work to secure a permanent situation; reference from last employer. Address M. D., Box No. 318 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,238 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTFUL YOUNG GIRL WHO is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth or grown children; is willing and obliging; has no objection to City or country; the best of references. Call at No. 413 6th-av., in the paper store.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG American woman as nursery governess and seamstress; teaches English thoroughly, or would wait upon a lady; City or country; good reference. Address A. N. W., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

NURSE.—BY A MOST RELIABLE WOMAN AS first-class invalid's nurse; thoroughly understands the care of infants; would like to travel with a family to Europe or elsewhere. Call at No. 223 West 43th-st., present employer's.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT English woman as first-class infant's nurse; has no objection to country, or would like to travel to Europe; has the best of reference for either. Call at No. 675 3d-av.; ring bell No. 2.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT INFANT'S NURSE and seamstress; would wait on lady; understands hair-dressing; is thoroughly capable. City reference. Call at No. 419 3d-av., near 29th-st., millinery store.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE; willing to assist in chamber-work; private family; competent and obliging; reference; City or country. Call at No. 351 3d-av.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman as nurse to take entire charge of an infant from birth; best City reference. Call at No. 101 West 32d-st., corner 6th-av.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT; COMpetent to take entire charge from birth; experienced with young children and nursery; undoubted City references. Call at No. 602 3d-av., fancy store.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, OR-phan, 18 years of age, to assist in taking care of children and do light chamber-work; best of references. Call or address No. 30 East 32d-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPEtent person; good City references; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 119 West 51st-st.

NURSE.—BY A STEADY YOUNG GIRL, NOT long in the City, as nurse and to assist with chamber-work; willing and obliging; the best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 611 Lexington-av., 34th-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE AND chamber-maid; understands the care of children thoroughly; best City reference. Call at No. 302 West 54th-st.

NURSE.—BY A LADY A PLACE FOR A TRUSTworthy nurse, who speaks French and English, with a family going to Europe. Call at No. 40 5th-av. before 1 o'clock.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG woman as nurse to take care of children and do sewing; City or country; best of City reference. Address C. E. P., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT young woman as nurse to a child not under four years;

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Monday, April 22:

Hugh N. Camp, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick house, with lot 22 by 90, No. 331 Avenue A, north-west corner of 18th-st., for $8,400, to Mutual Life Insurance Company, plaintiff in the legal action.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-days sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., at public auction, the house, with lot No. 62 West 47th-st., south side, between 6th-av. and Broadway. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William L. Findley, Esq., Referee, of one lot on Bloomingdale road, south corner of 113th-st.

By Richard V. Harnett, Executor's sale to close the estate of Mrs. C. D. Abbott, deceased, of the house, with lease of lot 27 by 100, No. 5 5th-av., east side, 27 feet south of 8th-st.; leased November, 1873, term 21 years, ground rent $1,000 per annum. Also, public auction sale of two houses, with lots each 20 by 98.9, Nos. 521 and 523 West 26th-st., north side, 260 feet west of 10th-av. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William H. Leonard, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 20 by 100, No. 99 West 61st-st., north side, 215 feet west of 9th-av. Also, similar sale, William C. Trull, Esq., Referee, of the building, with plot of land 51 by 275 by 53 by 306, on Franklin-av., east side, known as lot No. 21 on a map of Morrisania.

By L. J. & I. Phillips, Executor's sale, the houses, with two lots each 19.6 by 93.1, Nos. 22 and 24 Bank-st., west side; house, with lot 19.11 by 103.3, No. 75 West 12th-st., south side; house, with lot 21.5 by 98.9, No. 236 West 24th-st., north side; house, with lot 18.6 by 98.9, No. 245 West 36th-st., north side; house, with lot 20.6 by 98.9, No. 216 West 39th-st., south side; house, with lot 20 by 100.5, No. 167 West 47th-st., north side. Also, foreclosure sale, Court of Common Pleas, John E. Ward, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 22 by 100.5, No. 67 West 53d-st., north side, 119 feet east of 6th-av.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court Receiver's sale, W. S. Paine, Esq., Receiver, of the building, with lot 28 by 55.5 by 32.8 by 76.8, No. 185 Chatham-st., south side, running through to New Bowery, 72.8 feet east of Division-st. Also, Supreme Court Referee's sale, Court of Common Pleas, R. G. Beardsley, Esq., Referee, of house, with lot 17.10 by 100.5, No. 111 East 51st-st., north side, 125.9 feet east of 4th-av.; also, three lots, each 25.6 by 82.2, on 4th-av., west side, between 84th and 85th sts.

By Howard W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Allison, Esq., Referee, of house, with lease of lot 25 by 98.9, No. 113 East 10th-st., north side, 200 feet east of 3d-av.; leased May 1, 1860, for a term of 21 years.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George F. Webster, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 27.6 by 98.9, No. 343 East 37th-st., n. s., 145 feet west of 1st-av.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 98.9, No. 108 East 37th-st., south side, 155 feet east of 4th-av.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Joseph S. Bosworth, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 22 by 50.5, No. 25 West 49th-st., north side, 400 feet west of 4th-av. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. C. Higgins, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 100, on 8th-av., west side, 77.2 feet north of 52d-st. Also, a plot of land 67.9 by 102.2 by 57.1 by 102.2 on West 83d-st., south side, 100 feet west of 8th-av. Also, public auction sale of the house, with lot 23.3 by 50, No. 133 Clinton-st., south-east corner of Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

By C. J. Lyon, foreclosure sale, Court of Common Pleas, G. P. Hawes, Esq., Referee, of house, with lot 18.9 by ½ block, No. 242 West 55th-st., south side, 231.3 feet east of 8th-av.

By T. K. Warren & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alfred Gallup, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 143.4 by 764.2 by 374.9 by 103.2, on Jackson-av., south-west corner of 156th-st.; also, a plot of land, 75.10 by 175, on Jackson-av., east side, running through to Concord-av., 100 feet south of Cedar-st.; also a plot of land, 136.10 by 83.5 by 137 by 84.8, on Jackson-av., west side, 100 feet north of Cedar-st.; also, a plot of land, 150 by 87.6 by 75 by 87.6 by 75 by 175, on Jackson-av., east side, 100 feet south of 156th-st.

EXCHANGE SALES—MONDAY, APRIL 22.

NEW-YORK.

By Hugh N. Camp.

1 four-story brick building, with lot, No. 291 Avenue A, n. w. corner of 18th-st., lot 22x90.. $5,400

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 house, with lot, No. 443 West 28th-st., n. s., 444.7 ft. w. of 9th-av., lot 28x98.9.....$11,300

By Jos ph McGuire.

1 lot, East 52d-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25 x158.2x—x158.1.....$1,650

By J. Thomas Stearns.

1 lot, Fordham-av., e. s., 150 ft. n. of Springplace, Morrisania, 23d Ward, 25x104.6.....$2,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, April 20.

30th-st., n. s., 305 ft. w. of 2d-av., 22.1x100.2; George W. Archer and wife to Thomas Kinder zan..... $4,000

47th-st., 275 ft. w. of 8th-av., rear part of; John D. Astor and wife to Robert Fenton..... Clinton-st., e. s., 67 ft. s. of Rivington-st., 33x 50; Simon Thiedenstein and wife to John Kramer..... 24,000

58th-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.5; John Auch and wife to Jacob Moll..... 8,000

Desmas-st., s. s., 226 ft. e. of Cor'landt-av., 25x 100; s. s., Boston-road, n. s., 60.5 ft. w. of Denman-st., 21x80, 23d Ward; Edward J. Bruguan to Francis F. Brunman..... 500

105th-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 5th av., 70x100; s. s., 115th-st., s. s., 340 ft. w. of 4th-av., 60x 100.11; Henry J. Beers and wife to John D. Beers..... 22,000

119th-st., s. s., 140 ft. w. of 4th av., 35x100; also, 120th-st., s. s., 170 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x 100; same to same..... 13,000

Madison-av., s. s. corner of 115th-st., 50x100; same to same..... 3,000

58th-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 6th-av., 50x10 1.5; Theron R. butler and wife to Thomas Mc. Manus..... 36,000

127th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 7th-av., 2ax99.11; John R. Currie to Charles A. Peabody..... nom.

42d-st., s. s., 259.2 ft. w. of 10th-av., 19.7x100; John E. Devlin and wife to Nicholas J. Griffith. 6,900

31st-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x98; also, 48th-st., n. s., 140 ft. e. of 7th-av., 20x100; Jane E. Duffy and husband to Charles B. Sanders..... 25,000

85th-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100; Emeline Johnson and others to David W. Robinson. Parke-st., No. 57, 19th irregular; John J. Kenny to Annie A. O'Connor..... nom.

31st-st., n. s., 320 ft. w. of 3d-av., 19.11x98.9; Ro-e Lennon to Michael Mitchell..... 11,000

1st-av., No. 588, 21.11x100; Dennis Loonie to John Witt..... 8,500

Milmont-av., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Washington-av., 25 x100; also, Cortlandt-av. and William-st., 23d Ward; Charles Moritz to Hermann Moritz. Park-row, No. 27; Bennis A. O'Connor and wife to John J. Kenny..... nom.

58th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x97.6; Joan Rean and others to John Rean..... 5,000

81st-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x98; also, 48th-st., n. s., 130 ft. e. of 7th-av., 20x100.3; Charles B. Sanders to Peter J. Duff..... 25,000

136th-st., 321 ft. e. of Southern Boulevard, 50x 100, 23d Ward; M. H. Hagerty, Executor, to William Cosgrove..... 800

34th-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 9th-av., 21x98.7; Mary D. Browning to Richard Gledhill..... 10,500

66th-st., n. s., 210 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x100.5; Ira E. Dorpin and wife to Jacob Wolf..... 26,000

Eldridge-st., No. 176, 24x88; Cornelia G. Hays to William P. Richard..... 4,000

Bowery, Nos. 226, 229½, and 228, 50x100; William F. Hubbard and wife to Cornelia G. Hays. 22,000

Greenwich-st., No. 291; same to same..... 5,000

97th-st., s. s., 183.2 ft. e. of 8th-av., 16.7x83.9; Jos ph Jewett to Henri Bugues..... 7,500

Thompson-st., w. s., 195.2 ft. n. of Prince-st., 24 x100; Frederick Reichau and wife to Louis F. Kirchau..... ....

Canal-st., s. s., No. 348; Lawrence M. Luther and wife to John Clarke..... 16,000

Willett-st., No. 57; Philip Johnst and wife to Bernhard Ginsberg..... 9,000

22d-st., s. s., 140 ft. w. of 7th-av., 20x84.10, Daniel B. Halstead, Executor, to Isabella A. Levy, Ex-cutrix..... 9,500

Pearl-st., No. 31, and 1s-ar-st., No. 2, also Cedar-st., s. s., 88 ft. w. of Front-st., 61.3x15; G. E. W. Reed to Henry W. De Forest..... nom.

49th-st., East, Nos. 324 and 326, 50.6x100.5; Joseph Rosenthal and wife to Alexander Arnstein..... 12,000

Thomps-on-st., No. 27; Elizabeth Seitz to Valentine Wengel..... 10,100

7th-st., s. s., 107.6 ft. e. of Madison-av., 12.6x 102.5; James V. S. Woolley to James McGay..... 11,850

77th-st., s. s., 120 ft. e. of Madison-av., 12.6x 102.3; James V. S. Woolley to James mcGlair..... 11,850

13th-st., s. s. corner of 40.8-st., 24.7x100; Gustav A. Zimmermann and wife to Louis Mayer..... 9,300

35th-st., s. s., 220 ft. e. of 3d av., 21x94. 3. M. Price, Referee, to Frederick Freudenthal..... 4,000

Lexington-av., w. s., 40 ft. n. of 93d-st., 20.8 100.4; E. D. Gale, Referee, to Elizabeth J. Morrison..... 15,000

109th-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.11; William H. Gardiner, Referee, to P. H. Lainr. Cliff-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Concord-av., 100x 92, 23d Ward; D. Gifford, Referee, to Margaret Pfeiffer..... 2,385

19th-st., s. s., 242 ft. w. of 4th-av., 22x92; L. J. & I. Phillips, Referees, to W. Richmond..... 8,000

Avenue A, s. s., 23.1 ft. s. of 69th-st., 23.1x99; also 66th-st., s. s., 223 ft. e. of Avenue A, 50 x100; W. Hodges, Referee, to William C. Sebermerhorn..... 3,500

11th-st., s. s., 156 ft. e. of 6th-av., 22x94; T. P. Excell, Receiver, to Thomas Callanan..... 10,600

11 h-st., s. s., 143.7 ft. e. of 6th-av., 15x irregular; same to same..... 4,800

11th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 6th-av., 22x94; T. F. Nevill to Soph'a Sterns..... 10,500

Avenue A, s. e. corner of 69th-st., 173x irregular; C. Sutton, Referee, to E. R. Sebermerhorn..... 5,000

Avenue A, s. e., 50.2 ft. s. of 8.th-st., also 68th-st., s. s., 173 f. e. of Avenue A, 50x100; P. L. Vanderkieer, Referee, to Edward C. Schermerhorn..... 4,000

LEASE RECORDED.

9th-av., No. 243, 3 years; Thomas O'Reilly to Max Herbrd..... $840

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Brosen, John, and wife, to John Ryan; s. s. 58th-st., w. of 9th-av., 5 years..... $5,000

Same to same; same property, 5 years..... 5,000

Sherman, Lawrence J., to John G. Stevens and another, Executors, &c.; s. s. of 11th-st., w. of 5th-av., 2 years..... 6,260

Gloss, Bernhard, to Philip Solomon; No. 57 Willet-st., 7 months..... 1,500

Hartle, d. William and wife, to Luther Church; n. w. corner of 175th-st. and Washington-av., 3 months..... 700

Hays, Cornelius J., to William F. Hibbard; s. s. Greenwich-st., near Warren-st., 5 years..... 8,000

Same to same; Nos. 226, 226½, and 228 Bowery, 5 years..... 22,000

Rugges, Bernhard, and wife to Joseph Jewett; s. s. 97th-st., s. of 8th-av., 5 years..... 1,500

Jordan, Henry, and wife to the Bowery Savings Bank; No. 171 Spring-st., 7 years..... 6,000

Kenny, Peter D., and wife to Ellen Ryan; s. s. of 125th-st., w. of 7th-av., 3 years..... 2,200

Lehr, Barney H., and wife to Simon Hilbert and another, Trustees, &c.; s. s. 109th-st., e. of 3d-av., 3 years..... 8,500

McManus, Thomas, to Theron R. Butler; s. s. 58th-st., s. of 9th-av., 3 years..... 18,000

McManus, Thomas, to Theron R. Butler; s. s. 58th-st., s. of 8th-av., 3 years..... 18,000

McSpedon, Hester, to Eleanor C. Van Rensselaer; s. s. 73d-st., w. of 3d-av., 3 years..... 4,000

Mitchell, Michael, to Rose Lehman; s. s. 81st-s., w. of 8th-av..... 6,000

Municipal Gas-light Company to William Mesier; s. s. 11th-st., and s. s. 45th-st., e. of 11th-av.; also, land under water of Hudson River, between 44th and 45th sts., and also n. s. 45th-st., w. of 11th-av., 14 years..... 200,000

Pfeiffer, Margaret, to Andrew Stoeckle; s. s. Cliff-st., w. of Concord-av., 231 Ward, 3 years. 2,000

Pringle, Alexander, and wife, to Elizabeth Pringle; No. 95 Thompson-st., 1 year..... 3,000

Sterns, Sophia, to John E. Stevens, Executor, &c.; s. s. 11th-st., w. of 5th-av., 2 years..... 5,000

Van Wyck, William, to Frances F. Hitchcock, s. s. 79th-st., s. of 10th-av., 1 year..... 1,500

Witt, John, to Dennis Loonie, No. 589 1st-av., 5 months..... 600

ASSIGNMENT OF MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Ackerman, William G., to Sarah A. Wolcott and others..... nom.

Glusberg, Bernhard, to Philip Bohnet..... $2,000

Lummis, William, to Catherine Lynch..... 50,000

Munch, Barbara, to Gottfried Munch..... 3,151

Murphy, Sarah A., to Rebecca Ryons..... 1,400

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT A BARGAIN—5TH-AV., NORTH-WEST CORNER 130TH-ST.

One of the most magnificent and complete double gentleman's residences in the City, with well-appointed stable adjoining. The dwelling contains every known convenience throughout, finished in cabinet-work by Messrs. Pottier & Stymus, and substantially built by day's work. The elegant mirrors, &c., go with the property. Permits and full particulars at 4 Pine, 33 East 17th st., and 661 5th-av. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

PROPERTY-OWNERS CHANGING THEIR agents, or going to travel, will find in the undersigned a person to whom they can give full charge of their property, and get prompt returns. He has the pleasure of referring to many of the best people in this City, for whom he has done business for years.
THOMAS McGUIRE, No. 644 3d-av.

NO. 5 5TH-AV.—VALUABLE LEASEHOLD.—Four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 21x100, at auction, order of Executor, April 23, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. Maps, &c., from RICH'D V. HARNETT, Auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

BARGAINS.—SIX CHOICE FOUR-STORY brown-stone houses, finished in hard wood, frontage 20 feet each, at extremely low prices; situate on Lexington-av., 47th-st. Apply on the premises to DAVID DE VENNY.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST FULL-SIZE FOUR-story stone house on Murray Hill, with extra lot and stable; will sell to a prompt buyer at $45,000.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

NO. 2 WEST 51ST-ST.—MAGNIFICENTLY furnished and decorated full-size dwelling. A bargain.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
4 Pine or 33 East 17th st.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., NEAR 38TH-ST., a medium-size four-story English basement dwelling; can be purchased at a market price, and with immediate possession. E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—TWENTY-ONE lots of ground fronting on 11th-av., 20th and 21st sts. Apply to HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st.

FOR SALE—EAST 56TH-ST., NOS. 65, 69, 73, 75; splendid cabinet finished four-story brown-stone houses, 20x90x100; price, $23,000.
E. H. PURDY, Trustee. Nos. 42 to 48 West 13th-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

VALUABLE MANUFACTURING PROPERTY FOR SALE.

By order of the Honorable Circuit Court of the United States for the Second Judicial Circuit, and in conformity with a certain trust deed, the undersigned will sell at public auction, by ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, to the highest bidder, upon reasonable terms, to be made known at the time of sale, on TUESDAY, the fifteenth day of May, 1878, at twelve o'clock, noon, at the EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the valuable manufacturing property here after described. This property is situated in the village of Naubuc, in the town of Glastonbury, in the State of Connecticut, five miles from the City of Hartford, on the Connecticut River, by which there is daily communication by steam-boat with the Cities of New-York and Hartford, and comprises twenty-two acres of land, a large and substantial brick factory, with outbuildings, suitable for heavy manufacturing; an eighty-horse-power Corliss steam engine, with boilers, pumps and fixtures, smelting and annealing furnaces, crucibles, molds, lathes, presses, dies, shears, blowers, electric batteries, and all other fixtures, tools, and machinery required for the manufacture of sterling and silver-plated ware.

There are, also, upon the premises a large boarding-house and thirteen nest cottages.

The property is furnished with a force-pump connected with the engine, two hose carriages, and 550 feet of leather hose.

A stream of pure water runs through the property.

Until within six months the property has been occupied by the American Sterling Company, and at small expense could be put in good condition for the manufacture of silver and plated ware.

Further particulars will be given upon application to the agent, Mr. BUCK, upon the premises; Mr. HENRY C. ROBINSON, Hartford, Connecticut; Mr. GEORGE H. BELDEN, or Mr. T. D. BALDWIN, Attorney and 3 Day-street, New-York, or HORATIO G. PARKER, 186 Washington-street, Boston.—April 17th, 1878.

HORATIO G. PARKER, } Trustees.
GEORGE H. BELDEN, }

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF PROPERTY ON EAST BROADWAY, CANAL, CHERRY, DIVISION, HENRY, MONROE, MADISON, PIKE, SOUTH, AND WATER STS. BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF JANE BEEKMAN DORROWE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 25, 1878, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

EAST BROADWAY—Nos. 110, lot 21x64.6, with frame building.

EAST BROADWAY—Nos. 115 and 117, south-west corner Pike-st.; plot of ground 46.9x85 feet, with three-story-houses.

CANAL-STREET—Nos. 5, 7, and 9; plot of ground about 30 feet square, with five-story brick buildings.

CHERRY-STREET—No. 276; vacant lot, 18.3x113 feet.

CHERRY-STREET—No. 534, south-west corner Jefferson-st.; lot 25x60.7, with two-story brick house.

DIVISION-STREET—Nos. 101, 101½; lot 21x64.6, with one-story brick building.

DIVISION-STREET—Nos. 163, 163½, 165, and 165½; plot 52x50 feet, with two-story brick houses.

HENRY-STREET—No. 156; two-story and attic brick house, 22x45 feet; lot 100.

MONROE-STREET—No. 47; two-story brick house, 22x 40 feet; lot 100 feet, with brick stable on the rear.

MONROE-STREET—No. 138; vacant lot, 23.6x100 feet.

MADISON-STREET—No. 213, three-story brick house, 26.1x44 feet; lot 100 feet.

PIKE-STREET—No. 31, lot 27x90 feet, with two-story and attic brick house, 27x44 feet.

SOUTH-STREET—No. 283, vacant lot, 24x74.5 feet.

WATER-STREET—No. 281, lot 25x61.7 feet, with two-story brick building, 25x40 feet.

Fifty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Books and maps at No. 3 Pine-st.

FORECLOSURE SALE OF LOW-PRICE LOTS.—ROBERT M. TAYLOR against R. J. PALMER and Others—Thirty-six lots on and adjoining 156th-st. and 3d-av., in the 23d Ward, this City, 15 minutes from Harlem Iron Bridge, will be sold to the highest bidder, at the Exchange Sales-room, on Tuesday next, the 23d inst., at 12 noon, by W. O. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer.
ALBERT GALLUP, Referee.

Also, at the same time and place, 30 lots adjoining. These lots are very finely located, on high ground, within 5 minutes from the Third-Avenue Extension Horse Railroad; avenue paved with Belgian pavement, and the Rapid Transit will pass within 5 minutes of this property; will probably double in value within six months; adjoining rapidly improving; will be sold in plots, on easy terms; in quantities to suit applicants.

Full description in Real Estate Record. Maps at sales-room on M nday, 22d inst.

EXECUTORS' SALE
OF
VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY.
NO. 167 WEST 47TH-ST.
NO. 216 WEST 39TH ST.
NO. 245 WEST 36TH-ST.
NO. 203 WEST 24TH-ST.
NO. 78 WEST 12TH-ST.
NOS. 22 AND 24 BANK-ST.
On TUESDAY, APRIL 23, AT 12 M.,
At the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway,
by order of the Executors of
LOUIS LEVY, deceased.

One-half of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for five years at 6 per cent.

Particulars of the Auctioneers, L. J. & I. PHILLIPS, No. 5 Pine-st., or of M. S. & I. S. ISAACS, Attorneys, No. 213 Broadway.

FORECLOSURE SALE OF THE FIVE tenement-houses, Nos. 308, 310, 312, 314, and 316 Mott-street. JAMES W. SMITH, Executor, against JAMES O'BRIEN, Executor, and others.—The above premises will be sold by James M. Miller, auctioneer, under the direction of Edward S. Dakin, Referee, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on FRIDAY, April 26, 1878, at 12 o'clock noon. Sale absolute. Sixty per cent. of purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage at option of purchaser. For maps and full particulars apply at office of auctioneer, No. 1 Pine-street, or of MARTIN & SMITH, plaintiff's attorneys, No. 59 Wall-street.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

NO. 62 WEST 47TH-ST.—
ELEGANT EXTENSION DWELLING
will be sold THIS DAY at No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock, at auction.

Also, the superb furniture therein will be sold TO-MORROW on premises at 10 A. M.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

HUGH N. CAMP, AUCTIONEER,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
TUESDAY. (to-day.) April 23,
at 12 o'clock,
At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
(By order of WM. P. DIXON, Esq., Referee,)
Nos. 108 East 37th-st, south side, 155 feet east of Park-av.; four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x50; lot 98.9 feet deep.
Maps, &c., at No. 152 Broadway.

W. O. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer.

T. ROBINSON WARREN & CO. WILL sell THIS DAY. (Tuesday,) April 23, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, 66 lots on and adjoining 168th-st., and 3d-av. Maps ready at our office, No. 106 Broadway, and at sales-room.

FORECLOSURE SALE OF 5TH-AV. PROPERTY.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell on FRIDAY, April 26, at 12 o'clock noon, at the EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, No. 111 Broadway, the elegant four-story brown-stone dwelling No. 127 5th-av., near 20th-st; lot 23.6 by 100 feet.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FORTY-EIGHTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Superb four-story high-stoop brown-stone, 21x50x100; magnificently furnished, frescoed, and finished; rent low.
Permits from
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
4 Pine, 33 East 17th-st.,
and 661 5th-av.

HARLEM.—10 MINUTES FROM 42D-ST. DEPOT, four-story high-stoop (20x60) brown-stone houses, $800.
PORTER & CO.,
No. 173 East 125th-st.

A SUPERBLY-FURNISHED FOUR-STORY brown-stone, 25x85x100, Park-av., near 38th-st.; $90 others, furnished and unfurnished; rents, $750 to $6,000. JACOB V. D. WYCKOFF, No. 30 Pine-st., Nos. 252 and 1,367 Broadway.

"ALEXANDRA."—NORTH-WEST CORNER 51st-st. and 6th-av.; elegant suites of apartments to let to above building; every improvement. Apply to the janitor, on premises.

$38. NICE SECOND FLAT, DELIGHT-fully situated, overlooking Central Park; also, 4th flat, $30. Apply on premises, No. 56 East 56th-st., or of W. P. CONNOR, No. 87 Pine-st.

FORTY-SEVENTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Three-story high-stoop brown-stone, in perfect order; mirrors and chandeliers. DE WITT LANGLEY, No. 701 6th-av.

TO LET—COMPLETELY AND HANDSOMELY furnished, and in thorough order, a very desirable residence in 42d-st., near 5th-av., to a first-class tenant. Address Post Office Box No. 2,874.

TO LET—OR FOR SALE—THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop, in good order: fine rear, with gardens; 50th-st., third door west of Broadway; price, $11,000; mortgage, $7,000; rent reasonable. Seen any time.

APARTMENTS.—FIRST-CLASS; PARLOR floor (professional) and other floors. Apply at No. 33 West 45th-st., near 5th-av.

HARLEM.—CONVENIENT TO TRAINS AND boats, houses at very lowest rents.
PORTER & CO., No. 173 East 125th-st.

ADJOINING 5TH-AV.—A HANDSOME AND commodious house; rent moderate. No. 26 East 50th-st. Inquire within.

APARTMENTS TO RENT—IN NO. 330 EAST 17th-st., facing Stuyvesant-square, and No. 39 East 18th-st.; steam heat, elevator, &c. Apply to Janitors.

BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.—APARTMENTS of the choicest kind for respectable families; 7 to 10 rooms each; fire-proof buildings. Josiah Jes, 1,235 B'way.

TO LET—FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS, OR flats, at No. 418 4th-av. ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau-st., Room No. 72.

TO LET—ELEGANT-PRICED FLATS AT NO. 570 Lexington-av. ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau-st., Room No. 72.

TO LET—DWELLING-HOUSE NO. 44 WEST 13D-st. ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau-st., Room No. 72.

TO LET—FOR $1,000—FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, 17 rooms, between 5th and Madison avs., on Central Park. Address OWNER, Post Office Box 1,174.

VERY ELEGANT SUITES IN THE RENSSELAER. No. 1,271 Broadway; first-class in every respect; all rooms lighted. Inquire in the Bank.

TO LET—SMALL HOUSE IN 62D-ST., BETWEEN Park and Lexington avs.; has every convenience and handsomely furnished; rent low. Apply at 44 Hudson-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

A SALES-ROOM AND LOFTS,
NEAR BROADWAY,
Opposite that favorite resort of merchants, Earle's Hotel; northern light; terms low.
J. G. BECK, Jr., No. 248 Canal-st.

TO LET—THE BANKING ROOM OF BULL'S HEAD Bank, with fixtures complete; desks, fire and burglar proof vaults, &c.; also, basement offices. Apply at the bank. Property for sale.

TO LEASE FROM 1ST MAY—A PIER ON THE North River, with covered shed, and depth of water sufficient for the largest vessels. Address Box No. 4,723 Post Office.

TO SHIPWRIGHTS, BLACKSMITHS, CARMEN, &c.—To let, the vacant lot north side of Canal-st., between Greenwich and Washington sts. ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau-st., Room No. 72.

TO LET—STORE ON SOUTH-WE-T CORNER 2D-av. and 33d-st. JOHN A. VAN BUSKIRK, No. 67 East 10th-st.

TO LET—STORE AND LOFTS, NO. 100 WILliam-st; will rent low to a good tenant. Apply to A. & L. NEILSON, No. 70 Broadway.

ROOMS TO LET WITH STEAM POWER.—Apply at corner of Hudson and 13th sts.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

TO RENT, VERY LOW—FINE HOUSE, WITH or without garden and stable, in Brooklyn; handy by rail to all the ferries. Address New-York Post Office Box No. 498.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—At Cobb's Ferry, on the Hudson River, commodious house and grounds, nine acres land, and highly cultivated, fine lawn, garden, forest and ornamental trees, commanding views of the river extending to the Highlands. The house is large and commodious, and contains four rooms on the first floor, six on the second, and five on the third floor, with a wing for kitchen and servants' rooms; carriage-house and stable. EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE RESIDENCE of the late Henry A. Taller on Bellevue-av., Newport, R. I.; thoroughly furnished and in perfect order; stable and coach-house attached. Address E. N. TAILER, No. 75 Worth-st.

$850 BUYS VERY NICE COTTAGE—Five rooms; beautiful garden; 25x100 feet; immediate possession; near depot, Flushing, L. I.; $450 cash; title perfect. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, New-York. No. 151 2-st., Elizabeth-st.

CHEAP HOMES IN WEST VIRGINIA.
Will take City property in part pay for some of our lands. Send stamp for circular to
J. H. BRISTOR, Buckhannon, W. Va.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET FURNISHED—FROM MAY TO NOvember, or later, the cottage on the "Barker" place at Throgg's Neck, Westchester; with stable, (for stable,) coach-house, and harness room; also, a small cottage, if required, for coachman. Vegetables furnished from garden and milk from the cows. The place is one hour from City—30 minutes from Tremont Depot, 15 minutes from West Chester Depot, and 10 minutes from Bayside Dock. The meaning of steamer Sewanhaka. For permit to see the place and terms apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 98 Wall-st.

A HOUSE CONTAINING 11 ROOMS, AT Woodside, N. J., to let; large lot, with plenty of room for kitchen garden; grapevines, dwarf fruit trees, bouquet, good well of water, &c.; only 10 miles by rail (40 minutes) from New-York; trains convenient to business men—two railroads, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey Central; apply on premises, No. 110 Monticello-av., Newark, (Woodside,) N. J., or address H. H., Box No. 115 Times Office.

TO LET—AT TARRYTOWN, ABOUT ONE MILE from the station, on high ground, with splendid river view, both north and south, a new house, fully furnished and frescoed throughout, and in perfect order, together with large stone stable and porter's lodge; hot and cold water throughout the house, stationary washtubs, &c. The grounds consist of 32 acres of land, with fine gardens. Apply to
A. C. KINGLAND & SONS, No. 55 Broad-st.

FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.—TO RENT FOR the season, completely furnished, the old Leavitt homestead, only four blocks from the depot; large, roomy house; all the conveniences; water, bilthd, room, greenhouse, stables, large hennery, one hundred varieties of pear; possession at once. Apply to LEAVITT & WOLCOTT, No. 40 Pine-st.

TO RENT—A COUNTRY PLACE ON THE EAST bank of the Hudson, about 30 miles from New-York, (one hour and a quarter by rail;) the house is fully furnished, and in thorough order, ready for a family; the grounds are kept in order by the owner; stable room for four horses. Apply at No. 21 West 36th-st.

TO LET—A FINELY FURNISHED MANSION, 9 rooms; view of Long Island and the Sound; shady lawn, large garden, stable, carriage, and harness from New-York by New-Haven Railroad; at a reasonable rent for the Summer. Address H. I. PERRY, Box 4,361 Post Office, New-York.

A CHARMING COUNTRY PLACE ON THE south side of Long Island, at Maple, 60 miles from New-York; large, furnished house; good outbuildings, &c. Rent for the Summer, $250. Apply to
WILLIAM H. SEAMAN, Maple, L. I.

BRICK CHURCH STATION, EAST ORANGE.—To let from May 1, the brick house corner of Harrison-st. and Railroad, with two acres of ground, lawn, trees, &c.; rent, $500. Address G. E., Box No. 234, Orange, N. J.

SARATOGA, TO RENT—ONE OF THE FINEST Presidential cottages; delightfully situated, fully and handsomely furnished, at a very low rent to a desirable party, rather than not have the place occupied. Address Post Office Box No. 941, Saratoga, N. Y.

TO LET—IN BLOOMFIELD, N. J., HOUSE ON Broad-st.; fronting the Park; gas and furnace; large lot; fruit and shade trees; possession immediately. Inquire of A. T. MORRIS, Bloomfield, N. J.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—VILLA RESIDENCE, furnished or otherwise, near depot; a rare opportunity. ALSTON, Stamford, Conn.

STORAGE.

MORRELL'S FIRST-CLASS STORAGE warehouses, built expressly for the purpose, with separate compartments, affording every facility to persons leaving the City or otherwise for the storage of their furniture, pianos, pictures, plate, &c., &c. Also safe deposit vaults for articles of extra value, with private safes of all sizes, by month or year. Moving, packing and shipping promptly and reliably attended to. 4th-av. and 22d-st.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, MIRrors, Baggage, &c., in separate rooms at lowest rates; every accommodation, elevator; watchman in safes-room. Furniture moved, boxed, and shipped to all parts. WILLIAM H. MIG'ALES, Nos. 38, 40 and 42 Commerce-st., near Bleecker.

SHIPPING

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, April 23, at 10 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, April 30, 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, May 7, 9 A. M.
Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, according to stateroom; steerage, $20; intermediate, $40.
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE—The steamers of this line from the Lake Ro ses recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.
BRITANNIC, Capt. Perry.....Saturday, April 27, 2 P. M.
REPUBLIC, Capt. Perry.....Thursday, May 2, 4 P. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. Kennedy.....Sat., May 11, 12:30 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are less felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
J. J. CISCO & SON, Agents.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43

ST. NICHOLAS' PAAS FEAST.

AN OLD-TIME DINNER AT DELMONICO'S.

TWO HUNDRED MEMBERS OF THE ST. NICHOLAS SOCIETY DOING THEIR LENTEN DEVOTIONS—A BILL OF FARE THAT MIGHT HAVE ASTONISHED THE ANCIENTS.

A large figure of St. Nicholas, just climbing out of the top of a large brick chimney, ornamented the head of Delmonico's grand dining-hall last evening, and about 200 members of the St. Nicholas Society ornamented five large tables. A fine band ornamented a little gallery at the other end of the room, and many pots of beautiful and fragrant artificial flowers ornamented the walls, and spread their sweet aroma through the heavy damask curtains that ornamented the windows. The occasion was the Paas Festival of the St. Nicholas Society, and the mystic words, "Oranje Boven," were printed and painted upon everything printable or paintable. The color of the evening was orange. The bills of fare were printed upon a dazzling orange paper; the committees wore striking rosettes, and the stewards, under whose management the festival was given, wore gorgeous orange neckties. The stewards were Messrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Eugene Schieffelin, Carlisle Norwood, Jr., John Schuyler, James W. Beekman, Stuyvesant Fish, and George W. Talbot. These gentlemen enjoyed the honor of a table by themselves, immediately under the eye of the President.

President William M. Vermilye occupied the chair, and his head occupied a very large three-cornered hat, presumably of the old Knickerbocker style. With a pair of gold spectacles over his nose, and a bottle of sparkling wine before him, he was the living image of a dead Knickerbocker. At his right sat his younger brother, Chaplain Vermilye, and at his left the society's other Chaplain, Dr. Noah Hunt Schenck. Both of these gentlemen laid aside the heavy dignity that is supposed to belong to the pulpit, and drowned their clerical deportment in glasses of sparkling seltzer.

The eating of Easter eggs was presumably the object of the meeting, but not an egg was eaten. The eggs, unfortunately, were the last things to emerge from the steward's pantry, and they were so handsomely colored that they were all pocketed and taken home. They came out in a basketful, four or five in a basket. The things that preceded the eggs, if not more wholesome, were much more toothsome. And some of them were a little more swallow-some. They were:

"Non fummus ex fulgure, sed ex fumo dare lucem cogitat."

BILL OF FARE:

Oysters.
Bouillon.
Hors D'Oeuvre.
Bouchees à la Saint Nicholas.
Fish.
Shad à la Manhattan.
Relevés.
Filet de Bœuf à la Van Rensselaer Hendrik Hudson.
Entrees.
Sweet Breads à la Zuyder Zee.
Crabs à la Spuyten Duyvil.
Vegetables.

Green Peas. Potatoes. String Beans. Spinach.
Roman Punch.
Rôtis.
Grant. Salad.
Entremets.
Pudding with Fruits. Assorted Jellies. Neapolitan Ice.
Fancy Cakes. Cream Meringues.
Oli Koecks. Krullers. Doughnuts.
Fruits and Dessert.
Paas Eggs. Coffee. Pipes and Tobacco.

The wine list was peculiarly adapted to the ending of the Lenten season. It included Sauterne, St. Julien, Allison, Langoa, Pichon, Chablis, Macon Vieux, Beaune, Beaune Pommard, Chambertin, Napoleon, Delmonico, Mumm's Extra Dry, Moet et Chandon, Heidsieck, Mumm's Verzenay, Imperial, Dry, Gold Seal, Neirsteiner, Rudesheimer, Hockweil, Johannisberg, Piesporter and Amontillado Sherry, and Premier and Imperial Madeira.

After the dinner and wines had been disposed of, (they were effectually disposed of, for whatever else can be said of the descendants of Peter Stuyvesant, they are sound, reliable eaters—and able drinkers,) very long clay pipes and excellent tobacco were produced, and in a minute the place was transformed into a Holländer's heaven. There were speeches, of course; many of them, and good ones.

Chaplain Vermilye was the first speaker. He said he was the oldest member of the society present and one of the oldest now living, but not the oldest man. He had been chaplain for 37 or 38 years. The society, he said, has always stood foremost in respectability and in influence. A quartet from the Union League Glee Club then sang, "Hark, hark, hark! Lo! anion and love prevail," which it did to an unlimited extent.

"The society," said the other chaplain, Rev. Noah Hunt Schenck, "wants to get rid of all the parsons first, and so calls upon me to speak next." He then told of his colleague, Dr. Vermilye, writing to him from Europe last Summer that he had been poisoned by drinking the water. He did not wonder that Dr. Vermilye should be poisoned by putting such an unusual beverage into his stomach. The quartet sang another song:

"Health to the fairest,
Health to the bravest"

and Gen. Horace Porter was introduced. He said that the invited guests had been assured, on the faith of a Dutchman, that there was to be no after-dinner speaking. "But you have piped unto us," said he, "and we must dance. I have been invited to many free lunches, but never before to a Paas supper. I am distantly connected with a railroad, and am suspicious of all kinds of passes. 'Try not that pass,' the old man said, but the boy was determined to try, and he froze to death. But guests come here to crack stale eggs, not stale jokes. Talking about the Army, (about which, by the way, nothing has been said,) reminds me of Col. Valentine Baker. The Turks need to be afraid to fight for fear their harems would be butchered. But in this last war they were afraid they would be Bakered. At dinner is a good place to meet a Dutchman. The flat-footed Dutchman married the flat-footed Indian girls, lived on the Jersey flats, moved into French flats, and raised a great race of flats. Mayor Ely, I am sorry to say, is the great Mormon of New-York. He has married more women than Brigham Young."

Mayor Ely then said: "We have had another good Easter dinner, and three excellent speeches. Since this time last year the City has had a hard time. But we have got down to the bed-rock, and are about to take a new departure. Let us hope that from this Easter may date a new birth of our commercial interests."

The quartet sang "Pour out the wine, let it flow," and the wine made a generous response.

Hon. Chauncey M. Depew said that he had greatly admired the Mayor's speech—or, rather, not so much his speech as his gesture. He [the Mayor] had only one gesture, but that was a very expressive one. He always raised his hands across his bread-basket. That bread-basket is like the municipality, the more you put in it the less effect it has upon it. Spring, he said, is upon us. The grass is green, the flowers are blooming, the animals are mating, and the newly-married couples going to Europe are telegraphing to the steam-ship companies, "We would like to have a berth in your ship." The Vanderbilts, he said, manage the railroads, the Vermilyes the banks, the Schells the insurance and trust companies, the Macleans the dividends, the Remsens get all they can, and keep all they can seize, the Millses drink all the extra dry, the Elys eat more dinners and show less fat, and the De Pews have a monopoly of the gab in the St. Nicholas Society. He said that Bayard Taylor told him before going away, in Dutch, that there has not been a broken bank in Holland in 40 years; a paper dollar there is equal to a gold one; only 1 cent a mile on the railroads; and all this, because the people are frugal, virtuous, and live within their incomes. He concluded: "May there always be plenty of good dinners in New-York for Dutchmen, and millions of Dutchmen to eat them."

There was more music, much more, and speeches by Gen. Gardner, Mr. Seaver Page, Gen. Myer, (Old Probs.) Hon. Homer A. Nelson, Prof. Chandler, and Hon. John Fitch, and a humorous recitation by Mr. Seaver Page. Among the gentlemen present were Messrs. W. M. Vermilye, W. R. Garrison, Smith E. Lane, George Talbot, Guy Livingston, J. M. McLean, R. G. Remsen, Eugene Schuyler, L. W. England, John Schuyler, and Carlisle Norwood, Jr.

The stewards of the club were toasted, and Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt was called upon to respond; but he had left the room. The quartet sang "He's a jolly fellow," and the gentlemen went home. 300 empty champagne bottles bowing them sorrowfully out of the door.

FIRST NATIONAL OF TARRYTOWN.

THE PROMISSORY NOTES WHICH COMPRISE THE ASSETS—THE LATE PRESIDENT'S INDORSEMENTS.

The following is a schedule of the 26 promissory notes which comprise the entire amount of the assets of the First National Bank of Tarrytown, classified as "notes discounted":

Drawn by.	Indorsed by.	Amount.
Althof, Bergman & Co.	Luther Reddell	$3,837 50
Althof, Bergman & Co.	Luther Reddell	5,000 00
Althof, Bergman & Co.	Luther Reddell	3,827 25
S. A. Hetfield	Luther Reddell	5,000 00
S. A. Hetfield	Luther Reddell	1,300 00
J. A. Dorman	Luther Reddell	3,500 00
James A. Dorman	Luther Reddell	5,000 00
John A. Bidwell	Luther Reddell	3,937 48
John A. Bidwell	(Single name)	3,562 43
C. P. Edwards & Son	C. S. McCormick & Co.	1,500 00
C. Latimer Cooke	Luther Reddell	5,000 00
C. Latimer Cooke	Luther Reddell	5,000 00
C. Latimer Cooke	Luther Reddell	5,000 00
J. C. Angell	Luther Reddell	5,000 00
J. C. Angell	Luther Reddell	5,000 00
J. C. Angell	Luther Reddell	10,000 00
Harry Bidwell	Luther Reddell	9,998 88
Luther Reddell	(Single name)	744 50
Luther Reddell	(Single name)	1,500 00
Harry Bidwell	John A. Bidwell	4,000 00
C. H. McCormick & Co.	John A. Bidwell	3,800 00
C. H. McCormick & Co.	John A. Bidwell	4,936 50
C. H. McCormick & Co.	John A. Bidwell	5,000 00
C. H. McCormick & Co.	John A. Bidwell	4,972 00
C. H. McCormick & Co.	Harry Bidwell	5,000 00
William Johnson	Luther Reddell	5,000 00
Total		$116,238 24

Except the $5,000 note of James A. Dorman all this paper is past due. Luther Reddell, the President of the bank, it may be observed by reference to the above schedule, was the indorser of 15 of these notes, and two more of them were signed by him as the drawer of them. Cashier Cassidine, the other drawers and indorsers Receiver Adams has learned that Althof, Bergman & Co. have failed and made a settlement at 30 cents on the dollar, but they left the Tarrytown Bank out of their list of creditors, because the notes in the foregoing schedule had been given merely as an accommodation to Redfield, and without any consideration therefor.

Receiver Adams says he will pay a first dividend of 25 per cent. on May 1, and another dividend on July 1.

EASTER CHURCH ELECTIONS.

WARDENS AND VESTRYMEN CHOSEN IN PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCHES YESTERDAY.

The following are partial returns from the Easter Church elections, held in this and neighboring cities yesterday:

NEW-YORK CITY CHURCHES.

St. Ignatius' Church.—Wardens—John R. Morewood, Christian Zabriskie. Vestrymen—H. Sylvester Bosworth, Evan G. Sherman, John W. Emerson, John Long, Arthur L. Brigham, Nelson Millerd, William A. Sherman, Arthur W. Sherman.

Anthon Memorial Church.—Wardens — Frederick D. Tappen, William Tracy. Vestrymen—William H. Robinson, Lewis Madison, Jr., Henry Lewis, Charles B. Bostwick, Marcus F. Hodges, Robert T. Hoy, Edward M. Brown, Henry A. Rogers.

St. Luke's Church.—Wardens—A. B. McDonald, Francis Potts. Vestrymen—Charles S. Ward, M. D., Milo B. Root, Charles Hedges, Edward Taylor, Julian Botts, H. Crswell Tuttle, J. H. Pulis, A. L. McDonald.

Church of the Reformation.—Wardens—Mr. Benjamin C. Wetmore, John Mackey. Vestrymen—Henry G. Boogsbold, William F. T. Chapman, George Bitchcock, Edwin F. Smith, Zelah Van Loan, Kenneth MacKenzie, Sr., Thomas Earle, George Balken.

St. Philip's Church.—Wardens—Aaron F. Potter, Joseph Tenevck. Vestrymen—Charles G. Bowser, John J. Brown, James H. Lewis, William H. Smith, Daniel A. Brown, Benjamin Fisher, Thomas B. McKeel, Joseph Sylvere.

Church of the Holy Apostles.—Wardens—William Borden, Daniel S. Whitlock. Vestrymen—R. H. Goff, Henry Ivey, John P. Collard, Charles S. Fischer, Jr., Benoni Lockwood, T. J. Hall, George Reton, Lawson B. Bell.

Church of the Redeemer.—Wardens—Rufus B. Cowing, B. B. Schneider. Vestrymen—T. J. Crombie, C. A. Acton, E. Y. Ten Eyck, E. Townsend, George D. Blevithing, M. D., Marlborough Churchill, William W. Ely, William Murray.

St. Ann's Church. (St. Ann's-avenue.)—Wardens—M. H. Morris, Richard M. Hoe. Vestrymen—Gouverneur Morris, John J. Crane, Nathan Burchall, Henry Purdy, Thomas H. Faile, Samuel Samuels, Frederick E. Ives, John Lawrence.

Trinity Church, (Morrisania.)—Wardens—W. A. Bedell, Walter Chisholm, Sr. Vestrymen—Francis H. Nash, William H. Turney, James O. Taylor, George Smillie, James Turner, Thomas B. Bowne, James A. Burnett, Benjamin Wilsey.

St. James' Church, (Fordham.)—Wardens—Lewis G. Morris, Gustav Schwab. Vestrymen—F. W. Devoe, Franklin Edson, Moses Devoe, G. L. Dashwood, H. N. Camp, Joseph Hayward, R. Sherman, V. E. Weimore.

Grace Church, (West Farms.)—Wardens—William Simpson, Samuel M. Purdy. Vestrymen—H. B. Bolton, John B. Simpson, J. H. Myers, H. Pierce, Charles Heckert, James L. Wells, C. S. Cooke, H. M. Bolton.

St. Mary's Church, (Mott Haven.)—Wardens—Lawrence P. Mott, William H. Sterling. Vestrymen—Henry B. Todd, Edmund Pyne, Walter T. Marvin, John B. Brown, J. A. Davenport, William T. Cushing, David P. Arnold, John T. Alwaise.

BROOKLYN CHURCHES.

Christ Church.—Wardens—C. R. Marvin, J. A. Cowing. Vestrymen—F. H. Trowbridge, Ludlow Thomas, C. R. McClellan, Alexander Munn, Alexander E. Orr, C. A. Denny, F. S. Matthews, John H. Peet.

St. Ann's.—Wardens—Augustus E. Masters, Svante M. Swenson. Vestrymen—Edward C. Elliot, Augustus Ford, Calvin B. Lockwood, Daniel Birdsall, Francis D. Morris, Rev. Dr. Armitage, S. D. Babcock, Capt. Tinker, Col. Ethan Allen, George H. Forster, Salem H. Wales, Martin Bates, J. Langdon Ward, Gen. Newton, Gen. Kiddoo, Ellwood E. Thorne, J. M. Morrison, Internal Revenue Collector Blake, Mr. Frederick Wagner, and D. D. T. Marshall.

The Seventh Assembly District Republican Association held a special meeting at the Lincoln Club, No. 142 Seventh-place, last evening. Councilman Van Cott presiding, and passed resolutions of condolence with the family of the late George W. Blunt, "one of the most unflinching and patriotic Republicans of New-York."

THE NEWELL DIVORCE SUIT.

ADDITIONAL LETTERS FROM MRS. NEWELL TO MR. BORDMAN PRODUCED—EVIDENCE IN REBUTTAL FOR THE PLAINTIFF—HER REPLY TO A JEALOUS HUSBAND.

The Newell divorce case was continued yesterday before Judge Lawrence, in Part III. of the Supreme Court. All the parties to the suit were in attendance, and the crowd of spectators were as large as on the preceding days of the trial. Mr. Edward D. Sohier, a Boston lawyer, was called for the defense. He was counsel for the estate of William H. Bordman in the will case, and had known Mr. Bordman from his boyhood. In November, 1872, Mr. Cushing, one of the Administrators, brought the witness a number of sealed packages containing letters; they had not been opened, and were not opened that day; a brown paper wrapper, indorsed "W. H. Bordman—A. T. N.," and two sealed packages were exhibited. One of the latter bore the following indorsement:

"June 1, A. T. 1865.—This package contains no letters of importance, except to the parties interested, and that has ceased. In the event of any accident to me or my death, they are to be destroyed without the seals being removed or tampered with."

Mr. Sohier, resuming, said that these letters were retained in his private safe for a long time, until they were introduced in the Bordman will case; the only persons to whom they were exhibited were Messrs. Cushing and Prince; during the trial a portion of one of the letters, in which Mrs. Newell spoke of Mr. Bordman as the only man she ever loved, and expressing her aversion for Newell, was read by the witness to Newell. The purpose of this testimony was to destroy, if possible, the force of Col. Pickering's testimony to the effect that Newell had recited to him, in 1872, the substance of the indorsement on the package. He said that it was their intention to prove the fallaciousness of Col. Pickering's testimony on that point by showing that Newell could have known nothing of the letters until they were produced in court. Mr. George Cabot Ward, President of the Union League Club; Jackson S. Schultz, Joseph Seligman, Marshall O. Roberts, Thomas C. Acton, David Dows, Thomas Hicks, W. H. Fogg, Gouverneur Morris, Rev. Dr. Armitage, S. D. Babcock, Capt. Tinker, Col. Ethan Allen, George H. Forster, Salem H. Wales, Martin Bates, J. Langdon Ward, Gen. Newton, Gen. Kiddoo, Ellwood E. Thorne, J. M. Morrison, Internal Revenue Collector Blake, Mr. Frederick Wagner, and D. D. T. Marshall.

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Mr. Shafer introduced an additional package of Mrs. Newell's letters to Mr. Bordman, containing 21 epistles, the first of which was written on April 16, 1862, and the last from Paris in June, 1872. In the first addressing him as her "Dearest friend," she thanks him for his unbounded magnanimity, and expresses a desire to be with him to soothe his throbbing brow. In the next one she regrets that she had been so long dependent on his bounty, and informs him that she would be in Boston on the following Monday, and would meet him on the way "from the library." A letter, which was written on Nov. 27, 1862, contained an extraordinary gush of sentiment.

When Mr. Shafer had concluded the reading of the letter he recalled the defendant and asked him whether there was any foundation for the divorce pending against him in favor of the complainant. The answer was in the negative, as far as he [the defendant] knew. Some correspondence between Mrs. and Mrs. Newell was next read, the rebuttal the purpose being to show that Newell was aware of the relations which existed between his wife and Mr. Bordman, and that, though he approved of it, he was exceedingly jealous.

The trial will be continued at 10:30 this morning.

A WOUNDED MAN'S STRANGE STORY.

Two weeks ago, a man named J. H. Van Houten, who, according to his own story, had been receiving threatening anonymous letters, while walking through Prospect-street, Newark, N. J., was approached—so he claims—by two men, one of whom seized his hand with a Masonic grip, while the other stabbed him in the neck. No motive was assigned for the assault. Between 10 and 11 o'clock on Sunday night, having recovered from his injury, he went into the garden of his house, and was some time after discovered by his wife, lying upon his back, moaning, with an awl driven into the back of his neck. He complained of paralysis, and a physician was called, who declared him to be in a critical condition. Yesterday the patient made an ante-mortem statement to the effect that when he went into the garden the man who had given him the Masonic grip two weeks before leaped out of a place of concealment and stabbed him with the awl. In the garden was found a slip of paper, bearing the warning: "I told you to go before the 1st of April or I would punish you!—Mar-har-bo!!" The signature, he claims, is a Masonic expression, and he charges that the order, of which he is a member, is responsible for the assaults upon him. The Police believe that the man inflicted both wounds with his own hand, and Coroner Osborne asserts that he is not in so critical condition as the physician declared.

NEW MAIL SCHEDULE.

The new Fast Mail for the West and Southwest, closing at 6 o'clock instead of 4 o'clock P. M., as formerly, was dispatched over the New-York Central and Hudson River and Pennsylvania Railroads for the first time last evening, the trains leaving at 7:30 P. M., and overtaking the 4-o'clock mail, which left at 6 o'clock, at Rochester, N. Y., this morning. The Summer schedule on the roads in Western Vermont also went into effect yesterday, and will admit of the delivery of New-York morning newspapers at all points between Rutland and St. Albans on the day of publication. This mail leaves New-York at 8 o'clock. The Western Vermont mail, which up to yesterday left at 4 P. M., will now leave at 8:30 P. M., making the same connections as the former train.

A TELL-TALE NEWSPAPER CUTTING.

Detectives Dunn and Radford, of the Central Office, yesterday morning arrested a well-known sharper named Hughes, alias James Meyers, for defrauding Mr. W. H. Pine, of No. 98 Park-avenue, of $38, under the pretense of recovering from a pawn-shop some jewelry of which Mr. Pine had been robbed in March last. He was taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, but was remanded until to-day, the detectives having found upon his person a slip from THE TIMES of the robbery of the residence of Tweed's son, which led them to suppose that the prisoner was also implicated in the robbery, the facts of which were exclusively published by THE TIMES.

LOCAL BUSINESS TROUBLES.

The James McKenney whose assignment was recorded in Sunday's TIMES is not Mr. James McKenney of No. 141 Grand-street.

Composition proceedings have been commenced before Register Allen by Thomas Manahan, dealer in paper, at No. 62 Duane-street, and the creditors will meet on May 7 to act on the proposition. His liabilities are $25,785.

Negotiations are in progress between Frederick W. Wagner, importer of optical goods, at No. 43 Maiden-lane, and his creditors for a settlement at 12 cents on the dollar, and the action of the European creditors is awaited. The liabilities are about $85,000, of which $60,000 are in Europe.

The firm of Post & Speir, manufacturing jewelers, at No. 192 Broadway, made an assignment yesterday for the benefit of their creditors to Henry T. Godet, the papers being signed only by Eugene E. Post, one of the firm, a disagreement between the partners, and was also due to losses in trade. The liabilities are over $25,000.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Tieman Wilson, of the late firm of David Valentine & Co., dry goods jobbers, of No. 402 Broadway, to have all the members of the firm adjudicated bankrupts. The firm liabilities are $20,500, and Mr. Wilson's individual liabilities are $600. The largest creditors are the Central National Bank, $5,108; Hunt, Catlin & Valentine, $2,855; Schneider & Depeyster, $2,851; Lorillard estate, $2,500.

The failure of Alexander Climen, manufacturer of bonnet frames, at No. 121 Mercer-street, was announced yesterday, and during the day he made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors to Ferdinand S. Hahn. His troubles are the result of the depression in trade and losses by various wild-cat speculations. His liabilities amount to $24,308; nominal assets $17,297, and real assets about $11,412. The largest creditors are E. H. Adams, $4,032; Gustave Young, $3,100; L. Wasservogel, $2,700; Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank, $2,300.

A private meeting of the creditors of Gould H. Thorp & Co., the provision brokers who failed recently, was held yesterday afternoon in the office of the firm. Mr. Thorp made two statements. Either, he said, his liabilities were $36,000 and his available assets $9,000, or his liabilities $33,000 and his assets $6,000. He had $55,000 of other assets that he considered doubtful. He would be able to pay either 20 per cent. or 15 per cent. in cash. He intended some time, if able, to pay in full. The discrepancy occurred in this way: A customer named Stoebel bought 2,500 cases of lard from the concern on speculation, and they bought them from Foster Brothers. Whenever Foster Brothers called on Thorp & Co. for a margin they called on Stoebel. Last week, while Stoebel was out West, Foster Brothers made another call for margins, and the firm telegraphed to Stoebel for authority to place his account against theirs. This was given, and Stoebel presumably settled with Foster Brothers for the difference, amounting to over $3,000. The question presented to the meeting was whether such a transfer could hold. If not, Foster Brothers would have to give up the $3,000 to the estate for the benefit of all the creditors, and would be entitled to only their portion of 20 cents on the dollar that would accrue. The sentiment of everybody, except Stoebel and Foster Brothers, was against the validity of the transfer. They, however, were obstinate, and it is probable that the matter will have to be determined by the courts.

SHOWMEN IN TROUBLE.

A large number of respectable citizens of the Ninth Ward were in attendance in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, in the expectation that the trial of "Jake" Berry, proprietor of the notorious Columbia Opera-house, Greenwich-avenue and Twelfth-street, would proceed. The Police Department was represented by Mr. Charles F. McLean, Counsel to the Board; Capt. Kennedy, and half a dozen of his officers; the Board of Health was represented by Mr. William P. Prentice, and Mr. D. J. Whitney looked after the case for Dr. Crosby's Society. Mr. William F. Kintzing, one of Berry's counsel, was in attendance on the trial, in the unavoidable absence of his associate, Mr. Brooke. Assistant District Attorney Bell strenuously opposed any postponement of the case. Recorder Hackett said that he could not, in the absence of Mr. Brooke from the City, press the case to trial then, but would grant an adjournment to Wednesday, on which day it should be tried peremptorily.

Jacob Aberly, proprietor of the "Novelti Theatre," in Eighth-street, was arraigned before Justice Morgan, yesterday, in the Essex Market Police Court, on three complaints preferred by Officer Jenkins, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, "for having allowed a child of the age of 8 years, named Bertie Rheinhart, to sing and dance in the theatre; the second as "misdemeanor," for having permitted an acrobat, known as Everendo, to perform on a trapeze without network, or other sufficient means of protection from danger by falling; the third, "violation of the Excise law," for having permitted the sale of spiritous liquors in the theatre. He was held in $700 bail, in default of which he was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS CREDIT.

Mayor Overstols and Controller Adreon, of St. Louis, opened, on Saturday afternoon, in the National Bank of Commerce, four proposals for the new issue of $1,328,000 St. Louis City bonds, which have been extensively advertised for some time. Three, for fractional parts of the issue, were from H. Almy & Co., of this City, the Bank of New-York, and Joseph Thompson, of Connecticut. Each one was for the full amount. That came from J. S. Morgan & Co., of London, who offered $1,010 in currency per bond. The Mayor and Controller telegraphed the result of the bidding to the Committee of Ways and Means, and in exchange all the county property within the municipal limits, including court-houses, jails, charitable institutions, &c. The new bonds are renewal bonds, for the purpose of taking up old 6 and 7 per cent. bonds, maturing April 1, $865,000 being county bonds and $463,000 city sewer bonds. They are dated May 1, 1878, are of the denomination of $1,000, United States gold coin, or £200; are payable 20 years after date, and bear interest at 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in gold coin or sterling exchange, on Nov. 1 and May 1, at the National Bank of Commerce, in this City.

TEFORM IN CANAL MANAGEMENT.

The Superintendent of Public Works has issued a circular to his assistants urging the employment of honest, competent, and trustworthy men. He makes a special point that none but strictly temperate hands shall be employed. He says: "Their labor and duties are arduous, and in consideration of this I have allowed, for these times of shrinkage and economy, liberal compensation, and I shall expect in return faithful discharge of duty from every employe on the canal, and that they shall not be churlish and disobliging, but shall render every assistance to boatmen in their power without any extra compensation, fee, or gratuity, and I shall immediately discharge any lock-tender or other official who receives, under any pretense, any extra compensation, fee, or gratuity, and I desire you in your general supervision, as well as the Superintendents of Canal Repairs in more immediate charge of the lock-tenders, to immediately discharge any lock-tender who shall receive any money, gratuity, or valuable consideration whatever from any boatman under any pretense whatever." He also orders that the practice of crowds congregating around the locks and embarrassing business shall be broken up. He has sent printed cards to boatmen requesting them to notify the department at once of any lack of courtesy, or neglect of duty, or attempt at extortion on the part of any employe of the department. He expresses his determination, all hazards, to have ought to break up the system of petty extortion hitherto practiced on boatmen at locks and weigh-locks, and by Inspectors and other canal officials, and says his efforts in that respect shall be unceasing until the evils complained of shall be entirely removed.

ARRESTED ON A CHARGE OF FORGERY.

Isaac Sloan, alias Ike Hoffman, and who figures in the Rogues' Gallery at the Central Office as "John Jones, forger, No. III.," was arrested last evening by Detective Woolsey, at the request of District Attorney Phelps, who, it is believed, has information to connect the prisoner with a series of forged checks which have been put in circulation recently. Jones is said to be an expert forger and the leader of a gang of swindlers, his special business being to prepare the forged checks, which are then intrusted to other members of the gang to pass. In June last, Jones was arrested in connection with two men named Luxon and Loring, for swindling a number of firms. Loring was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment at Sing Sing, and Luxon is still in the Tombs awaiting sentence. Jones was not identified, as he had not passed any of the forged checks, and his accomplices concealed his share in the transactions, and he therefore escaped punishment. It is also stated that he was concerned with C. H. Tischer, alias Charles Herman, and John Richardson, arrested in February last for victimizing a number of merchants by passing forged checks upon them in payment for purchases. He will be taken to the District Attorney's office to-day.

CINCINNATI, April 22.—About noon to-day the walls of the Bevis House stables fell in, burying Michael Lenahan, Barny Dieckman, and a lad of 15 years in the ruins. The two men were dangerously, if not fatally, injured. The boy was slightly hurt.

CHICAGO, April 22.—Receiver Otis sold at auction this morning the State Savings Bank Building and vaults, C. B. Blair, of the Merchants' National, being the purchaser at $110,500. Chicago parties were the principal bidders. The next highest bid was $110,000, by R. S. Hinckley, of Northampton, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

FUNERAL OF GEORGE W. BLUNT.

A SIMPLE AND IMPRESSIVE SERVICE IN REV. DR. CHAPIN'S CHURCH—A LARGE NUMBER OF PROMINENT PERSONS IN ATTENDANCE.

With services that were at once simple and impressive, the body of the late George W. Blunt was yesterday laid away to rest in Green-Wood Cemetery. At 9 o'clock the body was removed from Mr. Blunt's late residence in Twelfth-street to the Church of the Divine Paternity, Fifth-avenue and Forty-fifth-street. It was encased in an oaken coffin, covered with black cloth and ornamented with short bar handles. A silver plate upon the lid bore the following inscription:

George W. Blunt.
Died April 19, 1878,
Aged 76 years 1 month and 9 days.

At the church door the body was received by a large delegation of pilots and the attachés of the Pilot Commissioners' office, and the coffin was borne up the aisle to the measures of a simple funeral march by Mendelssohn. It was placed upon a stand in front of the pulpit, and upon it were deposited a few floral emblems—a sheaf of wheat with the symbols sickle, a ship, an anchor, and several wreaths. The front of the pulpit and the central aisle were occupied by Mr. Blunt's daughter, Mrs. Van Wyck and her daughters, his nephew, Mr. George W. Blunt, Jr., and his wife, and several intimate friends. Behind them sat a large delegation of members of the Union League Club. On the left of the central aisle sat the Pilot Commissioners, the employes of the Pilot Commissioners, and about 40 of the Sandy Hook pilots, many of them gray headed, and all bronzed by many years' exposure. Near the door sat Hon. Thurlow Weed and his daughter. The services were opened by Rev. Dr. Chapin with the reading of appropriate passages of Scripture, and then Mrs. Lucy Oliver sang sweetly the hymn by William Cullen Bryant beginning, "Deem not that they are blessed alone." The funeral address that followed was a plain lesson of trust and hope, and it closed with a warm and truthful testimonial to the sterling qualities of the dead man. The services closed with prayer. The coffin was then uncovered, a line was formed, and nearly all in the church passed slowly by. Among those who paused to look at the features was Mr. Thurlow Weed, who, after gazing intently for a moment, bent over and tenderly touched his lips to the cold forehead, while his eyes streamed with tears. At 11 o'clock the coffin was closed and removed to the hearse. It was followed to Green-wood by the relatives only, and was buried in Mrs. Van Wyck's lot. Among those present at the funeral were Pilot Commissioners Snow, Hincken, Thompson, and Harding; William Allen Butler, counsel to the board; Mr. Nash and Joseph Conway, of the Commissioner's office; and of the oldest pilots there were present Van Felt, Bowen, Murray, Taylor, Freeborn, Murphy, and Dollo. Capt. Benjamin, now 81 years old, with whom Mr. Blunt sailed as ship-mate years ago, came from Newburyport to attend the funeral. Other well-known persons present were Mr. George Cabot Ward, President of the Union League Club; Jackson S. Schultz, Joseph Seligman, Marshall O. Roberts, Thomas C. Acton, David Dows, Thomas Hicks, W. H. Fogg, Gouverneur Morris, Rev. Dr. Armitage, S. D. Babcock, Capt. Tinker, Col. Ethan Allen, George H. Forster, Salem H. Wales, Martin Bates, J. Langdon Ward, Gen. Newton, Gen. Kiddoo, Ellwood E. Thorne, J. M. Morrison, Internal Revenue Collector Blake, Mr. Frederick Wagner, and D. D. T. Marshall.

The Seventh Assembly District Republican Association held a special meeting at the Lincoln Club, No. 142 Seventh-place, last evening, Councilman Van Cott presiding, and passed resolutions of condolence with the family of the late George W. Blunt, "one of the most unflinching and patriotic Republicans of New-York."

THE NEWELL DIVORCE SUIT.

ADDITIONAL LETTERS FROM MRS. NEWELL TO MR. BORDMAN PRODUCED—EVIDENCE IN REBUTTAL FOR THE PLAINTIFF—HER REPLY TO A JEALOUS HUSBAND.

The Newell divorce case was continued yesterday before Judge Lawrence, in Part III. of the Supreme Court. All the parties to the suit were in attendance, and the crowd of spectators were as large as on the preceding days of the trial. Mr. Edward D. Sohier, a Boston lawyer, was called for the defense. He was counsel for the estate of William H. Bordman in the will case, and had known Mr. Bordman from his boyhood. In November, 1872, Mr. Cushing, one of the Administrators, brought the witness a number of sealed packages containing letters; they had not been opened, and were not opened that day; a brown paper wrapper, indorsed "W. H. Bordman—A. T. N.," and two sealed packages were exhibited. One of the latter bore the following indorsement:

"June 1, A. T. 1865.—This package contains no letters of importance, except to the parties interested, and that has ceased. In the event of any accident to me or my death, they are to be destroyed without the seals being removed or tampered with."

Mr. Sohier, resuming, said that these letters were retained in his private safe for a long time, until they were introduced in the Bordman will case; the only persons to whom they were exhibited were Messrs. Cushing and Prince; during the trial a portion of one of the letters, in which Mrs. Newell spoke of Mr. Bordman as the only man she ever loved, and expressing her aversion for Newell, was read by the witness to Newell. The purpose of this testimony was to destroy, if possible, the force of Col. Pickering's testimony to the effect that Newell had recited to him, in 1872, the substance of the indorsement on the package. He said that it was their intention to prove the fallaciousness of Col. Pickering's testimony on that point by showing that Newell could have known nothing of the letters until they were produced in court. The counsel for Mr. Newell said that Mr. Bordman's next of kin were two sisters and a nephew, one of the former being Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis. When the cross and re-direct examination of Mr. Sohier had been concluded, Mr. Shafer recalled Miss Olney to ascertain her age when she came to New-York in 1868. The answered, after consulting with a lady friend, that she was now 40 years of age.

Mr. Shafer introduced an additional package of Mrs. Newell's letters to Mr. Bordman, containing 21 epistles, the first of which was written on April 16, 1862, and the last from Paris in June, 1872. In the first addressing him as her "Dearest friend," she thanks him for his unbounded magnanimity, and expresses a desire to be with him to soothe his throbbing brow. In the next one she regrets that she had been so long dependent on his bounty, and informs him that she would be in Boston on the following Monday, and would me

The New-York Times.

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APRIL 1878

WASHINGTON.

RIVERS AND HARBORS IN THE HOUSE

A DAY SPENT IN DISORDERLY WRANGLING OVER THE GREAT LOG-ROLLING SCHEME —THE PROTEST AGAINST ITS PASSAGE READ, BUT DECLARED BY A VOTE OF THE HOUSE NOT TO BE A PRIVILEGED QUESTION—SLIGHT PROSPECT OF PASSING THE BILL IN THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The session of the House to-day was one of the most disorderly and profitless, in every respect, that has been witnessed during the present session. Immediately after the reading of the Journal the fight which began yesterday over Cox's protest against the passage of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill was renewed, and continued without intermission until after 5 o'clock. By a yea and nay vote the House decided that the protest should be read as a question of privilege, but the reading was interrupted several times by points of order, the discussion of which increased the general confusion and added to the bad feeling which was plainly discernable among members. Mr. Conger twice interrupted the reading with demands that certain words which were alleged to be disorderly and offensive should be taken down, insisting that the Speaker should rule upon them. In the first instance Mr. Cox withdrew the remarks excepted to, but Mr. Conger insisted upon the Speaker ruling upon the disorderly words, and objected to Mr. Cox proceeding except under the rules, which require that consent of the House shall be had when a member has been declared disorderly before he can proceed with his remarks. Mr. Conger's persistency created considerable feeling, and at times a score of members were vociferating to be heard. Finally the turbulence was quelled, and the reading of the protest was proceeded with, but the general disorder was so great that the voice of the Clerk could not be heard beyond the first row of seats. When the reading was finished there was a chorus of yells from all parts of the House for recognition, but the Speaker refused to permit business to proceed until members were seated and order restored. Mr. Reagan, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, which committee reported the bill, obtained the floor and made a long explanation of the bill and defense of the committee. He created a sensation by charging that some of the members who signed the protest appeared before the committee and insisted upon large sums being appropriated for their districts, and that the opposition of these men to the bill was not because of the aggregate amount appropriated, but because their districts had not been given the large sums demanded by them. Subsequently Mr. Kenna, another member of the committee, made similar charges, putting them in so pointed a manner as to throw the House into the wildest uproar, members popping up in every direction demanding that the names of those to whom reference was made should be given. During the mêlée an amusing scene occurred between Harry White and Hendrick B. Wright, of Pennsylvania. The latter spoke of certain streams in Western Pennsylvania as inconsiderable, and not deserving appropriations, to which White took exceptions, and leaving his seat advanced to the area in front of the Clerk's desk, declaiming and gesticulating violently. He said these streams were navigable, and held aloft a report and map which he flourished at Wright, who had advanced to meet him, amid the laughter and cheers of the House. The two disputants stood scolding within a few feet of each other like two actors in a pantomime, not a word spoken by either being intelligible on account of the encouraging yells of their associates. Finally Wright seized the book and map and by a sudden twirl cast it over White's head, to the great amusement and delight of the House and galleries, the book dropping to the floor, leaving the map twisted about White's face. Thus the day was passed until 5 o'clock, when a vote was reached by which the House decided that Cox's protest did not constitute a question of privilege. Taken in all, the day was one of the most disorderly ever witnessed in the House. Had the Speaker manifested his ordinary firmness, the proceedings upon the protest might have been terminated in an hour, but he seemed more anxious to defend his rulings than to preserve order among members, or to maintain the dignity and impartiality of the Chair.

It is not likely this bill will get through the Senate in its present shape, and should the aggregate amount not be reduced, it is probable the President will follow the course pursued by President Grant and refuse to expend any sums not required for works of a national character. The Secretary of War did not ask this year for an appropriation for rivers and harbors, for the reason that he thought the unexpended balances from last year would prove sufficient to keep in repair the works already established. He presented the customary estimates for proposed improvements, which he was required to do under the law, but made no recommendation for an appropriation. The bill just passed appropriates for six items nearly $1,000,000, and yet the unexpended balances from last year now standing to the credit of those same items aggregate over $900,000, and the total aggregate of the unexpended balances for rivers and harbors is at the present time $1,400,000.

GEN. SHIELDS AND COL. WORTHINGTON.

THE SENATE MILITARY COMMITTEE AND THE BILL TO PLACE GEN. SHIELDS ON THE RETIRED LIST — COL. WORTHINGTON'S APPLICATION—HIS CASE AGAINST GEN. SHERMAN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The Senate Committee on Military Affairs will next Thursday evening consider the House bill authorizing the President to place Gen. James Shields on the retired list with the rank of Brigadier-General. Since this bill passed the House the Senate bill granting a pension to Gen. Shields has been amended so as to fix the amount of monthly pension at $100, and that amendment is also pending before the Senate Military Committee, so that in all probability the General will be handsomely provided for by Congress, in one form or another. An application somewhat analagous to that of Gen. Shields was presented to the Senate today on behalf of Col. Tom Worthington, of Ohio, who, in his memorial to Congress, states that he, too, served in the Mexican War and in the war for the Union, and asks, if there is precedent for such action, to be retired with the rank of Colonel. His memorial also refers to his dismissal from the service pursuant to the sentence of a court-martial, which, he asserts, was illegally convened. Col. Worthington attributes all his troubles to Gen. Sherman, and accuses him of having brought about his dismissal from the Army out of revenge for publishing certain statements relative to the battle of Shiloh which reflected severely upon Gen. Sherman. The petition concludes by asking the Military Committee to investigate the matter and examine Gen. Sherman under oath. Col. Worthington has been a regular visitor here for several years, and the story of his grievances is familiar to every Congressman. He has exhausted every device to obtain an investigation of Gen. Sherman's conduct at the battle of Shiloh, and doubtless expects that he can effect his object by presenting the case in the form in which he now does. Senator Matthews says that he presented Col. Worthington's memorial at the latter's request, and did not even apprise himself of its contents before introducing it. He does not desire to be considered as its sponsor.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

THE NAVIGATION LAWS—THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL PASSED BY THE SENATE—THE SENATE AND THE FINANCIAL BILL—THE 20-CENT COINS—THE CHARGES AGAINST G. F. CUTTER—THE PRINTING DEFICIENCY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The Senate Committee on Commerce held a special meeting this afternoon to consider the bill amending the Navigation laws, but as a number of steamboat and ship-owners expressed a desire to be heard in favor of the measure, the committee deferred further action until to-morrow.

The whole day was consumed by the Senate in discussing the Northern Pacific Railroad bill. All the material amendments were voted down, and the bill finally passed without division, substantially as reported by the Railroad Committee.

At the meeting of the Senate Finance Committee, this morning, it was generally expected that, pursuant to an intimation dropped in the Senate yesterday, a decision would be reached relative to fixing a day for beginning the debate on the Financial bill, but the subject was not referred to at all. It is not, therefore, probable that the measure will be considered before next week. The general impression among Senators is that the debate will be short.

The session of the Finance Committee was entirely devoted to the consideration of minor subjects. The most important of these was the bill, which has already passed the House, repealing the act authorizing the coinage of 20-cent silver pieces, which was favorably reported to the Senate, and passed without amendment.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs have been investigating the numerous charges preferred against George F. Cutter, nominated for the position of Paymaster-General of the Navy. The testimony of the witnesses summoned in the interest of Mr. Cutter's opponents, thus far taken, completely exonerates him, and unless evidence of a different character is introduced the committee will recommend his confirmation.

The Public Printer has ascertained that his appropriation is exhausted, and has applied to Congress for an appropriation of $200,000. A bill giving him this amount was at once passed by the House, and reached the Senate this afternoon a few minutes before the adjournment. Sens or Windom asked for immediate action, and read a note from the Public Printer stating that he had no money with which to purchase even the paper upon which the Congressional documents are printed. Senator Edmunds, however, interposed his usual objection to hasty legislation, saying that he would never consent to the appropriation of such a large sum without investigation, and he did not think any body would be inconvenienced if the bill went over until to-morrow.

THE PRESIDENT AND CABINET.

NO BUSINESS AT THE MEETING YESTERDAY —ABSENT MEMBERS—THE PRESIDENT AND OTHERS TO VISIT PHILADELPHIA TO-DAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—At the Cabinet meeting to-day very little business was transacted, owing to the absence of Secretary Thompson and Attorney-General Devens. Postmaster General Key entertained his colleagues with an interesting narrative of his trip to Havana, from which he returned this morning. The President, attended by Secretaries Sherman and Schurz, will leave to-morrow morning for Philadelphia, where they will remain for a few days the guests of the Commercial Exchange and other trade orgsnizations of that city. They will be accompanied by the following ladies: Mrs. Hayes, Miss Platt, Mrs. Sherman, Miss Schurz, and Miss Evarts. The President's two sons will also proceed with the party. Attorney-General Devens, who has been absent at Boston, will join the President in Philadelphia.

THE NORTH CAROLINA DEMOCRACY.

HEALING THE WOUNDS RECEIVED IN THEIR RECENT SAVAGE QUARRELS — UNITING AGAINST THE COMMON ENEMY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Recent information received here from North Carolina indicates that the differences among the Democrats of that State have been settled, and that the campaign will be conducted harmoniously. It will be remembered that the troubles alluded to were some weeks ago of so serious a character that it was believed there could not by any possibility be a united canvass on the part of the Democracy. Several of the prominent leaders of the party named were hopelessly involved in personal quarrels of the most serious character, and the Republicans, gaining new hope from these dissensions, sent agents to Washington to consult with friends here as to what means should be employed to make a fight for victory in the next election. This move, it is believed, has had the effect of healing the differences among the Democracy, and it is not thought that the Republicans will make the fight contemplated.

THE UNION AND CENTRAL PACIFIC.

THE GOULD LOBBY ACTIVELY ENDEAVORING TO MANIPULATE THE HOUSE—THEIR INFLUENCE ON THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The Union and Central Pacific Railroad lobby, who have transferred the scene of their operations to the House end of the Capitol, where they have been exceedingly active for the past few days, begin to show traces of their handiwork. The House Judiciary Committee, not long after the passage of the Thurman bill, informally discussed the matter and agreed not to oppose immediate action by the House. When the bill was reached to-day, however, the committee decided by a majority of 1 to ask the House to refer the bill to them. The efforts of the lobby are now concentrated on securing a reference to this committee, in the hope that such a course may result advantageously to the bill. It is not likely, however, that such will be the case, as from present indications a large majority of the House favors the immediate passage of the measure, without reference to any committee, and a motion to that effect will be made by Mr. Cox, of New-York, when the bill is reached on the Speaker's table.

THE REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMEN.

COMPLETION OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The Republican Congressional Committee last night completed its permanent organization by electing Hon. George C. Gorham, of California, Secretary, through the Executive Committee, to whom the choice was given by the vote of the entire committee. The organization is as follows: Chairman of the committee and ex-officio Chairman of the Executive Committee, Hon. Eugene Hale, of Maine; Secretary, George C. Gorh m, of California; Treasurer, Jacob Tome, Esq., of Washington; Executive Committee, Senator Allison, of Iowa; Representative Joyce, of Vermont; Representative Hiscock, of New-York; Representative Page, of California; Representative Foster, of Ohio; Representative Campbell, of Pennsylvania; Representative Hubbell, of Michigan; Senator Dorsey, of Arkansas, and Senator Bruce, of Mississippi.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, April 23, 1878.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent. bonds to-day aggregate $107,000.

The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day were $240,610 27, and from Customs, $459,755 64.

The President has approved the act restoring George A. Armes to the rank of Captain in the Army.

Lieut. G. Blocklinger is ordered to the Enterprise, at Norfolk; Lieut. Walter Goodwin is detached from the Enterprise and placed on waiting orders; Lieut. A. M. Thackara is detached from the Omaha and ordered home and await orders; Chief Engineer Albert Aston is detached from the Omaha.

Capt. J. J. Coppinger is appointed to relieve Lieut.-Col. R. I. Dodge, as a member of the board for testing Buskat's patent intrenching tool, to meet at St. Louis, May 27; Assistant Surgeon James W. Buell is relieved from duty in the Department of Texas, and Second Lieut. Eugene Griffin, Corps of Engineers, is ordered to report to Lieut. Wheeler for duty upon surveys west of the one hundredth meridian.

Simon Wolf, for a long time Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia, and generally admitted to be an efficient and acceptable officer, has been requested by the President to resign, his place being wanted, it is narrated, for George A. Sheridan, a non-resident of the District of Columbia, and heretofore living in Louisiana. The President has offered Mr. Wolf a Consul-Generalship in Germany, which he has declined.

The conference committee of the two houses on the bill to provide for temporary clerks, and other purposes, have reconciled the points at issue. There were ten items for deficiency in compensation and expenses of internal revenue collectors, and for mail-route messengers and postal clerks. The Senate had fixed the first of these items at $40,000 and the second at $30,000. The former figure the first item was reduced to $20,000 and the second to $7,000.

The investigation of the charges preferred against Hon. George F. Seward, Minister to China, and O. B. Bradford, Consular Clerk at Shanghai, was continued to-day by the House Committee on Expenditures in the Department of State. The main feature of the proceedings was a proposition made by counsel for Mr. Seward that the committee call that gentleman to testify before them. But as it is impossible for him to reach here for at least 60 days, the committee could not immediately decide upon the practicability of such course, but have the proposition under consideration.

The House Judiciary Committee to-day reconsidered its former action instructing Representative McMahon, one of its members, to move, when the Senate bill repealing the Bankrupt law shall be reached on the Speaker's table, that it be put on its passage, and by a two-thirds vote instructed him to report a substitute for the bill repealing the involuntary proceedings immediately, and repealing voluntary proceedings after Jan. 1, 1879. There is quite a change of sentiment regarding the bill, and the result in the House is considered uncertain as to the immediate repeal of the law.

The jury in the case of J. R. P. Mechlin, a clerk in the War Department, tried for excessive cruelty to his daughters, has failed to agree. Judge Wylie said that this was a case surrounded by difficulties. He was satisfied that a verdict of acquittal would shock the community, and he knew also that a verdict of guilty would likewise shock the community; for the consequences to follow such a verdict Thesis be as hard on children as on the father. He hoped there would be no other trial of the case, and suggested that application be made to a Court of Chancery to provide a guardian for the children and require the father to support them. This will probably be the result.

The bill introduced to-day by Senator Edmunds amendatory of the Patent laws provides for the repeal of so much of section No. 4,916 of the Revised Statutes as authorizes the introduction into reissued patents, upon proof satisfactory to the Commissioner, of new matter or amendments in cases where there is neither model nor drawing; but provides also that no reissue, either of a machine or process patent, which has been heretofore granted under said section, shall be held invalid because of the allowance therein by the Commissioner of new matter or amendments; but in any suit upon any such reissue patent it shall be a good defense that the original applicant was the first and original inventor of such new matter or amendment.

THE McGARRAHAN INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Although the reception of testimony in the McGarrahan investigation was formally closed last Saturday, the Senate Public Lands Committee to-day allowed the introduction of some additional documentary evidence, consisting chiefly of Supreme Court records. The counsel for the New-Idria Company offered to introduce what purports to be certified copies of the stock books of the Panoche Grande, or McGarrahan's Quicksilver Mining Company. They offered also to place in evidence, in connection with these alleged copies, a statement explicitly admitting that the names of Congressmen and of all other persons upon the so-called "list of outside stockholders" are not found among the stockholders of the Panoche Grande Company, but claiming that the so-called list was found among the papers of Frederick Frank, although not in his handwriting. Warwick Martin, who was called to identify the alleged copies of the stock books, testified that he received all the papers, including the so-called "list," from Clinton Rice, and knew nothing of his own knowledge as to their origin. The committee decided to rule out all these papers, except the statement of the New-Idria counsel in the nature of an admission, which was received and incorporated into the record.

NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 23—The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations: Thomas A. Henry to be Collector of Customs, District of Pamlico, N. C. Postmasters—Mrs. Caroline Bridgham, at Middlesex, Mass.; Thomas A. Hills, at Leominster, Mass.; William G. Williams, at Watertown, N. Y.; James N. Wood, at Ravenswood, N. Y.; L. Ebbens Dekle, at Thomasville, Ga.; James B. Fouke, at Napoleon, Ohio; Morton L. Cardells, at Hancock, Mich.; John Clemens, at Red Bluff, Cal.; Mrs. Elizabeth M. Wilson, at the Dalles, Oregon.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations: Justin E. Colburn, of Vermont, to be Consul General at the City of Mexico; Edward A. Brogden, of Maine, Collector of Customs at York, Me.; James Dumars, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Springfield, Mo., Llewellyn Davis, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Ironton, Mo. Postmasters—Elsbeth Stebbins, at Newburn, N. C.; Edward M. Bloome, at Fort Laramie, Wyoming; Thomas C. Durant, West Troy, N. Y.

ARRESTED FOR LIBEL IN CANADA.

MONTREAL, April 23.—E. H. Goff, President of the Montreal, Portland and Boston Railway Company, was arrested here yesterday at the suit of the Canada Agricultural Insurance Company for making false returns when he was manager of that company. A warrant was also issued against him for forging a resolution of the company authorizing him to draw against the company for $22,700 for an alleged debt. Warrants were subsequently issued for the arrest of E. H. Goff, and James G. Stewart, managing Director of the Montreal *Herald*, for publishing an alleged libelous letter in Saturday's *Herald*, charging ex-Solicitor-General Baker with demanding $10,000 in return for the granting of a subsidy of $4,000 per mile by the local government to the Montreal, Portland and Boston Railway Company, of which Goff was President. The letter gives details of money and valuables said to have been given to Baker on account of his influence. Baker meets the whole charge with an unqualified denial.

STILL TALKING IN EUROPE.

NO PROGRESS TOWARD PEACE OR WAR

THE INVITATIONS TO A CONGRESS SEMI-OFFICIALLY COMMUNICATED — ACCEPTANCE BY ALL THE POWERS BUT ENGLAND —THE TWO OPPOSING POWERS JEALOUS AND SUSPICIOUS—VIEWS AT THE VARIOUS CAPITALS.

LONDON, April 23.—Paris journals state that invitations to the congress, to examine the changes necessary in existing treaties, have been semi-officially communicated to the several powers. All except England have declared their readiness to accept the invitation unreservedly. England still insists on the condition that all great changes in the East, such as those proposed by the treaty of San Stefano, shall be treated as a European, and not merely as a Turco-Russian, question.

LONDON, April 24.—The *Standard's* Vienna correspondent hears that Russia, fearing the Turks will permit the English to occupy the forts on the Bosphorus in the event of war, has asked Germany to guarantee a line of demarkation during negotiations. Prince Bismarck is considering the request.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs the following: "The report that Prince Bismarck intends to abandon all further attempts at conciliation is not believed in well-informed circles; but little confidence is placed in the ultimate success of the negotiations." The *Journal de St. Pétersbourg* is also despondent about the result of the negotiations.

The *Times'* correspondent at Berlin says the preliminary conference has not been mentioned in recent negotiations. It is considered that Russia's willingness to treat about the withdrawal of her forces from Constantinople merely indicates a wish to temporize.

A Berlin dispatch says the *North German Gazette* and the *National Gazette* are despondent in tone over the prospects of Prince Bismarck's mediation.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News* says Italy, at the request of Germany, is assisting in the efforts at mediation.

A St. Petersburg dispatch to the *Daily News* says: "The suggestion for a preliminary conference has been adopted in principle. An agreement seems assured in regard to the time required for the withdrawal of the Russian Army and the British fleet to Adrianople and Besika Bay respectively. The English Cabinet, however, is raising other difficulties in connection with the passage of the Dardanelles and submission of the entire treaty of San Stefano to the Congress. The conviction gains ground that it is determined on war."

THE DILATORY NEGOTIATIONS.

"POURPARLERS" BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA NOT PROGRESSING SMOOTHLY—IRRITATION OF THE RUSSIAN PRESS TOWARD AUSTRIA AND THE GROUNDS—AUSTRIA NOT INCITING ROUMANIA TO A COLLISION—ST. PETERSBURG VIEWS AS TO A CONGRESS.

LONDON, April 23.—Telegrams from Vienna indicate that the *pourparlers* between Austria and Russia, about which little has been said the last few days, are not going on very smoothly. Evidence of this is believed to be found in the attacks in which the Russian press are indulging in against Austria. The correspondent at St. Petersburg of the *Political Correspondence* of Vienna partly explains this irritation. He says: "Russia is ardent in her desire to satisfy the just demands of Austria, but Austria must not stick too tenaciously to points which are not recognized before the treaty of San Stefano, now declared of such importance or necessity previous to that treaty." This correspondent explains the massing of troops in Roumania as a necessary precaution, adding that it might have been less necessary had M. Bratiano, the Roumanian Minister—President, everywhere met with the same reception as at Berlin. The latter allusion indicates that the Russians think that the Roumanians are encouraged by Austria to resist.

Of this the *Times'* Vienna correspondent says: "It merely shows that the Russians have erred in thinking that Austria wished to drive a bargain. Austria has more interest than any other country in preventing a conflict between Russia and Roumania, and, so far from inciting the Roumanians to a collision, the very reverse was done. Whatever Russia's motives are in occupying Roumania, no information can do away with the fact itself that the Principality is becoming more and more at its mercy. The growing suspicion that some members of the Roumanian Cabinet, especially M. Cogalniceano, Foreign Minister, favor the transaction, has tended to increase the popular irritation. Whether or not there is any foundation for such a suspicion, it seems certain that the present state of things is too straitened to last, and that either an understanding or an open rupture with Russia must soon ensue."

ST. PETERSBURG, April 23.—The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* to-day publishes an article in which, while expressing belief that the Congress will soon assemble, says that this alone will not constitute a guarantee of peace. The *Journal* considers it necessary that a frank and exhaustive exchange of views between the Cabinets should precede the congress. It concludes as follows: "If the Cabinet really desires peace and at the same time, expects greater advantages for England by intimidating Russia, it is playing a dangerous game, which will lead not to peace but to war."

BRITISH MILITARY OPERATIONS.

THE RESERVES JOINING THE REGULAR FORCES PROMPTLY—SUCCESS OF THE SYSTEM—SIGNIFICANCE OF THE MOVING OF INDIAN TROOPS—THEIR DESTINATION A MYSTERY IN REALITY.

LONDON, April 23.—Without waiting for the official returns of the men of the reserve who have not joined the regular forces, the *Times* describes this crucial test of the system of reserves as successful and as demonstrating beyond question the wisdom of the principle of short service and large reserves in the Army. It says: "During the last fortnight the men have flocked to their colors in numbers as large as could be wished by the most sanguine well-wisher. It is impossible to tell yet the proportion of willful desertions, but for a considerable number of defaulters fairly good excuses are forthcoming. In some instances, as at Plymouth, every man has presented himself. This is especially gratulating, say the authorities, because many of the men had settled down permanently, some to profitable employments, there being instances where the men had occupations paying £200 or £300. It is expected that more will join this week. Although the time for joining expired on Saturday, these tardy ones will not, however, be punished."

The *Daily News*, in its leading editorial article, says that the policy of the British Ministry is becoming a matter of growing importance. Referring to the present military preparations, it says: "They may be mere precautions, but there is not one of them which does not mark our progress to a state of war. They are so understood abroad, and every one of them increases the difficulty of maintaining peace. It is exceedingly doubtful whether the full import of some of those so-called precautions is yet realized. The most important of all—the dispatch of native troops from India—has been passed over with very little remark, although the measure marks a revolution in our Indian military policy. Of its effect on India there will be only too many occasions of speaking. The Indian Government was wise to gag the vernacular press before calling the natives of India to the aid of a nation which holds their country by right of conquest. That is a subject on which a free native press would certainly have had much to say. Just now, however, we are concerned to know where these troops are about to be put. The native troops are preparing to come, but where they will be landed is a Ministerial secret. At Calcutta it is given out that their destination is Malta, and it may be; but if so, where are the troops going which are already in that garrison? We may take it for certain that the Indian troops will not be landed in Malta in addition to those which are already there. Malta is full, and the only inference which can be drawn is that in the plan of the Government, by the time the Indian regiments arrive, a destination at present unknown will have been found either for them or for the corps they will displace. It is quite as likely that these troops will be landed at some Turkish port as that they will go to Malta. Very little time can elapse before we know what is intended by the Government. We may suppose that the resolution of our Government depends upon this or that contingency, but the practical lesson of the last few weeks is that in these matters a resolute hand is guiding a mystified people to the appointed end."

RUSSIAN MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

THE COMMAND IN THE CAUCASUS—TWENTY-FIVE REGIMENTS OF COSSACKS TO BE LEVIED—AN EXPEDITION TO TASHKEND —RUSSIAN TROOPS NEAR BUCHAREST.

LONDON, April 24.—The *Times* has the following from San Stefano: "Letters from St. Petersburg state that General Milutine will take command of the Army of the Caucasus and Gen. Kauffman will become Minister of War. Great preparations are making in Asia and 25 regiments of Cossacks will be levied. It is stated that an expedition from Orenburg to Tashkend will be organized. Gen. Shobeleff, Jr., is ill with fever.

The *Times'* Bucharest dispatch reports that the foreposts of the Russian Eleventh Corps are within an hour's march of Bucharest.

MUSSULMAN REVOLT IN BULGARIA.

CAUSES OF THE REVOLT OPPRESSIVE RULE OF THE RUSSIANS AND BULGARIANS—SEIZURE BY THE LATTER OF TURKISH WOMEN—SEVERE BUT INDECISIVE FIGHTING—EFFORTS OF THE GRAND DUKE AT PACIFICATION.

LONDON, April 23.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Constantinople says that the Grand Duke Nicholas has proposed to the Seraskierate to send a mixed commission of Russian and Turkish officers to the scene of the conflicts between armed Mussulmans and Russian troops, mentioned in a dispatch from that city last night, with the object of pacification, and that the proposal has been accepted. The Porte is not acquainted with the exact nature of this insurrection, but it is supposed that the insurgents consist of three battalions of the former garrison of Nisch, who, on retreating to the mountains, joined the scattered remains of Suleiman Pasha's Army, and were since been reinforced by Mussulman inhabitants. The locality of this revolt is betw en the Valley of the Maritza and San Stefano.

Another insurrection of Mussulmans has broken out in Macedonia. The commandant at Monastir has sent for troops. The Russians have since been reinforced to prevent the scene.

LONDON, April 24.—The Pera correspondent of the *Times* shows that the Mussulman insurrection is exceedingly formidable. It engages 3,000 Russian troops, and extends over an area of 10,000 square miles, from between Tatar Bazardjik and Philippopolis to Gumuldjina and Tchermen. The insurrection was caused by the intolerable oppression of the Russo-Bulgarian régime, brought to a head by the abduction of Turkish women by the Bulgarians. Cannon and musketry firing are heard daily near Tchermen. A sanguinary and indecisive engagement was fought near Demotica on the 18th inst., in which the Russians lost 500 men including eight officers killed. The commander of Demotica has asked for reinforcements and 2,000 infantry, and two sotnias of Cossacks have been sent from Adrianople. The demand for reinforcements greatly reduces the garrisons at Adrianople and Philippopolis. Russian attempts to raise volunteers in Adrianople meet with little success in consequence of the lack of money. The Russians are making requisitions for houses in Adrianople for hospitals.

NOTES OF THE CONTROVERSY.

LONDON, April 24.—The *Standard* announces that 12 Russian engineer officers, who were recently at Rome, have started for the Suez Canal and Persian Gulf.

It is announced that the German Ambassador will visit the Marquis of Salisbury at Hatfield House to-day.

The *Agence Russe* of St. Petersburg confirms the report of the return of the Grand Duke Nicholas in about 10 days. Prince Gortchakoff is indisposed.

A letter from Bucharest reports that the Russians have unsuccessfully attempted to destroy a powder factory at Bucharest. Twelve persons were killed. The report is not credited.

An Athens dispatch reports that the insurgents of Thessaly refuse to lay down their arms, but a five days' truce has been arranged. It is hoped that the negotiations for an armistice, which the British Consuls are now concluding, will be successful.

STORMS IN THE WEST AND SOUTH.

HEAVY RAIN-STORMS IN MISSOURI, ILLINOIS, TENNESSEE, AND ELSEWHERE.

ST. LOUIS, April 23.—Reports received from all parts of the city mention damage to property by the storm last night. Hundreds of cellars of business houses and residences were flooded and their contents badly injured or destroyed. Sewers were caved in in different parts of the city, gardens were washed out, and in several instances weak roofs gave way under the great weight of water upon them, badly damaging goods and furniture. The loss of, and injury to, property will reach many thousands of dollars. The storm extended over a great breadth of territory, embracing nearly all the country between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains. The heaviest rainfall, however, was at St. Louis, Memphis, Indianapolis, and Fort Gibson, Indian Territory. The fall of water here between 10 o'clock last night and 4 o'clock this morning was about 4 inches.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 23.—A terrific rain and wind storm occurred along the line of the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad this morning between Bethalto and Alton Junction, doing considerable damage to farms and the railroad. About 1,000 feet of the Indianapolis and St. Louis Road was washed away, and no trains have passed over that part of the road since morning. The regular trains to St. Louis are run over the Wabash track from Litchfield. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad also suffered severely. A quarter of a mile of track is reported washed away near Alton Junction. At Vienna, Ill., a number of dwelling-houses and other buildings were uprooted, and others were injured by the wind storm. No person is reported killed or seriously injured.

MEMPHIS, April 23.—At 9 o'clock last night a terrific rain and thunder storm set in which continued throughout the night, between that hour and 6:45 this morning 2.85 inches of rain fell. Bayou Gayoso overflowed, and swept away the bridge at Second-street, which recently cost the city $25,000. It is feared planting interests have suffered severely from the unprecedented rains of the past few weeks, as the bottom-lands are covered with rain-water, and the damage to fencing from the overflow of creeks and bayous is very great. At this writing, 10:30 A. M., the rain continues with no signs of abatement.

INSURANCE DECISION.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23.—The case of Mary Stockham against the Continental Insurance Company of New-York was argued to-day in the United States Circuit Court, before Judges McKennan and Cadwalader. The plaintiff's husband had effected an insurance on his life in the company for $4,000. Under the terms of the policy the residence of the insured was restricted within certain geographical latitudes. Previous to his death in this city Mr. Stockham had visited Liberia, Africa. The company held that the policy was void, for the reason that the tropics were restricted as a place of residence and they set this up as a reason for the non-payment of insurance money in its affidavit of defense. The sufficiency of the affidavit was attacked, but the court, at the conclusion of to-day's argument, decided it to be good and discharged the rule for judgment entered by the plaintiff.

FLORIDA'S VOTE.

HOW THE CASES AGAINST TWO REPUBLICANS HAVE BEEN COMPROMISED—REPORTED CONFESSIONS.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 23.—Judge McLin, Secretary of State under Gov. Stearns, and L. G. Dennis, the "little giant" of Alachua County, have made confessions in writing of frauds in 1876 by which Florida was carried for Mr. Hayes. Dennis' confession covers fully all details of the Archer Precinct frauds, which played so important a part before the Returning Board. He says that 214 names were put on the return of Archer Precinct after the voting. McLin's confession is said to cover all transactions before the State Canvassing Board. These confessions were in the hands of the present Secretary of State, Mr. Bloxham, and have been forwarded to Washington. After Dennis made the confession, 11 indictments against him for fraud in Alachua and Levy Counties were nolle prosequi McLin, it is said, was also rewarded, but in what way is not known. The *Daily Sun and Press* of to-morrow will close an editorial on the subject as follows: "These gentlemen have unbosomed themselves, and their written statements have gone to Washington. The Archer fraud is fully developed, and the little crookedness in Baker is laid bare, and also the secrets of the State Canvassing Board at Tallahassee."

RECENT BUSINESS FAILURES.

BANKRUPTCY CASES IN CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND ELSEWHERE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, April 23.—Among the bankruptcy petitioners to-day were the following: Joseph T. McCord, real estate and loan agent. His preferred debts foot up an unknown amount, and are due for taxes. His secured debts amount to $258,000, with securities valued at $273,000; unsecured, $273,500; assets nominal. Nicholas B. Rappellye, of Chicago, General Agent of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company. He claims to have no secured debts, but schedules alleged claims against him under this head amounting to $14,000; unsecured debts, $8,120; assets, nothing; liabilities on bills discounted, $12,000. Henry B. Pierce, of Geneva, Kane County; liabilities, $10,000; assets, $3,000. S. Daniels, of Chicago; secured debts, $2,150; unsecured debts, none. Ely & Edwards, commission merchants; preferred debt, $22 89; unsecured, $4,000. William Coates Ritchie, of Chicago; liabilities, $30,000; assets nominal. Norman H. McAllister, of Chicago; liabilities, $10,000; assets nothing. James H. Head, of Chicago; secured debts, $12,000, and unsecured debts, $11,000; assets nothing. John S. Marsh, of Chicago; liabilities, $4,500; assets nothing. A. H. White, insurance agent; secured debts, $9,000; unsecured, $4,000; assets, $3,000.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, April 23.—The firm of Netter Brothers, composed of Gabriel and Albert Netter, brokers, who failed in New-York recently, to-day filed their voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the United States Court here. The list of creditors numbers nearly 100, all New-York parties except one or two. Their liabilities are at $530,000, and assets at $380,000, consisting mostly of stocks and securities. Albert, the elder, is living here, and has been engaged for some time in the brokerage business on Third-street, and Gabriel is in Colorado managing the financial interests of a mine owned by English capitalists.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

Special dispatches state that Parker & Hanway, real estate dealers, at Indianapolis, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday. Liabilities, $316,000; assets about one-half.

In Covington, Ky., yesterday, the following petitions in bankruptcy were filed: J. B. Casey; liabilities, $11,000; assets, $90,000. Edward D. Casey; liabilities, $21,000; nominal assets, $26,000. Lewis H. Long, farmer, Mason County, Ky.; liabilities, $57,000; assets, $26,000. E. F. Chalfant, Covington; liabilities, $32,000; assets, $32,000. Henry Kasson, Covington; liabilities, $19,000; nominal assets, $30,000. W. T. Stevenson, Covington; liabilities, $16,000; assets nominally, $19,000. A. Rogers, Covington; liabilities, $12,000; assets, $12,000.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ST. LOUIS, April 23.—Joseph P. Card and Amos F. Hoffer, dealers in pig-iron, have filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $162,000, including $49,000 to J. F. Card, Cleveland. Face value of assets, $117,000, of which $75,000 is in stock of iron mining companies of this State.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., April 23.—Henry Gabril & Sons' woolen mills were closed to-night, owing to financial depression. Their liabilities are $48,000, and assets $30,000. One hundred and fifty hands are thus thrown out of employment. Three years ago the firm was crippled by the burning of the mill, and it is said now that this was the primary cause of the failure.

BOSTON, April 23.—J. B. Kimball & Co., of No. 18 High-street, one of the oldest boot and shoe houses in this city, failed to-day. Liabilities, $80,000.

BENCH SHOW OF DOGS AT BALTIMORE.

OVER FIVE HUNDRED ENTRIES—ALL BREEDS OF DOGS REPRESENTED—PRIZE WINNERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 23.—The bench show of dogs opened to-day under most favorable auspices. There were in all 543 entries, comprising English, Irish, and Gordon setters, pointers, Chesapeake Bay dogs, foxhounds, St. Bernards, mastiffs, Irish, water, retrieving, clumber, and Cocker spaniels, greyhounds, and terriers. The club, which has only lately been organized, numbers among its members gentlemen of social standing, and the announcement that they proposed giving an exhibition had the effect of bringing in entries from all parts of the country. The Chicago Kennel Club sent over 50 dogs; the St. Louis Kennel Club, Goldsmith Club, of Toledo, and Westminster Kennel Club, New-York, were also well represented. Competent judges who were present to-day state that the collection is the finest ever exhibited at any bench show in this country. Prizes to the amount of $5,000 are offered by the club, and a number of merchants and manufacturers give special prizes, among them being a massive and artistically-designed silver cup, for the best setter or pointer that has never won a prize. The first prize for champion English setters was awarded to Mr. P. H. Brysons, of Memphis, Tenn., for his dog "Gladstone," and to J. H. Whitman, of Chicago, for Floss, his sister bitch. Ben, owned by George W. Ogilvie, of De Moines, Iowa, took the first prize in the list of champion setter dogs, and the St. Louis Kennel Club the first prize for Irish setter bitches. In the

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.....April 23.

SUMMARY.

The Senate passed the House bill prohibiting the coinage of 20 cent pieces without amendment. The bill to extend the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad was taken up and various amendments adopted and the bill passed. The bill appropriating $200,000 for deficiencies for the public printing and binding was reported.

The session of the House was given up to the question of privilege involved in the protest against the passage of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill. The protest was read and decided by vote not to be a privileged question. The discussion was characterized by confusion and disorder, but the exceedingly questionable nature of many of the appropriations was shown. The conference committee on the bill authorizing the employment of temporary clerks in the Treasury Department, and for the prosecution of timber depredators reported agreement by compromise with the Senate and the report was adopted. The Indian Appropriation bill was reported.

SENATE.

GEN. SHIELDS' PENSION.

The amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill granting a pension to Gen. James Shields, so as to increase his pension from $50 to $100 a month was, on motion of Mr. SARGENT, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

THE 20-CENT COIN.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, from the Committee on Finance, reported, without amendment, the House bill to prohibit the coinage of the 20-cent piece of silver, and asked for its immediate consideration. The bill was passed.

ADVERSE REPORT ON CHANGES OF RANK.

Mr. MAXEY, of Texas, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported adversely on the petition of certain officers of the Ordnance Corps, United States Army, praying legislation to change their ranks. Also, on the Senate bill to change the rank of R. C. Buchanan, a Colonel on the retired list of the Army, and the committee was discharged from their further consideration.

CERTIFICATES OF MERIT TO SOLDIERS.

Mr. MAXEY reported from the same committee the letters of the Secretary of War and General of the Army in regard to the amendment of sections Nos. 1,216 and 1,295 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, together with a bill to amend section No. 1,216 so as to authorize the President to grant a certificate of merit for distinguished services to private soldiers, non-commissioned officers, and musicians. Also, a bill to amend section 1,295, granting $2 per month additional pay to those holding such certificates of merit. The bills were placed on the calendar.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.

The SENATE then, on motion of Mr. MITCHELL, of Oregon, resumed the consideration of the bill to extend the time for the construction and completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS the words "having due regard for the rights of said company" in the last section of the bill, which reserves the right to Congress to alter, amend, or repeal the act, &c., were stricken out.

Mr. HEREFORD, of West Virginia, moved to amend so as to provide that lands granted to the company, when patented, shall be subject to taxation, and that they shall be subject to taxation according to the laws of the State or Territory within which the same may be situated.

After some discussion, Mr. BAYLEY, of Tennessee, submitted the following as a substitute for the amendment of Mr. Hereford:

When said lands shall have been surveyed by the United States, and the company shall have become entitled to a patent for the same, they shall be subject to taxation according to the laws of the State or Territory within which they may be situated.

Mr. KERNAN, of New-York, submitted an amendment, so as to provide that the issue of the company to be issued to aid in the construction of the road, and to secure the same by mortgage, &c., shall not be issued unless on an affirmative vote or of written consent of holders of not less than two-thirds of the entire preferred stock. Agreed to.

The amendment was accepted by Mr. Hereford in lieu of that submitted by him, and was agreed to by the Senate without a division.

Mr. CHRISTIANCY, of Michigan, moved an amendment so as to provide that the amount paid for transportation of mails over the road shall be the same as the compensation for the service in the States of Iowa, Kansas, and Minnesota. Agreed to.

Mr. EATON moved to amend so as to provide that the consent of the State of Oregon should first be obtained to construct the road around the cascades of the Columbia River above mentioned. Agreed to.

Mr. CHRISTIANCY, of Michigan, moved to amend so as to provide that nothing in the act should be construed as recognizing the existence of the Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad Company, or any right of said company outside of the State of Oregon. Agreed to.

Mr. CHRISTIANCY, of Michigan, submitted an amendment, declaring grants, rights, and privileges, &c., to the company, "subject to any lawfully existing paramount right of any stockholder in, or the holder of any bond against, the said company under its foreclosure organization, if such there be." Agreed to.

The bill was then read a third time and passed without a division.

THE PRINTING DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. WINDOM, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported without amendment the House bill appropriating $200,000 to supply deficiencies in the printing for the present fiscal year, and asked its present consideration; but objection was made by Mr. EDMUNDS, who said he did not think it right to rush through a $200,000 bill in this way, and could not find a mill by a diamond size. [Laughter.] Most of the rivers provided for in the bill were not worth a dam. [Laughter.] He found in the bill provision for a river in Kentucky, and he was told by a Kentucky member that the only way to make that river a thoroughfare was to macadamize it. [Laughter.] He referred to the general distributions of appropriations in the bill, remarking that even New-England had some nice little schemes in it.

Mr. HEWITT, of New-York, said that he had signed the protest because he had not had a chance to study the bill. The bill took out of the Treasury $7,000,000, by a process of constipation, from the hard-earned money of the people. The City of New-York had no extravagance; $753,000 had been appropriated for work in the vicinity of New-York. The district which he represented was very largely interested in the bill, and yet he voted against it and protested against legislation which denied the House an opportunity to discuss the bill. If the City of New-York never received another dollar he should still, so long as he had a seat on the floor, vote and protest against legislation so incongruous and unconsidered in its character.

A long discussion ensued, in which various appropriations were criticised severely—among these for the survey of the Kiskiminitas and Connemaugh Rivers in Pennsylvania, during which at least one member from that State acknowledged that he had never heard of the streams in question. The discussion culminated in a dispute between Messrs. Wright and White, both of Pennsylvania, as to the size of the streams. In answer to Mr. Wright's persistent questioning, Mr. White agreed out a map on which the streams were indicated. Mr. Wright pointed at the map with an air of contemptuous triumph, and said that that (the width of the sheet of paper) was the width of these streams. He seized and waved the map in Mr. White's face, for they had then come close together, and Mr. White made a motion as if he would throw the volume at Mr. Wright's head, and all through the indicrous scene (throughout the whole day's session) there were shouts of laughter, uproar, confusion, and unbounded disorder.

Finally, after four and a half hours were consumed in this manner, the Speaker enforced order, and proceeded to state the decision at which he had arrived on the point as to whether the protest presented a question of privilege. He recognized that the question related to the privileges of the House, and he would, therefore, submit it directly to the House. The question was, therefore, put to the House whether the paper in itself presented a question of privilege, and it was decided in the negative—yeas 52, nays 180.

Mr. MILLS, of Texas, then moved that, as a matter of courtesy to those who signed the protest, it be entered on the Journal. Rejected.

THE TEMPORARY CLERKS DEFICIENCY.

Mr. DURHAM, of Kentucky, from the Conference Committee on the Deficiency bill for temporary clerks in the Treasury Department, reported that the committee had agreed, by compromising, on the disputed points. The report was agreed to.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. SPARKS, of Illinois, from the Appropriation Committee, reported the Indian Appropriation bill. Referred to Committee of the Whole. (The amount appropriated is $4,772,575).

The House then, at 5:15 o'clock, adjourned.

FOUR GREAT PERILS OF THE TIME.

HOW OUR CITIZENS NEGLECT THEIR POLITICAL DUTIES—COMMERCIAL HONESTY, LIBERTY, AND RELIGION PORTRAYED BY REV. DR. JOHN HALL.

A lecture on "The Perils of The Time" was delivered before a large audience by Rev. Dr. John Hall last evening in the Brick Presbyterian Church, on Fifth-avenue. Dr. Hall said that one of the perils that threaten the country grows out of a defective sense of responsibility among those who, possessing intelligence and wealth, fail to take part in the methods by which our officials are put in nomination. The people who are cheated at the primaries, having grown used to being cheated, do not recognize the wrong done them even when it is vividly painted. Dr. Hall described a primary election scene. The Judges were high up above the voters and behind the ballot-box, up to which each voter had to climb in order to put his ballot through a small aperture. What guarantee had the voter that the Judges who were concealed would not put votes into the box to counteract each one deposited in opposition to their wishes? None, whatever; and, in this particular case, the Judges not only put into the ballot-box two tickets for their side for every one given for the opposing side, but they gave their candidates a greater majority than there were voters in the ward. Yet, when the facts were made known to the people, it was hard to teach them that they had been wronged, simply because the action of the Judges was not unusual. They were habituated to it, and no one felt that it was his duty to endeavor to change the methods of conducting primary meetings. The rich, the intelligent—they who should properly be influential—avoid the caucus and the primary. They concede that their fellow-citizens are reasonable beings, yet they never attempt to convince them by argument or by action in either the caucus or the primary. A certain set of men control these meetings, and the candidates they select cannot be rejected. It is the duty, it is the responsibility of every citizen to take part in the meetings preliminary to an election; and if they did there would not be such chaffering and bartering over our laws, the title of politician would not be unsavory as it is, and legislation would become dignified. So long as there remained a defective sense of responsibility with regard to political duties among the more intelligent citizens, there is peril to the country through the officials chosen, and through the manner of their choosing.

Another peril now threatening the state, said Dr. Hall, is to be found in the weak commercial conscience of our community. If it comes to be considered abroad that we are shrewd and sharp and over-reaching, we would not be the punishment of our methods. That quality of "smartness" with which so many business men are endowed is not a good one. It is better to be sober, steady, plodding, and always to have assets enough to meet liabilities. The highest results are not achieved by those who are in most rapidly and doing business most showily. A third evil is in an exaggerated sense of liberty among certain classes—a sentiment which is not indigenous, but has been imported with the immigrant. It is to this that most of the crimes reported in the morning newspapers are due. They are the acts of men who admit no responsibility toward their fellows, nor toward their Creator, but declare liberty to do whatsoever pleases them. Growing out of this feeling there is a certain communism, which is assuming alarming proportions in this country. It was hard, the speaker said, to point out in what this communism consisted, but indications of its existence were to be found in the railroad riot of last Summer, and in the utterances of newspapers that address themselves to certain classes, and appeal to the "non-cut-ters." Simple lessons in political economy, such as are taught by some gentlemen of the press from time to time—homilies put into language that can be understood by the masses, would overcome these socialistic and communistic sentiments. It was only necessary to show conclusively that the interests of working men and employers are bound up together, and to plainly explain how communism really is. A fourth peril, said the lecturer, exists in the feeble religious life of our people. It had come to be recognized by some members of his profession that it was necessary to attract people by extraneous methods to listen to advice. When he was a boy, he said, he used to pass through country fairs, when he could often see a gymnast spread a ragged carpet upon the ground, and then proceed to tumble miscellaneously upon it in order to attract a group of people to whom he would give a free exhibition of his agility. "It was very nice for the gymnast," said he, "but it is not very nice for a minister to-imitate him." It is not an indication of a healthy state of religious feeling that a minister is often forced to tell to crowds of people the lessons of the Gospel, should first go through a series of rhetorical tumblings.

A VETERAN REGIMENT'S CAMP-FIRE.

REUNION OF THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT—PRESENTATION OF A GOLD-HEADED CANE TO AN OFFICER.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment celebrated its seventeenth anniversary by holding a "camp-fire" at the armory of the active regiment, last evening. The dingy old drill-room was festooned with American and Irish flags, and the tattered battle-flags of the regiment were conspicuously displayed on the walls. A dais at one end of the hall supported a table, upon which was a marble bust of the late Col. Corcoran, and behind it was the first flag carried by the regiment, a green banner having upon its face a bursting grenade, and the legend: "In commemoration of Oct. 11, 1860," the date of organization of the regiment. By its side was the flag of the "Irish Fusileers," an organization from which the Sixty-ninth Regiment was subsequently formed. The various engagements in which the regiment participated were inscribed on shields hanging on the walls. Among the more important battles thus recorded were the following: Deep Bottom, Strawberry Plain, Deserted House, Blackwater, Vaughan's Road, Hatch's Run, Reams Station, Cold Harbor, Windsor, Cordville, and Amelia Court-house. It was 9:30 o'clock when the meeting was called to order by Col. John Connor, the President, who introduced Col. Michael Murphy as the Chairman of the meeting. In taking the chair Col. Murphy reviewed the history of the Sixty-ninth. He said it had won a national reputation, and any man should be scorned who undertook to take from it the laurels it had won. He urged the members of the regiment to wipe out their petty jealousies and local differences. "Boys, you would you not come down and wipe out your differences" said he, and say, "Here we are, the only representatives of the only Irish regiment in the United States, and we will live in harmony and peace." There were 17 Irish regiments represented there last night, and he hoped the party would smoke its pipe of peace and be reconciled once more in harmony. Calling Major P. E. Hogan to the chair, Chaplain Keating, in behalf of the committee who had charge of the lecture lately delivered by Gen. Shields, presented him with a gold-headed blackthorn cane. After thanking the committee for its valuable testimonial, Major Horgan referred to the history of the "Old Sixty-ninth." He had known the commanders of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, "who had kept the green flag afloat in the Know-nothing days of old." It was while thinking of those men that he missed the illustrious presence of many of them. Many had "moistened their regimental flag with their hearts' blood during the dark days of the rebellion." Since the war the old regiment had maintained its position among the other regiments of the National Guard. Col. James Cavanagh, Lieut.-Col. De Lacey, and Major Edward Duffy were next invited by the Chairman to take places on the platform. Lieut.-Col. De Lacey and Major Duffy complied with the invitation, but Col. Cavanagh took his hat and left the hall. The remainder of the evening was spent in singing camp songs and relating tales of the war, while the veterans smoked Virginia clay pipes, and drank lager-beer.

EASTER CHURCH ELECTIONS.

FURTHER RESULTS OF THE ANNUAL BALLOTING FOR WARDENS AND VESTRYMEN IN PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

The following additional tickets for Wardens and Vestrymen have been successful in the several Protestant Episcopal Churches named:

NEW-YORK CITY.

St. Peter's Church.—Wardens—George Payn Quackenbos, Edwin Young. Vestrymen—John H. Morrison, Charles W. Ogden, L. L. Livingston, E. Holbrook Cushman, George N. Stebbins, Joseph C. Baldwin, Samuel D. Styles, Theodore R. Sheldon.

Church of the Redemption.—Wardens—Robert Wisdom, William J. Stevens. Vestrymen—Henry Lane Thomas Smith, James Dansery, David Scott, P. Burdock, William Smith, Henry E. Taylor, W. Wilson.

St. George's Church.—Wardens—Charles Tracy, David Dows. Vestrymen—J. Pierpont Morgan, Harvey Spencer, Henry P. Marshal, John N. Stearns, John D. Wood, William F. Curtis, James B. Reynolds, Theodore H. Mead.

Church of the Incarnation.—Wardens—Samuel M. Valentine, William B. Clerke. Vestrymen—Edgar M. Crawford, Henry L. Oakley, George W. Smith, Charles H. Paddock, John L. Biker, Carlisle Norwood, Woodbury G. Langdon, Abraham C. Pulling.

Grace Church.—Wardens—Adam Norrie, Lloyd W. Wells. Vestrymen—Benjamin B. Sherman, Hugh Auchincloss, Charles G. Landon, Levi P. Morton, Stephen C. Williams, David Wolfe Bishop, Thomas B. Coddington, Robert E. Livingston.

St. Bartholomew's Church.—Wardens—Jacob Rose, James A. Roosevelt. Vestrymen—Robert H. Joleston, George G. Haven, William H. Vanderbilt, Stephen A. Main, Alfred M. Hoyt, George D. H. Gillespie, Henry Lewis Morris, George Kemp.

Calvary Church.—Wardens—William Niblo, William Scott. Vestrymen—William W. Wright, Frederick S. Winston, Samuel B. Ruggles, Jacob Wendell, James Emott, Samuel D. Babcock, Daniel Huntington, James J. Goodwin.

St. Mark's Church.—Wardens—Henry R. Renwick, P. C. Schuyler. Vestrymen—Hamilton Remsen, James Purdon, Edward Oothout, Rutherford Stuyvesant, N. W. Stuyvesant Catlin, E. A. Duyckinck, Allen J. Cumming, John M. Iselin.

Holy Trinity Church, (Harlem.)—Wardens—Benjamin C. Paddock, Frederick Tinson. Vestrymen—Charles Alvord, Jesse C. Smith, Joseph M. Valentine, William Calhoun, Samuel J. Harriot, Cornelius Minor, Henry L. Sheldon, M. D., Hanson C. Gibson.

St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes.—Wardens—D. C. Murray, P. P. Dickinson. Vestrymen—W. O. Fitzgerald, W. W. Wait, J. C. Tracy, H. J. Haight, W. H. Wisner, D. P. Lord, A. R. Carpenter, G. S. Stringfield.

Zion Church.—Wardens—David Clarkson, George L. Jewett. Vestrymen—George N. Gardner, Benjamin P. Watson, Edward W. Bartow, Howard Potter, George H. Byrd, Delano C. Calvin, James H. Aldrich, Thomas Belknap, Jr.

Church of the Epiphany.—Wardens—Robert Betty, William P. C. Treichell. Vestrymen—Edward G. Black, Charles Treichell, C. W. F. M. Woolnough, John H. McLellan, Moses Post, G. W. Wilson, A. G. Todd.

First Reformed Church.—Wardens—James J. Burnett, Robert McNeilly. Vestrymen—R. L. Anderton, John Erving, W. H. Gilder, John Hendrickson, Frederick A. Peil, Edward Rawson, W. Sutton.

Church of the Heavenly Rest.—Wardens—E. H. Tompkins, Stephen Merritt. Vestrymen—Benjamin A. Willis, James Price, Montgomery H. Throop, A. S. Richards, Grenville A. Kissam, Charles S. Fisher, Jr., Andrew J. Todd, E. Leroy Perry.

St. Thomas' Church.—Wardens—Daniel T. Hoag, George MacCulloch Miller. Vestrymen—John H. Watson, James C. Parzo, William H. Lee, William J. Peare, Jacob Haited, Robert S. Hone, Charles Henry Ll. D., Henry L. Cook.

Church of the Holy Innocents, (Harlem.)—Wardens—John W. Brown, George W. Irving. Vestrymen—William Prodgers, M. D. Williamson, John Corby, P. Williams, Dr. T. R. Kenny, Thomas Ross Morrison, Peter Morris, David Mulford.

St. James Church, (Harlem.)—Wardens—Thomas Rutter, Walter Shriver. Vestrymen—John H. Biker, William Rutter, Andrew D. Letson, George W. Tucker, Charles W. Whitney, Richard Rollins, J. Milton Smith, Stevenson Towle.

BROOKLYN.

St. Barnabas' Church.—Wardens—Webb Bennett, R. H. W. Rowe. Vestrymen—Wilson Bohannan, Abram H. Dailey, J. R. H. Imlay, Henry C. De Witt, James C. Bloom, Julius S. Morrison, Henry Finch.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

Church of the Messiah, (Rhinebeck.)—Wardens—Theophiles Gillender, Walter T. Livingston. Vestrymen—Ambrose Wager, Edward R. Jones, James C. McCarty, H. P. Huntington, D. F. Sisely, James M. De Garmo, John O'Brien, F. H. Roof, M. D.

WESTCHESTER COUNT.

St. Peter's Church, (West Chester.)—Wardens—Robert H. Lndlow, Richard L. Morris. Vestrymen—Charles D. Dickey, Peter Van Schaack, R. F. Harrington, Lawrence Watterbury, John H. Screven, James C. Cooley, Henry Coster, William Watson.

Church of St. James the Less, (Scarsdale.)—Wardens—William S. Popham, William H. Popham. Vestrymen—George M. Wheeler, Louis C. Popham, Oliver A. Hyatt, Alexander Johnson, Charles Fleming, James Bleecker, Alex. B. Crane, Edwin J. Dunning, Jr.

STATEN ISLAND.

St Mary's Church, (Castleton.)—Wardens—John L. Gratacap, Henry C. Congdon. Vestrymen—William K. Scutter, Henry W. Delafield, Jesse Hamlin, Richards, Jr., Wilbour D. Seaway, Jr., John Le Bullard, Henry J. Creighton, Jr., Sidney De Kay, Richard Delafield.

NEW-JERSEY.

St. John's Free Church, (Jersey City.)—Wardens—Elisur Ward, John C. Sutphen. Vestrymen—A. Bliss, D. Bliss, T. W. Jones, J. Mallory, T. J. Pope, M. F. Shaw, G. Stratford, Orrin Ward. Delegates to Convention—John S. Sutphen, T. W. James, Jr.

Christ Church, Jersey City, Jr.—Wardens—William J. Hardy, W. A. Lord. Vestrymen—S. A. Besson, Robert K. Meyers, P. Dorothy, William M. Reilly, John Foster. Delegates to Convention—John F. Klumpp, W. A. Lord, W. J. Hardy.

St. Luke's Church, (Roselle.)—Senior Warden—Richard Kipling. Junior Warden—Joseph Janes. Vestrymen—H. P. Baldwin, John J. Howe, Walter Sanders, S. W. Hoffman, M. F. Moore, A. W. Patterson, R. H. Jackson. Delegates to Convention—Senior Warden, Richard Kipling, Janes, and Hoffman.

St. Philip's Church, (Newark.)—Wardens—Elias G. Ray, P. C. Vermeulen—James H. Baxter, W. H. Van Blake, Sampson Simons, J. G. Evans, Adam Ray, Charles Brown, James H. Titus.

St. Barnabas' Church, (Greenville.)—Wardens—William L. Clarke, Francis W. Jackson. Vestrymen—A. H. Rogers, Jr., C. C. Howard, Samuel Lee, Thomas W. Jackson, C. C. Shipman, Charles Hedges, Jr., Samuel B. Young, J. E. Tripps, Jr., Gifford F. Parker, James O. Morgan, Joseph Swift. Delegates to Diocesan Convention—C. C. Shipman, A. E. Young, Charles Colyer. Alternates—W. S. Henson, G. F. Parker, Thomas W. Jackson.

Emmanuel Reformed, (Newark.)—Wardens—William A. Hammer, W. Scharff. Vestrymen—James Hodge, J. H. Johnson, R. Gray, Jr., George C. Miller, William Selby, T. J. Wilson, J. H. Day, F. C. Bostwick, Robert Carroll, H. E. Duvall. Delegate to Council—Messrs. Hammer, Scharff, Hodge, Gray, Miller.

THE AMERICAN TEAM OF 1877.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This organization has recently placed itself in a peculiar position by directly aiming at a full control of the coming international match; for even if a "walk-over" be scored, the record of 1878 is still to be completed. The team met on Thursday last, as chronicled in Friday's issue of THE TIMES. The series of resolutions put forward met with but one dissentient voice—that of Mr. L. C. Bruce. Messrs. Hyde and Hepburn refrained from debate in decided form, and Mr. Bruce was left entirely alone in declaring his opinion that the National Rifle Association solely was authorized to control the selection of the team for 1878, and that beyond naming the place and date for the contest of 1878, the present team possessed no absolute right, though they were undeniably entitled to the courtesy of consultation in the matter of selection of their successors. A retrospective glance shows that the match of 1876 was carried on under the auspices and direct management of the National Rifle Association. The Team of 1877 came into existence under the direct patronage of the National Rifle Association, and was and is simply nothing more nor less than a chosen body of marksmen selected to represent the riflemen of America in defending the Palma. In the original conditions it was stipulated that the winning team should hold the trophy for one year, and have the right to name place within their own country) and date for the succeeding trial. Not one word was written or implied whereby they could control the election of their successors. Precedent has already established the National Rifle Association in its prerogative of selection. The action of the Team of 1877 appears, therefore, to be inoperative. This view is sustained by the certainty that as soon as the time and place shall have been designated, the National Rifle Association will assume and control the match, placing in the field such men as may have been selected under its direction. The inconsistency of the schedule adopted last week is shown in the clause relating to a "walk-over." If such case the team of 1877 proposes to perpetuate itself and become virtually the team of 1878. To constitute a walk-over there must be at least one genuine entry. To claim that 1877 has a right to force itself upon the public as a genuine entry for a walk-over, it has equal claim to a like procedure in a contest with other competitors. The hollow pretense in the recommendation that none of the team of 1877 shall appear as competitors for 1878 is revealed by the probability that there will be no Palma match this year, as it is pretty well defined that neither Ireland, Scotland, England, nor Canada will venture to Creedmoor; Australia is also not to be counted upon. Since the expression of opinion has been so generally adverse to the action of the team, Mr. Frank Hyde has wisely withdrawn his connection. This will at least give Mr. Hyde an opportunity to gain place on a team under the selective administration of the National Rifle Association. Mr. Hyde has been as outspoken in meeting and had he supported Mr. Bruce's strenuous opposition to the team's action, the minority vote would have placed the team in a better light.

VERNIER.

A NOTORIOUS FORGER INDICTED.

Isaac Schoan, alias "Ike" Hoffman, alias John Jones, the notorious maker of forged checks, who was arrested on Monday evening, was taken before District Attorney Phelps yesterday. Schoan is the leader of the most expert gang of check swindlers in the country. Charlie Edmunds, alias Loring, one of the gang, pleaded guilty several months ago, and is now serving out an eight years' sentence in the State Prison; Luxon, another of the swindlers, is still in the Tombs. Two other confederates, named C. H. Tischer, alias Herman, and John Richardson, pleaded guilty, and were yesterday used as State's evidence by the District Attorney. On their testimony an indictment for forgery in the third degree, in having forged a check passed by Richardson on C. Godfrey Gunther's Sons, was found against Schoan. Recorder Hackett committed him to the Tombs.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., April 23.—Vice-President Wheeler arrived at his home in Malone to-day, where he will remain for a few days.

LAW REPORTS.

SOME NOTABLE APPEALED CASES.

A LANDLORD'S RIGHT TO PREVENT LIQUOR-SELLING ON LEASED PREMISES UPHELD—THE ARREST OF PERSONS IN CIVIL SUITS—OTHER IMPORTANT DECISIONS.

A number of decisions were handed down by the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, and some of them are of importance, not only to lawyers, but to business men and others. Among the decisions are two in the peculiar proceedings of Miss Elizabeth C. Jay. It seems this lady is the owner of premises at the corner of Walker and Elm streets, which she leased to two men named Bennett and Abrahams. The lease contained the express provision that no intoxicating liquors should be sold on the premises, and that "in case liquors were sold the rent should be doubled. Bennett and Abrahams sub-let the lower floor of the building to a person who opened a liquor-saloon there. Miss Jay alleged that the liquor-dealer had no license. Under the "Illegal Trade act" of 1877 it is provided that any tenant who shall occupy premises for an illegal trade shall be subject to eviction in like manner as a tenant holding over after the expiration of a lease. Another clause of the act imposes a penalty for the use of premises for any illegal trade. Miss Jay began two dispossessing proceedings, in District Courts, against her tenants. One of the proceedings was because of their failure to pay the double rent as required by the lease. The other was under the act of 1877, Miss Jay declaring that selling liquor without a license was an illegal trade. The District Court of Justices dismissed her proceedings, and she brought the cases before the General Term of the Supreme Court by certiorari. Judge Brady in one opinion upholds her right to dispossess the tenants under the act of 1877, and Chief-Justice Davis in another opinion sustains her claim under her lease. The decisions of the District Court Justices are reversed in both proceedings.

The decisions in the case of Sloane against Livermore, and the Bowery National Bank against Duryee, handed down yesterday, are important, as virtually setting at rest the gravest point yet raised under the new Code, namely, as to whether it is necessary for a plaintiff, in procuring an order of arrest against a defendant, to set forth in his complaint not only his cause of action, but also the cause of arrest where that is existing to the cause of action. In the Duryee case, Judge Lawrence, at Chambers, held the affirmative of this proposition, claiming that a man should have the right to try the question of his liberty before a jury as well as the question of his liability for pecuniary damages. The General Term holds otherwise, and overrules him. Judge Ingalls, who gives the opinion, holds that to entitle the defendant to release the complaint must actually negative the right to arrest; and where the cause of arrest is distinct from the cause of action, the complaint need not state the cause of arrest, and, not negativing it, the arrest may be upheld on affidavits.

The suit of Zachariah E. Simmons against Benjamin Wood and others was also made the subject of a decision. The action was brought for an accounting under an agreement with regard to the Kentucky and other lotteries. A judgment by the defendants was obtained by default, and a motion to open such default was denied. The General Term affirms the denial of the motion on the ground that the agreement as to the lotteries being unlawful, no action can be maintained on such agreement in this State.

In the appeal from the habeas corpus proceedings brought by Henry Clews, the banker, the General Term—Chief-Justice Davis giving the opinion—holds that where a Court of Sessions, at which an indictment is to be tried, is not in session, any Judge of the Supreme Court has the right to admit the indicted person to bail. Judge Donohue's action in admitting Mr. Clews to bail is therefore affirmed. In the Loring M. Black case, which has excited much comment, the General Term holds that a man, after sentence by a court of competent jurisdiction, is not entitled, as a matter of right, to be admitted to bail on removing the proceedings in his case to the Supreme Court. The General Term refused to set aside the order of reference to ex-Judge Porter, of the Navarro water meter suit against the City for $700,000 and interest. The details of this case have been published at length in THE TIMES.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, April 23.—In the Court of Appeals to-day, present Hon. Sanford E. Church and associates, the following decisions were handed down: Judgment affirmed, with costs—Welsh vs. The German-American Bank; Schroeder vs. Gurney; Hunt vs. Church; McCulloch vs. Hoffman; Townsend vs. O'Conner. Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide event—The People's Bank of the City of New-York vs. Mitchell. Judgment reversed and proceedings of defendants affirmed with costs—The People ex rel. Royal vs. The Board of Fire Commissioners; The People ex rel. Sims vs. The Board of Fire Commissioners. Final judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide event—Stirgis, Administrator, vs. Vanderbilt. Order denying motion for judgment absolute for defendants on stipulation, with costs—People ex rel Morris vs. Board of Supervisors of Richmond County. Judgment and order setting aside verdict and dismissing complaint reversed and judgment ordered on verdict, with costs—The Connecticut Fire Insurance Company vs. Erie Railway Company. Order affirmed with costs—The People ex rel. Freer vs. The Canal Appraisers. Order reversed and motion denied, with costs—The People ex rel Morris vs. Randall. Order affirmed and judgment absolute for plaintiff on stipulation, with costs—Lawrence vs. Gallagher. Motion for reargument denied, with $10 costs—The Madison-Avenue Baptist Church vs. The Baptist Church in Oliver-street; Faber vs. Hovey. Motion to discontinue appeal granted on payment of the costs of the appeal and $10 each. Motion for leave—Mackay vs. Lowe. Motion for leave to perfect the appeal by giving an undertaking with sureties who shall justify within 20 days granted, and it is ordered that the appellant shall, within 20 days, cause to be served on the attorneys for the respondents within this court, and three printed copies thereof to be served on the attorneys for the respondents within 10 days thereafter, and that the appeals be put upon the present calendar for hearing as a preferred cause, with liberty to either party to move it on for argument on a notice of two days, and if the appellants fail to give such security, or cause the return to be filed, or to serve copies thereof as above required, the appeal to be dismissed with costs—Scofield vs. Adams.

Motions—Eastburn Hastings, Executor, respondent, vs. Westchester Fire Insurance Company, appellant; motion for reargument submitted—In the matter, &c., of Isaac M. Marsh, to acquire easements, &c.; motion for reargument submitted. Appeals from orders—No. 403. In re application of Department of Public Parks to acquire lands, &c.; argued by James A. Deering for Grinnell, appellant. Walter How for Dalley, respondent.

GENERAL CALENDAR.—No. 204—Clarke et al. vs. Dickenson; argument resumed and concluded. No. 199—John Hadden et al., appellants, vs. Michael Coleman, respondent; submitted by appellants; argued by Joseph H. Choate for respondents. No. 131—Frederick A. Whittelsey, Receiver, &c., respondent, vs. John C. Delaney et al., appellants; argued by George Raines for appellants, Theodore Bacon for respondent. No. 142—John Cunby, respondent, vs. Edmund G. Jones, appellant; argued by William P. Goodelle and William C. Ruger for appellant. Frank Hiscock for respondent. No. 133—Henry W. Hubbell, respondent, vs. The Great Western Insurance Company; argued by Joseph H. Choate for appellant, Henry J. Scudder for respondent. Case still on.

The Day Calendar for Wednesday, April 24, 1878, is as follows: Nos. 187, 156½, 184, 5, 13, 108, 202, 208.

IMPORTANT TO LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.

A case was tried yesterday in the Seventh District Court, before Judge Pinckney, in which a number of experts were examined as to the dangerous effects of sewer gas escaping through defective plumbing and sewerage connections into dwelling-houses. The suit was brought by Messrs. John J. and Charles Bowes against Dr. S. S. Jones, to recover $225 for rent due by him for the premises No. 167 East Sixty-first-street, and was tried before a jury. The defense set up by Mr. Goodheart, counsel for defendant, was that according to the terms of the lease the plaintiffs were bound to put the premises in proper repair, so as to secure the tenant in the undisturbed possession of them; and he claimed that inasmuch as Dr. Jones and his wife had suffered from the effects of the poisonous gases which escaped from defective arrangements in the plumbing and sewerage of the house, that his client was entitled to a counter-claim of $250 as an offset against the landlord's demand. Among the witnesses examined were Mr. Thomas J. Nealis, Sanitary Engineer of the Health Department; Drs. Heath and Jones, and a number of plumbers and civil engineers. It was brought out in the evidence that a child of Mr. Ehrlich's, who was a tenant of Dr. Jones, in the same house, died in February after five days' illness from the effects of malarial poisoning from inhaling the gases which escaped from the cellar. It appeared from the testimony that the furnace pipe for heating the house was set up over the sewer pipe in the basement, and that the impure air escaping into the cellar was diffused by means of the heating apparatus through all the apartments in the house. Four or five witnesses, including Dr. Jones, Dr. Heath, Dr. Spellman, civil engineer, and others, testified that the plumbing and sewerage connections in the house were defective, and that the poisonous gases were the result of the condition in which they were due to this cause. Mr. Nealis, of the Health Department, testified that he inspected the premises occupied by Dr. Jones and did not find any evidence of foul gases or notice anything defective in the plumbing or sewerage of the house. The jury took this view of the case and returned a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed, upon which Mr. Goodheart moved to have the verdict set aside as contrary to the evidence, and the motion being denied, he obtained a stay of proceedings in order to carry the case before the Court of Common Pleas.

DELINQUENT GRAND JURORS WARNED.

The business of the Court of General Sessions having been considerably impeded by reason of a lack of indictments, the result of the almost continual absence of several members of the Grand Jury, District Attorney Phelps yesterday brought the matter to the attention of Recorder Hackett. His Honor summoned the members of the grand inquest before him, and said if the absentees had intimated that it was distasteful to them to serve on the Grand Jury, the court would have excused them, as gentlemen willing to perform the important functions of Grand Jurors were easily found. He felt it to be his duty to inform the absent jurors, through the foreman, that if any of them in future remained away, and were unable to give a satisfactory excuse for their absence, he would impose upon all such offenders a fine of $250.

THE HARVEST OF DIVORCE SUITS.

THREE OF THEM IN THE COURTS YESTERDAY—THE TROUBLES OF THE ROBINSON, REINSCHREIBER, AND CARROLL FAMILIES.

George E. Robinson, a street-car conductor, has brought suit in the Court of Common Pleas for an absolute divorce from his wife on the ground of her alleged adultery. The parties were married on July 8, 1875, and have one child. Mrs. Robinson denies the accusation made against her, and alleges that her husband abandoned her about a year ago. She had him arrested, and a Police Justice ordered him to pay $4 a week toward her support and that of her child. Only $12, however, she says, has been paid by him. She applied to Chief-Justice Daly yesterday for alimony at the rate of $6 per week, and counsel for the husband, Mr. Smith, claimed that the application on learning that the suit is pending before a Referee, and that a hearing was to be had that very day. He said Mrs. Robinson could compel her husband to contribute to her support under the order of the Police Justice.

Jennie Reinschreiber was married to her husband Adolph Reinschreiber, in April, 1877. They lived together only three days. She brought suit in the Court of Common Pleas for an absolute divorce from him on the ground of his marital unfaithfulness. The case was sent to a Referee, who, she says, reported in her favor. Her husband obtained a stay of all proceedings on her part. She applied to Chief-Justice Daly to have the stay so far modified as to permit the hearing of a motion by her for alimony and counsel fee. In her petition she says she is destitute, while her husband is able to pay her at least $7 per week as alimony, and $100 as a counsel fee. Chief-Justice Daly denied the application on account of irregularities, but without prejudice to the making of a similar motion.

Kiernan F. Carroll, who is 19 years old, is desirous of obtaining an absolute divorce from his wife Catharine, on the ground of her alleged adultery. He petitioned Chief-Justice Daly, in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, to appoint Edward A. Doran as his guardian to sue. The application was granted.

THE ERIE SALE LIKELY TO BE POSTPONED

The argument over the latest move by the McHenry party in the Erie Railway litigation was resumed before Judge Potter, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. An order was entered denying the application for a stay of the proceedings of the new petitioners, Brown and Isaacson, until their attorney, Henry Arden, should show his authority, and the main application was taken up. This is in brief for a postponement of the sale of the Erie road for 90 days from to-day—the day fixed on for the sale—in order to enable the petitioners to examine the accounts of Mr. Jewett, the Erie Receiver, to apply to the courts of Canada for the foreclosure and sale, &c. The counsel for the McHenry party began the argument by dwelling on their charges against Mr. Jewett and his management. They said the road is solvent if rightly managed, and that a sale such as proposed would be improper, as it had not been properly advertised. These statements were flatly denied. The arg

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 23.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

Dis. of Col. 3.65s.
$50,000..... 75½
U.S.6s.C.M.gen.
1,000..... 88¾
3,000..... 89¼
Western Union.
300..... 82⅝
1400..... 82⅝
2,000..... 82⅝
2,000..... 82⅝
200.....c. 82⅝
Pacific Mail.
100..... 20⅜
200..... 21
Erie Railway.
100..... 9¾
1,000..... 9¾
Union Pacific 1st.
$4,000..... 107
Un. Pac. s. f.
5,000..... 95¼
Pacific of Mo. 1st.
5,000..... 101½
1,000.....101½
N.Y. Cen. 1st.
10,000..... 120
T. & W.2d.
cy. 77¼
5,000..... 75
5,000..... 74¾
M. & St.L.1st.
10,000..... 97
L. & Nash. 2d.
10,000..... 90
C.R.I.&P.1st.
2,000..... 98
Can. So. Deb. Cer.
7,000..... 1500
Rock Island.
200.....108¾
10..... 107

Mo.6s. due'86 or '90.
$1,000..... 100¼
Mo.6s. due'89 or '90.
100..... 105¾
Mo.6s. due'92.
100..... 106
Mo.6s. due'95.
100..... 106¼
Mo.6s. due'98.
100..... 106¼
Wabash.
500..... 51¼
300..... 51⅝
200..... 51¼
100..... 51⅜
100..... 51⅝
100..... 51½
100..... 51⅝
100..... 51⅝
100..... 51⅝

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE RIVALS—Mr. Elsworth, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Marie Wainright.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—DIPLOMACY—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Rose Coghlan, Mrs. Hind, —CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH—KENNY.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BELLS—Mr. J. B. Studley, Miss Gertrude Stanley.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—A CELEBRATED CASE—Mr. G. F. Cockian, Mr. Parselle.

PARK THEATRE.—BIG BONANZA—Mr. James Lewis, Mr. E. P. Towne, Mrs. Chapman.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—THE SOLDIER'S TRUST—Mr. George C. Boniface.

STANDARD THEATRE.—FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN.—Mr. J. K. Emmett.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—NIA-FOR-LI-CA, OR THE HALL OF THE MONTEZUMAS.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—LONDON SHOW, PARISIAN CIRCUS, AND SANGER'S MENAGERIE. Matinée.

FIFTH-AVENUE HALL.—PERSONIFICATION AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE, AND COMICALITIES.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—FARCE, MINSTRELSY AND VARIETY—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

THE AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH—CHIMPANZEES—ORANG-OUTANG, &c.—Day and evening.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—PAINTINGS, STATUARY, &c.

STEINWAY HALL.—TESTIMONIAL CONCERT—Mr. S. B. Mills, Mr. C. Fritsch, Mrs. Imogen Brown. At 2 P. M.—REHEARSAL—ORATORIO Society.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—RECEPTION—Seventh Regiment and Veteran Association.

UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is at No.* 1,258 *Broadway, south-east corner of Thirty-second-street. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, for the Middle States and New-England, stationary followed by falling barometer, cooler north-east to south-east winds, and cloudy and rainy weather.

There is another sensation for the "fraud shriekers." Mr. McLIN, the ex-Secretary of State of Florida, and Mr. L. G. DENNIS, a prominent politician of the same State, have made what is called a confession of frauds committed in making up the electoral returns under which the State was counted for HAYES. It will not increase public confidence in the veracity of these persons to learn that the "confession" of DENNIS has been followed by the entering of *nolle prosequis* in 11 indictments pending against him, and that McLIN has been rewarded in some other way. The President has done nothing for these patriots who have kept silent about their crimes so long, and as even Mr. WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, who personally superintended the Florida count, has never lost faith in its correctness, a bewildered public will find some difficulty in knowing what to make of the disclosures of Messrs. McLIN and DENNIS.

Now that the Government of the United States has recognized the Diaz Administration, we ought to expect a cessation of the silly attacks which have been made upon us by a portion of the Mexican press. But even the act of recognition is made the occasion for fresh criticisms which are neither good-natured nor just. The fact is that the tardy action of the State Department at Washington was finally hastened by an expression of public opinion in this country. The *de facto* Government in Mexico ought to have been recognized long ago; and that it has at last received recognition is no more due to Mexican diplomacy than it is to the changes of the moon.

Gen. SHIELDS stands a better chance of having his pension increased than of being placed on the retired list with the rank of Brigadier-General. The Senate will not seriously consider the bill to place on the retired list forty other Generals, as proposed by Senator SARGENT; nor is it probable that the Senator expected that it would. But there is likely to be some animated discussion of the whole subject, and the Senate, in anticipation of this, has ordered a special session for to-morrow night, when all the bills and amendments will be considered. Col. "TOM" WORTHINGTON, whose long-standing grievance has been brought once more to the front by the Shields affair, asks for a place on the retired list, and if Congress will let him, he will show the country how much greater a soldier than SHERMAN he is. Gen. SHIELDS is merely an incident of Democratic blundering in the House, but WORTHINGTON is purely a gratuitous and volunteer nuisance.

The English Board of Trade returns for the three months ending March 31 bring out in striking relief the enormous volume of our grain exports during the year. For the same period of last year we sent to the United Kingdom about five millions of hundredweights of wheat, valued, in round numbers, at $15,000,000. This year we have sent eight millions of hundredweights, valued at $25,000,000. In the British imports of American flour there is an increase for the three months of $3,000,000, and in corn, chiefly from the United States, of $4,000,000. As an offset, however, to the $17,000,000 of increase on our quarter's exports of breadstuffs to Great Britain, thus accounted for, there is a falling off amounting to $7,500,000 in cotton. Last year, also, the British receipts of American wheat from the Pacific coast were twice as great as they have been during the first quarter of this year, while the receipts from Atlantic and Gulf ports have nearly quintupled. The same tables show a uniform decline in the exports of cotton and linen manufactures from England to the United States, and a slight increase in the export of woolen fabrics.

Austria's denial of the allegations ascribing to her secret support the recent obstinacy of Roumania has evidently failed to satisfy Russia, as the reinforcements which continue to pour into Bessarabia sufficiently show. However, the confidence of the Russian Cabinet in the influence of Germany from without, and the Court party within, to hold in check the Hungarian faction, appears to be well founded. The recent measures of preparation in England, more especially the equipment of the two armies squadrons and the sending of so many men to their colors, have not escaped the attention of Russia, and the *Journal de St. Pétersbourg* merely echoes the general belief of Europe in stating that the meeting of the congress will not suffice of itself to guarantee a peace. "If," concludes the official organ, "the British Cabinet really desires peace, while expecting to obtain greater advantages by intimidating Russia, it is playing a dangerous game, which will lead not to peace, but to war." Despite these bold utterances, however, it is abundantly evident that Russia is anything but easy as to the possible action of Turkey, and that, as yet, her gain by the recent change of Ministry has not been what she anticipated. In the event of actual hostilities, the 90,000 veterans still mustered beneath the standards of the Crescent might prove a formidable addition to the opposing force; and whatever may be the present temper of the Turkish Government, there can be but one opinion as to that of the Army and the nation. Hence Russia's hurrying on of her military preparations, and hence, too, her apparent willingness to acquiesce in the proposed simultaneous withdrawal of her own Army and the English fleet, a project which now begins to appear more feasible than it did a few weeks ago.

A little over five years ago the *Tribune* Association had a cash surplus of $300,000, and half its original stock was valued at $500,000. To-day it has no surplus, and half its original stock is worth nothing at all. It is true that it nominally posesses a large building and some adjoining real estate, which are assessed for purposes of taxation at $400,000, and whose market value is, therefore, about $660,000. But as the Mutual Life Insurance Company has a mortgage of $300,000 on the building and its adjuncts, and as JAY GOULD holds $549,250 of "building notes" for which that structure supplied the security, it is plain that the *Tribune* Association's real estate must figure among its liabilities instead of its assets. Mr. GOULD having succeeded in exchanging $362,000 of his building notes for an equal amount of new stock of the nominal value of $5,000 a share, now announces that he feels "altogether comfortable over it." That might have been taken for granted, though it is just possible that his copartners may not entirely participate in his satisfaction. With characteristic slipperiness, Mr. GOULD wriggles out of his offer to produce his books for comparison, and with marvelous impertinence gives notice that Postmaster JAMES has his "full consent" to furnish what he calls "a tolerable clue to the out-of-town circulations of dailies." It would be a good deal more to the purpose if Mr. GOULD would furnish "a tolerable clue" for the benefit of the *Tribune* stockholders whom he has swindled, to the equivalent which was given for the $549,250 of "building notes" which appear among the *Tribune's* liabilities.

THE IMPENDING DEFICIT.

As it is certain, in the present condition of the Treasury, that any increase of Governmental expenditure involves a corresponding increase of taxation, let us see what the prospect is. Mr. SHERMAN has reported that to preserve a balance of the receipts and expenditures for the next fiscal year, the appropriations must be reduced at least $11,000,000 below the estimates. All that the Democratic House has yet done, or proposes to do, renders the official balance-sheet worse instead of better. At a moderate computation, the Customs revenue would lose $9,000,000 by the enactment of the tariff proposed by the Ways and Means Committee. The same committee evinces its consideration for the people by so changing the internal revenue law relating to tobacco that its manufacturers and consumers will be benefited to the extent of $3,000,000 or more, at the expense of the Treasury. Neither of these reductions having been contemplated by the Secretary, the deficit he feared is thus enlarged to $23,000,000. Still our Democratic law-makers are not satisfied. The passage of the River and Harbor bill fastens upon the Treasury a demand for $7,300,000, of which barely two millions are for purposes even remotely beneficial. More than $5,000,000 of the amount will be as effectually wasted as though they were buried in the mud of one of those undiscoverable ditches which the House proposes to render navigable. Even the exceptional two millions might be deferred to a more prosperous period without serious injury to any public interest. Add the $7,300,000 voted by the House in a lump, without examination or debate, to the otherwise inevitable deficit, and we have the sum of $30,300,000 as the minimum sum to be provided by new taxes, or by the increase of existing taxes. The $30,300,000 which will have to be raised in some way will be to the tax-payers evidence of what the Democrats mean when they talk of economy and retrenchment.

Still other additions are possible. Rumor ascribes to the President an intention to recommend the payment of the $5,500,000 awarded to Canada by a majority of the Halifax Commission. It is understood that the recommendation will include a protest against the exorbitancy of the amount, and that an attempt will be made to palliate the wrong by taking the $5,500,000 out of the unexpended balance of the Geneva award. For the credit of the country we trust that the latter feature of the proposal will not be concurred in. Nor can it be if the equitable conclusion arrived at by the Judiciary Committee of the House be sustained. The $9,000,000 that remain belong to the claimants or to Great Britain. The Court of Claims—subject to the supervision of the Supreme Court—is the best tribunal to judge of the validity of claims; and if aught is left after its work is finished, Great Britain will be entitled to the money. If, then, the preposterous fishery award is to be paid, there is only one honest way of paying it. The sum must be appropriated by Congress. The item will be quite a nice addition to the $30,300,000 deficit with which the country is already menaced.

What will happen if the well-organized lobby overcome the opposition to subsidies, or if the South so adroitly use the conciliatory gammon that is potent at one end of the avenue, as to obtain a recognition of its first batch of claims? The River and Harbor bill is an example of the power of combination when exercised unscrupulously and in behalf of the most corrupt ends. It is only necessary to glance over the provisions of the bill to perceive how dexterously the old log-rolling device has been employed. Thirty-six States are the recipients of amounts appropriated, for the most part, for strictly local purposes; and they are so ingeniously scattered as to interest the greatest possible number of Congressional districts. Nearly $4,500,000 are thus absorbed for objects of which not one in ten could command approval if voted for on its merits. It is a disgraceful scramble for money directly for the benefit of the districts concerned, and indirectly for the benefit of certain politicians. The North and its Representatives are quite as much compromised as the South. Roughly estimated, the proportion assigned to the North is as $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 assigned to the South. Any pretense of sectional superiority as regards the receipt of squandered money is therefore out of the question. What is to prevent a repetition of these tactics when Northern subsidies and Southern claims come up for consideration? The same temptation to bargain for joint benefit will exist, and the facilities for gratifying it will be unchanged. We shall probably find that subsidies and claims stand or fall together. The success of the huge River and Harbor job affords encouragement to both.

Exclusive of the fishery award, then, and exclusive of the various subsidy schemes, there is at least a probability of being required to raise not less than $30,000,000 in addition to the amount of taxation at present levied. So far as we now know, this promises to be the net result of Democratic economy and reform. If this expectation be realized, the Ways and Means Committee must not rest content with the proposal to re-enact an income tax. In 1868, when the country was prosperous, and when a tax of 5 per cent. was levied on incomes in excess of $1,000, the revenue obtained from this source was $32,027,610. What will a 2 per cent. tax yield, with the exemption extending to $2,000, and with trade and industry in their present exhausted condition? Taking into consideration the complex machinery required for the enforcement of the tax, we do not believe that it will yield for the present year five millions above the cost of collection. To obtain this amount an odious fiscal inquisition will be created, and thousands of honest traders and manufacturers will be compelled to lay bare their struggle to avert insolvency. And, after all, an enormous deficiency will remain to be provided for. Will the party leaders who are responsible for the waste of the public money, and for the mismanagement that renders a deficit inevitable, be good enough to explain how they propose to meet the wants of the Treasury? The question cannot be much longer evaded. Are we to have $30,000,000 fresh taxation, or is the Government to borrow money to defray current expenses?

ANOTHER SQUABBLE IN THE HOUSE.

The House yesterday spent nearly the whole session in a riotous wrangle over the River and Harbor Appropriation bill. It is not putting the case too strongly to say that this bill is a great swindle. The bill having passed under a suspension of the rules—two-thirds voting in favor of such suspension—the next matter for consideration was the protest of those who were opposed to it. They protested against the extravagance of the appropriation, the arbitrary manner in which it was sought to force it through the House, and against the attempt to strain a provision of the Constitution in order that a few communities might gain a direct pecuniary benefit. This protest was then read to the House, and some of the members raised the question that its reading and reception were not privileged. The House, by a vote of 180 to 52, decided that the protest should not be received.

Incidentally, however, the general merits of the bill were discussed, and the debate which a suspension of the rules was designed to prevent, took place on some of its features. For example, it was said of one of the rivers which is to be "improved," that it was so insignificant that it could not be made a thoroughfare except it were macadamized. Mr. COX, who has the faculty of injuring almost every cause which he warmly espouses, discharged several ancient and profane jokes at the bill, the phrases "mill-sites" and "dam-sites" naturally suggesting to his frivolous mind a long string of puns which have not the merit of novelty to recommend and palliate them. A striking commentary on the practice of appropriating money for the digging out of insignificant streams was brought out in the course of a long and heated discussion between two of the Pennsylvania Representatives over the proposition to survey the Kiskiminetas and Conemaugh Rivers. One member denied that there was such a stream as the Kiskiminetas, and the other retorted, with withering contempt, that a man who aspires to be Governor of Pennsylvania, (as Mr. HENDRICK B. WRIGHT does,) ought certainly to be familiar enough with the geography of his State to know that the Kiskiminetas and the Conemaugh were names of streams in Pennsylvania. But it appeared that even the Speaker, who is a Pennsylvanian, and who has no Gubernatorial ambitions, never before heard of the Kiskiminetas and the Conemaugh. It is actually proposed to have these streams surveyed by the War Department, with a view to expending more money on their "improvement."

All these details are petty, but the apparent fact is that in various parts of the country there are small unnavigable streams which are to be made navigable at the public expense. It may be alleged, even, that the real proposition is, not that the Government ought to dig waterways where there are none, and make channels where nothing bigger than a skiff ever floated since water ran, but to furnish an excuse for the expenditure of the public money upon pretended improvements. In this aspect of the case, the River and Harbor Appropriation bill is a swindle. The alarming feature of the business is that so many men should be found willing to participate in the general raid on the Treasury. Of course, each Representative who voted for the bill would justify his action on the ground that the improvements provided for his locality are needed. This is a shallow excuse, even when a member votes for all of the doubtful or notorious jobs in the bill in order that his own legitimate scheme may receive Congressional sanction. Honest legislators should be made of sterner stuff.

The scene in the House yesterday was disgraceful. At times the riot and tumult were so extreme that the Speaker refused to entertain any motion or take any cognizance of the current business. He sat and looked on while the wrangle continued. Members flourished books and maps in each other's faces, and seemed to threaten to come to blows. The regular report of the proceedings was frequently punctuated with "great laughter and uproar." This was all in harmony with the spirit of the occasion. It is natural that a sordid, mean, and dishonest grabbing after the public funds should be accompanied by vulgarity and racket. We have seldom had a more melancholy and discouraging exhibition of the decadence of American statesmanship than that afforded in the House during the past two days. Whatever may be said of the merits of the abstract proposition that the National Government should improve the rivers and harbors of the country, the course of the House in organizing a combined attack on the Treasury was contemptible. The manner of pushing through the bill sufficiently indicated its bad character. The undignified squabble which it dragged after it was ample proof of the loss of dignity sustained by the American Congress.

FALL RIVER'S AFFLICTIONS.

The experience of the City of Fall River for the last few years is but a type of that of the whole country. It was substantially a product of the "flush times." In 1860 it was a quiet manufacturing town of less than 15,000 inhabitants, given to steady habits and methodical but unpretentious modes of business. In the next fifteen years its population was more than tripled, and its industrial activity increased in a much greater ratio. When expansion and bold enterprise were the rule, it was possessed by the eager spirit of the time, and capital and labor were drawn into it as to a vortex. Corporations multiplied until there were nearly forty of them, of which no less than sixteen were organized in the three years immediately following 1870. Factories were run up in a hurry, to get advantage of the profits of an industry to which there seemed to be no limit. Thousands of looms, and spindles whirling up into the millions, were set in motion. Plain cloths and prints were turned out by hundreds of millions of yards annually. Capital not only came from Boston and New-York to carry on these enterprises, but the people of the town were roused into a speculative excitement and brought out their little hoards of money to invest in mill stocks, and many of the operatives acquired the dignity of part owners. More than one mill was built and run on the proceeds of these small subscriptions by persons of moderate means. Of the vast increase in population, fully three quarters were made up of operatives in the cotton mills, most of whom were foreigners, either just arrived from the manufacturing districts of Great Britain, or drawn off from the older cities of New-England by the promise of high wages. The fever of over-production, stimulated by large profits, reached its highest point in Fall River, and with it blind confidence, or rather an utter disregard of the adverse chances of the future, prevailed.

When the reaction came and the dull times set in, the pressure was most severely felt at the centres of the most intense activity and the most reckless overdoing, and on Fall River it bore with peculiar severity. There was, indeed, much to lose, but that fact did not increase the willingness to lose it. Corporations had grown rich, but at the same time extravagant. The four savings banks of the place held $10,000,000, and the number of depositors was almost equal to that of the population. But the future had been discounted there as everywhere else, and a continued prevalence of high prices and ready markets was calculated on. The day of depression found them with enormous stocks on hand, produced at a high cost, and, as the markets became choked up and the demand for manufactured goods died out, they had to accumulate more or sell at a sacrifice, or else close the mills in which their money was invested and on which their incomes depended. They were in the midst of a huge machine whose wheels they could not stop and which threatened to grind them to ruin. They set about reducing expenses, extending credit, borrowing money, and resorting to every expedient to moderate the velocity of their activity or avert the peril which it threatened. The vast population of operatives which had become concentrated within a few square acres of corporation property, contained much inflammable material drawn from the socialist element of foreign labor unions. To bring the pressure to bear upon them was a perilous experiment, but it had to be done. A proposal to reduce wages or even to decrease work met with violent opposition, and Fall River became the centre of strikes of the most exasperating kind. As an incidental effect of the reckless hurry with which its industries were built up, under the stimulus of the flush times, the burning of one of the mills may be recalled, when, as will be remembered, it was found that no adequate appliances for dealing with fire and no means of escape from the upper stories were at hand.

But another phase of Fall River's experience is that which has just been fully developed. In the height of its prosperity, ambitious and energetic men rose rapidly to positions of trust and responsibility, and in proportion to their advancement they acquired that credit for sagacity, and even for integrity and stability of character, which is so apt to have no foundation but material and worldly success. They were sunshine capitalists, into whose hands great interests had been thrust, and who knew nothing of dealing with emergencies or withstanding strong pressure. Their training was all acquired when things were "booming," and their character had never been put to a test. Over-confidence and a disposition to take chances were the natural result. CHACE and HATHAWAY are specimen products of the "flush times" in Fall River, which, indeed, made the city itself what it is to-day; but their counterparts have been produced all over the country by similar causes. How many more of these mushroom men of importance are to be found there, with no more moral fibre and no more stability of character; and how many more mills will be forced to face bankruptcy and ruin on account of "irregularities," mismanagement, or "unmerciful disaster," we cannot say; but the afflictions of Fall River only illustrate again the great principle of compensation, which sets a price upon factitious prosperity, as upon all things else.

MR. HETH'S CONVERSION.

There is a merchant in St. Louis whose name is Heth, and with his shovel keen he mixes the sugar and sand at a breath, and does other professional, though immoral, things. This merchant has recently been converted to a belief in spiritualism, and the method of his conversion may interest the public:

One day Mr. Heth was requested by his partner to make out a bill of certain goods that were to be shipped to a Kansas customer. Accordingly, he took up a blank bill-head and dipped his pen in the inkstand. After a few moments' reflection as to the best way to make seven dollars' worth of mistakes in the bill, he began to write. Instead of writing, "To one barrel extra superfine flour," he wrote, "Go and see Mrs. Smith, on Franklin-street, near the brewery." As he read what he had written his astonishment was so great that he might easily have been knocked down by a sledge-hammer. He did not know "Mrs. Smith," and had not the least desire to go to "Franklin-street." How he could possibly have written an order to go and see her was utterly unaccountable, and he sat on his stool and used language expressive of his emotions for several minutes. His partner, who was a pious man and was, also, in a hurry, recalled Mr. Heth to his duty, and the latter, throwing aside the spoiled bill-head, took up another and again attempted to make out the Kansas person's account. Once more his hand, in spite of himself, wrote the mysterious direction to call upon the unknown Mrs. Smith. By this time Mr. Heth was so nervous that he threw down his pen and, informing his partner that he was too ill to write, went out to take—that is to say, to meditate.

That his hand should have declared independence and undertaken to write what it pleased, was not only surprising but intolerable. Mr. Heth grew pale as he reflected that his wife might ask him to direct a letter for her, and that his rebellious hand might thereupon write things that would transform his happy home into a wilderness howling with stove-lids and broom handles. Suddenly it occurred to him that he had a friend who was a spiritualist, and whom he had often derided for his belief in ghosts. To this friend he now betook himself and told him the story of the marvelous bill-head.

The spiritualist friend heard him courteously, and then told him that the matter was a very simple one; that he was controlled by a spirit, and that the latter, for some reason, wished him to call on Mrs. Smith. He also advised Mr. Heth to obey the direction without delay, and offered to go with him. Mr. Heth for a time resisted stoutly, alleging that he did not believe in spirits, and that if a spirit had undertaken to give him advice, he did not see why he should follow it. However, the friend was earnest and prevailed. The two set forth for Franklin-street, and after prolonged inquiry ascertained that Mrs. Smith lived on the tenth floor of the tenement-house No. 267.

On climbing the stairs and knocking at Mrs. Smith's door, Mr. Heth and his friend were told in a feeble voice to "come." They went in, and were shocked to find a woman lying on the floor and dying, as she explained, of starvation. Mr. Heth was humane, and instantly sent out for food, after eating which the dying woman revived and entered into conversation. She was the widow, so she said, of an estimable gentleman, and she had failed to find any employment. Her money had long since vanished, and she had eaten nothing for several weeks. Just before the two visitors had knocked at her door she had decided to die of starvation, and would undoubtedly have carried her laudable purpose into execution had not help arrived.

Mr. Heth was now so much interested that he readily acceded to his friend's proposal that they should visit a "medium" and have an interview with the spirit who had taken control of Mr. Heth's hand and pen. The medium in question was a woman of extensive acquaintance with ghosts, and as soon as Mr. Heth had told her his story she rose up and shook him warmly by the hand. Being warned by his friend that the medium was acting under the control of a spirit, Mr. Heth made no manifestations of surprise, and the medium, speaking in the name of a ghostly Smith, explained that the husband of the starving woman, being anxious to save her life, had directed the noble and charitable Heth to assist her. In return for this assistance the spirit promised to welcome Mr. Heth to the spirit land, and to insure him a pleasant reception.

The next day the spiritualist friend called on Mr. Heth, and, congratulating him on his conversion to spiritualism, asked him if he did not feel wonderfully happy. Mr. Heth said he did not. "I believe in spiritualism," he remarked, "but I don't like it. Don't you see that from what Smith's ghost says a man does not lose sight of his wife after his death, and is in constant danger of having her come to him. Smith has fought the thing off for this time. He had stopped his wife just as she was starting to find him, and, of course, he feels very happy. But this affair gives a man a painful view of the spirit land. It shows that there is no rest for the married. Sooner or later Mrs. Heth will meet me in the spirit world, and yet, in the face of this certainty, you expect me to be cheerful."

Mr. Heth has received no more orders from Mr. Smith's ghost, but he lives in constant expectation that other married ghosts will send him to the aid of dying wives. He is a firm believer in spiritualism, but his existence is embittered thereby. The St. Louis papers point him out as a remarkable man, and challenge Chicago to produce a merchant who is on familiar terms with a ghost, but he takes no pleasure in his notoriety. His partner says that there is no truth in the story, and that Mr. Heth dreamed it after a prolonged course of —well, just after book beer made its appearance. People living in the East cannot, of course, be required to have an opinion concerning anything which happens in St. Louis, but there will be probably many who will agree with Mr. Heth's partner, and will refuse to be convinced of the truth of spiritualism, in spite of all that the St. Louis newspapers may say.

Among the amendments inserted by the State Senate Committee on Finance in the Supply bill are some decidedly liberal allowances for lawyers employed in contested election cases in the Assembly. Mr. CLANCY, of Kings, gets $2,000 for defending his seat against Mr. BRADLEY; Mr. BERRIGAN, of New-York, gets $1,000 for the expenses of his counsel; Mr. PURDY, of Westchester, is allowed $2,000, and Mr. DUELL, of New-York, gets $2,000 of counsel fees, besides $920 of salary drawn by Mr. CLARK, who held temporary possession of the seat, while Mr. CLARK, albeit declared not to have been elected, is paid $2,000 for endeavoring to keep Mr. DUELL out. Adding the $1,695 appropriated for printing the proceedings in these cases, we have a total of $11,615 paid on account of the election contests of the session. It seems rather singular that the Assembly should have neglected to look after the interests of its own members in this matter, and that the Senate should exhibit such extreme liberality in allowing counsel fees for which it would be somewhat difficult to furnish detailed vouchers that would stand critical examination. If the Legislature must allow costs in such cases, it should at least take the trouble to tax them.

The last four years and a half have been very severe on clubs on account of the general depression of business and the consequent scarcity of money. Clubs being regarded here as luxuries, many members have felt it necessary to give them up in order to economize, and many men who would have become members have been unable to incur the expense. Between the two the revenues have been greatly curtailed. Several of them have been discontinued, and a number more are on anything but a firm foundation. Not more than half a dozen of the whole number in the City are really prosperous, and it is not improbable that, 10 years hence, there will be fewer of these social organizations than there are to-day. Americans are not clubbists in the sense in which the English are—that is, clubs are not indispensable to our mode of life. The most prolific source of loss to the New-York clubs has been and still is the restaurant, owing to waste, extravagance, mismanagement, &c. Even the Union League, the largest and most flourishing of the City clubs, loses $6,000 to $8,000 annually on its restaurant, which soon or late ruins the smaller clubs.

MONCURE D. CONWAY is lecturing in London on EMERSON, of whom he is an enthusiastic admirer, and with whose intellectual life he is intimately acquainted. Since he went to England he has been a constant visitor to and close friend of THOMAS CARLYLE, who has a very active liking for the ritualistic and clever American. For years CONWAY has been getting materials for and preparing the biography of the sturdy Scotch iconoclast, who has no suspicion of the fact, and would be very indignant if he knew it, having declared again and again that he wants no windy word-mill biographies of him; that his active life, if there has been any value in it, will be the best thing he can leave to posterity. CONWAY holds a different idea, and is already well advanced in his work, which ought to be very interesting, as he has had ample facilities, and because hardly anything is known of CARLYLE'S private life. As the sturdy Briton is 83 and the American about 45, the biographer is likely to have a chance to complete and publish the biography he has been actively engaged on for 10 years.

A Wall-street broker laid a wager the other day that CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS discovered the continent of North America, and, of course, lost it. It is surprising how many intelligent persons entertain the same error. Knowing that he discovered a number of islands in the Western Hemisphere, they think that he must of necessity have discovered this continent also. They forget that he died in ignorance of the real grandeur of his achievement, believing Cuba, Terra Firma, and the other lands he had found to be remote parts of Asia. AMERIGO VESPUCCI, after whom North and South America is named, did not discover this continent proper either. The land he discovered lay near the equator, and he, too, was deluded with the notion that it was a portion of Asia. JOHN CABOT was the discoverer of North America, (some time in May, 1497,) which he likewise supposed to belong to the dominions of the Grand Cham. He sailed along the coast for 300 leagues, and went ashore, without finding any human beings, though he believed the country inhabited. It is remarkable that the three great discoverers of the Western World should all have been Italians: COLUMBUS having been born in Genoa, VESPUCCI in Florence, and CABOT, presumably in Venice. The birth of CABOT is uncertain, as are his age and the place and time of his death. But the fact that the license granted him by HENRY VII. calls him KABOTTO, Venetian, would seem to determine the question of his nativity. The discoverers had a sorry fortune. COLUMBUS, as we are aware, was treated with the blackest ingratitude by the King of Spain. When the officers of the vessel in which he was carried a prisoner to Spain offered to remove his chains, imposed upon him by royal order, he replied, "I will wear them as a reminder of the gratitude of Princes." He died, as everybody knows, neglected, in extreme poverty, of a broken heart. VESPUCCI had many trials and died poor, and CABOT, or CABOTA, fell into such obscurity that no one can tell where or when or how he died. Surely the auguries attendant on the birth of the Western World were not favorable, and in a superstitious age might have led to the belief that its history would never be marked by good fortune.

Paragraphs and articles are constantly breaking out in the newspapers and periodicals concerning the unhappy end of EDGAR A. POE, with a view to illustrating the sad destiny of men of genius. POE'S destiny was supremely sad, but it was not sad because he was a genius, but because he had a totally unbalanced character. No man of his time ever flew so madly in the face of kindness, friendship, and favor. If any man can be said to be the author of his own misfortunes, it may be said of POE. He had ample gifts from nature—personal grace and beauty, a creative mind, an excellent constitution, a winning and interesting character, and circumstance gave him warm, patient, generous friends, whose sympathy he exhausted and whose confidence he abused. Between his irritable temperament and his intemperance, it was impossible to do anything with or for him. He seemed to have no moral nature, and, when under the influence of liquor, was simply a madman. His brief life was a record of base ingratitude and strangled opportunities. No doubt he was the victim of his own temperament, as most of us are; but it is absurd to pretend that he came to poverty, sorrow, and wretchedness because the world would not and could not appreciate his genius. His immediate world—that is his acquaintances and friends—appreciated him so fully that they overlooked his enormous faults again and again, and did everything in their power to reform him. Not one literary man in a thousand has ever had such favorable surroundings, and has so persistently and resolutely annulled them. Genius generally is not vast intellectual, erratic power, combined with absence of character and moral responsibility. It may be such sometimes—POE was an unhappy example—but when it is healthy and of the highest, it is associated with integrity, conscientiousness, and common sense. Genius, instead of enjoying exemption from social and ethical obligations, is especially bound to them by the conspicuousness that necessarily belongs to it. He who wishes to excuse his derelictions by claiming to be a genius, is apt to be a sham genius, however genuine his derelictions may be. It is quite time that the babble about the misfortunes of genius, when it is unfortunate, should be referred to what is ordinarily its true cause—imprudence, dissipation, selfishness, egotism—rather than to the possession of extraordinary intellectual gifts.

CALEB CUSHING, who is talked of as an independent candidate for Congress from the Sixth Massachusetts District, is remarkable for physical and mental vigor. Born in the last year of the last century, and consequently about 79, he has the appearance, strength, and clear-headedness of a man at least 20 years his junior. He has led a very active life. Having graduated at Harvard at 17, and been a tutor at the university for two years he studied law and practiced at Newburyport, of which he was the first Mayor in 1850. He has served six or seven times in the Massachusetts Legislature; four terms in Congress, (1835-4½;) has been Commissioner to China, and negotiated (1844) the first treaty of this Government with the Emperor; has been Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, United States Attorney-General under PIERCE, and recently Minister to Spain. He was a Whig up to the time of JOHN TYLER'S defection, when he became a Democrat, and acted with that party up to the breaking out of the civil war. He has been noted as a writer of political platforms, and is said to have written the platform of the Charleston Convention which nominated BRECKINRIDGE. He was in full sympathy with the South for some months after the firing on Sumter, and became so unpopular in the quiet town of Newburyport that he believed he would be mobbed. Finding that he had espoused the wrong side of the question, he proposed to raise a regiment in Eastern Massachusetts; but his proposal was declined by LINCOLN. He had a military experience, having gone to Mexico as Colonel of a regiment, raised in Massachusetts largely by his own means. Recently he has been a Republican, and much of the time since the war has practiced law in Washington, between which city and Newburyport he divides his life. He has wide reputation as a constitutional and international lawyer, and has made money in his profession. He has published a number of works, and is still an untiring student. For 40 years, incredible as it may seem, he devoted from 16 to 18 hours a day to intellectual labor, and thrived under it. His capacity for work is unbounded even now, and his health and endurance are seldom paralleled.

GENERAL NOTES.

Mr. Will Ustick does business in La Crosse, Wis.

A Florida paper contends that only in his favorite orange-tree does a mocking-bird sing his best.

Gov. Hubbard, of Texas, has issued arms and ammunition for guards for railroad trains against robbers.

Poor, misguided colored people is what the Raleigh *Observer* calls the South Carolina emigrants to Liberia.

The Charleston (S. C.) *News* says that the South will not have Mr. Tilden as the Democratic candidate in 1880.

Mr. Christian K. Ross had less than 20 persons present at his lecture in Bridgeport, Conn., one evening last week.

Some of the shoe factories in Auburn, Me., and some of the cotton mills in Lewiston have recently cut down wages.

A couple in Middlesex County, Conn., twice divorced, have recently married for the third time. It is to be hoped they will stick.

A Texas paper has an estimate that the number of immigrants into Kansas this season will reach 500,000, and it is worried about it, thinking its own State is to suffer.

The State Central Committees of the Republican and Democratic Parties of California are to hold meetings in San Francisco to-day, to prepare for the coming campaign.

It is a misdemeanor in Virginia for one person to pay the poll-tax for another in order that he may vote. But the means of circumventing that law, which is a new one, are innumerable.

President Anderson, of Rochester University, has returned home, and on Monday resumed the performance of his official duties. He has almost completely recovered from the illness which nearly became fatal.

The Dayton (Ohio) *Journal* disapproves of the selection of Cincinnati as the place for holding the State Nominating Convention, and says that a change should be made, "or it will prove disastrous to the party."

R. L. Potter, an Albany pedestrian, has started to trundle a 30-pound wheelbarrow from that city to San Francisco within 250 days. He ought to be able to do it blindfolded in less time, and not try much at that.

President Hayes will be accompanied on his visit to Philadelphia this week by Mrs. Hayes, Miss Platt, two daughters of Secretary Evarts, Secretary Schurz and two daughters, Secretary Sherman and Miss Sherman, Attorney-General Devens, Barchard Hayes, and Webb C. Hayes.

The Philadelphia *Press* tells the Managers of the "Permanent" Exhibition that if they would exhibit the telephone, the phonograph, and the electric light, "not only the building, but the grounds adjacent would be flooded and washed with a human sea." Such a flood might liquidate the association's debt.

A little girl in Lacrosse, Wis., seeing two drunken men stagger by the house, ran to her mother and told her that she had just seen "two awful sick men." On being asked what she supposed was the matter with them, she replied, after a moment's reflection, "I des they'd been takin' some bad medicine."

The corner-stone of a monument to the Confederate dead is to be laid in Macon, Ga., on the 26th inst., and the local newspaper says that there will be read "one of the grandest letters from ex-President Davis that have ever been penned in commemoration of the deeds of the Confederate heroes."

The Chicago *Times* has a story that a party of 60 armed communists paraded and drilled in that city on Sunday, and that later in the day a general meeting was held, at which it was voted to consolidate the clubs of different nationalities, so that each ward will have but one organization. Moreover, a grand parade and picnic is to be held early in June, when the leaders promise to have 5,000 men under arms.

Northern visitors to Florida during the Winter have found the Putnam House in Palatka attractive in its surroundings, bountiful in its bill of fare, and unexceptionable in its service and accommodations. The hotel will remain open until the 1st of May, and special rates are given guests desiring rooms for the remainder of the present month, which by many is considered the finest of the year in the land of flowers. The good repute of the house will survive the Summer, and render advisable early application for rooms for the next Winter season.

An old soldier, relating his experience at a temperance meeting in Iowa, said that at one time he got possession of two kegs of whisky, took them to camp, put a faucet in one of them, and passed the whisky around among the boys until they all got pretty full. About the time the keg was empty, he said, for a moment his conscience told him he was doing wrong. He picked up an axe and knocked the head of the other keg in and, (here he was interrupted by the deacons starting the cry of "Amen!" "Thank God!" "Glory be to God!") After the house became quiet he continued: "I knocked in the head of that keg, gave the boys a tin-cup, and told them to help themselves." It was a case of premature enthusiasm, and the wicked scoffers in the audience had their turn to shout.

MEETING OF THE CANAL BOARD.

ALBANY, April 23.—The Canal Board held a meeting in the Auditor's office this morning, all the members being present. Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimer occupied the chair. On motion of Mr. Beach, the East River and Hanover Banks were designated as depositaries of canal funds for New-York City, each to receive one-half the aggregate amount. The Geneva National Bank was also designated a depositary of canal tolls for that place. The report of the Superintendent of Public Works, in regard to Canal Superintendents and their salaries, as published last Friday, was called from the table, where it had been informally laid at the last meeting, and after a short discussion was adopted. The salaries are fixed at $1,200 a year. The Attorney-General presented a report on the question raised by Mr. Olcott, at the last meeting of the board, as to whether the board had a right to recons

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

DEFECTS IN THE STATE POOR LAWS.

DEBATE IN THE ASSEMBLY ON THE BILL CREATING A CODIFYING COMMISSION—POOR-HOUSE ABUSES—MINOR CITY BILLS—A LETTER FROM SURROGATE CALVIN—THE SUPPLY BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION IN THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 23.—The only debate which disturbed the even tenor of the morning's session of the House occurred upon the subject of the Poor laws and the Poor-houses of the State. Mr. Bergen had a bill to create a commission for the codification of the Poor laws of the State—the same that was recommended by the convention of State Superintendents of the Poor which met at Binghamton. Mr. Hepburn, of St. Lawrence, Mr. Thompson, of Jefferson, and Mr. Waring, of Kings, opposed it, on the ground that no general Poor law could possibly be made operative in this State, where the conditions were so diverse in the various counties; and Mr. Hepburn pointed out that if the object sought was to improve the condition of the poor-houses the bill was useless. Mr. Brooks made a strong speech on this point, in the course of which he declared that the poor-houses of this State were a disgrace to its civilization. He said that he had prepared for presentation and adoption a series of joint resolutions, which he would offer in connection with the bill. Mr. Hepburn said he had no doubt that in the main the statements of Mr. Brooks in regard to the bad state of the poor-houses were correct; but they were not correct as respected St. Lawrence County, for there the best farm in the county was the poor farm, and one of the best buildings in it was the poor-house upon that farm. After more debate, it being seen that there was no substantial difference of opinion upon the proper thing to be done, it was agreed to recommit the bill to the Judiciary Committee, accompanied by Mr. Brooks' resolutions, with the understanding that the committee shall report the substance of them in the form of a substitute for the Codification bill. Mr. Brooks' resolutions recite that the receiving of parents and children in the same poor-houses, and children in any poor-house, is a prolific source of evil, and one which ought to be removed by the authorities in every town in the State; that pauperism is increased by bad systems of poor-house management, and that it is the duty of the town authorities to reform and remove the errors and abuses which have led to the increase of pauperism; that as primary elements of reform, a uniform system of labor, cleanliness, temperance, and the separation of families with any tendencies to idiocy or insanity, are essential to the public and private good in the treatment of poverty and crime; and that the Board of State Charities be requested to continue their valuable and instructive examination as to the causes of pauperism in the State, and report the facts and conclusions from time to time to the next or succeeding Legislatures.

Dr. Hayes' bill for the equipping and furnishing of the new museum building in the Park was, by unanimous consent, ordered to a third reading. Mr. Strack's bill, making the clerks and employes of the Board of Aldermen assist that body when it meets as a Board of County Canvassers without extra compensation, was discussed in Committee of the Whole and ordered to a third reading without opposition. This bill aims to correct a small but long-standing abuse. Dr. Hayes' bill incorporating the New-York Pipe Line Company was considered and ordered to a third reading. This bill is a special one, incorporating one company, and therefore differs from the Pipe-line bill passed the other day, which was a general incorporation act. It contained the eminent domain clause, and upon this ground, it is understood, the Governor will veto it—and Buffalo is suffering all the agonies of rage and despair in consequence. The long bill amending the Military Code, introduced by Speaker Husted, was by him carried through committee, and ordered to a third reading. The changes it makes in the present Code are numerous, but they are mainly matters of detail, and of interest to military men only. Mr. Meyenborg's bill regulating the sale of tickets by the Brooklyn Ferry Company was ordered to a third reading.

Surrogate Calvin has sent a letter to the Assembly, and, on its being read to that body, Mr. Strack, the mover of the original resolution, moved that 10 days' additional time be granted, which motion was adopted without dissent. The Surrogate says: "I shall most cheerfully give the information asked, at the earliest possible moment, and am making such progress as my available clerical force will permit consistent with the urgent demands of daily business. Yet, in my duty I must say that it could not be furnished within the time fixed by the resolution, if all my clerical force were put upon it, thus suspending all the current business in my office, to the probable loss of the public; but which can approximate when you reflect that this office does more than one-fourth of all the Surrogate's business of the State of New-York, and has, within the last two years, dealt with pecuniary interests amounting to at least three times that of all the other Surrogates of the State. The information sought will require the examination of all the orders and decrees made and entered in this office during the last two years, amounting to about 10,000; and it is proper that I should say, for the information of the Assembly, that I have no power to increase my clerical force or its expenses of the office. I therefore respectfully request that the time to make my report be enlarged. A moment's reflection will convince the members of your honorable body that the information asked by the resolution will afford no means of judging whether the allowances of fees and costs to auditors, attorneys, &c., were or were not reasonable, for the obvious reason that you will not be in possession of any of the evidences upon which it was rendered," &c. Mr. Calvin also suggested that the scope of the resolution be enlarged; and before the resolution giving the additional time was adopted, it was amended as suggested.

Mr. Graham, of Orange, offered a resolution directing the Secretary of State to cause to be prepared and published, full and correct records of the proceedings, orations, and poems read and delivered, &c., at the Centennial Celebrations of the establishment of the State Government, and the battles of Fort Stanwix, Oriskany, Bemis Heights, and Saratoga, respectively. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Printing.

At the afternoon session the bill regulating the quality and supply of illuminating gas came up. Mr. Alvord moved to strike out the first section, and argued that it was utterly impossible to fix prices to be charged for gas or anything else. Messrs. Worth and Douglas defended the bill on the ground of the public right to be protected against the extortions of monopolies. Mr. Grady said he presumed no one would question the power of the Legislature to regulate the quality of the gas furnished the people. He therefore moved to strike out the clause relative to the prices to be charged for gas, and restrict the provisions of the bill to regulating the quality. Mr. Alvord called attention to the constitutional prohibition against the appointment of inspectors. Mr. Grady said it would not be necessary to appoint Inspectors. The companies would be required to furnish gas of 16-candle light, and when they did so do this they would be entitled to any pay for their gas. Without taking any question progress was reported, and in the House the bill was ordered to a third reading.

The bill authorizing the Pennsylvania and New-York Petroleum Transportation Company to use the bank of the Genesee Valley Canal, 107 miles, from Mill Grove, Cattaraugus County, to Rochester, on which to lay its pipes, was ordered to a third reading.

A correspondent complains in THE TIMES to-day that the bill ordering the immediate removal of the Forty-second-street Reservoir has been pushed through to its present stage of progress in the House with undue and injudicious haste. Part of his statements is true. It is true that the day after the bill was introduced it was favorably reported by the Committee on Cities, without, so far as appears, any public hearing upon it, which, together with some other occurrences, provoked the remark in these columns that that committee could certainly not be charged with any desire to delay the passage of bills which emanated from the Department of Public Works. That the bill "is ready to be sent to the grading committee," as the correspondent remarks, is true just to the same extent that every other bill is ready; but it hasn't gone, and it will not go there. It was once put on the calendar for that purpose, but Mr. Thain objected; and the bill remains on the general order calendar—not much farther advanced than it was three weeks ago. "Fifth-avenue" and the Board of Underwriters may rest assured that the bill will not get through the House without very careful consideration. In its present shape there is no chance whatever of its passing; and appearances must be very deceptive if it passes in any shape at all.

The Supply bill was the special order in the Senate, and occupied the whole morning session. The Finance Committee reported the bill with nearly $350,000 reduction in the sum total as it came from the Assembly, but added new items amounting to nearly $150,000, thereby leaving a balance of about $200,000 in favor of the Senate bill. At the adjournment of the morning session the bill had been read about two-thirds through, and the only changes made were restoring the Assembly item of $7,000 to reimburse the County of Cayuga for the trial of crimes committed by inmates of the State Prison, and increasing the amounts of several other items to the extent of about $8,000. The discussion was confined mainly to the Cayuga item, which Senator Harris, Chairman of the Finance Committee, strenuously opposed and Senator Pomeroy as strenuously advocated. Mr. Harris represented Cayuga County as appearing in the attitude of a beggar before the Legislature—a remark which Mr. Pomeroy applied to himself, and which he resented with a good deal of warmth. He said the item represented only the actual disbursements of money made by the County of Cayuga in the trial of persons who had committed crimes while under the jurisdiction of State officers in a State institution. It was simply an act of justice and equity that the county should be reimbursed. He cited precedents for the item, in the Supply bills of previous Legislatures, and the Senate by a small majority voted to restore it. The important new items added to the Assembly bill by the Senate Finance Committee, are $30,000 for the Quarantine Commissioners for repairs to property in the Bay; $20,000 to the Home for Juvenile Delinquents on Randall's Island; $9,900 for expenses of contestants to seats in the Assembly; $6,225 for the Asylum for Insane Convicts, and $12,000 for a canal bridge at Tonawanda.

Senator J. F. Pierce introduced a bill making it lawful for any resident of this State to follow the business of a cartman in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, on paying the regular license fee and submitting to the regular municipal regulations relative to cartmen. The object of the bill is to counteract the effect of the recent resolution of the New-York Common Council, excluding residents of Brooklyn from licenses to follow the business in New-York.

Senator Jacobs introduced a bill providing that "no ship, vessel, or floating structure shall enter any slip, or make fast to any wharf, pier, or bulkhead in the cities of New-York, Brooklyn, or Long Island City, without the consent of the Captain of the Port, or of the Harbor-Master of the District. Senator Ecclesine introduced a new Charter bill for New-York, which would occupy two or three columns of THE TIMES, but which has so little chance of consideration at this stage of the session as to be not worth printing.

At the evening session of the Senate the consideration of the Supply bill was resumed, and a long discussion arose upon the appropriations for the various insane asylums. The extravagances shown in the construction of the Hudson River and Buffalo asylums was severely commented on, but no chance was made in the appropriations for any one of them. At the close of the session the appropriation for the Soldiers' Home at Bath was increased $5,000, making $82,000 in all. The Supply bill will probably occupy all day to-morrow.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

"The Bells," a three-act play founded upon a well-known novel written by Erckmann-Chatrian, and called "The Polish Jew," was acted at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre Monday evening. "The Bells" was performed in this City some years ago, with Mr. James W. Wallack as the hero of its story, and it will be remembered, too, by the habitual reader as the work in which Mr. Henry Irving produced his earliest distinct impression upon a London audience. Its principal incidents need not, therefore, be rehearsed. The theme of the drama is remorse, and the terrors of a guilty conscience, as experienced by *Hans Mathis*, a rustic tavern-keeper who has murdered, a quarter of a century back, a Polish Jew, and ever afterward hears the tinkling of the sleigh-bells which heralded the approach of his victim, are pictured throughout its three acts, not without some sameness, but with much lurid force. The self-accusation of *Mathie* while in a mesmeric trance, in the last scene of "The Bells," and his subsequent death supply a logical and powerful denouement of the sombre narrative. The interest of the play, which had very marked and durable success abroad, sprang from two sources; its "situations," and the striking because weird attributes bestowed on its leading personage. The impressiveness of the most important events in "The Bells" is, of course, unchanged, while the artistic worth of the present portrayal of *Mathie* is rather less conspicuous than of old. Mr. Studley's performance, however, has real merit. It is wanting in subtlety and elaborateness, and, consequently, in suggestiveness and in the strange picturesqueness with which the character can be clothed, but it is devoid of conventionality, and earnest and vigorous in a refreshing degree. Mr. Studley's *Mathie*, like all his previous efforts, has feeling and heartiness, and it is singularly artificial in nothing. The acting was effective, on Monday, in all the forceful passages of the drama—and each of the acts is equipped with a suitable climax—and in spots of rough eloquence, at any rate, the actor's representation is to be set down as highly commendable. The general interpretation of the drama was satisfactory. A bright and prepossessing young lady, Miss Gertrude Stanley by name, made her début on the stage as *Annette*, and secured at once the favor of the audience by her intelligence and comeliness, and also by *gaucherie* sufficiently apparent to bear witness to her inexperience as an actress, but not so pronounced as to spoil her work. The cast included, with Miss Stanley, Messrs. Hastings, Moore, Matthews, and Clinton Hall, Mrs. Louise Eldridge, and Miles May Gallaudet. The scenery was new and appropriate, and the reception of "The Bells," at the hands of a pretty numerous assemblage, was very cordial indeed.

FRENCH PLAYS AT THE LYCEUM.

A series of representations of French plays and the last of the season is now in progress at the Lyceum Theatre. Yesterday evening "Aux Crochets d'un Gendre" was acted. To-morrow "Le Courrier de Lyon" will be performed for the benefit of the Swiss Benevolent Society, and on Saturday "La Mariée du Mardi Gras" is to be given. "Aux Crochets d'un Gendre," which was the play last night, is a four-act comedy, whereof the scheme, as indicated by the title, is the dependent condition of a man upon his son-in-law. Although *Honoré Belzames* is in a measure compelled by circumstances to take up his abode with *Paul Pontelaz*, his daughter's husband, his position would not be at all unpleasant but for his own tetchiness and ill-humor. When *Pontelaz* treats him with deference, *Belzames* grumbles in the certainty that a feeling of pity underlies all his host's words and acts, and when his son-in-law is by chance outspoken, *Belzames* proclaims him a heartless wretch, and bewails his own sad fate from morn to even. The comedy is too long by one act, but until act the fourth is reached, the story never flags. The piece would not repay translation into English, for it is wanting in "situations," but its excellence as a sketch of possible life in France, and its sharpness of outline, and minuteness of detail of its characters fit it admirably to the modern French stage, where social studies are deemed of greater interest than work conspicuous only by clever dramatic construction. The principal rôles in "Aux Crochets d'un Gendre" were capitally sustained on the occasion under notice. M. Chaumonin—a comedian of uncommon versatility and naturalness—representing *Belzames*, and M. Bouteloup—an actor whose mock *bonhomie* and comic earnestness are delightful to watch—portraying *M. Moutonnet*, a sort of aged *Maddle*. A lively and earnest performance of *Pontelaz*, by M. Véulat, is to be cited as next to the foregoing efforts in respect of merit. Every subsidiary part, we may further say, was in efficient hands. The laughter was incessant, and there was loud applause after each act.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

The Broadway Theatre was opened Monday under a new manager, and Mr. George C. Boniface commenced an engagement there as *Corporal Antoine* in a play called the "Soldier's Trust." The *Corporal* is the trusted friend of his superior officer, *General Roquebert*, who confides to him the story of his secret marriage, and intrusts to his care his infant daughter. In a subsequent engagement the *General* is killed and the *Corporal* taken prisoner, the daughter of the *General*, together with the son of the *Corporal*, residing during the period of the *Corporal's* imprisonment at the home of the latter, in the belief that their parent and guardian is dead. At the expiration of the *Corporal's* term of captivity he is homestead a broken-down man, and he then discovers that the property of *General Roquebert*, which had been bequeathed to him, has been usurped by one *Peter Frochard*. The latter, in order to retain his ill-gotten possessions, plots a local robbery to be fastened upon the *Corporal*. While endeavoring to prove at once his innocence and his identity, the *Corporal* is stricken dumb, but ultimately recovers his faculties in time to secure his rights, and also prevent the marriage of his daughter to *Peter Frochard*. Mr. Boniface represented *Corporal Antoine* with much earnestness and force, and very generally the services rendered by Mr. C. L. Graves. Miss Mary Davenport assumed the rôle of the widow of *General Roquebert*, Miss Eva West personated *Mariotta*, a servant of the Antoine family, and Mr. Boniface, Jr., and Miss Julia Coventry were seen as the children of *Corporal Antoine*. Stage soldiers, we may here observe, often appear accustomed to the performance of duties not laid down in any system of military tactics. Hence it was not surprising to find a Corporal mounted on guard before the General's tent, while a score of privates lolled on the ground in the neighborhood, or to behold the General commanding the brigade subsequently relieving the Corporal of his guard, and marching off at its head. The audience was not large but it was enthusiastic, and Mr. Boniface was twice called before the curtain.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Elliott Dawn's new burlesque entitled "Ni-for-li-ca, or the Halls of Montezuma," was produced at Niblo's, on Monday, in presence of a fairly numerous audience. The extravaganza is in three acts, which are called "chromos." Its nature appeared to be rather difficult of discovery. Some spectators came to the conclusion that Mr. Dawn had desired to supply a novel variety performance, but, by an unaccountable blunder, had only manned it a burlesque. So painful were the attempts of the performers to be funny that many of the spectators left before the second act commenced. Mr. James Vincent came before the curtain at the first, and offered excuses for the absence of Miss Belle Howitt. Mr. Dawn then made an effort to read Miss Howitt's part, but gave up the task in despair. The one redeeming feature of the nonrepresentation was the singing of Miss Jennie Yeamans, who is become quite a charming little actress. By some error, the name of Miss Beatrice Strafford was omitted on the programme, and this was the more unfortunate as her acting was marked by grace and naturalness.

STANDARD THEATRE.

Mr. J. K. Emmett may be seen in "Fritz, our Cousin German," at the Standard Theatre, every evening this week. Both the actor and the play are well-remembered, and they still enjoy, apparently, a measure of popularity which was fitted to overflowing when the two first came before the public, a good many years ago. Mr. Emmett is as vivacious and as amusing as in the past, and as versatile. His command of dialect is as complete, his mastery of the mouth-harmonica—we trust we have designated the instrument with perfect accuracy—as astonishing, and his repertoire of miscellaneous "variety" performances which have been and are the chief constituent elements of "Fritz"—as extensive. The adepts of comprehensive entertainments of the sort—enjoyable entertainments for many, be it observed, and certainly innocuous, however ill-fitted they may be from any national stand-point—will do well to keep before them the fact that Mr. Emmett is now under engagement at the Standard.

GENERAL MENTION.

"The Big Bonanza" will be acted to night at the Park Theatre.

Mme. De Rither's concert will be given at Chickering Hall this evening.

The public rehearsal preparatory to to-morrow evening's performance of "Elijah," by the New-York Oratorio Society, may be attended at Steinway Hall, this afternoon.

Mr. Mills' benefit concert occurs at Steinway Hall, this evening. The programme of this affair has already appeared in these columns. It is of genuine attractiveness, let us observe once more, and will add materially to the interesting character by which the occasion *per se* is distinguished.

We have reason to believe that Mr. Charles F. Coghlan has accepted an engagement at Wallack's Theatre for next season, and that Mr. Montague will quit the City on a "starring tour" in the Fall. Mr. Charles R. Thorne, Jr., will simultaneously resume his former position at the Union Square Theatre.

The special representation for the benefit of Mr. W. W. Tillotson, Treasurer of the Park Theatre, takes place to-morrow afternoon at that house. The programme is of exceptional variety and interest, and its interpretation is to enlist the exertions of Messrs. John Brougham, McCullough, George Clarke, James Lewis, and J. K. Emmett; those of Misses Agnes Booth, Maud Granger, and Sidney Cowell; and those of Mme Ponisi not to mention a score of less prominent performers.

The Vocal Society of New-York gave their third and last concert this season at Chickering Hall, on Monday. The programme was divided into two parts. The first included madrigals, part songs, songs, and chorusses, by Morley, Macfarren, Schumann, Dowland, Fischer, and Mendelssohn, was interpreted with considerable precision and finish. In the second portion of the performance, the work done was much less creditable, and some portions of Sir William Sterndale Bennett's pretty, but rather cloyingly-sweet cantata called "The May Queen"—notably the trio, "Shall a Clown that Beauty Bear"—were roughly dealt with by three out of the four soloists. The achievements of the society, during the season just ended, have been indicative of earnestness and industry, and it is to be regretted that ambition should have led them, Monday, to undertake a task to which they are still unequal.

HUGHES' WALK AGAINST TIME.

A SUFFERING MAN SLOWLY TRUDGING AROUND THE TRACK AT CENTRAL PARK GARDEN—THE PEDESTRIAN FAR BEHIND O'LEARY'S TIME.

Hughes, the pedestrian, continued his weary tramp all day yesterday and last night, at Central Park Garden, in his effort to surpass O'Leary's great walk at Agricultural Hall, London, of 520 miles in 139 hours and some minutes. He came on the track at 3h. 11m. 40s. yesterday morning to begin his one hundred and seventh mile, after sleeping five hours—the first sleep he had had since Saturday night. In his one hundred and seventh mile he ran three laps, the mile, however, occupying 10:53. During his one hundred and eighth mile he rested 40 seconds, and on his one hundred and nineteenth mile four minutes. At the close of his one hundred and twenty-second mile he stopped for a bath and breakfast, occupying 57 minutes 49 seconds. On returning to the track he appeared to walk easier, and during the one hundred and twenty-seventh mile rested for 3 minutes and 40 seconds. On completing 141 miles he took an interval of 1 hour and 20 minutes, indulging in a Turkish bath and a dinner of rare lamb chops, eggs, bread, and beef tea. On his one hundred and forty-fifth mile he retired to his marquee in the corner of the concert-room and was rubbed down. Brief intervals of rest were taken also on the one hundred and forty-eighth and one hundred and fifty-first mile, and at the end of his one hundred and sixtieth mile he went off for sleep. He had then been 46:58:51 in doing the 160 miles. O'Leary accomplished 200 miles in 47:37:42, so that Hughes was at this point nearly 40 miles behind O'Leary on time. A band of music was present during the evening, and as Hughes came to the track again at 9 o'clock he started with a slight limp, owing to the tenderness of the right foot. Under the stimulus of the music and the encouragement and bravos of the spectators he improved his pace, but still showed the awkward gait and style which has characterized his movements from the beginning. Several amateur pedestrians accompanied him on the course, their trim style being in strong contrast to that of Hughes. He made his one hundred and sixty-first mile in 13:27, the next mile in 12:27, and his one hundred and sixty-third mile in 11:43. His one hundred and sixty-fourth mile was covered in 11:23, and the one hundred and sixty-fifth in 12:04, the time of the whole 165 miles being 46:38:35. He moved somewhat in the next mile, occupying 14:14 in walking it, and on the sixth lap of his one hundred and sixty-seventh mile he made quick time into his tent. At 10:39:30 o'clock he came on the track, having been off 18 minutes and 30 seconds. His appearance was rather chop-fallen, however, and his time was very slow. During his rest his legs were rubbed with alcohol, and his shoes were changed, but it is evident that no man suffering as he is can do what he has undertaken to do. Excluding the rest, his walking time on the one hundred and sixty-seventh mile was 17:14, and at 11 o'clock he was still on the track, walking slowly, with hollow cheeks, sunken eyes, and a generally demoralized appearance.

A NEW STREET MOTOR.

THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY ABOUT TO INTRODUCE CARS PROPELLED BY PNEUMATIC PRESSURE—THE RESULTS OF A TRIAL TRIP.

The problem of the comfortable, safe, and quick carriage of passengers in the street cars of this City seems about to reach a double solution. The elevated railroads are within a month of completion, and the Second-Avenue Railroad Company will soon introduce on the upper portion of its route cars propelled by a pneumatic motor, which has been perfected during the past Winter by the almost secret labors, in this City, of two Scotch inventors, Messrs. Hardy and James. The details of the invention can scarcely be explained without drawings, and, in any case, may be safely left to engineers. What is of more general interest is the invention viewed from the stand-point of a passenger, and that was fairly shown by a trial trip on Saturday last. As the car started from Sixty-fifth-street for Harlem River, it required a close examination to distinguish it from an ordinary two-horse car without the horses. The air reservoirs, like hot-water boilers in house-ranges, were almost concealed under the ends of the car, and the engines were totally invisible. The car started and stopped almost instantly, and ran over all grades at all rates from a slow walk to 20 miles an hour, which was said to be well within the capacity of the engine. All this was effected by the operation of a single lever, which in one position sent the car ahead, in another backward, and in a third stopped it without any separate brake and much more readily than the common horse-car is stopped. There was an almost startling absence of machinery; there was no hissing of steam, no governor, no gauge, and no tangle of rods and wheels. The whole apparatus seemed far less complicated than a sewing-machine, and there probably is not a single driver of a street-car who could not learn its whole operation within an hour. It was pleasant to observe, too, that its operation was entirely odorless. The mingled smell of oil and of sulphur from burning coal is very offensive when the engine and the car are brought to a sudden stop, but on Saturday there was not a trace of either. Of course, cars of any desired size can be used, and the accommodations as well as the speed can thus be increased. In point of safety there must be a considerable increase, if not over the horse-car, at least over the steam dummy, for the pressure must always grow less from the time of starting on a trip, and, furthermore, unlike a boiler, the reservoirs are practically indestructible, as they are built of steel, are tested to twice the pressure used, and are not exposed to the action of fire or water. In short, the only thing passengers could object to was the noise of the air escaping, after service, in the cylinders. Even as it was, it was not noticeable except when the car was running at a high rate of speed, and then it was not so bad as that of the dummies in use on the Elevated Road, which have given rise to no complaints. Mr. Hardy attributed the noise to the smallness of the holes or "ports" through which the air escaped, and he has no doubt that the cars which the Delamater Iron Works are now constructing will be almost absolutely noiseless. It is true that the car frightened the horses which it passed; but the officers of the company think that a matter of small consequence and one which will cure itself in time.

Of course, various motives govern the railroad company in adopting the cars. It is impelled chiefly by economy. On this point Mr. Hardy speaks with great confidence. Other pneumatic engines (there have been a score of them) have not utilized over 25 per cent of the power used in compressing the air for their consumption, while this, it is expected, will utilize, as it has repeatedly done on trial trips, 50 per cent. The margin of loss of power is still further decreased by using for the compression of the air a stationary engine which will only consume two pounds of coal per horse power per hour, as against eight pounds for a locomotive. Furthermore, each two-horse car uses 10 horses, which "eat their heads off" whether they are idle or busy, and which usually die in the service in less than five years. But these cars need only one engine apiece, which costs nothing when idle, and which, the inventors declare, is extremely durable. It is claimed that one of these cars can be run for $10 a day, or about $4 less than an ordinary two-horse car. The Philadelphia steam dummies have been abandoned because, among other reasons, they were so heavy that they wore out the rails and disjointed the sleepers and bolts, thus costing a large sum in repairs to the road-bed. But these cars when loaded weigh only half as much again as an ordinary street car, or, at an estimate, eight tons, about two tons less than the Philadelphia dummy. The first cost of the new motor is very reasonable. In short, any sufficient reason why these cars cannot be used must be developed by experience. A trial for them is assured, and it is likely that their use will extend, not only through the City, but throughout the country.

ARRESTED IN THE BLACK HILLS.

DEADWOOD, Dakota, April 23.—William J. Sidway was arrested here to-day on the complaint of Dr. R. R. Buchanan, who alleges that the prisoner is guilty of the seduction, under promise of marriage, of Miss Sallie Osman, of New-York State. He also states that an indictment has been found against Sidway in the county where the crime was committed. Sidway was preparing to leave the hills, and the arrest was made for the purpose of detaining him there until the arrival of a requisition from the Governor of New-York.

BUFFALO, April 23.—A meeting of prominent German citizens was held here last night in the interest of the "Free Pipe Line" bill, and resolutions were adopted earnestly requesting Gov. Robinson to sign the bill. A committee was appointed to wait upon the Governor. Mayor Schen presided.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE COTTON WEAVERS AND SPINNERS.

BETWEEN 80,000 AND 90,000 IN A STRIKE IN LANCASHIRE—A MASS-MEETING AT BURNLEY VOTE TO HOLD OUT—THE MASTERS REFUSE ARBITRATION OR MEDIATION—SURRENDER OF THE PRESTON STRIKERS.

LONDON, April 23.—A telegram from Manchester says: "It is calculated that there are between 80,000 and 90,000 operatives now on strike in Lancashire, about 64,000 of them being weavers. Most of the mills were open this morning, so that the operatives could commence work if they chose, but none on strike resumed work. A mass-meeting of operatives, numbering 7,000, was held at Burnley this morning. A resolution was adopted to the effect that they should refuse to work until the notices of a reduction were withdrawn. A small minority of the meeting opposed the motion, and proposed a compromise with the masters.

The meeting of the Master Cotton Spinners' Association at Manchester to-day finally resolved that it would neither refer the dispute to arbitration nor accept any mediation.

A telegram from Preston states that the strike there is ended, the spinners having resolved to work on the best terms obtainable. The weavers, winders, and warpers are all following their example.

LONDON, April 24.—All advices confirm the collapse of the strike in Preston. A Manchester correspondent telegraphs that this result is traceable to the action of the spinners, who are proportionately more numerous at Preston than in any other part of the strike district.

The movement at Burnley and other large towns have also given way, but cannot start work in consequence of the absence of the weavers. At the mass-meeting at Burnley to-day, although a resolution in favor of the continuance of resistance was passed, an amendment in favor of a compromise was supported by about a third of the audience. Last week a similar amendment only found three supporters.

At Blackburn the operatives continue to manifest an uncompromising spirit.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

EX-PRESIDENT GRANT IN VENICE—ATTEMPT TO SHOOT AN AUSTRIAN PRINCE BY A MAN TO WHOM HE HAD REFUSED ASSISTANCE—RETURNING CUBAN EXILES—FATHER CURCI AND THE NEW POPE.

VENICE, April 23.—Gen. Grant arrived here from Florence last night. He was received at the railway station by the officials of the city, the United States Consul, and several American residents.

VIENNA, April 23.—Two shots were yesterday fired at the Prince of Thurn and Taxis, Chief Equerry to the Emperor Francis Joseph, by a commercial agent. Both missed their object. The motive for the firing is stated to be a refusal of the Prince to assist the agent.

HAVANA, April 23.—Ninety-five more Cubans, returning from Key West, have arrived in this city. Competent judges estimate that the sugar crop will fall short about 100,000 tons.

LONDON, April 23.—A Reuter telegram from Rome says: "Father Curci, who was compelled to leave the Society of Jesus toward the end of the Pontificate of Pius IX., because he recommended a compromise between Italy and the Papacy, has been summoned to the Vatican and been assured by Cardinal Franchi that the Pope wished him to continue to give the Church the aid of his teaching."

THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF RECOGNITION OF THE DIAZ GOVERNMENT BY THE UNITED STATES—THE MEXICAN PRESS ON THE RESULT—CONSUL SKILTON.

HAVANA, April 23.—The French mail steamer arrived here to-day from Vera Cruz, bringing intelligence from the City of Mexico to April 17. Minister Foster officially announced the recognition of the Diaz Government by the United States on the 9th inst. President Diaz received Mr. Foster officially on the 10th, and much cordiality of feeling was manifested on both sides. The press discuss the event. The Lerdo journals denounce the Mexican Government for having, as they charge, accepted the recognition with insulting language from Secretary Evarts. The Church newspaper, *La Bandera Nacional*, is more bitter against the United States than ever, and does not want peace on any terms. That section of the Government press which supports Minister Vallarte claims the recognition of President Diaz by the United States as a great diplomatic triumph of Señor Vallarte over Mr. Evarts. *La Libertad* says Mexico has obtained recognition by the tact and shrewdness of Vallarte without yielding any point in American pretensions. She has given no promise to change the *zona libre*, no permission for American troops to cross into Mexico, and no pledges regarding forced loans or other protection of American citizens. The *Official Journal* treats the subject with dignity, and does full justice to the United States.

Several new-comers in Mexico have intervened to prevent the removal of United States Consul Skilton. The old residents refuse to take part in the movement, not wishing to be responsible for Mr. Skilton's retention in office. Minister Foster has also declined to act with the new-comers.

Jefferson Davis, before leaving this city, was complimented with a grand military review at San Larazo. About 5,000 troops of all arms were in line. Mr. Davis was mounted and in full uniform.

A treaty between Mexico and Guatemala, concerning the boundary question, has been rejected by the Congress of Guatemala.

THE MURDER OF LORD LEITRIM.

TRACES OF THE MURDERERS—EVIDENCE IMPLICATING SOME OF THE MEN IN CUSTODY.

LONDON, April 23.—The Manchester *Guardian* has a dispatch from Londonderry, saying: "The Police have discovered important evidence regarding the murder of Lord Leitrim, implicating at least one of the prisoners now in custody. The Crown Solicitor has promised to present at the investigation, which is to begin on Thursday next, testimony sufficient to justify the committal of the prisoners."

RUSSIAN NIHILIST DISTURBANCES.

THE PROPAGANDA EXTENDING — TROOPS MOVING NORTHWARD TO CHECK DISORDER—REINFORCEMENTS SENT TO MOSCOW AND KIEFF.

LONDON, April 23.—Intelligence received in Paris says: "The Nihilist propaganda in Russia is considerably extending." The London *Daily Telegraph* has advices from Cracow that the Russian railroads are incumbered by the transport of troops to the north to check threatened disturbances in various centres of education. The garrisons of Moscow and Kieff have been reinforced.

COLOMBIA AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BOGOTA, THE FIRST IN HALF A CENTURY—GERMANY AND PERU.

PANAMA, April 13.—A fire occurred in Bogota on March 16, which occasioned considerable damage. It was located in the central part of the city, and before it could be got under, burned down three large dwellings. Its further spread was stopped by pulling down the adjacent buildings. The loss is estimated at $50,000, with no insurance. Unfortunately, three persons were killed, one being burned, and the others crushed by falling timbers, while several others were severely wounded. The utmost confusion and disorder prevailed. No fire organization exists in the city, as there have been no conflagrations for half a century. It is reported that a party of mining engineers arrived per steamer Ailsa, from New-York, with an outfit of tools valued at $5,000. Owing to some informality in the invoice and consular papers, these articles were seized by the Colombian Customs officials and confiscated. The party returns to New-York. The weather has been extremely warm here for several days, but slight rains have moderated the temperature very considerably. The rainy season is now looked for, and will probably set in in May.

The German sloop-of-war Ariadne, which sailed from Corinto on the 7th inst., and arrived at Panama on the 11th, reports that all the conditions agreed to by Nicaragua have been scrupulously fulfilled. The salute was fired on March 31, and the $30,000 were paid on April 5. The court at Leon fined ex-Alcalde Balladares $500, and deprived him of political rights for five years. The Sergeant in charge of the armed Police who made the assault on General Eisenstuck is dismissed in disgrace. The fine of $8,000 was consequently not exacted. The country is so poor, or the finances are so badly managed, that in consequence of the payment of these $30,000 the arrears of the Government are put on half pay and the public schools stopped for six months for want of supplies. This is made the occasion for the publication by the native paper of the vilest abuse of Germans and other foreigners, and it only needs now the appearance of an American or English ship-of-war to exact compliance with claims long pending, to complete the agony, and make it almost impossible for a foreigner to live in the country. The Shah and Osprey of the English Navy, Ariadne of the German, and the United States sloop-of-war Adams, are the war vessels now in the Bay of Panama. The Shah is awaiting orders from England, and will probably sail for Victoria in a few days to guard British interests there in the event of a war with Russia.

FUNERAL OF JOHN H. HALLETT.

The funeral services over the body of John H. Hallett, for over 51 years an employe of the New-York Post Office, and at the time of his death Superintendent of the Department of Search and Inquiry, took place yesterday at the residence of his son-in-law, Col. Emmons Clark, at Pleasant Valley, on the Hudson. A delegation of about 120 officers and employes of the Post Office left this City by the steamer Pleasant Valley at 10 o'clock yesterday morning to render a last tribute of respect to their genial colleague. Among the number were Postmaster James, Harvey Major, Cashier of the Post Office; General Superintendent Gayler, Chief of the City Delivery Department; Levi Blakeslee, Auditor; Dwight Lawrence, Superintendent of Foreign Mails; Anthony Yeoman, General Superintendent of Mails; William H. Young, Assistant Superintendent of Mails; James Bannerman, Postmaster's Secretary; Charles Forrester, the veteran Superintendent of the City Newspaper Department; Superintendent Steele, in charge of the dispatch of mails, and John W. Purdy, Assistant Superintendent of the department of which the deceased was chief. The religious rites were those of the Episcopal Church. The floral tributes were numerous and beautiful, among them being a perfect column, nearly 5 feet in height, composed of camellias, japonicas, tea roses, tuberoses, and calla lilies, sprayed with wreaths of smilax, sent by the attachés of the Post Office. The body was inclosed in a handsome coffin of rosewood, mounted with silver. The remains will be interred at Greenwood Cemetery to-day.

FOUR BOYS RESCUED FROM DROWNING.

About 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon, James Young, a steward on the White Star steamer Britannic, lying at her dock at the foot of West Tenth-street, was attracted by a number of the officers and crew of the vessel rushing to the quarter-deck. He hastened to the spot and saw an overturned rowboat in the river, directly under the quarter-deck, and four small boys struggling in the water. They were being rapidly drawn by the current beneath the dock. The steward ran to the "after turtle-back" and sprang into the river, a distance of 20 feet, to the rescue of the boys, not taking time to remove any article of clothing. He was hampered by his boots and heavy clothing, but swam as quickly as he could around the end of the pier to meet the boys as they were carried by the tide out on the other side. He reached the spot just in time. He seized three of the boys, who were nearly exhausted, and they clung to him with all the desperation of the drowning. The fourth boy he succeeded in guiding to one of the piles under the dock, where the lad maintained himself above the water. With the three boys Mr. Young swam back to the Britannic, and supported himself and them manfully until a ladder was run down, when he handed his half-drowned charges to others and climbed to the deck. The fourth boy clinging to the pile was soon rescued. They were all in a helpless condition, but by the efforts of Dr. Crichton, the ship's surgeon, they were soon able to go ashore. The prompt and courageous act of Steward Young, by which these four lives were saved, is worthy of all commendation.

THE CASE AGAINST NOYES AND OTHERS.

Col. Abeel, the prosecutor of Essex County, and Ludlow McCarter, the counsel for the Receiver of the New-Jersey Mutual, refused to be interviewed yesterday concerning the reported return of J. H. Stedwell, formerly President of that company, from Europe. McCarter positively affirmed, however, that Stedwell will be present in court on Monday next to give his evidence in the suits brought by the Receiver against some of the stockholders of the company. These suits were commenced about March 1, 1877. Mr. McCarter filing an affidavit setting forth that soon after the appointment of ex-Gov. Parker as Receiver, it was discovered that in 1873 money and securities amounting to about $200,000

DRY GOODS.

GREAT EXCITEMENT
AND
Tremendous Rush
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GREAT SALE
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SILKS
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The Sale will be Continued with the following additional
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GROS GRAIN SILK,
PLAIN COLORED.
TWENTY-FOUR INCHES WIDE AND VERY HEAVY,
$1 25 Per Yard,
ACTUAL VALUE, $2 50.
Plain Colored Taffetas,
65c. Per Yard,
WORTH 90c.
Plain Gros Grain Silks,
70c. Per Yard,
WORTH $1.
SATIN-FINISHED BLACK SILKS,
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The above-named Silks are Positively the Greatest Bargains Ever Offered.
Novelties in Dress Goods,
The Latest Styles, 15c., 25c., 35c., 50c., and 60c. per yard, and upward.
SPECIAL SALE
OF
LADIES' UNDERWEAR, CORSETS, HOSIERY, KID GLOVES, AND PARASOLS.
We Respectfully Solicit a Call.
DOYLE & ADOLPHI,
Nos. 267 and 269 Grand-st.,
CORNER FORSYTH-ST., NEW-YORK.
DEPARTMENT FOR
Infants', Misses,'
AND LADIES'
OUTFITTINGS
THE ABOVE STOCK CONTAINS EVERY REQUISITE READY-MADE OR TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE, IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE AND AT THE
LOWEST PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Broadway, corner 19th street.

AUCTION SALES.

ERIE RAILWAY.—FORECLOSURE SALE.—Supreme Court of the State of New-York.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, AND OTHERS, defendants.—By virtue of and pursuant to a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale rendered and entered in the special Term of the said Supreme Court in the above-entitled action on the seventh day of November, A. D. 1877, I, George Ticknor Curtis, the referee appointed thereto by said and singular, the mortgaged premises, franchises, and property, both real, personal, and mixed, mentioned in the complaint in this action and mentioned in the said judgment and decree, being the same mortgaged or intended so to be to the plaintiff, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, by a mortgage bearing date on the fourth day of February, A. D. 1875, do hereby give notice that on the twenty-fifth day of March, in the year 1878, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Sale-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, the following, namely: All and singular the railways of the said company, from and including Piermont on the Hudson River, to and including the final terminus of the said railway on Lake Erie, and the railway, known as the Newburg Branch, from Newburg to the main line; and also all that part of the railway designated as the Buffalo New-York and Erie Railway, extending from Hornellsville to Attica, in the State of New-York; and also all other railways belonging to the company in the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, or any of them, together with all the lands, tracks, lines, rails, bridges, ways, buildings, piers, structures, and appurtenances, fixed franchises, rights, franchises, privileges, and rights of the said company, and also all the locomotives, engines, tenders, cars, carriages, tools, machinery, manufactured or unmanufactured materials, coal, wood, and supplies of every kind belonging or appertaining to the said company; and all tolls, income, issues, and profits arising out of said property, and all rights to receive or recover the same; also all the estate, right, title, and interest, terms and remainder of terms, franchises, privileges, and rights of action whatsoever name or nature, in law or in equity, conveyed or assigned unto the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or unto the Erie Railway Company by the Union Railroad Company, by the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company, by the Buffalo, Bradford and Pittsburg Railroad Company, by the Rochester and Genesee Valley Railroad Company, and by the Long Dock Company; also, all and singular the *choses in action*, stocks, bonds, book accounts, bills receivable and other evidences of indebtedness, leasehold estate, contracts and other property in the said judgment mentioned.

Given under my hand at the City of New-York, this twenty-first day of January, A. D. 1878.

GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS, *Referee.*

TURNER, LEE & MCCLURE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
20 Nassau-street, New-York.

The sale of the above described property heretofore advertised to take place on the 25th day of February, 1878, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Sale-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, was then and there adjourned to the twenty-fifth day of March, 1878, at the same hour and place.

GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS, *Referee.*

TURNER, LEE & MCCLURE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS,
Referee.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 25, at 11 o'clock, at the private residence,

NO. 434 5TH-AV.,

elegant rosewood, ebony, and walnut parlor suits, in satin, raw silk, and reps; marquetry tables and cabinets, mantel sets, elegant black-walnut and rosewood dining-room suits, tables, and buffets; marble-top walnut and rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, armures, lounges, Turkish chairs, silver-plated ware, fine china and glass, curled-hair mattresses, fine bedding, upon the kitchen and laundry furniture, cooking utensils, &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

OFFICE FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO. will sell on FRIDAY, April 26, at 11 o'clock A. M., at office No. 66 Exchange place, corner New-st., of the late firm of Greenleaf, Norris & Co., by order of Selah Chamberlain, Esq., Receiver, all the elegant fixtures, first-class office furniture which was made to order, embracing in part elegant standing partitions, oak portable desks, private safe, chairs, brussels carpet, large flat-top sale, stationary desks, office stools, &c., &c. Terms cash.

J. HOWARD LIVINGSTON, Auctioneer.

LIVINGSTON & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION THIS DAY, Wednesday, April 24, at 11 A. M., at the private residence, No. 58 West 21st-st., all of the elegant household furniture, Axminster carpets, &c. Catalogues at hand.

V. E. STEVENSON, Jr., AUCTIONEER.—I will sell on the premises, No. 41 West 47th-st., TODAY, at 10 A. M., all the magnificent and costly Sale unless illness.

V. E. STEVENSON, Jr.

DRY GOODS.

WHOLESALE MILLINERY.
E. RIDLEY & SONS
GRAND AND ALLEN-STS., N. Y.
TO MILLINERS
AND
STOREKEEPERS.
EXAMINE OUR LINES OF COLORS AND BLACK
Satin and Gros Grain Ribbons.
No. 7, $1 37. No. 9, $1 65. No. 12, $2 20.
MAGNIFICENT QUALITY. No. 4, No. 5, No. 7, No. 9, No. 12. $1 10. $1 50. $1 75. $2 35. $2 90.
TWO-TONED SATIN RIBBONS, NEW AND RICHEST COMBINATIONS OF COLORS.
JOB LOTS OF GROS GRAIN, AND OTHER RIBBONS.
PLAIN AND FANCY BONNET SILKS FROM 25c. UP.
THREE DISTINCT LINES OF SATINS, From 45c. per yard up.
FANCY GAUZE MATERIALS, SATIN AND PLUSH STRIPES.
ALL THE SCARCE DESIRABLE SHADES AND COLORS; ALSO FULL LINES OF BLACK.
STRAW GOODS
LADIES', MISSES', INFANTS', AND BOYS'.
THE LARGEST STOCK IN THIS CITY, LARGEST VARIETY IN THIS CITY, LOWEST PRICES IN THIS CITY, WITHOUT DOUBT OR QUESTION.
Pattern Bonnets---Round Hats.
WE HAVE
NO DRUMMERS IN OUR EMPLOY, EITHER IN THIS CITY OR ON THE ROAD. OUR CUSTOMERS, THEREFORE, SAVE UPON THEIR PURCHASES THE LARGE COMMISSIONS AND OTHER EXPENSES NECESSARILY ALLOWED TO THESE AGENTS.
WE HAVE A GREAT MANY GOODS LOWER THAN OTHER HOUSES,
And Allow 7 per cent for cash.
☞CALL AND EXAMINE.
EDW'D RIDLEY & SONS,
NOS. 309, 311, AND 311 1-2 GRAND-ST., NOS. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN-ST.
SIX MINUTES' RIDE FROM BROADWAY, Via Grand-st. crosstown line of cars.

COLORED SILKS,
THIS SEASON'S IMPORTATION.
BEST LYONS MANUFACTURES.
LATEST PARISIAN COLORINGS, 23 and 24 INCHES WIDE,
At $2, $2 25, and $2 50 per yd.
REDUCED FROM $2 50, $2 75, and $3.
PRESENTING UNQUESTIONABLY THE
GREATEST BARGAINS OF THE SEASON.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH and 10TH STS.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES R. MAYER and JULIAN SAMSON, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Charles H. Mayer and Julian Samson, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and the amendatory thereof, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said acts, and that the fifteenth day of May, 1878, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 139 Fulton-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the twentieth day of April, 1878.

ap24-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DANIEL C. BIRDSALL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 5,226.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Daniel C. Birdsall, of New-York City, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 21st day of May, A. D. 1878, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 2 Nassau-street (Astor House-street), in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of April, 1878.

ap24-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES E. RAY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by James E. Ray, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the ninth day of May, 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 17th day of April, 1878.

ap17-law3wW* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES H. MAYER and JULIAN SAMSON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that, by an indenture bearing date the 20th day of February, A. D. 1878, Archibald Baxter and Duncan C. Ralston, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, conveyed and assigned all their estate and effects whatsoever to J. Nelson Tappan, as Trustee, upon trust, for the benefit of all the creditors of said Baxter and Ralston, and that said conveyance was duly executed according to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title Bankruptcy.—Dated at New-York, this 15th day of April, 1878.

ap17-law3wW J. NELSON TAPPAN, Trustee.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 11th day of April, A. D. 1878, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM T. WILLIAMS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, before John Lyle, Esquire, Register, on the 6th day of May, A. D. 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M.

LOUIS F. PAYN, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY CLEWS and THEODORE S. FOWLER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that, by an indenture bearing date the 20th day of February, 1878, Henry Clews and Theodore S. Fowler, of the City, County, and State of New-York, conveyed and assigned all their estate and effects whatsoever to J. Nelson Tappan, as Trustee, upon trust, for the benefit of all the creditors of said Clews and Fowler, and that said conveyance was duly executed according to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title Bankruptcy.—Dated at New-York, this 15th day of April, 1878. J. NELSON TAPPAN, Trustee.

ap17-law3wW

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 16th day of June, 1877.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JAMES H. FALCONER, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, ap17-law3wW 40 Wall-street, New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 17th day of September, 1877.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of HENRY C. ROGERS and THOMAS FOLLANSBEE, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petitions by the District Court of said district.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, ap17-law3wW 40 Wall-street, New-York.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, ss.—In Bankruptcy.—At New-York, the 15th day of April, 1878.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of ALEXANDER SCOTT and THEODORE VAN RADEN, of the City, County, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York. HENRY A. WILSON, Assignee.

ap15-law3wW

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,238 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies on sale.

THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAR-WOMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN by the day or month to do general work; several years' City reference. Call at No. 358 West 52d-st.

CHAR-WOMAN.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN BY the day or month to do general work; several years' City reference. Call at No. 358 West 52d-st.

COMPANION.—BY A YOUNG LADY A POSITION as companion or to assist in housekeeping; no objection to travel; references exchanged. Address Post Office Box No. 651, Yonkers, N. Y.

COMPANION.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS companion to a lady, or lady's maid; the highest testimonials given. Address W., Box No. 288 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,238 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED person as experienced chamber-maid and seamstress; can take care of children; a home preferred to wages; would like to go to the country; seven years' reference from last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 313 East 37th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT young woman as first-class chamber-maid and seamstress or maid and seamstress; understands dress-making and machine; City or country; three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 229 East 29th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl in small private family; good reference; no cards answered. Call at No. 235 East 45th-st., back of store.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to a private boarding-house; best City reference. Call at No. 344 East 34th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND FINE WASHING.—By a Protestant young woman; excellent City reference. Can be seen, two days, at No. 309 West 20th-st.; ring the bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young American girl, in private family; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 303 East 35th-st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Protestant young woman; best City reference. Address St. F., Box No. 324 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,238 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A competent girl in a private family; no objection to the country. Call at present employer's, No. 7 West 30th-st.; no cards.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamber-work and nurse, or sewing; willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 300 2d-av., corner of 37th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as chamber-maid or to wait on an elderly lady; best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 305 East 24th-st., third floor, front room.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AND can make herself generally useful; well recommended by present employer. Call at No. 10 West 47th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS, OR Plain Sewing.—By a Protestant girl; best City reference. Call at No. 418 West 41st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR to take care of children; City reference. Apply at No. 338 West 32d-st., first floor, front.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chamber-maid and sewing; has best City references. Call at No. 234 West 35th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young Protestant girl; four years' reference from last place. Call at No. 7 Cornelia-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl, or take care of children. Can be seen at her last employer's for this week, No. 48 West 17th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITING, OR Chamber-maid and Nurse.—Best reference. Call at No. 227 West 31st-st., ring second bell.

CHAMBER-WORK AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl; no objection to the country; six years' best City reference. Call at No. 161 East 31st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant girl in a private family; good City reference. Call, for two day, at 89 West 11th-st., in rear.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SERVANT AS CHAMber-maid in a private family; can be seen, for two days, at her last employer's, No. 53 West 46th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—CAN ASSIST WITH DRESSmaking, or as waitress; best reference. Call at No. 216 East 74th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid or chamber-work and do fine washing; best City reference. Call at 157 East 37th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman; willing to assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 25 West 44th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; can and assist in washing; no objection to private boarding-house. Call at No. 218 West 30th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Cunest English girl; City or country; first-class City reference. Call at No. 237 East 24th-st.

COOK—LAUNDRESS—CHAMBER-MAID.—By a respectable woman as cook; willing to assist with washing and ironing; three years' reference from her last place; also, a first-class laundress; willing and obliging; first City reference; or as chamber-maid and waitress; willing and obliging; two years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 43 East 52d-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; where a kitchen-maid is kept; wages expected, $30 per month; excellent references; City or country. Call at No. 459 8th-av., second floor.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A FAMILY Coming in shortly, keeping wishes to procure a situation for two competent girls; one as cook, other as chamber-maid and waitress. Call or address No. 205 West 44th-st.

COOK—WAITER.—BY A LADY GIVING UP Choice cook and waiter; cook understands cooking in first-class; waiter honest, sober, and reliable; both willing to go short distance in the country, with private families only. Call at 157 West 45th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; no objection to assist with the washing; first-class butter maker; country preferred; best City reference. Apply at No. 488 7th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, IN A PRIvate family; is a good baker; understands all branches of cooking; has lived with some of the first families in this city; best of reference; City or country. Call at No. 170 West 45th-st.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE Women; one as first-class cook; can make excellent bread and biscuit; the other as first-class waitress; understands all kinds of fine work; best of City references. Apply at No. 64 East 41st-st., corner of 5th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT Cwoman as excellent cook and laundress in a small private family; understands her business; best reference. Call at No. 140 West 27th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL IN A PRIVATE FAMily as first-class cook and do more washing; good baker; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 208 East 45th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; UNDERstands all cooking; first-class baker; will assist with washing; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 112 West 30th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS GOOD COOK, Cwasher, and ironer in a private family; best City reference from her present employer. Call at No. 24 West 50th-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN IN PRIvate family; thoroughly understands her business; soups, pastry, good baker; no objection to country; City reference. Address No. 411 East 17th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands all kinds of cooking; good baker; no objection to private boarding-house; good City reference. Call at No. 26 East 40th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH WOMAN Cast first-class cook; understands all kinds cooking; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 333 East 35th-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT ENGLISH GIRL AS Cgood cook and baker; will assist with washing; is willing and obliging; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 63 West 43d-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook; understands her business; will do washing if required; country preferred; first-class City reference. Call at No. 218 West 17th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN; understands French cooking, boning, larding, and all kinds of dishes. Address Miss L. B., Box No. 319 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; THOROughly understands her business in soups, pastries, and prepared dishes; good baker; good City reference. Call at No. 222 6th-av.

COOK.—AS GOOD COOK; UNDERSTANDS French and English cooking; willing to go in the country for the Summer; reference. Call, for two days, at No. 43 West 18th-st., present employer's.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRSTClass cook; good bread and biscuit baker; understands all kinds desserts; best City reference. Call at No. 354 West 25th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS family cook; will assist with washing; City reference from last place. Address C. F., Box No. 307 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,238 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT, AND TRUSTworthy Protestant woman in a private family; understands her business; neat housekeeper; can give best City references. Call at No. 109 West 33d-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook; willing to assist with washing and ironing; first-class reference. Call at No. 154 West 28th-st., in store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable woman, in a private family or boarding-house; first-class cook; good City reference. Call at No. 149 East 32d-st., third floor, front.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; IS AN excellent bread and biscuit baker; City or country; best of City reference. Address A. E., Box No. 290 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A VERY COMPETENT PERSON; UNderstands her business in all its branches; has the best of City references; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at 208 West 32d-st.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK AND ASSIST with washing; no objection to the country; seven years' best City reference. Call at No. 206 East 39th-st., third bell.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as good, plain cook; understands bread and pastry, or a good laundress; best of City reference. Call at No. 201 West 27th-st.

COOK.—HAS THE BEST OF CITY REFERENCE. Call at No. 34 West 29th-st., present employer.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as infant's nurse; can take entire charge from birth; good reference given. Apply, for two days, at No. 216 64th-av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; THOroughly experienced in bringing a babe up on the bottle; good City reference given; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 143 West 16th-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE TO A young children; is willing to assist with chamber-work; has first-class City reference. Call at No. 316 West 39th-st., third floor.

NURSE.—BY A NICELY-EDUCATED YOUNG girl as children's nurse; can teach if required, and is naturally fond of children. Call or address No. 139 West 28th-st., in bakery.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT NURSE; CAN TAKE entire charge of an infant and do plain sewing; first-class City reference; country preferred. Call at No. 234 East 29th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH GIRL, just from home, as French nurse. Call, for two days, at No. 319 West 16th-st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN TO TAKE care of infant from birth; best City reference. Call at No. 220 East 56th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT American girl as nurse and sew; good reference. Call, for two days, at 250 West 33d-st.; ring second bell.

NURSE.—ENTIRE CARE OF INFANT OR SMALL children, and assist at chamber-work; City or country; no objection. Call, two days, No. 331 East 39th-st.

NURSE.—BY A LADY A GOOD HOME FOR A competent nurse. Can be seen from 10 o'clock at No. 24 East 69th-st., where he has lived.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable young girl as nurse and seamstress; best City reference. Call at No. 443 West 40th-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH PROTESTANT girl as nurse and do plain sewing; best City reference. Call at No. 159 West 33d-st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT nurse to take charge of an infant; no objection to travel; City reference. Call at 223 6th-av., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE; good reference; City or country. Call at 515 3d-av.

SEAMSTRESS AND MAID.—A LADY DESIRES a nice place for a competent, worthy girl as seamstress and maid or chamber-maid and seamstress; has lived with her several years; is a Protestant. Call, for two days, at No. 16 East 43d-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN of experience as seamstress and wait on a lady; is an excellent packer; will assist with light duties or go in the country; best references. Call, for two days, at No. 568 7th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GOOD, COMPETENT girl as seamstress and chamber-work or care of growing children; operates on machine; willing to go to the country for the Summer; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 43 West 18th-st., present employer's.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG PERSON TO DO Sewing and chamber-work; also assist with children; good City reference. Call at present employer's, No. 28 East 19th-st.

SEAMSTRESS AND ASSIST WITH CHAMBERWork; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine; no objection to the country. Address No. 359 6th-av., in the cap store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMStress, and maid to growing children or a lady, or chamber-work; would travel to any part; best references. Call at No. 396 3d-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A LADY, A PLACE FOR Sher seamstress who understands all kinds of sewing, and will assist with care of children. Can be seen at No. 153 West 44th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—AS A THOROUGH SEAMstress, understanding making children's clothes, all family sewing, and operating. Address M. A., No. 167 East 53d-st.

WAITRESS.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL AS first-class waitress; understands her business thoroughly; five years' reference; City or country. Address B., Box No. 326 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A GIRL; COMPETENT TO take a man's place; best City reference; no objection to the country; employer to be seen. Call at No. 140 West 19th-st., candy store.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; thoroughly understands her business; all kinds of salads; City or country; best reference. Call, two days, at No. 43 West 18th-st., present employer's.

WAITRESS.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; IS thoroughly competent to take care of silver; can take a man's place; first-class reference. Address M. R., Box No. 315 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN as first-class waitress; assist in chamber-work and sew; understands Wheeler & Wilson machine; best City reference. Apply at No. 448 4th-av.; ring twice.

WAITRESS.—AS COMPETENT WAITRESS; understands making all kinds of salads, care of silver, serving of wines; can fill a wine's place; best City reference. Call at No. 162 East 35th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; can take a man's place; best City reference. Call at 228 East 29th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRSTclass waitress; understands the care of silver and making of salads; seven years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 200 West 54th-st.; ring third bell.

WAITRESS.—IN A SMALL FAMILY FOR A GIRL of 17, as waitress and chamber-maid, or to take care of children; wages, $9. Apply at her present employer's, No. 181 Madison-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress or chamber-maid and laundress. Seen at present employer's, No. 49 West 49th-st.

WAITRESS, BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class waitress; best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 369 6th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS waitress in a private family. Can be seen at her present place, 118 East 30th-st., for two days.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; WOULD BE willing to assist with chamber-work. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 46 West 49th-st.

WAITRESS.—AFTER MAY 1 BY A COMPETENT young woman. Can be seen until then, at her present employer's, No. 14 West 29th-st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES family and gentlemen's washing, and going out by the day; best of references. Call at No. 324 West 38th-st., second floor, back.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out by day, month, or week; well recommended. Call at No. 303 East 37th-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO take in washing, or would go out by the day. Seen any time at No. 363 1st-av.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

SALESLADY.—A SALESLADY OF 10 YEARS' experience wishes a position in trimmings and fancy goods wholesale or retail store. Address Position, Box No. 313 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

MALES.

A YOUNG MAN WRITING SHORT-HAND, having a good education and some practical experience in journalism, and who for three years past has been studying for that profession, wants a position on a country newspaper; would prefer one where steady employment is permanent and opportunity given to improve. Address, sending copy of paper, A. J., Box No. 177 *Times Office*.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—FIRST-CLASS Coach and Horse Washing. By a young Swiss and wife, without family; both speak German, French, and English; man understands gardening, as well as the proper management of horses; good milker; wife is a very good cook; both willing and obliging; very satisfactory references from former and last employer; country preferred. Address G. F. D., Box No. 237 *Times Office*.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRSTclass laundress, or chamber-maid and fine washing; best City reference from last place. Address R. D., Box No. 278 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; best City reference. Call at No. 234 West 31st-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON IN a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 248 West 16th-st., second floor, back.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; CAN DO chamber-work and waiting; good City reference. Call at No. 140 West 19th-st., first floor, back.

LAUNDRESS.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A situation for an excellent girl who has been in her employ for seven years. No. 15 West 17th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; best of City reference. Call at No. 469 8th-av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable young woman; understands Wheeler & Wilson machine; no objection to travel during Summer months, or would wait on a lady; good hair-dresser. Call at No. 202 Madison-av., at present employer's.

NURSE.—BY A LADY A PLACE FOR A FRENCH protestant nurse with a child 3 months old; she is useful as soon; accustomed to travel, and has highest references. Address Francaise, Box No. 313 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS NURSE; fully capable of taking entire charge of infant; 15 years' reference from last place. Call at No. 220 East 16th-st., present employer's.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN; COMpetent to take entire charge of infant from birth; best references; undoubted City reference. Call at No. 237 East 24th-st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON; CAN take entire charge of a baby from birth; has excellent reference. Can be seen at No. 803 6th-av., in fancy store.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL AS nurse; chamber-maid; has no objection to country; has the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 342 2d-av., between 41st and 42d sts.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE, WELL-EDUCAted girl as nurse and seamstress; understands her business thoroughly. Call at No. 110 East 46th-st., present employer's.

NURSE GIRL.—BY A WELL-EDUCATED French Protestant young girl to take care of children; good seamstress; City reference. Apply to Mrs. Dupuy, No. 581 3d-av., second floor.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS nurse; competent to take entire charge of an infant; would like to go to Newport; best City reference. Call at No. 545 7th-av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS child's nurse and to sew; is willing and obliging; City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 346 East 41st-st., second bell.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL TO take care of children and do light chamber-work or sewing; no objection to the country; City reference. Call at No. 171 East 33d-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE; good reference. Call at No. 343 2d-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands his business; first-class man in every respect; willing and obliging, and strictly temperate; eight years' first-class City reference. Call or address T. K., at W. A. Tyler's, last employer, No. 58 Broad-st.

COACHMAN.—BY RESPECTABLE MARRIED man; City or country; understands the care of gentleman's place; can milk; thorough horseman, excellent driver, competent trustworthy; highly recommended by first-class families. Address H., Box No. 320 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,238 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY SINGLE MAN; thoroughly understands his business; sober, steady, careful City driver; willing and obliging; no objection to the country; nine years' first-class City reference. Address T. C., Box No. 232 *Times Office*.

COACHMAN.—BY A SWEDE, AGED 23; THOroughly understands his business; speaks good English; willing and obliging; very best City and country reference from last employer, which he has just left. Address P. A. N., Box No. 231 *Times Office*.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A RESpectable young man that thoroughly understands his business; is willing and obliging; not afraid to work; has eight years' reference from last employer. Address J. B. Box No. 231 *Times Office*.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN; SINgle; thoroughly understands his business; is first-class driver; can milk if required; will be found willing and obliging; first-class City reference. Address E., Box No. 204 *Times Office*.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT man of experience with horses, carriages; careful City driver, as reference will state; thoroughly understands his business. Address, for two days, W. E., Box No

APRIL 1878

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The Exchange was largely attended yesterday, Tuesday, April 23, and the business transacted was of a more important character than usual. The following is a review of the proceedings:

Richard V. Harnett, as an Executor's sale, disposed of the four-story brick house, with lease of lot 27 by 100, No. 5 5th-av., east side. 27 feet south of 9th-st., for $7,600, to Thomas Nichols; leased November, 1873, term 21 years, ground rent $1,000 per annum. Also, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, William H. Lecoard, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick-stone house, with lot 20 by 100, No. 99 West 61st-st., 215 feet west of 9th-av., for $10,500, to A. S. Hayward. Also, similar court order, W. C. Trull, Esq., Referee, disposed of a plot of land 51 by 296 on Franklin-av., east side, known on a map of Morrisania as lot No. 81, for $1,500, to John M. Barlow.

L. J. & L. Phillips, at an Executor's sale, disposed of the following City real estate: One three-story brick house, with lot 19.6 by 93.1, No. 22 Bank-st., west side, 58.4 feet north of Waverley-place, sold for $10,000, to George A. Cox; one similar house, with lot 19.6 by 91.3, No. 24, adjoining above, sold for $10,150, to K. Dunham; one three-story brick-and-stone house, with lot 128.8 by 98.9, No. 216 West 39th-st., south side, 166.6 feet west of 7th-av., sold for $12,000, to Leopold Wise; one similar house, with lot 20 by 100.5, No. 167 West 47th-st., north side, 120 feet east of 7th-av., sold for $16,000, to John Stelling. The following portion of the estate was bid in by parties in interest: The three-story brick house, with lot 19.11 by 103.3, No. 78 West 129th-st., south side, lot 128.8 feet east of 6th-av., to E. R. Levy for $9,600; a similar house, with lot 21.6 by 98.9, No. 209 West 24th-st., 100 feet west of 7th-av., to J. Osoris for $9,000, and a similar house, with lot 18.6 by 98.9, No. 245 West 36th-st., north side, 323 feet east of 8th-av., to same for $8,200.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., by order of the Receiver, W. S. Paine, sold the three-story marble front bank building, with lot 28 by 55.5 by 32.8 by 77.8, No. 185 Chatham-st., south side, running through to New Bowery, 72.8 feet east of James-st. for $24,000, to John Simpson. Also, partition sale, R. G. Beardsley, Referee, disposed of the three-story brick house, with lot 17.10 by 100.5, No. 111 East 51st-st., north side, 125.9 feet east of 4th-av. for $4,600, to Amelia Lacey, plaintiff.

Howard W. Coates, under a foreclosure order, Thomas Allison, Referee, sold the three-story brick house, with lease of lot 25 by 95, No. 113 East 109th-st., north side, 200 feet east of 3d-av. for $5,500, to William Lummis, plaintiff, leased May 1, 1860, term 21 years.

A. J. Bleecker & Son, foreclosure sale, George P. Webster, Referee, disposed of the five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 27.6 by 98.9, No. 343 East 27th-st., north side, 145 feet west of 1st-av. for $10,000, to Johanna Nosser.

M. A. J. Lynch, Assignee sale of the four-story brick factory, with plot of land 49.5 by 81.6, on 1st-av., north-east corner of 23d-st., for $18,000, to Charles Sieber.

Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, William P. Dixon, Referee, sold the four-story brown-stone house, with lot 25 by 98.9, No. 108 East 37th-st., south side, 155 feet east of 4th-av., for $27,500, to H. W. Mott, defendant.

A. H. Muller & Son foreclosure sale, Joseph S. Bosworth, Referee, sold the four-story tenement-house, with lot 20 by 100.5, No. 229 West 49th-st., north side, 400 feet west of 10th-av., for $9,500, to H. D. Ranney. Also, similar sale, C. C. Higgins, Esq., Referee, disposed of three lots, each 25 by 100, on 8th-av., west side, 77.2 feet north of 52d-st. Also, a plot of land 67.9 by 102.2 by 57.1 by 102.2 on West 83d-st., south side, 100 feet west of 8th-av., for $20,000, to George H. Muller.

C. J. Lyon, foreclosure sale, G. P. Hawes, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 18.9 by ½ block, No. 242 West 55th-st., south side, 231.3 feet east of 8th-av., for $13,000, to Joseph Agata, plaintiff.

Scott & Myers, foreclosure sale, A. Erbe, Referee, sold a plot of land 129 by 59.5 by 127.10 by 79 on West 82d-st., north side, 100 feet west of 9th-av.; also, two lots, together in size 50 by 181.2 by 50 by 148.9 on West 83d-st., south side, 172.8 feet west of 9th-av., for $13,000, to Mary A. Gwyer, plaintiff.

William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Frederick Smyth, Referee, sold two five-story brick stores, with lots each 26 by 100, Nos. 2,051 and 2,053 3d-av., east side, 46.11 feet north of 112th-st., for $20,000, to New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, plaintiff.

John T. Draper & Co., foreclosure sale, J. P. Stearns, Esq., Referee, sold four lots, each 25 by 132.6, on Audubon-av., west side, 251.6 feet south of 165th-st.; for $1,000 to New-York Institution of the Deaf and Dumb; also, four lots, each 25 by 192.6, on Boulevard, east side, 255.6 feet south of 165th-st., sold for $8,000, to same purchaser.

V. K. Stevenson, Jr., foreclosure sale, William L. Findley, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land — by 40 by — by 90 on Bloomingdale road, corner of 113th-st., for $18,500, to Home Life Insurance Company, plaintiff.

T. B. Warren & Co., foreclosure sale, Alfred Gaynor, Esq., Referee, sold 36 lots on 156th-st., near Jackson and Concord avs., for $12,150, to H. P. De Graff.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, April 22.

115th-st., s. s. 262 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18x100.10; Sarah E. Cooper to M. E. H. Daly..... nom.
Fairmount-av., lot No. 21, 24th Ward; James M. Benedict to Julius Grugnes..... $4,000
Fairmount-av., lot No. 21, 24th Ward; Catherine E. Benedict to James M. Benedict..... 1,500
121st-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 3d-av., 32.6x100.10; Daniel Curry and wife to Benjamin C. Everingham..... nom.
71st-st., n. s., 171 ft. w. of 3d-av., 19.2x102.2; Thomas Donaldson and wife to Edward Linch..... 8,250
126th-st., s. s., 265 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.11; Willington B. Searls and wife to Whittelsey D. Searls..... 14,000
44th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 11th-av., 52.1 ft. to Hudson River by irregular; also, 44th-st., 150 ft. w. of 12th-av., 410.10x261.8; also, 45th-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25x100.5; William Menzies and wife to Municipal Gas-light Company..... 240,000
Monroe-av., between Clinton and Montgomery sts., lot No. 1,051; Mary M. Bennet to Nepoleon Fallen..... 4,500
47th-st., s. s., 237 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 17x100.5; Union Dime Savings Institution to S. F. Rose..... 11,000
111th-st., n. s., 152½ ft. w. of Avenue A, 19.6x100.11; also, 111th-st., n.s., 143 ft. w. of Avenue A, 19.6x100.11; Lane Seelig to Rudolph Jansen..... nom.
111th-st., East, No. 435, 19.6x100.11; Mary B. Swan and husband to Mary Cochran..... nom.
85th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.2; Cornelius M. Mead and wife to Mary T. Pickett... 4,250
11th-av., s. w. corner of 52d-st., 23.1 4x100; Nathan Kantrowitz and wife to Rudolph Jansen..... 16,500
111th-st., n. s., 143 ft. w. of Avenue A, 19.6x100.11; A. Dupuy and wife to Mary Cochran..... nom.
111th-st., n. s., 162½ ft. w. of Avenue A, 19.6x100.11; also, 111th-st., n. s., 143 ft. w. of Avenue A, 19.6x100.11; Mary Cochran and husband to Lane Seelig..... nom.
28th-st., s. s., 327 ft. e. of 6th-av., 22.6x98.9; Joshua M. Brush and others to Henrietta Morgan..... nom.
Sullivan-st., No. 116, 23.6x100; Josephine O. Canvet and others to Elizabeth J. Riker..... 10,500
Orchard-st., lot No. 280, 44x112.6, 24th Ward; August Canibal and wife to Jane Mooney..... 225
86th-st., s. s., 327.6 ft. e. of 6th-av., 22.6x98.9; David Van Buskirk, Executor, to Henrietta Morgan..... 25,000
73d-st., n. s., 298.4 ft. w. of 3d-av., 16.8x102.2; Milton Wise and wife to Alonzo Kimball..... 8,500
Greene-st., No. 223, n. w. corner of Amity-st., 25x92.8; Hannah D. Finn and husband to Peter Herolde..... $6,300
86th-st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x82.3; Monmouth B. Wilson to Guaranty Fire Insurance Company..... nom.
13th-st., n. s., 241.8 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20.10x103.3; William C. Miller and wife to Henrietta Starr..... 13,000
123d-st., s. s., 298 ft. e. of Madison-av., 18x100.11; T. M. Knox, Referee, to Grace T. Turnbull..... 5,900
10th-av., w. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 49th-st., 25x75; J. J. McGirk, Referee, to New-York Life Insurance Company..... 13,000
10th-av., n. w. corner of 49th-st., 25.5x75; same to same..... 15,000
10th-av., w. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 49th-st., 25.5x75; same to same..... 12,150
Lincoln-av., s. s., 50 ft. e. of 135th-st., 25x100, 23d Ward; W. C. Smith, Referee, to Cora and Mira Moffatt..... 1,700
83d-st., n. w. corner of 73d-st., 27.2x100; George P. Smith, Referee, to Mary T. Forster..... 3,000
Avenue A, s. s., 75.3 ft. s. of 59th-st., 25.1x98; also, 59th-st., s. s. 273 ft. e. of Avenue A, 50x100.4; G. A. Halsey, Referee, to Edmond H. and William C. Schermerhorn, Executors..... 4,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Front-st., No. 202, 2 years; William A. Gray to Morris Jacobi and others..... $1,000
Fulton-st., No. 15, 2 years; same to same..... 3,400
29th-st., No. 16, 2½ years; Benjamin Hallady to Hiram M. Merritt..... 2,000
Broome-st., No. 302, 1 year; F. Yost to F. Naumann..... 880
23d-st., West, No. 104, 5 years; Frederick Scharman to J. B. McCaffrey..... 2,000

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Allen, Napoleon T., to Mary M. Bennet; s. s. Monroe-st. lot No. 1,051, installments..... $1,000
Davis, Elizabeth D., and husband, to Mary J. Ryer; Brook-av., 23d Ward, 3 years..... 1,200
Murray, Ellen and husband, to Linus Scudder; n. s., 125th-st., e. of 4th-av., 2 years..... 4,533
Same to same; n. s. 113th-st., e. of 4th-av., 2 years..... 4,533
Same to same; n. s. 113th-st., e. of 4th-av., 2 years..... 4,533
Mathews, William and wife, to Francis P. Furnald; 2½, 129 Greene-st., 3 years..... 7,500
Mathews, William and wife, to Murray Hill Presbyterian Church; e. s. 10th-av., s. of 32d-st., 3 years..... 4,000
Mabry, Lawrence and wife, to J. H. Rhoades, Executor; s. s. Christopher-st., w. of Greenwich-lane, 2 years..... 6,000
Modrach, Heinrich, and husband, to General Synod Reformed Church; s. s. 28th-st., e. of 5th-av., 2 years..... 27,000
Motta, Frederick W. and wife, to Claus Wilkins; n. s. corner of 2d-av. and 66th-st., installments. 4,875
Roos, Frederick, and wife, to Union Dime Savings Institution; s. s. 47th-st., e. of Lexington-av., 1 year..... 6,000
Riker, Elizabeth G., to Anne J. Canvet; No. 116 Sullivan-st., 3 years..... 4,000
Schwab, Caroline, to Louis Lewengood; n. s. 93d-st. between 8th and 9th avs., 1 year..... 1,000
Woodworth, Caroline R., to Andrew N. Belter, Trustee; n. s. 35th-st., e. of 6th-av..... 7,500
Watson, Benjamin F., and wife, to Manhattan Life Insurance Company; s. s. 119th corner of Lexington-av. and 38th-st., 1 year..... 1,000
Wetmore, William G., and wife, to William A. Butler; Tribble Brook, 24th Ward, 3 years.. 20,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Ackerman, Tuthill C., to George Widmayer..... $4,850
Brown, James M., Executor, to James M. Brown. nom.
Bothner, George, to Leopold Haas..... 8,000
Hegins, Daniel C., to Ada C. Forgerson..... 2,000
Simmons, John, to Ovid T. Simons..... nom.
Same to same..... nom.
Union Dime Savings Institution to Edward Schell, Executor..... 3,000
Wolf, James T., to Martin Frank..... nom.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE.—NO. 1 WEST 46th-st., commanding an uninterrupted view of 5th-av. Built by Messrs. Duggin & Crossman. An offer wanted. For permits and full particulars apply to
R. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th-av.

NO. 2 WEST 51ST-ST.—FULL-SIZE, MAGNIFICENTLY-furnished dwelling.
ALSO,
No. 62 West 47th-st., fine unfurnished extension dwelling. For sale as decided bargains.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
4 Pine, 33 East 17th-st., or 861 5th-av.

A FINE FIRST-CLASS CABINET FINISHED four-story house for sale or to rent, between Madison and Park avs., below 42d-st.; size 25x68x100; rent, $3,200; price, $41,000.
F. G. & C. H. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

AN ATTRACTIVE THREE-STORY 20-FOOT house for sale in 125th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in good order; price, $11,500; lot 103.3 feet.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—For sale or rent, four-story brown-stone house, 25x85 x100; possession at once. S. EDDY, 145 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF PROPERTY ON EAST BROADWAY, CANAL, CHERRY, DIVISION, HENRY, MONROE, MADISON, PIKE, SOUTH, AND WATER STS., BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF JANE BEEKMAN BORROWE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 25, 1878, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway;

EAST BROADWAY—No. 110, lot 21x64.6, with frame building.

EAST BROADWAY—Nos. 115 and 117, south-west corner Pike-st.; plot of ground 46.9x35 feet, with three-story houses.

CANAL-STREET—Nos. 5, 7, and 9; plot of ground about 30 feet square, with five-story brick buildings.

CHERRY-STREET—No. 276; vacant lot, 20x71x113 feet.

CHERRY-STREET—Nos. 534, south-east corner Jefferson-st.; lot 25x60.7, with two-story brick house.

DIVISION-STREET—Nos. 101, 101½; lot 21x64.6, with one-story brick building.

DIVISION-STREET—Nos. 163, 163½, 165, and 165½; plot 52x50 feet, with two-story brick houses.

HENRY-STREET—No. 156; two-story and attic brick house, 25x45 feet; lot 100.

MONROE-STREET—No. 47; two-story brick house, 22x40 feet; lot 100 feet, with brick stable on the rear.

MONROE-STREET—No. 138; vacant lot, 23.6x10u feet.

MADISON-STREET—No. 213, three-story brick house, 26.1x64 feet; lot 100 feet.

PIKE-STREET—No. 31, lot 27x90 feet, with two-story and attic brick house, 27x44 feet.

SOUTH-STREET—No. 283, vacant lot, 24x74.5 feet.

WATER-STREET—No. 281, lot 25x60.7 feet, with two-story brick building, 25x40 feet.

Fifty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Deeds, freight or passage supply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

HARLEM.—10 MINUTES FROM 42D-ST. DEPOT, four-story high-stoop (20x60) brown-stone houses, $800. PORTER & CO.,
No. 173 East 125th-st.

TO LET—HOUSE AND STORE NO. 331 1ST-AV., tenement, rent, $1,100; house and store No. 333 1st-av., tenement, rent, $1,100. House and store No. 335 1st-av., tenement, rent, $1,100. For permits apply to
HIRAM MERRITT,
No. 53 3d-av.

TO LET—TWO BROWN-STONE HOUSES, FOUR stories and basement, high stoop, Nos. 10 and 12 West 45th-st.; can be seen from 3 to 6 P. M. Inquire of AMOS WOODRUFF,
No. 70 West 46th-st.

TO LET—DESIRABLE FLATS IN THOROUGH order, with all conveniences, and in excellent location, at low rent. Apply to janitor on the premises, No. 435 West 57th-st., or to COUDERT BROTHERS, Nos. 68 and 70 William-st.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE—West 35th-st., near 5th-av.—Mirrors, chandeliers, &c. Particulars O'REILLY BROTHERS' storage warehouse, Nos. 109—115 East 44th-st.

TO LET—HOUSE No. 128 EAST 107H-ST.; POSsession immediately; rent reasonable to a good tenant. For permit apply to HIRAM MERRITT No. 53 3d-av.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house in 51st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., with mirrors and chandeliers, at moderate rent. JAMES R. WATERLOW, No. 881 6th-av.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 328 EAST 13TH-ST.; 11 rooms; possession given any time; house newly painted and papered; rent, $900, and Croton. For permit apply to HIRAM MERRITT, No. 53 3d-av.

"ALEXANDRA."—NORTH-WEST CORNER 51st-st. and 6th-av.; elegant suites of apartments to let in above building; every improvement. Apply to the janitor on premises.

NO. 145 EAST 39TH-ST., NEAR LEXINGTON-AV.—Desirable spacious four-story dwelling; only $1,350; a bargain. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine or 33 East 17th-st.

APARTMENTS—FIRST-CLASS, PARLOR AND other floors; rare chance for professional. Apply at No. 33 West 45th-st., near 5th-av.

BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.—APARTMENTS of the choicest kind for respectable families; 7 to 10 rooms each; fire-proof buildings. Josiah Fox, 1,235 B'way.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 125 East 44th-st.; vacant May 1; rent low to small family. Address C. A. COLBY, No. 22 Nassau-st.

HOUSES, STORES, AND FLATS TO LET at low rents; also, a splendid house on Madison-av. for sale. Apply at No. 149 East 74th-st.

$800 RENT OR LESS TO A PROMPT tenant for a three-story high-stoop house, 18 rooms, No. 512 West 42d-st.; will let part.

LENOX, CORNER 5TH-AV. AND 13TH-ST.—Apartments for family at greatly reduced rent; parlor, bedroom, and dressing-room for gentleman.

TO LET FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS OR flats at No. 418 4th-av. ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau-st., Room No 72.

TO LET—DWELLING HOUSE, NO. 44 WEST 132d-st. ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau-st., Room No. 72.

TO LET—MODERATE-PRICED FLATS AT NO. 570 Lexington-av. ROBERT I. BROWN,
No. 20 Nassau-st., Room No. 72.

THE HANOVER—NO. 2 EAST 15TH-ST., CORner 5th-av.; apartments two to eight rooms; table d'hôte; "bachelor apartments." W. E. ALLIS.

"THE RENSSELAER," NO. 1,271 BROADway.—Very elegant apartments; all conveniences; no dark rooms. Inquire in the bank.

TO LET—FOR $1,000—FOUR-STORY BROWNstone house, 17 rooms, between 5th and Madison avs., on Central Park. Address OWNER, Post Office Box 1,174.

TO LET—TWO-STORY BRICK COTTAGE, NO 305 West 43d-st. Inquire at No. 309 West 43d-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 316 EAST 13TH-ST., RENT $900, and Croton; house No. 305 East 12th-st., rent, $900, and Croton; house No. 424 West 22d-st., rent, $900, and Croton; house No. 122 East 10th-st., rent, $1,000, and Croton. For permits apply to
HIRAM MERRITT, No. 53 3d-av.

A N. OFFER WANTED—TO RENT, UNFURNished, superb four-story brown-stone dwelling, 25 by 90 by 100, near Windsor Hotel; 3000 others, furnished and unfurnished, from $500 to $25,000. JOB LOTS. V. D. WYCKOFF, 30 Pine-st., 252 and 1,267 Broadway.

A FEW DESIRABLE APARTMENTS STILL to rent at No. 208 5th-av.; prices from $350; also, rooms for bachelors. Apply on premises or to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

HARLEM.—10 MINUTES FROM 42D-ST. DEPOT, four-story high-stoop (20x60) brown-stone houses, $800. PORTER & CO.,
No. 173 East 125th-st.

TO LET—HOUSE AND STORE NO. 331 1ST-AV., tenement, rent, $1,100; house and store No. 333 1st-av., tenement, rent, $1,100; house and store No. 335 1st-av., tenement, rent, $1,100. For permits apply to
HIRAM MERRITT,
No. 53 3d-av.

TO LET—TWO BROWN-STONE HOUSES, FOUR stories and basement, high stoop, Nos. 10 and 12 West 45th-st.; can be seen from 3 to 6 P. M. Inquire of AMOS WOODRUFF,
No. 70 West 46th-st.

TO LET—DESIRABLE FLATS IN THOROUGH order, with all conveniences, and in excellent location, at low rent. Apply to janitor on the premises, No. 435 West 57th-st., or to COUDERT BROTHERS, Nos. 68 and 70 William-st.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE—West 35th-st., near 5th-av.—Mirrors, chandeliers, &c. Particulars O'REILLY BROTHERS' storage warehouse, Nos. 109—115 East 44th-st.

TO LET—HOUSE No. 128 EAST 107H-ST.; POSsession immediately; rent reasonable to a good tenant. For permit apply to HIRAM MERRITT No. 53 3d-av.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house in 51st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., with mirrors and chandeliers, at moderate rent. JAMES R. WATERLOW, No. 881 6th-av.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 328 EAST 13TH-ST.; 11 rooms; possession given any time; house newly painted and papered; rent, $900, and Croton. For permit apply to HIRAM MERRITT, No. 53 3d-av.

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CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—NO. 18 EAST 36TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and Madison avs.; four-story, brown-stone, 17 rooms; rent $1,000; owner can be seen on premises between 3 and 5 P. M.

VERY ELEGANT SUITES IN THE ARDSLEY LAKE, No. 1,271 Broadway; first-class in every respect; all rooms lighted. Inquire in the Bank.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET—FIVE-STORY STORE, NO. 857 WASHington-st., with strongly timbered; good cellar, with 10-foot head-room. ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau-st., Room No. 72.

TO LEASE FROM 1ST MAY—A PIER ON THE North River, with covered shed, and depth of water sufficient for the largest vessels. Address Box No. 4,723 Post Office.

STEAM POWER.—DESIRABLE LOFTS TO LET; with power, on 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Inquire of F. GROTE & CO., No. 114 East 14th-st.

TO SHIPWRIGHTS, BLACKSMITHS, CARmen, &c.—To let, vacant lot north side of Canal-st., between Greenwich and Washington sts. ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau-st., Room No. 72.

TO LET—STORE ON SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF 2d-av. and 33d-st. JOHN A. VAN BUSKIRK, No. 67 East 10th-st.

TO LET—ON BROAD ST., NOS. 78 AND 80, 50X 215, with I, 75x80, on Marketfield-st.; right of way o Stone-st. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE DWELLING, No. 465 Tompkins-av. Rent low. JAMES A. FISHER, No. 1,415 Fulton-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE RESIDENCE of the late Henry A. Tailer on Bellevue-av., Newport, R. I.; thoroughly furnished and in perfect order; stable and coach-house attached. Address E. N. TAILER, No. 75 Worth-st.

A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AT NEWburz, seven acres choice land, plenty fruit, for sale, rent, or exchange for City property. Inquire No. 271 West 39th-st.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET FURNISHED—FROM MAY TO NOvember, or later, the cottage on the "MAY TO NO" at Throgg's Neck, Westchester, with stable, (six stalls) coach-house, and harness room; also, a small cottage, if required, for coachman. Vegetables furnished from garden and milk from dairy. The place is one hour distant from City—30 minutes from Tremont Depot. 15 minutes from West Chester Depot, and 10 minutes from Baylis' Dock, the landing of steamer Seawanhaka. For permit to see the place and terms apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 98 Wall-st.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED, FOR A RESIDENCE or boarding-house, the elegant place called
"LINWOOD,"
near Rhinebeck, on the Hudson, containing mansion-house, two cottages, gate lodge, stables, ice and boat houses, with some 85 acres of lawn and shade-trees. Rent, $1,000 per annum. Apply to
WILLIAM H. DUNNING,
No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

A HOUSE CONTAINING 11 ROOMS, AT Woodside, N. J., to let; large lot, with plenty of room for kitchen garden; grapevines, dwarf fruit trees, honeysuckles, &c.; only 10 miles by rail (40 minutes) from New-York; trains convenient to business men on two railroads; rent, $20 per month. Apply on premises, No. 110 Montclair-av., Newark, (Woodside,) N. J., or address H. H., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

ON DELANCEY NECK, MAMARONECK, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—To let—A furnished house, with 13 rooms, besides kitchen and laundry, bathroom, and closets. Also, a cottage of 6 rooms, with bedroom and appointments first-class; references.

FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.—TO RENT FOR the season, completely furnished, the old Leavitt homestead, only four blocks from the depot; large, roomy house; every convenience; parlor, billiard-room, greenhouse, stables, large nursery, fine fruit; will leave a fresh cow; possession at once. Apply to LEAVITT & WOLCOTT, No. 10 Pine-st.

GARRISON'S.—TO RENT, FOR THE SUMMER or for a year, furnished cottage; parlor, dining-room, four bedrooms; two servants' rooms; on the bank of Hudson; within walking distance of ferry to West Point; possession at once. JAS. G. K. DUER, No. 53 William-st.

TO RENT—AT ORANGE, N. J., FOR THE SUMmer season—A furnished house; five minutes' walk from Brick Church station, containing 11 rooms, besides kitchen and laundry; modern conveniences and plenty of water. Address W. H. D., New-York Post Office Box No. 1,544.

BRICK CHURCH STATION, EAST ORANGE.—To let from May 1, the brick house corner of Harrison-st. and Railroad, with two acres of ground, lawn, trees, &c.; rent, $800. Address G. E., Box No. 234, Orange, N. J.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, WITH ONE acre of ground; plenty fruit and shade trees; a lovely place; two miles above Harlem Bridge, on Prospect-av.; rent low to a good tenant. Inquire at JAMES McGAY'S real estate office, No. 34 Greenwich-av.

SARATOGA, TO RENT—ONE OF THE FINEST residences in Saratoga, delightfully situated, fully and handsomely furnished, at a very low rent to a desirable party, rather than not have the place occupied. Address Post Office Box No. 911, Saratoga, N. Y.

TO LET—AT NEWTOWN, LONG ISLAND, DEsirable situated on the terrace, and on Union-av., within a short distance of depot, very handsome house, with all modern improvements, at low rent. Apply to COUDERT BROTHERS, Nos. 68 and 70 William-st.

TO RENT—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., PARTLY FURnished, a very elegant residence, with extensive grounds, stable, fruit, &c.; rent very low, as owner is in Europe. CHARLES P. SUMNER, 5 South William-st.

TO LET—IN BLOOMFIELD, N. J., HOUSE ON Broad-st.; fronting the Park: gas and furnace; large lot; fruit and shade trees; possession immediately. Inquire of A. T. MORRIS, Bloomfield, N. J.

TO RENT AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A FULLY furnished house. Inquire of
W. H. BARKER, No. 201 William-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A MAN AND WIFE WITHOUT INCUMbrance want a gentleman's place to care for town or country; who can be highly recommended. Any commands address to W. M., No. 338 East 34th-st., Room No. 2, shall be attended to.

WIDOW LADY AND DAUGHTER WOULD like to take charge of gentleman's house during the summer or longer; furnished or unfurnished; City reference. Mrs. Green, No. 134 West 25th-st., top floor, front.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE HOUSE PREFERRED, with a responsible party, a light square room that can be aired, for storing household furniture for 6 or 12 months. Address A. B., Box No. 304 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,238 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT MAN AND WIFE to take charge of gentleman's house and place in absence of family; seven years' reference from last employer. Address K., Box No. 229 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A HOUSE TO TAKE CHARGE OF for the Summer by two respectable women. Call, for information and reference, at No. 50 West 49th-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CHARLES H. STARIN, plaintiff, against EDWARD SCHEPPER, EMIL SCHEPPER, and FRANTZ SCHEPPER, defendants.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated February 15th, 1878.
G. F. VAN VECHTEN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 123 Broad-street, New-York City.

NOTICE.

You are hereby notified that in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the sum of six hundred and thirty-seven 45-100 dollars, with interest, together with the costs of this action.
G. F. VAN VECHTEN,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

To Edward Schepper, Emil Schepper, and Frantz Schepper, defendants:

The foregoing summons is served on you, by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 15th day of March, 1878, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of this court, at his office in the new Court-house, in the City of New-York.
G. F. VAN VECHTEN,
mn20-law6w W. Plaintiff's Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ANNA KLEEGER, Trustee, plaintiff, against FREDERIKE YOST, Moses Mayer, Joseph Mayer, William Mullen and Mary Mullen, his wife, (the name Mary being assumed, her true name unknown,) Henry Kahl, Anna C. Bestman, Henry Moses, Henry Silberstein, Moses May, Nathaniel Niles, Marston Niles, Henry Bernhamit, Isaac Stern, Robert Oppenman, Philip Ruppert, Philip Monheimer, Michael Bernstein, Charles Burns, John N. Heubner, defendants.—To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated February 20th, 1878.
CHARLES H. BAILEY, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address: No. 122 Bowery, New-York City.

To the defendants William Mullen and Mary Mullen, his wife, the name Mary being assumed, her true name unknown,) Henry Moses, and Henry Silberstein: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. A. R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the twenty-sixth day of March, 1878, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the New Court-house, in the City of New-York.
CHARLES H. BAILEY,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
ap2-law6w W

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.
BRITANNIC, Capt. Pierce.....Saturday, April 27, 2 P. M.
REPUBLIC, Capt. Irving.....Thursday, May 2, 3 P. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. Kennedy.....Sat., May 11, 12:30 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
RUSSIA....WED., April 24 | ABYSSINIA, WED., May 8
SCYTHIA....WED., May 1 | BOTHNIA....WED., May 5
Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe, at very low rates

SPORTS ON LAND AND WATER

THE SEASON FOR YACHTING.

A DAY AMONG THE CLUBS—A LIVELY SEASON ANTICIPATED—FOURTEEN JERSEYMEN TO PARTICIPATE IN THE NEW-YORK BAY REGATTA—VARIOUS NOTES.

There are three important yacht clubs in Jersey City, and they have enrolled in their squadrons some of the fastest small yachts afloat. They are the Jersey City Club, located in Communipaw Bay; the Pavonia Club, at the foot of Pavonia-avenue, and the New-Jersey Club, at the Elysian Fields, Hoboken. Much activity is already manifest among these clubs, and each of them is to furnish a number of crack racers for the New-York Bay Regatta for open boats, June 27. Among the boats already afloat in the waters of Communipaw Bay are the Spray, Florence, Edith, Willie, Anna Bell, Edna, Alice, Annie Forsyth, and Huldah. In addition to the above, the Mary Reed, Psyche, Knight Templar, Nantucket, Lurline, and Mary are being overhauled, and will be ready to launch within a week. Among the new yachts built by members of this club is a fine steam yacht, 38 feet long, built by Abraham Joralemon, for D. C. B. Gibson. The same builder has just laid the keel of a new yacht for Andrew Banker, 19 feet long, 8 feet 6 inches beam, and 2 feet 6 inches deep. He also sent last week a boat 17½ feet long to a gentleman in Sqnan, N. J. A new yacht, 18 feet 6 inches long, 6 feet 6 inches beam, and 2 feet 6 inches depth of hold, built by Mr. Joralemon, for Mr. J. A. Westervelt, was tried for the first time yesterday and gave promise of being a fast boat. The members of the Jersey City Club are making arrangements for an excursion about the middle of May, and they also intend to enter at least six of their boats in the New-York Bay Open-boat Regatta.

The yachts afloat yesterday, at the foot of Pavonia-avenue, were the Addie Taylor, Frou-Frou, Neptune, Sophie, Crazy Jane, Edward Read, H. H. Holmes, and Fulton. Of these, the Addie Taylor, H. H. Holmes, and Fulton, are to sail in the New-York Bay Regatta. Mr. William Taylor is also having a boat built by Stephen Collendar, at Murphy's Yard, in Communipaw Bay, 27 feet 5 inches long, 11 feet 8 inches breadth of beam, and 3 feet depth of hold, which will be entered in the New-York Bay Regatta, as will, also, the 24-foot boat built last season by Patrick McGeehan as a competitor of the Pinck and Luck, by the same builder. A match race has been arranged between the H. H. Holmes and the Addie Taylor, 10 miles to windward and return, for $250 a side. The day of the match, however, has not yet been fixed.

At the head-quarters of the New-Jersey Club, at the Elysian Fields, active preparations are being made for the opening of the season. Several of the yachts are already afloat, and many more will be ready to go overboard in a day or two. Among those ready for the season's start are the Charm, the Ex-dela, the Dare-devil, the Freelie, the Meteor, the Paulina, the Letitia, the Emma, the Jessie Mead, the Sue, the Nettie B., the Arcola, and the Lleone. Of these the Dare-devil, the Meteor, and the Letitia are to sail in the New-York Bay Regatta of June 27. The annual regatta of the New-Jersey Club will take place June 14.

YACHTING NOTES.

Martin England's cat-boat Susie is being altered into a sloop by Mr. George Rohr, of Harlem.

Mr. Contoit, the owner of the yacht Prospero, is reported to be making preparations to build a new yacht.

Among the boats belonging to the Columbia Club which will sail in the New-York Bay Regatta are the Nettie, the Journeyman, and the Lydia T. The Lydia is being fitted out with a new suit of sails.

The open sloop-yacht Growler, just completed at the foot of Fifth-street, Hoboken, will be launched on Sunday next. She is 24 feet 9 inches long, and will be sailed in the New-York Bay Regatta, June 27, by Capt. Bunce, one of her owners.

Mr. Thomas Lord, Jr., of Huntington, Long Island, has purchased the schooner Osprey, built three years ago at Boston, and is having her thoroughly overhauled and put in repair at Huntington. She will probably fly the pennant of the Manhattan Club.

Mr. Herman Schwarz, of the Columbia Yacht Club, has purchased the 40-foot cabin-sloop Libbie S., formerly owned by Mr. Steinway, and is having her completely overhauled and put in thorough repair at Bates's, foot of Thirty-seventh-street, South Brooklyn.

Mr. Lloyd Phœnix's new schooner yacht Intrepid, which was launched recently at Pollon's yard, foot of Bridge-street, Brooklyn, is now nearly ready for commission, and will probably make her trial trip within a week or 10 days. Workmen were yesterday engaged in bending her sails.

Mr. William P. Douglas, the former owner of the yacht Sappho, has in contemplation the building of a new yacht about the same style and size of that famous craft. Mr. Robert Fish, the Douglas' old sailing-master, has constructed a model for the new yacht, and it is said that Pine will be the builder.

Although the Knickerbocker Yacht Club have announced their intention of leading the season this year with an opening regatta on the 15th of May, but little life is yet visible at their club-house, located on the point, at the mouth of the Kills, above Harlem. They are, however, building a new float, and otherwise preparing for the season's sport.

The new 30-foot catamaran built during the past Winter by Mr. George Rohr, foot of One Hundred and Tairty-fifth-street and Fourth-avenue, Harlem River, is afloat, and will be entered in the catamaran race to be sailed in connection with the New-York Bay Regatta, on June 27. She made her trial trip last Sunday, but met with an accident, and for that reason was not fully tested.

Entries for the open-boat regatta in New-York Bay, June 27, are coming in rapidly, over 50 owners of fast yachts having already signified their intention to enter their boats. Several catamarans have also been entered, and it is considered certain that at least 10 of those racers will mingle in the sport of that day. Yachtsmen look forward to it as promising to be one of the finest yachting events ever witnessed in this country.

Commodore Hyslop, of the Manhattan Yacht Club, foot of Eighty-ninth-street, East River, has his yacht, the sloop Petrel, on the ways. He is giving her a new mast, with 30 inches more hoist of sail and is sowing on a new cedar guard to sail and keel with sheet lead. On the bottom of the keel will be placed an iron shoe, to hold the lead in position, and also to serve the purpose of extra ballast, it being the intention to remove 700 pounds of the interior ballast and place 500 pounds on the keel.

The annual regatta of the Empire Yacht Club, at the foot of One Hundred and Fourth-street, East River, has been changed from the 19th to the 18th of June. None of the boats of this club are yet afloat, although 13 of them are entered for the June regatta, and they expect to have at least 25 entries for this event. The fact that the 18th of June is the day selected by the Brooklyn Club for its annual regatta renders it unfortunate for those who desire to witness both events that the Empires should have selected the same day.

RACING AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 23.—To-day was the second day of the Louisiana Jockey Club races. The following are summaries of the events: The first race, Scramble Stakes, for two-year olds, half-mile $25 entrance, play or pay, $250 added, $50 to second horse, six nominations and two starters, was won by Buckshot by three lengths; time, 53¼. The second race, mile and a quarter handicap, for all ages, purse, $300, $50 to second horse, was won by Conrad by two lengths; Bradamante second, Burgoo third, beating Egypt, Blue Gown, Blondell, Docility, and Harry Lockiin; time, 2:14. In the pools on the track Bradamante and Blue Gown brought $115, Blondell $90, Docility $36, Burgoo $34, Egypt $32, Conrad $13, and Harry Lockiin $8. The third race, Howard Stakes, sweepstakes for all ages, $50 entrance, play or pay, $500 added by the club, and $500 by O. T. Howard, Esq., $200 to second horse, third horse to save stake, two-mile heats, twelve nominations and six started, was won by Typhoon; time—3:42, 3:47¼. The first heat was won by a length and the second by six lengths. In the pools on the track, Incommode $200, Typhoon $120, Russ Butler $72, Aunt Betsy $43, Verdigris $20, Henry Owen $15. After the first heat heavy rain fell, and continued to the close of the race. In the pools after the first heat Typhoon sold for $155, Incommode $107, Aunt Betsy $35, and Henry Owen for $15.

Pools on to-morrow's races were sold to-night as follows:

FIRST RACE—MILE HEATS.

Adventure	$70	Egypt	$15
Conrad	43	Burgoo	8
Jack Hardy	40	Blondell	8

SECOND RACE—MILE AND THREE-QUARTERS.

Little Reb	$105	Captain Fred Rice	$20
Courier	60	Ambush	20
Belle Barkley	40		

BASE-BALL AT PRINCETON.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 23.—The University Base-ball Nine opened the season this afternoon by defeating the Resolutes of Elizabeth, N. J. The first game of the year is always looked forward to with great interest by the students, for by its result some idea may be had as to the chances of the nine in the intercollegiate games; and if to-day's game be taken as a criterion of Princeton's playing when pitted against Harvard and Yale a better position will be held by the College of New-Jersey this Spring than it has enjoyed for several years. The game this afternoon was a remarkable one in many respects. Princeton's batting and base-running were especially noteworthy. Hunt, '78, one of the fastest runners, did some fine base-stealing. One of the best features of the game, however, was the small number of errors made by Princeton—only four. The nine at present is as follows: Funkhouser, '76, catcher; Furman, '79, pitcher and Captain; Karge, '78, first base; Hunt, '78, second base; Oatis, '80, third base; Hamill, '80, short stop; E. Deden, '79, left field; Van Dyke, '80, centre field; Clarke, '78, right field. Below is the score by innings:

Princeton	0 2 0 1 0 6 5 3 2
Resolutes	3 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0

Base hits—Princeton, 9; Resolutes, 4.
Errors—Princeton, 4; Resolutes, 12.
Umpire—Mr. Horton, '78.
Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

RIFLE SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR.

PREPARING FOR THE SPRING MEETING—A LIST OF THE PRIZES TO BE OFFERED FOR COMPETITION.

The Prize and Finance Committees of the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association met yesterday afternoon and decided upon the programme of prizes to be awarded at the Spring prize meeting. There will be 55 matches contested during the meeting, which will commence on Thursday, May 23, and will be continued during the two following days. The prizes in the matches to be shot on the first day have already been published. The matches for the succeeding two days, which were arranged yesterday, are appended:

Match No. 2.—Open to all comers; distance, 300 yards; 10 prizes in cash, as follows: $30, $20, $15, $10, two of $5 each, four of $3 each.

Match No. 13.—Open to all comers; distance, 900 yards; three cash prizes of $25, $15, and $10 respectively.

Match No. 18.—Open to all comers; distance, 900 yards; three cash prizes of $35, $25, and $15.

Match No. 22.—Open to all comers; distance, 1,000 yards; first prize, a sewing-machine, value $50, and four cash prizes of $30, $15, $10, and $5 respectively.

Match No. 25.—Open to all comers; distance, 200 yards; first prize, cash, $40; second, a gold-mounted revolver, valued at $20; third, cash, $15; fourth, a copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, value $10; two cash prizes of $5 each, and four of $3 each.

Match No. 26.—Open to teams of five, from any troop, battery or company of the National Guard; distance, 200 yards; first prize, a silk-embroidered flag, valued at $100, and two cash prizes of $40 and $25, respectively.

Match No. 28.—Open to teams of four from any troop or battery; distance, 200 yards; two cash prizes of $25 and $20 each.

Match No. 40.—Open to all comers; distance, 600 yards; 10 cash prizes, as follows: $30, $20, $15, $10, two of $5, and four of $3 each.

Match No. 50.—Open to all comers; distance, 500 yards; first prize, cash, $30; second, cash, $25; third, an ammunition-case, value $15; fourth, cash, $10; two cash prizes of $5, and four of $3 each.

Besides the matches enumerated there will be 18 individual and 7 "team" subscription matches. The prizes in these matches will vary according to the number of entries in each particular contest. Fifty per cent. of the entrance money in each match will be divided into three prizes of 25, 15, and 10 per cent. respectively. A silver trophy has been presented for competition since the programme was originally made out, and will be designated No. "9 A." The competition will be open to teams of four in the First and Second Divisions National Guard, excepting commissioned officers; distance, 300 yards; seven scoring shots per man; the winning team to hold the trophy until the Fall prize meeting, when it will again be subject to contest. The five rifle match for the "Waters" prize of $30 in gold at long range will commence at Creedmoor to-day at 1:30 P. M. The short range matches will be contested at 3 o'clock.

THE AMATEUR RIFLE CLUB.

The Executive Committee of the Amateur Rifle Club met at the "Rendezvous," in West Thirteenth-street, last evening, to complete arrangements for the shooting season. The President, Col. E. H. Sanford, was authorized to lease a piece of ground immediately back of the 1,000-yards firing point at Creedmoor, for the purpose of extending the range to 1,200 yards. The conditions were arranged for a match for a Remington long-range rifle, as follows: Distances, 1,100 and 1,200 yards; 2 sighting and 15 scoring shots at each distance, the prize to be won three times by one competitor before becoming his sole property. The committee also resolved to provide prizes for short-range and mid-range shooting, one match to be contested at 300 and the other at 600 yards. The regular dates for practice of the members of the club at Creedmoor will be on Tuesdays and Saturdays. A committee for the revision of the by-laws was appointed, consisting of Cols. Sanford and Gildersleeve and Major Joseph Holland.

THE NEWELL DIVORCE SUIT.

CLOSE OF THE TESTIMONY FOR THE PLAINTIFF IN REBUTTAL—A FREE-LOVER ON THE STAND.

The Newell divorce suit is at last drawing to a close, both sides having exhausted their stock of letters and nearly completed the examination of their respective witnesses. The proceedings yesterday were attended by the usual crowd of morbidly curious persons, and all the parties directly interested were present. Mr. Henry S. Little, a Boston piano broker, was the first witness examined, but nothing of importance was elicited from him. Miss Florence A. Pollard, a prepossessing young lady, with whose mother Mrs. Newell boarded in Somerset-street, Boston, testified that when her mother sold out to Knowlton, May Campbell, the servant, was not there, having left three weeks previously; Miss Pollard met the servant again at an intelligence office, and was informed by her that while in Brooklyn she had received letters from her sister to the effect that she was wanted by parties in Boston; that she returned to that city, and was importuned by a gentleman to make certain statements against Mrs. Newell, and that she declined to "sell her soul for money." Miss Pollard testified on her cross-examination that the plaintiff occupied a suite of rooms on the second floor of Mrs. Pollard's house during 10 months; Mr. Newell, her husband, and Mr. Bordman were there very often, the latter coming two or three times a week; Mrs. Newell invariably received him in her private parlor.

Mrs. Lydia Pollard, the mother of the last witness, corroborated some of the young lady's testimony, and added that Mr. Bordman used to call on Mrs. Newell about "the edge of the evening," and go away usually at 9 P. M.

Mrs. Ellen Hunteswille, of No. 544 Sherwood-avenue, Boston, testified that she had copied papers in connection with the Bordman will contest for Mrs. Newell; on one occasion Mr. Newell said to her they (meaning the persons in charge of the estate) had circulated stories derogatory to the character of Mrs. Newell, which were false; he said that Mr. Bordman had been very kind to Mrs. Newell, and had been a father to her; this conversation took place on May 7, 1874; in December of the following year the witness was approached by a private detective, named Heath, who endeavored to induce her to make certain statements about Mrs. Newell, but she refused to talk with him.

Ezra H. Haywood, a tall, thin man with a scant beard and rather long hair, was next called for the plaintiff. He is a resident of Princeton, Mass., and the publisher and editor of a periodical called the *Word*, a free-love organ. He testified that he was the husband of Mrs. Newell's sister; that some time in 1874 Mr. Newell called at his house and stated that he did not regard Mrs. Newell as a chaste woman; Newell afterward admitted that he had no evidence against his wife.

Mr. Shafer—Did you in your writings assert that it was proper for the sexes to cohabit without the preliminary formality of marriage?

Witness—That depends on what you regard as marriage. I argued that there ought to be an improvement in the system of marrying.

Mr. Shafer—Have you advocated a doctrine that there is no more harm in a lady and a gentleman occupying a room together than in their taking an ordinary dinner together?

Witness—That depends on what you suppose the proceedings would be in that room. I have advocated a state of society in which there would be neither marriage nor giving in marriage.

Mr. Shafer—Oh! yes. Heaven on earth.

Col. Fellows—That would be your heaven on earth, I suppose.

Mr. Shafer—From your stand-point it would be.

Mrs. Harriet M. Wheeler, a Boston boarding-house keeper, testified for the plaintiff that Mrs. Newell, after leaving Knowlton's house in October, 1872, engaged board at her establishment; Mr. Newell called the next day and said that his wife had left Knowlton's in consequence of having been insulted; he defied her enemies to prove anything against the character of Mrs. Newell, whom he said he had known since she was 18 years old, and whom knew her to be a pure woman. The case of the plaintiff here rested.

Mr. Ernest T. Swift, a lawyer of Boston, swore that Col. Pickering's reputation for truth and veracity was bad; he wouldn't believe him under oath. Mr. James H. Clouse corroborated Mr. Swift's testimony. Col. Fellows cross-examined him, and ascertained that Col. Pickering had sued the witness, and recovered judgment for legal fees, and that since that Clouse had not regarded Pickering as being entitled to credence under oath. The case will be continued this morning.

A PRESBYTERIAN PASTOR INSTALLED.

The United Presbyterian Church, in East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, was crowded last evening upon the occasion of the installation of its new Pastor, Rev. Dr. James Price, of Philadelphia, formerly Pastor of the Hoboken Presbyterian Church. Among the clergymen present were Rev. James Harper, of the Newburg Seminary; Rev. John Kirkpatrick, Rev. J. G. D. Findley, of Newburg; Rev. George Galbraith, former Pastor of the church; Rev. Alexander Smith, and Rev. R. Kidd. The services were opened with congregational singing, followed by Scripture reading and prayer. Dr. Smith then preached an appropriate sermon from the text: "Christ also hath once suffered for sins; the just for the unjust." At its close the usual questions from the Book of Discipline were propounded to Dr. Price and the congregation, Dr. Price being declared formally installed Pastor at the conclusion of the ceremony. An earnest charge on the duties of the pastoral relation was next delivered to Dr. Price by Rev. Dr. Kidd. The charge to the people was delivered by Dr. Kirkpatrick, the services closing with the usual greetings and handshakings with the new Pastor. Dr. Price will deliver his first sermon from his new pulpit on Sunday next.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

THE COTTIER COLLECTION.

SALE BEGUN AT ASSOCIATION HALL—ONLY A FEW FANCY PRICES OBTAINED—LESS THAN ONE-HALF OF THE COLLECTION DISPOSED OF FOR $22,756.

The sale of the Cottier collection of modern paintings, the merits of which were recently described in THE TIMES, was begun last evening under the direction of George A. Leavitt & Co., at Association Hall. The attendance of bidders was large, but the prices obtained, excepting those paid for Corot, Troyon, and Mauve paintings, were rather low. Seventy-three of the 168 pictures in the catalogue were disposed of, the highest price, $3,025, being paid for Corot's "Summer Morning." The others were knocked down as follows, the total amount realized being $22,756:

Arus	On the Way to the Fort	$15
Bonnemaison	The Beach	50
Bonnemaison	A Pool	50
Urgell	Looking Out	30
Louis Apol	Landscape	40
A. Art	Sunday Morning at Schevening-gen	15
D. De la Mar	A Dutch Barn	35
M. Boks	Dutch Landscape	80
Josef Neuhuys	A Corner of Amsterdam	310
Albert Neuhuys	The Broken Pitcher	230
Mathon	The Oise at Anvers	45
Ter. Meulen	Sheep	90
Théophile de Bock	Landscape, with Sheep	60
Théophile de Bock	Dutch Farm	50
Kaelsberg	Interior of a Convent	50
P. Van der Velden	View from my Studio Window	50
Jacques Maris	Fishing Boats—Scheveningen	65
Anton Mauve	The Cart	140
Bouvier	The Scheldt	160
H. W. Mesdag	The Beach of Scheveningen	150
George Belleuger	A Picnic	90
E. Valiée	Barn-yard	50
D. De la Mar	The Hay-cutter	35
M. Boks	Banks of a River—Rainy Weather	55
Anderson Hazue	An English Pastoral	20
Mancini	Tired Out	210
W. T. Gegerfelt	Winter in Holland—Sunset	140
Latouche	Normandy Coast Scene	745
Pisano	London Suburbs in Winter	35
Lépine	Landscape, with Cattle	35
Emile Vernier	Flowing to the Sea	200
Valton	Among the Dunes	110
P. Bureau, deceased	Sandy Banks	20
A. Boulard	Woodman's Hut	25
A. Vollon	A Head	90
Philippe Rousseau	Still Life	65
N. Diaz, deceased	Rocks in the Forest of Fontainebleau	95
J. B. C. Corot, dec	Landscape, with Figures and Cattle	975
C. Troyon, dec	Landscape, with Cattle	250
C. T. Hill	Autumn	50
J. F. Millet, dec	Carding Wool	1,750
Théodore Rousseau, deceased	Rocks in the Forest of Fontainebleau	120
L. Mettling	Flowers	145
F. S. Bonvin	The Housewife	750
Jules Dupré	French Coast—Coming Storm	400
Jules Dupré	Landscape	115
Charles Jacque	Sheep	210
J. B. C. Corot, dec	The Destroying Angels	33
F. Roybet	Return from the Chase	1,700
T. W. Bilders	Landscape, with Cows	30
Jerome Maris	Sunset	30
D. De la Mar	The Wool-gatherer	200
Klinkenberg	Old Monastery at Utrecht, Holland	130
H. W. Mesdag	Drifting Ashore	140
Johannes Bosboom	Interior of the "Groote Kerk" at Harlem, Holland	750
Du Chattel	Dutch Canal	410
P. Van der Velden	A Mission of Mercy	225
M. Boks	The Haymakers	230
Louis Apol	View of Dordrecht, Holland	200
Théophile de Bock	The Path by the Stream	210
Anton Mauve	Pastures in Holland	1,500
Jacques Maris	Sea-weed Gatherers	1,250
L. Mettling	Venetian Lady	60
C. T. Hill	Landscape	125
Bonnemaison	The Flock	120
Rosa Bonheur	Two Deer	1,000
Matthias Maris	Where Shadows Trees their Twilight Make	305
J. F. Millet, dec	After the Bath	260
A. Monticelli, dec	Surprise	200

The sale will be resumed this evening, at the same place.

THE LATE WILLIAM ORTON.

ACTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE WESTERN UNION COMPANY—DR. GREEN TEMPORARILY CHOSEN PRESIDENT—THE FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The Directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company held a special meeting at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon to take action relative to the death of the late President of the company. There were present Messrs. William H. Vanderbilt, Edwin D. Morgan, Robert Lenox Kennedy, Moses Taylor, Augustus Schell, Wilson G. Hunt, Harrison Durkee, Cornelius Vanderbilt, J. H. Barker, Chester W. Chapin, Alonzo B. Cornell, Hamilton McK. Twombly, George M. Pullman, Norvin Green, William K. Thom, Cambridge Livingston, Oliver H. Palmer, Edwards S. Sanford, Samuel A. Munson, David Jones, Joseph Harker, and Samuel F. Barger. Dr. Green, First Vice-President, occupied the chair, and opened the proceedings with a highly eulogistic speech. He was followed by Gen. O. H. Palmer, formerly Secretary and Treasurer of the company, who also paid a warm and affectionate tribute to his deceased friend. On motion a committee consisting of Gen. Palmer, Cambridge Livingston, Augustus Schell, A. B. Cornell, and Moses Taylor was appointed to draft suitable resolutions. They presented the following:

Whereas, By the death of Mr. William Orton, for twelve years President of this company, we have lost a friend endeared to us by long intimate, and agreeable association, whom we have learned to esteem, no less for his high moral worth and sterling character than for his great and recognized ability; and

Whereas, While we deeply lament the loss of so able and distinguished an officer thus suddenly removed by death, we sorrow still more for the parting from so true and cherished an associate.

Resolved, That we extend to his afflicted family, bowed under this visitation of God, our heartfelt sympathy, and that in testimony thereof a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to them.

Resolved, That the executive committee of the company be requested to procure a suitable portrait of the late President, to place in the executive office as a further indication of the respect and honor of the board.

The board also resolved to attend the funeral in a body. Dispatches of sympathy were read from D. O. Mills, President of the Bank of California; Gen. Anson Stager, Vice-President of the company at Chicago; John R. Duff, of Boston; Senator Conkling, Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Henry Weaver, General Manager of the Cable Company at London, and many others. Dr. Green was chosen to act in Mr. Orton's place during the unexpired term of the election to fill the vacancy will not probably take place until October. The funeral will take place to-morrow at 11 o'clock, A. M., from the Church of the Holy Apostles, Twenty-eighth-street and Ninth-avenue.

THE WILL OF SAMUEL WOODS.

STILL CONTESTING THE INSTRUMENT—THE EXECUTORS TRYING TO UPSET THE CLAUSE RELATING TO THE COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

Notwithstanding the withdrawal of the suit instituted by Samuel A. Woods to contest the validity of the will and codicil of the late Samuel Woods, and that the will, as a separate document, has been admitted to proof, the granting of probate is apparently as far distant as ever. In connection with the settlement of the suit of Samuel A. Woods, it is alleged that only three of the Executors appointed by Mr. Samuel Woods—Mr. Alfred L. Simonson, Abram Hewlett, and Martin Woods—took part in it. The compromise was effected without the knowledge or consent of the fourth Trustee, Dr. Elmer. It appears that by the eleventh clause of the will of Samuel Woods certain persons were named Trustees of the hospital intended to be founded under the provision of Mr. Woods' bequest. One of the Trustees was a lawyer named Schenck, the person who drew the will. By the codicil Mr. Woods sanctioned the College of Music for the blind, and provides that his Executors should be Trustees of the college, and names as his Executors the four gentlemen above referred to. Up to the death of Mr. Woods his relations, including the Schencks, were in favor of founding the college, but since his death a change seems to have taken place in their intentions, and they now do not require either hospital or college. The withdrawal of the suit by Samuel A. Woods would have had the effect of allowing the will and codicil to be admitted to probate without question, but Mr. Schenck now steps in, as he states, at the request of the three first named Executors, and opposes the admission of the codicil, claiming that he is or should be a Trustee, and threatens that he will continue his opposition until, as he says, he will be "properly settled with." It is stated that the move of Mr. Schenck is the result of a family agreement of the Woods to get rid of the college and hospital bequests, and that a part of the plan is to have Mr. Simonson, a third or fourth cousin, appointed Receiver of the estate, and so get the control of the income into the hands of a member of the family. The fourth Executor, however, does not wish to surrender the trust reposed in him by the testator, and in order to sustain the codicil has employed ex-Judge Fullerton to represent him. Mr. Fullerton's confident that the codicil will be admitted and probate granted. The case comes up before the Surrogate this morning at 10:30.

A FATAL SHOOTING AFFRAY.

Last Sunday, Patrick Fitzpatrick, aged 23, residing in Sixth-street, near North Seventh-street, Brooklyn, and John Riley, aged 21, of No. 368 North Seventh-street, quarreled about the payment for some drinks. During the quarrel Fitzpatrick struck Riley in the face. After a short scuffle the young men were separated, and Riley went to his home. A short time afterward Fitzpatrick went into the yard attached to Riley's house, and called the latter out to renew the fight. He taunted young Riley, and boasted that he "could lick every Riley in the Fourteenth Ward." James Riley, the father of the young man who had been beaten by Fitzpatrick, became enraged at the latter's taunts, and seizing his shot-gun, fired at his son's assailant. The charge took effect in Fitzpatrick's back, inflicting a wound from which he died last night in the Eastern District Hospital. Both Riley and his son are under arrest since Sunday. Fitzpatrick, before he died, identified James Riley as the man who shot him. Coroner Nolan will probably hold an inquest in the case to-day.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

PROGRESS OF THE GILBERT ELEVATED RAILROAD—THE FINES FROM THE CIVIL DISTRICT COURTS—THE CARTMEN'S ORDINANCE.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday received a communication from the President of the Gilbert Elevated Railway Company in reply to a resolution inquiring why their road is not being constructed north of Fifty-ninth-street. The communication read:

"Under the charter of the Gilbert Elevated Railway Company, and the requirements imposed by the Rapid Transit Commission, acting by appointment of the Mayor under the provisions of the act of June 18, 1875, a section of five miles was required to be built and finished within a given time, and it is expected that trains will soon be running from the Central Park to Morris and Church streets. Surveys have been made on the line of the Ninth-Avenue, north of Sixty-first-street, and in connection with the New-York Elevated Railway Company work will shortly be taken in hand at the iron mills to complete the road as far north as Eighty-first-street. The Gilbert Elevated Railway Company having made a contract to build and equip its entire line, and the unparalleled vigor with which the work has been driven, day and night, since the time of the company's release from legal obstruction, as well as the manifest interests of the managers in extending the construction throughout its entire length, constitute the best proof that there is no legislative action which could make it possible to extend the advantages of rapid transit more rapidly than they are being extended at present by the companies charged with the construction of the roads."

The communication was placed on file.

Alderman Waehner submitted a resolution providing for the appointment of a special committee of three "to thoroughly investigate all the facts and circumstances connected with the receipt and return to the City Treasury by the Justices of the several civil district courts, and the present clerks and their predecessors, since the 1st day of January, 1876, of any and all fees received or collected by them, or which have been paid to them, or any person delegated or authorized by them, or either of them, on account of any and all processes or proceedings had in said courts or before said Justices, or any or on account of which it is provided by law that any fee shall be received by said Justices or said clerks, and which said fee is directed by law to be paid into the City Treasury." The resolution was adopted. The Chairman appointed Messrs. J. Waehner, Lewis, and Jacobus as such committee.

Alderman Sheils moved that the Legislature be requested to support the bill introduced by Mr. Browning, entitled, "An Act for the better protection of the mechanics of this State, by regulating the use of convict labor in the several prisons of the State." The motion was adopted.

The Superintendent of Buildings sent in a report stating that the building known as Jefferson Market was in an unsafe and dilapidated condition. The report was in answer to a resolution of Alderman Morris, passed at the last meeting of the board, and was ordered to be placed on file.

Alderman Waehner presented a resolution requesting the Legislature not to pass any law that would affect or render inoperative the new ordinance prohibiting non-residents from obtaining licenses to drive public carts or other vehicles.

Alderman Pinckney said that the Brooklyn Common Council had passed a resolution requesting the Legislature to enact a law that would repeal the ordinance. He remarked that the press of Brooklyn had used very severe language against the members of the board for approving the measure, although they had only performed what they conceived was their bounden duty in the premises. They were merely exercising the right conferred upon the City by all the old charters.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

A communication was received from Mayor Ely requesting the resolution requesting the Commissioner of Public Works to repair the Sixty-ninth Regiment armory. The Mayor says that the amount set apart for repairs to public buildings is, according to a report of the Commissioner of Public Works, too small to admit of an expenditure of $4,000, the estimated amount required on the armory in question. An ordinance for the prevention of accidents through blasting rocks or stones in this City was then adopted, after which the board adjourned.

Yesterday afternoon a deputation of the Brooklyn Common Council, consisting of President Fisher and Aldermen Murtha, Phillips, McIntyre, Ormsby, Ray, and Dwyer, called upon President Roberts and other members of the board, and urged them to repeal or modify the new ordinance prohibiting non-residents from obtaining licenses as cartmen in this city. Mr. Roberts, however, declined to do so, as well as that he was a member were determined to stand by the ordinance as it was passed, and that there was not the slightest prospect of having it modified or repealed. Its object, he said, was to compel persons who were enjoying privileges in this City to reside here, and to bear a share of the burdens imposed upon the people. The deputation then withdrew. A number of cartmen also do business in this City, but reside in Brooklyn, also called upon President Roberts with the same object, and received a similar reply.

METHODS OF DEALING IN COTTON.

IMPORTANT CHANGES PROPOSED IN THE CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE EXCHANGE—A SUMMARY OF THE NEW REQUIREMENTS.

The Board of Managers of the Cotton Exchange have adopted a series of important changes, both in the constitution and by-laws. The former will be voted on by the members at a meeting called for Saturday, May 4, at 2 P. M. The latter, after being posted for 10 days, will go into effect on and after May 4. The proposed constitutional changes are as follows: Article 2 is amended so as to require members to have an established place of business in this City and to be permanently engaged therein as principals. To article 11 is added a clause to the effect that members indebted to members who have failed must deposit with the Superintendent, within five days, a certified check for the amount, which is to be deposited in some deposit bank, trust company and applied pro rata to the payment of all the creditors. Article 9 is altered so as to provide for the weighing of all cotton deliverable on contract before sampling. Eight ounces per bale are to be allowed by the seller for samples and trimmings. The weighers are to render strict account of all samples to both parties, and are to draw one sample of 12 ounces or two of six ounces from each bale. Article 14 is amended so as to permit of the receipt and delivery of cotton outside of licensed warehouses on certain conditions. These are notification of intention to deliver, and of time and locality before 4 P. M. on the previous day if the delivery take place before 12 M., or before 10 A. M. if it takes places after 12 M., so that the Supervisor can send an authorized person to superintend the transfer; and the payment of five cents per bale for the privilege.

The amendments to the rules are as follows: In rule 3 the original margin is changed from $5 to "from $1 to $5" per bale, and either party is given the right to demand $1 per bale of the amount so called shall, within one hour of the receipt of the demand, be deposited with the Superintendent in certified checks or current funds." The party calling the margin shall similarly deposit an amount equal to that called for. To the requirement of rule 5, that when notice is given before 12 M., the margin shall be deposited before 12 M. of the next day, an exception is added, "in cases of calls for $1 per bale, original margin, as provided in rule 3, which shall be deposited within one hour of the receipt of the demand. The hour for posting on the bulletin the bidding price for each month dealt in for the government of calls for margin is changed from 1:50 P. M. to 1 P. M., and it is provided that "all margins called before 12 M. shall be put up at the prices posted at 1 P. M., and all margins called after 12 M. shall be put up at the prices posted at 11 A. M. of the following business day." Rule 4 is amended to require that "all ring settlements shall be made at the closing prices of the day on which the rings is made, which price shall be posted by the Superintendent at the close of the day's business.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

The steam-ships Alsatia, of the Anchor Line; Denmark, of the National Line, and Russia of the Cunard Line, will sail for Europe to-day. To-morrow's outgoing steamers will be the City of Montreal, of the Inman Line, for Liverpool; the Wieland of the Hamburg-American Line, for Hamburg; the State of Indiana, of the State Line, for Glasgow, and the Schiedam, of the Netherlands-American Line, for Rotterdam. Five steam-ships will sail on Saturday. The Anchor and National Lines dispatch two vessels each this week. Next week the French Line will begin sending steamers weekly instead of once a fortnight, as at present. Gen. Joseph R. Hawley will sail in the Denmark to-day. Her cabin passengers, together with those of the Alsatia, are given below:

In steam-ship Alsatia, for London.—Joseph C. Baras, Rev. L. Banlean, Rev. F. Aubry, Frederick J. Harley, Edward Cook, Mrs. Cook, Miss Cook, Mary Jane McCall, Miss Lizzie A. Fyvie, E. W. Matthews, Jr., Mrs. Matthews, E. Berrits, Miss E. Wrouns, Robert H. Kyd.

In steam-ship Denmark, for London.—Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, W. H. Mallory, Mrs. Bland, Miss Bland, Capt. Knight, Mrs. Haynes and infant, Paul A. Buolo, Philip J. Buolo, Mr. Trigard.

The steam-ship Montana, of the Williams & Guion Line, sailed for Liverpool yesterday with the following passengers:

Rev. J. Candlin and wife, John F. Saddington, Doug. Isaa Moore, Rev. M. J. Brophy, Rev. William P. Flannelly, Rev. E. Smyth, T. McCollum, Mrs. McCollum, Mrs. J. Griebel, Miss Julia Griebel, Miss M. Griebel, Joseph A. White, T. B. Coddington, Miss Marie F. Coddington, G. Sherman, Mrs. John Sherman, Miss Sherman, J. L. Goddard, Mrs. F. M. Goddard, James Moore, M. M. Berry, Thomas Devin Reilly, Capt. H. H. Newman, Lieut. J. E. Verschoyle, J. Seymour, Miss Smith, Miss Maria Smith, Mrs. Mary J. Sobey, William D. Reilly, Miss Bessie Quinn, David Mahoney, Mrs. David Mahoney, Michael Devine, Thomas L. Johnson, Patrick Kelly, J. H. Bill, Gilbert Browne, Miss Ellen Hilson, Miss Alice Loce, James Rose, Mrs. James Rose, Capt. Berry, Charles Mackintosh, William Cole, Mrs. William Cole, Master William Cole, Master Charles Cole, Miss Sophia Cole, Dr. Tumbley, Lieut. Perkins, G. Jones, W. Nichols, Daniel Devine.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence will sail for Europe in the steamer Russia to-day.

Hugh Fritze fell from

The New-York Times.

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APRIL 1878

TILDEN'S LATEST DEVICE.

THE FLORIDA "CONFESSIONS."

JUDGE M'LIN'S "STATEMENT" CONCERNING THE FLORIDA VOTE—ANOTHER PERSON WHOSE JUDGMENT WAS "UNDULY INFLUENCED"—THIS TIME BY MR. HAYES' FRIENDS—MR. ALFRED MORTON'S HAND IN THE CONFESSION—TILDEN'S OBJECTS IN AGITATING THE QUESTION — THE WHOLE MATTER LOOKED UPON AS A BASELESS SENSATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The statements regarding the Presidential count which have been telegraphed North from Florida, have excited a great deal of comment. The wildest rumors regarding the importance of the confession of Mr. McLin prevail, and no little excitement as to the probable result of this, the latest development, exists. This excitement however, is confined almost exclusively to those persons who have no intimate knowledge of the facts in regard to the Florida case, and no means of judging of the contents of Mr. McLin's declaration. Those who are in a condition to judge of the importance of that document, and who have any acquaintance with the facts in regard to the Florida count, look upon the whole matter as a sensation which will be as short lived as it is, for the moment, exciting. While all this is true, however, it is none the less a fact that the story of the confession is of more than ordinary interest, as illustrative of what great results can grow out of little beginnings, and what complications can be occasioned by one man who feels and knows that he has been wronged. The history of what has already been styled the latest Florida development, is briefly as follows:

During the dark days, just after the Presidential election, when the whole country was waiting in breathless suspense to hear the result of the election in Florida, as it will be remembered, numerous distinguished citizens of the North and West hurried into that State to see that fair play was done Mr. Hayes, upon the one hand, and Mr. Tilden upon the other. The first train which bore to Tallahassee visitors from the North, contained, among other distinguished gentlemen, Mr. William E. Chandler and Judge Alfred Morton, a special Agent of the Post Office Department. What Mr. Chandler's connection with the Florida count was is already well known to the public, and need not now be again detailed. What Alfred Morton did to secure that State for Hayes is now for the first time to be published.

ALFRED MORTON'S SERVICES TO MR. HAYES.

The gentleman named, during the preliminary canvass for President, was exceedingly active in Virginia and elsewhere, to secure the nomination of Senator Roscoe Conkling. He was at that time a resident of Richmond, Va., and had been the Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Virginia. Finding him of great service, and believing that his influence would secure a Conkling delegation to Cincinnati, the senior Senator from New-York, through President Grant, made Judge Morton a Special Agent of the Post Office Department. Congressman Thomas K. Platt was ostensibly the backer of the Judge, but Conkling was in reality the power that gave him his place. Having secured the position named, Morton went actively to work for his patron, and it was through his instrumentality that the Virginia Convention refused to declare unanimously in favor of Blaine. This service, however, was all that Morton could render to Mr. Conkling. Still, the Senator from New-York was grateful, and prevented Mr. Jewell from removing Morton, which the ex Postmaster-General at one time contemplated doing. Just after the election, as has already been stated, Judge Morton proceeded to Florida, and, being a strong Republican and a brave man, did good service in securing evidence upon which the Returning Board afterward based its action in refusing to count the votes of a number of precincts. In this work there can be no doubt that Morton risked his life. He penetrated far into the interior counties of Florida, and it was only by the exercise of remarkable presence of mind and personal bravery that he succeeded in returning to Tallahassee alive. After the inauguration of President Hayes, Morton, relying upon these services to the party, referring, as he well could, to his record as a public officer, confidently expected promotion in the service and personal consideration from the President. In spite of his excellent record as a Post Office agent, however, and notwithstanding the good service which he had rendered to the Republican Party in Florida, he was, about a year ago, unceremoniously dismissed from the Post Office Department. He was in Atlanta, Ga., when he received from Postmaster-General Key information of his discharge, and at that time, in an outburst of indignation, which was, perhaps, natural under the circumstances, he assured your correspondent, who was also at the time in Atlanta, that he would one day repay Mr. Hayes and his Administration for the injury which had been done to him. In spite of this threat, however, Judge Morton returned to Washington and endeavored through Senator Conkling to secure reappointment in the corps from which he had been dismissed. The Senator, however, assured him that he had no influence with the Administration, and so the matter dropped.

Recently, however, agents of Samuel J. Tilden approached Morton at his home in Syracuse, N. Y., and knowing of his intimate acquaintance with the Florida count and the manœuvres which preceded it, offered him many inducements to go to Tallahassee and obtain any information which would tend to reopen the old Electoral controversy and aid the cause of Mr. Tilden. There seems to be no doubt about Morton's consenting to take this course. At all events, he came to Washington and had numerous consultations with anti-Administration men here. The result of these conferences was that he proceeded to Florida, and to-night, in well-informed circles, there is no doubt that he was instrumental in securing from Mr. McLin his confession. That Morton has been with McLin in Thomasville, Ga., within the past few days is certain. That he was exceedingly intimate with McLin is also beyond question. That both he and McLin were, because of personal injustice, exceedingly embittered against President Hayes there can be no doubt; and that they were both in such needy circumstances as to be willing to accept a sum of money offered by Tilden is more than probable.

Tilden's object in offering such an inducement, and the reasons for his desire to keep open the Electoral controversy, must be at once apparent. He, of course, sees that the old stories and testimony in regard to so-called frauds in Florida, South Carolina, and Louisiana, can avail him nothing, and being, as is well known to his intimate friends, still burning with ambition to occupy the Presidential chair, he is willing to resort to any meanness which may aid him in that direction. He believes, as your correspondent is informed upon authority which cannot be doubted, that when both houses of Congress are thoroughly Democratic, he will be able to force President Hayes out of the White House. Even if this result is not secured until the Spring of 1880, he is confident that he will still have time enough so to manipulate the Federal patronage as to make his accession to the Presidency a matter of no question. This being his object, it must be confessed, by even his most ardent supporters, that his first move upon Florida has not been altogether a successful one. Indeed, the confession made by Mr. McLin can only be regarded as a very tame and inconsequential statement of facts already made public. It is as follows:

JUDGE McLIN'S CONFESSION.

As a member of the late State Board of Canvassers of the State of Florida, I feel impelled, by a sense of duty to myself and justice to others, to make the following statement:

At the time the canvass was made I was not at any time conscious of acting otherwise than right and proper. I entered upon the canvass with the conviction that it was my privilege and duty, in a political sense, to give the benefit of every doubt in favor of the Republican Party. I felt that when a question could be decided either way without doing violence to a public sense of justice, it was fairly allowable in politics that I should always lean to my own party, and give my decision in its favor, even at the hazard of straining a point. At no time did I feel that I occupied the position of a Judge, charged with the duty of a strict and nice weighing and balancing of all the evidence presented. Looking back now to that time I feel that there was a combination of influences that must have operated most powerfully in blinding my judgment and swaying my action. I had been for many years, and was at the time of the canvass, a very active partisan. I sincerely thought that our State and the nation would suffer irreparable injury if the Democratic Party were to obtain the Presidency and the policy of hatred to the negro and those who had been the friends of the negro should obtain control at Washington. It was the common and unanimous talk, also, that the very existence of the men who in the South had upheld the Republican Party depended upon the election of Mr. Hayes. Mr. Hayes would sustain them throughout the South, while Mr. Tilden would crush them. I was shown numerous telegrams addressed to Gov. Stearns and others from the trusted leaders of the Republican Party in the North, insisting that the salvation of the country depended upon the vote of Florida being cast for Hayes. Those telegrams came from those to whom I had been accustomed to defer—the Chairman of the National Committee, and the man who was the nearest personal friend of Mr. Hayes had conducted the canvass. These telegrams also gave assurance of the forthcoming of money, and troops if necessary, in securing the victory for Mr. Hayes.

Following these telegrams, trusted Northern Republicans, party leaders, and personal friends of Mr. Hayes, arrived in Florida as rapidly as the railroads could bring them. I was surrounded by these men, who were ardent Republicans, and especially by friends of Gov. Hayes. One gentlemen particularly, Gov. Noyes, of Ohio, was understood to represent him and speak with the authority of a warm personal friend, commissioned with power to act in his behalf. These men referred to the general destruction of the country should Mr. Tilden be elected, the intense anxiety of the Republican Party of the North, and their full sympathy with us. I cannot say how far my action may have been influenced by the intense excitement that prevailed around me, or how far my partisan zeal may have led me into error; neither can I say how far my course was influenced by the promise made by Noyes that if Mr. Hayes became President I should be rewarded. Certainly, these influences must have had a strong control over my judgment and action.

Reviewing my action at this distance of time, with all calmness, with my ardor cooled and my partizan zeal chilled by the President, who has basely betrayed and mercilessly destroyed the Republican Party of the South, and crushed the very men who did so much for his election, I am persuaded that the Florida canvass was not conducted with that cool, calm judgment and honest, unbiased decision that should have characterized a proceeding involving such vast and important interests. Instead of this, I now see that the whole proceedings went through upon the highest wave of political excitement; that partisan feeling, stimulated to the utmost by the most powerful agencies, usurped the place of reason and sound judgment, and political expediency ruled the hour. A large number of precincts were either contested by the Democratic or Republican Party. Voluminous testimony was filed, and the lawyers of both sides argued, each for their side of the issue, that it was the duty of the board to throw out and not include in the count, or retain and find precincts, on the ground of illegality in the conduct of the election or fraud that was charged to exist. The Attorney-General of the State and a member of the board had decided that the board had quasi judicial power, and had the right to exclude precincts from the count, if the returns were shown to be so irregular, false, or fraudulent as to prevent the board from ascertaining from them the true vote. With this view of its duties, the board entered upon the work of the canvass, with the conviction that they were invested with large discretionary powers, which were of a mixed character, political and judicial, the political largely predominating. Partizan zeal and strong political ties had a powerful influence in the exercise of these powers, and the Republicans having a majority of the board, the canvass was largely in their favor, as the result proved. If the board had acted in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court of the State, defining the powers and duties of the board in reference to throwing out precincts, since rendered, there is no question of the fact that Mr. Tilden would have been entitled to the vote of Florida. Excluding the return from Baker County, which was counted, and which I have since learned from the parties who made it was a falsely manufactured return, and including the true return, which corresponded with the precinct returns of that county, would certainly have given the State to Mr. Tilden. Archer Precinct, No. 2, Alachua County, was included in the count. The fraud committed in this precinct was not shown to the board by the Democratic lawyers, although a contest was made and much attention given to this precinct; but I have recently learned from the Republican leader of that county that after the returns had been brought to Gainesville, the county seat, 219 votes were added to the returns by the inspectors and clerk of said precinct. Leon County 74 small Republican ballots were stuffed into the ballot-box at precinct No. 9, yet it was made to appear, even to the satisfaction of the Democratic member of the board, that these were false ballots. Subsequent confession shows that they were stuffed into the box. I had seen Joseph Bowes, one of the Inspectors, have tickets similar to them a few days before the election, and cautioned him against their use, unless they were generally adopted, and I afterward learned he had given them up. In Jefferson County a like fraud, by which Mr. J. Bell was Inspector, 100 votes were surreptitiously added to the ballots and counted. No charge was made as to this fact before the board. The confession of J. Bell, since made to me, discloses the fact, that had the 219 votes fraudulently added to the Archer return, and the 74 votes stuffed in the box in Leon County, and the 100 votes surreptitiously added in Jefferson County, aggregating 393 votes, been rejected, and the Democratic rejected precincts, which were excluded for irregularity and illegality, contrary to the decision of the Supreme Court, been retained and counted, Mr. Tilden would have carried the State. The conclusion therefore is irresistible, that Mr. Tilden was entitled to the Electoral vote of Florida, and not Mr. Hayes.

In making this statement my motives will doubtless be questioned by many, but the facts will stand alone as the truth, without any mere motives to sustain them. I am free to admit that viewing things as I now do, and remembering that Mr. Hayes was continually inspiring his personal friends and trusted agents by every means in his power to secure for him the Electoral vote of Florida and Louisiana, and believing it to have been a conscious wrong on his part, done with knowledge that he had not been elected, as his subsequent repudiation of Gov. Packard, whose title was bound up in his own, and his willful and cowardly desertion of the very men who contributed so largely to his election, has shown, my contempt for the pitiable littleness of the man is beyond my power of expression. Mr. Hayes has denied the validity of his own title in denying Gov. Packard's. He has ignored his Florida friends, showing he believed them unworthy and tainted with a fraud; yet he holds on to the Presidency, which in his own opinion was secured by this very fraud. He has cowardly abandoned and betrayed his Southern Republican friends through fear of being ousted from an office that he believed he never was elected to by the people. Whatever may be the opinion of men in regard to my motives, I give them facts, and leave my motives to a higher tribunal. SAMUEL B. McLIN.

The above was signed and sworn to before the Clerk of Thomas County, Ga.

WEAK POINTS IN THE CONFESSION.

It will be noticed that in no part of the above confession does Mr. McLin state that on the evidence before the Florida Returning Board at the time the count was made, or upon the law known to them at that time, or upon the facts in the case with which they were then familiar, would they have made any other decision than the one which they did make—that is, a decision in favor of Rutherford B. Hayes.

The statement which is made in connection with the confession, that ex-Senator L. G. Dennis has admitted that frauds for the benefit of the Republican Party were committed in Archer Precinct, is not believed by those persons now in Washington who were in Tallahassee during the count. It is not improbable, however, that Dennis, who left Washington some time ago, exceedingly indignant at the course of the National Administration, may have made to McLin some personal and oral statements which have strengthened the latter and aided him in making excuses for his confession. It is noteworthy that certain indictments which have been hanging over Dennis in Florida have recently been dismissed. The inference in this connection is, of course, apparent.

Dr. Cowgill, the other member of the Returning Board, it is only just to state, still continues in his original declaration, that upon the law and the facts Florida was rightfully and fairly counted for President Hayes.

The sentiment among Senators and other prominent men regarding the confession is, that for all practical purposes, it is not worth the paper upon which it is written. Senator Conover, of Florida, who was questioned in regard to the matter, said that he was not as yet prepared to express a definite opinion as to the truth or falsity of the McLin statement, but he had no doubt that whether it was true or false it would have no more weight than the last confession of Elizabeth Tilton.

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF THE CONFESSION.

Montgomery Blair is elated over the new importance imparted to his recent efforts by the confession, but denies that he or Mr. Tilden had anything whatever to do with procuring it. He believes that McLin's confession was voluntarily made, and that it has been sent to Washington because the attention of Congress can be called directly to it. He says it can be brought before Congress by any member arising and saying that he has an authentic document in his possession bearing upon the last Presidential contest, and that he desires its reference to the Committee on the Judiciary, which committee is now charged with a general investigation of the subject. He insists that Mr. Tilden has had nothing to do with the movements now being made by himself and others in this direction, and that it was the result of honest public sentiment. He further says that the bill now before the Judiciary Committee was drawn by David Dudley Field, which is regarded as evidence that parties in New-York close to Mr. Tilden, are secretly at work in the matter.

A Republican member upon reading the press dispatch touching McLin's confession, said that the portion of the dispatch which says: "After Dennis made his confession 11 indictments found against him in Alachua and Levy Counties were nolle prossed," explains the whole story and makes the confessions not worth the paper they are written on. McLin, who makes the confession, has been very unfortunate in business and domestic affairs, and for some time past, is represented as being very morose and discontented. He recently lost his children by death, and was rejected by the Senate for the office of Judge of the Territory of New-Mexico, for which he was last Summer nominated by the President. He was nominated at the extra session, but the nomination was not acted on, and was again sent in at the beginning of the regular session, when he was rejected. He was well indorsed, but both the Senators from Florida were against him, and this opposition deterred the President from nominating him for any other place. He was charged by his opponents with drunkenness, and a remarkable facility for changing his politics to advance his personal interests.

Mr. Hewitt, in response to a question as to whether he knew anything on the subject, said: "No, sir; I know nothing about it. Indeed, I gathered my first information from to-day's papers." Hewitt was asked if the Democratic Party, through its National Committee, had been instrumental in procuring the so-called confessions, or whether it was simply the gratuitous action of the local Democracy of Florida. He replied: "I am not now Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and I have no knowledge of its business."

Senator Maxey, who is regarded as one of the most straightforward and hardworking of the Democratic legislators, speaking on the subject said: "I have not read the morning papers yet, but the thing amounts to nothing. It contains no new information. At any rate, Mr. Hayes will not be disturbed. The Electoral Commission settled all these disputed points, and I feel in honor bound to stand by its decision. You will find that this is the feeling of nearly every Democratic Senator and Representative."

Congressman John B. Clarke, of Kentucky, one of the *ne plus ultra* irreconcilables, said: "We shall let Mr. Hayes alone. We know he was not elected, but the stamp of fraud is on his brow, and he can never efface it."

Mr. Jones, of Florida, believes that the confessions are true, but refused to make any detailed statement regarding them.

Mr. William E. Chandler, who has been, perhaps justly, credited with knowing more about the Florida count than any other man in the country, this evening said with much directness to your correspondent, that the whole McLin story was sensational to the last degree. He continued, that he did not believe that McLin had ever signed any statement admitting that he, as a member of the Returning Board, did not count the Electoral vote honestly and correctly, as all the facts appeared to him when the count was made. Further than this, Mr. Chandler did not believe that Senator Dennis had made any statement in writing. In conclusion, he reiterated his statement, so often repeated, that the vote of Florida was as honestly given to Hayes as was that of New-Hampshire. He added, as a parting sting, that President Hayes had never himself had any confidence in his own title, and that it was because of his insecurity of feeling that he had betrayed his party and surrendered to the rebels of the South. It will be noticed that in the confession, Mr. McLin states that had the decision of the the Supreme Court of the State touching the jurisdiction of the Returning Board been made before the count, Florida would have been given to Tilden, and not to Hayes. It will not be amiss to recall the fact that the original declaration of the count was to the effect that Hayes had received a majority of 930 votes. After the decision the board again met, and having it before them, nevertheless declared that the State belonged to Hayes by a majority of 211.

At a late hour to-night it was ascertained that Judge Morton, who, as has already been stated, was instrumental in securing the confession of McLin, sent it to Dr. C. A. Cowgill, the second member of the board, with the request that he read it, and if he thought well of it to indorse it. To this Cowgill replied that he could not approve the paper, and that he believed now, as he had always done, that Florida had been honestly and correctly counted for Hayes. It is only just to state that it is not believed here by either his friends or enemies that Senator Conkling is in any way connected with the work of his former protegé, Judge Morton.

ARE THE CONFESSIONS GENUINE?

HON. L. G. DENNIS DENIES THAT HE HAS MADE ANY CONFESSION OF FRAUD OR THAT HE HAS BEEN GUILTY OF ANY—EX-SECRETARY OF STATE M'LIN MAKES A SIMILAR DENIAL—THE COUNT AN HONEST ONE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 24.—Your correspondent called on Hon. L. G. Dennis, who had just arrived by the morning train, and was granted a long interview. Mr. Dennis has for eight consecutive years been a member of the State Senate, was during the last Presidential campaign a candidate for the Legislature, was Chairman of Alachua County Republican Executive Committee, was President of the Board of County Commissioners, knew all the Inspectors of Election, and was acquainted with all the election machinery. In reply to a question as to what he knew or had stated with regard to any election frauds in Alachua County, he said that he had reason to believe that there were frauds committed in that county in the interest of the Democratic Party, which were especially apparent in the precinct of Archer, where the Democrats had at no time ever polled more than 44 votes. "In the campaign of 1876," said Capt. Dennis, "they claimed to have polled 236 votes, 200 of which I believed then, and now believe, were fraudulently cast in the interest of the Democratic Party. I understand dispatches have been sent to New-York stating that I have made a confession to the effect that Mr. Hayes was not legally elected. In answer to that I can say I was not an officer of the election and handled no ballots, made no returns, and in no way contributed to the result of the election, except by my own individual vote, and therefore have nothing to confess."

Question—Is there any foundation for the rumor?

Capt. Dennis—There is a foundation for the rumors now in circulation, but they have been grossly misrepresented. They were based upon conversations held with gentlemen in Washington, and understood to be strictly confidential. The result of these interviews was to the effect that certain things were done by Republicans in the State to offset the frauds committed by Democrats. The names of those parties I have never divulged. I believe as a matter of abstract justice that the State belongs to Mr. Hayes, but I believe it can be proved that the face of the returns show that the State belongs to Mr. Tilden.

In regard to the rumors that the late Secretary of State, McLin, and the late Controller Cowgill have made confessions or statements concerning the action of the Returning Board, the fact is that Mr. McLin has made no statement that tends in any way to impeach the action of that board, and Dr. Cowgill has made no statement at all, except that his action, and, so far as he knows, the action of all the members of the board, was straight and square and in accordance with their view of the law and of the evidence before them. Capt. Dennis asserts that he has made no statement reflecting upon the action of the Returning Board, and has not asserted, nor does he believe, that the members of that board even suspected the existence of any frauds on the part of the Republicans. Capt. Dennis further stated that he had no personal grievances against President Hayes, who had always treated him with kindness.

A gentlemen who is working in the interest of Mr. Tilden, said to be an agent sent here for that purpose, says that he has evidence enough in his possession to give Florida to Tilden by 600 majority, and that his evidence is based on the confessions of those directly concerned in the frauds. This was said to your correspondent by the gentleman referred to under a pledge not to divulge his name. This gentlemen is probably the man who has originated the late rumors, and the probable authority upon which the correspondent of the New-York *Herald* bases his assertions. Capt. Dennis acknowledges no statements taking their source from that quarter, and what he here says can be relied upon as correctly coming from him.

Mr. Dennis said to-night that he had resigned his commission in the Treasury Department and had come to Florida to resume his residence, and that he had done so through the thorough vindication which he had received at the hands of the State authorities as to the charges preferred against him, they having all been quashed. As near as can be ascertained, Mr. Dennis has some very serious knowledge against the Administration, but he is very reticent as to the facts. People here are considerably stirred up in regard to the matter, and it is rumored to-night that Lieut.-Gov. Bloxham and others are on their way to Washington with affidavits from individuals here, which go to prove that Mr. Tilden had 600 majority in this State.

THE GRAND ARMY REUNION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 24.—The Reception Committee for the Grand Army reunion organized to-night, with Col. H. G. Benson, United States Army, presiding; Hon. Chester W. Chapin, First Vice-President, and about all the leading citizens as officers and committeemen. Elaborate preparations for the reception will be made, and it is expected the city will appropriate something. The private subscriptions will be quite large, and everybody is interested. It will be one of the most important celebrations Springfield has ever had.

GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA

THE CONTEST OVER THE TREATY.

ITALY AND GERMANY ENDEAVORING TO INDUCE ENGLAND TO STATE HER VIEWS ABOUT THE SAN STEFANO TREATY BEFORE CONTINUING MILITARY MEASURES—THE TEMPER IN ST. PETERSBURG—ROUMANIAN FEARS OF RUSSIAN OCCUPATION—THE BOUNDARY OF SERVIA.

ROME, April 24.—The *Fanfulla* states that Italy has notified England of her disposition to support the latter's demand concerning laying the treaty before the congress, provided England states her views in regard to the system to be introduced in Bulgaria. Germany and Italy have both taken steps to induce England to make such a statement of her views before continuing military measures.

VIENNA, April 24.—A special to the *Political Correspondence* from Bucharest says fears of a Russian occupation are increasing. It is rumored that the Russians are endeavoring to induce Prince Charles to change his Cabinet in order to obtain the conclusion of a military convention permitting the passage of the Russians. It is even asserted that a Russian ultimatum to this effect has been received.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 24.—The *Agence Russe* says if the disposition everywhere is as conciliatory as here there is reason to hope for a satisfactory result. Prince Gortschakoff is quite ill and very feverish. His physicians will not be able to pronounce the nature and extent of his illness until this evening. Serious apprehensions are felt regarding him. His physicians fear his disease is typhus.

BELGRADE, April 24.—The Turkish, Russian, and Bulgarian Commissioners have begun to define the Servian frontier, and have already decided to allot Vranja and Tru to Servia.

LONDON, April 25.—Despite some sensational announcements, such as the *Standard's* from Vienna that mediation has failed, and professedly private information published by *La Fronce*, that war is inevitable, the advices received from all authentic sources merely show that negotiations continue.

THE WITHDRAWAL PROPOSITION.

VIEWS ON THE SUBJECT IN LONDON AND ST. PETERSBURG—PRINCE BISMARCK'S EFFORTS FOR PEACE.

LONDON, April 24.—Though the principle of the withdrawal of the Russians and English from the vicinity of Constantinople has been accepted, the knotty point as to the distance to which the forces shall retire continues to be discussed, and the difficulties in the way of such solution are so great that many foreign critics believe that an arrangement is hopeless, while the *Pall Mall Gazette* and other English journals characterize the proposal as a Bismarckian joke. The *Times*, however, believes that, the principle being accepted, the adjustment of details ought not to be impossible.

The *Times* also says that it is informed that Prince Bismarck is still making efforts (independently of those relating to the retirement of the Russian troops and British ships from near Constantinople) to find a basis for the meeting of the congress.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 24.—The *Golos*, commenting upon the proposal for the withdrawal of the British fleet and Russian troops from the vicinity of Constantinople, says: "We cannot see any conditions of an understanding. The negotiations only enable England to actively continue her preparations for war. It is desirable, therefore, that means be speedily found in Berlin to compel England to make her real intentions known, as the present uncertainty weighs heavily upon Europe and Russia."

LONDON, April 25.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* states that Germany has refused to guarantee a line of demarcation in the event of the English and Russians withdrawing from before Constantinople.

The *Times'* correspondent at St. Petersburg says the proposal to withdraw the troops from Constantinople seems to find more favor in military than political circles.

A special to the *Daily News* from St. Petersburg announces that Gen. Todleben arrived at San Stefano on Tuesday.

The *Times'* Vienna correspondent telegraphs as follows: "The Porte, in the event of the withdrawal of the Russians and English, intends to preserve complete liberty of action and will not bind itself to impede their return. Even were such a promise exacted its value would be doubtful. The only guarantee Turkey can give not to assist either side would be to dismantle the Turkish forts and remove the Turkish Army from Constantinople, but the Turks could not consent to such measures. This last stumbling-block to a military compromise between England and Russia is deemed difficult to overcome or avoid."

The *Daily Telegraph* says it is stated that the Russians will begin their withdrawal after a grand review on Monday.

The *Telegraph's* Vienna dispatch says Russia stipulates that if war is declared after her troops are withdrawn to Adrianople, they shall have six days allowed for their return. England is only disposed to grant three.

THE BULGARIAN COMPLICATION.

BULGARIANS AVENGING THEIR WRONGS—GUERRILLA WARFARE BETWEEN SCATTERED TURKISH SOLDIERS AND MUSSULMANS AND BULGARIANS AND THE RUSSIAN TROOPS—AN ELEPHANT ON RUSSIA'S HANDS.

LONDON, April 24.—The *Times* hopes that the present condition of Bulgaria may make Russia more ready to leave to Europe the task, the difficulty of which seems so far only to have been enhanced by the overthrow of Turkish power. The situation in Bulgaria is regarded as very significant, and some papers believe that it may accelerate the course of negotiations. It is manifest that the Bulgarians are taking terrible revenge for the Turkish outrages of 1876, and the whole country may fall again into a condition of anarchy, rapine, and blood-thirsty reprisals. The Mussulmans are goaded to despair by the tyranny of their former victims. The country is full of refugees from the scattered armies and disbanded garrisons of the Turks. These form a nucleus of insurrection, and they are joined by the inhabitants of Mussulman villages, and carry on a guerrilla warfare against the native Christians and Russian troops. Thus, though peace is nominally established in the East, anarchy reigns in Buigaria as it did before the war. The insurgents are not fighting for Turkey against Russia, but, as they say, are fighting only for their own lives and honor. The Russian troops are the only organized force in the country, and the task of repression of the disturbances falls on them.

Regarding the situation, the *Times*, in its leading editorial article, says: "While Europe is negotiating about securing the blessings of peace and freedom to the Eastern lands, Christians and Mussulmans in Bulgaria are flying at each other's throats. The whole country south of the Balkans, notwithstanding the presence of the Russian Army, is in the condition which shocked Europe and convulsed England two years ago. Russia, for the moment, seems as powerless as Turkey was, and it is time Europe should again attempt to do collectively what no single power can do alone."

The San Stefano correspondent of the *Times* represents that the reports of a Mussulman rebellion are merely due to the acts of scattered bands of marauders.

The truth is probably midway between this and previous statements.

The *Times'* Vienna dispatch says the revolt is spreading along the eastern valleys of the River Arda and its tributaries.

The fresh outbreak of hostilities in Roumania has at last decided Austria to consider means of defense. The occupation of Bosnia is deemed advisable on military grounds, although the adoption of the measure is by no means certain.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO AID THE PARTY.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE OFFICE-HOLDERS' CONTRIBUTIONS FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES—AN INTERVIEW WITH THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 24.—The Indianapolis *News* publishes a report of an interview with Secretary Thompson, who is now in this city, relative to the Washington dispatch published yesterday in the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, in which it is stated that in a conversation between Gen. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, and the President, the latter said there could be no reasonable objection to officers in the civil service contributing a reasonable share of their income to campaign purposes, and that he would be pleased to have them do so, and that the President himself expected to contribute his proportion. Secretary Thompson declined to say anything that would appear like a statement of the President's views, but he said he thought the dispatch above alluded to gave a fair interpretation of the office-holders' order. The explanations are the same as those given by Attorney-General Devens' letter of last October. If a man chooses to contribute his money he can, and if he chooses not to he can refrain, and the President would sustain any man on such refusal. Whatever is done clandestinely cannot be controlled, nor is the President supposed to be able to follow all the ramifications of a rule to the lowest clerk in any part of the country, but if any case of attempted compulsion in the matter of contributions were brought to the President's notice he would sustain that office-holder with all the force of his power.

With regard to his own proposed resignation, the Secretary said he knew nothing about it. He had got the Navy Department in a shape to suit him, and he proposed to keep it so. When questioned as to the attempts of Democrats to raise the question of the President's title, Secretary Thompson said: "Oh, I think there is no question there to raise. I think the Democrats want to get some official expression on record, so as to use it for campaign purposes. I see nothing more that they can accomplish than that. The talk of fraud in no way touches the Presidential title. The questions for the court to decide would be: Was there an Electoral Commission? Was it constructed according to law? Did it perform its duties? There is no dispute on these points, and unless the charge of fraud could be brought against the Electoral Commission itself there would be nothing in any way touching the title. Whatever fraud there might be back of the jurisdiction of the Electoral Commission in no wise touches their work. The Democrats only hope to make campaign capital, and I think nothing will be done on the subject by Congress."

A PROMINENT PHYSICIAN DEAD.

DEATH OF DR. DYER, OF CHICAGO—SKETCH OF HIS LIFE AND CHARACTER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, April 24.—A resident of more than 40 years in Chicago, identified with the progress and prosperity of the city, not less than with its reputation for hospitality and philanthropy, in the person of Charles Volney Dyer, better known as "Dr. Dyer," died this morning in the 70th year of his age. Dr. Dyer came of an old Revolutionary stock, and was born in Clarendon, Vt., June, 1808. He entered the medical department of Middlebury College under the patronage and instruction of Prof. Woodward, from which institution he graduated with distinguished honors Dec. 29, 1830. After indulging a short season of rest he settled in Newark, N. J., where he began the practice of his profession. He came to Chicago in 1835. Though never a politician in the generally accepted sense of the term, he was no "trimmer," but a Republican abolitionist of the most pronounced type, and ready at all times to demonstrate his fidelity to the cause. From 1840 he voted steadily for abolition candidates, and first found himself on the winning side when Lincoln was elected President. Nor was his devotion to the cause manifested alone at the ballot-box. He was one of the principal officers of the Underground Railroad in Chicago, and assisted more than 1,000 negroes in their escape from slavery. In 1846 he forcibly rescued from his captors a colored man who was confined in a room at the Mansion House, and felled to the ground one of the party who attacked him with a bowie-knife. In 1863 Dr. Dyer was appointed Judge of the Court for the Suppression of the African Slave Trade, which held its sessions at Sierra Leone, and passed two years fulfilling this mission. his time when not employed in the discharge of his official duties being spent in traveling through Europe. In religion, Dr. Dyer was an advocate of the doctrines of Swedenborg, and, in company with J. Y. Scammon and John E. Wheeler, organized the New-Jerusalem Church of this city. The deceased leaves two sons and two daughters. C. G. Dyer, his eldest son, is an artist at Munich, and Louis Dyer, the youngest, a student at Oxford, England.

COMMUNISM IN CHICAGO.

FOUR THOUSAND ARMED MEN DRILLING NIGHTLY—A SECRET AGENT SENT TO NEW-YORK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 24.—The Police report that the communist element here already numbers several thousands, and that many drilling places are almost nightly frequented by armed men. There are three halls on the North Side having facilities for drilling purposes, and the Superintendent of Police reports that about 4,000 men drill in them every week. In the Seventh Ward are two halls where they drill. In this ward between 400 and 500 men drill three times a week. There are two halls in the Fifth Ward, where large numbers attend the drills, which take place three times a week. In the Sixth Ward, 100 men drill in two different halls. Superintendent of Police Hickey says that the arms used by the organizations are mostly Springfield rifles of the old and new patterns. The most startling fact the Superintendent has discovered is that the communists have sent an agent from this city to New-York to purchase arms and ammunition. Of this he has no doubt whatever, having the most convincing evidence of the fact in his possession.

PROBABLE MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

ACTIVITY OF LERDIST AGENTS IN TEXAS—RUMORED COLLECTION OF ARMS BY OFFICERS OF LERDO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 24.—The better class of Mexicans in this city are very much excited over Mexican affairs, and all are in sympathy with the contemplated movement against Diaz. The presence of Gen. Escobedo in Galveston, and the various telegrams he is sending to different parts of the State, indicate business of a serious nature. Col. Paul John T. Macharro, now here, yesterday received a commission as Brigadier-General from Lerdo. It is said that this distinguished officer and Escobedo are procuring arms and munitions for the Lerdists. Great secrecy is maintained, but enough can be seen here to warrant the belief that a great rebellion will occur in Mexico at no far distant day.

COLORED MUTINEERS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 24.—Last night the American bark Bengal, Capt. Loring, arrived in this port with four colored sailors in irons for mutiny. The Captain says they commenced mutinous conduct soon after leaving Liverpool, and incited the whole crew, which was colored, until they were ironed. They were brought before Commissioner Adams this morning, when the prosecution made a pretty clear case against them. They asked until to-morrow to show their innocence, and were sent to the Parish Prison for the night. These colored sailors have hitherto been employed on English ships, where, Capt. Loring says, they became demoralized by the influence of Plimsoll's ideas.

THE MONMOUTH BATTLE MONUMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONG BRANCH, April 24.—An entertainment was given to-night at the Graded School in aid of the Monmouth Battle Monument. The order of exercises consisted of musical and vocal selections and several recitations. Ex-Gov. Joel Parker, who is Chairman of the Battle Fund, addressed the assembly, taking for his subject "Pay Tribute to Monmouth." The Governor said that the hundredth anniversary of the pluck of our Monmouth County yeomanry was approaching, and that the sons and daughters of Monmouth would appropriately celebrate it.

MARINE DISASTERS.

BOSTON, April 24.—The schooner Georgia, at this port, from Bangor, bound to Edgartown, with lumber, reports April 22 at 9 P. M., off Nauset, was run into by the schooner Frank Herbert, from New-York, for Portsmouth, and lost mainmast and damaged her starboard rail. The Frank Herbert lost all her head-gear.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

STORMS OF WIND AND RAIN.

GREAT DAMAGE TO PROPERTY IN TENNESSEE—LOSS OF LIFE IN GEORGIA—BUILDINGS BLOWN DOWN IN OHIO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 24.—The storm which passed over this section of Tennessee last night was the most severe known for many years. The rain began to fall in the afternoon, and continued to descend steadily until dark, when a brisk wind came up. Commencing with a velocity of 20 miles per hour, it reached 35 miles between 8 and 9 o'clock, when it gradually decreased. Several buildings here were damaged, trees and fences were blown down, and orchards and the growing crops were materially injured. The Cumberland rose 10 feet in 24 hours, and is still rising. Great apprehensions of a disastrous freshet are felt, and should one occur the damage will reach hundreds of thousands of dollars. The town of Lebanon, 30 miles from Nashville, suffered a great deal of injury. Houses were unroofed, fences swept away, and timber was blown down in every direction for miles. The morning trains were delayed by the tracks being obstructed by trees. The gale passed through the north-east portion of Williamson County, felling the heaviest forests almost entirely in its current. Its track was one and one-half miles in width. Along the railroad line between Nashville and Chattanooga the damage was very great. The depot at Bellbuckle was blown down, the Baptist church moved several feet, and the interior of the Methodist church was injured. Nearly all the trees and fences between Bellbuckle and Wartrace were leveled. Several houses in Wartrace were destroyed. At Columbia the round-house was unroofed. No lives were lost as far as can be learned, although many narrow escapes are reported. much alarm is manifested in regard to the wheat crop, as the heavy rains will doubtless cause rust. The farmers, who were very happy a few days ago, appear downcast.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ROME, Ga., April 24.—This section of the country was visited by a terrible cycl

SALE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY

BOUGHT FOR SIX MILLION DOLLARS.

THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE THE PURCHASERS—EX-GOV. MORGAN DRAWS HIS PERSONAL CHECK FOR $720,000—A LARGE ATTENDANCE—ONLY ONE PROTEST OFFERED—SCENE AT THE SALE—WHAT MR. JEWETT AND OTHERS SAY.

When Judge Potter, at 9:30 A. M. yesterday, opened Supreme Court, Chambers, to hear the continuation of the argument in the proceedings by Brown and Isaacson for a postponement of the sale of the Erie Railway Company's property, saw if any of the large number of persons present had any idea that the matter would be so summarily disposed of as to permit the sale to take place at the time advertised. The argument was resumed in such a steady, thorough-going manner that it bade fair to last all day, if not longer. Ex-Judge Comstock first spoke in defense of the motives and conduct of those opposed to McHenry's attacks. William A. Beach followed in a long speech, insisting on the rights of the stockholders, who, he claimed, should have been notified of what property was to be sold in time to enable them to form some kind of combination to protect their interests. Mr. Beach concluded his remarks at 11:35 A. M. Then ex-Judge Emott spoke a few words on the necessity of postponing the sale. Twenty minutes before noon, Judge Potter put an end to the discussion by saying:

"This is a very responsible matter. I have had little opportunity to give it any thought whatever, and only such as occurred in the progress of the discussion. It seems this decree was taken last November, and from that time to this there have been various applications, and now this one is made just at the eve of the sale. If any injustice is done by this sale, any fraud is practiced, or any mistake made, the courts can relieve against it. I think the sale should take place."

There was a slight sensation in court at this abrupt decision, which seemed to stun the counsel on both sides. In a moment, however, the counsel favoring the sale made a dash for the door of the court-room, and as soon as they reached the corridors they telegraphed to have the sale proceeded with.

THE PUBLIC SALE BY AUCTION.

An immense crowd gathered in the Exchange Sales-room at noon to witness the sale of the railway at auction, which was had under judgments of foreclosure obtained by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as Trustee for the second consolidated mortgage bondholders, in the Supreme Court of this State; by the Elmira Iron and Steel Rolling Mills Company, before the New-Jersey Master in Chancery and by certain persons in the Court of Common Pleas of Pike County, Penn. Among those present were George Ticknor Curtis, the Referee; R. G. Rolston, President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; A. R. McDonough, Secretary of the road; William Patterson, Master in Chancery of New-Jersey; J. D. Ayres, Secretary of the Reconstruction Committee; ex-Gov. J. T. Morgan, Hon. David A. Wells, Gen. Fowler Welch, the Reconstruction Committee; ex-Judge Comstock, Hon. Courtlandt Palmer, of New-Jersey; William W. Macfarland, Dorman B. Eaton, and ex-Judge Fullerton, attorneys for the Reconstruction Committee; Wm. Beach, Ashbel Green, and Charles C. Emott, attorneys representing the McHenry interest; Herbert E. Turner, attorney for the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; Samuel Sloan, President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and other roads; F. R. Wallace, the Broad-street broker; Register Frederick W. Loew, Charles L. Frost, a well-known railroad man; Isaac L. Jones, President of the Bank of Commerce; Secretary Camp, of the Clearing-house, and Frank Platt, attorney for some individual stockholders. Receiver Jewett was absent. At precisely 12 o'clock Mr. Bernard Kilduff, the auctioneer, mounted the rostrum, and began reading the description of the property, the decrees of the courts, and the terms of sale. These were in substance:

First—10 per cent in cash or certified checks. Any portion of this sum not required to meet the necessary cash payments in full execution of the judgment and decree to be returned to the purchaser should he elect to pay part of the purchase money in bonds at their ratable value; but if 12 per. cent. be not enough to pay the necessary cash charges, the Referee to have the right to require such further sum in cash as may be needed. Second—The residue of the purchase money to be paid to the Referee at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on or before June 1, 1878, at noon, at which time the deeds are to be ready. Third—First mortgage bonds and interest coupons to be received in payment of the residue at such rate per centum of their par value as will be payable to the holders of all such bonds and coupons upon the distribution of the proceeds of the sale, after the payment of all just and lawful charges thereon. Fourth—If the purchaser fail to fulfill these conditions, interest to be charged him, the whole amount of the purchase from June 1, unless the Referee extend the time for the completion of the purchase. Fifth—The Referee to pay all lawful taxes and assessments up to the date of the sale, and the succeeding quarter's rent. Sixth—The purchaser to sign a memorandum of his purchase and pay the auctioneer's fee of $500 at the time of sale. Seventh—In case of failure to fulfill the conditions of purchase, the Referee to have the right to put the property up again at auction without application to the court and the original purchaser to be held responsible for any deficiency, and also for all additional costs and expenses. The eighth clause described the property to be sold as the railway from Piermont on the Hudson to Lake Erie; that from Newburg to the main line; that from Hornellsville to Attica, and other railways and property belonging to the company in New-York, Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey." The ninth section enumerates the incumbrances on the property, viz.: a mortgage of $2,483,000, with interest from Nov. 1, 1877; a mortgage of $2,174,000, with interest from March 1, 1878; a mortgage for $4,852,000, with interest from March 1, 1878; a mortgage for $2,937,000, with interest from Oct. 1, 1877; a mortgage for $979,500, with interest from Dec. 1, 1877; the Receiver's indebtedness at the time of sale; the debt to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, amounting to $16,656,000 gold, with accrued interest to Nov. 1, 1877, aggregating $1,573,245 gold, and interest since that date, and all executory contracts existing at the time of sale. Persons proposing to become bidders were also required to assume the auxiliary judgments and decrees obtained in the New-Jersey Court of Chancery, and the Pike County, Penn., Court of Common Pleas.

During the reading the auctioneer was interrupted by lawyer Platt with a demand for an inventory, but no attention was paid to such demand. When he had concluded, Referee Curtis arose in front of the rostrum, and announced that an inventory of the property of the Erie Railway Company, in 18 large folio volumes, was present, and was open to the inspection of any intending bidder. Also schedules containing lists of the executory contracts which bidders might examine. Two of these would be excepted from the sale, both dated May 6, 1874—one between the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company and Sir Jay Cooke, Fairbourne and others, and the other between the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company and the Erie Railway Company. Also, a schedule of the books, records, patent rights, and lease of the Erie Railway Company. Also, a schedule of the leasehold estate, piers, bulkheads, and water fronts belonging to the company in this City. Of these, two would be excepted from the sale. One was a memorandum dated May 6, 1874, between the Atlantic and Great Western and Eastern Railroad Companies and the Erie Railway Company, and the other, dated Nov. 1, 1871, was between the Erie Railway Company and D. C. Woodruff, as lessee of the Rochester and Genesee Valley Railroad Company. No admission, however, was made of the non-validity of those agreements. Also a list of the stockholders of the Erie Railway Company. Also a list of the bonds and coupons owned by the Erie Railway Company. Also a list of the executory bonds issued by the Receiver. All these were open to inspection. The sale would take place yesterday and identical conditions of $2,000,000 in Receiver's certificates, a portion of which might possibly be reduced, in which case it would inure to the purchaser's benefit.

Mr. Smyth, of counsel for Platt, asked for the floor. He was interrupted by Mr. Platt who entered a formal protest against the sale on the ground that it was impossible for any stockholder outside of the Reconstruction Committee to make a bid, as no opportunity had been given for an examination of the inventory. The auctioneer took counsel with ex-Judge Comstock, and proceeded with the sale. Ex-Gov. Morgan bid $5,000,000. Mr. Platt offered $5,500,000. Ex-Gov. Morgan followed with a bid of $6,000,000. The auctioneer hung on a little while, but there being no further offers, he finally knocked the road down, Messrs. Morgan, Wells, and Welch, of the Reconstruction Committee, being the purchasers. Mr. Morgan at once drew his personal check on the National Bank of Commerce for $720,000 and handed it to the Referee, who sent it to be certified. When it came back, the preliminary papers were signed on both sides, and the assemblage dispersed. The entire proceedings occupied exactly one hour.

WHAT MR. JEWETT AND OTHERS SAY.

Receiver Jewett said of the decision, that it would secure the English bond and stock-holders that they could rely upon the courts in this country for justice, notwithstanding that the report had been diligently circulated in England that the opponents of reorganization would have everything their own way. The news of the sale would be gratifying to all concerned, as it would now be possible, as soon as the sale was confirmed, to improve the terminal facilities of the Erie Railway, reduce the gauge, and make other necessary improvements. About $14,000,000 ought to be spent in this way, and the reconstruction plan will enable the Directors to raise the money and prosecute the work. Mr. Ayres, the agent of the reconstruction Trustees said that Mr. Jewett would probably be selected as President of the new organization, at least for the first year. The decision in the courts would be very favorably received in England, where Mr. Henry J. Cooke is openly boasted that the courts were [illegible] and had got a grip [illegible]

an effort to have Directors elected or chosen who would have an actual and large personal interest in the road, besides being men of character. Mr. Macfarland said the great obstacle was out of the way, and he supposed that in a short time the field would be clear of the rubbish that was left. The confirmation of the sale would be made shortly, and the Reconstruction Committee would announce the Directors for the year. He could not say who they would be. Gen. Sickles lay on a sofa in his office. "One campaign ended to-day," said he, "perhaps another will begin to-morrow. Erie's motto was 'Oblivion or Death.' If we won, it would be death to the reconstruction plan. If they won, the Erie accounts are swept beyond reach of examination." He would not say what would be done, and was waiting for instructions. Mr. Burnett laughed, and said he thought the opponents of the reconstruction party were not discouraged yet, and that their experience in court would not entirely lead them to conclude that justice could not be obtained. It was possible that an order would be asked for to set aside the sale. Mr. Arden deplored the decision of the court in favor of the sale, and suggested that the victory of the "other side" only illustrated the saying "that rascality would sometimes win in a fight between the good and bad.

THE NATIONAL FIRE UNDERWRITERS

BEGINNING THE ANNUAL MEETING—GLOOMY REPORTS—DANGEROUS OILS—ELECTION OF OFFICERS—INTERESTING QUESTIONS DISCUSSED

The National Board of Fire Underwriters began their twelfth annual session in their hall, No. 158 Broadway, yesterday morning, the President, Mr. Alfred G. Baker, in the chair. Mr. D. W. C. Skilton, of Hartford, was chosen temporary Secretary. After the usual preliminary business, the President read his annual report. He likened the state of affairs at present existing to the old fable of the members of the body who rebelled against the stomach, and said that a large number of companies are fast becoming reduced to "mere skin and bone." He commended the policy of conservatism that had been adopted by several companies in largely reducing their risks during the year. Speaking of adulterated oils, he said: "The manufacture and sale of oils far below the required test is increasing to an alarming extent. It is stated that one company is making in large quantities a cheap oil that stands only at 69° to 79° instead of 110°. This dangerous fluid is not only offered to consumers in various parts of the United States, but as many as 15,000 barrels are reported to have been shipped last Autumn to one foreign port alone—Amsterdam." He recommended the appointment of a committee, with power to prosecute such manufacturers and dealers, and that a sufficient sum should be appropriated to defray their expenses. He also recommended that the semi-annual meeting be dispensed with this year. He referred feelingly to the resignation of General Agent Montgomery, which has been accepted to take effect May 1. In conclusion, he confessed that the outlook was not flattering, and made an earnest appeal to those present to renew the usefulness of the Board.

The report of the Executive Committee was read next. It says: "That greater aggregates of amounts are insured, in the case of individual companies, than is safe either for the companies or their policy-holders, is confidently believed; that the rates at which such risks are taken by individual companies are far below what is needed for the safety of such companies and for the security of their policy-holders is specially true, notwithstanding these facts, it is equally true that reformation can come only from the individual companies. That the bitter experience in store for them and for their policy-holders will some day compel that reformation is also true, but whether that reformation is distant for months only, or for years, the committee cannot determine."

General Agent Montgomery then presented his report. He lamented the course of the companies generally in refusing to adhere to fixed rates, and said that as a result the surplus of the 82 chartered organizations in this State decreased 14 per cent. in 1877. The following resolutions was then appointed, "upon the recommendations of the President:" George T. Hope, of New-York; W. H. Ross, of New-York; M. Bennett, Jr., of Hartford; W. S. Deming, of Boston; R. J. Smith, of Chicago; F. W. Arnold, of Providence, and George T. Cram, of St. Louis.

Next in order was the report of the Committee on Incendiarism and Arson. Rewards amounting to $35,050 had been offered during the year in 89 cases. Thirty criminals had been arrested, six of whom were sent to prison for life, and an average of nearly eight and one-half years' imprisonment was given to the others. A very exhaustive statistical report, the details of which are not of general interest further than that they corroborate the assertions made by the President, Executive Committee, and General Agent, was then submitted, and was followed by reports from the Committee on Adjustments, who had no special suggestions to offer, and that on Patents, Gas Machine, and Carbonizers, who spoke strongly in regard to the dangerous character of all stoves used for burning kerosene. A Nominating Committee was appointed, and a recess taken until 3 o'clock.

After recess the Committee on the Recommendations of the President's Address reported. The suggestion about adulterated oil was referred to the Executive Committee for action, and that dispensing with the semi-annual meeting was adopted. A resolution was adopted setting forth the inexpediency of taking action at the present time toward the establishment of a law fund. The annual election then took place, with the following result: President, Alfred G. Baker, of Philadelphia; Vice-President, B. Lockwood, of New-York; Secretary, M. Bennett, Jr., of Hartford; Treasurer, C. J. Parsons, of Providence; members of Executive Committee in place of Messrs. Bennett, Jr., Crowell, and Smith—Albert Barker, of Boston; J. E. Fulsford, of New-York, and D. W. C. Skilton, of Hartford. On the recommendation of the Finance Committee, a resolution was adopted to call for no assessment at the present time, as the funds on hand are sufficient, but the Executive Committee was authorized, in case of emergency, to make an assessment of one-fourth of a mill per cent. on the premiums of the year at a special meeting to be called for that purpose. A discussion took place on the subject of the form of the insurance policy, and as a result a series of resolutions was adopted: That a committee of five should be appointed to meet a similar committee from the New-York board and report a form of loaning institutions in Arizona to a point on the Rio Grande at or near El Paso, and to aid in building the same, which was reported without recommendation; and the second, amendatory of and supplementary to, the act of March 3, 1871, if "Papa" Bordman had not advised her, and yet, prior to her marriage, she had hoodwinked Newell with the belief that she loved him. After reciting the circumstances of various alleged assignations of Mrs. Newell and Bordman, Mr. Shafer continued: "Was she received into society as his adopted daughter? When and where was she introduced to his sister, Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis, a lady occupying a prominent position in the social and literary circles of Boston? When was she in company of this old man so as to come in contact with the society in which he moved? Twice he told her that their relations must cease, and she expressed her deep grief at the approaching separation. Her expressions were not those of an adopted daughter to her father, but those of a mistress to her paramour, who was about to join her off on a too-confiding yankee."

After recess, Mr. Shafer resumed his argument, analyzing the contents of the numerous letters written by Mrs. Newell to Mr. Bordman prior to her marriage and while in Paris. Her correspondence, he said, was a history of criminality, which did not depend on the veracity of witnesses. Those letters alone, the record made by herself, irrefrievably blasted the character of the woman. Counsel next reviewed the incidents of Mrs. Newell's stay at the boarding-house of Knowlton, out of which, he charged, she had been turned "for a flagrant and wicked indiscretion." At 3:45 P. M., Mr. Shafer completed his arguement, and an adjournment was taken until 10:30 this morning.

EASTER CHURCH ELECTIONS.

ADDITIONAL LISTS OF NEW WARDENS AND VESTRYMEN.

Appended are additional lists of Wardens and Vestrymen elected in Protestant Episcopal Churches for the ensuing year:

NEW-YORK CITY.

All Saints' Church.—Wardens—Wilson Small, R. Wilbor Punnett. Vestrymen—Wilson Miles, John B. Bremer, J. W. Braine, Thomas H. Craine, John H. Betts, Timothy Wheeler, John Blake, William H. Haynes.

Church of the Holy Trinity.—Wardens—Edward V. Orris, Thomas Storm. Vestrymen—Thomas L. James, John A. Stoutenburgh, Ulysses D. Eddy, Charles A. Hammond, John L. Fleming, Charles H. Smith, Edward Miller, Orlando P. Dorman.

LONG ISLAND.

St. Thomas' Church, (Long Island City.)—Wardens—Ralph Post, Alfred Nelson. Vestrymen—Isaac E. Dittmar, Jonathan Peck, Jonathan Smith, Thomas Rainey, Edwin Aspinwall, F. H. Beebe, Andrew Findlay, James M. Brandt.

Trinity Church, (Rockaway.)—Wardens—Joseph S. Wright, George T. Hewlett. Vestrymen—Alfred Hewlett, James H. Jennings, Joseph H. Watts, George M. Hewlett, Abraham Remsen, Edward T. Nostrand, C. Voorhis Lawrence, Frank H. Weyant.

St. John's Church, (Greenfield.)—Wardens—J. S. Hoagland, B. Spaulding. Vestrymen—W. H. Lockwood, G. Johnson, Richard Pilkington, Alexander Wilson, Charles Leigh, James Birch, L. Rutherford.

Grace Church, (Jamaica.)—Wardens—James J. Brenton, William J. Sayres. Vestrymen—Alexander Hagner, John M. Crane, Richard King, Charles H. Barker, Samuel S. Aymar, Nathaniel Vandeverg, William S. Coggswell, George A. Hicks.

STATEN ISLAND.

St. Andrew's Church, (Richmond.)—Wardens—Cornelius Perine, Nathan Britton. Vestrymen—Joseph V. Perine, Joseph Clark, Edward T. Van Dyck, Alexander H. Britton, Timothy Bogart, Cornelius Simonson, John A. Bednee, James Coyne.

St. Paul's Memorial Church, (Tompkinsville.)—Wardens—Albert Ward, John H. Poole. Vestrymen—William C. Anderson, William Krebs, Rawling Thomas, George H. Daley, William N. Hawkins, J. W. Merrill, W. H. Davidge, R. H. Catlin.

THE CAMBRIDGE BANK ROBBERY.

ONE OF THE THIEVES ARRESTED IN BROOKLYN, AND IDENTIFIED BY THE BANK CASHIER.

Detectives Field and O'Connor arraigned at the Tombs Police Court yesterday a well-known thief named William H. Moore, alias "Big Rice," whom they had arrested in Brooklyn, on a charge of complicity in the robbery of the Cambridgeport National Bank of Cambridge, Mass., of $100,000 worth of bonds and securities. On Sept 26 last a man entered the bank and engaged in conversation with the Cashier, Seymour B. Snow, in relation to some money he pretended to have for deposit. He said he had two daughters, whom he intended to leave as a Catholic institution in the neighborhood during his absence in Europe. He then showed Mr. Snow a circular, which he requested him to read. While Snow was thus engaged, three men entered by a back door, abstracted several boxes from the vault, and left. Shortly afterward the man left the bank without making a deposit, and after his departure the Cashier discovered the robbery. A large reward was offered for the apprehension of the robbers and the recovery of the property, and several arrests were made in various parts of the country, but the prisoners, however, always turned out to be the wrong men, and the robbers succeeded in disposing of a large number of the bonds and securities. Upon information received at the District Attorney's office, Detectives Field and O'Connor at last got a clue and traced the case to Moore. At the time of his capture a telegram was sent to Cashier Snow, who came to this City and identified the alleged prisoner as the man who had engaged his attention by the story of his daughters, while confederates were robbing the vault. He made an affidavit setting forth the facts, and thereupon the prisoner was remanded until Friday for examination.

THE QUEENS COUNTY LAND-OWNERS.

The articles of association of the Queens County land-owners were yesterday formally approved and adopted at a conference held at the office of Mr. Alpheus P. Riker, at No. 117 Broadway. The preamble to the articles declares that "organization and systemized vigilence are indispensable to protect the local equities and interests" of property-owners against "the burdens of increasing taxes," which they "believe to arise, in no small measure, from the rapacity of office-holders and office-seekers, who make a trade of politics, and are constantly devising legislative pretexts to levy upon honest proprietorship and industry for their support. The organization is described as "The Queens County Land-owners Co-operative Union." Membership comprises "such persons, or the legal representatives of such persons, owning lands in Queens County as shall be approved for membership by a majority of the Executive Committee, or shall thereupon subscribe to the articles of association; the officers are to be a President, (who must be a resident land-owner,) eight Vice-Presidents, a Secretary and assistant, a Treasurer and assistant, an Executive Committee of seven members and an attorney and counsel. Regular meetings are to be held monthly; files and records of all local movements and processes affecting the rights and interests of property-owners, with files of maps, titles, &c., are to be carefully kept and preserved by the counsel and Secretary, and the usual provisions are made for fees, elections, &c. The first regular election of officers will take place next month.

ROCHESTER, April 24.—Two of Seth Greene's men started at 10 A. M. to-day, with 113 mature black bass for William Stewart, San Francisco.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 24.—A fire in the woods at Pine Hill, Exeter, on Sunday, destroyed the house and farm buildings of James Lee. Loss, $2,500; insurance, $1,100.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION....April 24.

SUMMARY.

In the Senate, a bill to provide for ocean mail service to Brazil was introduced. The bill authorizing the employment of temporary clerks in the Treasury Department came back from the conference committee and was agreed to. The appropriation for the deficiency for public printing and binding was passed. The bill annulling the act of the New-Mexico Legislature incorporating a Society of Jesuits was passed. The bill providing that the District Courts in the Territories shall have exclusive original jurisdiction in divorce proceedings was also passed.

The House resolved to meet at 11 A. M., after the 29th inst. A bill was reported from the Judiciary Committee to distribute the balance of the geneva award, authorizing the entering of suits in the Court of Claims. A bill to ascertain the number of employes of the House and promote the efficiency of the service was introduced. The Naval Appropriation bill was reported back, and some of the Senate amendments non-concurred in. The Pacific Railroad Sinking Fund bill was taken from the Speaker's table, and a motion made to put it on its passage. The point was raised that, being a money bill, it should be considered in Committee of the Whole, but the point was overruled. Several members of the Judiciary Committee spoke in favor of the immediate passage of the bill, and Mr. Butler made a long argument in favor of reference to that Committee, at the close of which the bill was passed by 243 to 2.

SENATE.

The Committee on Finance was discharged from further consideration of a number of bills covered by bills acted on.

OCEAN MAIL SERVICE TO BRAZIL.

Mr. EUSTIS, of Louisiana, introduced a bill to provide ocean mail steam-ship service between the United States and Brazil. Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC AND TEXAS-PACIFIC.

The two bills reported by Mr. Matthews from the Committee on Railroads on the 19th of March—the first to authorize the Southern Pacific Railroad Company to extend its railroad and telegraph line eastward from its present eastern terminus in Arizona to a point on the Rio Grande at or near El Paso, and to aid in building the same, which was reported without recommendation; and the second, amendatory of and supplementary to, the act of March 3, 1871, if "Papa" Bordman had not advised her, and yet, prior to her marriage, she had hoodwinked Newell with the belief that she loved him. After reciting the circumstances of various alleged assignations of Mrs. Newell and Bordman, Mr. Shafer continued: "Was she received into society as his adopted daughter? When and where was she introduced to his sister, Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis, a lady occupying a prominent position in the social and literary circles of Boston? When was she in company of this old man so as to come in contact with the society in which he moved? Twice he told her that their relations must cease, and she expressed her deep grief at the approaching separation. Her expressions were not those of an adopted daughter to her father, but those of a mistress to her paramour, who was about to join her off on a too-confiding yankee."

After recess, Mr. Shafer resumed his argument, analyzing the contents of the numerous letters written by Mrs. Newell to Mr. Bordman prior to her marriage and while in Paris. Her correspondence, he said, was a history of criminality, which did not depend on the veracity of witnesses. Those letters alone, the record made by herself, irrefrievably blasted the character of the woman. Counsel next reviewed the incidents of Mrs. Newell's stay at the boarding-house of Knowlton, out of which, he charged, she had been turned "for a flagrant and wicked indiscretion." At 3:45 P. M., Mr. Shafer completed his arguement, and an adjournment was taken until 10:30 this morning.

EASTER CHURCH ELECTIONS.

ADDITIONAL LISTS OF NEW WARDENS AND VESTRYMEN.

Appended are additional lists of Wardens and Vestrymen elected in Protestant Episcopal Churches for the ensuing year:

NEW-YORK CITY.

All Saints' Church.—Wardens—Wilson Small, R. Wilbor Punnett. Vestrymen—Wilson Miles, John B. Bremer, J. W. Braine, Thomas H. Craine, John H. Betts, Timothy Wheeler, John Blake, William H. Haynes.

Church of the Holy Trinity.—Wardens—Edward V. Orris, Thomas Storm. Vestrymen—Thomas L. James, John A. Stoutenburgh, Ulysses D. Eddy, Charles A. Hammond, John L. Fleming, Charles H. Smith, Edward Miller, Orlando P. Dorman.

LONG ISLAND.

St. Thomas' Church, (Long Island City.)—Wardens—Ralph Post, Alfred Nelson. Vestrymen—Isaac E. Dittmar, Jonathan Peck, Jonathan Smith, Thomas Rainey, Edwin Aspinwall, F. H. Beebe, Andrew Findlay, James M. Brandt.

Trinity Church, (Rockaway.)—Wardens—Joseph S. Wright, George T. Hewlett. Vestrymen—Alfred Hewlett, James H. Jennings, Joseph H. Watts, George M. Hewlett, Abraham Remsen, Edward T. Nostrand, C. Voorhis Lawrence, Frank H. Weyant.

St. John's Church, (Greenfield.)—Wardens—J. S. Hoagland, B. Spaulding. Vestrymen—W. H. Lockwood, G. Johnson, Richard Pilkington, Alexander Wilson, Charles Leigh, James Birch, L. Rutherford.

Grace Church, (Jamaica.)—Wardens—James J. Brenton, William J. Sayres. Vestrymen—Alexander Hagner, John M. Crane, Richard King, Charles H. Barker, Samuel S. Aymar, Nathaniel Vandeverg, William S. Coggswell, George A. Hicks.

STATEN ISLAND.

St. Andrew's Church, (Richmond.)—Wardens—Cornelius Perine, Nathan Britton. Vestrymen—Joseph V. Perine, Joseph Clark, Edward T. Van Dyck, Alexander H. Britton, Timothy Bogart, Cornelius Simonson, John A. Bednee, James Coyne.

St. Paul's Memorial Church, (Tompkinsville.)—Wardens—Albert Ward, John H. Poole. Vestrymen—William C. Anderson, William Krebs, Rawling Thomas, George H. Daley, William N. Hawkins, J. W. Merrill, W. H. Davidge, R. H. Catlin.

THE CAMBRIDGE BANK ROBBERY.

ONE OF THE THIEVES ARRESTED IN BROOKLYN, AND IDENTIFIED BY THE BANK CASHIER.

Detectives Field and O'Connor arraigned at the Tombs Police Court yesterday a well-known thief named William H. Moore, alias "Big Rice," whom they had arrested in Brooklyn, on a charge of complicity in the robbery of the Cambridgeport National Bank of Cambridge, Mass., of $100,000 worth of bonds and securities. On Sept 26 last a man entered the bank and engaged in conversation with the Cashier, Seymour B. Snow, in relation to some money he pretended to have for deposit. He said he had two daughters, whom he intended to leave as a Catholic institution in the neighborhood during his absence in Europe. He then showed Mr. Snow a circular, which he requested him to read. While Snow was thus engaged, three men entered by a back door, abstracted several boxes from the vault, and left. Shortly afterward the man left the bank without making a deposit, and after his departure the Cashier discovered the robbery. A large reward was offered for the apprehension of the robbers and the recovery of the property, and several arrests were made in various parts of the country, but the prisoners, however, always turned out to be the wrong men, and the robbers succeeded in disposing of a large number of the bonds and securities. Upon information received at the District Attorney's office, Detectives Field and O'Connor at last got a clue and traced the case to Moore. At the time of his capture a telegram was sent to Cashier Snow, who came to this City and identified the alleged prisoner as the man who had engaged his attention by the story of his daughters, while confederates were robbing the vault. He made an affidavit setting forth the facts, and thereupon the prisoner was remanded until Friday for examination.

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HOW REFEREES ARE APPOINTED.

THE BULK OF THE BUSINESS GIVEN TO FOLLOWERS OF TAMMANY HALL—DISSATISFACTION AMONG LAWYERS AND OTHERS.

There is a good deal of feeling among lawyers in this City in regard to the distribution of "references"—worth from $10,000 to $100,000—among office-holders. This feeling extends even to politicians, who are jealous of the extraordinary success of their more lucky colleagues who bask under the sunshine of Judicial favor. Among the latter class Mr. Frederick W. Loew, the Register of the City and County of New-York, appears to stand foremost. His office is said to be yielding him a revenue at the rate of over $80,000 to $100,000 per annum, but, nevertheless, his name appears in the *Daily Register* as a Referee of the Supreme Court in 12 foreclosure cases during the present month, as follows:

1. Foreclosure sale of property, No. 760 Tenth-avenue, 50 feet south of Fifty-second-street.
2. Foreclosure of sale of house and lot No. 756 Tenth-avenue, 100 feet south of Fifty-second-street.
3. Foreclosure sale of part of 10 lots on Stanton-street.
4. Foreclosure sale of a lot of land on Thirty-sixth-street, near Ninth-avenue.
5. Foreclosure sale of two pieces of property on Fourth-avenue, near Sixty-fourth-street.
6. Foreclosure sale of land on the south-east corner of Madison and Columbia avenues.
7. Foreclosure sale of land, with buildings thereon, at No. 165 East Eighty-sixth-street.
8. Foreclosure sale of property on Seventy-sixth-street, 52 feet south-east of Madison-avenue.
9. Foreclosure sale of property on Seventy-sixth-street, 177 feet south of Madison-avenue.
10. Foreclosure sale of property in Governeur-street, between Cherry and Monroe streets.
11. Foreclosure sale of five-story brick tenement-house, No. 1,434 Third-avenue.
12. Foreclosure sale of property on First-avenue, east of One Hundred and Twenty-first-street.

With this record before them, it is not a matter of wonder that Tammany politicians who have not received such favor should be exceedingly jealous of the remarkable good fortune of Mr. Loew. They are also jealous of the growing prosperity of Edward D. Gale, another lucky scion of Tammany, who, they allege, was appointed a Referee in 17 cases last month, and who also holds a very lucrative position. His name appears frequently in the columns of the *Daily Register*.

A LAD WHO WANTS TO GO TO PRISON.

A few days ago an intelligent looking lad named Hugh Brady, was arraigned at the Tombs Police Court on a charge of having stolen a coat from a truck on Canal-street. The coat was stolen by a comrade who threw it to Brady, who ran away with it. He was captured after a while, and taken to court, where he astonished the Justice by saying that he had committed the theft in order to be sent to the State Prison. He had come from Fonda, N.Y., with the expectation of obtaining employment here. He had no relatives or friends in the world, and no one to take any interest in him. Being unable to get work he finally resolved to commit some act for which he would be sent to prison where he could get work, something to eat, and a place to rest. A boy had arranged with him to get the coat for him, and he had consented to run off with it. He reluctantly gave the boy's name as Farrell, and [illegible]

LAW REPORTS.

A. T. STEWART'S WILL.

THE SUPREME COURT GENERAL TERM UPHOLDS THE LEGALITY OF THE PROBATE—THE SURROGATE SUSTAINED IN DISMISSING JAMES BAILEY'S PETITION.

A decision, upholding the probate of the will of the late Alexander T. Stewart, has been rendered by the Supreme Court, General Term. Mr. Stewart died on April 10, 1876. His widow, three days later, presented his will for probate to Surrogate Calvin. In her position she said that her husband left "neither father, mother, brother, nor sister, nor descendants of any or either of them, nor any descendant of his, nor any relative or next of kin." The will was admitted to probate. James Bailey then applied to the Surrogate, saying he was Mr. Stewart's cousin, and asked to have the probate set aside, which the Surrogate refused to do. From this decision Bailey appealed to the Supreme Court, General Term. Judge Ingalls, who writes the opinion of the court, says that the Surrogate in admitting the will to probate acted upon competent proof, which was sufficient to justify his determination. The decision of the Surrogate in refusing to set aside the probate was placed on the ground of discretion, and not that he had not the power if he chose to exercise it. The Surrogate, says Judge Ingalls, has the power to open or vacate the probate of a will when it has been granted by mistake, accident, or fraud. It is quite apparent, he thinks, that the Surrogate decided this application after mature reflection and upon a thorough examination, and the court is not prepared to say that the Surrogate's discretion had not been wisely and justly exercised. "The appellant," says Judge Ingalls, "cannot be seriously prejudiced by the determination of the Surrogate, as he can institute an action in the Supreme Court, and contest the validity of the will with very slight, if any, embarrassment, arising from such proceedings before the Surrogate; while the estate, so vast in amount and embracing so many important interests, might be very seriously injured by the delay necessarily consequent upon a contest in regard to the probate of the will. If it is to be established that the probate of a will is to be vacated whenever an heir at law is discovered, the proceeding might be rendered interminable and produce serious consequence to estates. We conclude that the exercise of discretion in this particular is very properly lodged with the Surrogate, and should not be interfered with, unless the facts of a particular case show a clear abuse of such discretion." The Surrogate is, therefore, sustained in his decision.

THE SAMUEL WOOD WILL CASE.

A MOTION FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A SPECIAL ADMINISTRATOR—PROBABILITY OF AN AMICABLE SETTLEMENT BETWEEN THE PARTIES.

The Samuel Wood will case came before Surrogate Calvin yesterday on a preliminary motion for the appointment of a collector or special Administrator, the motion proceeding from the Trustees of the Musical College which it is designed shall be established under the will. Among the counsel present were ex-Judge Fullerton, Abram Wakeman, Edward T. Schenck, Titus B. Eldridge, and Levi S. Chatfield. Mr. Chatfield opposed the appointment until such time as the codicil to the will shall have been proved, and maintained that there was no urgent need of any such appointment. He said he would withdraw his application for letters testamentary under the will unless the other side waived their objection. Mr. Eldridge then moved that an auditor be appointed, claiming that the estate was worth over $1,000,000, and should not be left ungarded. Ex-Judge Fullerton denied that it was worth more than $5,00,000. He proposed that the proper way to dispose of the whole question would be by the adoption of a spirit of harmony, and that all should consent to the probate of the, codigil as the earliest practicable time, and so determine the status of Mr. Schenck, who although deprived of his executorship under the will, by the change made in the codicil, claimed, nevertheless, to be a Trustee under the will. Mr. Schenck said he was willing to withdraw his objection if Dr. Elmer and those interested with him were inclined to respect the rights of others, and intimated that money the defense had contributed was in no sense whatever, and that the securing of the loan was merely an ordinary business transaction. After a brief examination the case was set down for a further hearing on Tuesday next.

A CONTRACT MADE WITH TWEED.

The trial of William Nelson, Jr.'s, suit against the City was proceeded with before Judge Van Brunt and a jury, in Part L of the Supreme Court, yesterday. At the first trial of the case, some three years ago, the complaint was dismissed for technical reasons. The Court of Appeals reversed that decision, however, and the case, after much delay, has again been brought to trial. Nelson's claim is for $34,000 and interest, for a balance he claims to be due on a contract for furnishing vitrified stoneware sewer-pipe. The contract was entered into in April, 1871, with Tweed, as Commissioner of Public Works. As the City's defense, counsel alleges that the contract was made with the fraudulent intent of making the City pay more for the pipe than it was worth; that this fraud was to be accomplished by the system of "unbalanced bids." Nelson bidding for some sizes of pipe at less than market prices, and for other sizes at higher than market rates. The specifications, as advertised, called for large quantities of the pipe for which he bid low, and small quantities of the other pipe. His bid when footed up appeared to be the lowest. As soon as the contract was awarded, however, the specifications were changed, and the smaller sizes of high-priced pipe were called for, and little or none of the low-priced pipe. In this way, the City claims, Nelson made $70,000, which he was to share with Tweed. The latter himself in testifying before the Aldermanic Committee on Sept. 29, 1877, said that the contract of Nelson was fraudulent, and that "Billy" King, Tweed's deputy, acted as a go-between. The trial of the case will be resum

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quoting an impudent theft in the Executive Chamber at Albany. He called at the Governor's office, for the purpose, as he alleged, of procuring the pardon of a convict, and, in the absence of the Governor, was offered an opportunity of writing a letter setting forth the objects of his visit. Gov. Robinson's son, who is his secretary, accommodated Ryan with a seat at his desk. He happened to be called from the room, and on returning found that Ryan had departed, carrying with him the Governor's overcoat, a gold pen, and other articles. Assistant District Attorney Russell moved for sentence on the youthful swindler, and Judge Gildersleeve imposed a penalty of three years in the State Prison.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Smith vs. Smith.—I cannot decide this case until the papers called for in my memorandum of several weeks ago are furnished to me.

Franot vs. Gerry.—Motion, &c.

By Judge Potter.

Grenard vs. Michnowsky vs. Stick: Elsworth vs. Collum; Deshler vs. Bradley; Herries vs. Norvell; Esmbell vs. London.

By Judge Donohue.

Grenard.—Windmaller vs. Cole: Duer vs. The Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital; Randolph vs. Rogers; Bank vs. Same vs. Same vs. Same; Merchants' National Bank vs. Leather Manufacturing National Bank; Hunt vs. Lippincott; Dyckman vs. Opdyke.

Motions denied.—Berry vs. Kelly; Bray vs. Brandreth. *Memorandums.*—Bartlett vs. Shirley; The People, &c., vs. The Justices of the Marine Court. Motions granted.

Motions vs. Wood.—Granted by default.

Kitzell vs. Hogg.—Motion denied, with costs.

Hartley vs. Hartley.—Decree of divorce granted.

Davies vs. Sarys, Jr.—Security sufficient.

Dalks vs. Same.—Surety not sufficient. Rejected.

Jourgensen vs. Hamilton.—The proceedings must be decided, with costs. Memorandum.

Conley vs. Mayor, &c.—Judgment I think should stand, the amount in dispute is too small to reopen.

SUPERIOR COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

By Judge Donohue.

Motions Granted.—Buxton et al vs. Keating et al; Buxton et al vs. Twaddle: Buxton et al vs. Twaddle.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Lawrence.

Enoch Morgan's Sons Company vs. Schwachhofer.—I do not feel inclined to disturb the injunction order as settled. If the defendant wishes to appeal he must give the usual security.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Scott vs. Scott.—Report of Referee confirmed and judgment of divorce in favor of the plaintiff. Granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

The Devon and Cornwall Banking Company vs. Merchant et al.—Order vacating order of April 22.

Pitt vs. Tyfany et al.—Ordered on special calendar for May 17.

Tobin vs. Michigan Central Railroad Company.—Order of discontinuance.

Greeley vs. Appleby.—Bond approved.

McGuffin vs. Dinsmore.—Order of substitution granted.

Osborn vs. Wiswall.—Order discontinuing action.

Marcus vs. Thorulon et al.—Ordered on special calendar for April 26.

Mathews vs. Russell.—Bond approved.

Schaefgin vs. Hodgson.—Order granted and undertaking approved.

Mitchell vs. Young et al.—Order appointing Adam Young, Esq., guardian ad litem of infant defendant.

Smith, Jr., vs. Perkins.—Order granted, and undertaking approved.

Wyley vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company.—Order of substitution.

Gorman vs. Gorman.—Order granting stay, &c.

Inquirer Printing and Publishing Company vs. ——, interrogatories settled.

Kilmer vs. Smith.—Order granted.

Waddell vs. Sec.—Action discontinued.

McClure vs. Baker.—On payment of $10 costs defendant may try a next short cause calendar. Plaintiff's proceedings not to be stayed. Judgment, &c., remaining as security.

Dusenbury vs. Royt.—There has been a waiver by the lien upon the property. Motion granted, without costs.

Scott vs. Sanford.—Under the present circumstances there should be a discovery of ordinary evidence of the written agreement.

Cooper vs. Buchheister.—Unless plaintiff bring case to trial at next term motion is granted: $10 costs to defendant.

Dunsin vs. Rosenfield.—Motion denied, without costs, unless defendants (as they are hereby allowed to elect to take leave to renew, upon proof of guardian's irresponsibility. In that case motion should be denied, with $10 costs.

Bristow vs. Kidd.—Motion denied, with $5 costs to plaintiff and $5 costs to Stuart.

Bowen vs. Bowen.—Motion denied, on the ground that it does not appear that guardian has not the means that upon his appointment he stated he had.

Ryan vs. Mayor, &c.—Motion granted to present application for an adjournment to Trial Term when case is called.

Lloyd Dyck vs. Twomey.—Motion that plaintiff file security denied. Defendant may have 10 days in which to answer.

Tiemann vs. Wood.—Motion denied, with costs.

McDevitt vs. Friedlander.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Memorandum.

Nolan vs. Hollenbeck.—Motion granted, with $10 costs, unless plaintiff file note of issue within five days, and within that time give and receive notice of trial for May term; in that case defendant is to have $10 costs of this motion.

By Judge Freedman.

Wheeler vs. Ferdon.—Ordered that the plaintiff recover judgment against the defendant for his costs and disbursements of this action, without costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief-Judge C. P. Daly.

Granted.—Brown vs. Nugent; Koehler vs. McDonald; Ortung vs. Ortung; Candee vs. Darragh; Becker vs. Ballgarten.

Other vs. Sweden.—Bond approved.

Arnold vs. Voss.—Report confirmed.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Billings vs. Sutton.—Judgment for plaintiff. See decision.

MARINE COURT—SPECIAL TERM AND CHAMBERS.

By Judge Goepp.

Manson vs. Hewett.—Motion for judgment granted.

Roegland vs. Coar.—Spencer C. Mustin appointed Referee.

Steer vs. Ehrich.—Motion to dismiss complaint for want of prosecution granted, with costs and $10 costs of motion.

Splendi vs. Dazzamorra.—Findings signed.

Gilbert vs. Spina.—Motions granted.

Dawson vs. Haynes.—Motion denied and stay vacated.

Orders Granted.—Bond approved: Manufacturers' National Bank; Kamp vs. Cohen; Ballantine vs. Winters; Cappello vs. Rothotz; Nelson vs. Cotton; Meil vs. Luke; Stingone vs. Nevins; Nevins vs. Stingone; Levis vs. Stinecke; Enle vs. Mausbach; The German Exchange Bank vs. Hanburry; Ippich vs. Simmonds.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Potter, J.

Nos. 53, 59, 60, 74, 89, 101, 102, 148, 156, 157, 202, 203, 206, 207, 215, 228, 243, 246, 264, 269, 279, 281, 282, 283, 289, 300, 301, 302. Assessment—Nos. 96, 97, 98, 99, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 151, 152, 155, 156, 157, 172, 175, 177, 178, 179, 180.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Tuesday next.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Mot. 431, 432, 443, 445, 217, 24, 25, 414, 420, 421, 423, 436, 438, 375, 385, 368, 201, 406, 411.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Case on—No. 1033. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Donohue, J.

Mot. 1688, 2038, 933, 989, 1344, 1379, 1355, 1496, 1421, 2057, 1592, 1593, 1602, 1607, 1609, 1614, 1615, 1617, 1626, 1628, 1648, 1578, 405, 1651, 1664, 1668, 1667, 1669, 1680, 1686, 1687, 1688, 1692, 2287, 2289, 1594, 1627, 3090, 2524, 1488, 1330, 998, 2034, 1610.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Case on—No. 1225. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

No. 63.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Freedman J.

Nos. 646, 647, 648, 786, 819, 821, 822, 651, 652, 370

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos. 853, 859, 104, 335, 554, 485, 341, 296, 856, 707, 856, 111.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Sanford, J.

Nos. 646, 647, 648, 786, 370, 815, 862, 863, 297, 806, 97, 864, 627, 858.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by C. P. Daly, C. J.

No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos. 1292, 2373, 1426, 2377, 958, 1438, 284, 1769.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Sheridan, J.

Nos. 2817, 3165, 4152, 4078, 4381, 4386, 3149, 1890, 4439, 4440, 4443, 4446, 4448, 4449, 4451, 4454.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Maddox, J.

Nos. 4109, 3034, 3975, 4020, 4092, 4438, 3799, 4127, 4128, 4129, 4130, 4131, 4132, 4139, 3534, 4149, 4150, 4168, 4442, 4019, 4241, 4389, 3534, 4391, 4393, 4394, 4395, 4396, 4399, 4400, 4402, 4406, 4407, 4408, 4413, 4414, 4415, 4416, 4417, 4422, 4423, 4424, 4428, 4429, 4430, 4432, 4433, 4434, 4435, 4436, 4437.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Shea, J.

Nos. 2275, 2890, 4421, 3474, 3419, 4114, 3549, 3020, 3536, 4455, 4456, 4456.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

Franz Sheppack, felonious assault and battery.
Thomas Smith, false pretenses.
Thomas Riley, assault and battery.
Robert Hughes, John Graham, George Stephens, Austin Rohan, gambling.
Thomas McMahon, felonious assault and battery.
David Gleason, felonious assault and battery.
John O'Brien and John McCarthy, burglary.
Robert Henry, grand larceny.
William Reid, forgery.
Thomas Brennan, petit larceny.
Patrick Caffrey and James Sullivan, larceny from the person.
George O'Sullivan, assault and battery.
James Tucker, assault and battery.
William Reid, petit larceny.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Stoch Beary, Gaynor, Hogan, Agatha Dannenbiz, Linda Lemon.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 24.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

M. K. & T. com. sa. 30 @ 30¼
$10,000 ... 61
R. C. P. & N. 1st. 2,000 @ 88
8,000 ... 88
Met. Bank. 37 ... c. 117½
13 ... 117½
Del. & Hudson. 100 ... 104
100 ... 54⅛
Pacific Mail. 500 ... 20½
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 100 ... 106½
200 ... 106⅝
Erie Railway. 4,000 ... 30⅛
500 ... 30⅜
1000 ... 30⅝
500 ... 30⅞
300 ... 30⅜
300 ... 31⅛
200 ... 31¼
200 ... 31⅜
1300 ... 31⅛
1000 ... 31⅜
200 ... 31½
200 ... 31¾
1500 ... 63⅝
2000 ... 63½
1500 ... 63¾
1500 ... 63⅝
3100 ... 64⅛
3800 ... 64¼
500 ... b3. 64
1800 ... 64½
1200 ... 64
1000 ... 64⅝
Union Pacific. 300 ... 89½
200 ... 89⅝
Morris & Essex. 100 ... 73¼
Erie Railway. 100 ... 31⅛
Am. Ex. Bank. 10 ... 98½

Michigan Central. 100 ... 105¼
100 ... 105¼
100 ... 105⅜
100 ... 105⅝
100 ... b3. 105⅝
North-western. 300 ... 61⅛
300 ... 61¼
300 ... 61⅜
300 ... 61½
300 ... 61⅝
300 ... 61¾
200 ... 61⅞
100 ... 62
100 ... 62⅛
100 ... 62¼
100 ... 62⅜
100 ... 62½
100 ... 62⅝
100 ... 62¾
100 ... 62⅞
100 ... 63
100 ... 63⅛
100 ... 63¼
100 ... 63⅜
100 ... 63½
100 ... 63⅝
100 ... 63¾
100 ... 63⅞
100 ... 64
100 ... 64⅛
100 ... 64¼
100 ... 64⅜
100 ... 64½
100 ... 64⅝
100 ... 64¾
100 ...

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

PARK THEATRE.—Big Bonanza—Mr. James Lewis, Mr. E. P. Thorne, Mrs. Chapman. Matinée at 2—Planches and Chassers, Marble Heart, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Diplomacy—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Rose Coghlan.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—The Bells—Mr. J. B. Studley, Miss Gertrude Stanley.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—A Celebrated Case—Mr. C. P. Coghlan, Mr. Parselle.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—The Exiles—Mr. Shewell, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Marie Wainright.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The Soldier's Trust—Mr. George C. Boniface.

STANDARD THEATRE.—Fritz, Our Cousin German.—Mr. J. K. Emmett.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—London Show, Parisian Circus, and Sanger's Menagerie. Matinée.

THE AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish—Chimpanzees—Orang-Outang, &c.—Day and evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Sleeping Beauty, (Pantomime.)

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in the Middle Atlantic States and New-England, southerly, veering to cooler westerly, winds, rising barometer, clearing, following rainy weather.

Ex-Judge Morton, once a special agent of the Post Office Department, and a Conkling emissary to the Virginia Republican Convention in 1876, appears to have been the engineer of the Tilden mine in Florida. Morton helped Mr. William E. Chandler to supervise the count of the Electoral vote in Florida, but Morton was ousted from his place by an ungrateful Administration, and Senator Conkling professed himself to be without influence enough to find him another. So, being without money, or friends, and despairing of being able to earn an honest living, Morton fell into the hands of Tilden and David Dudley Field. He was readily hired to go to Florida and prove things to be black which he had previously declared to be white. In this, however, he was partly aided by ex-Secretary of State McLin, who had also suffered from political ingratitude. Between them they have got out a "confession" whose worthlessness as evidence is as apparent as its absolute irrelevancy to any question which can now be raised affecting the title of President Hayes. The Florida incident may serve to modify the regret felt at the elimination of Republican leaders in the South from national politics; it will hardly be reckoned as a serious element in the political problems of the hour.

The House has passed, with but two dissenting votes, the Pacific Railroad Funding bill as it came from the Senate. The efforts of the Gould lobby to have it referred to the Judiciary Committee have thus been as completely thrown away as its partly successful efforts to induce that committee to ask for such a reference. No more unscrupulous and demoralizing tactics have been displayed at Washington this session than those employed by the associated companies to defeat the just claims of the Treasury for a provision to secure the payment of their debt to the Government. It is greatly to the credit of both houses that the schemes of Jay Gould and his cohort of male and female lobbyists should have met with so crushing a defeat.

The rumored appointment of an able and energetic man, like Gen. Milutine, to the chief command of the Armenian troops, if truly reported, points to some important movement in that quarter, though his temporary absence will be ill compensated by Gen. Kaufmann, who, despite the reputation gained for him by the exploits of his subordinates in 1873, is decidedly inferior, both in military and political ability. But Russia has now to confront not merely the uncompleted preparations of England, but the far more serious possibility of a Summer in the deadly climate of Roumelia, where the fatal "Ghizel" fever, which literally disabled Count Diebitsch's victorious army in 1829, will again be raging unchecked, within a month or five weeks at the utmost. Indeed, the delays which are advantageous to Russia in one way are fearfully costly to her in another. At least 100,000 men are required to hold the conquered provinces securely, while upward of 35,000 more have been placed *hors de combat* by sickness, in Europe and Asia together, since the cessation of hostilities. Under such circumstances, the reported levy of twenty-five fresh Cossack regiments is intelligible enough, although these latter may, perhaps, be intended merely to assist the regulars in suppressing the sanguinary disorders which are now convulsing Bulgaria. The familiarization of the Turks with the spectacle of Russian soldiers and officers promenading the streets of Constantinople in large numbers is an ingenious manœuvre, if Russia really meditates a seizure of the capital by *coup-de-main;* but it is hardly probable that so audacious a stratagem will be ventured upon till every alternative has been tried in vain.

The Municipal Salaries bill has been again amended by the Senate Committee on Cities, and will be reported to-day. The first amendment is to the effect that the Board of Apportionment shall make the reduced appropriations in gross, leaving it to the heads of departments to apply the reductions to such items as in their judgment can best afford it. This is a change for the better, inasmuch as it provides against the danger of the Board of Apportionment abusing, for political ends, their power of regulating the details of salaries. The second amendment reduces the compulsory reduction of salaries to an aggregate of one million of dollars, leaving the other million to be saved on other expenditures. This is not so bad as the Assembly proposal to distribute the saving of two millions over the entire tax levy of thirty millions, but it is whittling down the scale of retrenchment where its application is most urgently needed. The third amendment, about leaving only thirty days as the interval between the filing of the departmental estimates and the close of the financial year, is neither defensible nor entirely intelligible.

Tammany Hall has contrived to defeat in successive legislatures the passage of a bill prohibiting City officials from acting as Referees in judicial proceedings. The practice used to be confined to a little Ring of favorites and relatives of certain Judges, but like most other forms of City patronage, it now appears to be distributed under the dictation of John Kelly. The Attorney for the Collection of the Arrears of Personal Taxes, Edward D. Gale, has been highly favored of late in the selection of Referees, but even his pickings bid fair to be matched by those of Frederick W. Loew, who holds the very lucrative position of Register of the City and County of New-York. During the present month, the name of Mr. Loew appears as Referee of the Supreme Court in no less than twelve foreclosure suits, being one Reference every two days. A more disgraceful illustration of the complete subserviency to Tammany Hall of some very important functions of the Bench it would be difficult to find. If we mistake not, the prohibition against giving references to City officials forms part of one of the financial bills now before the Legislature. In some form or other, such a restriction cannot too soon become law.

GREAT ISSUES STILL EVADED.

Gen. Banks said truly the other day, that if the Republican Party would achieve success in the Fall campaign it must repress any attempt to magnify the differences between the Administration and those who dissent from its policy. The object to be aimed at is unity, not the multiplication of dissensions. We believe that this timely assertion of a self-evident truth indicates the feeling that predominates in the party. The addition needed to make the statement complete or safe is precisely that which some of the advocates of union are least disposed to concede. The great majority of Republicans have little or no sympathy with those who would ostracize the President because he has not recognized their pretensions, and run down the Administration because some of its members are not acceptable to them. Not less pronounced, however, is the repugnance to the demand for a declaration of confidence in the President and of adhesion to the course he has pursued. It cannot be too distinctly understood, therefore, that the counsel addressed by Gen. Banks to the party as a whole applies equally to the minority who adhere to the Administration as to the majority who are more or less at variance with it. The forbearance he urges is possible only on the supposition that it is reciprocal. Mr. Sherman must abate his expectations quite as much as Mr. Conkling or Mr. Chandler. The sole condition of unity is a mutual understanding that neither side in the controversy shall exact a humiliating surrender on the part of the other. No reasonable man will ask the President to seek absolution from a line of conduct which he supposed to be dictated by duty, or to attempt a vindication of his pledges in behalf of civil service reform by a recital of his inadequate performances. Nor can the rule be reversed in order to extricate the President from his dilemma. The Republicans who have been unable to discover the beauties of his Southern policy, or to trace a fulfillment of their hopes in his tortuous and temporizing treatment of the civil service question, are entitled to insist that their convictions and feelings shall be considered not less than those of the President and the officials surrounding him.

The reiteration of these conditions of concord, as between the Administration and the party, will be necessary until their importance is more frankly acknowledged than it has yet been either by the exponents of the gushing school of politicians or by persons high in authority. Gen. Banks means well, but the imperfections in his theory of unity detract from its practical value. There can be no unity deserving of the name save that which rests upon mutual tolerance in regard to past action and unfaltering fidelity to principle in regard to the present and the future. The Secretary of the Treasury is not less at fault when he begs all that is vital in existing differences, pleads for an indorsement that cannot honestly be given, and proposes a general hue and cry against the Democracy under the delusion that nothing more is required to rekindle the old enthusiasm. He forgets that Mr. Hayes' name is not a name to conjure with, and that the country cannot be asked to grow crazy over the Voorhees type of Democracy while the Stanley Matthewses remain to disgrace Republicanism.

This inability to appreciate the peculiarities of the situation is still further exemplified in the report of an interview between the President and Mr. Campbell, one of the Pennsylvania Representatives. A Washington dispatch to a Pittsburg journal describes Mr. Campbell as having gone to the President in a state bordering on despondency and as having left serene and happy. "Gen. Campbell," says the correspondent, "stated to-night that he now felt quite easy in mind both as to funds and services. The President appreciated the situation thoroughly," the dispatch adds, "and without coming in conflict with his position as to the relations between officials and politics, would give the campaign his moral and individual support." How does all this joy originate? Mr. Campbell, it seems, had sufficiently digested the Attorney-General's effort to explain away that much-exaggerated order of the President, and had moreover been comforted by the assurance of Senator Sargent that, however terrible in the abstract, the order had been a dead letter from the start. But the Pennsylvania statesman was worried about funds, and, more sensible than Mr. Sargent, he went straight to the President for an explanation. The result surpassed his expectations. The President declared, not only that he will be ready at the proper time to subscribe to the campaign fund, but that there will be no objection to the members of the civil service being asked to do likewise. "In fact," remarked the President, "I should be pleased if they were to do so." Who can wonder that Mr. Campbell was delighted? It was generally imagined that, so far as that order and civil service reform are concerned, the President had eaten as much dirt as he possibly could. But there was still a lower level to be reached, and on this occasion he found it. Of the famous civil service reform not a vestige now remains. Mr. Hayes has buried it, rags, bones, and all. The old *régime* is restored. Civil servants may "run" the machine as of yore, and party managers may call upon them for percentages just as though some notorious corruptionist were at the head of the Government instead of Mr. Hayes.

There are a multitude of Campbells in the party, and all of them, no doubt, "feel quite easy in mind" after this pitiful self-humiliation on the part of the President. The machine will be worked by the old hands, and out of the pockets of public servants will come much of the cost of working it. Therefore, we are assured, the party may face the difficulties of the Fall campaign without more ado. Before that time comes, let us hope, the statesmanship of the party will have been heard from. It has been dumb hitherto. We have been listening, so far, to men who believe that with the machine in full play, and with campaign expenses wrung from the departments, the party can afford to drag dead issues from the grave, and to ignore the issues which passing events are investing with importance. Epithets flung at the Democracy are well enough in their way, but they will not solve the many-sided financial problem, or prove that Republican leaders comprehend the forces that will be felt in the struggle yet before the country. Peace at any price is not what the party really requires. It needs unity, indeed, but the unity must be based upon principle, though the effect be to drive out the repudiators and inflationists who are at present to be found in its ranks. Their absence will be worth more than any help they can render, for it will prove that the Republican Party, true to its principles, offers the only safe abiding-place to those who realize the import of the agitation whose ultimate aims are reflected as correctly by Gen. Butler and Mr. Stanley Matthews as by Gen. Ewing and Mr. Voorhees.

THE FLORIDA EXPLOSION.

The results of the Florida explosion will dreadfully disappoint Mr. Montgomery Blair. It is likely that Mr. Samuel J. Tilden is not quite satisfied with them. For at least twenty-four hours there was much smoke, a confused rattle of dry bones, and a sulphurous smell. A puff of wind clears the air, and nothing is seen but the shadowy figure of a secret agent sneaking into the underbrush, as if in a hurry to get out of sight. It was a well-planned scheme. The Democrats in Congress handled the Blair resolutions with a long pair of tongs. Blair was discouraged. He had told the Marylanders that if the Legislature would only pass his resolutions, Congress would rise up and demand that the Presidential count be reopened. Congress, he said, was panting for an opportunity to rip up the whole nefarious business. Give Congress a chance, and, what with the Democrats who believe that Tilden was fairly elected and the Republicans who wish that Hayes had not been, there would be an immense uprising in favor of exposing what is said to be "the greatest fraud of the nineteenth century."

It is now a matter of record that the Democratic Congressmen looked askance at the entire business. Mr. David Dudley Field's bill providing for a reopening of the count, suggested by Tilden and introduced by a Maryland person by the name of Kimmell, went into a committee's keeping so stealthily that even the Democrats did not suspect its existence. The debate on the resolutions of the Maryland Legislature developed only the fact that their rejection might hereafter be used as a precedent for a violation of the inalienable right of petition. Then Blair's grand explosion took place. This was designed to shake the Republic from its centre to its circumference. The first sharp detonation was to come from the peninsula of Florida. The bolt was to drop in New-York, a *Herald* reporter being chief artillerist, while the Associated Press was to be used as a means for discharging a rattling fire. In the midst of the confusion, panic, and excitement of the moment, Congress was to do something desperate, nobody knows just what. Perhaps the House was to choose another Door-keeper, or Glover was to rise up and snatch another faithful Democrat into his net. But, whatever was to have been done, nothing was done. The great Florida explosion took place precisely as expected. But, while the engineers stood at a safe distance, with eyes distended and fingers in their ample ears, absolutely nothing else happened. The Democrats did not rush into the room of the House Judiciary Committee and demand that the Tilden-Field-Kimmell bill be put on its passage. Not one of Watterson's fifty thousand unarmed Democrats was caught loitering around the Capitol. Not a man of Steedman's 70,000, historically referred to by Conkling, put in an appearance.

The Florida explosion seems to have been arranged on some such plan as this: A mysterious agent of Tilden, presumed to be a political tramp, was sent into the State with directions to work up a confession. It was to be a case of quickened conscience, of the political sort. It was not necessary that anybody should confess anything; but a bogus confession should be made, and it should be confessed that Florida had really gone for Tilden, but had been counted fraudulently for Hayes. This scheme was intended to be carried out so secretly that nobody should suspect that so much combustible material was prepared, until the match was applied. The key was to be touched in New-York when all was ready, and the explosion was to astonish the world. The bogus confessions were like the bogus dispatches which Tilden's bureau used to print during the election—useful for temporary effect, but not of permanent value. "Claim everything," was the brief and comprehensive order sent out beforehand to Democratic agents. The mysterious emissary in Florida was to discharge a volley of confessions—for effect. Then all the Democratic fuglemen could cry: "We told you so."

Fast on the heels of the positive statement that Dennis, of the Alachua Republican County Committee, has confessed to adding 200 votes or more to the returns, comes his declaration that he had nothing to do with the returns, handled no votes, wrote no names, and believes now, as he always has, that the frauds in Alachua County were committed in the interest of the Democratic Party. The bottom drops out of that Democratic bucket before it is twelve hours old. The ex-Secretary of State, McLin, is said to have been another whose quickened conscience responded to Blair's invitation to unbosom himself. McLin was reported to have confessed to the frauds which he committed as Secretary of State, giving Florida to Hayes, when Tilden really had it by 600 at the very least.

McLin's case is worse than Dennis'. He does make a confession. He confesses that, taken possession of by an ardent desire to save Florida and the country, and save the cause of civil and religious freedom throughout the world, he did strain a point, (or several points,) against Tilden and in favor of Hayes. If he had been less of a Republican, he thinks, the State would have been given to Tilden. He would not have unfolded his dreadful tale at this late date if Mr. Hayes had not "basely deserted the Republican Party of the South." McLin thinks that he, as a member of the Republican Party of the South, has not been well treated. Therefore, his conscience, quickened by a sense of injustice done to himself, prompts him to cleanse his stuffed bosom. The great Florida explosion has come off tardily. It has also about it the appearance of "a put-up job."

THE ROMANCE OF A RICH YOUNG MAN.

The "Poor Young Man," concerning whom a Frenchman wrote a novel, a dramatized version of which has often been produced on our stage, was, in the opinion of most sensible persons, a preposterous idiot. The act upon which his fame chiefly rests was his leap from the top of a tower. He had ascended this tower late one afternoon with a beautiful young lady, and accidentally found himself locked in for the night. In these circumstances, any intelligent man would have known what to do. He would have selected a comfortable seat for himself and his companion; he would have lit his cigar, and would have passed a delightful evening explaining the motions of the planets and making pleasant bets about shooting-stars. Instead of so doing, that preposterous young man deliberately jumped down, at the risk of his legs, and sent a servant to conduct the young lady home. If she had had a particle of spirit she would have despised him ever after, but being a fit companion for the poor young imbecile, she actually applauded his conduct, and became extremely fond of him.

In Clinton, Ill., there resides a maiden lady of, say 35 years of age, who, strange to say, is notoriously anxious to be married. In the same town resides a rich young man who is regarded as decidedly the most eligible person for matrimonial purposes in that part of the State. Miss Warren, the maiden lady in question, naturally desires, or rather did until recently desire, to catch this young man, as her acquaintances curiously phrase it, and laid a deep plan for entrapping him into matrimony.

For a long time she had successfully lured him to make occasional calls at her house. She had offered to be a sister to him, and had professed great interest in his religious welfare. She had adopted all his political opinions, and had left no stone unturned to win his affection. Nevertheless, the young man remained obdurate, and it became evident that no ordinary allurements would succeed in bringing him into matrimony.

It so happened that Miss Warren had read the *Romance of a Poor Young Man*, and it inspired her with a brilliant idea. There is a Methodist meeting-house in Clinton with a lofty spire, from which a fine view of the surrounding country may be had. The ingenious maiden lady carefully examined this spire, and decided that it would suit her purpose. It was reached by a flight of stairs, the entrance to which was usually kept locked, and the lowest window opening on these stairs was fully thirty feet from the ground. The Rich Young Man was a particularly cautious person, and Miss Warren felt sure that he would never venture upon a leap of thirty feet. If, then, she could manage to be locked up in the spire in company with her desired victim, he would be unable to escape, and in order to protect her reputation could hardly fail to consent to marry her.

By a long process of diplomacy Miss Warren finally succeeded in borrowing from the sexton the key of the spire. With this in her possession she waited until the Rich Young Man made his next call upon her, when she entreated him to take her up the spire. In view of her evident expectation that he would accede to her request, and in order that she might not be humiliated by being obliged to return the key to the sexton without having ascended the spire, the young man politely consented to accompany her. About half past six o'clock they entered the meeting-house, unlocked the stair-case door, and prepared for the ascent. Miss Warren, remarking that she had promised the sexton to lock the door, in order to keep possible boys from invading the spire, fulfilled her promise, and daintily hung the key on her forefinger.

Then they climbed upward toward the stars, and Miss Warren felt that her stratagem was about to be crowned with success. The pair lingered so long at the top of the spire, gazing upon the beauties of the landscape and watching the stealthy approach of twilight that it was rather late when they started to descend. They reached the foot of the stairs and the young man rejoiced at his near release. Suddenly Miss Warren in a faltering voice announced that she had lost the key. She must have dropped it out of the topmost window of the spire, so she said, while the young man was talking so beautifully about the evening star. Of course, she was in despair, and after the door had been tried and had been found to be proof against any effort to break it open, she announced that she was ruined, and, bursting into tears, fell on her companion's breast.

That able young man judiciously released himself, and, seating Miss Warren on the stairs, told her to cheer up, and that he would soon find a way to release her. "No! no!" she cried wildly, "the window is thirty feet high, and there is no escape for us. I don't blame you, for you are as good and kind as an angel, but I can never face the world as an unmarried woman after this." But the rich young man was already out of hearing and half way up the spire. Miss Warren was about to follow, fearing that he had chosen suicide rather than matrimony, when he reappeared, and with a smiling face invited her to come up higher.

Greatly elated, Miss Warren followed to the lowest window, when he paused and picked up an enormously long rope. This, he informed her, was the bell-rope, and with it he intended to let her down from the window. In vain did she protest that she would die of fright, and that anything would be preferable to being lowered through thirty feet of air. The young man was kind but firm. He fastened the rope about her waist, and pretending that his apparent cruelty was only the highest form of kindness, lifted her out of the window and lowered away. It was still light, and her shrieks attracted a party of young men who happened to be within hearing, although the Methodist meeting-house was isolated and in a lonely place. These young men hastened to receive the descending maiden, and though she had perfect confidence in the good taste with which she had selected her hosiery, their presence added to her misery. After having thus released his companion from her coveted imprisonment, the young man descended the rope and escorted her home. She said not a word to him, and did not even bid him good-night. Nevertheless, he went home cheerful and feeling that he had discharged his whole duty. There can be no doubt that he is an exceedingly sensible young man, and that his conduct, when contrasted with the mythical poor young man, does equal credit to his head, his heart, and the strength of his arms.

A MENDICANT STATE.

The once proud State of Virginia, "mother of States and of statesmen," stands to-day in the cringeing attitude of a mendicant, asking its creditors to take one-half what is due them. The Babcock-Fowler Funding act offers to the bondholders a new set of obligations, with fifty years to run, and 3 per cent. interest for eighteen years, and 4 per cent. for the rest of the term, to take the place of the 6 per cent. thirty-four year bonds issued under the Funding act of 1871. The value of such long-time bonds is almost wholly in the interest, and the market price is determined thereby. Consequently, this proposition is equivalent to begging off from half the amount of the State's debt. The Governor has by proclamation officially presented this mendicant offer to the creditors, and it is for them to accept it or take the chance of being swindled in the future. Even if they accept it, they will not feel secure from swindling, for they cannot know what a State that has taken leave of her sense of honor may propose to do next. They will probably, therefore, take the chance with their 6 per cent. bonds, not yet repudiated. But the cry of the repudiators is by no means hushed. They do not expect or wish the offer of the Funding act to be accepted, and are threatening to carry the "debt question" even into the Congressional elections. What good it will do there it is hard to see, but it is very easy to understand how State repudiators will deal with the national honor, if the opportunity is given them. The old party lines seem to be down in Virginia, and the people are divided into "readjusters" and "funders;" in other words, into partial repudiators and non-repudiators. The repudiators are determined to carry the question over to another Legislature, and place the State in the attitude of a swindler instead of a beggar. This is the State of Virginia, that used to hold her head so high and take such pride in her history and her honor!

How much is there in her plea of poverty, and how much justification has she for claiming the right to get rid of half her indebtedness with or without the consent of her creditors? No doubt Virginia is poor, but she can afford to be honest. She has a population of about 1,225,000. Her debt is something over $30,000,000, on the basis of the funding of 1871, and accrued and unpaid interest. There is no question of its validity, and she cannot claim to have been saddled with it by "carpet-bag government" or "Radical rule." The principal was all incurred before the war, for works of internal improvement demanded by the people, and the affairs of the State have been managed, with scarcely any interruption since reconstruction, by the Conservatives. The assessed value of property in the State is about $325,000,000. Its natural resources are great, and were set forth in glowing terms in an official pamphlet issued in 1876 for the purpose of inducing immigrants to settle in the State. The annual value of farm crops is over $30,000,000, taking no account of fruits and vegetables. The oyster fisheries alone are worth $15,000,000, and there are, besides, valuable mines, manufactures of considerable extent, and commercial facilities excelled by those of very few States. The State is not poor. Statistics elicited by the enforcement of the new License law declare that the consumption of liquors alone amounts to $15,000,000 a year, one-half the whole State debt, and though States as well as men may afford to drink when they cannot afford to pay their debts, it cannot easily be admitted that a people who will impose such a tax upon themselves for the gratification of a useless appetite cannot bear one of one-fifth the amount to preserve their honor.

This cry for readjustment does not come from poverty, but from the spirit of repudiation that has got abroad in the old Commonwealth once honored as the cradle of Presidents. Ever since the funding of 1871 successive Legislatures have deliberately neglected to provide for the payment of interest by imposing the necessary taxes, and their conduct has brought on the embarrassment which is used as an excuse for repudiation. The rate of taxation is 5 mills on the dollar, and is not heavy. Certainly the people could bear the necessary increase to meet their honest obligations, but their code of morals was embodied in the platform of the "Conservative" Party last year, which declared in favor of cutting down the obligations of the State to its ability to pay "without increase of taxation," instead of making the taxation such as the obligations made necessary. Virginia voluntarily assumes the mendicant attitude, but with a defiant air that threatens to transform the beggar into a robber, if its insolent demands are not complied with. It is to be hoped this question *will* be carried into the next political canvass, and that the "Funders" and "Readjusters" will fight it out until the people are prepared to decide whether they will pay their honest debts and keep the proud escutcheon of the oldest of American Commonwealth clear, or lower their pride, discard their honor, and take their place among those whom the world must henceforth refuse to trust.

WASHINGTON.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

THE CHARGES AGAINST GEORGE F. CUTTER—THE STEAM-BOAT KEN AND THE NAVIGATION LAWS—THE PRINTING DEFICIENCY—THE VENEZUELA CASE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—A half-dozen witnesses were examined by the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs respecting the charges against George F. Cutter, the nominee for Paymaster-General of the Navy. Among those who testified was John Draper, of New-York. Nothing reflecting upon Mr. Cutter's character was elicited. Other witnesses have been subpœnaed, and the investigation will be concluded before the end of the week.

The Senate Committee on Commerce gave a hearing this afternoon to several gentlemen interested in the passage of the bill amending the Navigation laws. Among the speakers were Thomas Sherlock, of Cincinnati, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Board of Steam-boat Owners; C. H. Knox, counsel for the leading petroleum manufacturers, and Mr. Hurtsh, of Pittsburg, representative of petroleum shippers. The bill in question, which has already passed the House, has a tendency to relax the responsibility of ship and steam-boat owners, and to be less exacting in those provisions of law relating to the transportation of petroleum and the use of illuminating oils of inflammable character on shipboard. From conversation with several members of the committee it is quite certain that the present bill will undergo many radical amendments before it is reported back to the Senate. In its present shape it is far from satisfactory, and seems to have been drafted wholly in the interest of the class who are advocating its passage. The measure will be finally acted upon in a few days.

Mr. Defrees, the Public Printer, appeared before the Senate Committee on Appropriations this morning with reference to the bill appropriating a deficiency of $200.000 for his establishment. Mr. Defrees said that he would be compelled to print the Congressional documents to-morrow upon paper inferior to that generally used, and unless more money was given him he should in a few days be compelled to cease the printing required by Congress altogether. The bill was subsequently passed by the Senate, but, as the President is not in the city, it will have to be signed by him in Philadelphia in order to be made available.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs will consider the Venezuela case to-morrow. The sub-committee have agreed upon a report wherein they state that the commission was tainted with fraud and declare its proceedings irregular. They recommend the passage of a bill setting aside the awards and authorizing the President to take such action in the premises as will subserve the interests of American claimants and will do justice to Venezuela. The committee are understood to be almost unanimous in favor of the sub-committee's report.

THE BOOK TRADE AND THE TARIFF.

MEMORIAL OF PHILADELPHIA BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS AGAINST THE CHANGES PROPOSED IN THE BILL BEFORE CONGRESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The publishers and booksellers of Philadelphia have memorialized Congress on the provisions of the Tariff bill relating to their trade. They protest against the reduction of duty on books, and urge if any change is made it may be in converting ad valorem into specific rates. They declare that the unequal competition endured by all manufacturers in communities so highly taxed as ours, struggling against the cheaper labor, capital, and production of Europe, is rendered especially oppressive in the article of books by reason of the nature of the business. They say that the foreign producer, being secure in his own market, whence his profit is derived, ships to this country his surplus, and remains content with a fractional profit over the mere cost of paper and press-work, and under ad valorem rates, his invoice at such cost may not unfrequently enable him to introduce his goods at a duty of but 5 or 10 per cent. on the ordinary price, instead of 25 per cent. as intended by the existing tariff. Under such competition, they argue, the interests connected with the book manufacture, including printers, binders, paper-makers, and others, are already suffering severely, and the proposed duty of 20 per cent. threatens still further prostration, while an alteration to a specific rate of 20 to 25 cents per pound, or a judicious continuation of specific and ad valorem rates would put an end to undervaluation, benefit the honest importers, increase the revenues, and lend a much needed support to an industry which, for moral as well as commercial reasons, deserves the utmost consideration at the hands of Congress. They furthermore pronounce the agitation on the tariff question ill advised and to be deprecated in the present depressed condition of the country, especially as the pending bill places upon the free list all unenumerated articles, and then makes free trade the rule and protection incidental. They also express the belief that the bill for the classification of mail matter, allowing books to be imported free of duty through the mails, threatens grave injury to all American industries concerned in the manufacture of books, and protest against it as a flagrant injustice, and as a precedent of which the logical development would be to transfer a large portion of the importation of general merchandise from the Custom-house to the Post Office. The document is signed by leading firms engaged in the book trade in Philadelphia.

THE NEW-ORLEANS COLLECTORSHIP.

NOMINATION OF GEORGE L. SMITH, OF LOUISIANA—OPINIONS OF LOUISIANA POLITICIANS AS TO THE NOMINATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The nomination of George L. Smith to be Collector of Customs at New-Orleans seems to be acceptable to the better element of the Republican Party in Louisiana, although he is regarded with emphatic disfavor by J. Madison Wells, and is not entirely satisfactory to Gov. Packard, but it is authoritatively stated that Packard will not be demonstrative in his opposition. Indeed, he left for New-Orleans to-night, and said that if Mr. Smith was confirmed he would contribute all in his power to make his administration effective. Senator Kellogg was questioned respecting Mr. Smith's nomination to-day, and said that the latter gentleman was a personal friend of his, and would, of course, command his vote and influence. Senator Eustis is understood not to be unfriendly to Mr. Smith's nomination, and will not probably take a determined stand against it. The departure of Gov. Packard for New-Orleans indicates his disappointment at the termination of this matter. He expected up to the last moment, to be selected for the position for which Mr. Smith has been named, but the selection of the latter terminated his mission here, especially as he declined other positions tendered him by the President.

Mr. Smith was a member of the Forty-third Congress from the Shreveport District. He is a native of New-Hampshire, served in the Union Army, and settled in Louisiana at the close of the war, engaging in mercantile and other business pursuits, and acquiring considerable wealth.

PACIFIC RAILROAD SINKING FUND.

PASSAGE OF THE BILL IN THE HOUSE BY AN ALMOST UNANIMOUS VOTE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The House to-day passed the Pacific Railroad Sinking Fund bill by an almost unanimous vote. Gen. Butler and Mr. Frye made an effort to have it referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, but as Mr. Cox succeeded in getting the previous question seconded on its immediate consideration, this effort was unavailing. Gen. Butler also made an effort to have the bill sent to the Committee of the Whole, claimiming that it would take money from the Treasury, but he was unable to point out any clause in it which sustained his position to the satisfaction of the Speaker, and his point of order was overruled. The Speaker pertinently observed that the entire theory of the bill was to put money in, and not take it from the Treasury. There was only one hour's debate, which was listened to by the disconsolate Gould-Huntington lobby from the ladies' gallery.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, April 24, 1878.

The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day were $225,120 15, and from Customs, $338,628 77.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has agreed to report a bill recommending that the claim of Mrs. Dahlgren for the "Dahlgren gun" be referred to the Court of Claims with a limit of $65,000.

The commission of Gen. Smith, ex-Appointment Clerk of the Treasury, as Paymaster in the United States Army was signed by the President this morning before his departure for Philadelphia.

In response to an inquiry upon the subject, Dr. Linderman, the Director of the Mint, has stated in an official letter that there is no authority of law for receiving trade dollars at the United States Treasury or Mints as coin in exchange for other kinds of money. The holders of such may, however, sell them to the mints as bullion. At the present price of silver, they would realize about 93¼ cents each, payable in gold coin or standard silver dollars.

Numerous letters and protests have been received at the Executive Mansion, especially from Israelites, with reference to the contemplated removal by the President of Simon Wolf as Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia. Mr. Wolf was among the public speakers in one or more of the Western States in 1876 in behalf of the election of Gen. Hayes. He has been for some years a prominent representative of the Israelites at Washington, and having done so much for his race they are naturally interested in his retention in office.

NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day for Army promotions: Second Lieut. Frank W. Robinson, of Second Cavalry, to be First Lieutenant; First Lieut. Andrew Geddes, of Twenty-fifth Infantry, to be Captain; Second Lieut. Harry Read, of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, to be First Lieutenant.

The Senate, in executive session, to-day confirmed the following nominations: Consuls—C. Ford, of Virginia, at La Union, Salvador; David Eckstein, of Ohio, at Amsterdam; Charles H. Branscombe, of Missouri, at Chin Kiang; Albert D. Shaw, of New York, at Manchester; John N. Wason, of Illinois, at Quebec; William C. Howells, of Ohio, at Toronto; also, Thomas S. House, to be Collector of Customs at St. Augustine, Fla.; Isaiah Lightener, of Indiana, to be Indian Agent at the Santee Agency, Nebraska. Postmasters—William J. Bruton, at Bainbridge, Ga.; John P. Billingsley, at Marion, Ala.

NAVY AND ARMY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Rear-Admiral Alexander Murray reports to the Navy Department from Honolulu, April 2, that he was about leaving that port in the Pensacola for San Francisco, and expected to arrive there about the 1st of May. The Ossipee left Havana April 21 for Hampton Roads. The Omaha expects to leave Hampton Roads for Portsmouth, N. H.

The resignation of Second Lieut. Ben. Israel Butler, United States Army, has been accepted by the President.

A board of medical officers, composed of Surgeon J. M. Cuyler, Surgeon T. A. McParlin, Surg on C. H. Alden, is ordered to convene at New-York for the purpose of examining such persons as may be ordered before it.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. MILLS' CONCERT.

The concert given by Mr. S. B. Mills at Steinway Hall yesterday evening was very numerously attended. The most important numbers of a programme which ought to have more extended reference than space permits us at present to make, were Chopin's F minor concerto and Saint-Saëns' "Variations," for two pianos, on a theme by Beethoven. Mr. Mills' solid talent as a musician, unvarying command of a round and powerful tone, and perfect clearness of execution were all conspicuous in his playing of the concerto, a composition less characteristic of Chopin's fancy and *morbidezza* than the admirer of the writer's minor pieces could wish, but withal a very beautiful and scholarly, and, technically, a very exacting work. In the largbetto Mr. Mills revealed more sentiment than his performances usually disclose, and, in brief, the whole effort was one of genuine artistic worth. In acknowledgment of a recall, the pianist interpreted Schumann's "Der Abends." Later on, he rendered Schubert-Liszt's "Waltz-Caprice." Liszt's setting of the "Spinnlied," from "Der Fliegende Holländer," and Schumann's "Ende vom Lied." Saint-Säens' "Variations" were exquisitely given, Mr. Max Pinner seconding Mr. Mills and bringing to his task a warmth of expression, and a variety and brilliancy of accent which have not been equally prominent since his return to this country. The two artists were capitally matched in the "Variations," and for nicely-balanced tone and responsiveness of each instrument to the other, their rendering could not possibly be improved upon. The piano-numbers alternated with singing by Mr. Fritsch and Mrs. Imogen Brown, and a violoncello solo by Mr. Bergner was also listened to. Mr. Ferdinand Dulcken was the accompanist.

GENERAL MENTION.

Herr August Wilhelmj, the distinguished German violin virtuoso, is to visit the United States in the Fall, under the management of Mr. Maurice Strakosch.

The representation for the benefit of Mr. W. W. Tillotson, Treasurer of the Park Theatre, takes place at that house this afternoon. The programme is of uncommon attractiveness, and can hardly fail to bring together an audience in keeping with the great personal popularity of the bénéficiaire.

A stage 44 by 25 feet in dimensions has been erected at the New-York Aquarium, and, on and after Monday next, scenes from English, French, and Italian operas will be rendered upon it, by a company of performers including Mlle. Anna Rosetti, Miss Emma Mettler, Mr. Jacob Graf, Signor Francisco, and Mr. Thomas Bartleman.

The sale of seats for the matinée performance of "Mignon," with Miss Kellogg, Mme. Rôse and Miss Cary, to occur at the Academy of Music, on Saturday, commences to-day. Two representations of Italian opera are also to take place at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, this evening and to-morrow, "Il Trovatore" being announced for to-night, and "La Favorita" for to-morrow.

Mme. De Eyther's annual concert took place at Chickering Hall last evening. The bénéficiaire sang Blumenthal's "Message," Gabriel's "Garden of Roses," and Schubert's "Serenade," but her happiest effort was "Kathleen Mavourneen," which was given in response to a recall, and to which the charm of a naturally-fine voice, and considerable dramatic accent, imparted special effectiveness. Messrs. Berthelot and Marcato, and Miss Kate Percy Douglass also sang, Mr. Verner contributed an expressive violoncello solo, and Miss Jeanette Vogt played a piano piece by Raff. The encore-nuisance, which is particularly flagrant in concerts of this sort, is still unabated, and almost everything, good, bad, or indifferent was redemanded yesterday.

The public rehearsal preparatory to this evening's concert of the New-York Oratorio Society, at Steinway Hall, took place yesterday. "Elijah" was sung with commendable precision, but the performance was lacking in spirit, and a good deal of the dramatic force of the work was consequently wanting. Mme. Pappenheim, although her enunciation of English is hardly distinct enough to make her oratorio-performances conspicuously good, bore off most of the honors of the affair, for Miss Phillipps' finished style scarcely stones for her lack of voice. Miss Turner, Mr. Bischoff, and Mr. Stoddard were the other soloists on the occasion referred to. With the exception of Mr. Stoddard, whose place will be filled by Mr. Whitney, the work will be repeated to-night by the same performers.

STATE AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

THE SUPPLY BILL PASSED.

A LONG DEBATE ON THE LEGALITY OF STATE AID TO CATHOLIC PROTECTORIES—DEMOCRATS ABUSING THE GOVERNOR—MR. FISH'S RECENT INVESTIGATION A FAILURE—THE SALARIES BILL PERFECTED BY THE COMMITTEE ON CITIES—A BITTER DEBATE IN THE ASSEMBLY ON THE CODE RESOLUTIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 24.—The reading of the Supply bill was completed at the morning session of the Senate. The most important amendment was the restoration of the items inserted in the Assembly and stricken out in the Senate committee, providing for the payment of two years' salary of the Judge and Clerk of the Court of Arbitration established by the Chamber of Commerce. The item of $50,000 for the Catholic Protectory in New-York was passed without discussion, a motion by Senator Loomis to strike it out being defeated by a large majority. Senator J. V. Pierce then moved to insert an item of $10,000 for the Catholic Protectory of Buffalo, and this gave rise to a long discussion. Senator Harris, Chairman of the Finance Committee, said that if the appropriation for the New-York Protectory was retained, that for Buffalo ought, by all means, to be inserted, and not only the Buffalo, but 10 or 15 other protectories in different parts of the State, all of which stood precisely on the same footing and were equally entitled to State aid. But the truth was, none of them were entitled to it, and it was a clear violation of the amended Constitution to give a dollar to any one of these protectories. The ground on which they claimed it was that they received "juvenile delinquents," which brought them within the exceptions named in the Constitution. Now, the facts were, he said, that neither the New-York Protectory nor any of the others received within their walls persons whom the law designates as "juvenile delinquents." They could not do so if they wished, because the statute expressly provides that "juvenile delinquents"—that is young persons convicted of crime—must be sent either to Randall's Island or to Rochester, the only places in the State where provision is made for this class of convicts.

Senator Hogan called the attention of Mr. Harris to the fact that the Court of Special Sessions of New-York did send "juvenile delinquents" to the Catholic Protectory, as shown by the reports.

To this Mr. Harris replied that, if they did so, they did it in clear violation of the law. The persons sent to that institution under the name of "juvenile delinquents" were in fact only truants and vagrants, and it was a subterfuge and evasion of the law to call them "juvenile delinquents."

Senator Turner also opposed the insertion of the item, and said he was opposed on principle to appropriating State money to any of these institutions under the control of any denomination or sect, whether Christian, Jewish, or Pagan. It only tended to create ill feeling and promote jealousies and strife between different religious sects for the State to aid the institutions of one to the exclusion of the others.

Mr. Pierce's motion was lost. A motion was then made to reconsider the vote by which the appropriation of $50,000 for the New-York Catholic Protectory was carried. The motion was lost on a division, 12 voting for it and 14 against it.

The consideration of the bill was finished at the evening session, and it was passed by 26 votes. The discussion on the appropriation of $50,000 to the New-York Catholic Protectory was renewed on a motion of Mr. Loomis to strike it out. Nothing new was elicited in the debate; but the motion to strike out was defeated Ayes, 11; Noes, 27. Senators Lamb and Turner, and opposed by Senators Ecclesine, Hogan, Hughes, Goodwin, and Raines. The motion to strike out was lost—yeas 12, nays 14, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Davenport, Harris, Hicks, Jones, Lippitt, Loomis, Lynde, R. V. Pierce, Pomeroy, Robertson, Sessions, Turner.

NAYS—Messrs. Ecclesine, Eelck, Goebel, Goodwin, Hogan, Hughes, Jacobs, Oakley, Payne, J. F. Pierce, Raines, Rockwell, Wagner, Wagstaff.

Absent—Messrs. Hopkins, Marvin, McCarthy, Morrissey, St. John, Wendover.

Senator J. F. Pierce introduced a bill—sent up here by some Brooklyn politicians—to reorganize the Board of Health of that city. The object of the bill is said to be to oust Dr. Crane, the Health Officer of Brooklyn, who is too vigilant in the discharge of his duty to suit the politicians of that city. It will not pass.

The bill introduced yesterday by Senator J. F. Pierce, relative to licenses of women doing business in New-York and Brooklyn, was passed in the Senate to-day by unanimous consent, only two Senators voting against it.

The Governor has appointed ex-Supervisor Hopkins, of Kings County, to the office of "Shore Inspector" of Brooklyn. This office was created several years ago for the benefit of one of Senator Jacobs' "pets"—"Corneil" Ferguson—who has held it up to the present time. Jacobs called on the Governor this morning to get the appointment renewed, (as it was to expire in a few days,) when, to his astonishment, he was informed that the place had already been filled, and that Mr. Hopkins had his commission in his pocket. Great is the indignation of Jacobs and his friends at this slight put upon the Democratic leader of the Senate and therefore champion of the Governor. They say this is another of the "tricks that are vain," of which the successor of Sam Tilden has been guilty of late, and they are beginning to talk about him in much the same way that the Republicans talk about the President. Politics are getting decidedly mixed here as elsewhere, and the main object of the political leaders of both parties appears to be to get all the offices they can for themselves and their friends by fair means or foul, and dicker.

Speaking of "bargains," the Assembly took from the table to-day, and adopted by a viva voce vote, the report of the committee on the investigation which Hamilton Fish, jr., started against the Senate correspondent of THE TIMES. The resolution appended to the report, that the evidence be sent up to the Senate, was laid on the table. The end of this silly attempt to magnify the importance of the "tall son of Putnam" must be very mortifying to Fish. As was well stated by the Albany *Argus*, the report amounts simply to a rebuke of Fish for his meanness and impertinence in writing a letter to the Speaker of THE TIMES, charging his fellow-members with making a corrupt bargain, and asking that they be held up to "public execration." It is to be hoped that Fish will learn wisdom from the lesson he has received, and when he makes charges against his colleagues hereafter will have better evidence to sustain them than the mere fact that he "saw certain parties talking together in the clerk's office."

The Senate Committee on Cities took final action on the Salaries bill this afternoon, and will report it to-morrow. Three additional amendments have been made to it since it was sent back to the committee: First, appropriations shall be made by the Board of Apportionment to each department in gross, leaving it to the department to distribute the money; second, at least $1,000,000 of the $2,000,000 reduction required to be made in the expenses of the City Government shall be on salaries; third, each department shall make up its estimate for the year at least 30 days before the expiration of the fiscal year, and send it to the Finance Department, whereupon any taxpayer shall be allowed to present his objections before the appropriation is made by the Board of Apportionment. After the appropriation is made, the head of each department shall make up a schedule of the salaries of his employes, which shall be filed with the final estimate of the Board of Apportionment, and shall not be changed during the year.

The Senate resolution for the appointment of six Commissioners—three from either House—to sit during the recess and revise the Code of Procedure, came up in the house to-day after having been persistently fought off for two weeks. It would have been kept out to-day, if the supporters of the Code had not succeeded in making special arrangements by which it could be reached. When it was reached, and discussion began, an alarming amount of temper was developed, and it was not long before Mr. Alvord and Mr. Gilbert were at sword's points, calling to order, demanding that explanations be taken down and submitted to the House, and having a warm time generally. Mr. Alvord got into a dispute with Speaker Husted on a point of order he raised on the resolutions. Mr. Gilbert had offered some additional resolution to the original one, and Mr. Alvord made the point that one day's notice would be required upon them; and also, that as the expenditure of money was contemplated in them, it would require a yea and nay vote, with 65 affirmatives for their passage. The Speaker decided the first point not well taken, and upon the second his decision was that while the original resolution could be passed by a majority viva voce vote, the amendments offered by Mr. Gilbert would require a 65 vote. Mr. Gilbert immediately withdrew his amendments, and Mr. Alvord severely criticised the ruling of the Chair, declaring that it was contrary to well-established parliamentary usage. The Speaker produced, in reply, the record of some resolutions passed in 1862, for which both Mr. Husted and Mr. Alvord had voted, which were precisely the same, except as to the specific object stated in them, as the resolutions then before the House; and these were passed by a mere majority vote. Of course, this record settled the matter, for it was apparent from the similarity of the wording that the resolutions for the Code Commission had been framed upon those passed in 1862, for the very purpose of avoiding the yea and nay 65 vote. Mr. Alvord then attacked the resolutions very savagely, declaring that they were a cowardly attempt to circumvent the Governor's veto. Mr. Gilbert replied as vigorously; and when he had done, Mr. Kellogg, of Cortland, took up the cudgels against the Code. Mr. Kellogg is a gentleman who stands high in the estimation of the House; he is one of the temperance Democrats who has voted against the Excise bills, but he has only spoken two or three times this session, and then very briefly. He now went into a thorough dissection of the Code, taking strong ground against it, and making a speech which speedily drew the attention of the whole House, and was listened to with evident pleasure by all the members, irrespective of their opinions upon the subject-matter. He was still speaking when the gavel fell at 2 o'clock.

When the House reassembled, at 4:30, the debate was resumed, and lasted till 9 o'clock in the evening. No discussion which has previously taken place this session, upon any subject, not even the debates on New-York bills of last session, could compare in the intensity of bitterness with the debate upon this dry question of law and practice. Members seemed absolutely to rave with fury against each other. Mr. Gilbert, who had charge of the resolution, is a man of deep convictions, and upon this matter of the Code he feels more deeply even than upon excise subjects. He fought savagely, and the fight against him was just as savage. He had Mr. Alvord, Mr. Hepburn, Mr. Halliday, Mr. Kellogg, and nearly all the heavy men on both sides against him. Mr. Thane and Mr. Grady supported him, but while Mr. Brooks voted for the resolution, he only spoke when explaining his vote. The acrimonious tone of all the speakers was astonishing, when the subject upon which they spoke is considered. Finally, at 7 o'clock, the previous question was moved and ordered, the roll was called on the adoption of the resolution, and the debate was continued by the explanation of the votes. The roll-call occupied nearly half an hour, and it became apparent as it approached the close that the resolution was lost. The Tammany men were expected to support it solidly, but Browning and Seebacher voted against it and three others did not vote, though Mr. Grady stood up with the tally list in his hand and successively called their names. Just before the result was announced, Mr. Gilbert changed his vote to the negative, so as to move a reconsideration as soon as the Clerk announced the vote. Mr. Gilbert moved a reconsideration. Mr. Alvord demanded the yeas and nays again, with the purpose of killing the thing entirely. Mr. Brooks moved to adjourn, but on a count it was lost. The vote being taken on Mr. Gilbert's motion, it was declared to be carried—48 to 47. The House immediately adjourned, amid much excitement, which ran so high as to lead almost to a personal encounter between Mr. Gilbert and Mr. Alvord, and there was another quarrel between the latter and Mr. Husted. Mr. Alvord accusing him of manipulating the roll upon the last motion to declare it carried.

Mr. Seebacher offered a resolution, couched in rather strong terms for an official inquiry, calling upon the Attorney-General for copies of all the correspondence between him and the Sheriff of New-York in relation to the claims of the latter for fees in the Tweed and Sweeny suits. Some one objected, and the resolution went over; but it does not appear that there has been any more correspondence than the letter from the Sheriff transmitting the bill, and the letter of the Attorney-General declining to pay it, which have already been published.

Mr. Brooks this morning called up the two resolutions, which have been for some time lying upon the table, fixing the time for final adjournment, and stated that it was his intention to offer for both a substitution fixing Wednesday, the 8th of May, as the day. The interposition of other business temporarily prevented action upon this at the time, but there is little doubt that the final adjournment will take place on the date mentioned or on the 10th.

Another bill for the repaving of Fifth-avenue has been introduced. Mr. Fitzgerald brought in one which authorizes and requires the Commissioner of Public Works to advertise for proposals, and to contract for the repaving of Fifth-avenue from University-place to Fifty-ninth-street, with such pavement as the Commissioner may determine. One-half the cost of the work is to be assessed upon the property owners, and the other half to be borne by the City. No limit is set to the cost of the work. The bill is doubtless introduced as an offset to Senator Hogan's bill, which provided for the work, but took it out of the hands of the Commissioner of Public Works and gave it to a special commission. Neither bill is likely to pass.

A large delegation of cartmen and truckmen residing in Brooklyn were up to see the Governor this morning in relation to the action of the Common Council of New-York refusing residents of Brooklyn licenses. Senator Pierce, of Kings, yesterday introduced a bill to prohibit such restrictions, and Mr. Shanley, of Kings, to-day introduced a similar bill in the Assembly. It was sent to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Andrew H. Green had a long audience with the Governor to-day upon the Bonded Indebtedness bill, which is now awaiting his signature. Mr. Edward Cooper is also here.

THE HOLAHAN EXCISE BILL.

INVESTIGATION BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS—A WATER-HAUL THUS FAR.

ALBANY, April 24.—The Assembly Committee on Privileges and Elections, to which was referred Mr. Brooks' resolution to investigate the charges made by Mr. Skinner, from which the inference was drawn that members were being bribed to vote for the Holahan Excise bill, met in the Assembly Chamber at 9 P. M. Several witnesses were present, and Chairman Terry said it was desirable that all except the one under examination should withdraw. Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer said he was here both as counsel and witness.

Mr. Dittenhoefer testified that he knew of no money being raised by the temperance societies to affect legislation on the Excise question, nor by the opposite side. He had appeared here on the Excise question in a double capacity—to urge the passage of a liberal and just Excise law, and as counsel for the Maltsters' and Brewers' Association he declined to state what he was paid for his services as counsel, as that was a private matter. All he received was paid to him, and he paid none of it to any one, either directly or indirectly.

D. J. Whitney, a commission merchant of New-York, and President of the Executive Committee of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, testified that he was here against the Daly bill; had heard that money had been or would be raised to pass that bill; was told it by Mark Lanigan, who said he could raise $10,000 for the passage of the Holahan bill; that the bill would be passed; that money had been, or would be, raised sufficient to pass it. Witness was asked if he knew of anything else on this point, and commenced to say only by general report.

Mr. DITTENHOEFER objected to receiving the testimony based on general report.

Chairman TERRY thought it would be well to learn what the general report was, and witness said there was a general report that money had been raised and would be used to pass the Holahan bill.

To Mr. HOLAHAN—I cannot now call to mind any one who told me money was, or was to be, raised. I regarded Lanigan's assertion as the truth, as he represented a powerful political influence in the district in which he lives. He represents three-fourths of the people.

Mr. GRADY—What do you mean by Lanigan's political influence? A.—I think he could get any office he might desire.

Mr. GRADY—Do you know of his having been an applicant for the office of Deputy Sheriff and being refused? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. GRADY—Did you ever know him to run for a politic l office? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. GRADY—Then, Sir, upon what do you base your assertion that Lanigan represents three-fourths of the people of his district? A.—I will not answer that.

The CHAIRMAN—Mr. Grady, I do not think the question pertinent.

Mr. GRADY—I think it is. This witness has stated under oath that Lanigan represents three-fourths of the people of that district, and in such a way as to bring disgrace upon them. Now I want him to say upon what he bases his assertion.

Witness—Upon general report.

To Mr. BROOKS—I do not know of my own knowledge of the use of any money to procure the passage of the Holahan bill.

Mark Lanigan was sworn. He had a conversation with Whitney about the Holahan bill. Witness detailed his conversation with Whitney, and said he told Whitney that he thought money could be raised if wanted; did not say any had been raised; told him he was confident not one cent had been raised; based his opinion that money could be raised upon the facts that he and his friends were moving heaven and earth to defeat the Holahan bill; do not know of money being raised by the Temperance men to defeat the bill; do not know of any money being raised to be used in the Legislature; had a conversation with Whitney to-day, and the latter told witness that immediately after the Legislature adjourned he would weed out four out of five liquor-sellers in New-York.

To Mr. GRADY—I have not been in the liquor business since 1874, but I have been indicted three times in 30 days, on complaint of Mr. Whitney, for violating the Liquor law. A sick relative kept the place, and yet I was indicted three times in 30 days.

To Mr. BROOKS—I have never subscribed, nor do I know of any one who has, to any fund to effect legislation on this subject.

E. K. Phelps, of Westchester County, was sworn and testified that he favored the Holahan bill; he had been here at Congress Hall, room No. 28, since the commencement of the session; knew of no money being raised to effect legislation on this subject; knew of no money, promises of money, or anything else being given members for that purpose. Witness refused to tell what his business here was, on the ground that it was not embraced in the resolution; has been here several years, looking after railroad interests; declines to answer what other business he has had here on; was induced to advocate the Holahan bill by friends interested in it; have not received $1 yet for my services, except to be paid by the Brewers' Association.

To Mr. BROOKS—I have not, in the lobby, or anywhere else, given or promised to give any money or other valuable thing to influence members on the Holahan bill.

F. M. Melville, sworn: Never endeavored to get any vote for the Holahan bill; never told anybody votes on that bill would be paid for.

Col. G. McK. Loeser, President of the Wine and Spirit Traders' Society, was sworn, and testified that the Secretary had contributed to a fund to be used this Winter; part of it was used for printing and part for his expenses; none of it was used to secure votes for the Excise bills.

To Mr. HOLAHAN—None of the funds of our society have been used to affect the Holahan bill.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Webb's wooden building at Ware, Mass., was burned yesterday morning. Vigeant Brothers, grocers, lose $6,500; insured for $4,700. Several other occupants, $1,500; half insured.

The old Beatty House, on Neck Lane, North Elizabeth, N. J., was destroyed by fire Tuesday night. The loss is $3,500. Tramps are supposed to have set it on fire.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE ENGLISH COTTON STRIKE.

REDUCTIONS AFFECTING 20,000 MORE OPERATIVES—ACTION OF THE BLACKBURN HANDS—ARRANGEMENT OF FOUR BURNLEY MASTERS WITH THEIR EMPLOYES.

LONDON, April 24.—The cotton manufacturers of Nelson met last night and resolved to give notice to-day of 10 per cent. reduction in the wages of operatives. This will affect 20,000 persons.

A mass-meeting of cotton operatives was held at Blackburn this afternoon. Twenty thousand operatives were present. Resolutions were carried that the operatives should accept four days per week and 10 per cent. reduction, five days and 5 per cent. reduction, and full wages on resuming full time.

In Burnley four of the weaving masters have arranged with their operatives to run four days per week at a 6¼ per cent. reduction.

LONDON, April 25.—The Cotton Masters' Association has issued a circular appealing to employers whose hands are working at a reduction to close entirely if the strike continues.

At Burnley the notices at 20 more mills, employing from 2,000 to 3,000 hands, expired last night. Twenty-five only out of 110 mills are, therefore, now running at Burnley, and 10,000 operatives are idle. Both sides are unyielding.

The meeting of Nelson employers was postponed for a week, as all of the firms were not represented when the decision was taken to post notices of a 10 per cent. reduction.

At Blackburn a compromise has been effected at five mills, containing 2,000 looms. These will start to-morrow.

At Accrington Church the bulk of the operatives are willing to accept a compromise, but two mills have refused the masters' offers of compromise on questions of detail.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

VENICE, April 24.—The Mayor called on Gen. Grant to-day, who expressed his satisfaction at visiting Venice, and warmly thanked the Mayor for the cordial expressions addressed to him by the latter in the name of the Venetians.

LONDON, April 24.—Robert William Hanbury, Conservative member for Tamworth, who lately resigned his seat, was elected unopposed as the successor of Right Hon. Sir C. B. Adderley, from North Staffordshire. The election at Tamworth for the vacancy thus caused has resulted in a great Liberal victory, Mr. Hamar Bass, son of the member for Derby, polling 1,506 votes, against 607 for Francis Bridgeman, an influential Conservative, and son of the Earl of Bradford.

BERLIN, April 24.—Prince Bismarck was taken ill to-day at Friederichsruhe with erysipelas in the loin. His usual physician has been summoned from Wiesbaden.

The preliminary inquiry against Bishop, the Englishman charged with endeavoring to obtain plans of fortresses, &c., has been concluded. The evidence obtained is sufficient for his indictment for inciting to treason. The British Government has declared that it will not interfere in Bishop's behalf.

THE TURF IN ENGLAND.

FIRST DAY OF THE NEWMARKET CRAVEN MEETING—THE NEWMARKET HANDICAP WON BY THURIO—THE FAVORITE FOR THE DERBY SCRATCHED.

LONDON, April 24.—The Newmarket Craven meeting began yesterday. The principal event of this meeting, the race for the Newmarket Handicap, was run to-day, and brought out 11 starters. The winner was Prince Soltykoff's Thurio. Mr. Matthew Dawson's Il Gladiatore came in second, and Mr. Crawfurd's Garbroch third. The last betting was seven to two against Thurio; fifteen to one against Il Gladiatore, and nine to two against Garbroch. The following is a summary:

THE NEWMARKET HANDICAP of 25 sovereigns each, 10 forfeit and 3 only if declared as below, with 400 sovereigns added, for 3-year olds and upward, second horse to save his stake; mile and a half. (57 subscribers, 22 of whom declared forfeit.)

Prince Soltykoff's br. c. Thurio, by Tibthorpe or Cremorne, out of Verona, 3 years, 6 stone 4 pounds.....1

Mr. M. Dawson's b. c. Il Gladiatore, by Gladiateur, out of Scotish Queen, 4 years, 7 stone 9 pounds. 2

Mr. Crawfurd's ch. c. Garbroch, by Parmesan, out of Mavonaise, 4 years, 6 stone 11 pounds.... 3

Mr. C. Perkins' br. c. Beaudiere, by Rosicrucian, out of Bonny Bell, who has been the favorite in the betting for both the 2,000 guineas and the Derby, has broken down in training, and has been struck out of both engagements.

BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENTS.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY FILED IN CHICAGO YESTERDAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, April 24.—The following petitions in bankruptcy were filed in this city to-day: Edmund B. Hanna, of Morris; secured debts $700, and unsecured about $24,000. Thomas Wilkinson, of Chicago; $422 of secured debts and $3,000 of unsecured. Stephen B. Seace, of Chicago, owes $1,150 of secured debts and $3,608 of unsecured. An involuntary petition was filed against Joseph M. Williams and Samuel S. Patterson, bankers, as Patterson & Co., at Sterling, by creditors holding claims to the amount of over $30,000. Suspension of payment of paper only was charged, which the bankrupts contested, and have applied for unconditional bankrupts. George Hess, of Chicago; secured debts $54,445 91, and unsecured $28,173 79, besides bills discounted $7,935 32, and accommodation paper $1,433 45. Bonds $20,225 00, all heavily incumbered. George T. Reed, $13,000; no assets. Tully C. Estee, of Waukegan, Lake County, secured debts, $3,950, and unsecured, $12,836. The assets are bills and notes, $11,700. David M. Ford—Secured debts, $6,176 35, and the unsecured about $51,000. The assets consist of land worth $42,750, 30 shares of stock in the Republic Life Insurance Company, 30 shares in the D. M. Ford Manufacturing Company, Franklin H. Watriss, a real estate agent, $50,100 secured debts, and $8,239 57 unsecured; no assets. Dennis M. & Edward E. Swinney, involuntary, debts $6,000; suspension of payment of commercial paper charged.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., April 24.—The bank losses here on account of the Fall River defalcations will be large, approaching $100,000. Rumor fixes the loss to one bank at $70,000, to another at $20,000, to a third at $4,500, while the fourth escapes.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 24.—C. G. Parker, clothing merchant, at Dayton, Ohio, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday. His liabilities are about $50,000, and his assets $13,000.

MONTREAL, April 24.—H. J. Kearney, wholesale grocer, has failed. Liabilities estimated at $100,000.

LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

CONRAD, COURIER, AND CREOLE DANCE THE WINNERS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 24.—Following are summaries of the third day's races of the Louisiana Jockey Club:

Six horses started for the first race, a handicap for all ages, mile heats; club purse, $400, of which $100 to second horse:

Conrad	1 1
Blondell	2 2
Alvarado	3 dis.
Jack Hardy	3 dis.
Burgoo	dis.
Egypt	dis.

Time—1:51; 1:51.

The first heat was won by two lengths, and the second by a length.

POOLS ON THE TRACK.

Adventure	$35	Burgoo	$20
Jack Hardy	65	Egypt	20
Conrad	60	Blondell	18

After the first heat Conrad sold at $3 to $1 against all the others.

In the second race, one and three-quarter miles, for all ages, Courier won by two lengths, beating Lizzie Reb, Captain Fred Rice, Ambush, and Belle Barkley in the order named. Time—3:20¾. Pools on the track: Captain Fred Rice, $85; Courier, $85; Lizzie Reb, $45; Belle Barkley, $17; Ambush, $16.

The third race was for the New-Orleans Club Cup, members to ride, one mile and one-eighth, and was won by Creole Dance, ridden by Henry Howard, beating Bine Gown, ridden by Henry Baldwin; Daigaelan, ridden by Ed Violett, and Glengarry colt, ridden by T. C. Hanna. Time—2:10.

The weather was clear and warm, the track heavy, and the attendance large.

BASE-BALL.

UTICA, N. Y., April 24.—Three thousand persons witnessed a game of base-ball here this afternoon between the Utica and Star Clubs. The following is the score:

Utica	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	4
Stars	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2

Errors—Utica, 2; Stars, 6.

A BANK OFFICER AND $4,100 MISSING.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 24.—Detectives to-night are searching for Samuel R. Thomas, son of the President of the Queen City Savings Bank. He was sent to Covington this afternoon to get a check for $4,100 cashed, and no trace of him has been found since. It is thought he has absconded.

THE CASE OF BENJAMIN NOYES.

ARGUMENT IN THE HABEAS CORPUS PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE FEDERAL COURT AT TRENTON—WAS NOYES ILLEGALLY ARRESTED?

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, April 24.—Benjamin Noyes, President of the National Capitol Life Insurance Company, was brought before the United States District Court, Judge Nixon, presiding, this morning, by the Warden of the Essex County Jail, in obedience to a writ of habeas corpus issued last week. Mr. Noyes was dressed in a black suit, and looked well, but was a little pale—the effect of his confinement. He occupied a seat next to his counsel, United States District Attorney A. G. Keasby, and while waiting for the proceedings in his case to commence occupied his time by reading a newspaper. Ex-Secretary Robeson, his other counsel, was absent. During the progress of the argument he took notes, and appeared much interested as the case proceeded. The counsel for the State were Attorney-General J. P. Stockton, ex-Attorney-General Vanatta, and Prosecutor of the Pleas Abeal, of Essex County. Mr. Keasby opened the argument in favor of the discharge of the prisoner on the writ of habeas corpus by reciting the facts connected with his arrest in Washington on March 11; how he was taken from his bed at midnight, carried to a Police station, and next morning hurried to New-Jersey without being allowed to see counsel or being informed on what authority he was arrested. After he had been incarcerated in the Essex County Jail, he was informed that he had been arrested on a requisition of Gov. McClellan for perjury. On May 1, 1877, Noyes pleaded not guilty to the indictment for perjury, and gave bail, which he forfeited, and was not charged on two other indictments for conspiracy, which were also found against him. Mr. Keasby claimed that the arrest in Washington was illegal, and that his imprisonment in jail at this time was contrary to the act of Congress. He was also held on the other two indictments, which had not been named in the requisition. This, he claimed, was illegal, and held that if the arrest was unlawful he must be discharged, and if discharged he could not be held on the other charges. The return to the writ did not state all the facts, and he asked that testimony be taken, and that the court fix an early day for the hearing. Mr. Vanatta, for the State, opened his argument by questioning the jurisdiction of the United States Court in the case of an alien for the violation of some law of a foreign power or of the laws of nations. Noyes was confined in the jail of Essex County for a violation of the laws of New-Jersey, and he attempts to bring a counter charge against the State, claiming that it has violated a United States law in making his arrest. Mr. Vanatta urged that the writ should be quashed, and, in the event of that not being done, that the State had power to hold him under either of the other indictments.

Judge Nixon thought the matter should be brought before him fully, and decided upon granting a postponement for the taking of testimony, traversing the return, and hearing the case. An adjournment until next Wednesday was agreed upon.

SALE OF A RAILROAD.

THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES ROAD SOLD FOR $155,000 UNDER FORECLOSURE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, April 24.—The Chicago and Southern Railroad was sold at public auction this morning, in pursuance of an order entered April 1 in the Federal Court by Judge Drummond. The road was built about three years ago by a company called the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railway Company, which was formed expressly for the purpose. The bonds originally issued, and those under foreclosure of which, with accrued interest at 7 per cent. since 1874, the road was sold this morning, amounted to $320,000. Only $60,000 has been used in the construction of the road. Its equipment is very meagre, and the road embraces no material virtually outside of the ties and track. It is, however, the only road which offers to the Grand Trunk an inlet at Chicago. The road was sold for $155,000, and is supposed to have been purchased in the interest of the Grand Trunk Company.

A PARALLELOPIPED PAVEMENT.

CHARLES GUIDET'S CASE AGAINST THE CITY OF BROOKLYN—THE CLAIM THAT HIS PATENT IS NULL AND VOID.

More cities than one are interested in the outcome of the suit of Charles Guidet against the City of Brooklyn, the trial of which is now proceeding before Judge Blatchford, in the United States Circuit Court in Brooklyn. It seems that on Jan. 12, 1869, Guidet obtained a patent as the inventor of stone pavement the feature of which is that it is composed of parallelopipeds of stone set with the narrow ends closely joined and the sides wider apart, such sides being set on a line transverse to that of the street. A reissue of the patent was granted on Aug. 23, 1870. The "claim" of the reissue is to the effect that what Guidet claims as new "is a pavement composed of stone blocks made in the form of parallelopipeds having their narrow edges or ends cut smooth and their broad sides purposely cut rugged or uneven, when the blocks are arranged with their rugged surfaces transversely to the street." A great deal of stone pavement of this kind has been laid in Brooklyn without the payment of any royalty to Guidet. The latter now sues to recover his royalty, claiming that his patent and reissue have been infringed on. The City of Brooklyn denies that Guidet was the first inventor of this kind of pavement; alleges that the surrender by Guidet of his original patent and the grant of the reissue were not for a good and lawful cause, and that such surrender and grant were made with a fraudulent and deceptive intention; denies that the reissue is for the same invention as the original patent; denies the infringement, and sets forth that what Guidet claims as his invention was previously in use in this City, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Boston, and many other cities, &c. &c. The city also claims that the issue is void for obscurity, was not for a patentable subject matter, and that the thing patented does not possess novelty. Commissions were issued, and testimony has been taken on the subject of the litigation in different cities. Guidet at first endeavored to obtain an injunction to restrain the City of Brooklyn from laying down the pavement, but Judge Benedict denied the application. One of the strongest points of defense raised by the City of Brooklyn is that there was no invention or discovery required in producing the subject matter presented by the reissue, which is therefore null and void. There can be no patent for products of mere mechanical skill, but the products of inventive genius are subjects of patents. Perfection of workmanship, however, is not patentable. In urging from these principles, Corporation Counsel William C. De Witt, who represented the City of Brooklyn, contended that there was no invention or discovery in the fact that a pavement should have comparatively tight joints longitudinally and comparatively open joints transversely. Everybody knew that it was useful to prevent horses from slipping on a pavement and to prevent ruts from being worn into it. There was no novelty in the form of the stones, as blocks of similar shape were in use for many years before Guidet obtained his patent. The means of producing the joints were known and had been practiced for centuries, but no pavement could not be made with joints like those mentioned except by the use of the well-known means of producing such joints. Where the joints were to be tight the surfaces were made smooth, and where there was to be a space between the blocks the surfaces have protuberances. Mr. De Witt also called attention to the very large number of witnesses who knew that pavements laid in Buffalo and Rochester before Guidet's patent was issued were, in all substantial particulars, identical with that of Guidet. A large number of photographs of different pavements were also exhibited to show the truth of their statements. The case is still on. William Hildreth Field, George Harding, and John J. Allen appear for Guidet, while Corporation Counsel De Witt and George Gifford represent the City of Brooklyn.

THE MASSACHUSETTS STAY LAW.

Speaking of the workings of the Stay law in Massachusetts, the Boston *Herald* says: "One result of the new law is the distress occasioned to that class of depositors upon whose homes the 'stayed' banks hold mortgages. Several instances of peculiar hardship have come to notice. In one case a poor woman, a widow, who had mortgaged her house to a savings bank for $1,500, had, by much self-denial, deposited in the same bank $500 toward redeeming her home. The bank lost the confidence of its depositors, a 'run' was made upon it, and the Stay law applied. The woman was called upon to pay the mortgage; she set about to raise $1,000 among her friends, and asked to have her deposit of $500 put to her credit in the matter of the mortgage. The bank people replied that they could not do this, as the Stay law forbade their paying out more than 10 per cent. to each depositor, and therefore all she was entitled to was one-tenth of her deposit, or $50. The woman, being unable to meet her note, is to be sold out of house and home. To meet and remedy just such cases as these, Representative Noyes proposes that a bill be passed providing that savings-bank depositors whose estates are mortgaged to the banks in which their money is placed shall have their deposits set off against the amount due under the mortgages."

POTTSVILLE, Penn., April 24.—James Krell who, with William Heffner, was buried in a colliery near Minersville, yesterday, by a sudden fall of coal and slate, was rescued this morning. He was only slightly injured. Heffner, when found last night, was dead.

A MILITIAMEN'S FESTIVAL.

THE SEVENTH'S RECEPTION.

A CROWDED AND BRILLIANT ASSEMBLAGE—ELABORATE DECORATIONS—BEAUTIFUL DRESSES—NAMES OF THE PRINCIPAL GUESTS.

The reception of the Seventh Regiment and Veteran Association at the Academy of Music last evening was one of the most brilliant events of the season of 1877-8. The Academy was elaborately decorated. On the outside calcium lights made the approaches as bright as day. Awnings of red-striped canvas extended from the doorways to the curbs. On the rear walls of the lobby at the entrance were hung three full-length oil portraits of Col. Clark, ex-Col. Marshall Lefferts, and Paymaster Kemp. Potted lilies stood on all the heater tops. On the opposite wall were smaller paintings, one representing the head of a wounded Zouave and the other a Seventh Regiment soldier on picket duty. At the foot of both stairways were potted azaleas and other tall shrubs in full bloom. At the head of both stairways on the second story were large mirrors draped with the national colors. That on the right side was flanked with an immense painting depicting the departure of the regiment for the seat of war in 1861. The rear of the stage was hung with a mountain scene. In front of this was a dais. In the centre was a large engraving of the proposed new Seventh Regiment armory, with a broad border of natural flowers, the top having the inscription in pink letters on a white ground, "Seventh Regiment." This was flanked by two oil paintings set on easels. One represented a Sunday in Camp Cameron," and the other "The Camp at Frederick City," by Gifford, both being incidents in the service of the regiment at the seat of war in 1861. Stacked arms, mountain howitzers, drums, and other military paraphernalia, with palms and other leafy exotics, filled the unoccupied space. The lower proscenium boxes were ornamented with the regimental and national flags, and in the centre of the lower row on each side were hung large square floral pieces with the regimental badge in flowers, in the centre the letters "N. G.," surrounded by the legend in a belt, "Pro Patria et Gloria." Six vases filled with lilies, roses and graceful vines stood at the various approaches to the floor.

At 10:30 o'clock Grafulla's band, which had been entertaining the already assembled multitude with delightful musical selections, struck up a grand march, and the procession entered upon the floor in the following order: Lieut.-Col. W. A. Pond and lady, Lieut.-Col. Louis Fitzgerald and lady, Commissary Edward Kemp and lady, Capt. John H. Kemp and lady, Dr. Morgan Mpyris, the Surgeon of the Seventh, and lady; Capt. J. C. Abrams, Chairman of the Floor Committee, and lady, Capt. Pollard and lady, Capt. Henry C. Turner and lady, Lieut.-Col. Cruse and lady, Capt. John F. Carey and lady, Adjt. Charles Graham Bacon and lady, Adjt. C. B. Bostwick and lady, Lieut. Dominick and lady, Col. Gildersleeve and lady, Capt. Henry Steers and lady, Sergt. Charles D. Dillingham and lady, Sergt. S. Burdock Hyatt and lady, Commissary Louis B. Rader and lady, Gen. Varian, commanding the Third Brigade, and staff, Col. Robinson, the Governor's son, and the following members of the Governor's staff: Inspector-General Woodward, Brig.-Gen. Wylie, Col. Olyphant, Col. Tracy, Col. Lodovic, Col. George W. Wingate, and Capt. Kipp. Then came Mayor Ely, followed by the general throng. At this hour there were enough couples in the procession to encircle the floor, the boxes and seats surrounding the front edge of the platform were filled, and the walking in lobbies was a matter of difficulty. After promenading around several times the procession formed for the first quadrille. The floor was entirely covered. From this until midnight carriages continued to roll up to the door, and the crowd kept pouring in until the Academy was packed as it has not been since the Jubilee, even on the most noted occasions in its long and brilliant history. The regiment must have netted at least $20,000 above all expenses toward the armory fund. The dresses were, as a general rule, very tasteful, and some were exceedingly rich and elegant. Many superb sets of jewelry were displayed. There were 22 dances on the programme, and it was far into the morning before the merry assemblage dispersed.

Among the other distinguished persons present were: Dorman B. Eaton and daughter; Major-Gen. Shaler and Staff: Brig.-Gen. Vilmar and staff; Brig.-Gen.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 24.—Cotton in moderate demand; Middling, 10½c.; Low Middling, 9¾c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅜c.; net receipts, 1,529 bales; gross, 2,240 bales; exports, to the Continent, 3,127 bales; coastwise, 1,298 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; stock, 172,717 bales.

SAVANNAH, April 24.—Cotton quiet and easy; Middling, 9¾c.; Low Middling, 9⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 8⅝c.; net receipts, 188 bales; gross, 193 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,298 bales; coastwise, 421 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 12,632 bales.

CHARLESTON, April 24.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 10¾c.@10¾c.; Low Middling, 10 1-16c.@10⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; receipts, 100 bales; exports, coastwise, 149 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 8,937 bales.

MOBILE, April 24.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 10c.; Low Middling, 9¼c.; Good Ordinary, 8¾c.; receipts, 304 bales; exports, coastwise, 202 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock 22,938 bales.

GALVESTON, April 24.—Cotton dull; Middling, 10¼c.; Low Middling, 9½c.; Good Ordinary, 8¾c.; receipts, 286 bales; exports, coastwise, 82 bales; sales, 675 bales; stock, 25,953 bales.

ST. LOUIS, April 24.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 10¾c.; Low Middling, 9¼c.; Good Ordinary, 8¾c.; receipts, 458 bales; shipments, 602 bales; sales, total, 810 bales; stock, 14,951 bales.

AUGUSTA, April 24.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 9¾c.@9⅞c.; Low Middling, 9⅜c.@9¾c.; Good Ordinary, 8¾c.; receipts, 83 bales; sales, total, 101 bales.

FOREIGN BUSINESS INTERESTS.

LONDON, April 24—4 P. M.—Inactivity prevails at the Stock Exchange to such an extent as to amount almost to a suspension of business. Attention is chiefly given to Russian securities, which have declined ½ @ ¾ cent.

India Commercial Bills were allotted to-day at 1-16d. ₱ rupee decline.

LONDON, April 24.—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 94 15-16 for both money and the account. United States 4½ ₱ cent. Bonds, 104⅛; 10-40s, 107¼; new 5s, 103⅝; Louisiana Centrals, 17; Erie, 17.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £110,000. Erie Railway shares, 17⅛.

4:30 P. M.—United States 4½ ₱ cent. Bonds, 104⅛. Illinois Central, 77⅛. Paris advices quote 5 ₱ cent. rentes, 109f. 70c. for the account.

LIVERPOOL, April 24.—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—There is a fair business at previous prices; Middling Uplands, 5 15-16d.; Middling Orleans, 6d.; sales, 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 5,886 bales, including 44,463 bales American. Futures parcels, 1-32d. cheaper; Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, 5 13-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, 5 13-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, 5 7-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, July and August delivery, 5 29-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, August and September delivery, 5 31-32d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Uplands, Low Middling clause, April delivery, 5 13-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped March, mail, 5 26-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped May and June, mail, 5 15-16d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the day included 6,000 bales American. Futures steady; Uplands, Low Middling clause, April delivery, 5 27-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, 5 27-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, July and August delivery, 5 15-16d.

5:30 P. M.—Provisions—Lard, 36s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for American. Petroleum—Refined, 9¾d. ₱ gallon.

LONDON, April 24—Produce—Tallow, 38s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, April 24—Petroleum, 26½f. for fine Pale American.

HAVRE, April 24.—Wilcox's Lard, closed 49f. ₱ 50 kilos.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, April 24.—Wool—The market is generally unchanged; manufacturers continue to purchase to supply present wants, and holders are anxious to close up stocks as far as possible; prices now are still quite low, and unsatisfactory; Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces cannot be quoted over 38c.@40c. for medium, X, and XX; Michigan, Wisconsin, and New-York at 35c.@37½c.; Combing and Delaine Fleeces, 40c.@43c. for coarse and desirable grades; Spring and Fall California, 14c.@28c.; Pulled Wools are plenty; Extremities remaining at 30c.@40c. for Super and X; choice Supers bring an advance on the latter rate, but 40c. is the outside price for very good Supers.

NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 24.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 26½c. Resin dull at $1 25 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 50 for Hard, $1 75 for Yellow Dip, $1 75@2 for Virgin. Tar firm at $1 40.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after April 22, 1878.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M. 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.

Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:20 A. M., 1, 6:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 6:30 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:30, 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, North Amboy, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Bellefonte, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive from Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:40 A. M., 12:20 P. M. daily. 9:10 A. M., 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50, 9:40 A. M., 4:10, 5:15, 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50, 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:15, 8:50, 9:40, 10:10, 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 4:10, 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 3 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, J. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing April 22, 1878, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, drawing-room cars to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:00 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Express to Utica and Related, drawing-room car to Saratoga.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.

7:30 P. M., Fast Express for Rochester and Corning via Geneva, with through sleeping cars.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago. Also, to Watertown, excepting Saturday night, and to Montreal via the Albany Express, on Saturday and Sunday nights.

12:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy.

Way trains as per local time-tables.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 252, 413, 1,193, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 3 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

DANIEL LEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Arrangement of Through Trains, From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

6 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8:15 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 8:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:02, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:02, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:02, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air-Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 12, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 9 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 4:40 P. M.

Way trains as per local time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1878.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Suspension Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached. General Eastern office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:19 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

LOT OWNERS—WOODLAWN CEMETERY.—The Harlem Railroad have excursion tickets to Woodlawn for 50 cents for the round trip.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL!

SILKS!!

RODGERS & ORR BROS.,

Nos. 183, 185, 187 Eighth-av..

BETWEEN NINETEENTH AND TWENTIETH STS.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS THIS WEEK! UNUSUAL AND ATTRACTIVE PRICES! For WEAR, TEXTURE, QUALITY, and PRICE, UNEXCELLED by ANY HOUSE in THIS CITY. A CALL of EXAMINATION WILL REPAY. LARGE ASSORTMENT JUST PURCHASED for CASH.

SILKS OUR SPECIALTY.

50 pieces "GUINETS" BLACK SILK, SATIN FACE, EXTRA QUALITY, AND EACH PIECE MARKED with "GUINETS'S" TRADE MARK. } **99c.** FORMERLY $1 50.

MUST BE SEEN to be FULLY APPRECIATED.

150 pieces EXTRA SUBLIME QUALITY WILL be OPENED THIS DAY at $1 25, $1 50, and $1 75.

75 pieces COLORED SILKS, NEW SHADES, EXTRA FINE QUALITY, ONLY 95c.; last week's price, $1 25.

LUPIN'S BLACK CASHMERE, ALL WOOL, ONLY 37 1-2c., 40c., and 45c.

2,500 pieces NEW DRESS GOODS, SILK and WOOL, ONLY 30c., a SPECIAL REDUCTION.

Sun Umbrellas, Millinery, Laces, Scarfs, Ladies' Hats, Trimmed Round Hats and Bonnets, Ladies' Underwear, Ladies Suits, &c.

RODGERS & ORR BROS.,

183, 185, 187 Eighth-av., N. Y.

HOSIERY and Undergarments.

FULL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT IN SILK, LISLE THREAD, BALBRIGGAN, AND MERINO HOSIERY. IN PLAIN AND FANCY STYLES.

WOVEN AND MADE-UP UNDERWEAR, In SILK, MERINO, LISLE THREAD, CASHMERE and FLANNEL.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Broadway, corner 19th-st.

RICH DRESS GOODS.

IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE ALSO UNEQUALED SELECTION OF

Parisian Novelties,

AND A MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF BUNTINGS AND SUMMER CASHMERES

At Exceedingly Low Prices

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH and 10TH STS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. "It is a success and a boon for which nations should feel grateful."—See "Medical Press," "Lancet," "British Medical Journal," &c.

CAUTION. — Genuine only with the fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. To be had of all Storekeepers, Grocers and Chemists. Sole Agents for the United States (wholesale only), C. David & Co., 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION TO THE New-York Christian Home for Intemperate Men may be made to the manager, C. A. BUNTING, at the Home, No. 46 East 78th-st., or to any of the officers. Contributions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Treasurer, JAMES TALCOTT, No. 108 Franklin-st.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING: each package is labeled JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemist, No. 48 Threadneedle-st. and No. 170 Piccadilly, London, England. New-York Depot, SMITH & VANDERBEEKER, Park-place.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILHEIM, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

E. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 25, at 11 o'clock, at the private residence,

NO. 434 5TH-AV.,

elegant rosewood, ebony, and walnut parlor suits, in satin, raw silk, and reps; marquetry tables and cabinets, mantel sets, elegant black-walnut and rosewood dining-room suits, tables, and buffets, carved black-walnut and rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, armures, lounges, Turkish chairs, silver-plated ware, fine china and glass, curled-hair mattresses, feather pillows, also kitchen and laundry furniture, cooking utensils, &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

OFFICE FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO. will sell on FRIDAY, April 26, at 11 o'clock A. M., at office No. 66 Exchange-place, corner New-st., of the late firm of Greenleaf, Norris & Co., by order of Selah Chamberlain, Esq., Receiver, all the handsome, first-class Office Furniture, which was made to order, embracing in part elegant standing partitions, oak portable desks, pictures, sofa, chairs, Brussels carpet, large iron safe, stationary desks, office stools, &c., &c. Terms cash.

By JOHN H. DRAPER & Co., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND Western Railroad Company will sell 50,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL at public auction on WEDNESDAY, May 1, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

ALDERNEYS.—TWO THOROUGH-BRED ALDERNEY heifers, with calf, two years old; fine and very handsome; sure to please admirers of fine stock; will be sold for $100 each, as owner is overstocked. Address ALDERNEY, Box No. 167 Times Office.

BREWSTER & CO. OF BROOME-ST.—TOP buggy, fall the 6th of June next, to order; pole and shafts used only a few months; also, double and single harness by Dunscomb. BRIGG'S Stable, 422-st. and 7th-av.

A HANDSOME PONY PHAETON, ON PLATform springs, English canopy, Pride of Newport; one light Victoria, one or two horse, at factory.

ED. MURPHY, No. 225 Greene-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

GRATES AND FENDERS.

We would call special attention to our large variety of open Fire Places, with brass Frames, Andirons, and Fenders of antique designs, with Basket Grates for wood and coal. Also the largest assortment of Grates and Fenders in the market, with our patent Shaking and Dumping Grate.

Wholesale and retail.

J. S. CONOVER & CO., No. 368 Canal-st., N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK, N. Y.—Both sexes, open during Summer. $60 per quarter; no extras; enter at any time. W. H. BANNISTER, Prin

TEACHERS.

MRS. MITCHELL, HAVING RETURNED FROM Europe, resumes her agency; families and schools supplied with competent foreign and American gentlemen and lady teachers; governesses and tutors ready for Summer engagements; experienced teachers to travel with families; information given of good schools and pensions in Europe. TEACHERS' BUREAU, No. 67 West 30th-st.; office hours from 10 to 4.

MRS. AHLERS.—TEACHER OF PAINTING. [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 119 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, APRIL 15, 1878.

THE AGREEMENT FOR THE ADJUSTMENT of the affairs of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, dated 23d of February, 1878, having been signed by a majority of the stockholders, and by the others signatures were requisite to give effect to the said agreement, the same is declared binding.

Stockholders who have not yet signed the agreement, can do so on or before the 25th day of April, after which date the privilege of signing will cease.

Thereafter, and until the 1st day of May, such stockholders as have previously signed shall have the right to subscribe for the balance of the bonds provided for in the said agreement.

The 10 per cent. of the par value of the stock subscribed will be received at the places hereinafter stated on and after this date. The mortgage bonds to be given for the cash payments will bear interest from May 1, 1878, and those making payments prior to that date will be allowed interest up to that time. Payments can be made in full, or in five equal installments falling due on the 1st days of May, August, and November, 1878, and February and May, 1879.

Interest must be paid on all deferred payments and adjusted at the final payment.

Stockholders will at the time of making payment deliver for cancellation 10 per cent. of the stock by them held.

The new mortgage bonds and the income bonds not being ready for delivery, receipts will be given both for the cash payments and the shares delivered for cancellation; said receipts will be exchanged for the mortgage bonds and income bonds in sums of $100 and the multiple thereof, as soon as they are ready for delivery.

The new bonds will be in denominations of $1,000, $500, and $100.

The holders of stock and bonds of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey and of the American Dock and Improvement Company, who have signed the agreement, are requested to present the same at the offices of the company, No. 119 Liberty-st., or of Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co., London, where their subscriptions were taken, and where they will be stamped, and stock and coupons received in accordance with the terms of the agreement. All stock surrendered for cancellation must be transferred in blank, and certificates of stock, in addition to the signatures of the stockholders, must be witnessed.

The holders of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre bonds who have signed the agreement will present their bonds and surrender their coupons at the office of that company, No. 71 Broadway.

The holders of the Consolidated, the Convertible, the Lehigh and Susquehanna, and the American Dock and Improvement Company Bonds who have not signed the agreement can do so at any time prior to the 15th of May, by which date all bonds signed for must be presented as above stated, and coupons surrendered.

F. S. LATHROP, Receiver.

The Central Trust Company OF NEW-YORK.

No. 15 NASSAU-STREET,

CORNER OF PINE-STREET.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000 in U. S. BONDS.

Allows interest on deposits, returnable on demand, or at specified dates.

Is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Receiver, or Trustee. Likewise is a legal depository for money paid into court, or by order of any Court or Judge.

Also acts as Transfer Agent of Stocks and Bonds, as Trustee for Railroad Mortgages, and as Custodian of Bonds of Railroads under process of foreclosure or reorganization.

Individuals, Firms, Corporations, and Societies seeking income from money in abeyance or at rest, will find safety and advantage in this institution.

HENRY F. SPAULDING, President.
BENJ. B. SHERMAN, FREDK. H. COSSITT, } Vice-Presidents.
C. H. P. BABCOCK, Secretary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, BENJAMIN B. SHERMAN,
JONATHAN THORNE, GEORGE W. LANE,
ISAAC BELL, JAMES M. HALSEY,
JOSIAH M. FISKE, GEO. McC. MILLER,
CHARLES G. LANGDON, ROSWELL SKEEL,
EDMUND W. CORLIES, A. A. LOW,
FREDERICK H. COSSITT, AMOS R. ENO,
WILLIAM H. APPLETON, CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN,
GUSTAV SCHWAB, WILLIAM H. WEBB,
DAVID DOWS, J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
MARTIN BATES, PERCY R. PYNE,
WM. ALLEN BUTLER, HENRY F. SPAULDING,
JAMES P. WALLACE, DAVID WOLFE BISHOP.

Connecticut State 6s,
New-York City, 5s, 6s, and 7s,
Brooklyn 5s, 6s, and 7s,
Newark City 7s, 1886,
Jersey City 7s, 1886 to 1906,
Auburn City 6s, 1892,
Greene Co. (N. Y.) 7s, 1892,

FOR SALE BY

Geo. K. Sistare,

NO. 17 NASSAU-ST.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 68 WILLIAM-ST.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1878.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE bonds of this company, known as "Equipment and Bridge Bonds," will be paid, principal and accrued interest, on the 1st day of June next, on their presentation at this office, in accordance with the conditions of said bonds. Interest on said bonds will cease on June 1, 1878.

JULIUS WADSWORTH, Vice-President.

S. F. JOHNSON,

BANKER,

NO. 2 NASSAU-ST.

I buy and sell for cash, or on margin, all securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange: give careful attention to investment orders; allow interest on deposits.

S. FISHER JOHNSON.

AT REASONABLE RATES.

MONEY ON LIFE and Endowment Insurance Policies and Mortgages; same bought; insurance of all kinds effected with best companies at lowest premiums.

J. HABICHT & CO.,

REMOVED TO NOS. 165 AND 167 BROADWAY, ONE DOOR BELOW CORTLANDT-ST.

NEW-YORK STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.—Our senior partner is a member of both the Exchanges, and executes all orders carefully himself; stocks and bonds carried as long as required on a 5-per cent. margin; banking in all branches transacted. HENRY CLEWS & CO., bankers, No. 32 New-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 19, 1878.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT., free of taxes, has been declared on the capital of this bank, payable on and after the 1st day of May. The books will be closed from this date, and reopen on the 2d May.

E. WILLSON, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, April 23, 1878.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this bank have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent., free from taxation, payable on the 1st day of May next, to which date the transfer-books will remain closed.

JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

MICHIGAN STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, April 25, 1878.

THE INTEREST DUE MAY 1, 1878, ON the War Bounty Loan Bonds issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank in the City of New-York.

WM. B. MCCREERY, State Treasurer.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, No. 191 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 19, 1878.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this bank has been declared, payable to shareholders on and after the 1st day of May next.

N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PLUSHING, NORTH SHORE AND CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—There will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Plushing, North Shore and Central Railroad Company, on the first Monday of May, 1878, (May 6,) for the election of 13 Directors to manage the affairs of the company for the ensuing year, and also for the election of three Inspectors of Election. The meeting will be held at the office of Hinsdale & Sprague, No. 170 Broadway, New-York City. The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock noon, and will be closed at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

Dated April 18, 1878.

E. B. HINSDALE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 24, 1878.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and bondholders of this company for the election of Directors pursuant to the by-laws, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in Chicago, on the 6th of June next, at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer-books will close on SATURDAY, May 4 next, at 3 P. M., and open on MONDAY, June 10, thereafter, during which time no voting bonds will be registered.

ALBERT KEEP, President.

M. L. BYERS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 9, 1878.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company, for the election of managers, will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, the 14th day of May next.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of April 16 until the morning of May 15. By order of the board.

GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

CENTRAL VERMONT RAILROAD.—THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Central Vermont Railroad Company will be held at their office in St. Albans, Vt., on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of May, A. D. 1878, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., for the directors for the year ensuing, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. By order of the President.

GEORGE NICHOLS, Clerk.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., April 16, 1878.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, April 22, 1878.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BANK OF America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the banking-house on MONDAY, the 6th day of May next. The polls will be open at 1 o'clock and close at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will remain closed from the morning of April 25, until the morning of May 7, 1878.

ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Virginia Cotton Compress Company, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the New-York Dye Wood and Chemical Company, No. 161 Front-st., New-York, May 3, 1878, between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M.

JAMES L. RARWAY, President.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,238 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—WAITRESS.—BY two young girls, (Protestants;) one as chamber-maid and seamstress; would wait on young ladies; other as waitress; no objection to country; best City references. Address S. G., Box No. 273 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,238 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable young woman as first-class chamber-maid and seamstress; has no objection to live in the country; has four years' City references from her last place. Can be seen at No. 51 North Moore-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a respectable girl, or would assist with washing in a private family; five years' reference. Call at present employer's, No. 8 West Washington-place.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG PERSON AS Chamber-maid and plain sewing; would mind children; City reference. Call at No. 328 East 30th-st., for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—UNderstands waiting on ladies or taking care of grown children; good City reference. Call at No. 626 3d-av., between 40th and 41st sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND FINE WASHING.—By a respectable girl; best City reference from last place; no objection to the country. Address E. K., Box No. 352 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,238 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, OR AS Chamber-maid and waitress in private family; four years' City reference. Call or address at Florist's, No. 1,482 Broadway, between 42d and 43d sts.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—IN A family, by a young woman who can give good satisfaction. Call on Mrs. Hunnington, No. 206 East 117th st., Harlem.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; willing to assist with the washing. Call at No. 130 East 44th-st., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL; willing to assist with washing; excellent City reference from present employer. Call, before 1 o'clock, at No. 521 Madison-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call, for two days, at present employer's, No. 60 East 26th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A competent young girl; no objection to the country; six years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 672 3d-av., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl; is an excellent chamber-maid; no objections to a private boarding-house. Seen at her present employer's, No. 357 West 23d-st.; no cards answered.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Welsh woman as chamber-maid and plain sewing; good City reference. Address W. W., Box No. 304 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,238 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman; willing and obliging; City or country. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 30 West 20th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS Chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 9 East 41st-st., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman; first-class reference. Call, for two days, at the store No. 237 West 10th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a young Protestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; best City reference. Call at No. 32 East 40th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—FIRST-class; is a competent person; good City reference. Call at No. 242 West 47th-st., Room No. 11.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—GOOD City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 244 5th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; can make excellent bread and biscuit; no objections to go in the country for the Summer; best of City reference. Call at No. 101 East 32d-st., corner of Lexington-av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A FAMILY breaking up housekeeping wishes to procure a situation for two competent girls; one as cook, other as chamber-maid and waitress. Call or address No. 205 West 44th-st.

COOK—LAUNDRESS—WAITRESS.—A FAMILY leaving the City desire to obtain places for three competent girls, whom they can well recommend. Apply at No. 39 West 22d-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook; understands all kinds baking; will assist with washing; best City reference. Call at No. 155 West 21st-st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG woman; country preferred; good reference; good bread and butter maker. Call at No. 217 East 29th-st., Room No. 6.

COOK AND ASSIST WITH WASHING AND Ironing.—Small private family; willing and obliging; City reference from last place. Call, for two days, at No. 643 East 5th-st., rear.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS PROFESSED Cook; will go by day, week, or month; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 201 East 30th-st., over tea store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL IN a private family as first-class cook and do coarse washing; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 113 West 33d-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS FIRST-CLASS Cook in private family; best City reference from her last employer. Address A. R., Box No. 309 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,238 Broadway.

COOK.—BY PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK, washer, and ironer in a small private family; good City reference from last place; City or country. Call at No. 416 West 35th-st.

COOK.—UNDERSTANDS ALL KINDS OF FRENCH and English cooking; is a good manager; City or country; references. Address R. R., Box No. 308 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,238 Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable woman; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 801 6th-av., one flight up, front; no postal cards.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK; BAKER; would assist with washing of a private family that keeps help long; several years' best City reference. Call at No. 427 West 33d-st.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGH COOK, FRENCH AND English; is a splendid baker; makes every description; leaving in consequence of family breaking up house. Call, two days, at No. 239 West 35th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN American young woman as excellent cook, washer, and ironer; City or country; good City reference. Inquire in the store No. 154 West 28th-st.

COOK AND ASSIST WASHING AND IRONing.—By a young American girl in a small private family; country preferred; two years' City reference. Call at No. 952 1st-av., store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH WOMAN as first-class cook; thoroughly understands all branches; in private family; best references. Call at No. 651 3d-av., near 42d-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RElaundress; is a good washer and ironer; would prefer to go into the country. Can be seen at No. 205 East 20th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable woman; the country preferred; good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 31 Roosevelt-st., top floor, room No. 17.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class cook; thoroughly understands business; reference from last employer. Call, for two days, at No. 330 East 11th-st.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN OF EXPERIENCE; GOOD Plain cook; understands her business; over three years in last place; best City reference. Call at No. 10 West 44th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands soups, pastry, and game; would be willing to assist with washing; eight years' reference. Call at No. 221 West 27th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK in a private family; is an excellent baker, and has the very best of City reference from her last place. Call at 838 6th-av., between 53d and 54th sts., ring third bell.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRSTclass cook; the best City reference from last place. Call at No. 114 West 40th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook to assist with the washing; City or country; good City references. Call at 414 1st-av.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK; WILLING TO ASSIST with washing and ironing in a private family. Call, for two days, at present employer's, No. 46 East 26th-st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD RELIABLE COOK; EXCELlent bread and biscuit. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 118 East 30th-st., for two days.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS GOOD COOK; no objection to the country. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 34 East 23d-st.

COO

APRIL 1878

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, April 24.

Howard W. Coates, foreclosure sale, B. E. McCafferty, Referee, sold the five-story brick house and a three-story frame house, with lot 25 by 98.9, No. 318 East 25th-st., south side, 250 feet east of 2d-av., for $9,125, to Samuel Townsend, plaintiff.

Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, John J. McGurk, Referee, sold the four-story brown-stone building, with lot, 25 by 75, No. 727 10th-av., west side, 75 feet north of 49th-st., for $12,000, to New-York Life Insurance Company, plaintiff.

Bernard Smyth, foreclosure sale, Frederick W. Lowe, Referee, disposed of the five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25 by 75, No. 760 10th-av., east side, 50.5 feet south of 52d-st., for $11,420, to Mary J. Burchell.

A. J. Bleecker & Son, foreclosure sale, G. V. N. Baldwin, Esq., Referee, sold one lot, 25 by 100.5 feet on East 66th-st., north side, 150 feet east of 5th-av., for $5,000, to New-York Life Insurance Company, plaintiff.

James M. Miller, foreclosure sale, James C. Spencer, Referee, sold one lot, 25 by 100.5, on East 66th-st., north side, 225 feet east of 5th-av., for $5,000, to New-York Life Insurance Company, plaintiff.

Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, Robert A. Van Wyck, Referee, sold one lot, 25 by 100.5, on East 66th-st., north side, 125 feet east of 5th-av., for $7,300, to New-York Life Insurance Company; also, two lots, each 25 by 100.5, on East 66th-st., north side, 150 feet east of 5th-av., for $14,200 to same purchaser; also, one lot, 25 by 100.5, on East 66th-st., north side, 250 feet east of 5th-av., for $7,200, to same purchaser; also, foreclosure sale, Frederick W. Lowe, Esq., Referee, to sell a two-story brick house, with lot 25 by 75, No. 756 10th-av., east side, 100.5 feet south of 52d-st., for $1,500 to John J. Burchell; also, similar sale, Oliver W. West, Referee, disposed of the three-story brick house, with lot 16.8 by 100.11, No. 417 East 122d-st., north side, 221.3 feet east of 1st-av., for $4,200 to New-York Life Insurance Company, plaintiff.

A. H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, E. H. Pomeroy, Reteree, sold one lot, 25 by 100.5, on East 66th-st., 275 feet east of 1st-av., for $5,000, to New-York Life Insurance Company, plaintiff.

George H. Scott, foreclosure sale, C. M. Stevens, Referee, sold a plot of land 179 by 100 by 185 by 100, on Van Stoll-st., south-west side, 20 feet from the line of the New-York and Harlem Railroad, for $5,000, to Jacob Stout, Trustee and plaintiff.

Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale, Charles F. Wells, Referee, sold the two-story frame house, with lot 17.1 by 100.11, No. 217 East 105th-st., north side, 132.1 feet east of 3d-av., for $3,000, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, plaintiff.

William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, J. G. Sinclair, Esq. Referee, sold the three-story brick house, with lot 25 by 92 by 166.5, No. 230 East 123d-st., south side, 205 feet east of 2d-av., for $3,250, to John W. Hartman, plaintiff.

John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, E. B. Shafer, Referee, disposed of a plot of land, 75 by 230, irregular, on 3d-av., south-east corner 125th-st., for $75,000, to James A. Roosevelt, a plaintiff and Trustee; also, a plot of land 31 by 124.10, irregular, on East 125th-st., north side, 191 feet west of 3d-av., for $9,000, to same purchaser.

The remaining auctions were adjourned as follows: Sale by L. J. Phillip of the house and lot No. 95 Lexington-av., south of 27th-st., to May 1. Sale by A. J. Bleecker & Son of a plot of land on West 129th-st., south-east corner of Bloomingdale-road, to May 8; and sale by L. Mesier of four lots on West 117th-st., south side, east of 9th-av., to May 8. The public auction sale by Lespinasse & Friedman of the house, with lot, No. 27 East 30th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., was withdrawn upon a bid of $15,000.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, April 23.

Avenue D, s. s., 25 ft. s. of 8th-st., 24.6x75: Gustavus Frank and wife to Jacob Sinabelmer $500

45th-st., s. s., 257.2 ft. e. of 3d-av., 58.6x30.5; Chauncey Smith and wife to Daniel S. Slawson 18,000

46th-st., s. s., 260.3 ft. e. of 3d-av., 16.9x100.5; Chauncey Smith and wife to Clinton Horton 12,000

25th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x98.9; Bernard De Witt to Henry Farris 6,000

33d-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d-av., 18.4x98.9; Ignatz Keller and wife to Edmund Demmler 9,500

31st-st., s. s., 460 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20x98.9; Sarah A. Belknap and husband to Margaret Smith 10,000

51st-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20x100.5; George A. Brandreth, Executor, to Mary W. Borup and others 5,000

113th-st., n. s., 223.6 ft. s. of 2d-av., 16.6x100.11; Robert Benner and wife to Caroline Farrell 4,000

2d-av., s. s., 49.7 ft. s. of 34th-st., 24.7x80; John De Kuyter and wife to E. Ellery Anderson ..... nom.

55th-st., n. s., 208.4 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 16.8 x100.5; Albert Salter and wife to Mary L. Fanning ..... nom.

6th-av., n. w. corner of 56th-st., 24.5x124.5; Abraham Scholle and wife to Jacob Campbell. 3d-st., n. s., lot No. 26, 7.5x117.8; 234 West-st.; Sarah Mills to Evangeline Shapter 70,000 1,000

1st-av., w. s., 77.2 ft. n. of 73d-st., 25x100.5; Bertha Metzger and husband to Jacob Bruck 12,000

71st-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x145.4; E. Patterson, Referee, to Christopher Clark 2,500

112th-st., s. s., 174.10 ft. e. of 8th-av., 22x94.10; T. F. Nevill, Referee, to Lawrence Mulry 10,700

45th-st., s. s., 112.6 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 18.9x100.5; Manuel Referee, to Jean B. Goelet 4,000

26th-st., West, No. 443; Henry Wall to George P. Wall ..... nom.

3d-st., s. s., 103 ft. w. of Avenue B, 24x96.5; Peter J. Uihlein to Peter Tagholm 13,300

67th-st., s. s., 323 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.5; Susan G. Silliver to Christopher Smith 6,000

Lexington-av., No. 813, 18.4x120; Augustus F. Holly to Hugh Carlisle 14,000

40th-st., Nos. 244, 14.9x8.9; Benjamin T. Dobson and wife to Joseph E. Arrowsmith ..... nom.

Same property; Joseph E. Arrowsmith to Jennie Dobson ..... nom.

26th-st., n. s., 244.7 ft. w. of 9th-av., 28x98.9; A. H. Striber, Referee, to Henry Well 600

119th-st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18x75.7; C. C. Searles, Referee, to Alexander T. Watson, Trustee 3,000

54th-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100.5; E. S. Dakin, Referee, to Alfred L. Loonis 10,000

87th-st., s. s., 384.6 ft. e. of Avenue A, 62.3x36.5; Francis A. Hillenbrand and wife to John F. Iden ..... nom.

157th-st., s. s., 220 ft. e. of 3d-av., 40x99.11; Elijah C. Bowland and wife to Joseph O. Brown 5,000

Same property; Joseph O. Brown to Sara L. Brown 100

LEASES RECORDED.

23d-st., West, Nos. 32, 34, and 36, 15 years; Lydia S. Mason to Isaac Stern 11,000

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Appell, Jacob, and wife to Fidel Heits; w. s. 10th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., 1 year $3,000

Beerstein, Jacob, and wife, to Edward Olmsted, Trustee; w. s. 2d-av., s. of 47th-st., five years. 9,000

Bram, Jacob, and wife, to Bertha Metzger; w. s. 1st-av., on 73d-st., five years 5,000

Campbell, Jacob, to Abraham Scholle; n. w. corner of 6th-av. and 56th-st., one year 20,000

Doyle, Matthew, and wife, to Cornelius Callaghan; s. s. 17th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., six years 7,000

Goodwillie, David H., and wife, to Daniel T. Hoag; s. s. 34th-st., e. of 7th-av., three years. 12,000

Goodwillie, David H., and wife, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; same property, one year. 1,000

Hercha, Frederick, to Hannah D. Finn; n. w. corner of Greene and Amity sts 4,800

Hynes, Mary, and husband, to Emma F. Fyne; Orchard-st., 234 West-st., 3 years 2,250

Johnston, Peter, and wife, to Charles D. Mathews; n. s. 79th-st., e. of 3d-av., 3 years 6,000

Johnson, Peter, and wife, to Charles C. Thompson; n. s. 79th-st., e. of 3d-av., 3 years 7,000

Lauhenheimer, Rudolph, to Marie A. Rosy; n. s. 51st-st., e. of 1st-av 200

Mesorole, Mary L., and husband, to George W. King; s. s. 13th-st., w. of 2d-av., 2 years 9,553

Mitchels, James, and wife, to Henry Katz; s. s. 52d-st., 3d-av., 3 years 2,000

Muiry, Lawrence, and wife, to J. H. Rhoades, Executor; s. s. 11th-st., e. of 8th-av., 3 years. 7,000

Shah, Johan A., and wife, to Chapman; s. s. 130th-st., w. of 8th-av., 3 years 5,000

Slawson, Daniel S., to Chauncey Smith; s. s. 46th-st., e. of 3d-av., 2 years, 4 months 4,000

Smith, Margaret, to Eliaha Mills; s. s. 31st-st., w. of 8th-av., 1 year 4,000

Smith, Margaret, to Louisa W. C. Leveridge; s. s. 31st., w. of 8th-av., 2 years 6,000

Tagholm, Peter, and wife, to Peter J. Uihlern; n. s. 3d-st., w. of Avenue B, installments 6,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Dent, Richard M., Receiver of New-Amsterdam Savings Bank to "Hildise Bund" ..... nom.

Hildise Bund to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company ..... nom.

United States Life Insurance and Trust Company to Charles F. Mattiage $23,121

Union Dime Savings Institution to John G. Illig. 9,000

Union Dime Savings Institution to Edward Oothout 5,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT A BARGAIN—67TH-AV., NORTH-WEST CORNER 130TH-ST.

One of the most magnificent and complete double gentleman's residences in the City, with well-appointed stable adjoining. The dwelling contains every known convenience throughout, finished in cabinet-work by Messrs. Potter & Stymus, and substantially built by day's work. The elegant mirrors, &c., go with the property. Permits and full particulars at 4 Pine, 33 East 17th st., and 661 5th-av. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

A—SUPERB FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE dwellings, 30 by 57 by 75, near Windsor Hotel; also, 25 by 90 by 100; also, 22 by 75 by 100; a very large number of others; prices, $10,000 to $100,000; all sections of the City. greatest sacrifices. JACOB V. D. WYCKOFF, No. 30 Pine-st., 252 and 1,267 Broadway.

AN ATTRACTIVE THREE-STORY 20-FOOT house for sale in 12th-st. between 5th and 7th avs., in good order; price, $11,500; lot 103.3 feet.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

BARGAINS.—SIX CHOICE FOUR-STORY brown-stone houses, finished in hard wood, frontage 20 feet each, at extremely low prices; situate on Lexington-av., 47th-st. Apply on the premises to DAVID DE VENNY.

FOR SALE—FINE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON Boulevard, Twenty-third Ward; commanding view of Sound; near steam-boat landing, railroad, &c. I. R. PARSONS, 34 A. LEE, Room No. 10, No. 245 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—TWENTY-ONE lots of ground, fronting on 3d-av., 20th and 21st sts. Apply to HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st.

FOR SALE—EAST 58TH-ST., NOS. 65, 69, 73, 75; 5 splendid cabinet finished four-story brown-stone houses, 20x60x100; price, $23,000.
E. H. PURDY, Trustee, Nos. 42 to 48 West 13th-st.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—For sale or rent, four-story brown-stone house, 25x65 feet; possession at once. A. EDDY, 143 Broadway.

CHEAPEST STEAM-POWER IN NEW-YORK.—From 5 to 100 horse-power can be furnished at $2 per week per horse, running 10 hours per day; also lofts, basements, and store-floors to let, with plenty of good light, heated, and water-closets on each floor; steam hoisting; also elevators and steam hoistways. J. T. PRESTON, Nos. 28, 26, 27, 29, and 31 Rose-st., New-York.

TO LEASE FROM 1ST MAY—A PIER ON THE North River, with covered shed, and depth of water sufficient for the largest vessels. Address Box No. 4,723 Post Office.

STEAM POWER.—DESIRABLE LOFTS TO LET, with power, on 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Inquire of F. GROTE & CO., No. 114 East 14th-st.

TO SHIPWRIGHTS, BLACKSMITHS, CARMEN, &c.—To let, vacant lot north side of Canal-st., between Greenwich and Washington sts. ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau-st., Room No. 72.

TO LET—LARGE, LIGHT OFFICES FOR LAWyers or light manufacturing, at No. 78 Nassau-st.; also large loft, with steam power, at No. 28 Beekman-st. apply to M. RODINE, No. 76 Nassau-st.

FOR RENT—TWO LARGE AND HIGHLY DESIRable offices, Rooms Nos. 52 and 57, on the fourth floor of the Coal and Iron Exchange, No. 21 Cortlandt-st. Apply at Room No. 5, or Room No. 58.

TO LET—THE BANKING ROOM OF BULL'S HEAD Bank, with fixtures complete; desks, fire and burglar proof vaults, &c.; also, basement offices. Apply at the bank. Property for sale.

TO LET—FIVE-STORY STORE, NO. 357 WASHington-st., with Trains; very strongly timbered, good cellar, with 10 foot head room. ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau-st., Room No. 72.

TO LET—ONE HANDSOME, LOW-PRICED OFfice in our new building. Apply to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., No. 10 Spruce-st.

ROOMS TO LET WITH STEAM POWER.—Ready at corner of Hudson and 12th sts.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, PART EXCHANGE—VALUABLE dock property, Brooklyn; West and Oak sts.; 18 or 28 lots; 25 feet water; best condition; near Tenth and Twenty-third Street Ferries. Apply to E. F. WILLIAMS, on premises.

FIVE-GLASS BROWN-STONE DWELLING, No. 465 Tompkins-av. Rent low. JAMES A. FISHER, No. 1,415 Fulton-av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF PROPERTY ON EAST BROADWAY, CANAL, CHERRY, DIVISION, HENRY, MONROE, MADISON, PIKE, SOUTH, AND WATER STS., BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF JANE BEEKMAN BORROWE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 25, 1878, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

EAST BROADWAY—Nos. 110, lot 21x64.6, with frame building.

EAST BROADWAY—Nos. 115 and 117, south-west corner Pike-st.; plot of ground 46.9x85 feet, with three-story dwellings.

CANAL-STREET—Nos. 5, 7, and 9; plot of ground about 30 feet square, with five-story brick buildings.

CHERRY-STREET—No. 176; vacant lot, 26.1x113 feet.

CHERRY-STREET—No. 281, south-west corner Jefferson-st.; lot 25x60.7, with two-story brick house.

DIVISION-STREET—Nos. 101, 101½ lot 21x54.6, with one-story brick building.

DIVISION-STREET—Nos. 163, 163½, 165, and 165½; plot 52x50 feet, with two-story brick house.

HENRY-STREET—No. 156; two-story and attic brick house, 20x45 feet; lot 100.

MONROE-STREET—No. 47; two-story brick house, 22x40 feet; lot 100 feet, with brick stable on the rear.

MONROE-STREET—No. 133; vacant lot, 23.6x100 feet.

MADISON-STREET—No. 213, three-story brick house, 26.1x44 feet; lot 100 feet.

PIKE-STREET—No. 31, lot 27x80 feet, with two-story and attic brick house, 27x44 feet.

SOUTH-STREET—No. 283, vacant lot, 24x74.5 feet.

WATER-STREET—No. 534, lot 25x80.7 feet, with two-story brick building, 25x40 feet.

Fifty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Books and maps at No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 109 LEXINGTON-AV.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, April 26, 1878, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) New-York.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE.—The three-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, known as No. 109 Lexington-av. The house is 12.4 feet by 47 feet deep, is in perfect order and recently overhauled. Lot 60, feet deep.

☞ Fifty per cent. of purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage at 5 per cent.

Maps and full particulars at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE KING-ST. PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, April 26, 1878, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) New-York:

KING-STREET.—The valuable plot of ground, together with the two-story brick and frame buildings thereon, known as Nos. 1 and 3 King-st., north side, 39 feet 2 inches west of Macdougal-st.; being 35.8 feet front, 35.7 rear, by an average depth of 72 feet.

Maps and permits at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FORECLOSURE SALE OF THE FIVE tenement-houses Nos. 308, 310, 312, 314, and 316 Mott-street.—JAMES W. SMITH, Executor, against JAMES O'BRIEN, Executor, and others.—The above premises will be sold by James M. Miller, auctioneer, under the direction of Edward S. Dakin, Referee, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on FRIDAY, April 26, 1878, at 12 o'clock noon. Sale absolute. Sixty per cent. of purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent. Maps to be seen, and full particulars apply at office of auctioneer, No. 1 Pine-street, or of MARTIN & SMITH, plaintiff's attorneys, No. 50 Wall-street.

FORECLOSURE SALE OF 5TH-AV. PROPERTY.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, on FRIDAY, April 26, at 12 o'clock noon, at the EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, No. 111 Broadway, the elegant four-story brown-stone dwelling No. 127 5th-av., near 20th-st.; lot 22.6 by 100 feet.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

A FEW DESIRABLE APARTMENTS STILL to rent at No. 208 5th-av.; prices $350; also, rooms for bachelors. Apply on premises or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

OSBORNE, NO. 661 5TH-AV.

ELEGANT SUITE OF APARTMENTS
To RENT very reasonable.
Apply between 1 and 5.

HARLEM.—10 MINUTES FROM 42D-ST. DEPOT, four-story high-stoop (20x60) brown-stone houses, $800. PORTER & CO.,
No. 173 East 125th-st.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE—West 35th-st., near 5th-av.—Mirrors, chandeliers, &c. Particulars O'REILLY BROTHERS' storage warehouse, Nos. 108—115 East 44th-st.

"ALEXANDRA."—NORTH-WEST CORNER 51st-st. and 6th-av.; elegant suites of apartments to let in above building; every improvement. Apply to the janitor, on premises.

TO LET—NO. 10 EAST 86TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and Madison avs.; four-story, brown-stone, 17 rooms; rent $1,600. owner can be seen on premises between 3 and 5 P. M.

$60 PER MONTH.—THREE-STORY BASEment high-stoop brown-stone; every improvement; in elegant order; 20 feet wide; No. 1,711 Lexington-av., near 86th-st. JOHN C. WILSON, 1,417 3d-av.

FLATS—WITH ALL THE CONVENIENCES, AT reduced rents, 17th-st., (Stuyvesant-square.)
L. J. CARPENTER,
No. 26 3d-av., Bible House.

NO. 145 EAST 39TH-ST., NEAR LEX.INGTON-AV.—Desirable spacious four-story dwelling; only $1,350; a bargain. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine, or 33 East 17th st.

TO LET—FURNISHED COMPLETELY AND handsomely, and in thorough order, a first-class house in 40th-st., near 5th-av.; rent low to a desirable tenant. Address Post Office Box No. 2,874, New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR PARTIALLY FURnished, to private family only, the house No. 51 West 52d-st.; plumbing in perfect order. Apply to OWNER on premises. Rent low to desirable tenant.

TO LET.—A NICE SECOND-FLOOR IN A PRIVATE house to a small respectable family. Apply at No. 148 East Broadway.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR IN PRIVATE HOUSE, No. 80 West 47th-st., with privilege in laundry, bath, &c.

DELIGHTFUL UPPER PART DWELLING, 10 rooms, $45 to adult family, or second floor only, to man and wife, $30. No. 444 West 34th-st.

HOUSES, STORES, AND FLATS TO LET at low rents; also, a splendid house on Madison-av. for sale. Apply at No. 149 East 27th-st.

APARTMENTS TO RENT—IN NO. 330 EAST 117th-st., facing Stuyvesant-square, and No. 39 East 18th-st.; steam heat, elevator, &c. Apply to Janitors.

LENOX, CORNER 5TH-AV. AND 13TH-ST.—Apartments for family at greatly reduced rents; parlor, bedroom, and dressing-room for gentleman.

TO LET.—MODERATE-PRICED FLATS AT NO. 570 Lexington-av.
ROBERT I. BROWN,
No. 20 Nassau-st., Room No. 72.

TO LET—DWELLING-HOUSE NO. 44 WEST 132d-st. ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau-st., Room No. 72.

BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.—APARTMENTS of the choicest kind for respectable families; 7 to 10 rooms each; fire-proof buildings. Josiah Lee, 1,236 B'way.

"THE RENSSELAER," NO. 1,271 BROADway.—Very elegant apartments; all conveniences; no dark rooms. Inquire in the bank.

TO LET—FOR $1,000—FOUR-STORY BROWNstone house, 17 rooms, between 5th and Madison avs., on Central Park. Address OWNER, Post Office Box 1,174.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

STORES, &C. TO LET.

TO LET—STORE ON SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF 24th-av. and 33d-st. JOHN A VAN BUSKIRK, NO. 67 East 10th-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Dobbs Ferry, on the Hudson River, handsome house and grounds, nine acres land, and highly cultivated, fine lawn, garden, forest and ornamental trees, commanding views of the river extending to the Highlands. The house is large and commodious, and contains four rooms on the first floor, six on the second, and five on the third floor, with a wing for kitchen and servants' rooms; carriage-house and stable. EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE RESIDENCE of the late Henry A. Tailer on Bellevue-av., Newport, R. I.; thoroughly furnished and in perfect order; stable and coach-house attached. Address E. N. TAILER, No. 75 Worth-st.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FOR SALE OR Rent, furnished country seats; all modern improvements, 4, 10 to 20 acres; rent from $300 to $2,500. Price, $5,000 to $50,000. S. EDDY, No. 145 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

A HOUSE CONTAINING 11 ROOMS, AT Woodside, N. J., to let; large lot, with plenty of room for kitchen garden; grapevines, dwarf fruit trees, hennery, good well of water, &c.; only 10 miles by rail (40 minutes) from New-York; trains convenient to business men on two railroads; rent $20 per month. Apply on premises, No. 110, Woodside-av., Newark, (Woodside,) N. J., or address R. H., Box No. 115 Times Office.

TO RENT—A COUNTRY PLACE ON THE EAST bank of the Hudson, about 30 miles from New-York, (one hour and a quarter by rail;) the house is fully furnished, and contains every convenience for a family; the grounds are kept in order by the owner; stable room for four horses. Apply at No. 21 West 36th-st.

$15 PER MONTH FOR NEW SEVEN-ROOM cottage, with grounds; best neighborhood; Rutherford; 40 minutes by Erie Railway from City Hall; commutation, 10 cents.
E. S. WALKER, No. 490 Broadway.

TO LET FOR THE SEASON—A FARM-HOUSE, 11 rooms, furnished; with horses and carriages, cows, garden; plenty of all kinds of fruit; one mile one-quarter miles from depot, Huntington, Long Island; no mosquitoes. Apply to THOMAS J. HALL, 145 East 16th-st.

TO LET, AT RAVENSWOOD—A VERY DEsirable house, 13 rooms; ground 50x200; convenient to ferries; inquire of J. H. HOPKINS, at Ravenswood, or No. 345 Broadway.

TO LET—IN BLOOMFIELD, N. J., HOUSE ON Broad-st., fronting the Park: gas and furnace; large lot; fruit and shade trees; possession immediately. Inquire of A. T. MORRIS, Bloomfield, N. J.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—37 MINUTES FROM Barclay-st., convenient to Grove-Street Depot, several houses to let cheap. M. B. WALLACE, opposite depot.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—VILLA RESIDENCE, furnished or otherwise, near Passaic and Sound; rare opportunity. ALSTON, Stamford, Conn.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A RESPECTABLE MAN AND WIFE WISH to take charge of a gentleman's residence during the Summer months; wife understands house-cleaning; can furnish good reference. Can be seen at No. 327 6th-av.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN AND WIFE would take charge of a house from May 1; have no charge; three years' recommendation from present employer. Address J. M., No. 139 Washington-st., Room 1.

BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AND WIFE TO take care of house for the Summer; 12 years' City reference. Address Reliable, Box No. 296 *Times Uptown Office*, No. 1,238 Broadway.

WANTED—CHEAP BASEMENT IN GOOD LOcality for business. Address M., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE twenty-third day of April, A. D. 1878, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM D. JUDSON, of Northfield, in the County of Richmond, and State of New-York, who has carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in the City of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 32 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the sixteenth day of May, A. D. 1878, at twelve o'clock M.
LOUIS F. PAYN,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE eighteenth day of April, A. D. 1878, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ISAAC S. LAWRENCE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 32 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, before Isaac Darion, Esq., Register, on the fifteenth day of May, A. D. 1878, at 12 o'clock M.
LOUIS F. PAYN,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEWIS GLASER and MAX GLASER, Bankrupts, in whom it may concern: Take notice that, in pursuance of an order made in this matter by the Hon. Samuel Blatchford, Judge of said District Court, I will, by John H. Wilson, auctioneer, sell at public auction, in the vestibule of the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the sixteenth day of May, 1878, at 12 o'clock M., punctually, for cash, to the highest bidder or bidders, all the uncollected debts and claims of every nature and kind due and owing to the said bankrupts, and outstanding, of open accounts, promissory notes, and claims for damages. A schedule of said debts and claims may be seen at my office, number 73 Leonard-street, in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, April 24th, 1878.
HENRY RAU, Assignee.
ap25-law3w*Th*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of CHARLES OSSSLEY, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the State-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the fourteenth day of May, A. D. 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES S. ARCHER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Charles S. Archer, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 19th day of March, A. D. 1878.
THOMAS NOLAN, Assignee,
No. 7 Warren-st., N. Y.
ap18-law3w*Th*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 29th day of May, 1877.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JAMES E. RAY, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
40 Wall-street, New-York.
ap11-law3w*Th*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 12th day of March, 1878.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of CHARLES P. HUNT, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
40 Wall-street, New-York.
ap11-law3w*Th*

ICE CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE-CREAM
IS MADE FROM PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM. To churches, festivals, hotels, and the trade, 25c. PER QUART.
To families, by the gallon, 20 cents per quart. Depots, No. 305 4th-av., No. 1,264 Broadway, and No. 75 Chatham-st.

FUSSELL'S ICE CREAM.
A successful record of 27 years has given FUSSELL'S ICE CREAM a reputation for purity, richness, and flavor unequaled. To church festivals and to the trade, 25 CENTS PER QUART.
To families, $1 20 per gallon.
No. 12 Bible House, and No. 623 6th-av.

MEETINGS.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—A MASSmeeting of Christian Temperance people will be held in Dr. Hepworth's Church, 20th-st. and 4th-av., at 8 o'clock, and at 7:30 P. M. Drs. GUYLER, INGERSOLL, HEPWORTH, and others will speak in the afternoon, and Frank Murphy, Drs. TIFFANY and MACARTHUR, at night.

THE QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE American Institute will be held on THURSDAY, May 2, 1878, at 8 o'clock, at its rooms in the Cooper Building. CHAS. McK. LEGGETT,
Recording Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN ABLE, ENERGETIC, AND RESPONSIBLE New-York agent is wanted by an old established English color house, for the sale of their manufactures—reds, blacks, Paris greens, &c. To a suitable firm good and constant support will be given. Apply by letter, to Y. & X. care of Messrs. GEO. STREET & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 30 Cornhill, London, England.

EXCURSIONS.

A—FOR EXCURSIONS—A1 SALOON STEAMER J. B. SCHUYLER, capacity 2,000 passengers. The best and safest excursion boat in the business. Occidental Grove, on the Hudson, and others, with first-class terms. Open Sundays. Masons' Excursions, 319 Southern

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE.—PIERS 44 AND 89 N. R.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Spain.....April 27, 1 P. M. | England...May 4, 6:30 A. M.
FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks.)
Denmark...April 24, 10 A. M. | Canada, Wed., May 1, 3 P. M.
Cabin, $55 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lake Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.
BRITANNIC, Capt. PERRY.....Saturday, April 27, 2 P. M.
REPUBLIC, Capt. IRVING.....Thursday, May 2, 4 P. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. SEDGWICK.....Sat., May 11, 12:30 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $26. currency.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
E. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE R. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 as at 43, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
SCYTHIA.....WED., May 1 | ROTHNIA...WED., May 15
ABYSSINIA...WED., May 8 | BOLGARIA...WED., May 22
Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, AND THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
From Pier 47 North River, foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, April 25
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, May 2
STATE OF LOUISIANA.....Thursday, May 9
First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $35. Steerage at lowest rates.
Apply to AUST

A SAVINGS BANK CLOSED.

THE TEUTONIA TO BE WOUND UP.

AN ORDER FROM THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL TO SUSPEND BUSINESS—REPORT OF BANK SUPERINTENDENT LAMB ON ITS CONDITION—A DEFICIENCY IN THE ASSETS OF $148,404—WHAT THE OFFICERS SAY.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. Henry Schoonmaker, of the Attorney-General's office, entered the Teutonia Savings Bank, corner of Avenue A and Second-street, and asked for the Secretary, Mr. Hahn. Mr. Hahn, who met him, requested him to be seated, and, when he had an opportunity, desired to know his business. Mr. Schoonmaker said he had a very disagreeable duty to perform. The Secretary told him he hoped there would be no hesitation to do any duty that devolved upon him, whereupon Mr. Schoonmaker drew from his pocket an order of injunction, compelling the officers of the bank to stop business, and requiring them to show cause why a Receiver should not be appointed to take charge of its affairs. Upon receiving the notice Mr. Hahn ordered the cashier, Mr. Pirro, to stop business. Two persons came in to deposit money after the order of injunction was served, and one to draw out $20, but the three were sent away with the explanation that the books were being arranged. There was no excitement before 3 o'clock, and at that hour, the usual one for closing, the shades were drawn and the iron doors closed, not to be reopened until the Receiver shall take charge of the institution. It has been the custom to open the bank in the evening from 6 to 8 o'clock, but last night it was not opened. There was little excitement about the doors, but the news of the serving of the injunction order brought a number of depositors to the bank to inquire what would be done by the Directors.

The action of the Attorney-General against the bank was based upon the report of Acting Superintendent Lamb, who was informed of the condition of the bank by Examiners Kirtland and St. John. On April 8 those examiners, under instruction from Mr. Lamb, took up the books and affairs of the bank for investigation. On the 16th they finished their work, and filed their report at Albany on the 19th. Acting Superintendent Lamb gave it consideration, and on the 23d he addressed the Attorney-General on the subject, informing him that an apparent deficit of $148,404 63 existed in the assets of the bank. This deficiency arose from investment of funds in town bonds in this State of uncertain value. Springport, Cayuga County, bonds, to the amount of $50,000, had paid no interest since September, 1872. The institution was also found to owa $109,000 of the bonds of the towns of Southfield and Southfield and Middletown, Staten Island, on which interest had not been paid for several years. After inquiry the Superintendent was satisfied that they were worthless as assets. It was found that the apparent deficit was $98,000, even if the Springport bonds should ultimately be held to be good. The deposits had declined $300,000 since Jan. 1, 1878. Although the Trustees had reduced expenses, paid the interest on the Springport bonds, and had an excess of income, the Superintendent did not feel that it was expedient or safe to permit the bank to continue business, and in compliance with section 44, chapter 371 of the Laws of 1875, he presented the case to Attorney-General Schoomaker for such measures as it might require. The Attorney-General on Tuesday appeared in the Supreme Court at Albany, before Judge Westbrook, and obtained from him an order of injunction and order to show cause at Hudson on the 26th why a Receiver should not be appointed, and that order was served yesterday.

REPORT OF THE EXAMINERS.

The report of the examiners is as follows:

NEW-YORK, April 16, 1878.

Hon. Henry L. Lamb, Acting Superintendent Bank Department, Albany, N. Y.:

SIR: The undersigned, under and by virtue of your appointment and directions to examine into the affairs of the Teutonia Savings Bank, beg leave to report that we have attended such examination on the 8th day of April, 1878, and continued on subsequent days, and that we found bond and mortgages for $596,800; that the same are accompanied with abstracts of title of the property mortgaged, and that the interest on the same has been collected at 7 per cent.; that the insurances have been kept up; that in a few instances they exceed 50 per cent. of the amount loaned, which is owing to the shrinkage in value of the property since the loans were made. That loans on this class of security exceed 60 per cent. of the deposits. We find their investments in securities at present market value amount to $332,887 50. They also own $50,000 town of Springport bonds, which were issued in aid of the Cayuga Lake Railroad Company. These bonds are in default of interest since September, 1872, and are now being litigated, the town claiming that a majority of the inhabitants had not signed at the time the bonds were issued. The lower courts having sustained the bondholders, the case is now before the Court of Appeals on appeal, and the unsuccessful party will undoubtedly take the same to the United States Supreme Court. Actions are also pending in the Circuit Court on the validity of the coupons of these bonds. The Trustees have heretofore advanced the interest on these bonds. In case the bonds are declared valid and are paid, they will be repaid: in case they are void this advance may be considered a contingent liability. The bank owns $109,000 bonds of the towns of Southfield and Southfield and Middletown, Staten Island, which were issued for drainage purposes, under section 8, chapter 888, Laws of 1869. The towns have refused to pay the interest on these bonds, and are now contesting the legality of the Commissioner's action in issuing them, on the ground that they failed to take title to the land used, and that the bonds were sold for less than par. A late decision of the Court of Appeals reverses the decisions of the lower courts, which were favorable to the bondholders. In view of the fact that five years have passed and no action to our knowledge has been commenced to collect the interest or enforce the payment of the matured bonds; we think it very doubtful if any litigation can be had to enforce them, and the supposition that they are going to be worth something hereafter, or to be recognized, is wholly chimerical and with no substantial foundation. Being unable to find any market value for them, we have placed them on our schedule as contingent assets of little or no value at present. With accrued interest and costs of expensive litigation they now represent upward of $150,900. The real estate owned the bank cost $98,694 91; the same has just been appraised at the sum of $63,000, as per certificate attached. The cash on hand and on deposit was verified by actual count and examination. The liabilities to 4,801 depositors amount to $879,376 67. They owe the Mutual Life Insurance Company $169,500, for which sum they have pledged bonds and mortgages amounting to $223,000. They owe the Germania Bank $35,000, for which $37,000 town of Hamlin and Kendall bonds are pledged. They have also $37,000 town of Hamlin and Kendall bonds pledged to the Oriental Bank for a loan of $35,000. They have also pledged $50,000 Brooklyn sewerage bonds to D. Moran & Co. for a loan of $45,000. We find that since the 1st of January last their deposits have decreased $30,000, and in two years nearly one-half. From these facts it appears to us that the ability of the bank to redeem or relieve these pledged securities by an increase of deposits is far from flattering. The present management of the bank is good, the books are kept in a plain and intelligent manner, and now balance. The officers are exercising the strictest economy in all their expenses. The salaries of officers and clerks have been largely reduced, and they have no more help than necessary. Every precaution seems to be taken to guard against losses. In making drafts for money it requires three signatures. All of this is commendable. Our statement of assets and liabilities shows a deficiency of assets of $148,404 63, and the income shows an excess of $3,092 75. Respectfully submitted.

ALBERT B. KIRTLAND,
F. M. ST. JOHN, Examiners.

THE ASSETS.

Bonds and mortgages		$596,800 00
New-York City stock—Accumulated debt, market value, $3,302; improvement bonds, $24,420; tax relief, $3,120; court-house, $12,040; sewerage improvements, $1,050; assessment fund, $7,940 50; Brooklyn street improvements, $13,920; sewerage coupon (at D. Moran's for loan of $50,000,) $51,750; Town of Morrisania coupon, $16,986; Morrisania, $515; West Farms, $19,570; West Chester, $11,770; Rye, $4,689; New-Rochelle, $505; East Chester, $4,635; East Chester, $4,680; Kendall, (Lake and Shore Railroad,) $30,500; Kendall, $6,000; Hamlin, $98,000		$332,887 50
Cash on hand	$4,169 79	
Cash in Oriental Bank	6,663 65	
Cash in Germania Bank	6,116 25	
Cash in Tradesmen's National Bank	5,657 40—	$32,607 09
Real Estate.	Cost.	
Banking building	$60,441 20	30,000 00
No. 98 Pitt-street	23,581 71	20,000 00
No. 17 Clinton-street	14,672 00	13,000 00— 63,000 00
Furniture, fixtures, and safe		2,500 00
Rents due and collectable		345 00
Accrued interest		13,404 45
Total		$1,031,544 04

LIABILITIES.

Amount due depositors, 5 per cent	$879,876 67
Interest due depositors	11,500 00
Loan Mutual Life Insurance Company, 5 per cent	169,500 00
Loan Germania Bank, 6 per cent	35,000 00
Loan Oriental Bank, 6 per cent	35,000 00
Loan D. Moran & Co., 5 to 7 per cent	45,000 00
Accrued interest on loans	4,072 00—$1,179,948 67
Deficiency of assets	$148,404 63

CONTINGENT ASSETS.

The following bonds are in default of interest, and are being litigated. The par value of the same is $159,900, accrued interest about $558000, making $214,900, which may be considered a contingent asset:

Springport, (Cayuga Lake Railroad,) interest last paid September, 1872; bonds in litigation	$50,000
Westfield, Northfield, and Southfield, bonds issued for drainage, matured October, 1877, and no interest paid since	3,900
Southfield, Staten Island, last coupon paid April, 1873	31,900
Southfield, Staten Island, matured July, 1875, last coupon paid July, 1873	15,000
Northfield and Middletown, last coupon paid August, 1873	10,000

ANNUAL INCOME.

From the investments of the Teutonia Savings Bank, as they were found upon examination made on the 8th day of April, 1878, and the annual charges thereon at current rates or estimated on the basis of 1877:

	Amount at Par.	Revenue.
Bonds and Mortgages	$596,800	$41,776 00
City and Town b'ds	309,100	21,637 00
City and Town b'ds	12,000	720 00
Rent		2,187 49
Cash in Banks		550 00—$66,850 49
Charges.		
Interest due depositors	$41,530 18	
Salaries	4,280 00	
Internal revenue tax	1,200 00	
Other taxes	1,200 00	
All other charges	1,585 00	
Interest on loans	14,812 50—	$63,757 74
Excess of income		$3,032 75

WHAT THE OFFICERS SAY.

Mr. Schneermann, the President of the bank, was found yesterday afternoon at his home, No. 424 East Seventeenth-street. He is an old man, in very poor health, and when addressed upon the subject of the interruption of the bank's business he said he had for some time been unable to take active charge of its affairs, and referred the reporter for information to Mr. Michael Hahn, the Secretary. Mr. Hahn said that he was very much surprised at the action of the Bank Superintendent, as he believed the bank would have been able to continue in business without detriment to the depositors. He was very deeply interested in the welfare of the institution, as he was one of the charter members, had given up his business to devote himself exclusively to the bank's affairs, and expected to see it continue to transact business for many years. The officers had found that the closing of the Sixteenth Bank affected them unfavorably, as many as 25 accounts being closed on the Saturday and 26 on the Monday following its suspension. The feeling of alarm had subsided so far that new depositors had begun to come in, and it was hoped that the ill-effects would work off entirely. Mr. Hahn thought the appraisal of the value of the bank's real estate was too low. The bank paid for the lot on which its building stands $24,000, and it would sell for $20,000 without a brick on it. The building cost $36,000, and he thought it could now be put up for $25,000, and it seemed to him fair to estimate the property at both $40,000 or $45,000. The Pitt-street property he considered worth $20,000, and the Clinton-street property, which cost $13,000, they had held at $14,500, and had been offered $13,000 for it. It had been the aim of the officers to keep the salaries and expenses down so that they should always bear a uniform proportion to the deposits. When the deposits were $2,000,000 the expenses were $16,000; when the deposits declined to $1,000,000 the expenses were reduced to $8,000. He said he had put down the estimate of expenses at $8,000 for the current year, but they would not have been much more than $7,000. The salaries paid were $1,500 to the Secretary, $1,080 to the Cashier, Joseph H. Pirro, $500 to the President, $504 to an accountant, 250 to the Treasurer, $384 to a porter, and $24 a month to a private watchman—in all about $4,500. The balance of the $7,000 and over would be expended in fuel, stationery and other necessary expenses. As the litigation over the Southfield bonds had cost them to get the matter to the Court of Appeals was $41. Mr. Hahn said all the Directors were thoroughly in the confidence and care of the bank, and that the meetings were always well attended. The bank was incorporated June 13, 1868, with 35 charter members. Its Directors now are John Schoonerman, Jacob Berman, John Theisz, Michael Hahn, Louis Georges, Charles Mertz, John Homberg, Nicholas Seegrist, Frederick Segrist, Michael Reinhart, Joseph Wigger, and Henry Wenke. All of these were charter members, and several Trustees have died since the bank began business. According to the first report of the bank to the Banking Department, its resources on Jan. 1, 1869, were $57,976 40, and its open accounts 230 in number. In 1870 it reported $215,876 88 resources and 1,154 open accounts. They reported Jan. 1, 1871, $469,190 75 resources and 1,944 open accounts. The report in January, 1872, showed that 1871 was a very prosperous year, the assets having been doubled, and the resources being $1,185,652 13, with 4,415 open accounts. The following year the report of the bank showed their resources to be $1,610,236 25; open accounts, 5,672. Jan. 1, 1874, their resources were $1,876,335 71; open accounts, 6,299. The next year they reported resources of $2,053,219 51; open accounts, 6,374. Jan. 1, 1876, they had apparently reached their greatest prosperity, reporting resources at $2,124,018 71; open accounts, 6,203; surplus, $45,695 46. The report of the bank for Jan. 1, 1877, was the first to show a decrease in the business of the institution. They reported resources, $1,795,128 43; open accounts, 5,175. The report for Jan. 1 of the present year showed resources of $1,358,342 50; open accounts, 4,876.

Mr. Hahn says he does not think the officers of the bank will make any effort to prevent the appointment of a Receiver, as it is probable it would not change the mind of the Attorney-General. The order was suspended. Mr. Hahn thinks the bank ought to pay, at least, between 80 and 90 cents if a Receiver uses its assets carefully.

THE LATE WILLIAM ORTON.

THE EMPLOYES OF THE WESTERN UNION COMPANY TESTIFYING THEIR RESPECT—THE FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS—THE PALL-BEARERS.

Room No. 50 of the Western Union Telegraph Building was packed with telegraphers and other employes of the Western Union Company at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The object of the gathering was to take suitable action respecting the decease of the late President Orton. A number of the employes of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company were also present, and a delegation of messenger-boys arrived soon after the meeting opened. Gen. Anson Stager, of Chicago; John J. Kiernan, of the Financial News Bureau; Vice-President Chandler, of the Atlantic and Pacific Company; J. W. Simonton, of the Associated Press; George D. Ward, of the Anglo-American Cable Company; J. D. Reid, of the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company; Col. W. H. Heiss, and several other gentlemen who had enjoyed intimate relations with Mr. Orton in his lifetime, were likewise in attendance. Mr. J. C. Hinchman called the meeting to order, and nominated Gen. Stager as Chairman. Mr. J. N. Ashley was chosen Secretary. The following Committee on Resolutions was appointed: Clarence Carey, J. D. Reid, D. R. Dormer, A. B. Chandler, and E. W. Andrews. During their absence from the room eligible speeches were made by Messrs. George Wallace, of Boston; T. R. Edson, J. W. Simonton, J. D. Reid, A. B. Chandler, Charles F. Wood, Assistant General Superintendent of the Company at Boston, and George D. Ward, of the same city. Much feeling was manifested, and many present were affected to tears. The committee reported a long series of resolutions, expressing the highest possible estimation of Mr. Orton's character. They were acopted unanimously.

A preliminary service, for members of the family only, will be held in the house at 10 o'clock this morning. The public funeral service will take place at the Church of the Holy Apostles at 11. Rev. Brady E. Backus, the Rector, will be assisted by Rev. William H. Benjamin, of St. Barnabas' Church, Irvington; Rev. Dr. R. S. Howland, of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, and Rev. George Jarvis Greer, of St. Timothy's. The two last mentioned were formerly Pastors of Mr. Orton. He also attended St. Barnabas' Church during his residence in Irvington. The following gentlemen have been selected as pall-bearers: Roscoe Conkling, William Borden, Samuel B. H. Vance, John K. Porter, George Walker, Oliver H. Palmer, D. R. McAlpine, John Steward, Alonzo B. Cornell, James H. Banker, Edwards S. Sanford, John C. Hinchman, George B. Prescott, Roswell H. Rochester, Alfred S. Brown, and John B. Van Every. The Directors of the Western Union Company, of the Anglo-American Cable Company, and of the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, and the pall-bearers will meet at the church at 10:55 and take charge of the body until it is finally buried. Such employes of the Western Union Company as can be spared will fall in behind the hearse and escort the remains from the church to the Grand Central Depot. A special train will carry the body and the mourners to the Sleepy Hollow Cemetery at Tarrytown, where the body will be interred in the family lot.

The Executive Committee of the New-York Elevated Railway Company met yesterday and passed suitable resolutions respecting the death of Mr. Orton. They resolved to attend the funeral in a body.

The annual meeting of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, which was to have been held yesterday, was postponed until May 8, on account of the death of Mr. Orton.

The Western Union building is heavily draped in mourning.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The report of the Michigan Central Railroad Company for the seven months ending Dec. 31, 1877, has just been issued. The earnings were $3,903,513 90, an increase of $31,316 06 over the corresponding period in 1876. The operating expenses and taxes were $2,591,015 39, a decrease of $197,959 86 compared with 1876. The net earnings for the seven months were $1,312,498 51, an increase of $279,275 92 over a like period in 1876. The report shows a decrease in local freight tonnage of 20,009 tons, and of through freight tonnage of 98,807 tons, yet an increase of freight earnings of $228,952 06. Three thousand tons of steel rails have been put in the track during the seven months and charged to operating expenses. The main line is now entirely steel; the second track, including the Air Line, of 187 miles (with the exception of 9 miles) is also of steel, making in all 441 miles. There is no floating debt. Sixty-three thousand dollars of the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw bonds have been purchased and canceled by the proceeds of lands belonging to the company, making a total cancellation during the past 19 months of $263,000, leaving still on hand some $299,592 of receivables and cash for lands sold, and 481,357 acres of land to be sold. All of which, with the proceeds of lands when sold, constitute a sinking fund for the extinguishment of the bonds upon the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Road, diminishing the annual rent paid by this company. The whole property is in excellent condition, its tracks in perfect order, and its rolling stock and equipment is equal to any probable call upon it for many years to come. The long-pending suit of the bondholders of the Joliet and Northern Indiana Railroad Company has been settled by an acceptance of 75 per cent. bonds, principal and interest, guaranteed by this company for their 8 per cent. bonds, due 10th July, 1874. Testimony is borne to the good conduct of the employes of the road during the strikes. The trains or business of the company were not interrupted for a single day.

THE COTTIER COLLECTION.

COMPLETION OF THE SALE AT ASSOCIATION HALL—NO BIDS OFFERED FOR 20 OF THE BEST PAINTINGS—TOTAL AMOUNT REALIZED $36,821.

The picture buyers who attended the sale of the residue of the Cottier collection at Association Hall, last evening, admired the finest paintings, but went no further. Corot's great picture, "Orpheus Beholding the Rising Sun," was passed at the "upset" price of $10,000; Bellinger's "Diana" was laid aside after $1,500 had been bid, and a fine marine view by Artan was passed at $1,350. The "upset" prices of Anton Mauve's "Forester's Team," $3,000, and of Lessore's "Empire City," $1,250, could not be obtained. Several others of the best pictures of the collection were passed for similar reasons. Yet some works of rare worth were rapidly sold at fair prices, one of Corot's landscapes bringing the highest figure—$1,200. The total amount realized last evening was $14,065, which, added to the proceeds of Tuesday evenings's sale—$22,756—makes the grand total $36,821. The following is a list of the pictures sold last evening and the bids at which they were knocked down:

T. B. Jongkind	Dutch Canal	$50
Bonnemaison	Landscape	100
Bonnemaison	A Pool	90
Arus	On the Road between Paris and St. Denis	35
Arus	Artillery Wagon	40
J. B. C. Corot	Running Water	100
M. Van Bosse	Winter in Holland	120
Théophile de Bock	Landscape	100
D. Vuilfleroy	Landscape	140
M. Boks	Dutch Landscape	110
D. De La Mar	Dutch Cow—Rainy Weather	200
J. B. C. Corot	Landscape	70
Anton Mauve	Snow Scene	200
H. W. Mesdag	A Calm	400
C. Le Tinant	Perreting	225
Mark Fisher	The Fisher	200
Théophile de Bock	Corn-field	210
Jozef Neuhuys	Dutch River—Moonlight	280
Anton Mauve	Returning from the Fair after the Rain	500
J. L. Hamon, dec	Mother and Child—Sketch	180
J. B. C. Corot	Landscape—Early Morning	575
Eugene Delacroix	Copy after Collantes—Louvre	130
L. Netting	Nymph Bathing	180
Jules Dupré	Marine	900
N. Diaz	Love's Whisper	700
C. Hill	Landscape	500
Daubigny	Landscape	550
M. Boks	Landscape—Holland	400

WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS.

H. Harpignies	Ox-Cart	$40
H. Harpignies	Cottage	45
H. Harpignies	Running Water	40
H. Harpignies	The Mill	40
Diaman—Belgium	Landscape	40
A. Pecquereau	Dredging-machine	80
H. Stacquet	Snow Scene	75
H. Stacquet	Landscape at Kasren, Belgium	85
H. Stacquet	Sunset	85
Josef Neuhuys	View of Amsterdam	110
Jules Lessore	Landscape	65
Du Chattel	Sunday Morning at Leyden, Holland	110
C. H. Pille	The Two Critics	100
H. J. Weissenbruch	Landscape, with Cattle	150
H. J. Weissenbruch	The Mill	150
Jules Lessore	The East River, New-York	175

Subjoined is a list of the pictures not disposed of:

Jacques Maris, de Mesmer, Théodule Ribot, Verdeau; J. F. Millet the Wayfarer; J. F. Millet, Samson and Delilah; A. Monticello, The Temple of Joy; A. Monticello, A Bacchante; C. Corot, Orpheus; Mathias Maris, Day Dreams; J. F. Millet, the Quarriers; L. Metting, A Daughter of Italy; George S. Bellinger, Diana; L. V. A. Artan, Marine; Anton Mauve, the Forrester's Team, Frosty Morning; Jacques Maris, Boats; Jules Tiller of the Soil; Willem Maris, Milking Time; Théophile de Bock, The Stream; L. Metting, a Brittany Interior; Fr. Menlen, Drinking Cattle; P. Van der Velden, Funeral During Winter Time in the Island of Marken.

LOCAL BUSINESS TROUBLES.

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF HEITER & GANS, UMBRELLA-MAKERS—PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY AND ASSIGNMENTS.

Provisional schedules were filed in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday in the matter of the assignment of Heiter & Gans, umbrella-makers, of No. 349 Broadway, to Salomon J. Lesem, and the Assignee's bond was fixed at $50,000 by Chief-Justice Daly. The schedules show the following condition of the firm's affairs:

LIABILITIES.

Open accounts	$74,282 88
Bills payable	106,312 93
Dr. Higgins	16,200 00
Store rents, by contract	8,250 00
Employes, by contract	8,772 00
Mortgage for $16,000, deficiency probably	4,000 00
Total	$217,817 79

ASSETS.

	Nominal Value.	Real Value.
Open accounts	$71,366 30	$56,000 00
Loan	2,000 00	2,000 00
Mortgage	500 00	500 00
Cash	4,038 24	4,038 24
Fixtures	1,000 00	1,000 00
Merchandise	78,251 39	55,000 00
Real estate	28,875 00	none
Total	$181,630 93	$118,538 25

Thomas Bruns and John D. Taylor, contractors and builders, have filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy before Register Dwight. The copartnership liabilities aggregate $225,000, and Mr. Bruns has individual liabilities to the amount of $13,000. Claims to the amount of $177,000 are secured; the principal creditors are Sarah Burr, $99,000; Andrew Dodds and Leopold Berriner, $61,286; M. F. Grossman, $10,000; John O'Connor, $10,000; Leander Stowe, $10,000; Shaler & Hall Quarry Company, $5,000; John D. Pryer, $3,000; Abraham Dowdney, $3,000; Peter Renney, $2,600. The assets comprise four acres of land at Scarsdale, mortgaged for $10,000, in which there is no equity.

Register Dwight has received a voluntary petition in bankruptcy by Charles L. Cornish, a prominent real estate operator, who owes $222,000 on account of the depreciation in real estate, which he carried for himself and others. The principal creditors are Ogden Mills, $36,129; Mutual Life Insurance Company, $35,000; Easton D. Thayer, $25,000; Payson & Colgate, $17,282; Charles R. Roberts, Jr., $10,473; Fifth National Bank, $10,000; David Elston, $6,000; William J. Farrell, $6,000. His assets consists of 400 acres of land in Luzerne County, Penn.

Thomas MacKellar, contractor, has been adjudicated a voluntary bankrupt by Register Allen. His liabilities amount to $110,000, and there are no available assets. The New-York Life Insurance Company is a secured creditor for $80,250. Among the unsecured creditors are Lawrence Brothers, $5,280; Charles H. Crary, $7,471; William MacKellar, $6,000; Hugh E. Edwards, $2,500.

Telford & Smith, importers of trimmings, formerly doing business at No. 439 Broadway, have been adjudicated voluntary bankrupts by Register Fitch, having liabilities amounting to $32,000, and no assets.

Thompson & Conklin, produce commission merchants, at No. 311 Greenwich-street, are reported tailed, with liabilities of $14,000. Their troubles are ascribed to indorsements for Jay L. Adams & Co., who failed last month.

Selvius Landsberg, dealer in watches, at No. 23 John-street, has been adjudicated a bankrupt on his own petition, by Register Allen, to be relieved of debts amounting to $35,000.

Owen Murphy has gone into voluntary bankruptcy before Register Ketchum, having liabilities of $10,700, and assets $200.

CREEDMOOR'S FIFTH BIRTHDAY.

Five years ago to-day the range at Creedmoor was first opened. The first shot was fired by Col. George W. Wingate, the Secretary. Major-Gen. John B. Woodward acted as "marker" on that occasion. Since that time it has been almost constantly used, even in the Winter season. There were at that time only 13 targets in operation; now there are 30. The half a decade through which the National Rifle Association has passed has been an eventful one. Besides the large number of practice matches which have been contested on its range, it has successfully conducted four international matches, in which its protégés vanquished their opponents in every instance. The number of matches at all ranges coming directly under the management of officers of the association, which have been contested during the same period is 209. The second half of the decade at Creedmoor commences with an inclosed range, a club-house nearly completed, and the association free from debt, and a roll of 950 life members.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The European and West Indian steamers took out 30,000 letters yesterday.

The annual festival of the "Olivet Mutual Sewing Belief," No. 63 Second-street, will take place to-morrow at 2:30 P. M.

Andrew Murray fell from the Elevated Railroad structure at Sixth-avenue and Ninth-street yesterday and was seriously injured.

The first arrivals of wheat by canal this season were received on the Produce Exchange yesterday. There were 120,424 bushels, against 60,000 bushels by rail.

The Customs officials seized yesterday 700 smuggled cigars on the steamer City of Merida, and 300 bundles of smuggled cigarettes on the Saratoga, both from Havana.

Rev. W. R. Williams, D. D., will deliver the second lecture in his scientific course at Association Hall this evening. Subject, "The Emperor Titus and the Apostle John."

A child named Jacob Gruskin, of No. 19 Chrystie-street, died yesterday from injuries received on the 13th inst. by being run over in front of his home by a weiss-beer truck. The driver is unknown.

E. Perry Jones, an old attaché of the Department of Search and Inquiry for Missing and Dead Letters in the New-York Post Office has been appointed As istant Superintendent of that department, vice John H. Purdy promoted.

An attempt was made to sell 50 shares of the *Star* Newspaper Company at auction in the Exchange sales-room yesterday. The par value is $50 per share. Only $15 per share was bid, and they were bought in. The owner would have taken $20 per share.

The Fire Commissioners yesterday abolished the grade of special hosemen and laddermen. Only nine men of this grade were in service yesterday, and they were attached to the companies in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. They were appointed to the regular force as privates.

Officer Walter Burke, of the Twenty-second Precinct, yesterday afternoon shot and killed a mad dog in front of No. 848 Eighth-avenue. Officer Levy, of the Twelfth Precinct, shot and killed a mad Spitz dog last evening at the south-east corner of One Hundred and Eleventh-street and Third-avenue.

While Leopold Chatt and Charles Pfauncoch were on a scaffold painting the front of the building No. 39 Wall-street yesterday the scaffold gave way and both men were precipitated to the sidewalk. They were seriously injured. Chatt was taken to the Chambers-Street Hospital and Pfauncoch to his home.

At the sale of bric-à-brac, yesterday, by Messrs. Leavitt & Co., there was offered a harpsichord, believed to have once been possessed by the great tonemaster, Mozart. The instrument was not sold, but upon those present, the auctioneers being assured of a more satisfactory disposition of the instrument at private sale.

The play of "Conscience" will be performed at the Lyceum Theatre on May 9, under the auspices of the Children's Carnival Association for the benefit of the Sea-side Home. Several prominent gentlemen will appear in the play, among them ex-Postmaster Jones, Gen. Barnum, Gen. Owens, and Gen. Martin T. McMahon.

A few more reserved seats may be had Mrs. Arthur Gilman, New-York Hotel, for the performances of "The Sleeping Beauty," at the Academy of Music to-night and to-morrow night. Miss Emma Thursby will sing in the concert to-morrow this evening, and Miss Adelaide Phillipps has volunteered for the same service to-morrow night.

David Solomon, a newsboy, of No. 51 Chatham-street, was knocked down in Centre-street and run over by car No. 36 of the Bleecker-Street Line last evening. The boy's right leg was cut so clearly off just below the knee as to be left hanging by the skin behind, and his left leg was most horribly mutilated. He was picked up by a policeman and taken to the Chambers-Street Hospital.

Martin Brown, a deaf mute, Superior of the Boys' Department in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, at One Hundred and Sixty-second-street and Tenth-avenue, died yesterday from the effects of an injury received on the 9th inst. On that date he was looking at some skating exercises in which the boys were indulging, when a hammer thrown in the games went wide of its mark and struck him in the head, producing fatal injuries.

The Special Committee of the Chamber of Commerce on Railroad Transportation, has prepared a petition to the Legislature asking that the Committee on Railroads, to whom was referred a previous memorial praying for the appointment of a committee of investigation into certain alleged railroad abuses, be instructed to report at once. The memorial was extensively signed yesterday and was sent to Albany last night.

Thirty-five of the old Hawkins Zouave Veterans met last evening at their head quarters, No. 249 East Fourth-street. The chief object of the meeting was to enable the veterans to have their records undergo inspection, under the supervision of Commander John Best, preparatory to the regular Decoration Day parade. At the conclusion of the inspection the veterans adjourned to a social gathering, and the remainder of the evening was enjoyably passed in speech-making and feasting.

The Twenty-third Ward Republican Association has passed a resolution censuring the Legislature for not giving the seat from the First District in Westchester County to Mr. Fordham Morris, and they believe that his rejection was due to a "corrupt combination of a limited number of Republican members with the Democracy and Tammany Hall for the purpose of securing political and personal favors at the expense of the electors of this district, the majority of whom they have shamelessly disfranchised."

The Examining Committee of the Stock Exchange admitted the following securities to the free list yesterday afternoon: $10,000,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, first consolidated mortgage 7 per cent coupon bonds, due 1907, interest payable March 1 and Sept. 1, $1,000 each, Nos. 1 to 10,000; and $3,000,000 St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railroad real estate and railway mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, $1,000 each, Nos. 1 to 3,000. This is a first mortgage on part of the property and subject to a previous mortgage of $6,000,000 on the remainder.

Police Commissioner Nichols denies that his recent visit to Washington, had anything to do with Albany legislation. He says that he went to Washington for the purpose of visiting his sick colleague, Commissioner Wheeler, in obedience to a telegram from the latter who desired to see him, and he [Mr. Nichols] invited Mr. Edward Kearney to accompany him on the trip. There was no political signification whatever in the visit to the national capital, and he had no conversation with Senator Conkling in reference to the Police Pension bill or any measures of Albany legislation. Mr. Nichols received a letter from Mr. Wheeler yesterday, in which that gentleman denies in positive terms that he had any conversation with Senator Conkling in reference to the Pension bill or any other measure pending before the Legislature.

BROOKLYN.

The Police and Excise Department moved into their new quarters in the new Municipal building yesterday.

The stranger who committed suicide in the Howard House, East New-York, on Tuesday, has not yet been identified. The remains were removed to the Morgue yesterday.

Sergt. John Maher, Acting Captain of the Eighth Sub-Precinct, died yesterday of consumption. Sergt. Maher had been on the force for 10 years, and was regarded as one of the best officers of the department.

Graduating exercises took place yesterday morning at Public School No. 30, on Walcott-street, near Van Brunt. Miss L. C. Colgan, Miss Mary Brush, and Miss Annie O'Brien received teachers' certificates of the highest class.

George Mathew, an engineer, while drunk, yesterday attempted to commit suicide by jumping into the river at the foot of South Fifth-street. He was rescued by some workmen, and locked up in the Fifth Precinct Station-house on a charge of drunkenness.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Gilbert W. Lawrence, Republican, has been appointed to fill the vacancy in the Yonkers Board of Aldermen caused by the resignation of Frederic Shonnard, Democrat. The board is now composed of six Republicans and two Democrats.

Ben Holladay's "Ophir Farm," a highly cultivated tract of 714 acres of land in the town of Harrison, on which is an elegant residence, a Roman Catholic private chapel, and out-buildings of corresponding grandeur, passed to new owners yesterday, having been sold, at White Plains, under the hammer on the order of Philo T. Ruggles, the Referee in mortgage foreclosure proceedings instituted in behalf of August Belmont, who is the Assignee of a second mortgage for $100,000 on the property, given to S. L. M. Barlow, the first mortgage being for a like sum in favor of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company. Mr. Belmont is the new owner. He takes the property at the price of $1,000 over the mortgages, and it is also subject to tax claims to the amount of $12,000.

LONG ISLAND.

A suit for libel against the Trustees of the Northville Congregational Church is brought by Caleb and Isaiah Hallock. It appears that several weeks ago a parish meeting was held, at which a preamble and resolution were adopted unanimously declaring, in effect, that it was stated that members of the church had been charged with criminal actions prejudicial to the church, the society, and the people, &c., and that they were convinced that the charge that the two Hallocks had attempted to burn the church, and had thrown the organ from the gallery was true, therefore the church would withhold fellowship from them until they had purged themselves by full confession and repentance. The suits are severally for $10,000 each against Halsey Hallock, Joshua Downs, Chauncey P. Howell and Elisha Arfstein.

In the suit of David Carll against the Long Island Rubber Company, of Setauket, an amended summons and complaint have been placed in the hands of Sheriff Cooper, of Suffolk County, for service upon the stockholders. The court is asked to sequestrate the stock, property, and effects of the company, to be placed in the hands of the Receiver, and not to be interfered with by the officers of the company, to the end that if it should appear that the company is unable to pay its debts, the respective rights and liabilities of the stockholders may be ascertained and the same be enforced by the court.

RIFLE SHOOTING FOR PRIZES.

COMPETITIONS FOR THE "WYLIE" GOLD BADGE AND THE "WATERS" PRIZE AT CREEDMOOR—THE EIGHTH REGIMENT MATCHES.

The high wind which prevailed yesterday afternoon made rifle shooting exceedingly difficult, and although a large number of riflemen went to Creedmoor, most of them contented themselves with practicing at different ranges in anticipation of the Spring prize meeting. One of the matches which had been announced was withdrawn. This was the match for a "Remington long-range rifle," presented by the *National Guardsman*. It was intended by the donors that the trophy should be contested for at the Spring prize meeting, and in deference to their wishes, the match was withdrawn, to be placed in the regular programme. The first competition for the Waters prize of $50 in gold, commenced at 1:30 o'clock. The conditions were: Distance, 1,000 yards; two sighting and thirty scoring shots. There were 14 entries, but three of the competitors retired, owing to the force of the wind, which veered from south-east to south-west, blowing down the range toward the targets. The scores were as follows, the highest attainable number being 150 points:

Isaac L. Allen, 133; Ramson Rathbone, 120; Homer Fisher, 114; B. G. Doughty, 113; Lieut.-Col. R. Sanford, 110; Gen. W. S. Dakin, 107; R. H. Keene, 105; Sergt. N. D. Ward, 103; W. S. Elmendorf, 102; Lieut.-Col. H. F. Clark, 91.

The fourth competition for the "Wylie badge" commenced at 3 o'clock, with only 12 entries. The conditions were: Distances, 200 and 500 yards; position, standing at each range; seven scoring with out sigh

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APRIL

TILDEN'S NEW CAMPAIGN.

McLIN'S CONFESSION THE FIRST GUN.

NO PRACTICAL RESULTS EXPECTED—WHAT SENATOR CONKLING KNOWS ABOUT THE MATTER—MR. HAYES' EFFORTS TO SECURE DENNIS A PLACE—STATEMENTS IN THE CONFESSION THAT ARE MANIFESTLY UNTRUE—MAKING DEMOCRATIC CAPITAL FOR THE NEXT CANVASS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The McLin confession in regard to what the agents of Samuel J. Tilden are pleased to call the Florida fraud has, since the arrival of to-day's NEW-YORK TIMES, which published it exclusively, been the one absorbing topic of conversation in Washington. While it is thus freely commented upon, however, it creates no excitement, and it is not believed by leading politicians of either party that it will be followed by any practical results. Still, there can be no doubt since the publication of the statement that it is but the opening gun in a campaign upon the White House, which will be continued by Tilden and his men for some time to come, at least until the adjournment of Congress. For this reason, and only for this reason, is it regarded as important.

The connection of Judge Morton, the protégé of Senator Conkling, with the matter is now definitely established. He secured the confession and forwarded it to Washington. That Mr. Conkling was aware of all these proceedings, and that he has from the first been fully informed of all that Judge Morton has been doing in Florida, there is now no doubt. That he directed the movements of the gentleman named, however, or that he, in collusion with Tilden, employed him to go South to do the work in which he is now engaged, is not believed by any one here. It is currently stated that the McLin confession was offered to Mr. Conkling, with the request that he embody it in a speech to the Senate. This may be true, but it is far more probable that the statement came to him as a matter of information; that it was sent by Morton in accordance with a previous understanding that any startling development should be furnished to the Senator.

It is now believed that Morton is only one of a number of Tilden emissaries in the South, and that the next gun in the campaign for the cause of the "great reformer" will be fired from Louisiana. The letter which Secretary Sherman is said to have given to Weber and Anderson, the Inspectors of Election in the Feliciana Parishes, will in all probability play an important part in any disclosures which may come from New-Orleans. What purports to be a copy of that document was exhibited here to-day. It gives the two Inspectors strong assurances that they will be rewarded if they do their duty, but does not intimate what the duty referred to is.

The statement so often repeated, that Mr. McLin and ex-State Senator Dennis are actuated in what they have done by bitterness of feeling against the Administration for its inattention to them and disregard of their claims, will not bear investigation. The fact is, Mr. Hayes has from the first evinced a particular desire to do everything he could looking toward the recognition of both the gentlemen named, and toward satisfying all their demands upon him. To this end he appointed McLin to the position of United States Judge of New-Mexico, and after his nomination had been rejected by the Senate, proposed to renominate him, but for some unknown reason McLin is said to have refused the offer. A statement contained in a dispatch from Florida, to the effect that ex-State Senator Dennis had received several notes from Mr. Hayes, seems to be true to a certain extent. The notes in question were innocent ones, however, and looked only toward the recognition of what Mr. Dennis regarded as his claims. At first the gentleman named wanted a consular appointment, but failing in this, he sought a position in the Treasury Department. An investigation in that department reveals the fact that the following note, written in lead-pencil on a sheet of notepaper, bearing the words Executive Mansion printed in blue, was among his recommendations:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, April 18, 1877.

DEAR SIR: I am reliably assured that L. G. Dennis, of Florida, would make a capital Special Agent of the Treasury. I respectfully desire that his claims should have your favorable attention. Sincerely, R. B. HAYES.

Hon. JOHN SHERMAN, and others.

Upon this indorsement, which is certainly all that he could have desired, Mr. Dennis was appointed Special Agent of the Customs Bureau of the Treasury, and sent down to examine Collectors of Customs at various ports in the Southern States. After about two months' service, however, he was removed from the place, and has not since been reappointed.

There are a number of statements in the confession which are so manifestly untrue as to be worthy of particular attention. Chief among these is that part of the statement in which Mr. McLin says: "I was shown numerous telegrams addressed to Gov. Stearns and others from the trusted leaders of the Republican Party in the North, insisting that the salvation of the country depended upon the vote of Florida being cast for Hayes. Those telegrams came from those to whom I have been accustomed to defer—the Chairman of the National Committee and the man who was the nearest personal friend of Mr. Hayes and who had conducted the canvass. These telegrams also gave assurance of the forthcoming of money and troops, if necessary, in securing a victory for Mr. Hayes." The fact is that Gov. Stearns received no telegrams of the character indicated from Mr. Zachariah Chandler, the Chairman of the Republican National Committee, or from any other person. Nearly every communication, certainly every important communication, which came from Northern political managers to Florida, was addressed to William E. Chandler, and was written in a private cypher known only to that gentleman. Any information of the contents of such dispatches could only be given by him.

It will also be noticed, by reference to McLin's confession, that he states that "In Jefferson County, in a certain precinct at which Mr. Jo Bell was Inspector, 100 votes were surreptitiously added to the ballots and counted. No charge was made as to this fact before the board. The confession of J. Bell, since made to me, discloses the fact that had the 219 votes fraudulently added to the Archer return, and the 74 votes stuffed in the box in Leon County, and the 100 votes surreptitiously added in Jefferson County, aggregating 393 votes, been rejected, and the Democratic rejected precincts which were excluded for irregularity and illegality, contrary to the decision of the Supreme Court, been retained and counted, Mr. Tilden would have carried the State." In regard to so much of this statement as concerns Mr. James Bell, the gentleman referred to, who is now in Washington, states to your correspondent that the allegations made by McLin are in the main untrue, and in detail unworthy of credit. Mr. Bell says further that he has no recollection of ever having conversed with Mr. McLin in regard to the subject in question. He has, however, spoken to two other persons confidentially regarding the vote of Jefferson County. Mr. Bell admits that shortly after the election it was currently stated in Florida that a change of 100 votes favorable to the Republicans had been made at the precinct at which he was a clerk—not an Inspector, as stated in McLin's confession. This report, Mr. Bell states, grew out of the vain boasting of some of the Inspectors or their friends, who, for purposes of their own, perhaps in the hope of personal advantage, claimed that they had rendered great service to the party by making the change named. Having an inkling of the truth of the matter, Mr. Bell, according to his own accounts, at once proceeded to investigate all the charges relative to the change of 100 votes, and discovered to his own satisfaction that no change had been made and no frauds committed at the poll in question. In proof of this statement, he alleges what your correspondent knows to be a fact, that Dr. Bellinger, the Democratic United States Supervisor at the poll in question, stated that he did not know of any frauds having been committed at that poll. Further than this, Mr. Bell states that he, as Clerk, Dr. Bellinger as Supervisor, and three Inspectors—five persons in all—checked off the name of each voter as he appeared to cast his ballot, and that at the close of the poll, it was discovered that all their counts tallied exactly, and that the number of names checked by them was the same as the number of ballots contained in the box. Mr. Bell calls attention to the testimony of Dr. Bellinger, the Democratic Supervisor, taken by the select committee of Congress on the Presidential election in Florida. Being questioned by Mr. Walling, a Democratic member from Ohio, Dr. Bellinger recognized a list of names of voters at the precinct under discussion that was made under his supervision. Mr. Walling then asked him from what the list was copied. He answered: "It was copied from a roll that I kept of all the Democratic voters whom I knew, or I was satisfied voted the Democratic ticket at Precinct No. 7. I kept a full list of all the voters, and this is taken from that." The testimony then continues as follows:

Q.—Those comprise all the names of Democratic voters at Precinct No. 7 at the last Presidential election? A.—Nearly all of them; there were four more Democratic votes cast, but I am positive who cast them, and I left those four names out.

Q.—You are positive that with the exception of those four names the list contains all the names of Democratic votes at No. 7? A.—Yes, sir; that is all; those parties are avowed Democrats, and I have heard no one intimate that they voted any other way.

Q.—State the number of them. A.—I did not count them; I think there are 149 here.

Q.—Then, so far as you have knowledge of it, the Democratic vote of the precinct was 153? A.—It was.

Q.—Do you believe that number to be the true one? A.—I know it was, for I assisted in the counting.

Q.—How many Democratic votes were returned from that precinct? A.—One hundred and fifty-three; the return is in accordance with the count.

From this statement of the Democratic Supervisor it will be seen, Mr. Bell contends, that his story is correct, and that no fraud was committed at the poll of which he was clerk. The statement of Mr. Bell in connection with the confession is worthy of considerable weight, from the fact that he, of all men, having been treated with marked injustice by the present National Administration, in that he was summarily removed from a small office, the duties of which he faithfully performed, would, if anything, be so biased against Mr. Hayes as to support, if possible, instead of condemning as untrue, that portion of the McLin confession which refers to him.

Prominent Republican members of Congress, and prominent leaders now in Washington, only regret the present agitation because they think it may hurt the party in the approaching campaign, and will furnish material for Democratic bluster and buncombe. It is more than probable, however, that the Democrats in the House will blunder over the proposed investigation of the McLin confession, which is already being agitated, as they have hitherto done in more important matters. A few of the Democratic Representatives are in favor of a Congressional investigation, with McLin as the star actor and Senator Dennis as end man. It is stated that there is a great deal of jealousy among them as to who is entitled to the management of the farce.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 25.—Judge McLin is in Orange County, Fla., two days' journey from here. Alfred Mortier left last night either for Tallahassee or Washington, probably Washington. Hon. L. G. Dennis left for Washington this morning, summoned there by Horatio Bisbee, a member of Congress. It is not thought that McLin has made a confession, and rumors regarding him are not believed to amount to anything.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS RECEIVED BY TILDEN'S AGENTS.

The managers of Tilden's "still-hunt" have obtained from officials of Baker, Duval, Leon, Alachua, and other counties in Florida several statements similar to the "confession" made by Samuel B. McLin, and they now make the entire lot public. A. A. Allen declares that he was Sheriff of Baker County during 1876, and was a sympathizer with the Republican Party in the Presidential election. When it became necessary to canvass and make a return of the votes cast in the county, M. L. Coxe, who was then Clerk of Baker County, requested County Judge E. W. Driggers to join him and Justice of the Peace John Dorman in performing the duty. Driggers refused to assist in the work, and, under the law, he (Allen) was the only person authorized to take the place of the county Judge in making the canvass. Coxe asked him (Allen) to fill the vacancy caused by Driggers' declination, but he refused to do so. Coxe and Dorman then made the canvass, and sent a return to the State officers. The reason why Allen refused to join Coxe and Dorman in performing that duty, was that Paul B. Canova, father of George P. Canova, a Republican candidate, told him that if he did not work with them he could have the benefit of his [Canova's] pocket-book and his influence for the best office in the State. After Coxe and Dorman made their return Driggers told Allen that unless they did something the Democrats would beat them, and the latter replied, "Well, let it rip." Driggers then said, "We can make a canvass," and suggested that they should do so with the aid of Bill Green, who had been appointed a Justice of the Peace. Allen accepted the suggestion, and that night he, Driggers, and Green entered the County Clerk's Office and, after looking over the returns, decided to throw out those from the Johnsville and Darbyville precincts, thus changing the county vote so that the Republicans had a majority of 41. The true vote, Allen says, showed a Democratic majority of 95. Taking a blank from the County Clerk's office, Allen says that he, Driggers, and Green went to George P. Canova's house, where they made out the false return. This was given to Driggers, who afterward said to Allen: "Our return was recognized all right by the State Board of Canvassers." In conclusion, Allen says that the illegal count and return were instigated and managed by John W. Howell, E. W. Driggers, and George P. Canova.

William Green, in an affidavit, tells how E. W. Driggers made him a Justice of the Peace without demanding fees for his commission, and then induced him to take part in fraudulently counting and returning the county vote. He corroborates Allen making his story coincide very nicely with the latter's. Martin L. Coxe, the Democratic County Clerk, says that he became aware from verbal information, immediately after the election, that the county had gone Democratic by 95 majority. Driggers and Allen knew this also, and, furthermore, it was known in Tallahassee. He feared that the ballot-boxes would be stolen from his office, and he endeavored to get both Driggers and Allen to assist in the canvass. Failing in this he and Dorman made the canvass. Driggers said he was satisfied with what had been done. He was not fully informed of the action of Driggers, Green, and Allen until the canvass was made in Tallahassee.

Mr. L. G. Dennis makes a statement about the election in Alachua County, where, as Chairman of the Republican Committee, he received the result of the election at Box No. 2 for Presidential Electors. At first he says it was 180 for Hayes, 136 for Tilden; but Back and Vance, two Inspectors, told him they added 200 names to the polling list, and increased the Republican vote to that extent. When the County Commissioners met a few days afterward Inspector Moore (Republican) swore that the returns from Archer Precinct No. 2 were false, and that the true vote should be—for Hayes 180, for Tilden 136. Moore, Duke, and other Commissioners, afterward made counter-affidavits, denying their former statements. The Grand Jury of Alachua County failed to find any fraud, and the result was that the returns giving Hayes 219 votes more than were cast for him were counted.

Mr. C. A. Cowgill writes on April 1, in regard to the charge by Mr. Dennis that he knew of the frauds in Archer Precinct, that if Dennis means to say that he [Cowgill] was cognizant of fraud in the count, he says what is grossly false. He says he canvassed briefly with Mr. Dennis, before he had investigated the case, and Mr. Dennis asked him: "I wish to know if it is of any use for me to procure evidence or proof concerning Archer Precinct?" Cowgill replied: "Have you the right side—or have you truth upon your side?" Upon Dennis replying in the affirmative, Cowgill said: "Get all the evidence you can bearing upon the case, and it will receive proper consideration." He says this was all and that he studiously avoided hearing anything about the contested cases until they were officially presented to the board. He says the conversation certainly made no impression upon him; that Mr. Dennis was attempting to make him aware that a fraud had been committed or if he would sustain Dennis in it. A. A. Henderson, Deputy Clerk for Columbia County, also makes a statement referring to alleged frauds in the returns from that county.

C. H. Edwards, Republican County Clerk of Leon County, says with regard to the election in his district, that Joseph Bowes, an Election Inspector at Precinct No. 13, told him he had fraudulently put 74 diminutive Republican ballots into the boxes. This fact became known among Republicans, and while the investigation into the election was going on Bowes was reproached for having got the party into trouble through his bungling.

THE NEW-ORLEANS RACES.

GOOD SPORT AND GOOD ATTENDANCE—RISK, BLUE GOWN AND INCOMMODE THE WINNERS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 25.—This was the fourth day of the Spring meeting of the Louisiana Jockey Club. The first race was a handicap hurdle-race, two miles, over eight hurdles; purse, $250, of which $50 to second horse. Risk won by half a head, Dalgasian second, Cannon third, Jim Hinton fourth. Henry Owen struck the fourth hurdle and quit the race. Time—3:57½. Jim Hinton led at the start. Dalgasian took the lead on entering the second mile and kept it until after the last hurdle had been jumped, and until within a few jumps from the string, when Risk went to the front. Pools on the track: Cannon, $60; Risk, $40; Dalgasian, $31; Henry Owen, $20; Jim Hinton, $5.

The second race was a selling race, mile and a quarter, for a purse of $200. Blue Gown was the winner by three lengths, Kilburn second, Belle of Topeka third, beating Bill Link, Grigsby, Pat Malloy colt, and Egypt. Kilburn led at the start. At the three-quarter pole Blue Gown went to the front and came home an easy winner. Time—2:17. Pools on the track: Kilburn, $50; Egypt, $63; Grigsby, $60; Pat Malloy colt, $57; Blue Gown, $33; Bill Link, $30; Belle of Topeka, $16.

The following is a summary of the third race; mile beats, three in five, all ages; club purse, $450;

Incommode	1	1	1
Verdigris	3	3	2
Docility	2	2	3
Russ Butler	4	4	4

Time—1:51½; 1:56; 1:48.

Pools on the track: Incommode, $235; Russ Butler, $43; Docility, $34; Verdigris, $27. After the first heat: Incommode, $50; the field, $13. The weather was clear and warm, the track in fair condition, and the attendance good.

CHINESE CHEAP LABOR.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—Of the 968 Chinamen who arrived here by the steam-ship City of Tokio yesterday, 400 are destined for Peru and 130 for the Sandwich Islands. The Baltimore *Sun* recently published a letter from San Francisco stating that Capt. Walker was shipping 10,000 Coinamen from this city to Peru, and that that county would take all the Mongolians we had to spare. It was also stated that Guatemala was in the market for Celestial working men, and that that country would assist us in getting rid of our surplus Mongolians. The facts are that the wages offered to the Chinese in Peru are insufficient to induce them to go there from California, and Capt. Walker was unable to fill his contract from this State, and consequently resorted to shipments from China via San Francisco. As to Guatemala, no Chinamen are employed and none are wanted there.

THE NEW-ORLEANS COLLECTORSHIP.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 25.—An evening newspaper says: "After long delay and consultations innumerable, the President has at length sent in the name of ex-Congressman George L. Smith for the vacant Collectorship of this port. We have known Mr. Smith intimately for many years, and on his private character never knew a shade of suspicion to be cast. True, he has been in politics, but never one of the aggressive order. There is, therefore, no good ground for extreme opposition against him. If a pronounced Republican is to get the office, George L. Smith will prove quite as acceptable as any one that could be named."

THE MOBILE COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

MOBILE, Ala., April 25.—The Commercial Convention reassembled to-day, and several additional delegates from various sections reported to the Secretary. A resolution was adopted to hold a convention at Nashville on the last Wednesday of September next. Also, a resolution favoring the repeal of the tax on the circulation of State banks. The thanks of the convention were entertained at Citronelle by the Mobile and Ohio Railroad this afternoon. They will go on an excursion down the bay to-morrow.

AN OHIO RAILROAD TO BE SOLD.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 25.—C. P. L. Butler, Trustee of the Columbus and Gallipolis Railroad Company, appeared before the Court of Common Pleas to-day on the petition of Hill & McKechny, contractors, of Chicago, and obtained judgment against the railroad company in the sum of $248,925, together with a decree of foreclosure and an order of sale of all the property and the right of road. The property was ordered to be sold on May 30.

THE CHICAGO POST.

CHICAGO, April 25.—Miss Frances E. Willard, the well-known temperance lecturer, and Mrs. Mary B. Willard, widow of the late Oliver A. Willard, editor of the Chicago *Post*, have assumed control of that paper as editor and publisher respectively.

ANOTHER MOLLIE MAGUIRE CONVICTED.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., April 25.—Martin Bergen, a "Mollie Maguire," who has been on trial here for killing Patrick Burns at Tuscarora in 1870, was convicted of murder in the first degree to-day.

BATH, Me., April 25.—The bark Veronica, of 409 tons burden, was launched here to-day.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 25.—Horatio N. Williams, for more than a score of years a telegrapher in this city, died this afternoon from the effects of a dose of poison, which he took as a remedy for nervous prostration, having suffered therefrom for several months.

OTTAWA, April 25.—The Canadian Centennial Commissioners have each received from the United States Commission a beautifully-executed bronze medal, with a letter in which the services rendered by them in connection with the Centennial Exhibition is acknowledged in complimentary terms.

THE RUSSIANS FORTIFYING.

ACTIVE MEASURES FOR RESISTANCE.

A LINE OF INTRENCHMENTS FROM THE SEA OF MARMORA TO THE BLACK SEA—THE TURKISH WORKS TURNED AND GREATLY STRENGTHENED—TELEGRAPH LINES AND ROADS—THE OCCUPATION OF ROUMANIA COMPLETE.

LONDON, April 25.—The negotiations regarding the congress and the withdrawal of the British fleet and Russian troops from near Constantinople have as yet led to no result. In the uncertainty of the issue of the *pour parlers* the Russians are doing their best to strengthen their position, and advices from various sides concur that there are considerable movements of troops toward Constantinople as well as Gallipoli. According to a letter in the Vienna *Politische Correspondens* from Tchaldja, about 30 miles north-west from Constantinople 2,000 sappers and 8,000 infantry are at work there turning and completing lines thrown up by the Turks along the whole line from Hademkoi to Derkos, on the Black Sea. Four smaller redoubts have been enlarged and five new ones constructed. There still remain a good many of the siege guns belonging to the Turks. These are far from sufficient to arm extended works, but 100 heavy guns and 30 mortars are expected to arrive from Odessa.

At San Stefano as well as on other exposed points of the coast, strand batteries have been erected so as to frustrate any attempts to land. According to Russian accounts, which are doubtless exaggerated, 700 guns are already in position along the coast.

In Wallachia, says the correspondent of the London *Times* at Bucharest, the Russian troops of occupation consist of three army corps, 24 reserve battalions, and a proportionate number of artillery and cavalry. Of these, the Eleventh Army Corps is distributed in cantonments between Bucharest and Giurgevo, the Fourteenth Corps is at Galatz, the Seventh is in Bessarabia, and the 24 reserve battalions are in Moldavia, making in all a force of about 100,000 men, under Gen. Drenteln.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 25.—The Russians have established a telegraph line between San Stefano and St. George, which is a few miles north, and are now constructing roads.

LONDON, April 26.—The *Standard* has the following from Bucharest: "A circular from the Minister of the Interior informs the Prefects that the convention with Russia is still in force, and that every facility for transport and lodging must be granted to the Russians, but only during their march to halting-places. The circular enjoins the Prefects to preserve tranquility in spite of every provocation. A conflict would be disastrous. Roumania must await the verdict of the congress."

The *Standard's* correspondent at Rome asserts that the Russian engineers recently there have chartered two American steamers which are now in the Levant, and will proceed on their journey to Suez and the Persian Gulf under American colors.

PROGRESS OF NEGOTIATIONS.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 25.—The *Agence Russe* announces that the negotiations continue in a friendly manner by the intimate intercourse of the Cabinets. The *Agence* denies that invitations to the congress have been sent to the powers, or that they have been even framed, as that will be the task of the preliminary conference. There will also be before the congress meets an exchange of views between the Cabinets upon the principal questions at issue. England demands more than an acknowledgment of the European character of the questions raised by recent events, as Prince Gortschakoff's reply to Lord Salisbury was an absolute affirmation of such acknowledgment.

A Reuter dispatch from St. Petersburg reports that Prince Gortschakoff is much better. The fever has disappeared, and he is now only suffering from weakness.

LONDON, April 26.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs as follows: "It seems that England objected to the first formula suggested, namely, that the powers should meet to consider the changes to be introduced into the treaties of 1856 and 1871 in consequence of recent events, and a new formula has now been invented which, it is thought, will be more acceptable—namely, that the powers meet to consider the treaties of 1856 and 1871 in relation to the treaty of San Stefano. It is said that Prince Bismarck, annoyed by this quibbling, is more and more confining himself simply to transmitting without comment the communications sent him from London and St. Petersburg. It is thought that there is no use of the congress meeting unless there is some chance of coming to an amicable arrangement. The Cabinets, however, object to proceed immediately to an interchange of views in respect to the essence of the questions at issue. Austria, on the other hand, is said to be advancing toward a solution on the basis of the other powers taking suitable compensation for the increased influence of Russia.

The *Times'* Vienna correspondent says: "According to the last known phase the Russians were only willing to withdraw beyond the neutral zone stipulated by the Adrianople armistice, namely, to about the Anastasian Wall. According to this they would still occupy Rodosto and Sharkoi, but it is quite possible that the aspect of affairs will be changed by the time the Chancellors are convalescent.

The *Times'* Berlin dispatch states that Prince Charles of Roumania has refused the demand of Russia for the dismissal of his Cabinet.

A Belgrade dispatch to the *Times* says: "It is stated in well-informed circles that the Government, in accordance with an agreement with Russia, is preparing a proclamation to the Servians to prepare for a fresh war."

The *Telegraph's* Pera correspondent says that the principal difficulty in regard to the withdrawal from Constantinople is that England is disinclined to relinquish the command of the Dardanelles, because Russia wishes the line of the Tchataldja to remain a neutral zone.

THE REVOLT IN BULGARIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 25.—The Turkish Seraskierate has received information that the insurrection in Roumelia is spreading. There has been another engagement, in which 30 officers (presumably Russians) have been placed *hors de combat*.

LONDON, April 26.—The *Standard's* dispatch from Constantinople says that 15 fresh Russian battalions have been sent against the Roumelian insurgents.

The *Standard's* Vienna correspondent sends a sensational report that the Grand Duke Nicholas has threatened to hold the Porte responsible for the Roumanian insurrection, and it is believed that this is a pretext for occupying Constantinople.

THE PORTE AND THE FORCED TREATY

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 25.—It is now certain that the circular which it was stated on the 12th inst. had been issued by the Porte to its representatives abroad recognizing the San Stefano treaty as a result of the war, expressing determination to loyally carry out its terms, but at the same time saying that the Porte would regard as opportune any modification which might be made, pledging the Porte to carry out the projected reforms, was not sent out by the Porte, nor is any circular whatever regarding the San Stefano treaty to be issued.

Three thousand prisoners of war from Bucharest landed at Constantinople on Wednesday. The return of prisoners from Russia has been postponed until their maintenance is paid for.

LONDON, April 26.—A special from Constantinople to the *Standard* announces that in consequence of the pressure of the Russians, the Porte has peremptorily ordered the evacuation of Batoum. It is stated that the peasantry near Batoum and Trebizond are arming against the Russians.

The *Times'* correspondent at Pera says: "Although the reported Turkish circular was not issued, the views it was alleged to contain have been confidentially communicated by the Porte to its agents."

NOTES OF THE CONTROVERSY.

ATHENS, April 25.—The British Consuls are still unsuccessful in their negotiations for an armistice between the Turks and the insurgents of Armyro. The Turks have been defeated by the insurgents near Karditza.

BELGRADE, April 25.—Gen. Leschjanin has returned from St. Petersburg with an autograph letter from the Czar thanking the Servian troops, acknowledging their bravery, concurring in the cession of Wranja and Trn to Servia, and promising to have all possible regard for Servia's wishes.

LONDON, April 25.—It has now been definitely decided that the Duke of Edinburgh shall remain in the Mediterranean.

MONTREAL, Quebec, April 25.—Six hundred horses were shipped from here to-day for England via Portland.

LONDON, April 26.—The *Standard* states that 10,000 uniforms for the Naval Reserve have been ordered.

MASSACHUSETTS GREENBACKERS.

STRENGTH OF THE PARTY IN THE STATE—GEN. BUTLER THE PROBABLE CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, April 25.—The Greenback element in this State, which has been rather underestimated as to its strength in past years, is likely to prove an important factor in the election next November. The advocates of rag money are jubilant over the decided stand taken by Gen. Butler in open support of the tenets of the Greenback Party; and besides aid from him, they expect support from Wendell Phillips during the canvass. It is too early to predict the line of campaign, but it is evident that the Greenbackers have the support and sympathy of Butler, and it seems not at all unlikely that the Lowell statesman may consent to be the next standard-bearer of the soft-money men, and run for Governor. There has been a lack of organization in the Greenback element in the State. In Charlestown a club has been formed, and its members claim to hold the balance of power in that district, declaring that the majority of Representatives from Charlestown in the Legislature are in sympathy with their views. In Lynn, also, there is a large organization of Greenbackers, recruited from Crispins and working men, but, acting independently of these organizations, and including many who a year or two ago acted with one or other of the leading political parties. A prominent greenback advocate in Charlestown claims that Banks' district has secured not less than 1,500 votes for the anti-bonanza vote of 1,500. It is, however, in this district that the work of organization has been most nearly completed. In Boston hardly any attempt has been made to unite the advocates of greenbacks; in Lowell there seems to be but little sentiment in favor of paper money, while in the central and western part of the State hardly any organization exists. There are differences among the soft-money men; but the majority seem disposed to stand by the old Greenback organization, and look with distrust upon the National Party. The leaders of the movement think that the National Party is a sporadic growth, fostered by men of no prominence and no special ability; that it owes what success it has attained in the West largely to the missionary work done before by the Greenback Clubs. On the question of issuing interconvertible bonds, sentiment would seem to be generally in favor of the old Greenback Party idea; but there is some divergence from this view.

An interview with A. L. Davol, Secretary of the Greenback State Central Committee, elicited the statement that the Greenbackers propose to make a good fight this year, especially in Banks' district, where no effort will be made to elect to Congress a man of their own financial opinions. The battle will be fought simply on the question of currency, as they believe that the right settlement of this issue will remove all existing evils and restore prosperity. Nominations will be made for State ticket, and to act as an independent organization, carrying out the principle of presenting Greenback candidates as far as practicable. Constant accessions are reported. "Wendell Phillips," said Mr. Davol, "is heartily with us, and we hope that he will give us much aid by speaking for our cause during the coming canvass. Being a strong sympathizer with Greenback views, and four for many years would have helped us to a greater extent than he has done in the past. Gen. Butler, too, is heartily in sympathy with the tenets of 1877. His recent course has established him in favor with very many. Some of those who were his most bitter opponents have come to agree with him, and he has gained wonderfully in popularity both in and out of Congress." The reporter asked whether he thought Butler would accept the Greenback nomination for Governor this year. Mr. Davol said that he could not make even a supposition so early in the year. "I will say," said he, "that I think it not improbable that he would accept such a nomination. With Gen. Butler I have had but little talk, and when the matter of nomination was mentioned he said that it was too early to consider the question; that it was best to wait and see how affairs developed. The older members of the Greenback Party are very glad to recognize the strength which Butler's support will give their cause. The time for the convention to make nominations is not definitely known, but will probably be held in August or September. The Greenback Party are very strong. He would rally to his side many old Republicans; would develop strength in the Irish element, and would prove an admirable leader. But it would be wrong to suppose that the Greenback element and Butler have any understanding so that his name is to be presented as a candidate. Indeed, he has not to my knowledge openly authorized the use of his name under any circumstances; nevertheless, with his hearty support of our views, and the impressions left by conversations with him, I should say that it was not at all unlikely that Gen. Butler should be our next candidate for Governor." In answer to questions regarding the contest in Butler's district, Mr. Davol said that he should not be surprised if Butler, failing to receive the Republican nomination, and desiring to go again to Congress, should run as an independent candidate, in which case he would, of course, be supported by the Greenback men.

CINCINNATI'S RAILROAD SCHEME.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SOUTHERN ROAD CHARGED WITH FRAUD IN THE OHIO LEGISLATURE—AN INVESTIGATION ORDERED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, April 25.—Something of a sensation was produced here to-day by the news that charges of a serious character had been made against the Southern Railroad Trustees, on the floor of the House, at Columbus. In the course of the debate this morning upon the subject of the examination of the Trustees' books, Mr. Wright made a formal charge that the Trustees had allowed the contractors for the construction of the Kings Mountain Tunnel $25,000 more than the contract price, which money was spent in Columbus and Cincinnati during the pendency of the Six Million bill. The charge produced a sensation in the House and an excited debate followed. It was finally ordered that a committee of five be appointed to investigate the alleged improper use of money to secure legislation, the committee to have power to send for persons and papers, and to go back to the passage of the original Ten Million bill. An amendment was agreed to instructing the committee to report against who paid the expenses of the General Assembly in their late trip over the Southern Railway. It is not generally believed that the Trustees have been guilty of dishonesty in the expenditure of the $16,000,000 that has already been voted them, but the high-handed and arbitrary manner in which they have managed their trust has evoked much criticism. The last item of $2,000,000 authorized by the Legislature, was conditioned upon its approval by a vote of the people of Cincinnati. The election will be held May 3, and some doubts are entertained as to whether the measure will be carried. If it fails the great Southern Railroad enterprise will be left in the condition of a house without a roof.

WILLISTON SEMINARY TROUBLES.

THE TRUSTEES DECIDE THAT THE FACULTY MUST BE SUSTAINED—OUTRAGEOUS CONDUCT OF THE STUDENTS—MORE TROUBLE PROBABLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

EAST HAMPTON, Mass., April 25.—The Trustees of Williston Seminary met last night to discuss the existing troubles in the school, and, after some debate, voted almost unanimously to remove Principal Whiton. During the session of the Trustees, about 100 students met on the Campus and held a mock funeral ceremony, with dirges and like mummery, intending to burn the Principal in effigy. At chapel, this morning, Dr. Whiton and Head-master Keeper handed in their resignations, but the proceedings of the boys having occasioned a revulsion in the feelings of the Trustees, they were requested to withdraw their resignations, and the Trustees voted that the Faculty must be sustained, and order preserved in the school at any cost. It is thought that the affair will cause a change in the Board of Trustees, as some members will resign if the Principal leaves, and others will do so if he remains.

THE BALTIMORE DOG SHOW.

ALL THE PRIZES AWARDED—MANY NEW-YORK DOGS AMONG THE WINNERS—THE EXHIBITION TO CLOSE TO-DAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 25.—The dog show, now being held in this city closes to-morrow, all the prizes having been awarded to-day. The results have been very gratifying to the Kennel Club, under whose auspices the exhibition is held. Their dogs have been on exhibition, although not competing, and will, at the close of the show, be put into active training, prior to their appearance at the New-York bench show on May 14. Many of the first prizes, both for sporting and non-sporting dogs, have been carried off by residents of New-York City and State. Isaac Weighell, of Rochester, entered his foxhounds Buck and mate, with a full pedigree, and valued at $1,000. They were both very highly commended. T. B. Allen, of No. 166 Front-street, New-York, took first and second prizes for his dachshunds Cora and Duke; Henry W. Livingstone, of No. 154 West Fourteenth-street, New-York, received the second prize for his greyhound Charlie, and Charles Walton, of No. 40 East Thirty-second-street, New-York, first and second and special prizes for his fox terriers Tricksey and Young Mettle. In the latter class, Jack, owned by Frederick Gephard, of No. 100 Fifth-avenue, New-York, was highly commended. The collection of shepherd dogs is unusually excellent. T. W. Lawsen, of Boston, Mass., won first prize with Tom O'Shanter. Robert McLellan, of No. 40 East Forty-second-street, New-York, won first and special prize with the Skye terrier Tom. Sensation, of the Westminster Kennel Club, New-York, won three special prizes as the best pointer dog, and Pallas, of the same club, a special prize as the best pointer bitch. The silver cup presented by Messrs. Tiffany & Co., of New-York, for the best setter or pointer dog or bitch that has never won a first prize was awarded to John C. Higgins, of Delaware City, Del., for his bitch Petrel, 5 years old. Prince Lillitook the second prize, and is valued at $2,500. She goes to England this Summer to be bred by the famous Gladstone. Messrs. Tatham Brothers, of New-York, also contributed special prizes for the best Chesapeake Bay dogs, English, Irish, and Gordon setters and pointers, and F. L. Sheldon, of Newark, N. J., for the best brace of Gordon setters. A double-barreled breech-loading shot-gun, presented by Alexander McComas, of this city, value $200, for the best native setter dog, was awarded to Jack, of the Chicago Kennel Club, and a silver cup, given by Messrs. Trimble & Kleibacker, of this city, for the best pointer stud dog, was won by Flake, owned by Edmund O. Gill, of Memphis, Tenn.

MR. HAYES IN PHILADELPHIA.

ENTERTAINMENT BY THE COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE — VISITS TO PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—A TRIP TO WILMINGTON, DEL.—MR. SCHURZ AND THE GERMANS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—The second day of the President's visit here was spent most agreeably as the guest of the Commercial Exchange. In the early morning he visited the Mint and witnessed the coinage of the Bland dollars. Afterward, in company with a committee of merchants, he proceeded to the Commercial Exchange, where a reception was held. The speeches were all of a kindly sort, no mention being made of any current event of note. Attorney-General Devens, who commanded a Massachusetts regiment during the war, made an address, in which he mentioned the fact of being the recipient of hospitality from our refreshment saloon in the times of the rebellion. Francis M. Brook, Esq., President of the Exchange, welcomed the guests. At noon a trip was made along the river front when the President was made acquainted with the magnitude of the commerce of the port. The party were everywhere received with the greatest distinction. The trip extended as far south as Wilmington, Del., 30 miles from here. It was fully expected that Secretary Sherman, at least, would make a speech at the luncheon on his financial policy, as it had been strongly hinted he was desirous of doing so; but he failed to embrace the opportunity, leaving the matter still in the hands of the New-York bankers, as proposed by him at the late conference. To-night the Executive party were serenaded at the Continental Hotel by the Allegemeine Singing Society. This was really intended as a compliment to Secretary Schurz, who resided here during 1851 and 1852 and formed acquaintances. There were some 5,000 or 6,000 persons gathered in the streets around the hotel. After the serenade the President made a short speech and introduced Secretary Schurz. Gen. Schurz thanked his fellow-countrymen for the compliment of the serenade, and then gave vent to the first political utterance which had been made by any of the party. He said: "I am certain you are not finding fault with us for protecting the country and attempting to purify and strengthen its institutions." [A voice came up from the crowd: "No, no."] "If we do not prosecute the laws vigorously enough to satisfy you, then you have good cause to find fault with us." This was greeted with applause, and the Secretary again thanked the party and withdrew. Secretaries Schurz and Sherman left here to-night, leaving the President and Judge Devens, who will visit a number of industrial establishments in the morning, and hold a public reception in Independence Hall in the afternoon. They will return to Washington on Saturday.

THE ANTHRACITE-COAL TRADE.

SUSPENSION IN THE SCHUYLKILL REGIONS—PROSPECTS FOR THE COMING SEASON—FILLING THE QUOTA AGREED ON IN COMBINATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POTTSVILLE, Pen

the table by Mr. Fish, and on his motion the vote by which it was lost was reconsidered. Mr. Fish then moved that it be amended, and offered as the amendments the original bill, making the term of office of the Commissioner expire 20 days after the passage of the act; his successor to be appointed for three years, at a salary of $5,000; all fees of the office to be paid into the City Treasury, and the allowance for clerk hire not to exceed $3,000 per year. The debate upon the bill was comparatively mild. Mr. Grady opposed it with a temperate speech, in which he spoke approvingly of the way this Legislature had acted toward the City of New-York in respect to local legislation; acknowledged that the salary of the Commissioner of Jurors was excessive and should be reduced; but declared that the practice of one political party legislating out of office members of another political party was altogether bad for both. He pleaded that the bill should be made to apply to the successors of the present incumbent. Mr. Fish in a brief and temperate reply, replied, by pointing out that since the successor of Mr. Dunlap would be appointed by a Democratic Mayor, and confirmed by a Democratic Board of Aldermen, there certainly could be nothing of a political nature in the bill; and further, it was generally understood that if the bill became a law Mr. Dunlap would be his own successor. He was legislated out of office for no other reason than that it was only by that method that his enormous salary could be reached. As to that salary, Mr. Fish drew attention to the fact that Controller Kelly had publicly declared it ought to be reduced to about one-third of what it is now, and in this Mr. Fish thought Mr. Kelly correctly represented the public sentiment of New-York City. After a little more debate the vote was taken upon Mr. Fish's motion. When Mr. Brooks' name was called he made a vigorous effort to rally the Democratic members against the bill, asserting that it was a personal and political measure aimed at a Democratic official by the dominant party upon the floor of the House. But this party-cry fell upon deaf ears, and there was a slight laugh in the Chamber when, almost immediately following Mr. Brooks' negative vote, Mr. Halliday voted in the affirmative. The amendments were carried—yeas 76, nays 20. The bill was then put upon its final passage. Some explanation of votes took place. Dr. Hayes briefly answered Mr. Brooks. When Mr. Muller's name was called he said: "Mr. Speaker, it is conceded by both parties that the salary of the Commissioner of Jurors is beyond all reason, and ought to be reduced. I see nothing in this bill to prevent the Mayor reappointing the present incumbent of the office at the reduced salary of $5,000. I therefore vote yes." The bill was passed by a vote of 76 yeas to 25 nays.

District Attorney Phelps sent in a response to the Assembly resolution asking for an account of the untried indictments in his office. He says that an answer exactly in response to the terms of the resolution would be impossible, as the indictments are not on file in the office, but are in the custody of the Clerk of Courts of General Sessions and Oyer and Terminer; second, it would be unjust and in violation of law to give the names of parties indicted. It would also be impossible to give the list in the time prescribed—10 days. He submits a statement of the business of his office during the last five years, showing totals as follows: Indictments found, 7,694; convictions, 3,850; nolle prosquied, 571; discharges, 1,859; acquitted, 1,479; total disposed of by court, 12,579. During the 12 years previous, the totals stand: Indictments found, 15,284; convictions, 8,800; nolle prosquied and discharged, 5,262; acquittals, 1,481; total acted on by court, 15,543.

WORK IN THE SENATE.

THE ONE CENT FERRY BILL KILLED—THE SALARIES BILL REPORTED WITH AMENDMENTS—A BROOKLYN POLITICAL MEASURE LAID ON THE TABLE—THE QUESTION OF FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 25.—The Senate did a large amount of routine business to-day, but the discussion was mainly confined to the Brooklyn One Cent Ferry bill, which was killed by striking out the enacting clause by a vote of 14 to 7. The legal aspects of the bill were the principal points discussed. Senators Pomeroy and Harris maintaining that the Legislature has no power to interfere with the rates of ferriage on the boats of the Union Ferry Company, at least not until the lease obtained by the company from the City of New-York expires, which will not be until 1881. They claimed that the franchise of the ferries between New-York and Brooklyn was the property of the City of New-York, acquired under the old Donegan charter, and maintained down to the present day, and that New-York, having leased the franchise to the Union Ferry Company, under certain conditions, for a certain length of time, the state has no power over the rates of ferriage during the pendency of such lease. Senators Ecclesine, Hozan, and Jacobs urged the passage of the bill, but they failed to answer the legal objections, except by asserting that the Legislature had, on previous occasions, exercised the right now denied, and that what it had once done it might do again. There was also a difference of opinion as to whether the people of Brooklyn desired the reduction provided for by the bill Extracts from the Brooklyn *Eagle* were read to the effect that the people did not desire it, and that those who were urging the passage of the bill did not correctly represent their constituents. The report of the Committee of the Whole, striking out the enacting clause, was finally laid on the table at the request of Senator Jacobs, who said he wished to be further heard on the subject.

The Judiciary Committee, Judge Robertson dissenting, reported favorably on Mr. F. Pierce's bill authorizing the assignment of claims held by citizens of this State against other States to the people of this State, and the prosecution of such claims by the Attorney-General.

Senator Pomeroy, from the Committee on Cities, reported on several important bills, among them the Salaries or "public burdens" bill. The leading points of the amendments made by the committee to this bill were given in last night's dispatch. The following are the amendments in full:

At the end of section 2 an appropriation for salaries shall be made across the appropriation of a city Government, and it shall be the duty of the heads of any departments to which such or any other appropriation may be made to so apply such appropriation as that no liability shall be incurred in excess of same, and any violation of such duty by any board or head of department shall be ground of removal of such officer. And no order whereby such appropriation for salaries shall be in gross in any department, a reduction in the number of employes and in the remuneration thereof shall be under the exclusive direction and control of heads of departments.

Section 5 is amended as follows: After the provisional estimate and appropriation for salaries shall have been returned to the Board of Aldermen by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and before the full estimate is made as now required by law, the said last-mentioned board shall fix such sufficient time or times as is necessary to allow the tax-payers of said city to be heard in regard thereto, and said board shall attend at the time or times appointed for such hearing. And said Board of Estimate shall fix in the final estimate the salaries of all persons paid out of the City Treasury not in any department or under the Board of Education, so that the aggregate of the salaries so fixed and of the appropriation to salaries in any department of the City Government and Board of Education shall together be at least $1,000,000 less than the amount appropriated for salaries in 1877. The Board of Estimate shall fix a schedule of the names of all persons whose salaries have been so fixed, the designation of their offices, and the salaries so fixed for each, which salaries shall be published in the City Record. In fixing salaries, the salary to be paid to any person now in office may be larger than shall be paid to persons appointed in the same capacities after the passage of this act, but no increase may be made for the payment of increased salaries for persons who have faithfully performed the duties of any office for 10 years, and the salaries of such officers shall not be increased above what it was on Dec. 31, 1877, except the number of policemen may be increased in the manner provided by law, and the salary of no officer shall not be increased which on said last mentioned day amounted to or exceeded $2,000 per annum. From and after fixing such salaries by the Board of Estimate it shall not be lawful for the Board of Aldermen or the Common Council of said city to increase or diminish the same for a period of one year thereafter, nor to pay a salary to the incumbent of any office not therein specified nor at a greater rate than that therein specified.

The bill for the Improvement of Docks, Piers, and Wharves in the City of New-York was favorably reported by a unanimous vote of the committee. It is substantially the same bill that the Governor rejected at this last year's session, except that it provides for three Dock Commissioners instead of one. It is understood that the Governor will sign it this year if it passes, as it undoubtedly will.

The bill prohibiting requiring iron telegraph poles to be substituted in the streets of New-York for wooden ones was reported adversely. This is the bill that the late Mr. Orton opposed before the committee some time ago.

Senator G. F. Purvis bill to remodel the Charter of Brooklyn by reducing the commissions to single heads, reorganizing the Board of Education, electing Aldermen on a general ticket, &c., was reported adversely, and, on the motion of Senator Jacobs, the report was laid on the table for future action. This bill has exercised the Brooklyn politicians of both parties very greatly, and while in some of its features is doubtless in the interest of the tax-payers, it is equally certain that its Democratic authors have other motives than the welfare of tax-payers in urging its passage. It stands no chance of passage in Legislature in its original form, nor in any other shape, except it becomes involved in one or another of the "log-rolling" schemes that sometimes distinguish the operations of Sheriff Daggett and others to the bill. Senator Pierce this morning introduced a bill repealing chapter 930 of the Laws of 1870, which broke up the current system of judicial sales by Referees, and gave them to the Sheriff, (with proper limitations as to fees,) except in cases where both parties to the suit should agree upon the person to make the sale. This bill is understood to be a threat to the Sheriff, or a punishment for his opposition to the Democratic Charter bill. It furnishes a fair specimen of the motives that instigate a large portion of the bills that are introduced here.

Senator Wendover, from the Bank Committee, reported the bill introduced by him to amend the law organizing the Bank Department. The author of the bill proposes to amend it, when it comes up for discussion, so as to provide a fixed sum for Examiners.

Senator Oakley offered a joint resolution for an adjournment of the Legislature sine die on the 8th of May, two weeks from to-day. Messrs. Harris and Jacobs objected to its passage, on the ground that it would place the Senate in the power of the Assembly, which might hold it back till they thought it for their interest to adjourn it, and thus prevent the Senate from retreating when it might be for its interest to do so. Mr. Jacobs also objected to any adjournment until they had passed an amendment bill, or at least had a vote upon such a bill. Mr. Harris said he had tried in vain for some time to get Mr. Jacobs to meet with the Apportionment Committee and fix up a bill, but the Senator had insisted upon meeting alone. Mr. Oakley inquired whether the addition of another clerk to the two already serving the committee would facilitate the report of a bill. The significant smile of the members of the Apportionment Committee during this discussion indicated that there was a pretty good understanding between them, and tended to confirm the belief that prevailed for some time that there is no serious intention, on either side of the house, to pass an apportionment bill this session. In fact, it is a part of the rumored "bargain" between the Tammany chief and certain Republican leaders, that there shall be no reapportionment.

THE COAL COMBINATION.

REPORT OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE—NO EXISTING LAWS VIOLATED BY THE ROADS IN THE COMBINATION—THE REGULATION OF FREIGHT RATES BY LAW DESIRABLE, BUT ALMOST IMPRACTICABLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 25.—The report of the Railroad Committee of the Assembly on the resolutions offered by Mr. Browning, instructing that committee to inquire into the coal combination, and report whether the railroad companies which are parties to it have violated their charters, and if so, what legislation is necessary to compel them to observe them, will to-morrow morning present their report to the Assembly, through their Chairman, Mr. Prescott, of Oneida. It is understood that the report was drawn up by that gentleman. It is very long, and goes exhaustively into all the questions raised by Mr. Browning's resolutions, reviewing the evidence taken by the committee and the history of the various railroads composing the "Anthracite Board of Control." The conclusions of the committee, after reciting all the matters necessary to illustrate them, are as follows:

The matter resolves itself into four inquiries, which remain to be considered. (I.) Have any railroads of this State made any combination which is in violation of their chartered rights? (II.) Have any railroads of this State, by charging their present rates of freight upon any commodity, or by sharing freights in the business of carrying contracts, abused the privileges or exceeded the rights conferred by their charters? (III.) How shall this be determined, and what is the remedy? (IV.) To what extent should the State interfere with the business of carrying corporations by regulating their rates of freight?

We have already shown that the organization of the "Anthracite Board of Control" was solely with a view to, and for the purpose of, advancing the price of coal. Is this a combination inconsistent with chartered rights? Chief-Justice Cooley, in an article of great ability, says: "Does the mere fact that one owns the whole supply of anything confer upon the State the right to interfere and limit the price he may set upon it? Suppose, in some State, a single individual should own the only mine in the country of some important article in use in the mechanical arts—would it be competent for the State, on the ground that competition with him was impossible, to restrict at discretion the price he should be allowed to charge for it? These questions do not present the problem of the authority of the State to appropriate exclusive rights, however acquired under the eminent domain; they raise only the question of the right to limit the prices which may be charged by individuals who have acquired rights of value by individual effort which is conceded to be their own. Whoever shall undertake to answer these questions in the affirmative should be expected to show how the new may be harmonized with the general principles of free government. The monopolies effected by the combination of all who have acquired waters for sale is not a different nature. These exist in every part of the country, and it is generally assumed that the State is powerless to interfere and break them up when they limits their action to fixing prices by peaceable means and when the business is not one over which the State may exercise exceptional power.

If the mere fact that a business has or may become a monopoly can give to the Legislature an authority to interfere and restrain it, it must be because monopoly is in itself so manifestly and necessarily opposed to public policy as to be wholly inadmissible. It should be remembered at all times, as stated by Chief-Justice Lewis, that a State under its right of eminent domain may resume grants of lands or franchises, or any private property, whenever the public interest requires it. But in such case the resumption must always be accompanied with just compensation to the parties injured thereby.

The railroad of this State that (as appears) is most actively connected with the alleged combination is the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. They were granted organization by the State, as before stated, solely because it was "desirable that a work should be opened through which the City of New-York and other parts of the State might receive a supply of stove coal." No restrictions are imposed by their charter on the price to be charged for the coal they shall import into the State, and no reservations of control over its price. Will it be said that if this was the object of incorporating company of the State, under the principles laid down by the learned Justice just quoted, the Legislature would have a reserved power to fix the price of the coal they had brought to our market, or to question their franchise, although such price was exorbitant, and the result of international restrictive production? If this be not true of them as the sole producing parties acting alone, why less so if resulting from an understanding or combination with other producers?

It would, then, appear that while the State, in the exercise of its eminent domain, might take from this company its property and business, it could not permanently therefor, and so put it within the power of the people to fully control production and price, yet so long as the combination depends solely upon a peaceable understanding as to the quantity of production as the means of influencing the price, it is not inconsistent with their chartered rights.

The second inquiry arises, (so far as the testimony shows,) in connection with the Erie, the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's railroad, and their branches or leased roads of this State, and the railroads of this State operated by the Pennsylvania Coal Company. That some of these railroads charge exorbitant rates for transportation of coal, solely for the purpose of controlling the markets upon their lines, and destroying competition in the coal trade, to the benefit of parties contracting with them for special rates, is the inevitable conclusion of reading the testimony; but have they "abused the privileges or exceeded the rights conferred by their charters?" The Erie was by the Legislature incorporated by chapter 224 of the Laws of 1832, and by section 14, are "empowered" and "it is made lawful for them, from time to time, to fix, regulate, and receive the tolls and charges by them to be received for transportation of property or persons," through the Legislature reserving the right to alter or repeal the same, your committee are unable to find any statute restricting the unlimited power of fixing freight so granted. Consequently, until the Legislature shall modify or limit the same, we cannot find that they have exceeded their rights as to charges for freight on coal.

The Delaware and Hudson, by their chartered railroad rights, are made subject to the "General Railroad law of 1850," and "the acts amendatory thereof," and while your committee have been unable to seek out and examine all the charters of all the branches, connecting, and leased roads referred to, they are of the opinion that nearly or quite all of the same are subject to such provisions of the said act. This act, by subdivision 9 of section 28, empowers the companies to "regulate the time and manner in which passengers and property shall be transported and the compensation to be paid therefor," making no restriction or qualification upon the amount to be charged for freight; and section 5, page 33, the Legislature reserve the "right to alter or reduce the rate of freight, fare, or other profit," your committee do not find that such right has been in any manner put in execution. We are necessarily driven to the conclusion that the roads have not, under their charter, in their charges or control for freight, exceeded the rights conferred by their charters as to the rates made each year by the Board of Control. That the State has the right to fix and define the rates and limit of freight charges will appear evident from the chartered acts stated, but that right is unlimited and not dependent upon special reservation has been set at rest, and is fully sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States in the cases of Munn & Scott against the People of the State of Illinois; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company against the State of Iowa, and Peik against Chicago and North-west Railroad Company.

The conclusion last arrived at would apparently preclude any necessity of a consideration of the third inquiry. The grave considerations submitted to your committee, the apparent desire for information on the part of the House, the interest therein of the people, induce your committee to submit. Had your committee found that definite rates had been fixed by law; that these had been disregarded; that there had been, in their opinion, a palpable and intentional breach of the laws on the part of the railroads, fully authorizing the disfranchisement of the companies, the Legislature, while not wholly devoid of power to take that, having every great power under Article VIII., section 1, of the Constitution, ought not and could not finally exercise the same in disfranchising until first its reserved rights and functions had been established by judicial determination. The whole question is also considered in the case of the Commonwealth against the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Company, where the court says: "The Legislature is not the final judge of whether the cause federa upon which the authority to cancel is based has occurred." In the case of the Erie and N. E. Railroad Company against Joseph Casey, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Lewis, Chief-Justice, held: "That a private corporation, when accepted and capital expended on the faith of it, is a contract. That a charter for the construction of a railroad is a corporation, and the obligations of the contract cannot be impaired by a State was a principle of the Constitution of the United States and of the State. Hence it followed that a charter granted to a railroad company, accepted and acted on, cannot be annulled against the consent and without the default of the corporation, *judicially ascertained and declared*, unless the power be reserved in the grant so to do. The State might reserve grants of lands, franchises, or any other private property whenever the public interest required it." And to further save "that where the power of repeal is expressly reserved, and based upon that the right to repeal, the validity of the original grant is still a question which the corporation has the right to have decided according to law in a direct proceeding for the purpose. The Legislature cannot pass the act instead of the charter, but its validity depends upon the existence of the facts which constitute the cause of forfeiture, and these must be determined by a court and jury according to the Constitution and law of the land." These propositions are reasserted and fully sustained by other State decisions, and also by the Circuit Court of the United States in the case of Mayor, &c., of Baltimore against the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and we are driven to the conclusion that in any case of alleged misuse or abuse of its franchises by a corporation as ground for repeal or annulling same a judicial investigation and determination should first be had thereon.

We now reach the fourth and last inquiry, viz.: To what extent should the State interfere with the business of carrying corporations by regulating the rates of freight. Having fully treated of the absolute right of the State so to interfere in our second inquiry, all will admit that if a fair and comprehensive law of the character suggested, fully meeting all contingencies, could be enacted, it would be a consummation devoutly to be wished. If the difficulties of the enactment of such law would be proper and reasonable at all times in the shifting fluctuations of trade, the different circumstances surrounding Eastern and Western railroads, the cost of the same road, of grade, volume of traffic, connections, cost of road, wages, expense of materials and of fuel, effects of frost and snow, length of haul, alignment of road, bulk or package traffic, regular or irregular freight, nature and value of same, speed, quantity, proportion of dead weight, empty haul, maintenance of road-bed, and other things factors of this grand multiple could be overcome, such a law would not only apply to the special cases of law of the hour—but also to the more widely spread, just, and permanent cause of complaint regarding the general discrimination made by railroad companies against local traffic, and in favor of through and permanent freight in its various kinds. Rates of general freight within one State which may be as perfectly adjusted as to be applicable and reasonable there, and for this year, might, from various causes, become very objectionable next year, a favorable rate to some roads and on some portions of the same road would be unfair, even unjust to others, and we find that the intricate problem of the proper arrangement of rates for local and through freight would demand for its solution a period of time and means of information utterly beyond the command of your committee.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.....April 25.

SUMMARY.

The River and Harbor Appropriation bill was referred by the Senate to the Committee on Commerce. The Senate insisted on its amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill. The bill authorizing the sale of timber lands in California, Oregon, and Washington Territory was passed. The report of the Conference Committee on the Deficiency bill was submitted, discussed at great length, and agreed to by 35 to 19. The Senate then adjourned till Monday.

The Senate bill to repeal the Bankrupt law came up in the House, and was discussed at length. An amendment designed to perfect the bill, and offered by Mr. Knott, was adopted. The substitute of the Judiciary Committee was rejected and the bill as amended was passed by yeas 206, nays 39. The report on Mexican border troubles was submitted, with a resolution requesting the President to keep 5,000 soldiers on the border, and authorizing them to cross into Mexico in pursuit of raiders. A bill providing for a new Venezuela Claims Commission to revise the acts of the former commission was ordered printed and recommitted. A joint resolution for a joint "Committee on Census" was adopted.

SENATE.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

The River and Harbor Appropriation bill, which recently passed the House of Representatives, was read by title and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. SARGENT, of California, the Senate insisted upon its amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill, and asked for a conference with the House, and the Chairman appointed Messrs. Sargent, Dorsey, and Beck members of the conference committee on the part of the Senate.

PRECEDENCE IN THE NAVAL STAFF.

Mr. CHRISTIANCY, of Michigan, introduced a bill to amend section 1,485 of the Revised Statutes of the United States in regard to staff officers of the Navy having precedence by length of service, and to repeal section 1,486 in regard to the time of service, &c. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

SALE OF TIMBER LANDS.

The Senate resumed consideration of bills on the calendar, and the following were disposed of:

The Senate bill for the sale of timber lands in the States of California and Oregon and in Washington Territory. [It provides for the sale of lands valuable chiefly for timber, but unfit for cultivation, in quantities not exceeding 160 acres to any one person or association of persons, at the minimum price of $2 50 per acre.] A section was added providing that any person prosecuted for violating section 2,461 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, who is not prosecuted for conviction, by individuals or United States, may be relieved from such prosecution upon payment of $2 50 per acre for all lands upon which they have cut or removed timber. The bill was then passed.

THE SENIOR INSPECTOR-GENERAL.

The Senate bill establishing the rank of the Senior Inspector-General United States Army as Brigadier-General. Passed.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, from the conference committee on the bill to provide for deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the Government for the current and prior fiscal years, submitted a report. Mr. BLAINE, in explaining the report, said it was signed by two members of the committee on the part of the Senate and two on the part of the House of Representatives. As agreed upon, the appropriation for printing for the Interior Department had been reduced from $40,000 to $30,000. The Senate conferees receded from the appropriation of $75,000 for the public schools of the District of Columbia, and also the appropriation of $25,000 for the Hayden Survey. The sum for the Mint at San Francisco had been reduced from $15,000 to $12,000. The Senate conferees also receded from the appropriation of $7,500 to ascertain the depth of water and width of channel secured and maintained at the South Pass of the Mississippi River, and $18,000 for printing for the War Department. The only points upon which the Senate conferees felt some reluctance in receding was that in regard to public schools for the District, and $25,000 for the Hayden Survey.

The report of the conference was then agreed to—yeas 35, nays 19—as follows: [Republicans in roman, Democrats in *italic*.]

YEAS.			
Allison,	*Cole,*	*Maxey,*	
Anthony,	*Davis* of Illinois,	*McCreery,*	
Bayard,	*Davis* of West Va.,	*McDonald,*	
Beck,	*Dennis,*	*Merrimon,*	
Blaine,	*Eaton,*	*Morgan,*	
Booth,	*Ogleshy,*	*Morrill,*	
Butler,	*Garland,*	*Paddock,*	
Cameron of Penn.	*Grover,*	*Randolph,*	
Cameron of Wis.	*Harris,*	*Ransom,*	
Cockrell,	*Hereford,*	*Sargent,*	
	Johnston,	*Saulsbury,*	
	Jones of Florida,	*Thurman*—33	
	Kernan,		
	NAYS.		
Bruce,	Ferry,	Morrill,	
Burnside,	Howe,	Paddock,	
Christiancy,	Kirkwood,	Rollin,	
Dawes,	McMillan,	Saunders,	
Dorsey,	*McPherson,*	Spencer,	
Edmunds,	Mitchell.	Sykes,	
		Wilson—19.	

The Senate, at 5:15 o'clock, adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

Immediately after the reading of the Journal, the SPEAKER announced the regular order to be the consideration of the Senate bill for the repeal of the Bankrupt law.

Mr. MCMAHON, of Ohio, who had charge of the bill, stated that at the end of two hours' discussion he would demand the previous question.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, hoped that the House would not second the previous question.

Mr. KNOTT, of Kentucky, moved to amend the bill so as to repeal the 61st title of the Revised Statutes, and the act approved June, 1874, entitled, "An act to amend the act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy."

Mr. MCMAHON, of Ohio, stated that he was authorized by the Judiciary Committee to offer a substitute for the bill repealing the Bankrupt law, and providing that the bill shall take effect immediately as to involuntary proceedings, except pending proceedings and suits, and shall take effect on the 1st of January, 1879, in regard to voluntary bankruptcy proceedings.

Mr. FRYE, of Maine, held that it was not only the constitutional right but the constitutional duty of Congress to enact and keep on the statute books a good Bankrupt law. It was an absolute necessity to the commercial prosperity of the country. He favored the substitute.

Mr. CHITTENDEN, of New-York, believed that a good Bankrupt law was an absolute necessity. The substitute of the Judiciary Committee was the most dangerous legislation which had been, or could be, presented to the Forty-fifth Congress. If it should be adopted the country would deprecate and deplore it.

Mr. HUNTON, of Virginia, moved to refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee. He thought it singular that at a period of the greatest distress the country had known since the war, the Bankrupt law, which had been originally designed to be one of the beneficent people of the country, should be repealed out and out.

Mr. EWING, of Ohio, sustained the motion to refer. The condition of the masses of the business men of the country was a condition of insolvency. Not one man in five of them could settle his debts by the sale of all his property.

Mr. COLE, of Missouri, asked Mr. Ewing whether he asserted that the business men of the country were demanding the continued existence of the Bankrupt law.

Mr. EWING replied that he did not say that they had given any expression on the subject.

Mr. COLE again asked him whether he asserted that not one out of five of the business men of the country could pay their debts.

Mr. EWING—I have already said it, and I believe it.

Mr. COLE—Where do you get that kind of statistics?

Mr. EWING—I get it from the fact that there has been a fall in the values of property the past three years of not less than 60 per cent. on the average.

Mr. COLE—And still I assert that there is not one out of every five of the business men of the country who is not discharging his obligations faithfully and promptly.

Mr. EWING—A large part of them are discharging their obligations promptly and faithfully, and that is largely due to the fact that they are sustained from being actually swept out of business by the Bankrupt law. If this law be repealed if Bankrupt laws are enacted by the States, those laws can have no applications to debts already existing, or to contracts already existing, or to debts outside the State. Therefore, so far as relief is concerned, it rests solely with the General Government. In the name of God have not the struggling masses of business men in this country suffered enough? Is there no limit to their distress? Is the Bankrupt law a delusion? Beware of adding to the flames already kindling, which may disturb the very foundations of order and property before this resumption scheme is fully accomplished. As a part of the civil code of the land, policy, because it consigns to business death generations of business men as intelligent, as honest, as buoyant, and spirited as was ever crushed by the greed of creditors or by the blundering of incompetent legislation.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, intimated what had been said by Mr. Frye, as to the necessity of a Bankrupt law as a part of the civil code of law of every commercial nation. He was therefore in favor of the commitment of this bill to the Judiciary Committee. The American people had never been in as great trouble as they were in to-day. They were in to-day. Never had they been suffering under a more portentous state of things than that which overwhelmed them to-day. When was business ever conducted so universally as it now was at a chance of loss? Every quarter brought news that the country was approaching hard pan. The story of the last quarter of this year was one of failure to more than 2,000 business concerns, giving an average for the year of over 12,000 bankruptcies. The amount of bankruptcies for the quarter was $23,000,000, being $13,000,000 more than for the same quarter last year, and $28,000,000 more than for the same quarter the preceding year. If, he said, bankrupt laws are to relieve men at the end of a crisis, for God's sake permit this law to remain. Let it execute its legitimate purpose. Let it remain until under the operation of our infernal Resumption law, those who "feel that they stand and do not take heed," shall have fallen, and until we shall have concentrated the real estate and the machinery and the corporate property of the country in the hands of a few cormorants. Give the masses of the business people the right, at least, to pay their energies in supporting themselves and endeavoring to contribute to our revenues.

Mr. HEWITT, of New-York, said: So far as I have been able to follow this discussion the opponents of the repeal of the Bankrupt law seem to have confounded insolvency with bankruptcy. The provision of the Constitution under which the Bankrupt law was enacted relates to bankruptcy, but says nothing about insolvency. It is competent for Congress to pass a law that shall give to courts of the United States the determination of the question as to whether a debtor is in a condition of bankruptcy or not, and that is all that it is competent to give. Such a law as this is eminently wise and judicious. I am in favor of a Bankrupt law. I believe that a Bankrupt law of such a character as this is indispensable in connection with commercial business. But this law is not such a law. It needs amendment; amendment that will give to the courts the power to decide the question as to whether the debtor is in a state of bankruptcy or not, and the power (if he be in a condition of bankruptcy) to distribute his assets among his creditors without preference. In view of that fact, early in the extra session I introduced a bill proposing amendments to this act, which would have made it an efficient-working Bankrupt law, such as they have in Great Britain. That proposition was sent to the Judiciary Committee, and I learned today from the gentleman from Maine, (Mr. Frye,) for the first time, why that committee has taken no action on the subject. He has told us that he despairs, after his experience of two years and after great labor, of bringing this House and this country to a realizing sense of the nature of the legislation demanded by the commercial interests. I agree with him, and I agree with him, then, that the next best thing to do, if you cannot amend the Bankrupt law properly, is to repeal it. Every hour that we delay its repeal is dangerous. We are marching steadily back to prosperity. We are to-day on hard pan, and I was astonished to hear the gentlemen from Ohio and Pennsylvania [Messrs. Ewing and Kelley] propound the doctrines which they laid down to-day. They seem to think that the distress of the country and the shrinkage of values is something local. Let me tell those gentlemen that it exists all over the civilized globe. In Great Britain, where specie payment exists, there has been the same shrinkage of values. In France, which has resumed specie payments under a scheme which has received the unqualified approbation of those statesmen, the people are in great commercial distress. In Germany, where they never have departed from a sound system of currency, they are equally in distress. It is not local but universal.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, said that three times had he, as a member of the Judiciary Committee, endeavored to amend the Bankrupt law. Whenever such a bill came into the House it had been met with an outcry for repeal, and the whole matter had been taken out of the committee's hands. It was a thing of patchwork, because the House would allow no amendment. The fault with the House was that when it saw a small wrong it struck at the whole system, instead of amending it. He would vote against the repeal of the law, if he were the only man that did. The Judiciary Committee had indeed given the bill a little consideration, although it had no right to do so since the bill had not been referred to it. That had been done because the committee had been afraid that, when the bill came into the House, members would go over the fence like a flock of sheep. Oh, no! he said, ironically, take it just as it came from the Senate. Since there was only one short speech made upon it there. True, it is faulty, as all bills of the Senate are; true, it does not repeal the Bankrupt law at all. It repeals the act of 1867 and acts supplementary there, but they have been repealed for four years and six months. That is the bill that comes from the Senate. You would have passed this bill as it stands to-day if we (the Judiciary Committee) had not given it a little consideration, without any right to do so, driven to that by the course of the House in overslaughing its committees and running riot in legislation. You are governed by newspapers, frightened at your shadows. You spend a day in attending to a little matter of a trout creek, and leave the whole river of corruption to flow on.

Mr. WILLIS, of New-York, said that men all over the country were of one opinion on this question. They all demanded unconditional repeal of the Bankrupt law. With a view of remedying what he considered to be a defect in the Senate bill he would offer an amendment providing that the bill take effect on and after the 1st of July, 1878.

Mr. LAPHAM, of New-York, moved the previous question.

The previous question was seconded.

The motion to refer was voted down by a large majority.

Mr. KNOTT's amendment to perfect the bill was agreed to.

The question then recurred on the substitute offered by Mr. McMahon, of Ohio, and it was rejected.

The question was then taken on the passage of the Senate bill as amended, and it was passed—yeas, 206; nays, 39.

THE AMENDED BILL.

The bill, as amended, is as follows:

That the Bankrupt law approved March 2, 1867, Title No. 61 of the Revised Statutes, and an act entitled "An act to amend and supplement an act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, approved March 2, 1867, and for other purposes" approved June 22, 1874, and all acts in addition to, amendment or supplementary thereto, or in explanation thereof be, and the same are hereby repealed, provided that such repeal shall in no manner invalidate or affect any case in bankruptcy instituted and pending in any court prior to the day when this act shall take effect; but as to all such pending cases, and all future proceedings therein, and all penal actions and criminal proceedings arising thereunder, the acts hereby repealed shall continue in force and effect until the same shall be fully disposed of, in the same manner as if said acts had not been repealed.

THE MEXICAN BORDER.

Mr. SCHLEICHER, of Texas, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, submitted the report of that committee in reference to the Mexican border troubles, together with a bill in relation thereto, requesting the President to keep on the Texas border not less than 5,000 men to protect American citizens, and authorizing the crossing of the border by United States troops until such treaty stipulations shall be made with Mexico as may secure an efficient protection to American citizens and property. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

THE VENEZUELA CLAIMS.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Indiana, from the same committee, submitted a report and a bill in relation to the Venezuela Mixed Commission. The bill repeals the act for the payment of adjudicated claims, authorizes the President to enter into negotiation with Venezuela for the extension of the time for the commission of April 26, 1866, with regard to the hearing and adjudication of claims, and provides for a new commission to examine and decide all claims passed upon by the former commission. Ordered printed and recommitted.

THE LOUISIANA LOG SEIZURES.

Mr. ACKLEN, of Louisiana, asked leave to offer a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of three members to proceed to Louisiana and investigate the charges of corruption and malfeasance in office preferred against A. B. Carter, Special Agent of the Interior Department, and others, in connection with the late seizures of logs in that State.

Mr. KILLINGER, of Pennsylvania, objected.

THE CENSUS.

Mr. COX, of New-York, introduced a joint resolution for a joint committee, to be denominated the Census Committee, to take into consideration the proper measures to be employed for the taking of the next census. Adopted.

The House then, at 4:35 o'clock, adjourned.

UNEXPECTED ATTACK UPON A JUSTICE.

A vixenish female named Mary Thomas, living at the corner of Spring and Thompson streets, was arrested on Wednesday night for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. The Police found $65 upon searching her at the station-house. She appeared in the Tombs Police Court yesterday to answer, carrying in her hand a small package of coffee. The officer narrated the circumstances of her arrest, but the prisoner denied, with much indignation, that she had been drunk, insisting that she was a respectable married woman. "Ten dollars fine," said Justice Murray. "I'll keep my $10," said the woman with fierce fury with rage, "but you can take the fine, make a cup of coffee," saying which she flung the package of coffee at the head of the unsuspecting magistrate. Her aim was fortunately inaccurate, and instead of striking the Justice the package crashed against a book-case at his back, and scattered its contents over the carpet. Recovering from his astonishment, Justice Murray asked an explanation for the woman's exhibition of violence, but as none was forthcoming he sent the prisoner to the Island for six months, in default of $400 bail to keep the peace toward the court.

THE TIDE OF IMMIGRATION INCREASING.

A decided increase in immigration has taken place this year, as shown by the figures compiled by Mr. Jackson, Secretary of the Emigration Commissioners, and the steam-ships now arriving are bringing larger bodies of emigrants than they did last year at this season. The total arrival of aliens and citizens for the period between Jan. 1 and March 31, 1877, was 11,337, in 1878, 12,937. The nationalities principally represented, with the number of emigrants furnished by each country, are as follows: Germany, 5,561; England, 1,752; Ireland, 1,324; France, 400; Denmark, 255; Italy, 600; Russia, 383; Switzerland, 445; Scotland, 373; Sweden, 239; Spain, 137.

A TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

A Christian Temperance Convention was held yesterday afternoon and evening in the Church of the Disciples, Madison-avenue and Forty-fifth-street. During the afternoon session addresses were delivered on "Temperance and Social Life," "Temperance and Children," "Temperance and Reform Clubs," and kindred subjects. Among the speakers were Francis Murphy, Rev. E. P. Ingersoll, D. D., Rev. T. L. Cuyler, D. D., Rev. J. L. Baily, of Philadelphia; Capt. Sturdevant, of Maine, and William Mason Evans, of Pittsburg. The evening session was attended by about 2,000 persons. The meetings of devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. A. H. Virgin, after which addresses on "Temperance and Religion" were delivered by Rev. Dr. Tiffany and MacArthur, Rev. W. C. Steele, and Messrs. Sturdevant and Evans. Mr. Murphy, who was the last speaker introduced, was received with a storm of applause. He told the now familiar story of his reformation and the sufferings of himself and his family while he was a drunkard. His genuine, but unrefined, eloquence drew tears to the eyes of his hearers. Among those who assisted in taking up the final collection were Mr. Murphy and Father McNamara.

SAVINGS BANKS IN TROUBLE.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE TEUTONIA OFFER TO CLOSE THE AFFAIRS OF THE CONCERN WITHOUT COST TO THE DEPOSITORS—RUN ON THE DRY DOCK INSTITUTION.

The doors of the Teutonia Savings Bank, at Avenue A and Second-street, were closed yesterday. A meeting of the Trustees was held yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mr. Michael Hahn, the Secretary of the bank, No. 1,052 Second-avenue, at which all but three of the members of the board were present. The affairs of the institution were discussed, and it was the unanimous opinion of the Trustees that the Bank Department had not acted properly in closing the bank. Mr. Hahn said that they were at a loss to understand how the Examiners had reached the conclusion that the Springport

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE MAGAZINES FOR MAY.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY.

—The popular character of this magazine was never more marked than at present. Although some of the contents of the May number are far from coming under the head of that adjective, yet the bulk is made up of illustrated articles aiming directly at the amusement of the people. There is Edward Eggleston's description of the working of the New-York Post Office, for which a number of excellent woodcuts by good workmen have been prepared. There is the paper of William M. Tileston on the never-failing subject of interest, pet dogs. There is "Bohemian Days," sketches, amusing gossip by Margaret B. Wright, giving a glimpse of the life of artists and would-be artists at a little village not far from Paris. The illustrations by Walter F. Brown are in keeping with the text, being light caricatures in an amateurish vein. For the more serious person with artistic longings there is the "Camps and Tramps about Ktaadn," by some writer who shrouds himself under the *nom de plume* of Arbor Ilex. Quite a little army of well-known artists has been employed to illustrate this paper: Thomas Moran, F. E. Church, De Forest, Robbins, and S. R. Gifford. Maurice Thompson is on hand, too, with an article on a sport which he seems to have made a specialty. It is the opening paper, and is called "Merry Days with Bow and Quiver." The illustrations are by Low and Dielman. Finally, there is a first paper in the department of natural history, with engravings by Marsh of the drawings by Riordan. It is written by Thomas M. Brewer, and tells about the bower-birds of Australia, and the garden and cabin-building bird of New-Guinea. Dr. Beccari is the latest and most circumstantial authority on the latter.

"This bird selects for its hut and garden a spot on a level with the plain, having in its centre a small shrub, with a trunk about the height and size of a small walking-stick. Around the base of this central support it constructs, of different mosses, a sort of cone about a span in diameter. This cone of moss serves to strengthen the central pilaster, upon the top of which the whole edifice is sustained. The height of the cabin is at least half a meter. All around, from the top of the central pilaster and diverging outward therefrom, arranged methodically in an inclined position, are long stems, their upper ends supported on the apex of the pilaster, and their lower resting on the ground, and that all around, excepting immediately in front. In this way is made the cabin, conical in form, and quite regular in the shape the whole presents when the work is completed. Many other stems are then added and interwoven in various ways, so as to make a roof at once strong and impervious to the weather. Between the central pilaster and the insertion in the ground there is left a circular gallery in the shape of a horse shoe. The whole structure has a total diameter of about a meter. * * * But the esthetic tastes of our 'gardeners' are not restricted to the construction of a cabin. Their fondness for flowers and for gardens is still more remarkable. Directly in front of the entrance to their cabin is a level place occupying a superficies about as large as that of the structure itself. It is a miniature meadow of soft moss, transported thither, kept smooth and clean and free from grass, weeds, stones, and other objects not in harmony with its design. Upon this graceful green carpet are scattered flowers and fruit of brilliant colors, in such a manner that they really present the appearance of an elegant little garden."

He believes that the galleries of the bower-birds and the cabins and gardens of the *Amblyonis* are places of pleasure and retirement, in which, at certain seasons of the year, the males meet to pay their court to the females and to contend for their favor.

The serials for May are as before: "Roxy," by Edward Eggleston, and "His Inheritance," by Adeline Trafton. Shiriaw is the illustrator of the former and Reinhart of the latter. Margaret H. Eckerson is the writer of a short story called "Lissy," and "H. H." has a page or two of Western description, called "Little Rose and the House of the Snowy Range." Frank R. Stockton has another sequel to his "Rudder Grange," and Leonard W. Bacon has something to say about Calvin and the burning of Servetus in a paper called "Concerning the Use of Fagots at Geneva." Finally, there is an "Impossible Story" by Bayard Taylor, our much-banqueted Minister to Berlin. Poems are contributed by C. T. Dazey, "The Astronomer;" by Henry Henderson, "The First Butterfly;" by Celia Thaxter, "Modjeska," and by Sidney Lanier, "The Dove." Emily V. Mason sends a letter about the late marriage of the young King of Spain, which will appeal to the feminine heart by its accurate description of toilets worn by various Princesses thereat. In "Topics of the Time," Dr. Holland makes a vigorous onslaught upon silver legislation and repudiators. "The Old Cabinet" opens with the following caustic bit of truth, presumably by Mr. Gilder, the writer of that department:

"Give me a theme," the little poet cried,
"And I will do my part."
"The not a theme you need," the world replied,
"So much as a heart."

Scribner's for May may be called a good average number.

ST. NICHOLAS.

—The new *St. Nicholas* has a fresh paper by David Ker, giving at some length a Russian legend. "The Charcoal Burner's Fire" is the title of this hobgoblin tale. The time is Easter Eve, and the actors are Cossacks. From a book by Jacolliot on India, Mrs. E. W. Latimer takes a very good story about an elephant called Soupramany, which, if not true, ought to be. Kelly furnishes a slashing picture of "Old Soup" acting as guardian to two Anglo-Indian children, and smoking himself with fishing like his little masters. Another paper shows the process of making gold pieces at the Mint in Philadelphia. Henry Bacon has a few pages of talk about the children of Paris, and W. F. Brown furnishes some clever sketches to help him out. The frontispiece is by Mary Hallock Foote, and consists of a drawing of the kind in which she is quite alone. The children playing about shad nets on the banks of the Hudson are meant to illustrate a short story for children by her, which opens the May number of the magazine. It is no news that this able draughtswoman is almost as skillful with her pen as with her pencil; the little character sketch called "How Mandy went Rowing with the 'Cap'n,'" only shows her in another view from that of the descriptions of Western mining life recently published in *Scribner's*. Inferior engravers have played havoc with her delicate drawings on the block—notably in the *Skeleton in Armor*, lately published in Boston—but in print there is no middle-man to take the edge off her light touch. She has caught the exact dialect of the Hudson River fishing folk without the usual exaggeration. Here are Mandy and Bub Lewis, counterparts of the children she draws so well:

"'Ready for another bite?' said Bub, holding out Mandy's make-shoe for her left ear.

"'In a min-ute,' said Mandy, with her mouth full. 'Bub Lewis, ain't you ashamed of yourself? You've been eatin' off my piece! I saw you just now!'

"'Ain't, either! You off an see what things with the back of your head! Here's your piece, 'n here's mine. Yours is ever so much bigger!'

"'Well, you've been gobbling yours a fast 's you could, and only had two bites out of mine.'

"'*Little* bites! Ja'd think so! Don't know what you call big ones, then! So chuck full you couldn't speak half a minute ago. Here, hold your own sake, and let baby grab it!'

"'War. I'd rather give it all to him than have you eat it on the sly!'

"Bub walked down to the water without deigning a reply, but thought of several things on his way, which would have been more withering than silence."

Another capital illustration by the same hand belongs to the serial "Among the Lilacs," by Louisa M. Alcott. The serial called "Drifted into Port," by Edwin Hodder, has a wood-cut drawn by Thomas Moran, while Howard Pyle is the illustrator of "The Story of May-day," by Olive Thorne. These are some of the attractions in the children's magazine.

POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

—Under the general head of "Evolution of Ceremonial Government," Herbert Spencer continues in a fourth chapter the subject of "Primitive Government." He treats briefly of the "Origin of Political Offices," and then of "Political Offices and Titles." Then comes the subject of "Political Offices and Titles." Then comes the subject of "Political Offices and Titles." Then comes the subject

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

PARK THEATRE.—Big Bonanza.—Mr. James Lewis, Mr. L. F. Thorne, Mrs. Chapman.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Diplomacy.—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Rose Coghlan.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—The Belle.—Mr. J. B. Studley, Miss Gertrude Stanley.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—A Celebrated Case.—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Mr. Parselle.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—The Exiles.—Mr. Shewell, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Marie Wainright.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The Soldier's Trust.—Mr. George C. Boniface.

STANDARD THEATRE.—Fritz, Our Cousin German.—Mr. J. K. Emmett.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Nia-for-li-ca, or The Hall of the Montezumas.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Farce, Minstrelsy and Variety.—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Sleeping Beauty, (Pantomime.)

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—London Show, Parisian Circus, and Sanger's Menagerie. Matinée.

FIFTH-AVENUE HALL.—Prestidigitation and Humor.—Mr. Robert Heller.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy, Burlesque, and Comicalities.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Paintings, Statuary, &c.

CHICKERING HALL.—Grand Amateur Minstrel Entertainment.

UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of The Times *is at No. 1,253 Broadway, south-east corner of Thirty-second-street. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* The Times *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in the Middle and South Atlantic States, south-west winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and stationary or rising barometer.

The Republican Congressional Committee are to take a very practical way to test the genuineness of the "era of conciliation" in the South. They are to select a number of Congressional districts in the Gulf States where the colored voters have a decided preponderance, in which to make an energetic campaign. Eminent speakers are to be sent from the North to address meetings, and all the machinery of an active canvass will be set agoing, to determine whether the pledges of Southern Democrats to respect the rights of their fellow-citizens are worth any more than most of their other pledges have, so far, proved to be. It is as obviously the interest of the Southern people as it is that of the rest of the country that the color line should be obliterated in politics. By a fair conduct of the Congressional and State contests this Fall, they can do a great deal toward achieving that highly-desirable result.

It seems to be understood at Albany that there is no serious intention on either side of the State Senate to pass a new Apportionment bill this session. This tacit agreement is set down as part of the bargain between Tammany Hall and certain Republican Senators, which has already borne fruit in the acquittal of Insurance Superintendent Smyth. Should these surmises be correct, some curiosity will be felt about the return which Tammany is to receive for favors which have, so far, been all on one side. To pare down the reform legislation demanded by the City to the thinnest possible dimensions, and to obtain through the Conkling "machine" the defeat of any coalition likely to be fatal to the Kelly nominees this Fall, will not improbably be found to be among the articles of agreement between the high contracting parties to this characteristic piece of political trade and dicker. It remains with the people to say whether the goods in question can be delivered.

The story of McLin, which was published exclusively in The Times yesterday, has set the gossips all agog. Now that it is out, there are many people who knew all about it, but nobody could even so much as guess where it was until it appeared in print. The document is well riddled by the criticisms of those familiar with the facts about which McLin attempts to discourse. Several point-blank contradictions of his statements have already been made by men whom he has charged with being implicated with him, and his farago of stuff is in a fair way to become even more worthless than on its face it obviously is. It does not improve the credibility of this tardy witness to find that he has latterly been deep in the counsels of the tricksters represented in Washington by David Dudley Field and Montgomery Blair. It is much more likely that McLin was hired to tell his wonderful tale than that he was goaded into his course by the cruel neglect which he suffered at the hands of an ungrateful Administration.

Prince Gortschakoff's sudden illness has happened at a most unfortunate time for the preservation of peace, for, should the anarchy now prevailing in Bulgaria extend itself, as it may easily do, to the Mussulman population at large, the active interference of the Western powers will become necessary, and war be rendered inevitable. Prince Bismarck is likewise invalided for the moment; and thus, by a singular and disastrous coincidence, the only two men capable of preserving peace are disabled simultaneously. The consequences are already apparent in Austria's significant hints at the advisability of occupying Bosnia, and the openly menacing utterances of the semi-official St. Petersburg *Golos*, which concludes a recent editorial by saying: "The negotiations only enable England to continue her preparations for war, and it is therefore desirable that means be speedily found in Berlin to compel her to make her real intentions known, as the present uncertainty weighs heavily upon Europe and Russia." The last words point unmistakably to the expense and anxiety entailed upon Russia by the necessity of keeping in the field her vast army of occupation, especially with the fierce heats of the Turkish Summer, and the fatal diseases which invariably accompany them, so close at hand. The reports of "secret preparations for war" on Germany's part carry their own refutation with them, since no such preparations by a power of her calibre could be concealed for a day, and she is quite strong enough to execute her designs without them. Of Russia's intentions, however, to arm herself for the impending fray there can be no question whatever. The works which are being constructed around Constantinople and Gallipoli speak for themselves; while, in addition to the 10,000 men now at work upon them, and the 50,000 more within easy reach of the capital, must be reckoned the Fourteenth Corps stationed at Galatz, the Eleventh in cantonments between Bucharest and Giurgevo, the Seventh on the Bessarabian border, and the 24 battalions of reserve in Moldavia, bringing the Russian forces at present under arms in Eastern Turkey to an effective total of 160,000 fighting men.

The Holahan Excise bill passed the Assembly yesterday, having received 66 votes, or one more than was necessary for its passage. The existing confusion in Excise matters was caused by the rather tardy discovery that the sixth section of the Act of 1870, creating Boards of Excise Commissioners throughout the State, had virtually repealed all existing license laws save that of 1857. The Holahan bill is in the form of an amendment to the Act of 1870, and retains the phraseology of section 6 to the effect that the provisions of the law of 1857 "shall be taken and construed as a part of this act, and be and remain in full force and effect throughout the whole of the State," except that in cities licenses may be granted to all persons (as well as keepers of inns, taverns, and hotels) whom the Commisssoners of Excise and Police shall agree to consider as "of good moral character," and otherwise worthy of the privilege of selling spirituous liquors, wines, ale, and beer, to be drunk upon the premises. The methods employed to secure the passage of this bill have been the subject of grave charges, and are now under examination by a Committee of the Assembly. Apart altogether from its merits or demerits, the frequent changes of votes on the bill, and the character of the lobby engaged in pushing it, have been well calculated to excite suspicion.

THE PRESIDENT'S TITLE AND THE LAW.

Secretary Thompson states concisely the view generally entertained with regard to the practical inutility of the controversy affecting Mr. Hayes' title to the Presidency. Supposing that by some improbable accident Mr. Blair's proposal were acted upon and the question of title were referred to the Supreme Court, the points coming before the court could not extend beyond the action of the Electoral Commission. "Was there an Electoral Commission? Was it constructed according to law? Did it perform its duties?" To these inquiries but one answer is possible, except on the hypothesis that the fraud alleged occurred in the proceedings of the Commission. Some of the sayings attributed to Mr. Conkling in the report of conversations which, formally and publicly, he has neither accepted nor disclaimed, are susceptible of a construction adverse to the integrity of the Commissioners' decision in the case of Louisiana. But a Senator who absented himself when the vote upon the case was taken can hardly have believed that the intriguing and bargaining with which he has associated Messrs. Sherman, Matthews, Lamar, and others related to aught prejudicial to the good faith of the Commission. And a majority of the Commissioners having decided that, under the Constitution, the returns of the Returning Board must be accepted as the decisive record of the vote, the only question of which the Supreme Court could take cognizance is that which cannot possibly be raised with any chance of success. Congress, while creating the Commission, reserved exclusively to itself authority to revise the action of the body, and its ratification of the decision in the Louisiana and Florida cases precludes the only complaint that could be seriously entertained by the court.

This aspect of the matter would remain unchanged if the House could be induced to listen to Mr. Tilden's latest suggestion,—namely, that the House institute a direct inquiry touching the charges of fraud which have been preferred, vaguely by Mr. Conkling and more specifically by others. Let it be assumed that such an investigation elicited proof of fraud in the counting of the returns of Louisiana and Florida. What would be the effect? Morally bad enough, we admit, since it would be destructive of confidence in the working of the system devised for ascertaining the will of the people. Practically, however, things would stand just as at present. The Commission having drawn the line beyond which its power could not be exercised, the Returning Board's record of the vote would still be a finality. The cry of "fraud" might, indeed, be kept up with a stronger show of reason than at present, and in the coming campaign it might not be wholly ineffective. That is the only use of which the proposed investigation could be susceptible. But of even this consolation the Democrats cannot be sure. For any fraud of the kind alleged implies a certain amount of concurrence, if not connivance, on the part of Southern Democrats. The published accusations compromise Mr. Lamar equally with Mr. Sherman, Mr. Watterson quite as much as Mr. Matthews. So that if Mr. Tilden got what he wants, and were able, with some semblance of justice, to show that he was defrauded of the Louisiana vote, he would be in the position of a man repudiated by that very section of the Democratic Party whose unity and zeal are essential to its success.

The belief that Mr. Tilden's sole purpose is to strengthen his claim to a renomination, and that the few Democrats who play into his hands are in search of capital for the Fall campaign, is strengthened by the indifference which they in common with others evince toward the really practical feature of the question raised by the general discussion. Fraud or no fraud, unless it be proved to taint the proceedings of the Electoral Commission, the result of the Presidential contest will stand as it is. The common sense of Congress accepts it as irreversible. But the fact that room exists for doubt upon the subject suggests the desirableness of well-considered legislation with the view of preventing yet more formidable disputes in 1880. In each branch of Congress a committee has under consideration the state of the law regulating the election of President. The Senate committee has not been heard from. The House committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Southard, has formulated a plan, some days ago epitomized in these columns, and well deserving of attention. It is based upon the plurality principle, and while retaining the system of electoral votes, abolishes the Electoral College. The details of the remedy are of less moment to the public than the defects and dangers which call for legislation. "The Government," says the report, "has no sufficient remedy for a failure to appoint Electors, nor for their failure to act, nor for fraud in the election, and there is no mode for contesting elections; if the Electors are chosen on a wrong day, if their certificate is defective, if their vote be cast before the State is in the Union, if there are conflicting certificates from the same State, if the persons voted for are not citizens, if the Electors were officers of the Government, if a certificate contains too many electoral votes—for none of these cases has any express provision been made by law." The omissions of the law were the excuse for the creation of the Electoral Commission; and though its verdict be accepted in spite of the obvious objections to its constitution, some better method of providing for possible difficulties should be supplied before the contest of 1880 comes. The disputes of 1876 may recur then if the law be left as it is, and they will be fraught with perils even more serious than those from which the Commission rescued the country. The irritation will be greater and the remedy less easily found.

Apart from the need of improvement in the system of election and the final mode of determining the result, the squabbles about Louisiana and Florida will not be wholly unprofitable if they lead to an effort to strengthen the checks imposed by the States themselves upon the bodies to whom they respectively delegate the task of examining and certifying the returns. The States have absolute control of this part of the subject, and their methods are inharmonious and often unsatisfactory. In some instances the functions of the Returning Board—by whatever name it is designated—are so well regulated as to leave little to be desired; in others they afford facilities for frauds and abuses. It is strange that among those who shout "fraud" the loudest, not one is found who seeks for reform where it is most wanted. They denounce an alleged perversion of power by the board in two States, but they have not a word to say in behalf of changes in the local laws that are required to prevent fraud, or of that more thorough change which shall secure uniformity and efficiency through the medium of a constitutional amendment.

RIO GRANDE RAIDS AND RECOGNITION.

Enough is known of the late raids in Texas to show that they did not differ materially from those that have preceded them; that they were the work of Indian thieves; and that they cannot fairly be ascribed to negligence on the part of Mexican authorities.

When the news of the raids came, coupled with that of the recognition of Diaz, the reproachful way in which the two subjects were sometimes connected in comment seemed to imply that the former might have been expected with the latter. Of course, no inference could be more preposterous. Diaz as a recognized President is not a whit less responsible for policing his frontier than he was before. These raids must have been started before the act of recognition; while the manifest absurdity of supposing the Lipan cattle-thieves to be close students of the pending international diplomacy has required the adding of another theory, namely, that they were egged on by the Lerdists, to compass the downfall of Diaz. It is much simpler to suppose that these Indians needed no egging on.

If the news be examined, it will be found that there were two wholly distinct though nearly simultaneous raids. One of them was made by the party that crossed the Rio Grande on Saturday night, about 60 miles below Fort Duncan, plundered the ranches near Fort Ewell and through Duval County, killed several citizens, and escaped with a quantity of horses and cattle across the Rio Grande. The other raid was much further to the north, and was undoubtedly the work of Indians from the Fort Sill and Fort Stanton reservations. These Indians killed a mail rider near Escondido, and committed atrocities fully on a par with those of their brethren from across the river. The conclusion has been jumped at that these two parties were acting in concert; but of this there seems to be no evidence.

The first point to notice is that if our own reservation Indians cannot be prevented from thieving and murdering raids, we are not at all entitled to accuse the Mexican authorities of laxity in looking after their Indians. One of the latest and most destructive raids of the past Autumn was the work of Indians from Fort Stanton and Fort Sill; and now they are first at the fray again with the opening of the Spring season. There is, apparently, no reason to charge our troops in New-Mexico with want of watchfulness; accordingly, when it is remembered that the line of the Rio Grande is at least a thousand miles long from Brownsville up to El Paso, and fully two thousand following the windings of the river, we can hardly insist that due watchfulness by the Mexican troops would have prevented raiders from crossing. It is true that the habitual routes of the Indians are circumscribed within a few hundred miles on the river; but even this leaves a broad margin for a band of expert riders to slip over an easily-fordable stream, on a favoring night.

Another point that we are bound to note is that, after the Indians were in Texas, all our available cavalry forces were turned out, and thoroughly scoured the country; yet the Indians escaped. There is no doubt that our troops were expert at this service, and that they went at it with great zeal. If they, aided by hundreds of Texan Rangers and by parties of ranchmen everywhere along the river and in the interior, could not get a sight of the raiders, how can we accuse the Mexican troops and border citizens of complicity with the thieving redskins simply because they had no better success? The difficulties in the way of wholly stopping these raids have been as familiar as the raids themselves, and they antedated our acquisition of Texas. Gen. Sherman testified to Congress, last Winter: "I do not believe it possible to prevent some kind of disorder on that frontier, any more than it is possible to prevent stealing and murder in Washington. The present condition of affairs, so far as these raids are concerned, has existed for a period way back of the time when we acquired Texas in 1847." The Indians in New-Mexico and Northern Texas are of the same race as those beyond the Rio Grande, for the Apaches include the Lipans, Gilens, Mescallero, and other tribes that now raid into Texas. Gen. Ord has described their mountain retreats, bordering on the Rio Grande, which are put down, he says, on the most recent maps of Mexico as "unexplored"; and he has also explained the extreme difficulty of reaching them there. In his last annual report he quotes from a Mexican gentleman, a personal friend, who "told me, when I informed him of the regular raids into Texas, that he and his neighbors suffered in the same way." We are not at all inclined to excuse any proved laxity on the part of the Mexican Government in checking these raids, but it is clear, from the experience of our own troops during the past few days, how difficult it is to foresee them, or to follow and capture the raiders.

Of course, we can at present only surmise whether or not the Mexican authorities acted with vigilance and vigor equal to those of our forces; but on this point it may be noted that our dispatches from San Antonio have expressly mentioned that Mexican troops were taking full part in the pursuit. In fact, it has never been doubted that President Diaz has been sincere and earnest in his efforts to clear the frontier of thieves and banditti. The question of his recognition should never have been dependent on his success in this endeavor, and it was a mistake to announce that the immunity from raids enjoyed during the past Winter has had anything to do with his recognition. His sincere purpose to cooperate with our own Government to protect the frontier long ago made it desirable for the latter to recognize his authority, on the supposition that this act would strengthen his Government and promote good-will between the two Republics.

WHY A BANKRUPT LAW IS NEEDED.

There seems to be a general hurrying up of the insolvent and the embarrassed to take advantage of the Bankrupt law before its final repeal, which is now a matter of certainty, as it will remain in effect so far as necessary to the closing up of all cases in which proceedings are begun before the date of the repealing act. The present rush of petitioners to the courts is made almost wholly by debtors anxious to secure a discharge from their liabilities while there is an opportunity. No doubt, most of them will take advantage of the provision of the law which allows a composition, with the consent of two-thirds of the creditors, after the petition has been filed, and creditors will readily yield their consent rather than take the risk of getting less than the 30 per cent. which must be paid in such cases. Registers, assignees, attorneys, and the bankrupts will make a final harvest out of the assets of broken concerns, and creditors will be thankful for such slender dividends as may be graciously reserved for them. So will the old law go out, after eleven years of trial, with a grand climax of fraud and spoliation upon those who have been easy and liberal in granting credit.

Many people who have become disgusted with the working of this law, especially since the injudicious amendments of four years ago, and are loud in their demands for its repeal, seem to have settled down to the conviction that no Bankrupt law at all is needed; or, even if a good one is desirable, none is better than any that we are likely to get. This feeling is so strong that there is scarcely any chance that a new measure will even be considered at the present session of Congress, but those who entertain it must have forgotten the evils of the old condition of things, when private assignments and preferences were the rule; and certainly they do not fores ee the chaos which is sure to come now in the relations of creditors and insolvent debtors. Though it seems probable that nothing but a season of exasperating experience will rouse the business community to make a demand for such a law as is needed, it may be well to point out some considerations which make it obvious that such a demand will come when the lesson of experience has had its due effect. The absence of a Bankrupt law will work injuriously in two ways. When a person becomes embarrased in businesss, and it is evident that he will not be able to meet all his obligations, there will be nothing to prevent him from putting a large portion of his property into friendly hands, where it may be employed for his benefit rather than that of his creditors, or from making preferences which will secure to creditors whom he is disposed to favor, or who have some advantageous hold upon him, the lion's share of his assets, while those at a distance or less favored by the debtor or by circumstances can get little or nothing. Not only through favor or collusion or under coercion can the bankrupt himself work with impunity to effect an unequal and unjust distribution of his assets, but the creditors can, by their own efforts, secure the same result. Those who are at hand and have the best knowledge of the financial situation of the debtor will take measures to secure for themselves whatever there is available in the estate, and those who have not the same opportunities for knowledge or for action will be swindled out of their dues. This partial and unjust distribution of the assets, either with the aid of the insolvent person or in spite of him, will be one great evil. The other will be the complete and permanent crippling of many a man of energy and experience, who has failed through unavoidable calamity, and would be able to repair his fortunes if permitted to do so. But with no protection from a Bankrupt law, and with selfish creditors ready for a sharp scramble for anything he might acquire, he could never get on his feet again. No sooner would he attempt a start and secure something on which to work, than he would be liable to have it seized and carried away, and a lifetime of annoyance and discouragement might not suffice to clear him from the meshes of the law, which would give whatever he had to his creditors until their claims were fully satisfied. Of course, a majority of people would be considerate toward a ruined man, but the power to harass him would be left even to a single malevolent person, who might buy up claims against him. It is for the interest of the business community, as well as a demand of abstract justice, that honest persons who have been overtaken by disaster and ruin, and are willing to surrender all they have toward the satisfaction of their obligations, should obtain a clear discharge, and be able to use their experience and their energies in the future for the benefit of society as well as themselves.

There is another consideration which should not be overlooked. If there is no national bankrupt law, it is pretty certain that there will be State bankrupt laws, at least in some States. It will be impossible to secure uniformity, or anything like an administration of equity under these. They will vary and conflict with each other, and it will be vexatious and expensive, if not wholly impracticable, for persons beyond the limits of the State to enforce their rights, or even to know what they are. The facilities for giving preferences to creditors who are on hand, and for swindling those beyond the jurisdiction of the State, will be greatly increased. On the other hand, no assignment of the bankrupt's property and no discharge will have any extra-territorial force, and he will still be liable whenever he steps out of the limits of his own State into another where he has creditors. Neither creditors nor debtors can secure the benefits or the rights contemplated by the fundamental principle of bankrupt laws, under any incongruous system of State enactments. Notwithstanding all the faults and failures of the present Bankrupt act, its repeal is almost certain to be followed by a worse state of things, and after a period of most annoying and costly experience, there will come a demand for something to take its place, as clamorous as that now made for its repeal. The sensible and statesmanlike course would be to accompany its repeal with the enactment of a substitute free from its glaring defects and as simple and effective as the present state of public wisdom could make it.

COMMERCE AND ASHES.

It is the opinion of every patriot who is connected, however remotely, with the iron interest, that it is a national disgrace that American commerce is chiefly carried on by foreign ships. The steamers that transport passengers and merchandise between this country and Europe are, with scarcely an exception, foreign vessels. This is a state of things adapted to make the strongest patriot lie down and howl. We can never consider ourselves independent as long as we permit British and German ships to monopolize our trade. That the Englishmen can build steamers and carry freight and passengers more cheaply than we can is little better than an outrage. We ought to be glad to pay more money for the privilege of importing goods in American ships than we now pay for importing goods in foreign ships. It is the clear duty of our Government to tax everybody so that it can bribe American merchants to establish lines of American steamers. What is our pretended independence worth so long as British shipowners can carry our merchandise at a cheap rate? Obviously, it is worth nothing, and is simply a mockery and a delusion.

Mr. Thomson, of Orange, N. J., is a warm patriot. Of course, he shares the views above set forth, and he enthusiastically expresses them whenever an opportunity and a helpless listener are at hand. He is not an iron person himself, and has no connection whatever with the Pennsylvania iron manufacturers, but he is just as earnest in demanding American steam-ships as if he were Mr. Roach himself. Moreover, he is a consistent man, in spite of his violent patriotism. In fact, inconsistency is his bugbear, and he would rather die in a consistent way than live in a conscious state of inconsistency.

Next door to Mr. Thomson lives a sneering, supercilious fellow who openly denies the great American doctrine that every man is on a precise equality in point of intelligence with every other man. Of course, he is a free-trader and everything else that is bad, and he unblushingly maintains that it is always cheaper to pay one dollar for any given article than to pay two. This miserable man always ridiculed Mr. Thomson's yearning for American steamers, and maintained that it was no consequence under what flag American merchandise was carried, provided it was carried cheaply and safely.

One morning this unpatriotic person was passing Mr. Thomson's house, when he noticed an Irishman in the act of wheeling a wheelbarrow full of ashes from Mr. Thomson's back door to the street. About the same time that eminent patriot appeared on his front piazza and nodded in a friendly way. The wicked free-trader at once entered into conversation with him concerning the transportation of ashes. He proved by Mr. Thomson's own admission that his ashes were always carried in the same wheelbarrow, and that the wheelbarrow was the property of the Irishman. Having elicited those facts he charged Mr. Thomson with gross inconsistency. "You object," he said, "to the carrying of American wheat in British vessels, while at the same time you connive at the carrying of American ashes in Irish wheelbarrows. You are not an independent man, for you neither build nor own wheelbarrows, and are wholly dependent on Irishmen and Irish wheelbarrows for the transportation of your ashes. I thought that you were consistent, but I grieve to learn that your theory of commerce and your practice of ash-wheeling are glaringly crontradictory one of the other." Having thus destroyed the peace of mind of his neighbor, the malicious wretch went his way chuckling over the ruin he had wrought.

As has been said, Mr. Thomson prided himself on his consistency, and he was greatly hurt by the remarks of his sneering neighbor. The more he thought the matter over the more he became convinced that he had been frightfully inconsistent. It was only too true that his ashes were carried in alien wheelbarrows, and he said to himself that if it was the duty of the American nation to build ships in which to carry their own wheat, he ought to build wheelbarrows in which to wheel his private ashes.

In support of a principle Mr. Thomson was ready to make any sacrifices. Having convinced himself that it was his duty to build a wheelbarrow, he promptly bought a quantity of timber and a chest of carpenter's tools and went to work. He cut himself a good deal, and spoiled several tools and a large amount of wood, but he finally produced a clumsy, but unmistakable wheelbarrow. Including the cost of tools and timber, his wheelbarrow cost him exactly twenty-three dollars. He could have bought a much better one for six, but in that case he would not have been an independent man, and he held that the question of cheapness ought not to be considered in a matter involving his pride and independence.

As soon as the new wheelbarrow was finished he showed it to his customary Irishman, and told him that in future the Thomsonian ashes must be transported under the Thomsonian flag, or in other words in the Thomsonian wheelbarrow. The Irishman, after remarking "begorrra," and likewise "bedad," as a condensed expression of his views in regard to the subject, consented to obey his instructions on condition that the extra weight and clumsiness of the new wheelbarrow should be considered in his wages. That night Mrs. Thomson requested ten dollars wherewith to buy a bonnet, and Master Thomson asked for seventy-five cents with a view to kite-string. These requests Mr. Thomson was compelled to refuse, having just exhausted his pocket-book in wheelbarrow building. Two days later the new wheelbarrow broke down with a load of ashes on the front walk, and Mrs. Thomson, who was a high-spirited woman, ordered the Irishman to instantly split it into kindling-wood, and subsequently informed her husband that the next time he wasted twenty-three dollars in building a wheelbarrow, while a better one could be bought for six, she would have her relations take measures to put him in a lunatic asylum.

Mr. Thomson now spends his earnings in trying to defend himself against the sneers of his wicked neighbor. The latter tells him that if it is not wise to tax his wife and small-boy in order to build a costly wheelbarrow, it would not be wise to tax the nation to build costly steam-ships. Mr. Thomson is still as patriotic and as obstinate as ever, and unflinchingly maintains that the wheelbarrow of the Irishman cannot carry the Thomsonian ashes without depriving him of his independence, and that it is as much the duty of every man to build his own wheelbarrows as it is the duty of every nation to build its own steam-ships.

Everybody who has been in London knows what a labyrinth it is, and how difficult it is to get about, even after tolerable acquaintance with the city, without a map. It is next to impossible to direct any one anywhere in consequence of the irregularities of the thoroughfares, and particularly of the number of streets bearing the same name. Just think of it. There are 50 Richmond-streets, 60 Norfolk, 70 Devonshire, 76 Brunswick, 56 Cambridge, 87 Gloucester, 50 East-and-West, 90 North-and-South, 166 New, 129 Union, 95 King, 99 Queen, 78 Princes, 109 George, 119 John, and dozens and scores that have nothing to distinguish them except the district in which they happen to be. London is probably 2,000 years old, and one might think that in that time, with the richness of the English tongue, each street might have a title of its own.

Josh Billings [Henry W. Shaw] is reported to have made more money than almost any American author by persistent working of his peculiar vein of humor. Some years he has got $4,000 from a weekly newspaper for his exclusive contributions; has made $5,000 or $6,000 by lecturing, and has had a profit from his Almanack of $8,000 or $9,000 more—$18,000 to $20,000 per annum. That is five or six times as much as Emerson, Hawthorne, Lowell, or Holmes has ever made; and yet, we dare say, there are some persons who will insist that those authors have nearly as much genius and culture as Josh Billings himself. But then it is not vouchsafed to every intellect, however comprehensive, to win fortune by deliberate and unremitting violation of orthography as an engrossing specialty.

Will the price of kisses ever be determined? Every once in a while the newspapers have accounts of men who have been fined $10, $20, $50, $100, and larger amounts for kissing women against their will. The other day our news columns contained a recital of how one James Whitbeck, of Bethlehem, in this State, was adjudged to pay $400 for merely attempting to kiss a Miss Margaret Mead. This, the latest quotation in the regulatory market, seems to be very high, especially for a luxury—if a one-sided kiss can be so considered—which was not enjoyed. Kisses must be unusually dear in Albany County. The demand must be vastly in excess of the supply. Otherwise, they would not be rated at $400 each for an article confessedly unobtained. Plainly, there has been a deal of "bulling" the labial-salute market in the interior, or tentative tenderness of this sort would not be so excessively rated. In different parts of Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, even on Manhattan Island, stolen kisses are seldom valued legally at over $10 to $20 each; and there is no apparent reason why kisses that are sought and not got should command so exorbitant a figure within 150 miles of the Metropolis. Osculatory economy must be deranged in the neighborhood of Bethlehem. The amorous Whitbeck, represented as a farmer somewhat advanced in years, is wasting time and money by conducting his sentimental enterprises in that benighted region at such inordinate cost. He appears to have been several times mulcted before for kissing, or trying to kiss women, and since kissing seems to be something he cannot get on without, it is incumbent on him to go where kisses can be had cheaper. However well-off he may be, he will soon be ruined at this pace. If he will remove to some large city, he will be enabled to do his caressing much lower, even if less satisfactorily. Bankruptcy, obviously, stares him in the face at Bethlehem, with his amatory habits. We are not sure that it would not be well for him to go West. If he stay where he is, and inflexibly continue to kiss, he will certainly "bust."

If anybody has doubted hitherto that Fall River is an enterprising town, he must have become convinced of it by the accounts furnished of the recent defalcations. For audacious, wholesale, magnificent stealing it has already shown itself to be, (and not half has yet been told,) not only the champion city of Massachusetts and New-England, but of the entire Republic. It has even exceeded the Tammany Ring. The Ring stole over $50,000,000 from the Municipal Treasury; but still there is some City property left; we shall still manage to jog along somehow. But the Fall River mills, whose Treasurers have robbed them, are completely and absolutely ruined. Those ingenious and energetic gentlemen have deprived the stockholders and Directors of their last dollar; reduced the once wealthy and supposed-to-be prosperous corporations to worse than financial nullity. To use an expressive Westernism, they have wiped out the mills and everybody and everything connected with them. A Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, or even a New-York defaulter, is generally satisfied to steal $100,000 or $200,000 or $300,000 from a firm or bank or corporation in which he is employed. He is willing to leave something for his successors to steal. But the Chaces and Hathaways of Fall River are not afflicted with any such generosity. They say with Louis XIV., "After me, the Deluge!" and at once create the Deluge. Reputed to be pious, orthodox, God-fearing, they were reluctant to place the temptation to which they had yielded before any who might come after them. Consequently they appropriated everything themselves, thus nobly absorbing all possibility of corresponding sin into their proper persons, and consuming every opportunity for others to imitate their example. It ought to be a consolation to the hundreds who had been ruined by the defalcations to remember that the Treasurers have been regarded as exemplary and evangelical citizens. Is it not better to have all your property stolen by men trusted by everybody, and believed to be exemplary than to have half of it stolen by men suspected of crimes and known to be fallible?

Surprise is often expressed in this country that somebody in France has not long before this killed the notorious bully and braggart, Paul Granier, or, as he calls himself, Paul de Cassagnac, who has grown to be a supreme nuisance in Paris. It is highly probable that Granier, like most bullies, exercises no little discretion in selecting the men with whom it is safest to quarrel. Indeed, the story goes in Paris that he always avoids duels with men who would be formidable antagonists with the sword. There are few of these, since he enjoys the reputation of one of the very best swordsmen in France; but for the few he seems to have respect enough to prevent him from insulting them as he insults most gentlemen who have not carte and tierce at their fingers' ends. Granier, as is well known, is a rabid and ridiculous Imperialist, and most of the men whom he draws into duels, depending on his extraordinary skill with his favorite weapon, are stanch Republicans, who have frequently hesitated to extinguish him because he so much benefits the Republican cause by the odiousness of his life. They say in the French capital that Granier is worth 10,000 Republican votes at every election, and that the worst thing that could happen to that side would be a thrust through the insolent bully's heart. All intelligent Republicans agree that, while his extermination might be a social blessing, it would be a political blunder, and is to be sedulously avoided for reasons of State. It is his general obnoxiousness to all decent people, not his much-vaunted sword, which protects him. His inordinate vanity may not be flattered by the consciousness of his similarity in one respect to the fitcher; but the similarity is a fact, nevertheless. By and by, when the Republican cause grows sufficiently strong in France not to need such negative aids as Garnier, it is quite likely that some one of his numerous enemies will prepare him for Père la Chaise. As was said of him not long since, there are just two positions in which the pugnacious Paul will appear to advantage. One is with a sword in his hand; the other is in his coffin.

This country has undoubtedly the least fit and most unsatisfactory names for its cities, towns, rivers, &c., of any country in all civilization. Take the leading capitals to begin with. There is York, for example. What an absurd title. It is not New; it is, on the contrary, one of the oldest places in the Republic. And why should it be called New-York? Christened after the Duke of York, into whose possession it passed, following its surrender to the British, (1664,) why should it not have been baptized Manhattan, when the colonies had achieved their independence? Manhattan, being the aboriginal name, is a proper and pleasant one, and, besides, it is individual and distinctive. Boston is so designated from Boston, in England, an insignificant town so rarely heard of that few persons know it at all, or have any idea that the Massachusetts capital got its appellation therefrom. It would better have kept its pristine title, Tremont or Trimountain, though this is bad enough. Philadelphia is Greek, awkward, and entirely inappropriate. St. Louis is sectarian and unbecoming; Cincinnati, (or Cincinnate, as its inhabitants mispronounce it,) is a blunder in spelling; to New-Orleans there is the same objection as to New-York. Baltimore does very well, because it is called after its founder, and is, moreover, euphonious. Chicago is good, being aboriginal, and therefore apt. How much better it would have been had we retained all the Indian names, instead of substituting for them Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, of which we have endless repetitions? In the West and South-west many of the vilest designations are allowed to exist—such as Cat-Skin Run, Prairie-Dog Corners, Raccoon Mountain, Opossum Creek, and the like—when we might have had soft, significant, characteristic names, taken from the picturesque language of the red men. Itawamba, Alabama, Florida, Tishomingo, Missouri—how pretty and pertinent! We should have hundreds of them where we have one. Even now they are disappearing to yield place to the name of some land-owner or speculator priding himself on the patronymic of Spriggins or Simpkins.

AMUSEMENTS.

ORATORIO SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

The Oratorio Society of New-York gave their third and last concert this season at Steinway Hall yesterday evening. Mendelssohn's "Elijah" was sung in presence of a large audience. The performance does not call for extended criticism. It was earnest and correct, but seldom eloquent, and hence, for all but the admirers *quand même* of oratorio music, a trifle tedious. "Elijah" is far below "The Messiah" and "The Creation" in varied interest and dramatic power, and while it is tolerably certain that Mendelssohn's works are slowly but surely losing their hold upon the modern public, it may be set down as positive that the composer would pass beyond the recollection of the masses at once, if only represented by his oratorios. The interpretation of "Elijah," however, brought together the partisans of oratorio music, yesterday, in as goodly numbers as could be wished, and the rendering of the work was evidently enjoyed by all the spectators. As mentioned above, the oratorio was sung with care and respectable evenness. Mr. Whitney is scarcely a typical *Elijah*, for his tones lie too low for some portions of his music, but his voice is round and strong, and his delivery clean and impressive. Mr. Bischoff, though a trifle robust in style for the delicate melodies with which the score is too sparsely supplied, gave the tenor pieces with requisite warmth and vigor, and Mme. Pappenheim, Miss Phillipps, and Miss Turner completed the ensemble. The work of the chorus was characterized by much more life and force than was thrown into it during the rehearsal, and the "Baal Choruses" and the fine peroration of the first half of the oratorio were most creditably rendered. Dr. Damrosch conducted the proceedings, which rounded off satisfactorily and agreeably a season which, we should judge, has not been unprofitable, either in an artistic or a material sense.

GENERAL MENTION.

Mr. Fritsch, Mr. Oudin, and Mlle. Drasdil will appear with Miss Thursby in her approaching concert at the Academy of Music, and Mr. Frederick Clay will conduct the orchestra.

Signor Majeroni, an actor who was the *jeune premier* of Mme. Ristori's Italian company many years ago, and who has since studied English and appeared with success on the English stage, is to commence a brief engagement at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre, next week. Meanwhile, "The Belle" will be acted nightly at this house, the performance of that powerful drama being supplemented by a comedietta—"The Happy Pair"—in which Miss Gertrude Stanley, the successful débutante, performs with Mr. Clinton Hall.

GENERAL NOTES.

It is alleged that at the golden wedding of a Washington official the other day the gifts were exhibited, and were divided into two classes, one bearing a card conveying the information that "these are all of solid silver."

On Tuesday night the house of Hon. George W. Harmon, in Bennington, Vt., was entered by six masked burglars, the family, consisting of himself, wife, and sister, gagged and bound, and the house ransacked and robbed of a gold watch and over $100 in money.

Senators Gordon, Lamar, Jones of Florida, and Morgan have accepted the invitation of the Commercial Club of Boston to dine with it on Saturday. Representatives Ellis, Chalmers, and Whithorne, and several other Southern Congressmen have been invited.

Speaking of South Carolina, the Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* says: "The Democrats can carry every county in the State—even Beaufort and Charleston—if they only determine to do so. Republican and race majorities can be overcome everywhere, as they were overcome two years ago in Edgefield, Abbeville, Aiken, and Barnwell." "This," says the Knoxville (Tenn.) *Chronicle*, "is 'conciliated' Democracy."

It was at the request of the President that Secretary Sherman informed Internal Revenue Collector Lewis Weitzel, of Cincinnati, that his resignation, to take effect on the 30th inst., would be accepted. Col. Weitzel telegraphed back that he could not tender his resignation until he understood the reason for its being requested. The Commercial reports him as saying that he understands there is a report in Washington of "recent developments," or prosecuting of that sort, and he wants to know what it is all about. His democratic environments,

WASHINGTON.

EXPENSES FOR THE NATIONAL LOANS

THE STATEMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY CONSIDERED INSUFFICIENT—THE AMOUNTS PAID TO SYNDICATES NOT GIVEN IN ANSWER TO THE SENATE RESOLUTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The reply of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Senate resolution of last January calling for information respecting the amount of each issue of bonds since 1861, and the sums paid any syndicate or other persons for placing them upon the market, is regarded by many Senators as an extraordinary communication. At the outset of his letter the Secretary says that the account which he incloses to the Senate embraces a statement of the issue of loans and Treasury notes from March 4, 1861, to June 30, 1877, inclusive, showing the title of each loan, the acts of Congress under which issued, the rate at which sold, the principal of each loan, the amount reissued, the premium and the discount, and the amount received in coin, currency, or in securities by conversion. But respecting the amount paid to syndicates and other parties who acted as agents of the Government in disposing of the several loans, the Secretary is silent, and assigns as a reason for his inability to furnish this important information that, prior to the passage of the acts of July 14, 1870, and Jan. 20, 1871, commissions and expenses of loans were paid from the general appropriation for expenses of national loans, and that owing to the number of items involved, it is impracticable, with the present clerical force of the department, to ascertain the amount paid for commissions solely. Those Senators who have been spoken to on the subject do not hesitate to declare their dissatisfaction with the Secretary's answer, and will insist upon a specific reply to the resolution asking for the amount expended by the Government in disposing of its several loans. Senator Hereford, who introduced the resolution of inquiry, seemed greatly astonished at the Secretary's communication. "This is a very strange letter," said he, "and I shall certainly call the attention of the Senate to it at the first opportunity. I will also insist on being informed how much money syndicates and private firms have received from the Government as commissions and percentages, for disposing of our bonds. They must have a very peculiar system of book-keeping at the Treasury Department, if they have not kept a separate account with Jay Cooke & Co. and the other parties who have placed the bonds upon the market, so as to know upon turning to their ledgers how much money has been paid to them in their transactions with the Government. They must have an account with Jay Cooke & Co. somewhere. They must have accounts with the other parties with whom they had business. The Secretary certainly should know how much has been paid to the last three syndicates. Only a few days ago he told me, unless I greatly misunderstood him, that he knew the amount of the commissions, or, at least, the greatest part of them, paid to Jay Cooke & Company. Why did he not furnish that information? This reply of the Secretary will not do. He must give us the answer our resolution calls for." Senator Hereford was quite earnest in asserting his determination to obtain the desired information, and to bring the subject before the Senate at the first opportunity.

The Secretary's statement shows that the 7-30 bonds of 1861, amounting to $20,000,000, were sold at 3.25 premium, the 1881s of 1861 from 85 to 127, the loan of 1863 at an average premium of 4.13, and the 10-40s of 1864 from par to 7 per cent. premium, and all others at par. The total pfincipal is given at $6,320,226,904, and the premium $54,112,195. The reissues amount to $2,478,819,196.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

OPPOSITION TO EXTENDING PATENTS IN THE SENATE—ATTEMPTS OF THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE TO DIRECT NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The temper of the Senate is so decidedly antagonistic to the extension of patents by special legislation that Senators having bills of this class in charge are loth to call them up for action, being fearful of the consequences. Even bills which are advocated by Senators like Mr. Kernan, whose integrity and motives are unquestioned, have to be passed over when reached on the calendar. To-day, for instance, Kernan's bill extending an insignificant patent was so furiously attacked by Senator Cockrell that it was deemed best to defer taking a vote upon it to a more propitious occasion. The opposition to this class of legislation is based on the assumption that the regular time granted by law to the patentee to enjoy the exclusive benefit of his invention is ample, and that to extend it is not sound policy. Senator Kernan, in his discussion with Cockrell, observed that if the Senate would declare its intention to vote down this class of measures, it would save the time of the Committee on Patents, and would be a notice to all patentees that such applications need not be presented in future.

No less than nine memorials were presented in the Senate to-day from the Legislature of Wisconsin. These documents took a wide range, and embraced two protests against a reduction of the duties on wool, recommendations to refund the national debt, and to amend the Patent laws, and various requests to establish mail routes and increase the mail service in that State. The Wisconsin Legislature has been quite persistent in communicating to Congress its views upon public affairs.

REPEAL OF THE BANKRUPT LAW.

PASSAGE OF THE SENATE BILL BY THE HOUSE, WITH AN AMENDMENT PERFECTING THE MEASURE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The Senate bill to repeal the Bankrupt laws was passed by the House to-day, after several hours' debate. An effort to commit the bill to the Committee on the Judiciary, which was supported by Mr. Ewing and others, was defeated, and a substitute providing that certain portions of the Bankrupt laws should be continued was also rejected. The bill as passed provides for the absolute repeal of the Bankrupt act, and all supplementary and explanatory acts, the amendments made by the House being added to perfect the Senate bill. It was discovered that the Senate bill failed to provide for the repeal of certain sections of the Revised Statutes on bankruptcy which were enacted in 1873, and the House amendments were simply intended to supply this omission.

THE CAMPAIGN IN SOUTHERN STATES

THE REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE TO SEND SPEAKERS INTO THE REPUBLICAN DISTRICTS—RECONCILIATION TO BE THOROUGHLY TESTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The Republican Congressional Committee have determined to make an energetic campaign in the Southern States, and will devote special attention to those Congressional districts in the Gulf States where colored people are in preponderance. The committee will act upon the assumption that reconstruction is an accomplished fact, and that Republicans will be permitted to hold political meetings and make all legitimate demonstrations for conducting their campaign, free from molestation of any kind. It is proposed to test the sincerity of the Southern Democracy to the fullest extent, and the committee will make arrangements for conducting the campaign in that section with the same freedom that they have heretofore arranged for conducting campaigns in the North, and will send a number of distinguished Northern Republicans, including Gen. Banks, to address public meetings. There are at least 12 or 14 districts in the South that are Republican on a fair count, and the Congressional Committee are determined to see that the Republicans of those districts shall not be disfranchised by intimidation and trickery, as they were in the campaign of 1876.

RIVER AND HARBOR EXTRAVAGANCE.

NEARLY A MILLION APPROPRIATED BY THE DEMOCRATIC HOUSE FOR WORKS ALREADY PROVIDED FOR—SIX STATES ESPECIALLY BENEFITED—FIGURES SHOWING THE MEANING OF DEMOCRATIC PRETENSES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The River and Harbor bill, as it passed the House on the 22d inst., appropriates $7,293,700, which is $2,278,700 in excess of the estimate of the Secretary of War. Among the large items in the bill are some which nearly double amounts already available from balance unused since August, 1876, when appropriations were made for the same works, and these items are for improving the Great Kanawha River, West Virginia, $222,000; balance unexpended, $293,800; St. Mary's River and St. Mary's Falls' Canal, Michigan, $175,000; balance unexpended, $165,000. Tennessee River, $315,000; balance unexpended, $235,000. Ship Channel, Galveston Bay, Texas, $75,000; balance unexpended, $72,000. Wabash River, Indiana, $50,000; balance unexpended, $55,000, and for constructing a canal around the cascades in the Columbia River, $75,000; balance unexpended, $80,000. These six items show a total of $912,000 appropriated for purposes to accomplish which $900,800 of amounts appropriated in 1876 remained unexpended April 1, 1878, and these amounts together would make $1,812,800 available for the objects named.

On the 1st of April about $1,450,000 remained as the total balance of appropriations available for rivers and harbors, and as $900,800 of that amount were for the specific purposes above item zed, there then remained a balance of only $549,200 for all other river and harbor improvements throughout the United States. Six States are especially favored by the items specified, and these States have in the bill the benefit of other amounts, namely, West Virginia, $50,000; Michigan, $391,300; Tennessee, $161,000; Texas, $214,000; Indiana, $125,000, and Oregon, $70,000, a total of $1,011,300, which, added to $912,000, shows an aggregate of $1,923,300 for their benefit. This amount, plus that available as unexpended balances, gives $2,824,100, for use in these six States, an average of $470,683 for each, while the remaining amount in the bill, $5,370,400, plus the amount of balance $549,200 unexpended, gives $5,919,600 for use in the remaining 32 States, an average of $184,988 for each, or $285,695 for each less than the average for the other six States named.

THE RESUMPTION QUESTION.

MR. BLISS, THE BANKER, BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON BANKING—THE SILVER DEBATE AND DISCUSSION A HINDRANCE—RESUMPTION PRACTICABLE AFTER JAN. 1, 1879.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Several representatives of leading banking and financial houses of New-York were in attendance this morning in the room of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, but only one of them, Mr. George Bliss, had a hearing to-day. Others will have a hearing to-morrow.

Mr. Bliss, in reply to questions by Mr. Ewing, said that he was a member of the syndicate that had made the recent arrangement for the purchase of 4½ per cent. bonds; that the syndicate had purchased $10,000,000 outright, and that the option to take more would cease whenever the syndicate omitted to take $5,000,000 a month. He saw nothing to prevent the maintenance of specie payment after the 1st of January next, and he expected a great revival of business, resulting from the better basis on which the financial condition of the country would stand, and from the increased confidence of capitalists. He expressed the opinion that, if there had been no discussion in the press or in Congress regarding silver or regarding financial matters, and if the state of things existing in November last had continued to exist, there would have been large and continued imports of specie into this country in excess of exports, which fact would have carried confidence to the minds of the people as to the ability of the Government to resume specie payment, and that the country would now, by the irresistible laws of trade, be on the gold basis, and remain so permanently without legislation. He regarded the sympathies and interests of the national banks and of the people in the resumption movement as an important element, and that the fact that England, France, and other nations of Europe would do what they could to facilitate and aid, rather than to thwart, resumption.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, April 25, 1878.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan to-day amounted to $104,000.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $302,017 67, and from Customs $379,832 38.

The Committee of Ways and Means to-day, after further considering the proposed suspension of the sinking fund, agreed to vote upon the measure on Tuesday next.

Speaker Randall entertained to-night a number of gentlemen representing the Supreme Court, the Senate and House of Representatives, Diplomatic Corps, and other persons in prominent positions.

The House Committee on the Judiciary has not taken any action whatever on the Blair resolution or the *quo warranto* bill of Representative Kimmell to test the right of Mr. Hayes to the Presidency.

The House Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice to-day agreed to report favorably Senator Thurman's bill to prevent abuses in regard to the privilege of United States District Attorneys.

The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, before which charges were preferred last month against Edward Clark, architect of the Capitol, have unanimously dismissed them, after thorough examination, as trivial and unfounded.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day agreed to take a final vote on the matter of the Venezuelan Commission awards at the regular meeting next week. Meanwhile, an order will be obtained from the House to print and recommit the report of the sub-committee.

The Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to-day heard argument from Gardner G. Hubbard, of Boston, in advocacy of the bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Ferry, and in the House by Representative Waddell, providing that the rates of compensation for railway mail service shall be graduated according to the linear feet of car-space furnished, and the average rate of speed maintained by the respective trains between terminal points. The committee also heard arguments in favor of the payment of a balance of $83,000, claimed by the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company under its China mail contract.

In February last the Department of State furnished to the press a list of certain stolen Spanish bonds, of which payment had been stopped. A portion of the bonds have been recovered, are restored to circulation at the request of the Spanish Minister. The following lists are now made public for the information of brokers and others. Bonds recovered and restored to circulation: Series B—66,718, 112,876, 112,877, 112,878, 112,879, 112,880, 112,881, 112,882, 139,308, 139,309, 139,310, 139,311, 139,312, 139,313, 139,526, 139,527, 139,528. Series C—91,913, 20,259, 20,306, 29,959. Bonds which have not yet been found: Series A—1,178, 1,179, 6,717, 43,159, 123,326, 123,327, 148,865, 148,866, 210,956. Series B—24,461, 24,462.

The House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to-day examined Star Mail Contractor U. E. Fisher, of Illinois, who, under the cross-examination of Mr. Waddell, Chairman of the committee, admitted that he had been overpaid $9,000, but had since refunded that amount to the Government, with interest. The overpay, he stated, was obtained through the failure of Mr. O'Brien, late clerk in the Sixth Auditor's office, to register the completed vouchers of the contractor in the local Postmaster, who advanced certain amounts and forwarded the receipted vouchers therefor to the Post Office Department for registration. Mr. O'Brien, it is claimed, in failing to register said vouchers, permitted the contractor to draw his entire salary at Washington in addition to advances received from the local Postmaster. Mr. Waddell has subpœnaed Mr. O'Brien to appear before the committee to-morrow in explanation of the charges.

As the result of an interview this morning between a delegation of Gaugers from all parts of the country and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue the following circular has been issued with regard to Gaugers' fees:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25, 1878.

Circular No. 182, issued by this office March 2, 1878, is hereby modified by striking out paragraph 4 in said circular, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"The compensation of a Gauger shall in no case exceed the sum of $5 per day for every day actually employed. The number of proof gallons gauged by by him during the month will be divided by the number of days employed, and the prescribed per diem fees will be allowed for the daily average amount so found to have been gauged, subject to the limit of $5 per day. This modification to apply to all gauging done on and after April 1, 1878."

BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENTS.

THE FLOOD OF PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY AT CHICAGO CONTINUED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, April 25.—The following petitions in bankruptcy were filed in this city to-day: Francis F. Cole, of Chicago, secured debts, $3,437 81; unsecured about $65,000, besides $2,500 on accommodation paper. James McGinley, of Chicago, [went in with $44 90 of preferred debts, $4,603 66 of secured, and $5,960 unsecured; no assets. Charlotte H. A. Goodridge, of Chicago, is a voluntary bankrupt; the secured debts are $6,000, and the unsecured $4,350; no assets. Antonio R. Mora, a cigar dealer, at No. 86 Madison-street, Chicago, owes $19,800; assets $5,000. Robert B. Mitchell, of Wheeling, secured debts, $335, and unsecured, $25,892 03. Charles D. Posales, of Pontiac, Livingston County, preferred debts, $111 45, secured, $133, and unsecured, $2,952 93, beside accommodation paper, $307. Morton Hall, of Wilmetta, $4,500 secured and $13,000 unsecured. Henry B. Miller, distiller and ex-County Treasurer, is also among the number. His secured debts are $11,700 and unsecured $121,560, of which $111,000 is due the United States on distillers' bonds. His assets are $7,000. James A. Anthony and Alexander Sweeney, wholesale meat commission merchants filed a voluntary petition; their debts, all unsecured, are $22,000, besides $9,000 due on accommodation paper; no firm assets. Samuel D. Wilder, of Elgin, unsecured debts, $82,500; assets, $2,867 60.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CINCINNATI, April 25.—The following petitions in bankruptcy were filed to-day: J. N. Doniphan, Cincinnati; liabilities, $70,000; assets, $12,000. A. T. Neal, Gallipolis, Ohio; liabilities, $31,000. Ellis Mears, Cincinnati; liabilities, $10,000; no assets. J. M. Coffman, Fayette County, Ohio; liabilities, $30,000; assets, $12,000.

TORONTO, Ontario, April 25.—John Holmes, boot and shoe manufacturer, has made an assignment. His liabilities are $75,000.

LEGAL CONTESTS OVER CHILDREN.

A BOY WHO WANTS TO LIVE WITH HIS MOTHER IN WINTER AND HIS FATHER IN SUMMER—STELLA SHERRER SAVED FROM HER BRUTAL FATHER.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 25.—Two strange and sorrowful contests over the possession of children were decided to-day, by Judge Barnard, in the Supreme Court. In the first case, Mrs. Nancy Crosby, who is about 45 years old and the mother of six children, some of whom have passed their majority, sued her husband, Charles E. Crosby, for the custody of their son, Charles, aged 14, who was brought into court on a writ of habeas corpus. In response to Judge Barnard's questions, the lad said his mother had always treated him well, but, as he had been with her all Winter, he would prefer to be with his father during the Summer. His mother pleaded with him, but could not alter his determination. The Judge tried to induce Mr. and Mrs. Crosby "to pull together," but the latter replied that she was sure they never could do so. He then awarded the boy to the custody of the father. The mother left the court-room weeping bitterly.

George Sherrer, the complainant in the second case, desired to take his daughter Stella away from a Mr. Campbell and George R. Fitchett, who have assumed the charge into their household. She was brought into court on a writ of habeas corpus. The evidence in the case proved that Sherrer is a brutal fellow, who used to beat his children, especially Stella, and who deserted his wife when she was confining from a cancer from which she died last January. To support her four little ones Mrs. Sherrer was compelled to do the severest drudgery while agonized by pain. After her death the youngest two children were sent to the Home for the Friendless, while the other two were taken charge of by Messrs. Campbell and Fitchett and other kindly-disposed persons. Judge Barnard dismissed the writ, leaving Stella in the custody of her friends.

TERRIFIC STORMS WEST AND SOUTH.

A HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY IN IOWA, KENTUCKY, INDIANA, TENNESSEE, AND OTHER STATES—HOUSES AND BARNS DEMOLISHED, CATTLE KILLED, AND CROPS RUINED.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, April 25.—Sunday's storm did greater damage than was at first anticipated. In the vicinity of Wall Lake hardly a house or fence escaped injury. The Catholic Church at Carroll was completely demolished. The house of Daniel Lists was blown down, and a child, torn from its mother's arms by the wind, was found in a marsh east of the house, while the mother was found half a mile west. The ground is strown with disemboweled and dead ducks, geese, &c. Many head of cattle were killed. Peter Anderson's house, barn, and granary, all well stocked, were demolished, and not a thing of value can be found on the place. A number of other barns and houses in the same vicinity were also destroyed. Heavy loss of life and property is reported at a Swedish settlement in Crawford County, but the particulars are wanting. William Hollen, while trying to drive cattle from his barn was borne up into the air with his barn and cattle, and has not been seen since. A boy who was last seen driving cattle home has also mysteriously disappeared. William Beach, with his two sons, were killed near Sac City. Peter Lampman was instantly killed near Ida City. In the same locality 10 houses were destroyed, and five persons killed and 10 wounded.

CINCINNATI, April 25.—Advices from many points in Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois indicate that the storm of yesterday was very general and severe. A Somerset (Ky.) dispatch says the storm in that region has never been equaled for fury and persistence. The wind unroofed or demolished dwellings, stores and other buildings, Chimneys, fences, and trees were destroyed, and more or less damage was done to the property of nearly the entire population. In one place a house, half a mile from town, occupied by colored persons, was blown flat to the ground. The property of the farmers is very generally injured. On half an acre of land in one place 44 trees were uprooted. Some persons were forced to flee to the cliffs for protection. Advices from Wayne County and other sections of Kentucky are of the same tenor. At Toledo, Ohio, several buildings were seriously damaged. At Monroe, Ohio, a brick block was unroofed and a portion of the walls thrown down, crushing a small house occupied as a confectionery. At Salem, Ohio, the upper part of McNabb's residence was blown over upon Perry's foundry, crushing the roof and injuring two workmen. A number of other buildings were unroofed. At Kensington, Ohio, a brick school-house was demolished, injuring nearly all the children, some of them seriously. In this city and vicinity signs, trees, fences, &c., were blown down. Tom Webb, a hod-carrier, was badly injured by flying bricks from an unfinished building. The rain fell in torrents, and in the northern part of the city there was a fall of hailstones of small size.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 25.—On last Friday morning a terrific rain-storm set in which continued with little intermission until Sunday morning. During Sunday morning light showers fell, but at 9 o'clock on Monday night the storm was renewed with great violence, and continued until 3 P. M. on Tuesday, when it abated. During this time nearly 8¼ inches of rain fell. On Monday night and Tuesday the storm extended throughout North Mississippi, Western Arkansas, West Tennessee, and North Alabama. The creeks and bayous are overflowed, greatly damaging the crops in the bottoms, both by rain-water and overflow. An immense amount of damage was done to the fencing by winds and floods, and also to the fruit crop. The heaviest portion of the storm passed north of this city, leveling the forest trees in its track, but no loss of life has been reported. At Huntsville, Ala., the steeple was blown off the Presbyterian church and several houses were unroofed.

BILLS SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 25.—The Governor has signed the following bills: Two bills amending the Public Instruction law; amending the charter of the College of Pharmacy, New-York; transferring a portion of the Chemung Canal to Elmira for street purposes; amending the act for the further protection of female employes in New-York City; repealing the act requiring the Commissioners of Highways to act as Inspectors of Plank Roads and Turnpikes; relating to Water Courses.

A GLIMPSE OF FAIRY-LAND.

"THE SLEEPING BEAUTY" AT THE ACADEMY.

REMARKABLE SUCCESS OF BENEFIT PERFORMANCE FOR THE MOUNT VERNON ENDOWMENT FUND—BRILLIANT AUDIENCE

The fears of the lady managers of the entertainment for the benefit of the Mount Vernon Endowment Fund were all banished last night. Their long-considered enterprise, after months of preparation, was carried out to so brilliant and successful a conclusion that the anticipations of the most sanguine were more than fulfilled. The house was filled, not a box being unoccupied, and the seats were occupied by one of the most select representative audiences that ever gathered in the Academy of Music. The request for evening dress was very generally complied with, and the variety of costumes in the audience was almost as great as that upon the stage, and there were many hundreds of exquisite toilets. It was a sight so luxurious as to justify the projectors of the undertaking in congratulating themselves upon the measure of success with which they had been rewarded. The curtain rose soon after 8 o'clock upon the scene of "The Sleeping Beauty," which is a fairy tale in pantomime, in four acts and a tableau. The story illustrated is a simple one, affording opportunity for the presentation of five gorgeous stage pictures. The opening scene—"A Dell in Fairy-land"—was a brilliant new one. *Titania* (Miss Beasy Ward, of Warrenton, Vt.) was revealed sleeping in the moonlight among her fairies, who were represented by Miss Bradish, Miss McGinnis, Miss Billings, Miss Chase, Miss Doremus, Miss Withers, Miss May Brady, Miss Blanchard, Miss Rice, and a large number of charming little girls in fleshings and gossamer skirts, with spangled wings and wands. A dance in the moonlight was executed with wonderful grace, *Titania* being followed in her movements by *Puck* (Frankie Harrison, 4 years old.) The approach of dawn and the songs of birds broke up the revels, and the curtain fell upon as charming a picture as one would wish to look upon.

The second act introduced the audience to the Throne-room in the palace of *King Valoroso*, (Mr. William Minturn,) in which a group of richly-dressed ladies and gentlemen awaited the coming of the *King* and the *Queen*, (Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus.) In the course of the act, which was full of movement, the royal infant was brought in borne in state by processions under a canopy carried by four lords of the palace, and followed by the nurses in waiting. *Titania* made her appearance with her train of fairies and assisted at the christening of the babe, the wicked fairy of *Blackstick* (Miss Telfair) entering with an accompaniment of vivid lightning and red fire, to curse the unconscious babe. The various scenes, the circling of the fairies about the cradle of the infant, the revelation of the "Magic Tower," in which the Princess must dwell for 16 years, and the interruption by the wicked fairy, were all arranged with wonderful effect and were as picturesque as the rich costumes and the skillful use of colored lights could make them. In the third act a still more delightful scene was presented, and the *Princess*, (Miss Minnie Hitchcock,) now 16 years of age, unfortunately obtains possession of a spindle through the carelessness of *Countess Gruffanuf* (Mr. Toner) and wounding herself with it she and the whole court are thrown into the deep sleep which binds them for a hundred years and carries the pantomime into the fourth act, when the *Prince Charming* breaks the spell and restores the slumbering court and the *Princess* to life once more. An agreeable diversion in the third act was the singing by Miss Thursby of Bach's air and variations. The lady was enthusiastically received, and was honored with a recall and two handsome baskets of flowers.

The fifth act, or tableau, was a transformation scene, representing the departure of *Prince* and *Princess* to fairyland, guarded by *Titania* and her glittering host. Mrs. Doremus, the *Queen*, was dressed in a magnificent robe of emerald green satin, having a train six yards in length of cloth of gold, and she wore superb jewels. The *King's* costume was crimson velvet, edged with ermine, purple fleshings, crown, garter, and jewels. Miss Meigs, as a lady in waiting, wore black velvet and white satin, with ostrich and feather head-dress. *Countess Gruffanuf* wore a fine costume of scarlet and yellow brocade, waving plumes, and coiffure of carrot-colored ringlets. The *Princess* (Miss Hitchcock) was exquisitely dressed in white cashmere, bordered with gold, after a design from Doré's picture of the "Sleeping Beauty." *Titania* (Miss Beasy Ward) wore a sparkling costume of silver cloth, blue satin train, angel's wings, a girdle of lilies, and carried a brilliant jeweled wand. *Puck* appeared in pink fleshings, with trunks of pale blue satin, and little glittering wings. His golden hair fell in curls upon his shoulders. *Blackstick's* costume was of black and red and gold, and was very striking. *Prince Charming* (Mr. Schues) had a costume of lavender, trimmed with gold and silver, and his Knight (Mr. Lewis M. Rutherford, Jr.,) was clad in antique armor, with a tunic of purple velvet. In the dance Mr. and Mrs. Paur, under the latter in pale pink brocade and the former in a rich dress of white and gold, were prominent figures. Among the other attractive dresses on the stage were those of Miss Anderson and Miss Faulkner. *Ladies in Waiting*, Mr. Endicott, Mrs. Charles Preston, Mrs. Kellogg, Messrs. Sandford, Miss Craven, Mr. Lowndes Brisbane, Mr. Randolph Morris, Mrs. Estes, Misses Pomeroy and Thorndike, Misses Benham, Miss Morris, Mrs. Litchfield, the Misses Cox, Mrs. Walkinshaw, Mrs. Frame, Miss Kendall, Miss Servoss, Miss Ellsworth, Miss Jones, Miss Fanny Godwin, Miss Rising, Miss Flagg, and Miss Ecceraon. The beef-eaters and guards of the court and other attendants were represented by well-known gentlemen.

The audience was a remarkable one in its character, and included, among many other prominent persons, Hon. E. D. Morgan and wife, Judge Choate and wife, Judge Brady and wife, District Attorney B. K. Phelps, wife, and daughter, Dr. Fordyce Barker, Mrs. August Belmont, Judge Blatchford and wife, Mr. and Mrs. John Bigelow, Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Stout, Judge Sanford and family, Mrs. John Sherwood, Mrs. R. H. L. Townsend, of Virginia, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Weston, of London, Cornelius Vanderbilt and wife, Col. Ethan Allen and wife, Mr. Walter Cutting, Robert Colgate and wife, Samuel Colgate and sister, Mrs. Chancellor Crosby and daughter, Mrs. W. H. Guion, John McGinnis and family, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. O'Hara, ex-Mayor Gunther and family, Mrs. Noah Davis, Judge C. P. Daly and wife, Mrs. Burton, N. Harrison, Mrs. Arthur Gilman, Dr. and Mrs. Shipman, the Misses Hewitt, and Mrs. Edward Cooper.

A STRANGE CASE OF CATALEPSY.

IN AN UNCONSCIOUS CONDITION SINCE TUESDAY UNTIL A LATE HOUR LAST NIGHT—PECULIAR FEATURES OF THE CASE.

At about 10 o'clock on last Tuesday night Patrolman Matthew Campbell, of the Nineteenth Precinct, while on patrol, noticed a tall, decently-attired man standing erect on the sidewalk at the corner of Forty-third-street and Fifth-avenue. The man stood perfectly motionless, with his eyes closed, apparently asleep. The officer shook him, but failed to attract his attention, and all efforts to arouse him proved unavailing. Procuring assistance, the officer conveyed the man to the station-house, and there the efforts to arouse him were renewed, but without success. When left alone he stood erect and perfectly motionless, except a slight movement of the lips and an occasional twitching of the eye-lids. He appeared to be continually muttering to himself in an unknown tongue, and the Police believed that he was rehearsing a prayer. An ambulance was procured and he was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where he remained in a state of coma until last night. When placed on a cot he remained inert for some time, but suddenly rose to his feet and walked to the door of the ward, where he remained standing like a statue. He was taken back to the cot, making no resistance, but soon after he rose again from the recumbent position and repeated his previous performance. It was then deemed prudent to strap him down to the bed. He was fed with soup, forced down his throat, and which he swallowed naturally. The patient was evidently in a cataleptic state, but the symptoms differed so greatly from those of ordinary cases of catalepsy as to puzzle the physicians whose attention had been called to the case.

On searching him at the hospital there were found in his pockets a small sum of money, two pipes, and some tobacco. On an envelope which bore a postmark dated dated July 14, 1870, was the address "Stephen Mulder, Holland, United States of America, and on a scrap of paper was written in a bold hand "Stephen Mulder, servant of Gerrit Jouker, Friesland." This was written on a label of Dr. Schauten's pills, Holland City, Mich. It is, therefore, believed that he is a Dutchman, and lived in Holland City, Mich.

At a late hour last night the patient was restored to consciousness by means of repeated shocks from a powerful magnetic battery. His mind is, however, confused, and, from his rambling statements, the doctor learned that until recently he had been employed on a farm in New-Jersey. On Tuesday last he came to this City, and hired a room at a hotel in Battery-place. He went out for a walk in the evening, and remembers nothing until he was restored to consciousness last night. The patient is in a fair way to recover, and will probably be able to leave the hospital in a few days.

MR. CYRUS W. FIELD'S GUESTS.

On Wednesday last the conductors and engineers on the New-York Elevated Railway were agreeably surprised to receive at their residences the following, written on beautifully-tinted note-paper:

"Mr. Cyrus W. Field requests the pleasure of ——'s company on Thursday evening, April 25, from 8 P. M. to 10 P. M.

"No. 123 East Twenty-first-street, Gramercy Park, April 24."

In response to this invitation the entire corps of conductors and engineers of the road assembled at Mr. Field's house last evening, and were hospitably received by that gentleman and his son, Mr. Edward Field. Among those who also responded to an invitation to be present on the occasion were Mr. Peter Cooper, Mr. William E. Dodge, Mr. William E. Dodge, Jr., and Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr. After a dinner worthy of Delmonico had been partaken of, Mr. Field, who is President of the road, addressed some words of encouragement to his guests, complimenting them on the faithful and efficient manner in which they had performed their responsible duties while in the employ of the company. Brief speeches were also made by Mr. Cooper, Mr. Dodge, Sr., and Dr. Tyng, soon after which the men, in parting with their host, gave him three hearty cheers and a tiger.

HUGHES STILL ON THE TRACK.

A MAN OF GREAT ENDURANCE—312 MILES MILES FINISHED LAST NIGHT—THE PEDESTRIAN STRONG AND HOPEFUL.

John Hughes is still forging along the elliptical track in Central Park Garden, and, notwithstanding he was 74 miles behind O'Leary's distance on 96 hours' work, at 8:23 o'clock last night he talked of beating O'Leary yet. On Wednesday night he completed his two hundred and fiftieth mile at 12:58:58 o'clock, and then retired for sleep, his third interval of sleep since last Saturday night. He took a bath before retiring to his mattress and blankets, and returned to the track at about 4:45 o'clock yesterday morning, having rested altogether 8 hours, 46 minutes, and 24 seconds. He completed his two hundred and seventy-first mile at 1:14:20 o'clock yesterday morning. He then took "a good square meal" of rare steak, Bass' ale, toast, eggs, and beef tea. Then he was subjected to manipulation in the Turkish bath, and Dr. Pray dressed his feet, had them bathed in salt water, and his legs rubbed. At 1:20 o'clock P. M. he resumed his tireless tramping, and at 8:06 o'clock he had walked 300 miles. His gross time, including all rests for this distance was 95 hours, 43 minutes.

In 96 hours O'Leary accomplished the walking of 374 miles and 330 feet. After his three hundredth mile Hughes took a bath, ate supper, was rubbed down and retired. Of course at 8:55 o'clock, when there was not less than 800 spectators in the garden. The orchestra played "Rocky Roads to Dublin," and Hughes seemed to realize the spirit of the music, as he limbered up his stiffened and clay with his "caubeen" Connemarra fashion, perched over his ear. Frank Leonardson, of the Scottish-American Athletic Club, accompanied him over the course for a mile or two, and as Hughes warmed up his stiffness disappeared, and he broke into a sort of dog-trot, which he kept up for 8 or 10 laps with great apparent ease. The attendance had now increased to a greater number than at any previous time during his walk, and was very enthusiastic, among them being many of the best amateur walkers in the country. After the three hundred and first mile he ran nearly the whole of the next four miles. Putting on a little extra spurt in the three hundred and sixth mile, and lowering his head, he straightened out to a sort of easy Indian lope, and made the mile in 8:03, and the three hundred and seventh in 7:34. He continued this into the three hundred and tenth mile, Faherou keeping at his heels all the time, and dropped into a walk only on the tenth lap, his run having been maintained almost continuously during nine miles, four miles of the distance being done in 34:51, and the 310 miles in 99:02:04. The band now discovered the air "Whoa! Emma," and it suited admirably the situation. At 11:13 p. m. he completed 312 miles, and was still fresh and hopeful.

DUBLIN, April 25.—O'Leary, the pedestrian, last evening completed here a walk of 220 miles in 60 hours.

THE BRAZILIAN EXPORT TRADE.

A NEW PLAN FOR ENCOURAGING THE BUSINESS OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES—PROPOSED PERMANENT EXHIBITION OF PRODTCTS IN RIO.

A meeting of American manufacturers will be held at the Windsor Hotel Tuesday next to take into consideration a plan which has received the approval of several well-known manufacturers, for introducing to the Brazilian trade the products of this country. The purpose is to form a Brazilian Export Company, with a capital stock of $500,000 or more, as may be deemed necessary, to erect an exhibition building in Rio de Janeiro, in which the stockholders shall have the privilege of exhibiting their manufactures in such a way that their qualities may be much more readily appreciated than they could ever be through the ordinary advertising channels. It is designed to have the exhibits taken in charge by the company and shipped to the Exhibition. All orders received will be forwarded by an agent of the company to another agent in this City. A commission will be reserved on the sale of products to be devoted to a sinking fund in paying a dividend upon the capital stock with a view of indicating the condition of the company. The main object in view is to establish a permanent trade by permanent advertisement. While it is only intended at present to erect a building in Rio, if the project should prove successful, one will also be built in Paris under the same management. Only well-known and established firms have been addressed on the subject, to whom information as to details will be furnished at the meeting of the 30th inst. to be held next. Those details alluded to are incompletely given here, and may be changed; but the idea is to get the project before the manufacturers in tangible form, to call them together for discussion, and then, if necessary, make such changes as may seem to be required. A plan of a suitable building has been prepared by Messrs. Vaux & Radford, and will be submitted for the meeting for consideration. The call for the meeting is approved by Charles T. Reynolds & Co., William H. Schieffelin & Co., J. L. Mott Iron Works, Heywood Bros. & Co., Meyer Iron Company, Jewett, Son & Co., John Roach & Son, Mitchell, Vance & Co., Eagle Pencil Company, Pottier and Stymus Manufacturing Company, and Collins & Co., of Hartford.

OBITUARY.

NATHAN SMITH.

Mr. Nathan Smith, formerly a prominent merchant in this City, died in Bath, England, on Easter Sunday morning. His friends have been apprised of his death by a cable dispatch. Mr. Smith was engaged in the hardware trade for many years at No. 57 Cedar-street. He was the head of the firm of Smith & Payne. His retirement from active business took place about 12 years ago, and he had since resided in Bath, where his death took place. While in this City, Mr. Smith was a member of the Century Club. He was the son of Hon. Nathan Smith, and a cousin of Hon. Truman Smith, both of whom were, at different times, United States Senators from Connecticut. Rev. Cornelius B. Smith, Rector of St. James' Episcopal Church in this City, is a son of the deceased gentleman.

OBITUARY NOTES.

While Mayor Stokley, of Philadelphia, was assisting in the entertainment of President Hayes and party at the Commercial Exchange yesterday he received news of the death of his mother, who has been ill for some time. His Honor excused himself from further participation in the festivities, and immediately left the building.

Patrick Irwin, the first President of the Hibernia Bank of New-Orleans, subsequently President of the Hibernia Insurance Company, and one of the founders of the street railway system of New-Orleans, died suddenly yesterday of apoplexy. He was 68 years old. The value of his personal and real estate is estimated at $3,000,000.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A serious fire occurred at Milton, Vt., on Wednesday night, originating in a barn near the Town Hall. There being a high wind at the time, the flames spread rapidly, and before the fire could be brought under control the Town Hall, a large tenement-house, occupied by several families, three residences, a hardware store, and two barns were consumed. The total loss is about $20,000, on which there is an insurance of $6,150.

Three barns at Riverside near Paterson, N. J., belonging to William Walt, were set on fire by tramps early yesterday morning, and destroyed. The loss is $2,200.

SUICIDE BY DROWNING.

At 6 o'cl

APRIL 1878

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Tuesday, April 23, 1878.

The receipts of the principal Kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkls.	12	Molasses, hhds.	100
Beef, pkls.	9	Sugar, hhds.	1,000
Beef-wax, pkls.	19	Sugar, bxs.	853
Cotton, bales.	1,256	Oil, Crude, bbls.	90
Dried Fruit, pkls.	8	Oil, Lard, bbls.	25
Eggs, pkls.	1,703	Oil, Lin., bbls.	40
Flour, bbls.	11,473	Pork, pkls.	222
Wheat, bushels.	6,500	Beef, pkls.	400
Corn, bushels.	11,250	Oat-meal, pkls.	1,229
Oats, bushels.	13,500	Lard, tcs.	440
Barley, bushels.	9,074	Butter, pkls.	1,948
Peas, bushels.	3,040	Cheese, pkls.	1,805
Oat-meal, bbls.	35	Starch, pkls.	3,125
Oat-meal, bags.	600	Tallow, pkls.	87
Grass-seed, bags.	464	Tea, pkls.	40
Hides, bales.	907	Tobacco, hhds.	108
Hops, bales.	302	Tobacco, pkls.	2
Lead, pigs.	5,701	Whisky, bbls.	1,219
Leather, sides.	8,594	Wool, bales.	10

COFFEE—Very quiet but steady; sales include 6,000 mats Java, per Escort, on private terms; 1,500 bags Rio, per Alla Burnham, at New-Orleans, 18¾c.@19¾c., gold, and 1,700 bags Rio, per Gray Eagle, at Baltimore, 18¾c., gold.

COTTON—Has been in light demand for early delivery, but quoted, up 1-16c. Sales were reported for prompt delivery of 857 bales, (of which 102 bales were on last evening,) including — bales to shippers, 820 bales to spinners, and 337 bales to speculators. And for forward delivery a moderate business has been reported at stronger rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 32,000 lbs., (of which 3,700 bales were on last evening and 22,200 bales to-day,) with 6,100 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, April closing at 10.90c., 10.92c., May, 10.93c., 10.96c., June, 11.00c., July, 11.11@11.12c., August, 11.14c.@11.15c., September, 10.81c., October, 10.40c., November, 10.51c.@10.52c., December, 10.52c.@10.53c., January, 10.53c.@10.54c., and February, 10.57c. The receipts at this port to-day were 1,256 bales, and at the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1877, have been 4,045,140 bales, against 3,911,924 bales during the corresponding period of the previous year. Consolidated exports (five days) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 40,949 bales: to the Continent, 18,963 bales; to Mexico, — bales, to the Channel, 9,768 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 463,253 bales.....Stock in New-York to-day, 159,574 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9 7-16	9 7-16	9 7-16	9 7-16
Strict Ordinary	9 11-16	9 11-16	9 13-16	9 13-16
Good Ordinary	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Strict Good Ord.	9 15-16	9 15-16	9 15-16	9 15-16
Low Middling	10 1-16	10 1-16	10 3-16	10 3-16
Strict Low Mid.	10 7-16	10 7-16	10 9-16	10 9-16
Middling	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Good Middling	11 1-16	11 1-16	11 1-16	11 1-16
Strict Good Mid.	11 7-16	11 7-16	11 9-16	11 9-16
Middling Fair	11 15-16	11 15-16	12 1-16	12 1-16
Fair	12 7-16	12 7-16	12 9-16	12 9-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	7 15-16	Low Middling	9 3-16
Strict Good Ord.	8 11-16	Middling	9 13-16

FLOUR—The market for Minnesota movement was reported in State and Western Flours quoted 10c. higher, in most instances, favored buyers slightly, under freer offerings, especially of low to fair grades, favorite shipping State Extras, and the better qualities of Superfine and No. 2, were held with firmness, and not very plenty. A fairly active inquiry was noted for No. 2, partly for shipment. Sales have been reported since our last of 14,000 bbls., all grades, including assorted Flour of all classes, very inferior to choice, at $2 70@$5 50; very inferior to very fancy, mainly at $3 20@$4 35; fair to choice, at $4 15 for ordinary to very choice Winter, (100 bbls. very fancy White, Wheat brought as much as $4 35,) and $3 10@$3 90 for Spring; Superfine State and Western at $3 30@$4 90, mostly at $4 45@$4 65; inferior to very good Extra State, in odd lots and lines, at $4 10@$4 25, partly at $4 15 for very good to very choice do. at $5 25@$5 80; City Mills Extra, shipping grades, for the West Indies, $5 90@$6 25 for fair to strictly fancy, mostly at $5 90@$6; do. for South America, $6 35@$7 25 for fair to fancy; do., for English markets, quoted at $5@$5 10; do. Family Extras, $6 20@$6 75 for fancy; poor to very good shipping Extra Western, $4 85@$5 25, (of which 500 bbls. sold as low as $4 83; very good to very choice do. at $5 @$5 30; and other grades within the range of previous range.....included in the reported sales were 2,400 bbls. low Extras, for shipment, mainly within the range of $4 50@$4 75; 1,150 bbls. City Mill Extras, for the West Indies; 1,450 bbls. Minnesota clear, (these mainly at $5 25@$6 for ordinary to choice,) 1,900 bbls. do. patents (these mainly at $6 25@$6 50 for ordinary to choice, 200 bbls. strictly fancy sold at $7 75; 1,700 bbls. Patent, (chiefly to the home trade, and at from $6 65@$6 90 for fair to 40 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (these chiefly at $5 65@$6 60, some odd lots of Winter Wheat seconds went as low as $5@$5 25;) 450 bbls. Patent Extras, $7@$8 bbl. Rye Superfine; 1,450 bbls. No. 2, (of which 100 bbls. fancy White at $4 35,) and odd lots and lines, at $4 @$4 25, partly at $4 15 for very good to very choice do. at $3 25@$3 80; City Mills Extra, shipping grades, for the West Indies, $5 90@$6 25 for fair to strictly fancy, mostly at $5 90@$6; do. for South America, $6 35@$7 25 for fair to fancy; do., for English markets, quoted at $5@$5 10; do. Family Extras, $6 20@$6 75 for fancy; poor to very good shipping Extra Western, $4 85@$5 25, (of which 500 bbls. sold as low as $4 83; very good to very choice do. at $5 @$5 30; and other grades within the range of previous range.....included in the reported sales were 2,400 bbls. low Extras, for shipment, mainly within the

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THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, April 25.

Benjamin P. Fairchild, foreclosure sale, Frederick W. Lowe, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick house, with lot 16.8 by 98.9, No. 359 West 39th-st., north side, 141.8 feet east of 9th-av., for $5,600, to Samuel S. Constant and others, Trustees and plaintiffs.

T. R. Warren & Co., foreclosure sale, William L. Findley, Esq., Referee, disposed of two six-story brick buildings with lots, each 25 by 98.9, Nos. 415 and 417 West 39th-st., north side, 200 feet west of 9th-av., for $20,000, to Hoffman Fire Insurance Company, plaintiff.

Louis Mesier, foreclosure sale, B. H. Schell, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brown-stone house, with lease of lot 19 by 100.5, No. 206 East 48th-st., south side, 95 feet east of 3d-av., for $6,400, to Peter Godlet, plaintiff; leased Nov. 1, 1869; term, 19 years; ground rent, $200 per annum.

James H. Miller foreclosure sale, E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick and three-story brick houses, with lot 29 by 100.5, No. 3 87 East 34th-st., north side, 222 feet west of 1st-av., for $8,600 to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, plaintiff. Also, partition sale, S. Jones, Esq., Referee, disposed of one lot, 25 by 90 on West 150th-st., north side, 250 feet west of 9th-av., for $800 to P. J. Duane, plaintiff. Also, a house with lot, 25 by 90, on Croton-st., north side, 300 feet west of 10th-av., and all right, title, and interest of Margaret Welch in lands opposite 150th-st. Sold for $1,200 to some purchaser.

C. J. Lyon, foreclosure sale, David Tomlinson, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story-brown-stone house, with lot 21.5 by 100.5, No. 411 West 57th-st., north side, 211 feet east of 9th-av., for $15,300 to Louis Dejonge, plaintiff.

Gerard Betts, foreclosure sale, Frank A. Ransom, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 100.10 by 175 on 52d-av., south-east corner of 105th-st., for $16,833 to J. M. Nash; also, three lots, each 25 by 100.11 on East 105th-st., south side, 175 feet east of 2d-av., sold for $5,800 to Mary E. Harris, plaintiff.

A. H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, Henry R. Beekman, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land 168 by 390 by 150 by 364 on Palisade-av., south-east corner River-av., for $3,000 to George H. Foster; also a plot of land 192 by 570, irregular, on Palisade-av., south side, 336 feet east of River-av., for $2,000 to Louise Dean, plaintiff. The following property was knocked down at the prices noted by the above firm, but not sold: One house with lot, No. 102 Broadst., south-west corner of Pearl-st., $25,000, and a house with lot, No. 217 West 25th-st., west of 7th-av., $8,200.

J. Thomas Stearns, foreclosure sale, C. Norwood, Esq., Referee, sold one lot, 25 by 150, on Railroad-av., east side, known on a map of the Village of Morrisania as lot No. 46, for $1,500, to Philip Sumner. Also, two lots, each 25 by 150, on Railroad-av., east side, west of 4th-av., $4,500. The same auctioneer withdrew the two lots on East 130th-st., west of 4th-av. The announced sale of the estate of Jane B. Barrowe, by E. H. Lndlow & Co., located on Canal, Cherry, East Broadway, Henry-st. &c., was withdrawn, as the prices offered were not satisfactory to the owners.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, April 24.

130th-st., n. s. 165 ft. w. of 4th-av., 200 ft. to New-av.; 21.40.10; Lathow a. Baternhall and wife to James M. Brown $40,000

48th-st., s. s. 350 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100.4; Emily F. Betts to Lot Betts ..... nom.

52d-st., s. s. 110 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 20x100.5; Marie Koehler and husband to Henry O'Neill 13,500

Broadway, n. e. corner of 42d-st., 87.10x100.5; Josiah Jex and wife to Orlando B. Potter 165,000

Westchester-av., s. s., 291 ft. s. of Seirea-av., 137x91; Frank Lambrecht and wife to Edward S. James 5,000

Same property. Caroline Zwinge to Frank Lambrecht ..... nom.

98th-st., s. s., 140 ft. e. of 3d-av., 16 irregular; William P. Parsons and wife to Jameson D. Kitching ..... nom.

Washington-av., s. s., 130 ft. n. of 10th-st., 50x120, 2d-st. West; Daniel Curry and wife to Sarah H. Van Leusen ..... nom.

Lexington-av., s. e. corner of 31th-st., 49.6x95; ex. r. b. t. to; Sacontry Schuyler Whitehead Reid, Broadway, w. s., 55.5 ft. n. of 21st-st., 14x irregular; Annias Gibson to John R. Robinson.

Avenue C, w. s., 50.10 n. of 11th-av., 20x88; Henry Ofner to Amalie Kahn 3,650

Corner of North and West sts., 30x90, 24th Ward. Conrad and O'Brien and wife to John W. O'Brien 250

Madison-av., e. s., 125 ft. n. of 11th-st., 25x120, 23d Ward; same to same 1,000

39th-st., n. s., 120 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x98.9; same to same 10,000

13th-st., s. s., 253 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x98.9; Daniel B. Slawson and wife to James Murphy 6,000

25th-st., n. s., 235 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x98.9; same to same 6,000

83d-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 9th-av., 102.2x100; Mary E. Bunker to Georgiana M. Ward 4,000

84-av., e. s., 25 ft. s. of 84th-st., 26.1x100; Nathan Fisher to Johanna Mahiker ..... nom.

2d-av., s. e. corner of 113th-st., 95x100.11; same to same ..... nom.

2d-av., s. e. corner of 113th-st., 53x100.11; Henry Muhiker and wife to Nathan Fisher ..... nom.

3d-av., s. s., 25 ft. s. of 85th-st., 26.1x100; same to same ..... nom.

27th-st., n. s., 342.1 ft. w. of 7th-av., 24.8x93.7; James G. Paynter to Annias Gibson 20,000

29th-st., s. s., 220 ft. e. of 6th-av., 22x98.9; Charles H. Todd and wife to Alexander C. Howe 22,500

East Broadway, No. 9; Lina Sylvester and husband to Ida Sylvester 3,750

61st-st., n. s., 215 ft. w. of 9th-av., 20x100; W. R. Leonard, Referee, to Manhattan Savings Bank 10,500

Bloomingdale Road, e. s., 6 lots, 112ft to 113th sts.; W. L. Findley, Referee, to Home Life Insurance Company 18,500

57th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9; J. A. Goodlett, Referee, to Richard J. Clarke 4,050

86th-st., East, No. 185, 25x100; F. W. Lowe, Referee, to Bank for Savings 10,000

103d-av., s. s., 100.5 ft. e. of 52d-st., 25x75; F. W. Lowe, Referee, to John J. Burchell 1,500

104th-av., e. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 52d-st., 25x75; F. W. Lowe, Referee, to Mary J. Burchell 2,000

8th-av., w. s., 80.9 ft. n. of 17th-st., 30x100; William C. Conner, Sheriff, to George T. Morrow 790

LEASES.

58th-st., East, No. 203; Edgar Jerome to Charles Feaunick, 5 years $720

Bank-st., No. 79; Charles Eimer to Leonhardt Brabender, 3 years 1,500

Reade-st., Nos. 106 and 108, fourth floor; A. M. Mauger to Victor E. Mauger and others, 3 years 1,000

Reade-st., Nos. 106 and 108, part of; A. M. Mauger to Fitz & Austin, 3 years 6,200

MORTGAGES.

Blackwell, Eliza A. M., to Isaac P. Whitehead, No. 527 Greenwich-st., 2 years 600

Boertlein, Jacob, and wife to Francis Schwindeman; w. s. of 2d-av., s. of 47th-st., 1 year 1,700

Cambling, Isabella M., to Louis E. Lauterbach, Trustee; n. e. corner 7th-av. and 48th st., 3 years 2,000

Devlin, James, to Oscar E. Herrice; e. s. of 25th-st., w. of 10th-av., 3 years 2,000

Same to same; e. s. of 36th-st., w. of 10th-av., 3 years 2,000

Forster, Mary T., to Richard L. Parish; n. w. corner 8th-av. and 73d-st 8,000

Forster, Frederick J., to Richard L. Parish; n. w. 8th-av., of 73d-st., 3 years 2,500

Horton, Luton, to Daniel S. Slawson; s. s. 46th-st., e. of 3d-av., 5 years 9,000

Johnson, George F., and wife to Catharine C. Scofiel; s. s. 6th-st., e. of Avenue C., 5 years. 14,000

James, Eliza, to Louis Schwabel; s. s., 17th-st., w. of 1st-av., 5 years 4,000

Same to same; s. s. of

WILLIAM ORTON'S FUNERAL.

AN IMPRESSIVE BURIAL SERVICE.

A PRIVATE CEREMONY AT THE HOUSE FOLLOWED BY A PUBLIC ONE AT THE CHURCH —A DISTINGUISHED GATHERING OF SYMPATHIZING FRIENDS—REV. MR. BENJAMIN'S EULOGY—THE SCENE AT THE CEMETERY.

The remains of William Orton, late President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, were consigned to their last resting-place yesterday. Private services, to which only the family and intimate friends were admitted, were held in the house in East Twenty-third-street at 10 o'clock, Rev. Mr. Benjamin, of Irvington officiating. At 11 the hearse and carriages arrived at the Church of the Holy Apostles, Ninth-avenue and Twenty-eighth-street. The building was densely crowded, despite the storm. Among those present were Peter Cooper, William H. Vanderbilt, Collector Arthur, District Attorney Phelps, ex-Gov. Morgan, Messrs. George Jones, Augustus Schell, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., ex-Surveyor Sharpe, ex-Collector Murphy, Thurlow Weed, Abram Lent, Gen. Anson Stager, Commissioner Erhardt, ex-Mayor Wickham, Appraiser Dutcher, Robert Lenox Kennedy, Judge Noah Davis, Hamilton McK. Twombly, Gen. Eckert, William K. Thorn, George W. Bliss, Commissioner of Emigration Forrest, Alderman Roberts, Postmaster James, Col. Pelton, Consul-General Archibald, Special Treasury Agent Brackett, Vice-President Chandler, of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company; Thomas Dolan, Night Superintendent of the Western Union Company; J. W. Simonton, Oliver B. Bunford, Charles A. Boynton, and Barclay Gallagher, from the Associated Press; W. B. Sotherville, of the American Press Association; Secretary Brewer, of the Western Union; Hon. John M. Francis, of Troy; Gen. Fitz John Porter, William Cullen Bryant, Thomas A. Edison, the inventor; Mayor Ely; J. C. Derby, of Appleton & Co.; Mr. Payne, of Albany; E. W. Dale, B. F. Ludington, John J. Kiernan, B. Blakeley, Frank Leslie, T. E. Case, Joseph Harker; Superintendent Clinch, of Nova Scotia; D. H. Craig; all the Directors, officials, managers, and chief operators of the Western Union and Atlantic and Pacific Companies within a day's journey from this City, and many from greater distances; a delegation of the Western Union messenger boys, in uniform; Messrs. George Cabot Ward, Jackson S. Shultz, Salem H. Wales, Elliott C. Cowdin, M. F. Blake, B. Blackman, A. Van Santvoord, Thomas C. Acton, Joseph Seligman, Samuel Constant, and David Dows, representing the Union League Club; Messrs. S. B. Ruggles, S. D. Babcock, Ambrose Snow, Charles Wilson, and A. A. Low, representing the Chamber of Commerce; the Directors and officials of the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, those of the Anglo-American Cable Company, those of the Elevated Railway Company, and a host of others. The employes of the company wore mourning badges on their left arm. Capt. Washburne and a section of Police kept the approaches clear.

The casket was met at the door by the officiating clergymen—Rev. Brady E. Backus, Rector of the church; Rev. W. H. Benjamin, of St. Barnabas' Church, Irvington; Rev. Dr. Howland, of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, and Rev. Jarvis Geer, of St. Timothy's Church, Tarrytown—in full robes, and was preceded by them to the chancel, where it was laid upon the upper step just outside the rail. It was of mahogany, covered with broadcloth, with trimmings of black velvet and silver handles. A silver plate on the lid was inscribed:

WILLIAM ORTON,
Died April 22, 1878,
Aged 51 years.

The pall-bearers were: Senator Roscoe Conkling, Col. William Borden, General Agent of the Fall River Line; ex-Mayor Vance, ex-Judge John K. Porter, ex-Congressman George Walker, Vice-President of the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company; ex-Judge O. H. Palmer, B. K. MacAlpine, formerly Vice-President of the Western Union Company; John Steward, an ex-Director of the company; Naval Officer A. B. Cornell, ex-Vice-President of the company and now a Director; James H. Banker, a Director; Gen. E. S. Sanford, formerly President of the old American Telegraph Company and now Vice-President of Adams Express Company; J. C. Hinchman, Superintendent of the Eastern Division of the Western Union; G. P. Prescott, electrician to the company; R. H. Rochester, Treasurer of the company; A. S. Brown, Superintendent of the First Division, and J. B. Van Every, Assistant Editor of the company. Some of these gentlemen carried the casket and the rest walked behind. The floral offerings were few, but very beautiful. An immense pillow of lilies, roses, camellias, and violets, with a crown of similar flowers rising on a stem entwined with smilax, the gift of the Philadelphia Western Union employes, was placed on the left of the chancel. The other pieces were: A broken pillar of tube-roses and violets, from Dr. Norvin Green; an anchor of similar flowers, from Charles F. Wood; a large cross of camellias, roses and pansies, from Gen. Anson Stager; a smaller cross of pansies and smilax, from a Frank Work, and a pillow of camellias and tube roses, with the word "Rest" in violets, from J. C. Hinchman. The marble baptismal font was filled with lilies and roses, and a basket and two silver vases of white flowers ornamented the communion table.

The family, pall-bearers, and more intimate friends were ushered into seats that had been reserved for them in the middle aisle. During the procession to the chancel the choir, under the direction of Charles F. Fischer, Jr., the volunteer organist, chanted a burial canticle arranged by Farrant, and the vast congregation joined in the responses. Rev. Howland then read the Lesson, after which the choir chanted the hymn, "Abide with Me." This was followed by an eloquent and touching address by Rev. Mr. Benjamin. He spoke of his deceased friend as one who was noted for an exquisite tenderness toward little children—more than any man the speaker had ever seen, except, perhaps, the late Charles Kingsley; as a man who, though deeply engaged in worldly work, never allowed the dust of political warfare or commercial competition to cloud his vision of the throne of God, and as one who not only endeavored to fill the sphere that God had given him in life, but also strove faithfully to labor for human progress. He spoke of Mr. Orton's sudden death as something to rejoice at, likening it to the fall of a soldier upon the field of battle, and said he had been fully prepared by a good life and an honest heart. In conclusion, Mr. Benjamin thanked God for such a noble example as Mr. Orton had given, and urged his hearers to imitate it. The Rector, Rev. Mr. Backus, then recited the Committal service, after which Mr. Simpson, of Grace Church, and the choir sang "I heard a voice from heaven." Then Mr. Backus offered prayer, and Mrs. Imogene Brown, of St. Barnabas', sang "He leadeth me." Mrs. Brown became acquainted with Mr. Orton on board a steamer coming from Europe, and he admired her voice above that of all other vocalists. "He leadeth me" was his favorite hymn, and she had often sung it for him in life. When she heard of his death she requested to be allowed to sing it at his funeral, and permission was gratefully granted. The manner in which she rendered it yesterday affected everybody in the church. Benediction was then pronounced, and the choir sang "Nearer, my God, to Thee" as the casket, preceded by the clergymen, was borne slowly down the aisle to the hearse.

The funeral procession went by the most direct route, in the pouring rain, to the Thirtieth-street depot of the New-York Central Railroad, where a special train, consisting of the funeral car, "Woodlawn," and three drawing-room coaches, was in waiting. Tarrytown was reached about 2 o'clock. All the vehicles in the village, including a large omnibus, were impressed into the service, and the cortège wended its devious way over the hills, past the monument commemorating the spot where Major Andre was captured, across the bridge where the Headless Horseman stopped in his chase of Ichabod Crane, through the mud and downpour to the ancient Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, with its century-old stone shingle-roofed church, and its moss-covered gravestones limning the names of the sons of the original Dutch settlers. There—beyond the box-hedged grave of Washington Irving—under a spreading cedar, on the edge of a gentle slope, looking northward, were two tiny mounds completely covered with potted flowers, a heap of clay, and a rectangular chasm. The three graves lay side by side. At the bottom of the chasm a receptacle of brick had been built of sufficient capacity to contain one coffin. The casket was placed inside an oaken box, and Rev. Mr. Benjamin recited the Easter Even Collect and pronounced the benediction. The box was then lowered into the receptacle and workmen inclosed the top with flags of stone, set in cement and sealed hermetically. The grave was then filled and the floral offerings, which had been carried from the church, set on top. While these ceremonies were proceeding, the rain poured down harder than ever. The mourners and friends returned to the City on the special train, arriving at the Grand Central Depot at 4:15 P. M.

A SHIP PUTS BACK TO PORT.

The Norwegian ship Tros left Savannah for Queenstown with a cargo of lumber on the 2d of April, and on the 17th encountered a terrific northeasterly gale, during which she lost her bowsprit and a number of sails and sustained other damage. Capt. Bragen, seeing that it would be impossible to make the necessary repairs at sea, decided to put into this port, from which he was then only 400 miles distant. She arrived on Wednesday, and a survey was made of her yesterday. Bockmann, Derlien & Co., her agents in this City, think she will be in a condition to continue her voyage within a few days.

TRACES OF A MISSING GENTLEMAN.

In May of last year Mr. Peter B. Curry, a resident of Philadelphia, considerably advanced in years, went to Jersey City to visit his daughter, who is the wife of N. W. Condit, of Steele & Condit. He was subject to fits of temporary derangement, and his daughter and her family kept him under kindly surveillance. In June he accompanied Mrs. Condit to the Central Park, and seemed in unusually good spirits. Mrs. Condit sat down on a bench to rest, while her father roamed about the Museum, and finally became lost in the crowd. His anxious daughter was unable to find him, and a Tarrytown lumberman, prospected for months afterward, failed to reveal any trace of his whereabouts. Last Monday the skeleton of a man, entirely denuded of flesh, but with a few shreds of clothing still clinging to it, was found by a Hoboken hunter in the high grass growing on the meadows near Rutherford Park, N. J. From the published descriptions of the clothing Mrs. Condit was led to believe that the bones were the remains of her long-missing father, and she has identified the shirt stud and cuff buttons as those which had belonged to him. The remains have been buried in the Bergen County pauper grounds at Spring Valley. Mrs. Condit's family will take further steps to ascertain the identity of the remains, and if they prove to be those of Mr. Curry will disinter them and have them decently buried.

JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO.

THEIR CASE BEFORE THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—A MOTION FOR A SECOND MEETING OF CREDITORS—DECISION OF JUDGE CHOATE.

Judge Choate, the new Judge of the United States District Court, rendered yesterday his first decision and opinion, on a motion in the bankruptcy side of the court, in the case of John F. Henry, Curran & Co., bankrupts. The Court says: "This is a motion for an order calling a second meeting in composition. Several objections are made by opposing creditors. Henry, Curran & Bowen filed their petition as partners, under the firm name of John F. Henry, Curran & Co., and were adjudicated bankrupts Feb. 12, 1878. Charles A. Gillis, then supposed to be a special partner in the firm, was, in fact, a general partner, not having complied with the statute requiring a special partner's capital to be paid in in cash. Proceedings in composition were commenced February 18, 1878, and the notice for the first meeting of creditors to consider the composition was made returnable March 25, 1878. That meeting was held and a composition was proposed to the creditors by the original petitioners, Henry, Curran & Bomen, and signed by them. They attended that examination, and a composition was approved by a large majority of the creditors. Objections are now made to the regularity of these proceedings." Judge Choate holds that there was no irregularity, but that the question is whether the resolutions passed at the meeting of creditors arranging the composition were passed by the requisite majority. The Register, in his report, says that they were, and that the copartner Gillis voted as a creditor in the affirmative. It is obvious, says Judge Choate, that, being a partner, he had no right to vote at all. If the firm is indebted to him, his claim, whatever its nature, is necessarily postponed until all the other creditors are first paid. It is not certain from the report that his vote was necessary to make up the majority that is reported. The decision closes by directing that the Register shall make a supplementary report, giving the aggregate and separate amounts on which votes were cast, and especially as to whether A. L. Scovill & Co., Hegeman & Co., Henry, Johnson & Lord, H. Brown, P. W. Hearland, and E. J. Dunning, Jr., whose votes are objected to, voted in the affirmative and on what amounts they voted.

SMALL-POX BROUGHT FROM GERMANY.

A POOR IMMIGRANT WOMAN STRICKEN WITH THE DISEASE—THE THIRD CASE IMPORTED WITHIN A MONTH.

A case of small-pox was brought to the notice of the Health Department yesterday by Dr. Weber, of No. 71 Rivington-street. He reported at the Sanitary Bureau that he had been summoned to attend Mrs. Mary Gaugeman, at No. 9 Stanton-street, and had found her suffering from small-pox. The case was referred for investigation to Dr. E. B. Sanborn, of the Vaccinating Corps, who found the case to be as reported. Mrs. Gaugeman is a German. 29 years of age. In company with her husband and three small children, she arrived here from Germany in the steamship Oder, of the North German Lloyd, on April 19. The husband of the sick woman is a mechanic. After passing the usual inspection at the Emigrant Depot at Castle Garden, the family hired apartments on the ground floor of the tenement-house in the rear of No. 9 Stanton-street, and took possession of them on the 20th inst. The next day Mrs. Gaugeman complained of sickness, and, as she continued to grow worse her husband, on Wednesday last, called Dr. Weber to attend her. The Doctor at once diagnosed the case as small-pox, and Mrs. Gaugeman was removed to the Riverside Hospital, on Blackwell's Island, yesterday afternoon. The apartment occupied by her family were thoroughly disinfected and fumigated, and the clothing and bedding used by her were destroyed. Dr. Taylor, Chief of the Vaccinating Corps, with several of his assistants, visited the house and vaccinated all the tenants.

This is the third case of small-pox reported in this City within the present month, and all three were "imported" cases, two of them being traced to Havana. For nine months previous New-York had enjoyed immunity from the small-pox.

F. KRUTINA'S FINE FURNITURE.

The annual recurrence of Spring brings with it house-cleaning, moving, and, to the wealthy, a change in the style of furniture. To satisfy the demands of the latter class Mr. F. Krutina, Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-street, has accumulated a supply of furniture which cannot fail to satisfy the most fastidious tastes. His stock is manufactured entirely under his own supervision, and is all made by hand from designs selected in a foreign market. With a view to producing the most pleasing effect, each particular class of furniture is kept by itself. Upon the first floor are displayed dining-room suits, consisting of tables, buffets, and chairs, of Eastlake and Queen Anne designs, looking solid and heavy, but being in reality light as well as durable in construction. Parlor suits occupy the second floor. Here are found chairs, easy and corner, made of various woods, and upholstered with raw silk, the new style of tapestry, wrought in a variety of designs and colors. A centre-table of imitation ebony in this department has a border of inlaid ivory work, and in its centre, inlaid with ivory, a copy of an antique painting. There are also to be found in the same collection mantels of choice woods elaborately wrought, and supporting lofty mirrors, étageres, ladies' writing-desks, music portfolios of imitation ebony and marqueterie work, and boudoir chairs in the Italian Renaissance style. On the upper floors may be seen bedroom suits of choice woods and marble polish. Although the articles offered for sale are princely in their manufacture, Mr. Krutina has arranged his prices to suit the depressed state of the times.

ARRANGING FOR A PRIZE-FIGHT.

A match to fight for the championship of America and stakes of $1,000 a side was made yesterday afternoon between John J. Dwyer, of Brooklyn, and Patrick Ryan, of Troy. It grew out of a dispute that recently occurred between Dwyer and Ryan, in Troy, as to their respective merits as pugilists. Ryan then offered to bet that Dwyer would not, on or before April 25, 1878, make a match to fight him. The offer was accepted, and each pugilist staked $40, the money being confided to the custody of the editor of the *Clipper*. Dwyer and Ryan met in the office of the *Clipper* yesterday, each being accompanied by a party of friends. After considerable discussion, the conditions of a fight between the two were arranged, and each deposited $250 as a forfeit. The fight is to take place in Canada, within 50 miles of Buffalo, on or before July 25, 1878. The stakes are $1,000 each, and the men are to fight at catch-weight. Ryan is but little known in this vicinity. He is 27 years of age, weighs about 220 pounds, and will enter the ring weighing about 190 pounds, if he enters it at all. Dwyer is called the "champion of America," although he has never fought a prize-fight. He was for years a well-known officeholder in Brooklyn, where his brother is an Alderman, but more recently has been giving exhibitions of "fistic" exercises in company with Joe Goss, the English "bruiser," who was recently in the Louisville (Ky.) jail for fighting with Tom Allen. Dwyer is 30 years old, is in good condition, and, when trained to fight Ryan, will weigh about 165 pounds.

SUIT FOR BREACH OF PROMISE.

Matilda Bartell is suing Fernando Krauss in the Essex County (N. J.) Circuit, for $5,000 damages for breach of promise and seduction. A jury was impaneled in the case and the trial was begun at Newark yesterday. The plaintiff is an attractive woman, 26 years of age. Up to March, 1874, she had received the attentions of Donat Fretche, and was at that time engaged to be married to him. She met Krauss and he so poisoned her mind against Fretche that she broke off her engagement with him, and in April of the same year accepted his proposal of marriage. In August, 1875, she alleges he induced her to accompany him to the house of a friend, and there, under a promise of speedy marriage, he accomplished her ruin. He afterward refused to fulfil his promise and the suit was brought. The defense set up is that the complainant is not a virtuous woman.

A RAILROAD DERRICK WRECKED.

The work of setting in place the girders of the New-York Elevated Railroad was interrupted yesterday in Pearl-street by the breaking of the double-armed derrick, which was in use to lift the iron girders to their places. The break occurred about 9 o'clock, and all work had to be suspended at that point. It seems that the second arm of the derrick was not so tightly fastened as it should have been, and that when steam power was applied to hoist a girder the apparatus oscillated, and finally the arm holding the girder bent, allowing the load to drop while the opposite end of the machine broke and fell to the street. The derrick had been fully tested for its work, and the accident would not have happened if it had been more securely adjusted. No one was injured, but a truck that had driven under the track a moment before narrowly escaped the crash.

THE ERIE REORGANIZATION.

WHAT IT IS PROPOSED TO DO.

AN OUTLINE OF THE SCHEME UPON WHICH THE ROAD IS TO BE RECONSTRUCTED—PRIVILEGES AND OBLIGATIONS OF BOND AND STOCK HOLDERS.

The confirmation of the sale of the Erie Railway will probably be made in the course of a week, and steps will then be taken for carrying out the amended scheme of the reconstruction, as approved by the bond and stock holders in England and this country. Counsel on both sides are resting after the field day of Wednesday, and the McHenry faction were "waiting for instructions from the other side," and willing only to admit that it was possible that there would be an attempt on their part to prevent the confirmation of the sale. The scheme of reconstruction, as arranged for the Erie Railway, needed the co-operation and assent of the bond and stock holders, which was obtained from almost all the bondholders, and from a large part of the stockholders. As to the first consolidated mortgage bonds, the plan provided that there should be no reduction in the rate of interest, and holders of the sterling 6 per cent. bonds were to be entitled to the same rights as if their bonds were exchanged for first consolidated mortgage bonds on Sept. 1, 1875, and these bonds were to carry interest at 6 per cent. up to that date, and 7 per cent. thereafter. The first consolidated mortgage bonds were to be funded and paid their coupons as follows:

	To be Funded.	To be Paid.
1875	Sept. 1.	
1876	March 1.	Dec. 1.
1877	March 1.	----
1877	Sept. 1.	----
1878	Sept. 1.	March 1.
1879	Sept. 1.	----
1880		March 1.

Thereafter, all coupons were to be paid as they fell due. If necessary, the Receiver was authorized to postpone the payment of the first coupon until March 1, 1877. Coupon bonds were to be issued in exchange for the funded coupons just alluded to, to be payable in gold, Sept. 1, 1920, with interest at 7 per cent., to be secured by a deposit of the funded coupons. The plan required the holders of the first mortgage bonds to deposit with the reconstruction Trustees, or their agents, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, their six coupons to be funded, for which they were to receive exchange certificates, and to sign the assent in order to facilitate the reconstruction arrangements.

The holders of the second consolidated and gold convertible bonds were required to fund their coupons, the second consolidated to fund 10 half-yearly coupons from June 1, 1875, to Dec. 1, 1879, inclusive, and the gold convertible to fund 18 2-3 quarterly coupons from July, 1875, to Dec. 1, 1879. These coupons were to be funded at 7 per cent., or a total of 35 per cent. in the case of the second consolidated, and 32 2-3 per cent. in the gold convertible, for which funded coupon bonds were to be issued, bearing interest at 5 per cent. from Dec. 1, 1877, to June 1, 1883, and 6 per cent. thereafter. The reconstruction Trustees are empowered to grant the Receiver time, if he should require the payment on the funded coupons to be postponed six months. The principal of the second consolidated and gold convertible bonds was to be represented by new second consolidated mortgage bonds at 6 per cent. interest from Dec. 1, 1879, and maturing Dec. 1, 1969.

These were the preliminary arrangements to the foreclosure, and the work of procuring the authority to carry out these details and to obtain the requisite assent was a tedious one, constantly obstructed by litigation. The plan provided that the property of the company should be foreclosed under the direction of the reconstruction Trustees, who have power to use the bonds and coupons deposited with them for the purpose of buying in the railroad after the foreclosure. A new railway corporation was then to be formed to hold and work the property. The foreclosure and sale are to be conducted by counsel for the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. In the reorganization one-half the shares of the new company, preferred or ordinary, are to be issued in the name of one or more sets of Trustees, called voting Trustees, who are to hold the shares for the purpose of exercising the voting power until the dividend has been paid on the preferred shares for three consecutive years. These voting Trustees are to be named in the first instance by the reconstruction Trustees, every voting Trustee being a substantial bondholder. The present shareholders are to be readmitted to shares of new stock, preferred or ordinary, represented as to one-half of certificates to entitle the holders to receive from the Trustees all dividends declared in respect of shares held in trust. The preferred shares will carry dividends at 6 per cent. annually, dependent on the net earnings of the company. The readmission was conditioned on the payment of $3, gold, per preferred share and $6 gold, per ordinary share. For these payments the shareholders are to receive non-cumulative income bonds, without mortgage security, payable in gold on June 1, 1977, and bearing interest from Dec. 1, 1879, in gold, 4½ per cent. on the net earnings of the first earnings. It was optional for any shareholder to pay only $2 per preferred share, and $4 per ordinary share, in which case he would be readmitted but receive no income bonds. Although March 1, 1877 was set as the date when these payments were to be made, the time was extended by the reconstruction Trustees, with the charge of interest upon assessments from March 1, 1877. The cost of the foreclosure and reconstruction, and such other amounts necessary or proper in the judgment of the reconstruction Trustees for carrying out or facilitating the scheme, were to be paid out of the money to be realized under the foreclosure.

The first reconstruction Trustees were: The first consolidated mortgage and 6 per cent. sterling bonds, O. G. Miller and H. Rawson; the second consolidated mortgage and gold bonds, J. Rowland Cross and J. Westlake; the preferred and ordinary shareholders, P. McLacan and B. Whitworth; independent Trustees, not representing any special interest, Sir E. W. Watkin, (with a casting vote,) and T. W. Powell.

The reconstruction Trustees appointed the committee—consisting of Hon. E. D. Morgan, J. Lowber Welch and David A. Wells—to examine the purchase of the Erie Railway under foreclosure, and it is probable that these gentlemen will carry out the designs of the reconstruction Trustees in forming the new organization. Nothing positive is known of the designs of the Trustees in framing the Board of Directors, but it is rumored that other members of the Purchasing Committee will have places in the board.

TEN LOST SOVEREIGNS RECOVERED.

A very remarkable case of loss, search, and recovery terminated yesterday at the Post Office in this City, when Postmaster James paid to George Wilson, of No. 174 Forsyth-street, the sum of $48 60. This sum is the value of £10 in United States money, mailed at the New-York Post Office in the form of 10 gold sovereigns inclosed in a letter, on the 6th of February, 1876, to the address of "Mary Botten, Aschucha, Australia." The history of the case is as follows: The letter, sent first to San Francisco, was returned here and sent to London, England; thence to Australia. Not being delivered at Aschucha, it was returned to the Dead Letter Office at Sydney. The sender had requested it to be forwarded to Demmquillen, New South Wales, and through request to the Post Office Departments, here, at London, and in Australia, it was forwarded from Sydney as desired. The addressed party had left that point, and it was sent to the Dead Letter Office at Melbourne, thence back to London, and to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, whence it was sent to the sender through the New-York Office. When delivered, the 10 gold sovereigns were missing. No trace could be found in the Dead Letter Office, Washington, nor in the Dead Letter Office, London, nor in Australia; successive requests being made to each, and the British Foreign Office reported the case as wholly closed. In examining the envelopes at the New-York office, it appeared that the loss must, from certain marks, have occurred between Sydney and Melbourne, and the case was again opened, with suggestions that search be made at and between those points. The result was that the gold sovereigns, in a locked envelope, were found in the Melbourne office, and the British Post Office Department placed their value to the credit of the United States. The Postmaster was advised that this amount was credited to him, and the sender, George Wilson, yesterday received his money and signed vouchers therefor. The correspondence on this matter would fill a volume.

A STAB FOR A KISS.

Mary McCabe, of No. 80 Oliver-street, and John O'Neil were before Justice Murray in the Tombs Police Court yesterday, John being the complainant. His neck was bandaged and he charged that the injury had been inflicted with a pen-knife, with which Mary had stabbed him on Wednesday last. Mary did not deny the felonious blow, but insisted with frigid dignity that the man must be committed because he induced her to accompany him to the house of a friend, and there, under a promise of speedy marriage, he accomplished her ruin. He afterward refused to fulfil his promise and the suit was brought. The defense set up is that the complainant is not a virtuous woman.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

The Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange yesterday adopted the amendments of the rules governing the oil trade, which were passed recently by the trade. The annual assessment of members of the Exchange for the current year was fixed at $18. A dispatch was received from the Canal Tolls Collector at Utica announcing that the first grain boats from Buffalo began arriving at Utica at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, that the boats would probably arrive in Albany on Saturday or Sunday and in this City on Monday morning, thus insuring the April deliveries of grain. Messrs. O. H. Blackman, Henry C. Dart, E. A. Dillenbeck, A. C. Elliot, Jacob Hermance, Martin Muller, K. B. Newell, George W. Plaisted and E. C. Schwab were approved as members of the Exchange. The report of Canal Collector Earle for March shows that the amount of tolls collected on westward bound freights during the month was $1,496 45. Among the leading articles of freight shipped were 406,700 pounds of hemp, 1,137,200 pounds of pig iron, 103,500 pounds of domestic cottons, 2,154,600 pounds of railroad iron, 1,587,900 pounds of stone, lime, and clay, 11,064,600 pounds of anthracite coal, and 2,496,500 pounds of sundries. Business had not begun on the canals this year at this time, so that no comparison of the traffic can be made.

THE NEWELL DIVORCE CASE.

SUMMING UP OF THE TESTIMONY—EACH SIDE CHARGES THE OTHER WITH FOUL CONSPIRACY.

The room of Part III., of the Supreme Court, in which the Newell divorce case is being tried, before Judge Lawrence and a jury, was completely packed yesterday by persons anxious to hear the closing arguments of counsel on both sides. Mr. Shafer resumed his address at 10:30. He asserted that the efforts of his opponents to impeach the veracity of the witnesses Mary Campbell and Daniel C. Knowlton, the Boston boarding-house keeper, whose testimony pointed to criminal practices on the part of Mrs. Newell, after the death of Mr. Bordman, had failed. Mr. Shafer charged Mrs. Newell and her friends and legal advisers in Boston with one of the foulest conspiracies ever perpetrated, in forging a codicil to the will of William H. Bordman. After reviewing the career of Miss Olney he said that the accusation against her of adultery with Newell had not been supported by a single fact or circumstance. The first families of New-York, who patronized Miss Olney's business, had manifested their recognition of this fact by showering letters of sympathy upon her.

Col. Fellows summed up the case for the plaintiff. He characterized the testimony of Mary Campbell and of Knowlton as tissues of falsehoods and the results of deliberate perjury. In this case, he said, it was not Newell and his friends simply who were arrayed against Mrs. Newell, but also the legatees of the $6,000,000 of William H. Bordman. The latter were using the proceeds of the estate liberally to destroy the woman they had swindled. Col. Fellows next spoke of the charge of adulterous intimacy between Mrs. Newell and her lawyer, Col. Pickering. The silent presence of the latter's wife in court was, he said, a complete refutation of that allegation. Speaking of the letter of Mrs. Newell to Mr. Bordman, counsel said that no one would deny that the love of Mrs. Newell for Bordman was of a strong and enduring character; it was a love that she never yielded to any other man on earth. Her letters, however, were not those of a mistress, ruined and debauched, to her betrayer. Her expressions were those of gratitude to a man who had befriended her.

Col. Fellows will conclude his address this forenoon. During the counsel's references to her affection for Bordman Mrs. Newell frequently wept.

THE FIRE UNDERWRITERS.

CLOSE OF THE SESSION OF THE NATIONAL BOARD—AN EFFORT TO BE MADE TO ESTABLISH AN ADEQUATE TARIFF.

The National Board of Fire Underwriters resumed its session at its hall, No. 158 Broadway, yesterday morning. The attendance was quite large. Mr. Hall, of Columbus, Ohio, introduced the question of an established tariff for fire insurance by offering the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President and Secretary of this board be requested to immediately issue a circular letter to all companies issuing what is known as stock-policies, soliciting their views in regard to the establishment of an adequate tariff of rates, and that when the replies to the circular have been received a digest shall be furnished to the Executive Committee, and whenever it shall appear in the judgment of that body that a sufficient amount of the capital favors such adequate tariff, the President shall at once issue a call to all companies to meet in this City for the further consideration of the subject.

Considerable discussion followed the tender of the resolution, and Mr. George T. Hope submitted a substitute which provided that measures be taken to place before all the fire insurance companies the various subjects pertinent to insurance other than rates of premium in which such companies have a common interest. He claimed that the board should be a society for the diffusion of useful knowledge. If the public could be made to understand the necessity for having fair rates for its own security, it would be more ready to pay them. The motion of Mr. Hall was adopted. The President announced that, with the exception of the changes made in the committees on the previous day, he had not found it necessary to alter the standing committees as appointed during the past year. On motion, power was delegated to the President to make such changes in the several committees, from time to time, as he should deem proper, during the recess. After some further routine business the board adjourned sine die. The Executive Committee met and organized after the adjournment. Fairfield Dodge, of Mr. George T. Hope as Chairman, and H. K. Miller, Secretary, and prepared its plans for the ensuing year.

A VERDICT AGAINST HOBOKEN CITY.

The case of Stobo against the Mayor and Commonalty of Hoboken, in which it is sought to recover about $18,000 on improvement certificates issued by the city, and which has been on trial in the Circuit Court in Jersey City for two weeks, was given to the jury yesterday morning. The suit is of unusual interest, because it is a test case, involving the validity of $500,000 in improvement certificates issued for what are known in Hoboken as "The Uptown Improvements." The city defended on the ground that there had been collusion between the contractors and the city officials, and it was agreed, on all sides that the claims against the city by holders of the other certificates should abide the issue of this suit. Judge Knapp charged the jurors that if they found that the charges for the work were excessive, either through fraud or incorrect measurement, it was their duty to give judgment only for the amount of work actually done. The circumstances developed by the testimony furnished grave suspicions of fraud, which were strengthened by the action of the surveyor in his apparent collusion with the contractors. The jurors retired shortly before noon, and at about 4 o'clock returned into court with a sealed verdict, which they had agreed upon as their verdict. They found that much less work had been done by the contractors than the certificates called for. Based upon that finding, their verdict would have been for a smaller amount than that claimed by the plaintiff, but they had not computed the amount, and Judge Knapp sent them back to ascertain what it should be. Later they reported the amount to the court as $14,816 28, and judgment was entered against the city for that amount.

POPULARITY OF THE NEW LOAN.

The syndicate yesterday took their first optional installment of $5,000,000 of the Government loan of 4½ per cent. bonds recently contracted for with Secretary Sherman, very much to the surprise of everybody, as it was understood that it would not be taken up until May 1. As $10,000,000 were taken when the contract was signed, about a fortnight ago, the syndicate has thus taken the loan at the rate of $1,000,000 a day. A member of the syndicate yesterday said that the popularity of the loan was much greater than even the most sanguine member of the syndicate had believed it would be, and that it need astonish no one now if the syndicate should take up the entire $50,000,000 contracted for by the 1st of July. The request for Government bonds for investment is attributed to the desire of all classes of people to put their savings into the best securities, and it has been found that the bonds have been largely taken by persons who have closed up their accounts with savings banks, and are preferring to put their money into Government securities, at a reduced rate of interest, with every guarantee of safety, than to suffer the anxiety now so general about the security of many savings institutions.

SALE OF RARE OLD WINES.

A pretty full house of connoisseurs, each with a crimson covered catalogue in his hand, greeted Mr. George A. Leavitt, the auctioneer, last evening as he ascended the platform at the Clinton Hall auction rooms. The catalogue was entitled a "Cabinet of Curiosities," but a glimpse of its contents divulged that the curiosities consisted altogether of a rare collection of sherry wines from 25 to 60 years old. The conversation naturally ran on diversities of bouquet, mingled with maxims of gustatory wisdom respecting flavors. The collection was one accumulated by Mr. W. H. Starin during 30 years of experience as a wine broker, and consisted of 35 lots of soleras, oloroso, and amontillados, at prices per bottle ranging from $2 25 to $5 50. The bids were not such as to encourage an offer of the whole stock, and ranged no higher than from 60 to 75 per cent. of the selling prices placed upon the cataloque. Only a dozen bottles of each lot were sold. The highest bid was for a dozen of golden pale East India sherry, bottled in 1854, catalogued at $5 50, and knocked down at $4 20 per bottle. A dozen of full pale amontillado, valued at $5 50, brought $3 90 per bottle; a dozen of light golden oloroso (priced $5 50) went for $3 50.

EASTER CHURCH ELECTIONS.

The following are additional lists of Wardens and Vestrymen elected in Protestant Episcopal Churches:

Church of the Redeemer, Astoria, Long Island.—Wardens—William Mulligan, Edward W. Hewitt. Vestrymen—James W. Carrington, Joshua Lathrop, Francis J. Dominick, James M. Carrington, Henry Snyder, Jr., Theodore W. Hewitt, Robert K. White, Willets Bronsen.

Calvary Church, Bayonne, N. J.—Wardens—David Wilson, A. Cary Smith. Vestrymen—W. H. Stevens, W. Sanford, E. J. Graham, James Keegan, Simon Keegan, G. W. Yates, W. F. Moody, G. W. E. Atkins, William Martin.

St. Stephen's, New-York City.—Wardens—James Blackburne, Francis C. Hall. Vestrymen—John Doupée, George Ashcroft, Edwin K. Linen, S. D. Trenchard, S. M. Pike, George V. Pogmore, William G. Stansbury, Stephen B. Weeks.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Among the payments made by the Controller yesterday was $50,000 to the Trustees of the Brooklyn Bridge Company.

The Park Commissioners have authorised Mr. John Jay to have the buildings on Washington-square painted "at the expense of himself and his associates."

Seven steamers and a schooner sailed from this port yesterday carrying 39,866 letters and 76 bags of newspapers, the destinations being various ports of Europe, South America, and the West Indies.

Sagamore Lodge F. and A. M. will confer the Third Degree in their rooms, Masonic Temple, to-morrow evening. Most Worshipful Joseph J. Couch, Grand Master, and other Masonic dignitaries, will be present.

The Government Inspectors yesterday found 2,525 cigars of excellent quality in the possession of a passenger on board the Havana steam-ship Columbus, at Pier No. 13, North River, and sent them to the seizure-room in the Custom-house.

David Solomon, of No. 51 Chatham-street, the newsboy who was run over by car No. 36 of the Bleecker-Street Line, on Wednesday evening, and had his right leg cut off, died from his injuries yesterday at the Chambers-Street Hospital.

The Aldermanic resolution providing for an investigation in regard to the fees collected in the civil District Courts has been signed by Mayor Ely. The committee appointed to conduct the inquiry consists of Aldermen Waehner, Lewis, and Jacobus.

The Board of Aldermen will hold a special meeting to-morrow for the purpose of adopting a memorial praying the Legislature not to pass any law that would affect the new ordinance prohibiting non-residents from obtaining licenses to drive public carts.

The season of the Great London Show at Gilmore's Garden will terminate on Saturday evening, when Mme. Dockrill, James Robinson, Miss Pauline Lee and the other members of the company will give their last performances here. The entertainments given during the present week have been attended by large audiences.

The funeral services over the body of the late Gen. John D. MacGregor took place yesterday in St. Mark's Church. The Veterans of the Mexican War were present under the command of Col. William Lin Tyrell, and among the other mourners were Judge Van Hoesen, Gen. Pinckney, Gen. T. W. Egan, Cols. Turner, Marriott, Jameson, Colgan, and Braham.

The funeral of the late Mr. Hanson K. Corning took place yesterday from his late residence, No. 232 Madison-avenue. Rev. Dr. Bevan, Pastor of the Brick Church, performed the funeral services, and was assisted by Rev. Drs. Shedd and Murray. In accordance with the request of Mr. Hanson, made previous to his death, there were no flowers placed upon his coffin. His body was interred in Green-Wood Cemetery.

The report of ex-Judge James C. Spencer, passing on the accounts of Hugh J. Jewett, as Receiver of the Erie Railway, for February, 1878, was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday. The receipts during the month were $1,890,583 25, and the disbursements $1,620,860 19. Receiver's certificates to the amount of $237,702 29 were paid. Leaving outstanding on Feb. 28, $1,020,360 64 of such certificates.

Mr. S. M. Mills and Mr. J. F. Mead, of the firm of S. M. Mills & Co., of No. 52 Broadway, who failed on March 19, were yesterday restored to the enjoyment of the privileges of the Stock Exchange. The announcement was received by the members of the Exchange with c

The New-York Times.

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APRIL 1878

WASHINGTON.

COLLAPSE OF THE FLORIDA SCHEME.

BITTER DISAPPOINTMENT OF THE DEMOCRATS OVER THE "CONFESSION" AND "AFFIDAVITS" — WELL-ESTABLISHED FACTS ALL AGAINST THEM—DEMOCRATIC FRAUDS, IF ANY, SHOWN BY THEM—DEMOCRATS ALONE IN A POSITION TO REQUIRE FRAUD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The excitement created by the Florida confessions has died out. The statement of McLin is found to contain nothing that has not already been told, and in a much better way than he tells it. Upon discovering that the so-called confession contained nothing of real value or importance, some of the more stalwart Democrats insisted that the paper published in THE TIMES of yesterday was not *the* real confession; that this was but a general statement, a sort of preface to the terrible document which was locked up in the custody of one of the Democratic statesmen of the House, and which was held to produce a climax that would startle the country. It is now admitted that the confession published is the genuine and only confession made by McLin, and since making this discovery the Democrats are not so eager for launching upon an investigation of "the great fraud." The additional matter published to-day in the form of affidavits is about as valueless and unimportant, for any practical purpose, as McLin's confession. The most important of these affidavits is that of L. G. Dennis, and in view of testimony recently taken by a committee of Congress, his affidavit is not worthy of belief.

The sworn statement of Dennis in relation to the vote at Poll No. 2, Archer Precinct, is totally disproved by the testimony taken in the contested election case of Finney against Bisbee, now before the Election Committee of the House. The total vote in this precinct at the election in 1874 was, Republican 293, Democratic 25. Since then large numbers of colored people have settled in Archer under the Homestead laws, and this increase in the population was so generally recognized that two polls were opened at the election in 1876. The vote at Poll No. 2—as shown by the canvassed return—was, Republican 399, Democratic 141. It is alleged by the Democrats, and sworn to by Dennis, that 219 more votes were returned at this poll than were cast. If that number of votes were fraudulently placed in the boxes, they were so placed in the interest of the Democrats, as is clearly shown by Democratic witnesses called by Finley, who is now contesting Bisbee's seat in Congress. In consequence of the frauds alleged on both sides at Poll No. 2, the committee rejected the entire poll, and called the voters themselves to prove their ballots. Moore, one of the Inspectors, testified that there were 277 ballots found in the box, while there were on the poll-list 318 names, a discrepancy of 41 votes. Fleming, a Democrat, swore that he remained at the poll the entire day; that he made a list of those who voted, and that he personally knew, with few exceptions, all those entitled to vote at that poll. Fleming swore that he wrote down the names of 305 persons who voted, and of this number about 15 were white men. In addition to the number sworn to by Fleming, Bisbee proved by testimony of individual voters, that 11 men voted at that precinct whose names were not on Fleming's list, and it is admitted that these 11 men are bona fide residents of that precinct, one of them being a colored preacher well known in the community. Of the 305 names on Fleming's list, 298 were called, and testified that they voted the full Republican ticket, and their testimony shows where they live, what work they were engaged in, and from whom they got their tickets. These 298 colored men were members of organized clubs at Archer and vicinity; their leaders and officers distributed the tickets to them, and they came to the polls in a body and voted continuously until they had all voted. The total votes returned by the Board of Canvassers at Archer, Box No. 2, was 540. Now, deducting the 219 votes which Dennis swears were fraudulently put in the box, it leaves 321 votes undisputed. Of these 321 undisputed votes the evidence shows that 298 voted the straight Republican ticket, which would leave 23 Democratic votes in that precinct. It will be noticed that these figures, which are proved in detail by affidavits of the voters themselves, approach within 3 votes of the number on the poll-list, as sworn to by Inspector Moore, and this discrepancy of three votes is explained by the fact that the names of the three election officers were not upon the list. And yet Dennis, in his affidavit published to-day, swears that the true returns should show 180 Republican votes, and 136 Democratic. Taking the figures given by Dennis as the correct aggregate of the votes at Poll No. 2, we have a total of 316, which corresponds within a few votes with the number given by Inspector Moore, as well as with the whole number, less the 219 which he claims were fraudulently put into the box. As the Republican vote is proved by the sworn testimony of the voters themselves, whose right to vote at that precinct is admitted, it follows that whatever fraud was practiced was in the interest of the Democrats.

Some weeks ago, before the Florida confessions were thought of in official circles here, Dennis was appointed by Commissioner Raum to the position of Internal Revenue Agent, and it was understood at the same time that he would shortly come to Washington to report for duty. Press dispatches from Florida say that he is on his way to the Capital to testify in the Bisbee-Finley contested election case. This is not true, the case in question being now closed. Another story is that he is coming here under orders from Commissioner Raum. This also is untrue. The Commissioner knows nothing of Dennis' movements, and has only to say regarding him that his commission will be revoked if it is found that he has been mixed up with election frauds in Florida or elsewhere.

It is very probable that an effort will be made in the House to obtain authority for the Committee on the Judiciary to take the testimony of McLin, Dennis, and others touching these so-called confessions and additional revelations, but no one believes that any serious effort will be made to obtain legislation in reference to the President's title to his office. The most the Democrats expect to do is to keep the country agitated over this question in order that they may the more effectually conduct their campaign on allegations of fraud in the last Presidential election. A prominent Democrat remarked to-day that no matter what frauds might be developed affecting the Electoral vote of any State, or how certain the removal of Mr. Hayes might become in consequence, the Democrats would not proceed, for the reason that they do not want a President for two years, particularly as the incumbency for two years would peril their chances for the four years next ensuing. This expresses the purpose and policy of the Democrats. They are directing their efforts not at Mr. Hayes, but over and beyond him. The Democratic leaders are striving to make the masses believe they are continuing the last Presidential campaign, but in fact they are now conducting the campaign of 1880.

CLUTCHING AT LANDS OF INDIANS.

THE STRUGGLE BEFORE CONGRESS BETWEEN THE MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILROAD AND THE FIVE NATIONS IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY—PATHETIC APPEAL OF A CREEK FOR HIS PEOPLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The lobby working in the interest of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company and sundry other parties interested in the job to establish a Territorial form of government in the Indian Territory, continue indefatigable in their efforts to accomplish that result. The representatives of the five Indian tribes, now peacefully occupying that Territory, are also on hand in sufficient numbers, and are equally active in opposing the scheme. The subject is attracting considerable attention, and the proceedings before the Senate Committee on Territories are watched with deep interest. It seems probable that the committee will decide to ask permission of the Senate to visit the Indian Territory next September, in order to make the investigation thorough and searching. The committee appreciate the necessity of obtaining all the light possible and at the least cost to the Government. To conduct the examination here would involve the heavy outlay that must necessarily be incurred in defraying the expenses of the witnesses summoned, and hence they believe that it will be much cheaper and more satisfactory to go to the Indian Territory and take the evidence there. The committee, in visiting the Indian Territory, would also have the opportunity of investigating personally the practical workings of the existing form of government and the condition of affairs generally. Among the witnesses examined to-day was a very intelligent half-breed Creek called Judge Steedman, who said that the project to establish a Territorial form of government was unanimously opposed by the Indians, and that its advocates were moved by personal interest. At present each tribe owns its lands in common, and every Indian has a home. To change the form of tenure, as the bill proposed, and distribute the lands in severalty, would result disastrously. In 12 months but few Indians would have anything; they would be swindled out of their property, and then, continued the witness, with much feeling, "You will have your last Indian war. You will drive the Indians from their present peaceable homes to the forests and the prairies, and make them wild again. You ask me whether I will lose my land by the projected change. Probably not; but then the majority will, just as sure as there is a God above us. The Indians are not like other people. They take to each other, and stand by each other. I do not want any money at the expense of my people. I feel that this thing is going to be forced on us some time or another. It may not be this year or next year, but it will come eventually. I have seven children, and for their sake I would rather see this thing done now, while I am alive; but I tell you, gentlemen, that passing this bill will be a death-blow to the Indian race." The evidence of this witness was delivered with pathetic earnestness, and it produced marked effect upon all in the room.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

COMPENSATION FOR RAILROAD MAIL SERVICE—THE REPORT AGREED ON BY THE SENATE COMMITTEE—THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE AND THE SINKING FUND.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The Senate Committee on Post Offices have agreed to report favorably the bill regulating the compensation for the transportation of mails on railroad routes. A novel feature of this measure is the provision for the appointment of three Commissioners, at $5,000 a year each, to whom shall be referred all matters of difference between the Government and the railroad companies, arising in relation to transportation of mails, and to adjust the compensation of the latter in cases referred to them. They are also required to make certain examinations respecting the railroad mail service, and report to Congress with such recommendations for changes in the rates as they may think equitable.

The Committee on Ways and Means spent some time to-day in considering the bill to suspend the operations of the Sinking Fund law for a period of several years, and decided to vote on the proposition on Tuesday next. A majority of the committee favor the suspension.

BRAZILIAN MAIL LINE SUBSIDY.

FAVORABLE REPORT TO BE MADE BY THE SENATE POST OFFICE COMMITTEE ON A BILL TO PAY $150,000 TO EACH OF TWO LINES—REQUIREMENTS OF THE BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The Senate Committee on Post Offices this afternoon agreed to favorably report the House bill subsidizing an ocean mail steam-ship service between the United States and Brazil, with but few amendments of an unimportant character. The bill authorizes the Postmaster-General to establish direct mail communication, semi-monthly, between the two countries, by means of two monthly lines; the first to ply between New-York and Rio Janeiro, touching at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, and Bahia, going and returning; the second to ply between New-Orleans and Rio Janeiro, touching, both going and returning, at Galveston and such ports in the United States, the West Indies, and Brazil as the Postmaster-General may deem necessary and expedient. The Postmaster-General is to invite proposals for this service, and to contract with the lowest responsible bidder who shall possess the means to furnish the steam-ships required, and who shallgive good and responsible sureties for the faithful performance of his contract. The two lines are to be contracted for separately, and no bid shall be accepted in excess of $30 per annum for each mile of the distance between the termini of the routes, respectively; but the latter shall not be estimated nor paid for at more than 5,000 miles for each of said routes, which means that the subsidy is limited to $150,000 a year to each line for 10 years, beginning from the day on which the first steam-ship may depart from New-York or New-Orleans. The steam-ships contracted for are required to be not less than 3,000 tons, American built and owned, and constructed of iron after the best models, and capable of making 13 knots per hour. They are also required to be readily adapted, in case of war, to the armed naval service of the United States.

A MONEY CONFERENCE.

THE INVITATION IN THE SILVER DOLLAR ACT KINDLY RECEIVED BY SEVERAL EUROPEAN GOVERNMENTS—NO FORMAL ACCEPTANCE YET RECEIVED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—It has been erroneously stated that the Secretary of State has received replies from several foreign powers to the invitation sent pursuant to the requirement of the Silver Dollar act, inviting them to join the United States in a conference to adopt a common ratio between gold and silver, for the purpose of establishing, internationally, the use of bi-metallic money and securing fixity of relative value between those metals. No direct responses have yet reached the State Department from any European country, but some of our diplomatic representatives abroad, through whom Mr. Evarts' invitation was transmitted, have made very encouraging reports on the subject. Our Ministers to England, France, Belgium, Spain, and Holland, and our Chargés in Portugal, Denmark, and Switzerland say that those nations received the proposition in the kindest spirit, and promised to give it their immediate consideration. It is believed at the State Department that replies of a favorable character will be forthcoming soon, and that the Governments of other countries than those composing the Latin Union will participate in the proposed conference. By the terms of the law the conference is to be held within six months after three or more of the Governments invited shall signify their willingness to unite in it. The place at which it shall be held is left to the option of the executives of the nations concerned. It is confidently believed that the preliminaries for the conference will be arranged before the adjournment of Congress.

THE RUMORED NEGRO KIDNAPPING.

UNTRUSTWORTHY CHARACTER OF THE REPORT — NOTHING AUTHORITATIVELY KNOWN ABOUT IT BY THE AUTHORITIES HERE OR IN CUBA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—No official information has reached the State Department concerning the alleged kidnapping of colored people from Florida and their subsequent sale into slavery in Cuba. Nothing is known of this beyond what has appeared in the newspapers, and in the absence of more authentic and trustworthy intelligence our Government hardly feels warranted in taking action in the premises. So far from attaching any weight to the published rumors, a prominent official at the State Department regards the alleged kidnapping as highly improbable, especially as our Consuls in Cuba, who know they will be held to a strict accountability if the perpetration of such outrages occur within their spheres of duty and escape their observation, are silent on the subject, and do not even allude to it in their dispatches. Then, again, slavery in Cuba is on the wane, and will doubtless be a thing of the past within a short period. Already those slaves that belonged to the surrendered insurgent forces have been declared free, and at the State Department it is argued that the logical development of this measure must result in the emancipation of the rest of the slaves, since it would be manifestly unjust to punish the slaves that were loyal during the insurrection by continuing them in bondage while enfranchising those slaves that participated in the late Cuban rebellion. In view of all the circumstances, the official above referred to seemed inclined to doubt the accuracy of the kidnapping story, and to regard it as merely sensational.

THE RESUMPTION QUESTION.

OPINIONS OF NEW-YORK BANKERS GIVEN BEFORE THE HOUSE BANKING COMMITTEE —$400,000,000 OF PAPER CURRENCY SUFFICIENT FOR THE COUNTRY ACCORDING TO MR. COE, AND $650,000,000 ACCORDING TO MR. JOSEPH SELIGMAN.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Mr. George S. Coe, President of the American Exchange Bank, New-York, was before the House Committee on Banking and Currency to-day for several hours. In answer to questions by the Chairman, (Mr. Buckner, of Missouri,) he stated that at the time of the passage of the Resumption act, in 1875, it was his opinion and that of the banking community generally, that that law contemplated the retirement and cancellation of all the legal-tender notes that should be presented at the Treasury. There was no such idea as that the Secretary of the Treasury had the authority (as he now claims) to go on reissuing them up to the limit of $300,000,000. He did not regard that construction of the law, however, as a hindrance to resumption, because the laws of trade and commerce would keep in circulation only the amount of paper currency that would be adapted to the wants of the country, and which he put at $400,000,000. He intimated that the committee seemed to overlook one very important element in the question of resumption, and that was, not the amount of gold that would be actually in the country on resumption day, but the great resources of the country by which gold could be procured. In reply to a question by Mr. Phillips, of Kansas, as to whether he would not consider it a great calamity for the Government to undertake resumption and to fail in the attempt, he said that, on the contrary, it would be better that an attempt should be made and should fail, than that it should not be made at all; because, in the former case the public mind would be at once fixed on a specie basis of value, whereas in the latter case everything would be in doubt and uncertainty, and capital would be withdrawn from enterprises.

Mr. James Roosevelt, President of the Gallatin National Bank, and Joseph Seligman, expressed their concurrence in the views so ably stated by Mr. Coe, but Mr. Seligman expressed his opinion, differing therein from Mr. Coe, that $650,000,000 was not too large an amount of paper currency for this country, and that not $50,000,000 of greenbacks would be presented for redemption.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, April 26, 1878.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $381,978 89, and from Customs $444,680 34.

The House Committee on Education and Labor has agreed to report favorably the resolution authorizing a conference between the United States, Great Britain, and China on the question of Chinese immigration.

The House Committee on Patents to-day concluded the consideration of the bill providing for a general revision of the existing patent laws, and agreed to report the bill, with amendments, to the House, with a favorable recommendation.

The associates of the syndicate have made a formal request for the $5,000,000 of 4½ per cent. bonds, which, under the contract, they are authorized to receive in the month of May, and the bonds will be issued as rapidly as practicable, making $15,000,000.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The Navy Department is informed of the arrival of the Pensacola at San Francisco yesterday, 16 days from Honolulu. All hands well.

Lieut. C. P. Perkins and Ensign J. Hunt are detached from the Minnesota and ordered to the Enterprise. Ensign York Noell is ordered to the Minnesota.

NO NEARER A CONFERENCE.

DIRECT EXCHANGE OF VIEWS DISCUSSED.

BOTH RUSSIA AND ENGLAND APPARENTLY WILLING TO REACH A SOLUTION—EUROPEAN SUPREMACY OVER THE EASTERN QUESTIONS ONE OF THE BASES.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 26. The *Agence Russe* confirms the report that England and Russia have agreed that a direct exchange of views should precede the congress. Austria, Germany, and Italy also favor this course, and have invited England to state her views.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, in its issue to-day, says: "We hope that the intelligence published by some London newspapers respecting the state of the negotiations relates to a phase now past. At present it is improbable that England will renew her opposition in a matter of phraseology. If reconciliation is sincerely desired, let the Cabinets aim at what is calculated to draw them closer together, not bring forward irritating propositions. There is now no doubt Russia accepts the broadest possible basis for the programme of the congress. That she does not dream of declining any kind of discussion is proved by Prince Gortschakoff's circular. Should the Congress meet, it will be able to deal with all the questions created by events in the East. It now appears that Lord Salisbury recognizes the opportuneness of an exchange of views previous to the meeting of the congress regarding the possibility of an understanding being reached, and the St. Petersburg Cabinet shares in that opinion."

LONDON, April 27.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* says it is not yet known whether the British Government will accept the new formula, viz., that the congress shall consider the Treaties of 1836 and 1871 in relation to the Treaty of San Stefano. The British Cabinet does not insist on any particular form of words, but merely demands that Russia should in some way formally recognize the supremacy of Europe relative to the Eastern question. The truth is that the discussions about the formulæ cover more important matters. One issue out of the present complications consists in undoing much of Russia's work, and giving the rest a European instead of a specifically Russian character. Another consists in what is called the principle of equivalents, or compensation to the powers for Russia's acquisitions. The latter solution is the one Russia desires, while Great Britain seems resolved to insist upon the former.

Prince Gortschakoff is decidedly better.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says the negotiations for a military withdrawal having produced no result, the scheme for a congress has again been taken up. There is, however, no chance of a preliminary conference.

The *Times'* Vienna correspondent says the idea has been mooted of settling the difficulties in regard to a mutual withdrawal from Constantinople by arbitration or by an international commission on the spot. It seems, however, to have been dropped as impracticable. The Turkish Army, according to trustworthy accounts, is being rapidly organized, and is becoming more and more the main factor to be reckoned with in the withdrawal question, as the Turkish Ministry will probably decline to pledge itself to permit the return of the English and Russians if they once withdraw. It seems as if the only resource would be for the two powers to make some arrangement with the Sultan and take the chance of his carrying it out. The Porte continues obdurate concerning the evacuation of Shumla and Varna.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, in direct contradiction with all other more trustworthy reports, asserts that negotiations have been suspended in consequence of Russia refusing the propositions made by Prince Bismarck.

The *Daily News'* Vienna correspondent telegraphs: "A combined council of the Austrian and Hungarian ministries was held to-day to consider the employment of the credit of 60,000,000 florins and the occupation of Bosnia in certain contingencies."

THE TREATY IN ENGLAND AND AUSTRIA.

THE CABINET'S OBJECTIONS TO A CONGRESS BEGETTING IMPATIENCE IN ENGLAND—THE CONSERVATIVE DEFEAT AT TAMWORTH A RESULT OF THIS FEELING—A GLOOMY VIEW TAKEN OF THE POSITION OF AUSTRIA.

LONDON, April 26.—The *Times*, referring to the election for a member of Parliament at Tamworth, on Wednesday last, when the Liberal candidate was chosen by 499 majority over his Conservative competitor, says: "The remarkable verdict against the Conservative candidate cannot be explained away." The *Times* adds: "The truth is that there is some growing impatience of the objections which, rightly or wrongly, the British Government are supposed to be raising to the congress. The distinction between the two formulas—the one, to which England objected, suggesting that the powers should meet to consider the changes to be introduced into the treaties of 1856 and 1871 in consequence of recent events, and the other, which, it is thought, will be more acceptable, that the powers meet to consider the treaties of 1856 and 1871 in relation to the treaty of San Stefano—seems too shadowy to be grasped by undiplomatic minds."

The London newspapers this morning take a discouraging view of the course of the political negotiations. They claim to see in Austria's changing attitude a desire to wait in hopeful silence to see how she may profit in the calamities and weaknesses of the combatants. The *Daily News* says: "It is time to give up all illusion respecting Austria's effective interference in the present strife. Her Government has long ago made military preparations on the borders of Bosnia and Herzegovina in anticipation of war between England and Russia, and will watch its development, get what it can, and congratulate itself on having done so without fighting. It will be glad if we help its design, but will owe us no thanks." The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News* says, in confirmation of the foregoing utterances, that notwithstanding the various denials, it is maintained that the Austro-Russian negotiations at St. Petersburg are proceeding favorably, and that the chief objections of Austria against the peace of San Stefano have met with due consideration.

The leading editorial in this morning's *Times*, referring to the statement in the dispatch from its St. Petersburg correspondent that Austria is said to be advancing toward a solution on the basis of the other powers taking suitable compensation for the increased influence of Russia, says: "The solution of taking suitable compensation means, of course, that Turkey should be further despoiled to satisfy the territorial needs of its neighbors. Thus, the battle that may to-morrow be fought over one crippled power may the day after be fought over three. England may fight on what it feels is just cause, but, after spending more than we can spare of our treasure and blood, we may find ourselves filling a ditch over which others walk quietly to the common goal of their aspirations. Europe, of course, now smiles upon us, cheers us on, and prepares in our eyes the laurel wreath which is to reward our first successes. It would be more to the purpose if we were not left alone to vindicate the treaties and fight the battle of Europe."

A special dispatch from Berlin to the *Daily News* throws some light on the English objections to the German form of the invitation to the congress. The dispatch says: "The proposed form, the British Government say, expresses an assumption that the treaties of 1856 and 1871 are already modified by the results of the war. England insists, on the contrary, that the necessity of superseding or amending those treaties is not to be assumed in advance in a way which might prejudice the negotiations."

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs as follows: "It is evident that the present unsatisfactory state of things between Russia and England is due more to feelings of mistrust and jealousy than to any other cause, unfortunately the negotiations do not advance as quickly as the armaments.

AFFAIRS IN THE TURKISH CAPITAL.

RUSSIAN SOLDIERS NOT TO ATTEND WORSHIP IN THE CITY—TURKISH MINISTERS TO LEAVE FOR THE INSURGENT REGION — AN APPEAL AGAINST BULGARIAN ATROCITIES—TURKISH POLICY IN THE EVENT OF AN ANGLO-RUSSIAN WAR.

LONDON, April 26.—A dispatch from Constantinople to Reuter's Telegram Company says: "The Russian authorities have decided to abandon the intention of sending a number of officers and men to attend worship in the Greek churches of Constantinople on Sunday next. Vassa and Tefik Pashas will leave here to-morrow for the scene of the insurrection in the Rhodope Mountains in the capacity of Turkish Commissioners. The insurgents are well officered, and are provided with an abundance of ammunition. They occupy impregnable positions. A deputation of the Mussulman inhabitants of Roumelia waited upon Mr. Layard, the British Ambassador, to-day, and begged him to telegraph to his Government to urge European intervention to put an end to the atrocities committed by the Bulgarians. It is denied that the Grand Duke Nicholas will leave San Stefano."

LONDON, April 27.—Reuter's Telegram Company has received the following dispatch from Constantinople dated to-day: "The extreme Mussulman party has asked the Shereef of Mecca and the Muftis of Tunis and Morocco whether Turkey should join England in the event of an Anglo-Russian war. The Muftis replied in the affirmative, and the Shereef promised to submit the question to the council in the event of the outbreak of hostilities.

"The Mussulman insurgents are approaching Philippopolis and driving the Bulgarians before them. The spread of the insurrection causes much disquietude, even in Adianople. Some soldiers have been assassinated there."

The *Standard* has the following from Constantinople: "Baker Pasha has arrived here. Suleiman Pasha has been permitted to reside at his own house. There is a great reaction in his favor, although he is still under arrest. Seditious meetings are held nightly and a popular rising is feared. Ex-Sultan Murad, who is fully restored to his health, is closely guarded.

RUSSIAN PREPARATIONS.

ATTEMPT TO FLOAT A SECOND LOAN IN BERLIN—GEN. TODLEBEN TO COMMAND SOUTH OF THE DANUBE—REPORTED CHARTERING OF AMERICAN VESSELS.

LONDON, April 26.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from Berlin says: "A number of German bankers who were induced to meet here to consider the practicability of floating another Russian loan, have unanimously refused to engage in the undertaking."

LONDON, April 27.—The *Standard's* Paris dispatch says: "Official information has reached here that Gen. Todleben has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Russian forces south of the Danube."

The *Standard's* Rome correspondent gives the names of four American vessels which he says have been chartered by the Russian engineers who were in Rome, as follows: Charlestown, Freedom, Hawk, and Sirius. The American vessels of these names engaged in the shipping trade in the Levant, can be discovered.

DREAD OF RUSSIAN CRUISERS.

DEPRESSING EFFECT ON BRITISH SHIPPING INTERESTS OF THE REPORTED PRIVATEERING INTENTIONS OF RUSSIA—ANTWERP AND LIVERPOOL ALARMED.

LONDON, April 26.—A "scare" caused by the Russian declarations of privateering is reported as having a depressing influence on British shipping interests on the Continent. The *Standard* says: "At Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg, and Bremen merchants, in cases where a voyage of any length is anticipated, are refusing to consign their goods on ships flying the British flag. The critical state of the relations between England and Russia has caused the Liverpool Sailing-ship Mutual Indemnity Association to enter into preliminary arrangements for the establishment of a special association to provide a fund for the payment of losses incurred by its members through the capture or destruction of their vessels by acts of war."

ENGLISH WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

THE TROOPS FROM INDIA — ENTHUSIASM AMONG THE NATIVE TROOPS—CONGRATULATORY ORDER TO THE RESERVES IN ENGLAND — AN IRON-CLAD SQUADRON FOR THE BALTIC.

LONDON, April 26.—Reuter's Telegram Company has received the following dispatch, dated Bombay, April 26: "Troops are arriving here daily for embarkation. The first detachment will leave for Malta on April 29 and the second on May 1. They will not stop at Aden. Fifteen ships and 12 steamers have been engaged for the conveyance of the expedition, which will be conveyed by a man-of-war. Great enthusiasm is manifested throughout India and the native troops are volunteering for service."

The Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-chief, has issued a general order conveying to the Army the expression of the Queen's high appreciation of the patriotic and soldier-like spirit displayed by the Reserves by the very satisfactory manner in which they have responded to the call for mobilization.

There are only 25 absentees from the Army Reserve who belong to the metropolis, and of these some are invalids.

The Duke of Edinburgh has been transferred to the command of the Black Prince, one of the Channel Squadron, now stationed at Malta.

LONDON, April 27.—It is reported from Chatham that a powerful iron-clad squadron will be immediately prepared, to be in readiness for operations in the Baltic.

THE POPE'S TEMPORAL POWER.

THE ENCYCLICAL ON THIS SUBJECT—THE POPE WILL NEVER CEASE TO DEMAND THE RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CIVIL POWER OF THE HOLY SEE—THE LANGUAGE TEMPERATE AND DIGNIFIED.

LONDON, April 26.—The passage in the Pope's encyclical, the issue of which was announced yesterday, regarding the civil power of the Church, is as follows: "The hopes of Italy and the world rest on the beneficent influence of the Holy See and on the intimate union of all the faithful with the Roman Pontiff. It therefore stands to reason that we should with all diligence do all in our power to preserve intact the dignity of the Roman *Cathedra*, in order, before all things, to guard the rights and liberties of the Holy See. We shall never cease to insist that our authority be respected, that our ministry and our power be left fully free and independent, and that the position be restored to us in which divine wisdom long ago placed us. It is no vain desire of dominion which moves us to demand the re-establishment of our civil power. We demand it because our duties and our solemn oaths exact it, and because it is not only necessary to conserve fully the liberty of the spiritual power, but also because it is evident that when it is a question of the temporal dominion of the Apostolic See, it involves the well-being and safety of the whole human family." The Pope distinctly indorses the policy and acts of his predecessor, condemns civil marriages, and deplores rejection of the authority of the Church, proclaiming that to be the cause of all existing evils, but in language of calmness and dignity, devoid throughout of any tone of offense or violence. The encyclical contains no attack whatever upon the civil Government of Italy, nor any mention, direct or indirect, of the house of Savoy.

ROME, April 26.—The Pope will not quit the Vatican during the Summer.

LONDON, April 27.—A *Times'* dispatch from Berlin says: "There is prospect of a compromise between the Vatican and Prussia. The Vatican has instructed ecclesiastics in Prussia to be moderate in their language.

THE LABOR TROUBLE IN ENGLAND.

THE COTTON STRIKE SPREADING—SUFFERING AMONG THE POORER OPERATIVES, WHO HAVE NO STRIKE MONEY—THREATENED STRIKE OF COLLIERS.

LONDON, April 26.—A telegram from Blackburn says: "The breach between the cotton-masters and operatives is widening. The County Police were to-day called to Great Harwood to protect a manufacturer, who was confined in his house by an immense crowd, from which violence was feared."

LONDON, April 27.—A numerously attended meeting of private cotton spinners and Directors of spinning companies at Oldham yesterday resolved to reduce the wages of spinners 5 per cent. At Blackburn 5,000 looms are working out of a total of 52,000. Pauperism is becoming manifest among the poorer classes of operatives, such as weavers who are without strike funds.

The firms represented at the spinner's meeting in Oldham yesterday run 4,000,000 spindles. The meeting decided that each employer must follow his own course in regard to reduction of time.

Three thousand miners met at Uddington, Scotland, yesterday, and resolved to demand an advance of 1 shilling per day of the masters of all Scotch collieries, and if the demand is refused to strike work on the 2d of May.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S HEALTH—A CUBAN LOAN BY SPAIN—HCBART PASHA IN PARIS.

HOMBURG, April 26.—Prince Bismarck is in no danger from his malady, but his return to Berlin will be deferred.

MADRID, April 26.—The Council of Ministers has approved a proposal for raising a Cuban loan of 500,000,000 pesetas.

The newspapers state that England is holding a Spanish torpedo-boat, which she refuses to restore despite several applications.

PARIS, April 26.—Hobart Pasha has arrived in this city.

GENEVA, April 26.—Henri Rochefort was married to-day to Mlle. Strebinger, a Swiss lady.

LONDON, April 27.—A Madrid dispatch says: "Eight thousand soldiers will go to Cuba in the Autumn."

RELEASED ON HABEAS CORPUS.

THE CASE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LAKE CITY, COL.—HIS REARREST ON ANOTHER CHARGE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, April 26.—The case of Harry A. McIntire, the President of the First National Bank of Lake City, Col., who having been arrested in New-York for alleged embezzlement of about $15,000 from the bank, applied last Monday, in this city, while in transit to Colorado, for a writ of habeas corpus, came up before Judge Williams this morning, the case having been remanded until to-day to allow the counsel for the agent time to procure proofs of the authority of his charge. It was held by the court that the papers on which the arrest was made were informal, and the release of McIntire was ordered. He was subsequently arrested on a charge of embezzlement and violation of the Banking law. The person making the complaint against him was also arrested, charged with kidnapping.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, April 26.—A large number of petitions in bankruptcy were filed to-day, mostly small in amount. The more important are: Belden F. Culver, real estate dealer, secured debts, $63,000; unsecured, $126,000; assets, about $18,000. Samuel J. Walker, real estate dealer and capitalist, preferred debts, $370,000—due for taxes on real estate; secured debts, $1,203,000; bills discounted, $696,000. The assets consist of lands, which Mr. Walker estimates at $2,500,000; also unliquidated claims, $1,758,000, of which $350,000 are due from J. E. Young, $400,000 from J. H. Ellis, $150,000 from the Chicago, Danville, and Vincennes Railroad Company; $83,000 from J. D. Kenny, of Cincinnati, and $60,000 from Edward Walker. Douglas S. Taylor, real estate dealer; secured debts, $266,000; unsecured, $34,000; accommodation paper, $11,000. No assets.

TROTTING AT HARTFORD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 26.—The Spring meeting at the Charter Oak Park this year will be held early in June, under the management of the Connecticut Stock-breeders' Association. The purses offered by vote of the Board of Directors last night will not exceed $3,000, and the meeting will be included in the circuit, consisting of Beacon and Mystic Parks, of Boston, Narragansett Park, of Providence, Charter Oak, of this city, and the Plainville Park at Plainville. The classification of purses will be made as soon as practicable. A number of horses will be at the meeting, and a capital season is anticipated. Alexander Harbison, of Hartford, formerly Secretary of the association, has been elected President in place of William H. Peck, the owner of Voltaire and Idol.

WORK SUSPENDED IN MILLS AND FACTORIES.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., April 26.—The Bartlett Cotton Mills will suspend operations in one-half of their works next works next week to prevent further accumulation of goods, discharging 130 hands. The Bagley Hat Factory and Comb Factory will also temporarily suspend, and these, with Keen's shoe-factory and the Merrimac Mine already suspended, will reduce the number of workers more than 600 in 30 days. As many more will fall of employment in the next month.

ISSUE OF ST. LOUIS BONDS.

ST. LOUIS, April 26.—The Upper House of the Municipal Assembly to-night formally rejected the bid of Drexel, Morgan & Co., of New-York, for some $1,300,000 of renewal bonds of the City of St. Louis, which was made to Mayor Overstolz and Controller Adreon in New-York a few days ago, and passed a bill authorizing the issue of $593,000 in 6 per cent. bonds to meet obligations on Nov. 1, and the balance of the above amount when needed. The St. Louis National Bank has already offered a premium of 2 per cent. for the $593,000 of bonds.

AN EX-BANK OFFICER ARRESTED.

PITTSBURG, April 26.—A special dispatch from Mahanoy City to the *Miners' Journal* says: "Charles E. Luburs, who had been Receiving Teller of the First National Bank for seven years when he resigned in February last, was arrested to-day on two charges, brought by Edward S. Silliman, the President, of embezzling $2,100, and of altering, mutilating, and falsifying the books and papers of the bank. He was released on $4,000 bail."

HEAVY FORGERIES.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., April 26.—The forged paper by William C. Binney, ex-Treasurer of the horse railroad, now rises to $7,000. It is held in Amesbury, Boston, and Newburyport. It is not expected to exceed $10,000. Some months ago Binney left for St. Louis, largely involved in personal debts. He is a native of Boston, a lawyer, and until recently was highly esteemed.

THE CORNELL-HARVARD RACE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 26.—At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the students of Cornell University it was voted unanimously to send the Freshman crew to Saratoga to meet the Harvard Freshman crew. A large sum of money was raised on the spot.

EIGHTEEN MONTHS WITHOUT RAIN.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26.—Honolulu advices per the steam-ship City of Sydney, state that the first rain of any consequence for 18 months had fallen, removing the fears of a water famine in the city.

LEGISLATION FOR THE CITY.

PRESENT STATE OF BILLS IN ALBANY.

NEARLY ALL OF IMPORTANCE THROUGH THE ASSEMBLY—THE BONDED INDEBTEDNESS BILL BEFORE THE GOVERNOR—BILLS STILL TO BE ACTED ON BY THE ASSEMBLY—THE POLICE PENSION BILL IN THE SENATE—THE HOLAHAN EXCISE BILL REFERRED TO THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE—SALARY OF THE BROOKLYN CORPORATION COUNSEL—DEMAGOGUES AND THE LABORING MEN—EXAMINATION OF BANKS—AN AMENDMENT FIXING THE FEES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 26.—Although neither House nor Senate has yet formally adopted a resolution for final adjournment on the 8th of May, it is generally agreed that the adjournment will take place on that date or on the 10th. Mr. Brooks made an attempt this morning to again call up the resolutions upon the subject, which lie upon the table, but was defeated on a point of order. As only about two weeks more remain of the session, it may be in order here to give a cursory glance at the present condition of legislation affecting the City of New-York. The first thing which appears is that nearly every bill of importance which is likely to reach the Governor has already passed the Assembly, and is now in the Senate, while only the bill relating to the bonded indebtedness of the City has passed both houses. That still awaits the Governor's signature. Of the bills now in the Senate, there are: The Public Burdens, generally known as the salary bill; the Coroners' bill, making the office of Coroner a salaried one; the Commissioner of Jurors bill, Dr. Hayes' Financial Bill, the Police Pension Fund bill, and Mr. Daly's High Service of Water bill. It may be confidently expected that all the above-mentioned bills will pass in some shape or other.

Turning to the bills awaiting action in the Assembly, which may be classed among the important measures, there are the three introduced by Mr. Daly for reorganizing the local Government of the

a laudation of the bill and of Tammany Hall and the Democracy of New-York City generally, and closed by demanding a hearing before the committees for the Police Commissioners as a matter of right.

Mr. Pomeroy said he had no objection to their having a hearing except that it was so late in the session as to endanger the bill by delay, and, as their views were well known to every member of the committee, he could not see what possible good a hearing would do. He did not propose to discuss the merits of the Assembly amendments at this time, but, as the gentlemen had seen fit to do so, he would simply state that the bill, as passed by the Assembly and asked for by the Police Commissioners, was a scheme to retire 200 or more policemen and pension them on the tax-payers of New-York in order that their places might be filled with new men. It was to increase the patronage of Tammany Hall, and the Senate Committee were unanimously opposed to it, with the exception before named, and would continue to be so. Mr. Ecclestone said the Police Commission was a non-partisan body, and it was not true that this bill was for the benefit of Tammany Hall. Mr. Pomeroy said he would withdraw that remark so far as it applied to Tammany Hall exclusively. The Republicans might, perhaps, participate in the patronage, but the tax-payers, who had to foot the bill, were opposed to all unnecessary increase of patronage for the benefit of either party. It was finally agreed that the Police Commissioners should have a chance to be heard if they appeared before the committee on Tuesday next.

Holahan's Excise bill came up to the Senate this morning, and, on motion of Senator Marvin, was referred to the Judiciary Committee—a third of the Senators being absent at the time. This extraordinary reference has given rise to a good deal of speculation and comment. The generally accepted solution of the puzzle is that the bill was sent to the Judiciary Committee to be kept there until the Assembly passes Senator Edick's resolutions for the appointment of Commissioners to revise the new Code and report to the next Legislature. This resolution, it will be remembered, was fought very bitterly in the Assembly and defeated by one vote. A reconsideration was moved and lies on the table. There will not be much difficulty in passing it when it is discovered that its passage is the only condition on which the Senate Judiciary Committee will report the Excise bill. The committee is composed of Senators Robertson, Edick, Hughes, J. F. Pierce, Hicks, Turner, and Goodwin. Only three out of the seven are understood to be in favor of the Holahan bill, viz.: Pierce, Hughes, and Goodwin, but they will consent to report it provided the Assembly comes to terms on the Code resolution.

Senator J. F. Pierce made a final attempt, in Committee of the Whole to-day, to get favorable action on his bill to continue the salary of the Brooklyn Corporation Counsel at $10,000. It was an abortive attempt, and the enacting clause was stricken out of his bill by a unanimous vote. Pierce alone excepted. A defeat nearly as crushing, was sustained by a footless bill which passed the Assembly, forbidding the Superintendent or Wardens of any State Prison to contract for the manufacture or finishing up of fur or wool hats. The demagogues who are trying to make capital with the so-called "laboring men," by keeping inmates of the State Prisons idle lest their work should compete with outside labor, are not likely to make much headway with the present Senate.

The Assembly bill to "provide for the examination of banks and banking associations" was ordered to a third reading in the Senate. An important amendment was made, however, which fixes the fees to be charged for examinations. The following is the bill as amended:

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent of the Bank Department, either personally or by some competent person or persons, to be appointed by him, to visit and examine, as often as once in two years, every bank and banking association required by law to report to said Superintendent. The said Superintendent and every such Examiner, shall have power to administer an oath to any person whose testimony may be required on any such examination, and to compel the appearance and attendance of any such person for the purpose of such examination, by summons, subpœna or attachment, in the manner now authorized in respect to the attendance of persons as witnesses in the courts of record of this State; and which it may be required by law to report to said Superintendent. The said Superintendent and every such Examiner, shall have power to administer an oath to any person whose testimony may be required on any such examination, and to compel the appearance and attendance of any such person for the purpose of such examination, by summons, subpœna or attachment, in the manner now authorized in respect to the attendance of persons as witnesses in the courts of record of this State; and which it may be deemed necessary to examine by the Superintendent, or the Examiner or Examiners so appointed, shall be produced, and their production may be compelled in the like manner. The expense of every such examination shall be paid in the manner provided by the act to organize a Bank Department, and the acts amendatory thereof. The charges for the examination of such banks and banking associations shall not exceed the sums hereinnamed, to wit: For banks whose capital and surplus are less than $100,000, $25; for banks whose capital and surplus are $100,000 but less than $200,000, $30; for banks whose capital and surplus are $200,000 but less than $300,000, $35; for banks whose capital and surplus are $300,000 but less than $500,000, $45; for banks whose capital and surplus are $500,000 but less than $750,000, $50; for banks whose capital and surplus are $750,000 but less than $1,000,000, $70; for banks whose capital and surplus are $1,000,000 but less than $2,000,000, $80; for banks whose capital and surplus exceed $2,000,000, $100.

SEC. 2. On every such examination, inquiry shall be made as to the condition and resources of the corporation generally, the mode of conducting and managing its affairs, the action of its Directors, the investment of its funds, the safety and prudence of its management, the security afforded to those by whom its engagements are held, and whether the requirements of its charter or articles of association and of law have been complied with in the administration of its affairs.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

PASSAGE OF THE POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL BY THE HOUSE—A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE—THE SENATE NOT IN SESSION.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The Senate was not in session to-day. In the House Mr. FREEMAN, of Pennsylvania, presented a petition of the Eddystone Manufacturing Company, Grundy Brothers & Champion, William Whitaker & Co., W. A. Griswold & Co., and many other merchants of Philadelphia and vicinity, protesting against the passage of the Wood Tariff bill.

MEASUREMENT OF CANAL-BOATS.

Mr. HUBBELL, of Michigan, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill exempting from enrollment and admeasurement all vessels not propelled by steam or sails, except vessels of that character engaged in trade with contiguous foreign territory. Passed.

THE POST OFFICE APPROPRIATIONS.

The House then, at 12:30, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Mills, of Texas, in the chair, on the Post Office Appropriation bill.

Mr. BANNING, of Ohio, offered an amendment dividing letter-carriers into two classes—those who have served for one year and those who have not served one year; the former to receive $1,000 a year and the latter $800. The amendment was ruled out on a point of order.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, declared that the carriers were the worst paid and most overworked of the employes of the Government, and hoped that some effort would be made during the present session to relieve that deserving class of men.

Mr. CANNON, of Illinois, moved to increase the aggregate amount appropriated for the pay of letter-carriers, provided that the amount received by any letter-carrier shall not exceed the amount which he now receives. He did not desire to increase the pay of letter-carriers, but he wished to give the Postmaster-General money by which he could furnish additional carriers early next morning in cities.

Mr. O'NEILL, of Pennsylvania, opposed the amendment. He denied what Mr. Cannon had stated that the carriers were the best paid men in the service. Clerks in the Post Offices worked about eight hours in the day, while the carriers worked from 6 in the morning until 8 at night.

Mr. BANES, of Massachusetts, spoke of the vast advantage and vast saving to the Government that was secured by letter-carriers. He was in favor of an increase of the appropriation for their pay, leaving it to the discretion of the Postmaster-General to increase the salary of letter-carriers.

Mr. Cannon's amendment was then rejected. The committee at 3:20 rose and reported the bill to the House. The first amendment on which a vote was taken was the one increasing the appropriation for special agents from $100,000 to $150,000, and it was agreed to—yeas 102, nays 91. The next vote was on the amendment providing that per diem pay of special agents shall only be allowed when they are traveling on business of the department. Adopted.

The amendment providing that the compensation of postmasters of the fourth class shall be based upon the money for the sale of postage stamps and postage-paid, at their respective offices, was agreed to. After several other minor amendments had been adopted, the bill was passed.

A PRIVILEGED QUESTION.

Mr. PHILLIPS, of Kansas, rising to a question of personal privilege, said that in a speech delivered a few nights ago the gentleman from Mississippi, [referring to Mr. Money,] that gentleman had stated that Northern members had introduced bills appropriating $1,900,000,000, and that he [Mr. Phillips] had introduced one appropriating $1,300,000,000. [Laughter.] That was a very respectable amount, but reference to the bill would show that it only asked for an appropriation of $30,000. They could do some remarkable things in Mississippi, especially in arithmetic in regard to elections. Raising $30,000 to $1,300,000,000 was a remarkable thing even for Mississippi. He presumed the rest of the gentleman's figures were equally accurate. The appropriation asked for in his [Mr. Phillips'] bill was not even to be expended in Northern States, but was to be expended between St. Louis and the mouth of the Mississippi River.

Mr. FINLEY, of Ohio, wanted to know if it was a question of privilege for a member to make a comparison between the statements in a speech and the truth in regard to facts. If it was, he would take one-half of the speeches of the gentlemen on the other side, and show that they were not true.

Mr. PHILLIPS said that he had been attacked for bringing on a bill of that character appropriating $1,300,000,000; that was personal. [Laughter.]

The House then, at 5:30 P. M., adjourned until to-morrow.

Newburyport, Mass., April 26.—Fraudulent bonds on the Newburyport Horse Railroad, to the amount of $5,000, have come to light, and more are anticipated. The Directors are making an investigation. The bonds were issued under the former Treasurer, Mr. Binney.

Stratford, Ontario, April 26.—D. I. K. Rice, the temperance lecturer, was acquitted at the Assize Court to-day of the charge of indecently assaulting the young woman Eliza Gibling, a domestic in the house in this town at which Rice was a guest some two months since.

WHERE ONE MAY GO TO FISH

TROUT STREAMS IN NEAR NEIGHBORHOODS.

NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA BROOKS—ORANGE COUNTY STREAMS—HAUNTS IN THE DELAWARE VALLEY AND ULSTER COUNTY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LACKAWAXEN, Penn., Sunday, April 21, 1878.

The angler who imagines that because the law says he may catch trout on the 1st day of April, it of necessity follows he can, is apt to be disappointed when he visits any of our mountain trout regions on the "opening day," or for many days thereafter. There are influences at work among the hills that legal enactments cannot affect. The chill of the waters will not be "taken off" by the acts of any Legislature, and all of the combined wisdom that sits at Harrisburg or Albany cannot summon one breath of that balmy air which alone can quicken the denizens of the brooks with the returning Spring. The Winter just passed was a generous one to the streams; but no April that ever yet smiled upon these mountain regions found the creeks in condition for even tolerable trouting. They are always swollen and chilly, and although the ambitious angler who cannot bide the coming of the apple-blossoms may tempt infrequent "messes" from the turbulent water, the trout that are caught afford little sport to him who fishes for pleasure. They are dull and "loggy," and take the fly mechanically, exhibiting none of those meteor-like flashes after prey that are the fascination of the sport in the later season.

May—even the middle of May—is early enough for the advent of the angler who wishes to derive profitable pleasure among the streams of this part of Pennsylvania and the neighboring portions of New-York, or any region affected by similar climatic influences; and now that the proper season is approaching, it may be of interest to the lovers of trouting in New-York and adjacent cities to know where they may indulge their passion, according to time and inclination. The best trout-fishing regions convenient to New-York are entered by the Erie, the Midland, and the Delaware and Lackawanna Railways. The Erie Railway controls the entry to the Delaware Valley and adjacent streams, including those about Bushkill, Dingman's Ferry, Milford, Shohola, and Lackawaxen, in Pike County, Penn.; the many streams about Port Jervis, N. Y.; the Central Sullivan section, at and around Monticello; the streams around Cochecton, Callicoon, Hankins', and Basket in Western Sullivan County, and the famous region of which Hancock, Delaware County, is the centre. The best parts of the Ulster County region are also reached by this road in connection with the Midland at Middletown, N. Y. The streams of the Delaware and Lackawanna country are those of Monroe, South-western Wayne and Central Luzerne Counties, Penn., principally about the Delaware Water Gap, Stroudsburg, and in the wilds of the Pocono Mountains. The streams of the Pike, Sullivan, Delaware, and Ulster Counties are most convenient of access, and better calculated for sportsmen who have but a day or two to spare at a time.

Probably the nearest natural trout stream to New-York City is Wild Cat Brook, at Southfield, Orange County, N. Y. It is, indeed, a wild brook, and comes tumbling into the Ramapo from the Southfield Mountains, through the domain of the Lorillard estate. Its nearness to the City, however, and to pot-fishing mountaineers, has reduced it from an excellent trout haunt to one that a few days' fishing will exhaust. Properly protected, this brook would in a few years afford the best of sport. It is only 40 miles from the City. This part of the Ramapo Valley is a natural trout region, and there are many other fine streams which only need care to make popular resorts for sportsmen.

It is not until one reaches Middletown, however, that he is convenient to a trout-fishing country that retains some of the old-time excellence—at least enough of it to furnish a few days' fine sport. The Midland Railway extends from Middletown up through Sullivan and into Ulster County. At Wurtsboro, in the Mamakating Valley, the angler will find a dozen or more trout-brooks, besides Samuel Gumaer's trout-ponds. Wurtsboro has two large hotels, where sportsmen are made especially welcome. Ellenville, Ulster County, 22 miles from Middletown, is in the midst of famous trout streams. Its streams are under the surveillance of a well-organized game association. The best creeks of Central Sullivan and Northern Ulster County are reached from Ellenville. Board may be obtained for $1 50 a day and $6 a week. Anglers who desire more isolated quarters, on the very banks of streams and in the wilderness, may be driven from Ellenville to Claryville, 16 miles, where, at Peter Parks' back woods retreat they will find their ideal of quiet angling. It will cost $5 a head to get there from Ellenville, and Peter asks $1 a day for board.

Port Jervis is near several Sullivan County and Pike County streams, and Monticello is 24 miles from Port Jervis, 1,500 feet above tide, and surrounded by trout streams. Sportsmen are especially looked after by the Grand Morris, at the Mansion House, where board may be had for $7 a week, or $1 50 a day. Milford, Dingman's Ferry, and Bushkill, Pike County, Penn., are reached from Port Jervis by public stage or carriage. Milford is 7 miles, Dingman's 16, Bushkill 29—all on a road so marvelously smooth that the drive to these places is considered by tourists one of the greatest charms of the region. The streams around these places are famous. The Sawkill, at Milford, is not open to public fishing this season. The Vandermark, Capon, Raymondcliff, Deep Brook, and others will be in good condition in another week, being now quite high.

There are many creeks around Dingman's Ferry Adonis Creek, a mile distant, Dingman's Brook, and the rest, are now in about the same condition that the Milford streams are, but are rapidly subsiding under the warm, dry winds.

At Bushkill are some of the best creeks in the Delaware Valley. Tom's Creek, Saw Creek, the Big Bushkill, and the Little Bushkill are especially celebrated. With recollections of two June days' fishing, one in the Saw Creek and the other in the Little Bushkill—one of which yielded 350 of as fine trout as ever rose to the alluring fly, and a portion of the other day's result being nine trout that weighed 15 pounds—the writer may be excused for confessing to some partiality for those lower waters. Advices from Bushkill are that the streams will be capable of their old-time deeds about May 10.

Between Port Jervis and Shohola, in the Upper Delaware, there are a number of creeks, on each side of the river, where the early season gives good fishing, but to enjoy it the angler must sleep on the banks of the creek over night, so as to have his hook in the water early next morning. The local Walton's find these streams extremely handy, and they give them little rest. One of these creeks, known as Carr's Rock Brook, two miles west of Pond Eddy, furnishes especially good fishing, and at the Falls—a cataract the foot of which few attempt to reach—I have taken trout in June that weighed a pound—exceptionally large fish in these degenerate days. The Shohola Creek, which rises far back in the Pike County wilderness, and threads wild woods and deep ravines, and thunders over high precipices, enters the Delaware River at Shohola Station, on the Erie Railway, 107 miles from New-York. To enjoy the nearer-by fishing on this stream, either Shohola or Lackawaxen may be chosen as head-quarters, Lackawaxen being the more convenient, perhaps, in consequence of better train facilities. The main Shohola Creek is not fished much within two miles of its mouth, although the deep pools and dark basins that intervene are homes of the largest trout in the whole section. They generally defy all the art of the angler, it being only an occasional one that rises to the fly or seizes even the most tempting bait. A mile from Shohola a little stream, known as Panther Brook, enters the creek from the north-east. Across the river, in Sullivan County, is Beaver Brook, where some very large trout are caught. The best fishing in the lower Shohola is five miles from Lackawaxen. At and above the Shohola Falls, eight miles distant from the railroad, is the favorite part of the stream. Shohola Falls may also be reached from Milford, it being 10 miles from that place. In the Rattlesnake Creek, one of the main branches of the Shohola, and near which Mme. Ponisi, the actress, has a residence in the woods, the fishing in the Rattlesnake is early and good. Blooming Grove is 12 miles from the railroad at Lackawaxen, and 20 miles from Milford. The upper waters of the Shohola, Bright Brook, the head waters or tributaries of the two Bushkill Creeks, and many other streams, traverse the territory for the Blooming Grove region. The 12,000 acres of the Blooming Grove Park, and the association's fine club-house, are also here. At Rowland's, Millville, Kimble's, Harper, and other stations in Wayne County, Penn., there is good trout fishing. The 9 o'clock A. M. train from New-York connects with the branch train at Lackawaxen, and on Saturday night the last for the week, leaving New-York at 6 o'clock, makes connection also.

Narrowsburg, Sullivan County, N. Y., 122 miles from the City; Cochecton, 131 miles; Callicoon, 136 miles; Hankins, 142 miles; Basket, 147 miles; Lordville, 154 miles; Stockport, 159 miles, and Hancock, 164 miles, are centres of trout fishing. At Cochecton are Tyler Brook, Calkins Creek, Mitchell Brook, Beaver Dam, Bush's Creek, and others. For miles from Cochecton is Fosterdale, and the same distance is Lake Huntington, which is now the only public lake anywhere near New-York still abounding in trout. They have been taken in this lake weighing three pounds.

Callicoon is only 15 miles from the heart of the famous Beaverkill region, but as the best streams in that section are owned by individuals, and all fishing has been forbidden to them for several years to come, the Beaverkill will offer few attractions to anglers this season. The Callicoon Creek rises in the wilds of upper Sullivan County, and receives, until it unites with the Delaware, a large number of excellent streams. Within an area of five miles of Callicoon the best of these speaks are probably found. On the Pennsylvania side is Hollister's Creek, which, aside from its fishing, abounds in the grandest of scenic attractions. The Hankins Creek, the Basket Creek, and a number of others on both sides of the river between Callicoon and Hancock, annually afford great sport to hundreds.

In number of trout streams Hancock probably excels all the stations on the Erie. The Cadosia, Sand Pond, Reed's, Trout, Shehawken, Pease Eddy, Tyler's, Baxter, and Lewis Creeks are only a few of the prominent ones within from one to ten miles of the place. At the Delaware Water Gap, 91 miles from New-York, there are several excellent trout streams. At Pocono Summit, Henryville, Tobyhanna, Gouldsboro, and other stations in the Pocono Mountains, from 100 to 140 miles from New-York, there are some of the choicest streams in Pennsylvania. These waters, however, are more convenient to Philadelphians and sportsmen from the cities and the coal regions, and they are well fished from the opening of the season until the close.

THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. HAYES.

THEIR VISIT TO PHILADELPHIA—RECEPTION TO MRS. HAYES AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—The President, Attorney-General Devens, and Mr. Burchard Hayes, accompanied by members of the Industrial League, left the Continental Hotel at 9:30 o'clock this morning on a tour of inspection of the industrial establishments. At Disston's Saw Works a sheet of rough steel was shown to the President, which in the space of 42 minutes was returned in the shape of a fine saw, beautifully finished, having in that time passed through the hands of 24 workmen. It will be sent to Washington as a memento of the President's visit. Mr. Hayes made a few speeches during the trip, but they were mere acknowledgments of the kindnesses shown him. Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. Sherman, and the other ladies of the party left the hotel at 10 o'clock under the guidance of Miss McHenry, of the Ladies' Committee, visiting first the Girls' Normal School. Here the ladies were entertained with recitations, singing, &c. The Northern Home for Friendless Children was next on the programme. Here the children, to the number of 200, were assembled, and when the ladies appeared they started up a hymn. The chorus was rendered with good effect, each child waving a small flag. This feature was the subject of general remark, and elicited the approbation of the party. Leaving the Northern Home, Mrs. Hayes and party visited the Women's Hospital. From there they were driven to the Educational Home, via Girard Avenue Bridge, where the boys of the Home, prettily uniformed, were drawn up in front of the building to receive the visitors. Samuel Lewis, a 12-year old pupil, advancing to meet Mr. Hayes, handed her a volume containing a history of the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools of the State, inscribed: "Presented to Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes by the boys of the Educational Home on the occasion of her visit to the Institution. Friday, April 26, 1878." In presenting Mrs. Hayes with the book, the lad spoke as follows:

"MADAM: On behalf of my comrades, I beg your acceptance of this small token in remembrance of this occasion. The compliment paid us by a visit from the wife of the Chief Magistrate of our country will linger in our memories when many others of our boyhood's pleasures will be forgotten. Receive the thanks of Pennsylvania's soldiers' orphans for the honor done them by this visit, and we trust that, should it ever be found necessary, we will one and all be as ready to make the same sacrifices to maintain the unity of our country that our fathers made."

This speech applauded by the visitors. The building was then inspected, and in the chapel the pupils sang several hymns. As the party was about to leave, a little rosy-cheeked boy, scarcely 3 years old, came up to Mrs. Hayes and presented her with a handsome bouquet almost as big as himself. Mrs. Hayes, with a smile of gratification, bent over and kissed the child, and thanked him for the beautiful gift. Mr. Burchard Hayes, manager, in charge of the League, reached Independence Hall shortly after 5 o'clock P. M. The President was received by Mr. George A. Smith, President of the Select Council, and then the public reception began, which lasted until 6:45 o'clock. While the reception was in progress the Cadets of the Soldiers' Orphans' Institute of the Northern Home for Friendless Children arrived and were received by the President. After this the Cadets had drill in the square.

The reception to Mrs. Hayes at the Academy of Fine Arts to-night was the grandest social event of the kind ever given in this city. It was attended by thousands of the elite and the utmost cordiality prevailed. The floral decorations were extraordinarily fine. Mrs. Hayes arrived shortly after 8 o'clock, accompanied by Mrs. Hallowell, Mrs. Sherman, Miss Platt, and members of the Ladies' Reception Committee of Arrangements. She at once took the position assigned her, under a canopy of cut flowers, below which was pendant a portrait of President Hayes. Most people in passing simply bowed. Others, however, were personally introduced, and Mr. and Mrs. Hayes shook hands with all who desired it. A pleasing incident of the evening was the presentation of a little girl, whom Mrs. Hayes took in her arms and kissed. The levee lasted until midnight.

READING, Penn., April 26.—The Presidential party will visit Bethlehem to inspect the process of manufacturing steel rails, and will stop in this city for two hours before returning to Philadelphia. While here in charge of Mr. Wootten, of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and will make a tour of the various industrial shops of that company. A part of the programme will be a half hour's drive through the principal streets, and a possible visit to Mount Penn, or Neversink, to take a look at the magnificent stretch of country westward from these points of observation. A public reception was being arranged, but their short stay precluded any such plan from being properly carried out.

HIS APOLOGY.

From the Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel.

A gentleman identified with the business of railroading until about a year since, and now a conscientious member on 'Change, tells a very good story on S. S. Merrill, General Manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway. The two gentlemen were returning from Minneapolis, where they had been on business connected with the road. At Austin, where the train halted for several minutes, a mechanic was engaged in testing the car-wheels with a hammer. The fellow took but little interest in what he was about, and did it as speedily as possible. Mr. Merrill, when he witnessed the shiftlessness of the employe, could not resist the desire to take the hammer from the fellow's hands. No sooner had the would-be workman obtained apparent loan he rudely snatched the hammer back, and resumed his occupation, not without sundry scowls and faces at the individual who had pretended to teach him his own business. Subsequently a bystander told him who the individual was, and, to remove his apprehension of coming evil, advised him to apologize. So, when the conductor had shouted "All aboard!" the son of Sein awkwardly approached Mr. Merrill, and, while nervously twisting a refractory lock of reddish hair, delivered himself as follows: "Misther Mirrill, I believe? Faith and I didn't know I was spaking to you, sir. But you know I must pay attintion to ivery fool that comes along!"

LOOKING OVER THE BOOKS OF THE MILLS.

FALL RIVER, Mass., April 26.—A meeting of the Directors of both the Border City and Sagamore Mills was held at their respective offices to-day. It was expected that a statement would be laid before the Directors by the experts who have had the books under examination. Those of the Border City Mills found such a condition of affairs as to render a statement impossible, and further assistance will be given the experts, and the books will be examined from the organization to the present time, when further report will be made. The Sagamore Mills' books, which are in much better condition, have had careful examination by the experts, but the Directors do not deem it advisable to make the report public. The books show a deficiency in the cash, and irregular paper continues to come in.

PRICES OF COAL FOR MAY.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—The Executive Committee of the Lehigh Coal Exchange and that of the Schuylkill Coal Exchange met in conference this afternoon. The prices of the present month were agreed upon as follows, and affect the output. The output of production is but little more than half that of the same period last year.

COAL MINERS' STRIKE IN ILLINOIS.

ST. LOUIS, April 26.—Advices from Belleville, Ill., some 12 miles east of here, say that all coal miners of that region have struck for higher wages. It is not unlikely that all miners in St. Clair County, and possibly of the adjoining counties, from which St. Louis draws much the largest part of her coal, will join the strikers.

BASE-BALL.

LONDON, Ontario, April 26.—In a game here to-day the Buffalos made 3 and the Tecumsehs 7.

UTICA, N. Y., April 26.—The Uticas beat the Cricketa a game for the international championship here to-day by a score of 4 to 0.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 26.—Springfields, 3; Pittsfields, 0.

BROCKVILLE, Ontario, April 26.—H. Abbott has resigned his position as Managing Director of the Brockville and Ottawa and Canada Central Railways. John G. Richardson, President of these roads, has assumed the position of General Manager.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., April 26.—The schooner Ocean Ranger, arrived here to-day, reports that yesterday morning Capt. George Gerring, master of the vessel, committed suicide by shooting himself through the body with a shot-gun. Cause unknown.

HALIFAX, April 26.—Eugene Flynn, who was brought here in her Majesty's ship Sirius, and charged with mutiny on the ship Arlington during the voyage from Philadelphia to Queenstown, pleaded guilty to a charge of disobedience to orders and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

TORONTO, April 26.—James Duff Henderson, of Toronto, will start on May 1 to walk a distance equal to the earth's circumference. He proposes to cover 40 miles each secular day for two years, walked in the United States, Great Britain and the Continent, and is to receive $10,000 if he accomplishes his task.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

STRIVING AGAINST TIME.

HUGHES COMPLETES 370 MILES AT 11:32 O'CLOCK LAST NIGHT—HE MEANS TO MAKE FULL TIME.

The desire to witness Hughes' efforts in his courageous but now hopeless effort to walk 590 miles in less time than O'Leary accomplished it in England drew a very large number of spectators last night to Central Park Garden. Among the number were Senators, Assemblymen, Aldermen, professional walkers and runners and numerous representatives of the various athletic clubs. Among the amateur pedestrians, some of whom held championship honors, were Charles Fabregou, Jr., Charles Conner, G. B. Gillie, and George A. Ludin, of the Scottish-American Athletic Club; E. C. Goodwin, T. H. Noonin, and Jackson McClellan, of the American; Walter Griffin, George Thomas, and T. A. McEwen, of the Manhattan Athletic Club. During the evening Goodwin and Fabregou, who are training for the championship amateur 24-hour work, to be decided next month, walked with Hughes around the track. Hughes, on Thursday night, at 18 minutes past 11 o'clock, had walked 312 miles, and he remained on the course up to the close of the three hundred and twentieth mile, at 1:37:23 o'clock A. M. He slept over three hours, was rubbed down, and came back to his tramping at 4:30:15 o'clock yesterday morning and intended to walk and run at least 80 miles during the day and evening, up to 8:22 o'clock last night. He walked a mile, and seven laps of the three hundred and twenty-second mile, when he stopped and rested three and a half minutes, resuming the walk at 5:13:20 A. M. Up to the close of the three hundred and twenty-fifth mile he made slow time, his fastest mile occupying 15 minutes 14 seconds, and his longest 23 minutes 10 seconds. At the end of the three hundred and twenty-fifth mile he rested 56 minutes 20 seconds, starting again at 7:53 A. M. During the intermission he had a Russian bath and took breakfast. His blistered toe was giving him considerable trouble, as suppuration had set in around the toe-nail, and the pain was continuous and irritating. He made four miles, however, in rather slow time, but ran the whole of the three hundred and twenty-ninth in 11:09. A rest of 10 minutes ensued, during which he changed his socks and shoes, and then continued on the track until he had completed 11 miles additional, making 342 miles all told at 12:08:30. His toe soon began to cause him much pain, and he again went to his room and had dinner, and came on the course again at 1:20:30. On the three hundred and forty-eighth mile a halt of seven minutes was taken, and on his three hundred and fifty-first mile another rest of 20 minutes 10 seconds. After making six miles more he stopped at 5:45 last evening, and had some rare steak, beef tea, and Bass' ale. The condition of his foot was so serious and painful that Dr. Pray advised him to submit to an operation for the removal of the toe-nail. Hughes after some hesitation assented, and it was taken off, and the toe was anointed, and bandaged with lint. At 8:39 o'clock he again appeared on the course before the large audience yet gathered and completed the three hundred and fifty-eighth mile, and completed the three hundred and sixtieth mile at 9:21:32 o'clock, his total time for the distance being 120:59:28. The next five miles were rather slow, occupying 1:17:47, although he put on occasional spurts, and ran four or five laps at a stretch. For the next five miles he walked erect and steady, making an almost uniform time on each mile, and finishing the three hundred and seventieth mile at 11:32 o'clock last night. He says he will remain on the track all day to-day and finish the time to-night if he does it on his hands and knees, but unless his toe proves troublesome he will run this afternoon and evening. He had already made 5,730 circuits of the track at his three hundred and seventieth mile.

THE NOTORIOUS MARY KELLY.

SHE ASSISTS HER PARAMOUR TO ASSAULT A GENTLEMAN IN THE STREET—HER TRAGIC HISTORY.

Alfred W. Harcombe, of No. 278 West Twenty-fifth-street, yesterday afternoon had the once notorious Mary Kelly and her paramour, Charles Lee, arraigned before Justice Duffy, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, on a charge of disorderly conduct. Mr. Harcombe alleged that at noon yesterday as he was passing along Ninth-avenue he noticed Mary Kelly, who was very drunk and who staggered as she walked. He stared at her in astonishment, whereupon Charles Lee, who is a powerful ruffian, asked him what he was looking at. Harcombe said it was strange to see a good looking woman so drunk in the streets, and Lee told him he had better mind his own business. At this time the woman staggered up to the two men. Harcombe noticed that one of her eyes was blackened and asked her how she had got it discolored. Lee said he did it, that Mary was his "girl," and that if Harcombe "didn't light out" he would also discolor his eyes. The former wouldn't move, so Lee and Mary attacked him. Harcombe called Officer Armstrong, of the Sixteenth Precinct, who took the assailants before Justice Duffy, who locked up both in default of $5 fine each.

About two years ago Mary Kelly figured in one of the most terrible street tragedies that ever occurred in the City. She had been living in West Thirty-ninth-street with a Belgian adventurer named Edward Christ, to whom she bore two children. She quarreled with him, and, taking her children, went to live in West Twenty-second-street, near Ninth-avenue, where she supported herself by doing laundry work. Christ visited her and attempted to reconcile her to him, but failed. The last time he called he threatened her and she fled from her room into the street. He pursued and overtook her, felled her to the ground, and standing over her prostrate body he drew a revolver and fired at her. One bullet lodged in her body and another struck her on the forehead. Thinking her dead he attempted to blow his own brains out, and succeeded himself dangerously. Both were removed to the Bellevue Hospital, and for a long time their lives were despaired of. They recovered from their wounds, however. Mary carries on her forehead a conspicuous scar as a memorial of her Belgian lover. Christ was tried on a charge of assault with intent to kill, and was sentenced to State Prison for seven years, where he is now serving his term. Mary Kelly clung to her two children and took good care of them until about two years ago, when she applied to Justice Murray, at the Tombs, and had one of them sent to a charitable institution, alleging that she was unable to support both.

CHASE AND CAPTURE OF A DARING THIEF

About 11 o'clock A. M. yesterday, as Mr. George Jones, of No. 332 East Fifty-second-street, was standing with his coupé at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-eighth-street, a young man crossed the street, and approaching the coupé, coolly took an umbrella from the inside, and ran off. Mr. Jones, who was considerably astonished at the thief's boldness, followed him, and was joined in the pursuit by Robert Tighe, of No. 151 East Fifty-second-street, and Michael Bowen, of No. 113 East Twenty-sixth-street. Tighe proved the fastest runner of the three, and the fugitive, who shaped his course through East Twenty-sixth-street, finding himself hard pressed, turned round, and facing his pursuers, but still retreating, fired three shots from a revolver at Tighe, one of the cartridges grazing the flesh of his right arm, causing him to abrupt y halt, and thus decided that discretion was the better part of valor. The desperado also pointed his weapon at Bowen, but for some reason it missed fire and was not discharged. Roundsman Reid, of the Eighteenth Precinct, arrived on the scene by the noise of the shooting, came up at this juncture and captured the thief after a hard chase. The latter, in an extreme effort to escape, ran through the hallway of No. 227 East Twenty-sixth-street, and scaling the fence in the rear, was followed by the roundsman, who collared him just as he had reached the basement of No. 225. The prisoner gave his name as James Dunlap, aged 19, and said he resided at No. 69 Mott-street. He was arraigned before Justice Smith, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, and was held to answer in default of $3,000 bail on three charges, two of felonious assault and one of petty larceny.

ARREST OF A SUSPECTED BURGLAR.

On the night of March 12 the storage warehouse of Adolph L. King, of the Old Dominion Steam-ship Line, at No. 100 North Moore-street, was broken into and four bales of raw silk, worth $2,000, were stolen. The silk belonged to William Ryle. On the 19th inst. a man named Charles Gordon, a coachman, of No. 227 West Twenty-eighth-street, called upon Lewis Kahn, of No. 703 Broadway, and showed him some samples of raw silk, which he offered to sell cheap. He said the samples represented at least 400 pounds, which he would sell for $1 a pound. To account for the low price at which he offered the silk, Gordon intrusted Kahn with the secret that it was the proceeds of a burglary. Kahn kept the samples and showed them to Mr. King. Mr. King showed them to Mr. Ryle, who identified them as his property. Detectives Doian and Scullion, of the Fifteenth Precinct, yesterday arrested and arraigned Gordon before Justice Duffy, in the Jefferson Market Police Court. He was committed for trial in default of $4,000 bail.

A NOVEL AND INGENIOUS FRAUD.

The Collector has seized 18 cases of linen handkerchiefs, valued at about $26,000, and has forbidden the removal of 12 cases more from public store, all the property of Harden Brothers, linen manufacturers and importers, at No. 223 Church-street. They will be held as security for any penalties that may accrue on the trial of the charges of undervaluation recently made by the Government against the firm. There are five of these charges on consignments received from the firm's factory abroad since the 1st of January last. The penalty in each case is $5,000, and the law compels the Collector to seize and hold goods valued at double the aggregate amount specified in the charges of the oath. He has taken all he could get hold of. The alleged method of operation on the part of the firm is novel and ingenious. In an invoice of any eight cases of goods, seven would be as represented, but the other would be filled with more valuable articles, liable to much more duty. This case was always placed first on the list, the Deputy Collectors seldom, if ever, making a selection of the first case for examination and appraisement, but generally picking out a case at random from the middle of the invoice. It was only by the merest accident that the fraud was discovered.

BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD NOTES.

A COURT-MARTIAL ON PASSED ENGINEER SLOSSON—OVERHAULING THE SHENANDOAH—NEW BOILERS FOR THE ALASKA.

A court-martial convened at the Navy-yard yesterday to try the charges preferred against Passed Assistant Engineer Henry L. Slosson for neglect of duty. It appears that during last week a trial of the engines of the steamer Alaska was being conducted under the supervision of a board of engineers. A chief engineer was on duty in the engine-room, and Mr. Slosson had charge of the fire-room and the weighing of the coal in the bunkers. As the watch was about being relieved at midnight, Mr. Slosson went into the coal bunker to superintend the weighing of coal, leaving a machinist to look out for the fire-room. During his absence some of the tubes of the boiler were blown out because of low water. Mr. Slosson says that when he left the fire-room water was seen in the gauge glass to the required height, but it appears that, as the vessel was lying alongside the dock in shoal water, mud must have been sucked into the boiler and become lodged in the tube leading to the gauge-glass, thus preventing it from registering properly. There is a general feeling of regret that Mr. Slosson is to be court-martialed, as he is generally respected, and the engineers of the board feel that no carelessness can be attributed to his action. Capt. A. E. K. Benham is President of the court.

The Alaska, which has been rebuilt, and has received new boilers and other extensive repairs, was put into commission yesterday. She is to be the flag-ship of Rear Admiral Preble, commanding the South Pacific Squadron, and will be commanded by Capt. George Brown, who took the ram Stonewall to Japan when she was sold to the Japanese Government. The other officers of the Alaska are: Executive—Lieut.-Commander R. P. Lamberton; Navigator—Lieut. Joseph E. Craig; Watch Officers—Lieuts. J. G. Eaton, H. A. Manney, E. B. Barry, Masters L. P. Jouett, W. E. Sewell, and Ensign Ridley McLean; Surgeon Clarence A. Corbin; Passed Assistant Surgeon—Clarence E. Black; Assistant Surgeon—S. A. Griffith

LAW REPORTS.

EVADING INTERNAL REVENUE TAX.

A HEAVY JUDGMENT AGAINST TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS—SEIZURE BY MARSHAL PAYN.

In 1868 Christian H. Lilienthal, who has for years conducted a tobacco manufacturing business on a large scale in this City, fell within the meshes of the law through his efforts to evade the payment of the proper amounts of internal revenue tax on certain tobacco, and the culmination of that act was reached on Thursday last, when two executions on final judgment against Lilienthal's property were placed in the hands of United States Marshal Payn for enforcement. One of these executions is on a judgment obtained in the United States Circuit Court for $40,000, and a second for $60,000, and the judgments, costs, and expenses of the litigation, which has lasted about 10 years, will aggregate about $150,000. The complaints on which the actions were instituted set forth that Lilienthal, prior to March 25, 1868, had in his possession certain tobacco manufactured by himself for the purpose of removing it and selling it in violation of the Internal Revenue laws, and with a design to avoid the payment of the taxes thereon; and, also, that he had in his possession a certain quantity of raw tobacco with the intent of manufacturing it into objects of a kind subject to tax, for the purpose of fraudulently selling such manufactured articles, and with a design to evade the payment of the tax. Much testimony of a technical nature was introduced as to the quality and kind of the tobacco seized, and consequently of the tax or rate of taxation to which it was subject. Judgment was rendered against the plaintiff. He appealed to the Circuit Court of the United States, and the judgment was affirmed, and on final appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, heard in October last, the judgment of the court below was affirmed. Marshal Payn levied on all the discoverable property of the debtor, but the factory building, it is said, is owned by Lilienthal's wife.

AN ELECTION CASE IN COURT.

THE WORKING MEN'S PARTY PROSECUTING INSPECTORS FOR ALLEGED IMPROPER COUNTING OF VOTES—THE JURY DISAGREE.

John F. Condon, Edward Byrne, William Hunt, Jr., and Mathew Hunter, the four Inspectors of Election who were in charge of the Twenty-first Election District of the First Assembly District at the last election, were placed on trial by Assistant District Attorney Herring, in General Sessions, Part II., yesterday, charged with violation of the Election laws. The prosecution was brought in the interests of the members of the Working Men's Party, who complained that the Inspectors wilfully and knowingly neglected to give their candidate for Controller, George Blair, the 12 votes which he received in that district, crediting them, instead, to Warren T. Worden, the Bread-winners' candidate. The defense claimed that the Inspectors had committed no wilful offense, having credited the votes to Mr. Worden, whose name appeared on the printed blank furnished by the Bureau of Elections. The latter department explained that previous to the election the Working Men and Bread-winners had agreed upon Worden as their candidate for Controller, but at the eleventh hour the Working Men broke away from the bureau and asked that the name of Blair be printed as that of their candidate for Controller, they having nominated Mr. Worden for Attorney-General. They were informed that it was too late to make the correction, the blanks having been already printed; and when the Inspectors of Election came to canvass the votes for Controller they naturally credited them to the candidate whose name appeared on the blank, concluding that they were doing right in giving each of the candidates of the outside parties 12 votes. The jury, after several hours' deliberation, failed to agree upon a verdict, and were discharged.

WHAT A FAMILY QUARREL LED TO.

THE THREE GILMAN BROTHERS ACQUITTED OF FELONIOUS ASSAULT — THE BAD RECORD OF GEORGE GILMAN'S COACHMAN.

The case of felonious assault, alleged to have been committed a year ago by Theophilus, Charles B., and Frazer Gilman upon Thomas B. Halloran, was brought to trial in General Sessions, Part II., yesterday, by Assistant District Attorney Herring. The facts of the case are briefly as follows: On Feb. 2, 1877, the accused met their brother, George F. Gilman, at a reference in the Equitable Building. He was Executor of the estate of their father, the late Nathaniel Gilman, a wealthy leather merchant. The estate was valued at $600,000, and the accused had been, ever since the death of their father in 1859, seeking in vain to obtain an accounting from their brother. On the day in question they requested some money to supply their pressing needs, but were refused. They followed him to his carriage, where the demand was repeated. Thereupon, Thomas B. Halloran, the driver of the carriage, struck Frazer Gilman on the head with a whip, whereupon Frazer struck Halloran, subsequently struck the others. He then drove rapidly off, but was pursued by Frazer Gilman, who drew a revolver and threatened to shoot him unless he stopped and surrendered. The police interfered, the matter was called and all parties were taken to the Tombs. Instead of holding the coachman for the assault, the Judge discharged him and held the Gilman brothers for felonious assault. Mr. Halloran's delay before trial, as his wife will be a material witness. Judge Donohue denied the motion to transfer the case to the Marine Court.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, April 26.—In the Court of Appeals to-day, present Hon. S. E. Church and associates, the following decisions were handed down: Motion denied, with $10 costs—In the matter of the application of Isaac M. Marsh and others to acquire easements, &c.; Esaburn Hastings, &c., Executor, &c., respondents, vs. the Westchester Fire Insurance Company, Curtis, Gillis & Curtis and others, Bank, respondent, vs. Elias Hensiker et al., appellants. Order affirmed, with costs—In the matter of the petition of the New-York Episcopal Protestant public school to vacate, &c. Judgment affirmed, with costs—Robert Ridall, respondent, vs. the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, appellant; Richard M. Hunt and others, respondents, vs. Curtis, G. Hussey and others, appellants; George H. Maybury, respondent, vs. the Homer Cortland One-light Company, appellant. No. 215—Dinsey vs. Morgan et al.; continued injunction and receivership.

A BATCH OF DIVORCE SUITS.

CRUELTY AND MARITAL INFIDELITY ALLEGED—THE PRICE, MANSFIELD, AND OTHER CASES.

Augusta Price brought suit in the Superior Court for a limited divorce from her husband, Joseph Price, on the ground of his alleged cruelty. He denies the accusation. The parties were married on Nov. 11, 1877. Mrs. Price made application for alimony at the rate of $8 per week and for a counsel fee of $100. She alleged in her petition that her husband's cruel treatment began within a week after their marriage; that he beat her and applied abusive epithets to her. In a counter-affidavit Mr. Price said he did not treat his wife in a cruel manner. She used, according to his account, to sell secretly different articles of furniture, and to lock the door on him when he came home for his meals, thus compelling him to go to restaurants. She was also in the habit of telling him she did not care for him, but liked a man named Frank in the Theatre, and that she would go off and marry the latter if she had sufficient money. One evening when Mr. Price came home he found that she had left and had taken with her all their furniture, jewelry, &c. She had him arrested twice for abandonment, but on each occasion the charge was dismissed. Judge Sedgwick yesterday denied Mrs. Price's application.

Judge Donohue, in the Superior Court, yesterday, rendered a decision on a motion for alimony and counsel fee made by the defendant in the suit of William F. Mansfield against Elizabeth Mansfield. The parties to the suit were married by Rev. James Millet on Sept. 4, 1871. Mansfield is a son of the late Police Justice Mansfield. He says his wife left him four years ago, and has since been a concert saloon waiter and the proprietor of a house of assignation. He accuses her of having been unfaithful to her marriage vows, and he seeks an absolute divorce. She denies his accusation, and says his suit is part of a conspiracy to deprive her of her dower right to her husband's share of his father's large estate. She further alleges that she was driven from home by her husband's cruelty, and that after following him one day to a house in Bleecker-street she obtained satisfactory evidence that he was unfaithful to his vows. In reply, Mr. Mansfield denies the truth of these assertions, and says his wife was extravagant and very jealous, even of persons who were in the habit of entering his oyster saloon which he kept. Judge Donohue denied her application.

A reference was ordered by Judge Sedgwick, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, of the suit for absolute divorce brought by Fanny J. Smith, a minor, by her guardian, Mélissa Riker, against her husband, Theodore P. Smith. Mr. and Mrs. Smith were married on Sept. 3, 1873, and separated on June 12, 1877. Mrs. Smith accuses her husband of adultery.

Chief-Justice Daly, in the Court of Common Pleas, ordered a reference to Richard M. Clarke of the suit for absolute divorce brought by Abram Bernard against Adelaide Bernard.

COURT NOTES.

The jury, before Judge Sanford in Part III. of the Superior Court, yesterday brought in a verdict for the defendants in the suit of Thomas Barry against the Twenty-third Street Railway Company. In this case the plaintiff sued to recover $5,000 for having his left hand run over and crushed by one of the company's cars in August last.

Henrietta Morton obtained judgment in the Marine Court, yesterday, against her son-in-law, Dr. John W. Greene, on foot of a promissory note for $700. Dr. Greene's counter-claim for $300 was for professional attendance on the plaintiff, charging $10 to $20 a visit, and making three and four visits a day. Both parties reside in the same house. The counter-claim was disallowed.

Vincenzo Mele, who was 6 years old on Feb. 1, was run over by a Bleecker-street car in Crosby-street on Nov. 13, 1877. The wheels ran over both his legs, rendering amputation of one of them necessary, and making the other "utterly useless." The boy's father was yesterday appointed his guardian ad litem to sue the Twenty-third-Street Railway Company for damages. Chief-Justice Daly, in the Common Pleas, granted the order.

William Van Gorden obtained leave from Judge Potter in the Supreme Court yesterday, to sue Hugh J. Jewitt, as Receiver of the Erie Railway Company, for damages on account of personal injuries. Mr. Van Gorden says that on Dec. 9, 1877, he was a passenger on one of the railway company's cars, and that through negligence a bridge fell on him. He received serious injuries and was under medical treatment for three or four months.

The fantastically-attired Mrs. Tom-Ri-Jon was again in the Tombs Police Court yesterday, having been arrested at the instigation of Rev. Mr. Mulchahey, of St. Paul's Church, for causing a crowd to congregate in front of the church-yard railing. After questioning the prisoner in the case, and coming to the conclusion that she had not committed any offense, Justice Murray discharged her, remarking, with a merry twinkle in his eye, "that as long as she behaved herself like any other gentleman he did not see why she should be molested."

ARRESTED BY HIS OWN FATHER.

Officer Patrick Burns, of the Central Park Police, finding his son Dennis, yesterday, in a state of intoxication arrested him and gave him in charge to Officer McLaughlin, of the Twenty-second Precinct, telling the latter that besides accusing his son of drunkenness he would also prefer a charge of larceny against him, as he had stolen a silver pitcher from his mother on the day before, and pawning it to get drunk on the proceeds. The prisoner was taken before Justice Smith in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, but when the father arrived in court he was unwilling to make a complaint of larceny against his son, merely wishing to have him punished for intoxication. Justice Smith condemned Officer Burns' action in causing the arrest of his son, and insisted on his making a formal charge of larceny. On this complaint the prisoner was locked up in default of $200 bail and was arraigned at the Special Sessions, and his father was paroled for 48 hours to furnish $200 bail as security that he will appear as a witness at the trial.

DIFFICULTY OF OBTAINING TESTIMONY.

In the case of Caroline W. Sateldo against James A. Olwell, now pending in the Superior Court of this City, it was found necessary to examine Antonio M. Sateldo, at present resident at Caracas, Venezuela. A commission was issued for that purpose, directed to the British Consular Agent at Caracas, and forwarded Nov. 14, 1877. In February last that official returned the papers stating that "the matter did not concern him." A second commission was issued to the Danish Consul-General, at the same city, who also returns the papers. Deputies, he says, of this British confrère, he explained that he had no power to compel the attendance of the witness. Yesterday a third commission was issued, directed to Attilio Acosta, of Caracas, who, it is hoped, will be more successful than the two distinguished diplomats.

HURRYING INTO BANKRUPTCY.

The rush to file petitions in bankruptcy before the signing by President Hayes of the law repealing the Bankruptcy law was tremendous yesterday, and the office of the clerk of the bankruptcy branch of the United States District Court was kept open until a late hour last night to accommodate petitioners. Nearly 30 petitions were filed yesterday up to 5 o'clock. Under the repealing act all proceedings in bankruptcy instituted before the passage of the act may be continued to a termination.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Granted.—Mann vs. Willoughby; In the matter of Pell et al.

In the matter of Washman; In the matter of Wick.—Motions denied. See memorandum.

Mansfield vs. Mansfield.—Motion denied, with leave to renew.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Lawrence.

Enoch Morgan's Sons Company vs. Schoenhofer.—Order denying resettlement of injunction; order granted.

By Judge Van Vorst.

McDonald vs. Kountze et al.—Orders settled and signed.

Dillon vs. Dillon et al.—Report of Referee confirmed, and judgment for sale, &c., on petition made and signed.

Spears vs. The Mayor, &c.—Counsel will hand in briefs in this case before May 1.

Schappert vs. Speidel.—Decree signed.

Kelly et al. vs. Sharp et al.—Report of Referee confirmed and judgment for plaintiff signed.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Kinney vs. Livingston.—Decree signed.

Gonzales vs. De Conto et al.—Findings must be settled on notice.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sanford.

Anderson vs. Meister.—An extra allowance of 5 per cent upon the recovery is hereby ordered.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Donohue, Jr., et al. vs. Rosenfeld et al.—Order denying motion for security for costs.

Young vs. Sheldon et al.—Order discontinuing action granted.

Trumbull vs. Lowenthal.—Judgment of foreclosure and sale ordered.

Herbert vs. Hattenberg.—Order vacating injunction.

Arnhiem et al. vs. Arnhiem et al.—Order denying motion for injunction, with $10 costs, to abide event.

Tallenberg vs. Lyst et al.—Order vacating injunction.

Undertakings Approved.—Wittmark vs. Herrmann et al.; Rama vs. Bentz.

Commissions Ordered.—Sateldo vs. Olwell; The Inquirer Printing and Publishing Company vs. Cuvelry.

Dawson vs. Silbergleit.—Testimony in supplementary proceedings filed.

In the matter of the Petition of O'Beirne, &c.—Order appointing Michael Kelly guardian ad litem of infant defendant.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge G. P. Daly.

Granted.—Prather vs. Watson; Post vs. The Brooklyn Crosstown Company; Shuter vs. Bonnell.

Motion for stay of proceedings granted on affidavit of Mrs. Ada Infant; Pegan vs. Frey.

Farmers, Smith & Company vs. Olsen.—Bond approved.

In the matter of the assignment of Jerome & Co.—The petitioners, in my judgment, are entitled to the surplus to be distributed as they have between themselves agreed upon.

Jones vs. Wilmerding vs. Scranton Silk Company; Moulton vs. Scranton Silk Company.

McDonald vs. Hanover National Bank.—Order for commission.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

By Judge Loewenthal.

Thompson vs. Hanson.—Judgment for plaintiff. See decision.

Bonding vs. Carpenter.—Judgment for plaintiff on payment of the amount expended. See decision.

Billings vs. Sutton.—Judgment for plaintiff.

MARINE COURT—SPECIAL TERM AND CHAMBERS.

By Judge Goepp.

Bellows vs. Passmantic.—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted, with $10 costs.

Bulletin vs. Schnapp.—Motion granted.

Dunbar vs. Gilbert.—Referred to Daniel T. Robertson, Esq. Motion granted.

Lichtenstein vs. Lichtenstein.—Order amending order for commission.

Mulqhid vs. Mayer.—Order vacated appointing Receiver.

Simon vs. Sindos.—Motion granted and default opened and set aside on payment of costs.

Schlack vs. Cone.—Special T. Martin, Esq., appointed Referee.

Cropsey Granted.—Woods vs. Anderson; Pass vs. Foley; Saidmore vs. Wolf; Deihl vs. Schnopp; McVey vs. Duggin; Smith vs. Giversley; Phillips vs. Shapird; Sparks vs. Andrews; Martin vs. Moynahan; Cobbs vs. Brass.

Singer vs. Ehrich.—Motion denied.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

ENGLISH ENTERPRISE AND AMERICAN APATHY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The interest and enterprise you have manifested in all that relates to the prosperity of the country through enlargement of its foreign commerce induce the belief that the following extract from a letter from our correspondent upon the west coast of Africa will be an acceptable contribution to the columns of THE TIMES. The correspondent in question is an American gentleman of intelligence and culture, himself engaged in trade upon that coast. He writes from London under date of March 29 last, being on his way home for a brief stay and to promote some commercial transactions in which our agency is interested, upon the completion of which he will return to the coast.

After giving an account of the condition of trade on the coast he says:

"Another need of the coast is an American Consul. There is no American representative from Monrovia to Loanda, and not for the two hundred miles an American merchant would be at the mercy of the native. But wherever half a dozen Englishmen sit down for trade, directly is seen an English vessel-of-war and a man-of-war's boat. Is it not time that when half a dozen American merchant vessels may not be sighted on the Gold Coast, yet no representative of Governmental authority for their protection on the coast between the points named. An American Consul should be appointed at Accra or Cape Coast Castle. The latter place would be preferable, and it might be done with little expense to the home Government. There are quiescent forces at Cape Coast who would honor the position, and who would at the same time feel highly honored by the appointment. It would seem to be only necessary to call the attention of Congress to the matter to have it attended to at once."

The charming simplicity with which our correspondent assumes that Congress will act at once upon a question of public interest where the need of its action is plainly pointed out, is proof of a protracted residence away from "hum," and of greater familiarity with foreign trade than with domestic politics. Still, it would seem as though no small interest, no political consequences, yet so great in its importance to the honor and welfare of the country, ought not to engage the attention of even an average Congress very long without receiving favorable action.

If we have at any time been astonished at the energy and enterprise of the English people in pushing trade into the remotest parts of the globe, the secret is revealed in the following brief extract: "Wherever half a dozen Englishmen sit down for trade," there waves over them the British flag, grasped by the hand of authority, and guaranteeing protection. No flag commands greater respect and consideration in all parts of the world than that of the United States—when it is once unfurled as the emblem of Governmental authority. But folded up and laid carefully away in the store-room of the State Department in Washington, it commands no more respect and has not any old rag. Not in the same spirit, nor for the same purpose, but with the same zeal that inspired the warriors in olden time, the Government must "hang out its banners on the outer wall," to enable its people to enter on equal terms the friendly lists for competition in trade.

Is it not a shame that an American should have to write: "Were it not for English protection, the American merchant would be at the mercy of the native"? Shade of Jefferson Brick, defend us! But, seriously, we are in trade, and not at all in politics, and do not know how to set its machinery in motion. Cannot you or some of your political friends inform us how the Congress is to be moved to provide for the appointment of a Consul at Cape Coast Castle, on the coast of Africa? An answer or suggestion from some one will greatly oblige the AGENCY.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR PROMOTING FOREIGN TRADE, No. 42 BROAD-STREET, NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 17, 1878.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish to state a fact which, it appears to me, has a bearing directly on the great question of terminal facilities now agitating this community.

I refer to the outrageous discrimination in the price of railroad tickets against commercial travelers. For instance, to go to New-Orleans, a through traveler pays no more now on the way than he accesses a ticket for $39, while he who wishes to stop at all cities on the way—working in the interest of his employers, merchants of New-York—is compelled to pay $54. And in almost every city South the "travelers' footsteps are dogged by detectives, who share in the fine imposed if they can catch him offering his merchandise for sale. Here are our great railroads impeding free intercourse between purchaser and seller, and these effete, in their futile attempts to keep shysters from ruining their home trade, indiscriminately dogging and fining all who visit their cities, imperiling and ruining the honest trader, and seldom interfering with the rogue. I have written this hoping to draw from your practical and obliging merchants as to the effects of the course mentioned on the part of railroad companies and States and cities requiring licenses for traveling salesmen.

J. G. D.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 13, 1878.

A RELIGIOUS ROW AT ROME.

A writer in a London newspaper says: "I learn from Rome that there is considerable commotion in the English colony at the religious proclivities manifested by our Ambassador to the Court of King Humbert. He does not attend the old English church, but prefers the ministrations of Dr. Nevins, at the Protestant Church of the Pantheon. Dr. Nevins' assistant has recently—quite recently—gone over to the Vatican enemy, and Dr. Nevins himself was 'only a cavalry officer in the United States Army' before he entered the cassock. But Lady Pagett and the lady of the English chaplain are not on speaking terms, which may possibly explain the pious dissatisfaction. They are even malicious enough to surprise you by that report that the British Ambassador to the Quirinal should one of these days become the spiritual subject of the Vatican." That would be an alarming event to that little tattling colony in Rome."

TOP BOOTS AND ALL THE REST OF IT.

The Governor of Malta gave a fancy-dress ball upon an unusually extensive scale on one of the carnival days, which was attended by the Duchess of Edinburgh and all the mighty lodgers on the Rock. No person was permitted entrée in everyday attire; for which cause Lady Petersham appeared dressed as an officer of Hussars, in top boots and all the rest of it. Col. Mounsey came as the Khan of Tartary, Mrs. Mahon as the Maid in the Garden hanging out the clothes, and Sir John St. George as a magpie. Perhaps the most costly and remarkable dresses were those worn by the two daughters of Sir Richard Wood, her Majesty's representative in Tunis, the elder appearing in the robes of an Arab Sheik's wife, and the younger in the real costume of a Princess of Lebanon.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 26.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 10⅝c.; Low Middling, 9¾c.; Good Ordinary, 8¾c.; net receipts, 955 bales; gross, 1,776 bales; exports, to the Continent, 3,131 bales; coastwise, 200 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; stock, 101,510 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 9,398 bales; gross, 13,131 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 23,616 bales; France, 3,020 bales; Continent, 15,800 bales; Channel, 9,768 bales; coastwise, 4,588 bales; sales, 15,000 bales.

CHARLESTON, April 26.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 10¾c.; Low Middling, 10c.; Good Ordinary, 9c.; receipts, 350 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,181 bales; Continent, 440 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 9,836 bales. Weekly—Receipts, 2,156 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 19 bales; France, 2,151 bales; coastwise, 1,446 bales; Continent, 440 bales; sales, 1,900 bales.

MOBILE, April 26.—Cotton steady; Middling, 10c.; Low Middling, 9¾c.; Good Ordinary, 8¾c.; receipts, 316 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,943 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 24,090 bales. Weekly—Receipts, 2,729 bales; exports, coastwise, 4,125 bales; sales, 2,400 bales.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 26.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

Mil. & St. P. & pf.		Lake Shore.	
$8,000...b.c. 96⅜		100......	63⅛
A. & Neath. R.		100......	63
2,000......	90	500......	62⅝
Western Union.		2000......	62⅛
100......	91	300......	62⅜
500...s5.	89⅞	500......	62⅝
500...s5.	90	500......	62⅝
500...s5.	90⅛	1200......	62⅝
1000......	91	600......	62⅝
C., C. & I. C.		500......	62⅝
200...b.c.s3.	32½	1200......	62⅝
100......	54⅛	500......	62⅝
100......	54⅜	200......	62⅞
100......	54⅝	Union Pacific.	
500......	54⅝	100......	70¼
100......	54⅞	100......	70
100......	55	North-western.	
100...b.c.	53	100......	62
100......	52⅞	100......	62⅛
100...s3.	52½	100......	62⅜
100......	52⅝	1200......	62⅝
100...s3.	52⅝	500......	62⅝
100...s3.	52⅝	200......	62⅞
100...s3.	52⅝	Union Pacific.	
100...s3.	52⅝	500......	62¼
100...s3.	52⅝	100......	62⅜
100...s3.	52⅝	100......	62⅜
100...s3.	52⅝	100......	62⅜

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 1:30 P. M.—MIGNON—Miss C. L. Kellogg, Miss A. L. Cary, Mlle. Marie Rôze, Mr. Tom Karl.
Evening.—GRAND CONCERT—Miss C. L. Kellogg, Miss Marie Tuck.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BELLS—A HAPPY PAIR—Mr. J. B. Studley, Miss Gertrude Stanley. Matinée.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LEAH; OR THE JEWESS MAIDEN'S WRONG.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LE MARIER DU MARDI GRAS—(Comedie Vaudeville.)

PARK THEATRE.—BIG BONANZA—Mr. James Lewis, Mr. E. F. Thorne, Mrs. Chapman. Matinée.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—DIPLOMACY—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Rose Coghlan. Matinée.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—A CELEBRATED CASE—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Mr. Parselle. Matinée.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE EXILES—Mr. Elsewell, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Marie Wainright. Matinée.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—THE SOLDIER'S TRUST—Mr. George C. Boniface. Matinée.

STANDARD THEATRE.—FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN.—Mr. J. K. Emmett. Matinée.

THEATRE COMIQUE—FARCE, MINSTRELSY AND VARIETY—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart. Matinée.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—LONDON SHOW, PARISIAN CIRCUS, AND SANGER'S MENAGERIE. Matinée.

FIFTH-AVENUE HALL.—PERSONATION AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller. Matinée.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE, AND COMICALITIES. Matinée.

CHICKERING HALL.—GRAND AMATEUR MINSTREL ENTERTAINMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, for the Middle Atlantic States, south-west winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and rising barometer.

On the 12th of March Secretary EVARTS addressed a circular to the representatives of the United States in Europe asking them to direct the attention of the Governments to which they were accredited to the necessity of a conference to adopt a common ratio between gold and silver, and establish "a bi-metallic currency," as "the intrinsic and universal money of foreign trade." No direct responses have yet reached the State Department, but Mr. EVARTS appears to be sanguine enough to expect that replies of a favorable character will be forthcoming soon. We fear that the Secretary of State is not a diligent reader of foreign newspapers nor a very close observer of the proceedings of foreign Legislatures. The invitation to join the United States in an attempt to remonetize silver as a medium of international exchange appears to be regarded even by the countries of the Latin Union very much as the proposal of the tailless fox was by his more cautious brethren. There is a general disposition to leave us to exemplify the results of our experiment, and a general expression of mild amusement that we should expect others to help us to neutralize its consequences.

The State Legislature is within two weeks of adjournment, and has in hand the usual stock of City bills of a more or less beneficial character, whose passage is now impossible. The Public Burdens bill, providing for a saving on next year's tax levy of two millions of dollars out of salaries and current expenditures, is reasonably secure, since the majority in the Senate exhibit an honest desire to give the tax-payers of New-York at least this much of needed relief. The bills affecting the offices of Coroner and Commissioner of Jurors can be easily passed, unless the Senate prefers the interests of Tammany office-holders to the interests of the public. The Bonded Indebtedness bill now in the Governor's hands is a crude and slovenly piece of legislation, whose only practical effects would be to furnish facilities for "bridging over" the payments of the funded debt of the City and for confounding the assessment bonds with the permanent debt. The constitutional amendments relating to the government of cities are, of course, dead, so far as this session is concerned. About the most that the people can now expect from this Legislature is that it should adjourn without passing any notorious jobs.

Republicans in North Carolina do not appear to share the opinion which was telegraphed from Washington the other day as to the healing of Democastic dissensions in that State. They regard the situation as much more hopeful than it was two years ago, and though proposing to abstain from entering into the State canvass as a party organization, they expect to be able to secure large gains in the county and local contests. Democratic rule in North Carolina, as elsewhere, has been an unprincipled scramble for the spoils of office, and has brought neither diminution of public burdens nor any approach to good government. It is an instructive fact that Gov. VANCE has incurred a good deal of odium from his party by his persistent attempts to attract the negro vote, and that the Republicans expect to be reinforced from the class that has hitherto objected to their party because of the preponderance of the colored element among its supporters.

If the swindled depositors of suspended savings banks will follow the example of the depositors of the Sixpenny, the movement in favor of Government savings banks will soon acquire impetus enough to compel prompt action by Congress. The simple statement that in six years and a half 76,834 depositors have suffered a loss of over seven millions of dollars from the suspension of 21 banks in this City is the most eloquent argument that could be urged in favor of providing for small savings the security of the General Government. Of course, no postal savings bank system could afford the rate of interest paid by the incorporated savings banks, and the establishment of the one is not incompatible with the continued existence of the other. But the choice would, at least, be offered between absolute safety of investment and the various degrees of risk presented by existing institutions. Mr. SHERMAN'S popular bond system would hardly meet the demands of the occasion, but a system of postal banks, closely resembling the English, obviously would.

The Florida "confessions" and affidavits are analyzed in our Washington dispatches so carefully that any lingering doubt as to their value ought to be readily dissipated. The so-called confessions contain absolutely nothing new, nothing that has not been told before, though in a less sensational manner. The musty tales of Democrats and Republicans who accused each other, during the count, are retold in a manner calculated to make them appear fresh. Some of these statements have been long since disproved, and those who have been hurt most are the Democrats. The sensation is already over, but there remains enough material to furnish forth campaign artillery for 1880. To this end the Democrats in Congress are working, and nearly all of them are cautious in their movements lest they shall help TILDEN while they accumulate materials for the next Presidential struggle.

MR. SCOTT AND HIS SUBSIDY.

Mr. THOMAS A. SCOTT protests too much. Replying to Chicago parties, he declares with referen e to the pending application for a subsidy that he is "able to treat this subject with entire freedom because the completion of the Texas and Pacific Railway will not personally benefit" him "a single dollar." The declaration may be essential to the maintenance of the character he has assumed before Congress, but public credulity must be greater than it is to credit him with the disinterestedness he proclaims. The ground upon which he has besought the forbearance of the Pennsylvania Company's shareholders has been the alleged extent of his own interest and that of his friends and associates in the Texas-Pacific scheme. He and they are involved in it so deeply that he has been constrained to excuse the incessant devotion to it of his time and energies while receiving the pay of the Pennsylvania shareholders. Still further to reconcile the latter to the apparent neglect of their affairs, the plea has been incessantly urged that the Texas-Pacific will be a valuable tributary,—not, indeed, to the Pennsylvania Railroad proper, but to that expansive "system" from whose exactions there is no honorable escape. The Texas-Pacific in its present hands is, in fact, to all intents and purposes, a Pennsylvania project. The Southern pretenses put forward in its behalf are too transparent to deceive. The real gainers will be Mr. SCOTT and the other Northern men who embarked in an enterprise equivocal as regards its business basis, and so little entitled to public confidence that unless saved at the expense of the nation's tax-payers, its extension beyond the present limits will be impossible.

It is not necessary to suppose that the promoters of the Texas-Pacific contemplate a direct transfer to their pockets of any portion of the millions which the Government is asked to pay for the benefit of a corporation whose means and credit are alike exhausted. There would be jobbery in connection with contracts, of course, and the checks upon expenditure paraded in the bill would be as ineffective as they usually are. But the gains accruing to the managers of the Texas-Pacific would be enormous though indirect. In the first place, their enterprise, being now at a standstill, represents so much capital sunk, with no legitimate prospect of being rendered profitable. The road as it is runs nowhere, and, unaided, can never be other than a local affair. The subsidy will secure its extension, and will thus impart value to an investment now unproductive. This alone would be a great gain to the stockholders, of whom we take Mr. SCOTT to be one. In the next place, all sorts of branches or feeders—such as they ought to be called—will derive value from the connection. Some of these will in due time be heard of as applicants for subsidies on their own account or as auxiliaries of the Texas-Pacific. Mr. SCOTT, in his Chicago letter, clearly indicates the part which these minor lines are to sustain in his programme. They are the bait he offers to St. Louis, Chicago, and various cities in the South-west. In some instances the intention is to utilize roads now more or less constructed—bankrupt roads, unable to earn running expenses, and therefore, in the open market, valueless. Any one can see at a glance the opportunity here presented for a series of speculations. The charters and the stock may be had for an old song. Connections which a Southern transcontinental road will render possible will impart to them value in various ways. Does Mr. SCOTT expect the public to believe that he has been indifferent to these possibilities or that his conscience will hinder him from making the most of them when the lucky time arrives? And if he thus profit indirectly from these sources, first as a stockholder of the Texas-Pacific, afterward as the leading spirit in speculations dependent upon that scheme for vitality, is he justified in proclaiming that the subsidy he and his lobby are working for will not benefit him a single dollar?

If the Texas-Pacific scheme were otherwise unobjectionable, the fact that Mr. SCOTT and his partners have a deep personal interest in its passage would not alone be a sufficient reason for its rejection. If their disclaimer were as true as it is manifestly false, it would not render the scheme more deserving of support. Equally ineffectual are the vaunted guarantees against loss to the Government. Outside of TEXAS, the largest part of the land grant is worthless as a pledge for the repayment of the interest to be advanced or the redemption of the principal. Settlements are possible only at such long distances that they cannot impart value to the intermediate lands, or supply the traffic on which the road must depend until the Pacific be reached. The deposit of bonds with the Treasury as collateral security is a cool piece of financial impudence. To protect the Government against one set of liabilities it is asked to assume another! To grant the subsidy, then, is to assume a liability of millions extending over nearly two generations, with no reasonable prospect of repayment, and with a contingent moral obligation after all to pay the principal. For though the proposition is that the Government shall pay only the interest as it becomes due, the fact that its liability is the sole consideration that can render the bonds marketable will not improbably be used, ultimately, as a plea for more than is at present asked. Leaving this contingency out of the reckoning, why should the tax-payers be called upon to contribute millions yearly for a long series of years to build and maintain the Texas-Pacific, and indirectly minister to the profit of the Pennsylvania Railroad system?

The question would be pertinent though the country were prosperous, though the Central route were not constructed, and though the Northern Pacific would never be built without the public money. With the Central route in profitable operation, with the Northern Pacific ready to go on building if only Congress will give it fair play, and with the Southern Pacific prepared to do at its own cost the very work for which the Texas-Pacific demands forty or fifty millions, the scheme which the Senate Railroad Committee has indorsed becomes too monstrous to be entertained. No one desires to deprive the South of whatever benefits it can derive from a transcontinental road directly tributary to its business facilities. The point in dispute is, whether the country shall impose taxes or strain its credit to effect a purpose which capitalists are willing to effect with their own means and at their own risk. The question would seem to be susceptible of but one answer. The mere statement of it should determine the choice of Congress as between the Texas-Pacific and its subsidy and the Southern Pacific and its unaided enterprise. As to the checks upon management which Mr. SCOTT is willing to concede, there is no longer any virtue in them. The passage of the Sinking Fund bill in spite of the unwise resistance of the Union and Central companies, proves that Congress understands its reserved right to regulate corporate bodies to which it imparted life, and will exercise it freely when events render it necessary. The danger now is, not of indifference to the pretensions of monopolies, but of so harsh an exercise of legislative power that injury may be done to meritorious enterprises.

THE BOOK AGENT IN POLITICS.

We have often wondered why the book agent was not more generally utilized in the various activities of the day. He is persuasive, persevering, and almost omnipresent. Rightly commissioned, he would accomplish any errand on which he should be sent. There is the book agent, for example, who talked a whole family to death. And there is the book agent who, canvassing for a religious work, after exhausting persuasion, knocked the non-subscriber down, with the derisive remark, "Oh, no! you don't want BAXTER'S *Saint's Rest!* Oh, no! of course not!" and then hammered him about the head until the victim cried, "Let me up and I'll subscribe!" Then there is SELKIRK, not the Alexander of DE FOE'S wonderful tale, but WILLIAM H. SELKIRK, whose more wonderful story appears in the *World*, in all the glory of leaded type and startling head-lines. It is of this SELKIRK that we would speak as the example of the book agent utilized in politics. WILLIAM is an humble book agent; but he has all the cheek of the noblest of his class. WILLIAM H. SELKIRK, according to the *World*, combined business with pleasure. He sold books while he "worked" Florida for HAYES and Liberty.

According to the veracious chronicler of his own adventures, SELKIRK was born of poor but honest parents, in the same town which gave birth to Senator DAWES. He was eating his dinner in Washington one night, date not given, and the hiatus which occurs between his birth and his dinner is filled with the thrilling announcement that he was eating soup at 6 o'clock P. M. To him entered a breathless messenger from Attorney-General TAFT, saying that he—SELKIRK—was wanted. SELKIRK denied that he knew TAFT, or that he wished to know him. But TAFT was not to be turned off thus, and the messenger returned, this time "in Mr. TAFT'S own carriage," and said that, dinner or no dinner, SELKIRK must go. At the Department of Justice, where "the Secretary," as the story-teller calls him, was spending the night, SELKIRK was received with great kindness. Mr. TAFT said that the book agent "had been recommended to him as a reliable man to undertake a diplomatic job of great importance." This job was to go to Florida to help secure "a fair and honest count." A commission was given him, he was instructed for an hour in his duties, a big roll of bills was put into his hand, and he was told to go and be sure that he "fixed things," honestly if he could, dishonestly if he must. The book agent found himself outside the door with a handful of money, (which he never counted,) to assure him that he was not dreaming.

This is a delicious beginning. It is like a story out of the *Arabian Nights*. Next, in the attractive disguise of an Englishman on his way to Florida to buy an orange grove, the book agent went to Georgia, where he naturally fell in with TOOMBS, with whom he says he became "very thick;" so thick, indeed, that he calls the great fire-eater "Bob," and describes him as "doing a great deal of drinking." TOOMBS, in a burst of confidence, showed the disguised book agent $300,000 in bank-notes which he had procured from "the Tidesmen," and which, roughly dividing into two heaps, he said, "Ah, that's for Louisiana, and that's for Florida." The book agent's heart rejoiced, for he knew, he said, that TAFT had "more sugar" than that. In Florida the book agent's career was one of unbridled political debauchery. He had not MCLIN'S squeamishness about wrong-doing; and he indulges in no mawkish repentings now. He bought affidavits at $10 apiece, and carried in his breeches pocket "the papers that made an Administration." While looking for his pretended orange groves, he penetrated every part of the State, carrying bank-notes and corruption into swamps and lonely everglades heretofore untrodden by the foot of man. In his character as a book-agent, in the disguise of an English gentleman, he was in the room with MCLIN while that nefarious person was changing the votes. He saw him do it. "Why," he exclaimed to the editor of the *World*, who sat with ears erect, "you should have seen the jewels that MCLIN and his wife got; money and diamonds were as plenty as oranges." And there are people who say that MCLIN is poor!

The disguised book agent did his work well. There was no fraud that he did not have a hand in. MCLIN denied him nothing, except that he did refuse to alter the alterations in the returns, in order to oblige SELKIRK. MCLIN said he must draw the line somewhere, and he drew it at altering the alterations. It was hard work, says the industrious book agent, "harder than in Louisiana," where we must suppose he went later. But when he came back to Washington, though received with enthusiasm, he got nothing, except a draft on the Treasury for $920, which has never been paid because there are no funds to meet it. Probably the magnificent roll of greenbacks, with which he was started on his mission, turned to leather scraps, after the manner of fairy gold. Disappointed in his applications for office, on account of Mr. TAFT'S failure to be reappointed, the book agent's manly soul became embittered. "I helped to make the Administration," he remarked pensively to the editor of the *World*, "and it has steadily gone back on me. I want my little Consulship or its equivalent in sugar. STOUGHTON has the mission to Russia; he is well paid. KASSON has the mission to Austria, and NOYES to France; even that fellow DOCKRAY has got a Consulship to Leeds; and I want my little Consulship or I will do what I see fit." PELTON, he said, had offered to give him $920 for his Treasury draft, as his tale had reached Gramercy Park. But the honest book agent would not turn his back on his party. He spurned PELTON'S bribe, and rushing down to the *World* office, agreed to tell all he knew for $300. It is hardly necessary to add that the resources of the *World* office have not comprehended so large a sum as $300 within the memory of man. The canny editor took short-hand notes of the book agent's tale of woe, and then turned him out upon the charities of a cold, cold world.

ELIZABETH began this business of confession. CONKLING followed hard after her. MCLIN came next with his harrowing unbosoming of himself; and now the case-hardened book agent brings up the rear. This illustrious company of sinners is in penitential mood. Each one confesses horrible things, and hints at more behind. The public need a rest to calmly consider the grand climax of iniquity piled up by the remorseful book agent.

PEACE OR WAR?

The tone of the Russian and Austrian press, and the telegrams which reach us daily from London and the Continental cities, indicate a very strained relation between the two great powers now confronting each other, and the old uncertainty in regard to Austria. Earl Derby's speech in the recent debate in the British Parliament has the unusual attraction to general readers of a sort of backstairs disclosure of the real views of English statesmen upon the condition of each of the great powers. The late Tory leader only echoes the opinions often expressed in this journal and others in regard to Austria's true weight in this great struggle. Austria, he says, is such a power that a single unsuccessful campaign might shatter it into fragments. He admits the well-known proclivities of the Magyars for the Turks, but balances against these the strong prejudices of some thirteen million Slavs for those of their own faith and a similar race, and the desire of the whole German population for peace. He admits, too, the friendship and dynastic relations of the three Emperors. On such a power Earl Derby would not have his countrymen count as an ally. If we turn to the Vienna press, we find liberal organs urging an English alliance, and opposing bitterly the so-called "immeasurable Russian ambition." Even one of the more conservative organs, the *Fremdenblatt*, has joined in this cry. But the same difficulty meets the Austrian objectors to the treaty of San Stefano which were obvious to Lord Salisbury's sharp circular. "If you do not like the treaty, what do you offer in its place?" This is Earl Derby's strong point, and, no doubt, is one which acts strongly upon Count ANDRASSY. Neither Austria nor England would desire to restore Turkey as it was in the Balkan Peninsula. They could not expect, after having declined in the original conference to enforce the reforms demanded upon Turkey, to prevent Russia from carrying them out, after she had spent 100,000 lives in the effort. All they could require would be the modification of Russia's demands. But no such modification has as yet been officially suggested.

In the meantime Russian impatience is deepening. The people see that it is they, not England, who will suffer from delay. Whenever the war comes it will be mainly a "war of exhaustion," and, therefore, the sooner suspense is over the better for Russia, who has now the drain and none of the benefits of war. This fact alone may precipitate a struggle. In fact, the moment the Muscovite Cabinet are sure of Austria's position, they will not improbably attempt to execute the treaty of San Stefano. This must certainly bring war. And yet the majority of the British people, and especially of the rural and small-town constituencies, are undoubtedly opposed to the war. Mr. GLADSTONE has won an honor outshining even his brilliant past, by a struggle with very slender support, against all the influence and power of English "society," which are waging on this useless contest.

It is not at this distance quite intelligible why such statesmen as FORSTER and LOWE, who ought to be above the passions of the hour, have not equally, with GLADSTONE, set themselves against this wicked war. The probability is that there, as here, the moment the country seems in danger of a struggle with a foreign enemy the passion of patriotism carries everything away, and all parties are drawn into what afterward they become heartily ashamed of. We doubt if the few protesting Liberals will have any appreciable influence in preventing the Ministry carrying through their policy with success. Step by step they have brought the nation, as it were, against their will to the point where they must either fight or dishonorably retreat.

The only chance for peace seems to lie in the influence of Germany. Prince BISMARCK may induce Russia to so far modify her demands as to satisfy England and Austria; or he may persuade the Czar to submit the whole treaty to a conference, by whose decision, of course, he would not be inevitably bound, though undoubtedly a European disapproval would strengthen the hands of Great Britain. Pride, however, is aroused now on both sides, and pride and passion have, unfortunately, nearly as much power over nations as individuals. Yet a more useless, wasteful struggle for both parties could hardly be imagined. For England it would seem to have scarcely a grain of compensation. The hope must be, accordingly, that wisdom and good counsel will yet avert bloodshed.

AN ANATOMICAL PROBLEM.

There is no fact better established than that a girl cannot throw a stone with any effect. When a boy throws a stone his arm moves in a plane parallel with the plane of his waistband. When a girl undertakes a like feat, her arm is first held upright in a line with her major axis and then moved rapidly in a downward direction. The stone thrown by the boy has an enormous range and strikes the window, the cat, the old gentleman, or other object at which it is aimed, at a surprisingly long distance. The stone which the girl attempts to throw describes a brief arc and descends to the ground a few yards in front of her. What is the cause of this difference in the sexes is a mystery. Its solution has been sought in vain by the ablest philosophers, and every hypothesis that has yet been made in order to account for the phenomena attending the attempted throwing of stones by girls has proved utterly unsatisfactory.

Sir ISAAC NEWTON long ago propounded a theory which, in spite of its fallacy, has had many adherents. He insisted that the anatomy of the female arm is such that it is impossible for a girl to move her arms in the plane of her waistband. Without dwelling on the fact that he unwarrantably assumed the existence of female waistbands, it is sufficient to say that facts conclusively contradict his assertion. Several scientific persons have since demonstrated by a simple and pleasing experiment that a girl can move her arms in almost any plane. Prof. FARADAY took a girl of the usual pattern, and a young man selected almost at random from his class on the "Theory and Practice of Stone-throwing." He placed the young man on the floor of his lecture-room with the girl immediately in front of him. The lights were then turned down for a few moments in order to favor chemical action, and on suddenly turning them up again the girl's arms were found to be tightly clasped around the young man in the plane of his waistband, although at a somewhat greater altitude. It is impossible to break the force of this experiment. It conclusively shows that the female arm can move in the very direction in which Sir ISAAC NEWTON asserted that it could not move. The same experiment has been often repeated, and always with the same result. Any young man who can command the co-operation of a girl can repeat it for his own satisfaction, and it might be added that it is universally agreed that it is one of the most thoroughly satisfactory experiments known to science. We need, then, pay no further attention to NEWTON'S hypothesis, since it has been completely disproved and is now held by no one who has even a moderate acquaintance with science.

Dr. ISAAC WATTS, who was celebrated in BYRON'S thrilling lines—

"The British Isles, the British Isles,
Where burning Isaac loved and sang."

had his private hypothesis as to female stone-throwing, and although he was not precisely a scientific person, his opinion on almost any subject is entitled to respect. He took the ground that nature had withheld from girls the power to throw stones, in order that the human race might have some little chance of perpetuity. He argued that if girls could throw stones, they would constantly hit the wrong objects, and that so great would be the fatality from accidents of this kind that in a comparatively short time the world would become depopulated. In reply to this it may be observed that if nature has acted as Dr. WATTS pretends, she has strained at a gnat and swallowed whole droves of metaphorical camels. Nature has permitted the female of our species to wield the broom-handle and the stove-lid with a degree of force and efficiency which man rarely if ever displays. To withhold a stone from the very girl within whose grasp the stove-lid is put, would be puerile and ridiculous. Dr. WATTS is wrong. Of course, a good deal of damage would be done if girls could throw stones, but it is impossible to believe that for this reason nature has denied them the power of stone-throwing.

The most recent hypothesis is probably the most untenable and preposterous of all that have hitherto been advanced. Some pretender to anatomical knowledge has recently announced that girls cannot throw stones for the reason that their collar-bones are of a peculiar shape. Now, it may be unhesitatingly asserted that girls do not have bones in their collars. CUVIER asserts that the female corset contains a large number of bones which are not found in men, for the simple reason that men have no such organ as the corset, but he never pretended that girls' collars contain bones. The researches of the most experienced investigators have uniformly failed to find anything approximating to bones in the collars of either sex. There is evidence that at an early period the female collar was of the delicate texture known to anatomists as lace-work. During the present period, however, it is of the same texture and condemnation of the male collar, and can be distinguished from it only by its comparatively smaller size. There is no doubt that firmness is given to it by a deposit of starch, but starch is not bone, and cannot be confounded with it. We may safely challenge the production of one solitary specimen of the existing girl with bones, or even a bone, in her collar. How idle, and worse than idle, then, is it to pretend that girls cannot throw stones because their collar-bones are of a peculiar pattern!

The simple truth is that no answer has yet been found which explains the inability of a girl to throw a stone. The answer cannot be successfully sought in her physical conformation, and is probably to be found in her peculiar mental constitution. We may hope that the day will come when science will wrest this secret from its obscurity and bring it into light. Meanwhile, all that we certainly know is that no girl can throw a stone. Perhaps if the Rev. JOSEPH COOK were to deliver a Monday lecture on this subject, he would be able to bring conviction and rest to some perturbed spirit unacquainted with the latest results of German thought.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Illinois Republican State Committee is to hold a meeting in Chicago on Thursday next.

Western Pennsylvania Democrats are working to place Judge Agnew on their State ticket for Judge of the Supreme Court.

The Petersburg *Index-Appeal* talks very glibly about "the enemies of Virginia," as if she had any except the "readjusting" repudiators on her own soil.

The Memphis (Tenn.) *Avalanche* says that the three most nitro, malignant Bourbon Democrats in America are renegade Republicans and original Abolitionists.

The Washington *Post* of Friday says that "the confession of McLin, of Florida, found its way into the newspapers yesterday." Yes, *newspapers*—not into the Washington *Post*.

Two Virginia editors, visiting in Boston, have told the *Herald*, of that city, that nine-tenths of the Southern people are well satisfied with the President's Southern policy. Why shouldn't they be?

The canvass for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Third District of Vermont is already quite active. The leading candidates seem to be Mr. Hendee, the present incumbent, Gen. Grout, and Hon. Bradley Barlow. Mr. Barlow is said to be an inflationist, and was formerly a Democrat. The Burlington *Free Press* opposes him.

The Democratic Convention for the Sixth District of Indiana, after a long struggle, nominated Capt. William R. Myers, of Anderson, for member of Congress. Capt. Myers is a lawyer, 40 years old, and served in an Indiana regiment in the rebellion. The platform of the convention cordially approves the action of the Indiana Senators and Representatives in Congress, "in their efforts to reduce the public expenses, in behalf of civil service, and in the restorat on of the silver dollar to its par value."

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* has its own plan for the nomination of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. It would have the National Committee meet, say in Baltimore, on the day set, and each State delegation meet in its own State, at some place in telegraphic communication with Baltimore; then each delegation vote for a candidate, and telegraph the name to the National Committee, which shall announce the result of the aggregate vote to each State Convention. If there shall be no election on the first ballot, the voting to proceed until a nomination shall be made. By this plan, the *Enquirer* thinks, bargaining, manipulation of delegations, or carrying nominations by hurrahs would be done away with.

GENERAL NOTES.

Mr. Joshua Montgomery Sears has given $10,000 to the Boston Art Museum.

Memphis, Tenn., is talking about celebrating the Fourth of July with uncommon festivities.

John B. Lyon, brother of Mrs. Eber B. Ward, has bought in a majority of the claims against Mr. Ward's estate.

Greenbacks are reported to be on a par with gold in Canada, but American silver is subjected to a heavy tax on its importation.

Jefferson Davis continues his quarrel with R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, in the May number of the *Southern Historical Papers*.

California has a Board of Bank Commissioners, the law creating it having been passed at the late session of the Legislature.

The Supreme Court of Alabama has decided that a physician may be called upon to give a medical opinion in a trial without a compensating fee.

Fitz John Porter has sent a request to Adjt. Hutcheson, of Oswego, to collect evidence in his favor, if he can, from surviving members of the Twenty-fourth New-York Regiment, which was raised in Oswego County.

Some foolish fellows in Delaware, Ohio, on Monday night took the horse of President Payne, of the University, from his stable, cut off its tail and mane, and then left it tied in front of the ladies' hall. They thought that a joke.

Mr. Lewis Chatfield and wife, of Randolph, Ohio, both natives of Connecticut, celebrated their golden wedding on the 17th inst. Their three children were present, and with them came nine grandchildren and five great-grandchildren.

Senators Ingalls and Plumb, and Representatives Phillips, Haskell, and Ryan, of Kansas, have prepared for the Atchison *Champion*, at its request, articles setting forth the advantages offered by that State for settlers and the investment of capital.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* says that the citizens of Chicago have taken alarm at the recent performances of the Commune, and several thousand dollars were raised on Wednesday for better equipping the Police and providing for a force to meet any outbreak.

There is an old coin-collector in Ohio who claims to be the only original Artemus Ward, and contemptuously regards Charles F. Browne as an imitator. But somehow the old coin-collector has not given the world any of those inimitable stories with which Artemus Ward's name was associated, since Browne died.

It has just been divulged that the Island City Savings Bank of Galveston, Texas, was robbed of $18,000 on the 4th of February last, in some mysterious manner. Only the bookkeeper was present, and, as far as known, only the President and one of the patrons of the bank had been in during the time in which the robbery was committed.

The Augusta correspondent of the Portland, (Me.) *Press* comments rather severely upon some New-York officers who, after getting a requisition for the surrender of Rev. Dr. Tefft, of Bangor, for swindling, telegraphed, after seeing him, (and the correspondent intimates, also being seen,) that they thought the Doctor had been punished enough, and they had concluded not to arrest him.

A well-to-do farmer in Ulster County, who had heard good reports of a widow in Kingston, harnessed up his span of horses and drove to her house one day last week. There he introduced himself, and she, having also heard good reports of him, welcomed him. They went out for a drive, returned to dinner, went out for another drive, and returned to supper man and wife. They had never seen or communicated with each other before that day.

The Cleveland *Leader* reprints Gen. Custer's order to the Third Cavalry Division, issued April 9, 1865, upon the surrender of Lee's Army. In it he said: "You have never lost a gun, never lost a color, and have never been defeated. And, notwithstanding the numerous engagements in which you have borne a prominent part, including those memorable battles of the Shenandoah, you have captured every piece of artillery the enemy has dared to open upon you."

The conductor of a train going into Boston the other day noticed a man by the track pointing toward the engine, and flurried forward. There he saw the engineer, who had shut off steam and was coming over the tender to rescue a little child, 6 years old, who was clinging to the lower step of the first car, with his little legs curled up underneath. The conductor seized and held the child until the train was stopped, when the little fellow cried out lustily, "Take me to my papa right off."

In his lecture on temperance in language, in the Old South Church, Boston, on Wednesday evening, Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson said that "superlatives are diminutives and weaken. The positive is the sinew of speech; the superlative the fat." Starting on a new line by the striking illustration that a face enlarged by a concave mirror loses its expression, Mr. Emerson set forth the loss of power which comes from exaggerating facts, which would be strong and expressive if restrained within the limits of exact truth.

A man who had stolen a gold box and some money from a lady in Augusta was captured by a detective on a Georgia railroad train one day last week. He protested that it was the first time he had ever stolen anything, and that he would never do so again. Among the passengers, says the Augusta *Chronicle*, which tells the story, was Rev. Dr. Deems, of New-York, who gave him a lecture on the enormity of his conduct. "It was the most eloquent sermon I ever heard in my life," said the informant. The culprit thanked the Doctor for it, and said he would be a better man in future.

The Toronto *Globe* of Thursday has this queer statement: "During the passage of the thunder-storm yesterday forenoon a meteor passed through the office of the Manager at the Northern Railway Station at the foot of Brock-street, entering by the open window, passing through a wire netting, through two open doors into another room, where it exploded. There were several parties in the rooms at the moment, who were filled with astonishment and alarm at the occurrence. The meteor, which seemed to be about two inches in diameter, passed in a horizontal line, had a bright flame-like appearance, and when it exploded, with a loud report, was followed by neither smoke nor odor."

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. DIGBY BELL'S CONCERT.

Mr. Digby Bell, a young singer, who has studied abroad for some years, gave a concert at Chickering Hall last evening, for the purpose of introducing himself to the New-York public. He had the assistance of Signora Lilla Belletti, (Mrs. Bell,) Mr. Berthelot, Mr. Timm, Mr. G. W. Warren, and other artists. Mr. Bell is possessed of a baritone voice of fair compass and quality, though its timbre is rather grave for a pure baritone, and he uses it, if not with the ease and certainty indicative of a mastery of his art, with taste and considerable skill. His best work was done in his share of the duet in "Ruy Blas," in which there were some neat and effective touches. His other numbers included "O Lisbona," from "Don Sebastian," to which, however, his still rather crude delivery made him unequal, and some English songs. He was enthusiastically applauded after each of his performances. Signora Belletti has a voice in which there are pleasant and expressive tones, but which is wanting in evenness, and her intonation, on the occasion we write of, was not always faultless. She too, was heard to most advantage in the duet already referred to. M. Berthelot sang Gounod's "Le Printemps," with great sentiment, and uncommon vocal charm, and his romance from "Mignon" would have been quite as praiseworthy an effort had he not forced his voice in the second verse. Messrs. Timm and Albites conducted, and an apology was offered for the absence of Mme de Rythor, who did not appear on account of illness.

MISCELLANEOUS MENTION.

Mr. Heller will give two performances to-day at Fifth-Avenue Hall.

"The Exiles" will be represented twice to-day at Booth's Theatre.

The season at the Theatre Comique ends with this day's performances.

"Nia-For-Li-Ca" is to have two representations to-day at Niblo's Garden.

"The Soldier's Trust" will be performed twice to-day at the Broadway Theatre.

"A Celebrated Case" will be represented this afternoon at the Union-Square Theatre.

A matinée representation of "Diplomacy" is set down for to day at Wallack's Theatre.

Mr. J. K. Emmet is to appear afternoon and evening in "Fritz" at the Standard Theatre.

"The Big Bonanza" will be act d at the Park Theatre this afternoon and this evening.

"The Bells" will be the attraction this afternoon and this evening at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre.

The final performances of the season occur at the San Francisco Minstrel's Opera-house this afternoon and to-night.

An amateur minstrel entertainment, for the benefit of the Samaritan Home for the Aged, takes place at Chickering Hall to-night.

"Mignon" will be sung this afternoon at the Academy of Music. The concert for the benefit of Miss Tuck takes place there this evening.

THE QUESTION OF SUBSIDIES.

COMPARATIVE PRICES OF SHIP-BUILDING IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA—WHERE THE PROFITS LIE—MR. ROACH'S PAMPHLET.

A writer in the San Francisco *Chronicle* of the 15th inst. discusses the questions raised in the pamphlet entitled *Mr. John Roach on Ship-building and American Steam-ship Lines*, which opposes the admission of foreign-built vessels to American registry. In conclusion, the writer says: "The price which Mr. Roach names as the cost of a British-built steam-ship of the first class is the price at which the ship is delivered to the ship-owner, and includes the builders' profit. The price which he gives as the cost of a first-class steam-ship built at Roach's yard is exclusive of Mr. Roach's profit. What those profits amount to is shown by the following figures: The City of Peking and City of Tokio, 5,060 tons each, cost, as stated by Mr. Roach (for the information of the President and Congress,) $632,500 each. The City of San Francisco, City of New-York, and City of Sydney, 3,010 tons each, cost, on the same authority, $376,200 each. Total cost of the five steamers, $2,393,600. Turning to the construction account of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, as printed in their official report of April 30, 1876, we find that the company paid Mr. Roach for the City of Peking, $1,264,404 69; for the City of Tokio, $1,275,102 44; for the City of San Francisco, $744,960 42; City of New-York, $767,539 46; City of Sydney, $744,331 51—making a total of $4,786,338 52, and leaving honest John Roach a profit, by his own showing, of $2,392,736 (just 100 per cent.) on the five steamers. The price paid for the Peking and the Tokio is exclusive of the $300,000 expended on them in San Francisco. With this explanation of Mr. Roach's methods for 'reviving American commerce and striving for the mastery of the ocean,' it is useless to follow his plea for ocean subsidies. He says we cannot establish and keep up steam lines to foreign ports without liberal subsidies for long terms. Of course, we cannot do without subsidies if our ship-owners and steam-ship companies

NORTH CAROLINA POLITICS.

THE APPROACHING CAMPAIGN.

MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE—PROSPECTS OF PARTY SUCCESS—MUCH DISCONTENT IN THE DEMOCRATIC RANKS—GOV. VANCE CATERING TO THE NEGROES—HOW THE CAMPAIGN WILL BE CARRIED ON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, April 26.—The Republican State Committee met at a late hour last night, and concluded their deliberations to-day. Three vacancies were filled, and the committee adjourned sine die. Three lines of policy were discussed: First, that the committeemen return to their homes without holding a meeting, and allow politics to drift with the tide; second, that a resolution be adopted disbanding the party; third, that the party be reorganized, and a vigorous and determined fight be made. The first and second propositions were promptly voted down. The third was modified by filling the vacancies on the committee, and adjourning without further action. At this early day, it was deemed unadvisable to do more than this. It was thought the wiser course to watch and wait. The various portions of the State were represented either by members of the committee, or leading Republicans, who were in attendance to consult and advise.

Conversation with each of these persons developed the fact that, compared with the situation in 1876, the Republicans have retained all their lost ground, and can poll a heavier vote than ever given heretofore. This is the present status. It is the opinion that fully one-half of the men who are now intensely hostile to the Democratic Party would be driven to vote the straight ticket by the party lash. At the same time, however, there are no changes to the Democracy but many from its ranks. The causes which have produced this defection are numerous. The legislation of the last Legislature on every question of State policy, with two or three exceptions, is roundly denounced by a large number of Democrats. The amendment to the Constitution in 1876, depriving the people of the right to elect their magistrates, was voted for to rid the eastern counties of negro rule. In appointing magistrates for these same counties the Legislature, at the dictation of Gov. Vance, selected one-third of the magistrates from the negro race. This produced great dissatisfaction, especially among Democrats in the western counties, who construed this action as a flagrant and unwarranted violation of pledges made to the eastern counties. Inferior courts were also authorized by the Legislature, and have been established in a number of counties throughout the State. These courts are generally presided over by men unlearned in the law. Appeals being allowed without payment of cost or giving bond, final adjudications in these courts are few in number, and the only purpose which they have yet served has been to increase county expenses and provide offices for Democratic politicians. There is great complaint on this account. A license tax imposed upon all traders of every conceivable description, without regard to purchase and sales, has caused great dissatisfaction, because the law discriminates in favor of rich and increases the burdens of the middle classes, who are now oppressively taxed. The failure of the Democratic Party, since 1870, to reduce taxes, coupled with the fact that there has only been a change of men in this State, without any corresponding benefit to the people, and the fact that Gov. Vance presided over a negro educational convention; that negro military companies have been organized and reviewed, and the further fact that Gov. Vance expects to be elected United States Senator by the votes of such negroes as may be elected to the Legislature, have opened the eyes of Democrats who believed their party was contending for principle and not the spoils of office. All these things with the additional fact that this is an off year in politics, and the general Democratic opinion that the Republican Party is dead in this State beyond resurrection, has had the effect to multiply Democratic candidates for the various offices until they are as plentiful as grasshoppers in August. Strange to say, the Democratic press has allowed the friends of the several candidates to rend and slash each other in their public prints, thus causing bitter feuds calculated to materially weaken and eventually destroy the party if bold men are found who will lead such disaffected elements as will undoubtedly exist after the nominations are made. Party ties have been greatly loosened, and this leads to the belief that independent Democratic candidates will announce themselves in many counties. These facts have produced a belief that the Republican vote, with a fair count, would be largely increased from the humbler class of the whites, who have heretofore been cruelly controlled by their prejudices against the Republican Party because of the great preponderance of negroes in that party.

Forty eastern counties are represented as clamoring for a State Convention and a vigorous campaign. It is not probable that a State Convention will be held. The county leaders will conduct the canvass in their counties in their own way. It is expected that this course will greatly strengthen the Republican vote in the Legislature, and enable the Republicans to take advantage of every opportunity that may present itself to disorganize and defeat the Democratic nominees. It was the opinion of a small number that nothing should be done looking to the reorganization of the committee or the party; that there was no hope of success; that whatever dissatisfaction exists in the Democratic ranks would vanish, and all differences be healed by a show of organization; that if not confronted by a Republican organization the Democrats will divide among themselves, and that the bonds of union and sympathy is so great among Republicans that the party could be speedily reorganized, and this condition of affairs would lead to a Republican victory in 1880. It was admitted that there was much force in this argument, but the damage that would result to Republican organization by such a course was thought to be more dangerous to the ultimate triumph of the Republican Party than that which was taken.

A DOG VALUED AT $100,000.

THE ENGLISH SETTER DOG "PARIS"—MANY TIMES A PRIZE-WINNER—LAST OF THE BALTIMORE BENCH SHOW.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 26.—The bench show of dogs at Masonic Temple in this city closed last night in the presence of a very large crowd of spectators. Gov. Carroll was present during the day. The dog which attracted the most attention was the English setter Paris, owned by Mr. L. H. Smith, of Strathroy, Canada, and valued by him at $100,000. He has won the following trophies: A first prize at Detroit; a first prize and silver cup for the best setter dog at the New-York show, and the champion prize at the Centennial; a cup at Memphis; four prizes in the coat American field trial in Memphis in 1875 and 1876, and the best English setter dog prize at Boston in 1878. He did not, however, compete at the show here. The prize was given to Gladstone, owned by P. H. Bryson, of Memphis. Much interest has been shown in the exhibition, and members of the club are complimented by competent judges on having brought together a collection of dogs which, in certain classes—such as foxhounds, St. Bernards, and shepherd dogs—could not have been surpassed.

WESTERN FREIGHT RATES.

CHICAGO, April 26.—Commissioner Fink, of New-York, has suggested, by letter, to all railroads concerned in the present contest for the Missouri River traffic, that they hold a conference to see whether their differences can be adjusted. The allied Chicago roads met here to-day, and resolved to continue their present organization indefinitely. They referred the matter of rates to the Executive Committee, with a recommendation that a rate of 5 cents per 100 pounds between Chicago and Missouri River points south of and including St. Joseph, be made on all classes of freight. As the Chicago roads had declined the proposition to equalize through rates from the seaboard to the Missouri River by adding 10 cents per 100 pounds to rates from New-York to St. Louis, Mr. Fink asked that the Chicago roads name what rates they would accept, and Commissioner Midgely replied to-day, on behalf of the latter, that, as Chicago local rates have always been taken as the basis in equalizing through rates via Chicago and St. Louis, the Chicago roads now propose the present rates from Chicago—which are: on first and second classes 18 cents, third-class 15 cents, and on fourth-class 10 cents per 100 pounds.

SUICIDE AT NIAGARA FALLS.

NIAGARA FALLS, April 26.—An unknown gray-haired man, aged about 50, 5 feet 8 inches or thereabouts in stature, walked to the centre of the new suspension bridge at 10 o'clock this morning and, throwing off his coat and hat, jumped into the river. An envelope found in a pocket of the coat is addressed to "Edward M. Groat, Waterford, Racine County, Wis." The body was not recovered.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

RICHMOND, Va., April 26.—An accident occurred between 4 and 5 o'clock this morning to last night's mail train on the Richmond and Danville Railroad, near Clover, 60 miles from Richmond, which resulted in five persons being injured, as follows: B. F. Graveley, of Patrick County, Va., fatally hurt; C. E. Parker, of New-York, and Mr. Zentmeyer, of Patrick County, Va., both seriously injured; F. M. Ironmonger, of Richmond, agent of the Freedmen's Aid Line, and Mrs. Richard Macon, Ga., slightly injured. The accident is attributed entirely to neglect. The train had been stopped on the main track to cool a box of the tender which had become heated, and the train officers had failed to signal a coming train from the [illegible] direction. The result was that the rear end of the sleeper attached to the mail train was telescoped by the engine of the freight train, smashing the sleeper and freight engine, and injuring the persons named. Other cars of both trains were also damaged. The railroad company immediately summoned medical aid from the neighborhood and this city to attend the injured.

CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL DAY.

THE CELEBRATION AT MACON—LETTER FROM JEFFERSON DAVIS — THE DAY AT ATLANTA.

MACON, Ga., April 26.—Memorial Day was celebrated with great ceremony. The corner-stone of the Confederate Monument was laid by the Grand Masonic Lodge of Georgia. An oration was delivered by A. H. Colquitt, Governor of Georgia. The Second Georgia Battalion and other military, and 20 civic organizations, were in procession. The largest crowd ever seen on Memorial Day was present. In a letter to the Memorial Association, in response to an invitation to deliver an address, Jefferson Davis says:

"Let not any of the survivors impugn their faith by offering the penitential plea that they believed they were right. * * * Let posterity learn by this monument that you commemorate men who died in a defensive war; that they did not—as has been idly stated—submit to the arbitrament of arms the questions at issue—questions involving inalienable rights inherited and held in trust for posterity, but strove for the State sovereignty which their fathers left them, and which it was their duty, if possible, to transmit to their children. Let this monument teach that heroism derives its lustre from the justice of the cause in which it is displayed, and let it mark the difference between a war waged for the noble purpose of conquest, and one to repel invasion to defend a people's hearths and altars, and to maintain their laws and liberties. Such was the war in which our heroes fell, and theirs is the crown which sparkles with the gems of patriotism and righteousness, with a glory undimmed by any motive of aggrandizement or intent to inflict ruin on others. We present them to posterity as examples to be followed, and wait securely for the verdict of mankind when knowledge shall have dispelled misrepresentation and delusion. It is not unreasonable to hope that mature reflection and a closer study of the political history of the Union may yet restore the rights prostrated by the passions developed in our long and bloody war, if, however, it should be otherwise.

"Then from our heroes' graves shall come,
In mournful tones, the 'Answer 88:
And, if our children must obey,
They must, but, thinking on our day'
'Twill less debase them to submit."

Yours, faithfully, JEFFERSON DAVIS.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 26.—Memorial Day was generally observed here. The stores were all closed. Citizens and soldiers repaired to the cemetery, where an oration was delivered, after which the graves were decorated with flowers and evergreens.

THE ORDER OF ODD-FELLOWS.

NEARLY SIXTY YEARS OF FELLOWSHIP—CELEBRATING THE FIFTY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., April 26.—The fifty-ninth anniversary of the foundation of Odd-fellowship in this country was celebrated here to-day by the parade of the Monmouth County lodges, all the supporting lodges participating. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather they made a good showing. Headed by Olstrom's Band, of Red Bank, and the Long Branch Board of Commissioners, they marched down Main-street to Beacon-avenue, and thence to Chelsea-avenue, making a circuit of the town back to the starting point. The lady members, numbering over 100, in carriages, formed part of the procession. They were headed by the drum corps of the Ocean Five Engine Company. From platforms erected on Main-street, ex-Gov. Joel Parker and Hon. William H. Bennett, Assemblyman from Ocean, addressed the members of the order. At the invitation of Empire and Artioch Lodges of Long Branch, the visiting members partook of a banquet in the evening. The Marshals of the day were Hon. W. H. Bennett, John C. Clark, and James H. White, of Artioch Lodge, Long Branch; Capt. M. Trontman, Charles E. Denise, and Henry Hackman, of Empire Lodge, Long Branch; John H. Truckmorton, of Neversink Lodge, Red Bank, and Albert Hall, of Minnah Lodge, Lakewood.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 26.—The Odd-fellows of Woonsocket celebrated their anniversary to-day by a parade, and oration by Rev. Mr. Chambre. Notwithstanding the rain, 800 men were in line, including several Massachusetts lodges.

TOLEDO, April 26.—The fifty-ninth anniversary of the foundation of Odd-fellowship was celebrated here to-day by numerous Ohio and Michigan lodges. A street parade, followed by appropriate exercises at the Opera-house this afternoon, and a banquet and ball to-night, were the principal features of the occasion.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

PROPOSED SOLUTION OF THE EASTERN QUESTION.

EAST FISHKILL, N. Y., April 26.—Mr. A. R. Sprague, the Secretary of the International Code Committee of America, who is temporarily at his country residence here, is preparing a circular to be sent to the members of the committee, and to publicists and jurists throughout the United States, stating, in substance, that the civilized world is approaching the most momentous crisis of three centuries; that nations cannot much longer endure the strain of perpetual war, actual or potential, involved in the maintenance of standing armies of millions of men and the annual expenditure of thousands of millions of dollars; that the Eastern question is the most troublesome factor in modern affairs, and can only be settled by a general appeal to arms in Europe and Asia, the effects of which would startle the world, or by the submission of the entire question to an international congress; that although the present international aspect is warlike, yet there is an undercurrent of public sentiment more potent than ever before, and that the judicial and peaceful methods of settling difficulties between nations; that in the event of a general or local European war there is but one course for the United States to pursue—that of complete neutrality; but no invitation should be declined to participate in a conference intended to simplify, express, or modify the relations of nations, or to formulate the principles of international law, either public or private. The International Code Committee includes Chief-Justice Waite and Judges Field and Miller, David Dudley Field, Theodore D. Woolsey, F. A. P. Barnard, Herschel V. Johnson, Charles A. Peabody, Julius H. Seelye, Thomas McCosley, John F. Dillon, E. S. Tobey, George Washington Warren, Elihu Burritt, and many others, and is connected with the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations, which will hold its next annual conference at Frankfort Aug. 20, 1878.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 27—1 A. M.—The barometer has generally risen, and is highest over Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, but is lowest in the lower lake region. Easterly winds prevail, with fog or rain, in New-England and on the Middle Atlantic coast. Northerly winds and threatening weather are reported from Tennessee and the Ohio Valley and the lake region. Clear weather prevails in the Gulf States. The rivers rose on Friday at Omaha, Leavenworth, Pittsburg, Cairo, Memphis, and Vicksburg.

INDICATIONS.

For Saturday, in the Middle Atlantic and South Atlantic States, south-west winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and rising barometer.

For the lower lakes and New-England, easterly winds, rising barometer, cooler, cloudy weather, with fog or rain, possibly preceded by falling barometer in the former region.

For the Gulf States, south-west winds, warmer, clear weather, and stationary or falling barometer.

For the upper lakes, Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and the North-west, north to west winds, cooler, cloudy, or partly cloudy weather, and falling followed by rising barometer.

The rivers will fall slightly, except a rise in the Lower Mississippi.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

1877.	1878.		1877.	1878
3 A. M.	45°	56°	3:30 P. M.	68°	61°
6 A. M.	47°	56°	6 P. M.	66°	57°
9 A. M.	53°	60°	9 P. M.	60°	55°
12 M.	61°	62°	12 P. M.	55°	55°

Average temperature yesterday ..... 57½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year ..... 57½°

HANGED IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26.—John Runk was hanged at 2 o'clock this afternoon for the murder of Policeman J. C. Coot, one year ago to-day. The prisoner was quiet and calm. When the drop fell the noose slipped under the victim's chin, and death ensued from strangulation after an interval of several minutes, during which his convulsive struggles and gasps were painful to witness.

IMPRISONMENT FOR LIFE.

PETERBORO, Ontario, April 26.—William Hubbs, Patrick Murphy, and James McKinels were to-day sentenced to the Penitentiary for life for committing rape, under the most aggravating circumstances, on the persons of Mrs. Jones and her daughter, aged 14 years, in the Township of Chandos.

THE ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., April 26.—The Secretary of War and Gen. Sherman have spent the day watching the batteries engaged in target practice, in which nearly all arms were used, from the half-inch Gatling gun to the 15-inch Rodman gun. The ladies took a sail to Norfolk, visiting the Navy-yard and receiving-ship Franklin. To-night there was a very fine display of fire-works, after which the company assembled in the hop-room, where essays were read by Lieut. R. M. Rogers and Lieut. Y. H. Bredgman, of the Second Artillery. Gen. Sherman then made a short address to the graduates, and presented their diplomas. The Secretary of War was called on, and made an address to the graduates, which closed the exercises for the day. At their commencement the room was cleared, and a hop is now in progress.

LOOKING FOR MURDERED MEN.

ALLEGED CONFESSION OF MURDER AT NORFOLK, VA.—A WOMAN'S STORY TO THE MAYOR OF THE CITY—A FRUITLESS SEARCH.

NORFOLK, Va., April 26.—During the latter part of the civil war, J. B. Weeks came here with an Ohio regiment as sutler. He remained here when his regiment was disbanded, and has since been proprietor of a bar-room and restaurant in a disreputable neighborhood, which was a resort for vicious and degraded characters. He was the largest man in the city, weighing nearly 400 pounds, and was generally known as "Fatty" Weeks. He died from excessive fat on the 27th of March last. To-day Mrs. Julia C. Whittington appeared before Mayor Tucker, and swore to a statement to the following effect:

About a week before Weeks died he called her into his room, and told her he had a secret to disclose. He was going to die soon, and she must promise not to make his statement public until after his death. She gave the requisite promise, and he then told her that he and another mangot possession of a large amount of money from some drunken gamblers; that foul play was resorted to, and that they were murdered and buried on the premises he then occupied; that his accomplice died very short time afterward, leaving the money at his disposal, and that he did not dare to use any of the ill-gotten gains and he secreted it. He furthermore stated that to the best of his knowledge there were five bodies buried on the premises. Weeks told Mrs. Whittington to wait four weeks after his death, and then go to the Mayor of the city and disclose the secret to him, and in all probability she would get one-third of the money, which would be enough for her.

As soon as this statement was sworn to, Mayor Tucker sent a Sergeant of Police with a detail of the chain gang to the premises, No. 71 Church-street, which had been occupied by Weeks up to the time of his death, with instructions to dig up the floor, and make search for the bodies. The latter also visited the locality, and in a short time, the report having spread, great crowds gathered to witness the work of exhumation, during which the utmost interest was manifested. The work of digging continued until 6 o'clock P. M., when the whole floor of the house had been dug up to the depth of about four feet, but not the slightest trace of any human remains were found. Many persons believe the confession is founded on fact, and it is thought that the deed was committed and the bodies made away with in some other of the several houses that Weeks has occupied as a place of business since the war. Further search will be made to-morrow. Stories are told of drugged and murdered sailors in this den since the war, and it is now said that one of Weeks' "pals" in dying begged to have a priest attend him, but he was closely guarded and no spiritual adviser was allowed to visit his death-bed.

MARINE DISASTERS.

LOCKEPORT, Nova Scotia, April 26.—The schooner Julia Wood, of Gloucester, went ashore on a reef off this port last night. It is thought that she cannot be got off.

NORFOLK, Va., April 26.—The schooner Anna E. Glover, from New-York to Georgetown, S. C., was run into off Body Island, on the night of the 24th inst., by a three-masted schooner, bound south, and had her foresail, mainsail, and a portion of her portrail carried away. She also had her main boom broken, and sustained other slight damage. The Glover put in here to-day for repairs.

ST. JOHN, New-Brunswick, April 26.—The steamer Flamborough, hence for New-York, went ashore on Beacon Bar to-day during a thick fog, but she came off when the tide rose and proceeded to sea.

RECENT DEATHS.

The Russian General, Heimann, who distinguished himself in the Asiatic campaign of the recent war, is dead.

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., April 26.—Hon. William Moore died at May's Landing to-day. He served some time in Congress, and has held many State offices. He was also largely interested in numerous banks and insurance companies.

VICTORIA, Kan., April 26.—George Grant, late of England, founder of the Victoria Colony, Kan., died at his residence here at 3 o'clock this morning.

PORTLAND, Me., April 26.—The National Greenback Party of Maine will hold its State Convention at Lewiston, June 5.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 26.—A dense fog prevailed on the river last night. The John L. Hasbrouck, James W. Baldwin, City of Troy, and other steam-boats were delayed.

The majority of Wall-street houses and men are as honest as their neighbors, and many of them have a world-wide reputation for soundness and honesty. The old house of Alex. Frothingham & Co., brokers, No. 12 Wall-street, New-York, is entitled to absolute confidence. They state that an investment of about $100 made recently returned over $1,000 in less than 60 days. Send for their circular, free.—*New-York Post.*

A Pen Picture.

A few months, or even weeks, since, her pallid countenance was the very type of ruddy health—the delight of the school and the pride of the household. She was always welcome wherever duty or pleasure led her. Diligent, punctual, and examplary in the class-room, obedient and loving at home, she won the hearts of all. But alas! those glowing cheeks and lips are now blanched by consumption. The voice once so enchanting in laugh and song is feeble, husky, and broken by a hollow cough. Let us approach her couch and gently take her bloodless hand in our own. Do not shudder because of its feeble, passionless grasp. The hand once so warm and plump shows its bony outlines, while the cords and tortuous veins are plainly mapped upon its surface. The pulse that bounded with repletion, imparting beauty, vivacity, health, and strength to the system, is delicate to the touch. The enervated heart feebly propels the thin, scanty blood. Must we lose her while yet so young and so fair? No. There is relief. But something more is required than the observance of hygienic rules, for enfeebled nature calls for aid, and she must have it. Administer this pleasant medicine. It is invigorating. It allays the irritable cough, improves the appetite and digestion, and sends a healthy tingle through her whole being. The blood is enriched, nervous power increased, and the heart bounds with a new impulse. Her face brightens—the blood is returning, her voice is clearer, and her requests are no longer delivered in that peevish, fretful tone so deadening to sympathy. Her step is still faltering, but strength is rapidly returning. Let us take her out in the warm, life-giving sunshine. In a few weeks she will go without our aid and be able to join her companions in their pleasant pastimes and feel her whole being "warmed and expanded into perfect life." The change is so great that we think she is sweeter and nobler than ever before. And the medicine which has wrought this transformation we look upon as a blessing to humanity, for there are other loved ones to be rescued from the grasp of the insidious destroyer. DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY has raised her. It will raise others.—*Advertisement.*

FOR ALL LUNG TROUBLES, as well as Complaints of the Throat, DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is certainly a palliative and often a curative, as the testimony of thousands and its world-wide reputation attests. For Coughs or Colds no surer or more effective remedy can be found.—*Advertisement.*

Winchester's Cure for Consumption.

WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA, for the cure of Consumption and chronic Diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Also General Debility, Dyspepsia, and Poverty of the Blood. Established 20 years.

Price, $1 and $2 per bottle. Prepared only by
WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists,
Sold by Druggists. No. 36 John-st., New-York.
—*Advertisement.*

Why Is It?

Why do the people crowd the rooms of the Colton Dental Association? FIVE REASONS. 1st—Because they originated the use of the gas. 2d—Because they have given it to 103,261 patients without a single accident or failure. 3d—Because they do nothing but extract teeth, and constant practice enables them to do it in the best manner. 4th—Because nearly all the best dentists in the City recommend their patients to them. 5th—Because they make the gas fresh every day. No. 19 Cooper Institute, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

LELAND'S STUYVESANT HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH-ST., NEW-YORK.—Desirable family and single rooms for permanent guests; transient rates, $2 50, $3, and $3 50 a day; rooms only $1 per day.—*Advertisement.*

For Throat Diseases and Coughs.—"Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES," like all other really good things, are frequently imitated, and purchasers should be careful to obtain the genuine article, prepared by JOHN I. BROWN & SONS.

The Phenograph.

Telephone, telegraph, and kindred electrical messengers will all be utilized by the orders for SOZODONT, which will be flashed and sounded over the wires. It is as well known abroad as at home as a cleansing agent for the teeth.

Confirmed Testimony.

To the Editor of the Times:

DEAR SIR: I trust my letter will be found interesting to all your readers. A. P. DEWEY, M. D., L.L. D., of No. 819 Broadway, did most wonderfully for me, yes, to cure me of a chronic nasal distemper. Dr. DEWEY'S discoveries in regard to disease of the nose are highly important, and the public should know it. Dr. DEWEY has achieved a great and honorable success; he has introduced a great blessing to mankind; he has proved his ability to defend himself against all foes, and I wish him long life and ever-continued triumphs. By Dr. DEWEY'S means results are effected heretofore unknown to the treatment of Catarrh, a disease which has always baffled the skill of medical men. The energy and logic with which Dr. DEWEY discourses his views carries convictions with them, and lays open to the popular as well as to the scientific mind a subject of vital importance heretofore obscured by popular errors and professional dicta.

C. M. BRITTON,
No. 1,581 Broadway, New-York.

A Letter from Mr. I. W. Britten.

I have been cured of Nasal Catarrh by Dr. R. P. DEWEY, of No. 819 Broadway, after one treatment, and would advise all those afflicted with this disease to call at once on Dr. Dewey, and be likewise healed.

ISAAC W. BRITTON,
No. 230 East 31st-st.

To Dr. Dewey, of No. 819 Broadway.

DEAR SIR: I have invariably found your remedy safe and certain for the cure of Catarrhal complaints. It has effectually cured me of Nasal Catarrh, with which I have been afflicted for some time, and which has caused me a great deal of suffering, and given rise to many different and perplexing symptoms. Dr. DEWEY, if by the publication of this, my experience with your Catarrh Remedy, others suffering from similar disease can be induced to avail themselves of its happy effects, you have full liberty to do with this as may seem best to you.

WILLIAM C. DELANOY,
Metropolitan National Bank, 108 Broadway, New-York.

The above testimony, coming from three gentlemen of the highest social and commercial standing, (each having been cured in a single sitting,) is most positive and convincing. It proves that Nasal Catarrh has found a master.

Telephones put up for all purposes and warranted; vaults, safes, and stores protected by our central office system. HOLMES BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH COMPANY, No. 518 Broadway.

Brown's Vermifuge Comfits, or Worm Lozenges. Children like them; but the worms don't. 25c. a box.

Fine $5 Silk Hat $3 20. Elegant Derbys $1 90, worth $3. No. 15 New Church-st., up stairs.

MARRIED.

BARTLETT—POST.—On Wednesday evening, April 24, 1878, by Rev. Robert S. Howland, D. D., MARY MINTURN, second daughter of the late Dr. Minturn Post, to CLIFFORD A. B. BARTLETT, of this City.

BRUSH—CHAPLIN.—In Boston, on Thursday, April 25, by Rev. Dr. Chaplin, assisted by Rev. Wm. Brush, ALBERT H. BRUSH to CHERRITT CHAPLIN.

DURKEE—BRIGHAM.—April 24, at the Strong-Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. Wayland Hoyt, D. D., assisted by Rev. R. M. Luther, of Bennington, Vt., EUGENE WINSLOW DURKEE to EMMA FRANCES, daughter of Mr. L. H. Brigham.

MOORE—BELCHER.—On Thursday, April 25, 1878, at Christ Church, Brooklyn, E. D., by Rev. A. H. Partridge, FRANK I. MOORE to CARRIE F., daughter of the late Charles S. Belcher, both of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

POWERS—WEAVER.—On the 24th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, Albany, N. Y., by Rev. W. W. Battershall, D. D., of that city, assisted by Rev. Wm. A. Snively, of Brooklyn, WALTER H. POWERS, of this City, to KATHARINE S., daughter of Geo. S. Weaver, Esq.

DIED.

ALEXANDER.—April 24, JOHN A. ALEXANDER, aged 22 years, only son of Mary J., and stepson of B. F. Mullen.

Funeral services on Saturday, April 27, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of his mother, on Blackwell's Island. The steam launch leaves the foot of 52d-st., East River, at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will arrive at foot of 33d-st., East River, at 1 o'clock, from thence to Greenwood Cemetery. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

ARMSTRONG.—On Wednesday, 24th inst., Mrs. HARRIET H. ARMSTRONG, widow of the late Robt. L. Armstrong, in the 82d year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Wm. S. Livingston, No. 113 East 17th-st., on Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock.

AVERY.—On April 25, at the Samaritan Home for the Aged, No. 414 West 22d-st., WM. D. AVERY, 83 years of age.

Funeral from the Home on the 26th inst., at 2 P. M.

EVARTS.—On Friday, April 26, at Washington, D. C., WILLIAM EVARTS, son of Hon. William M. Evarts, aged 27 years, late of China.

Funeral at Windsor, Vt., on Monday, the 29th inst., at 3 o'clock.

GROTE.—At New-Brighton, Staten Island, Thursday, April 25, FREDERICK R. GROTE, in the 69th year of his age.

Funeral services on Saturday, the 27th inst., at 9:45 A. M., at Christ Church, New-Brighton. Boat leaves Whitehall-st. at 9 A. M.

GIRAUD.—At her late residence, No. 109 East 29th-st., on Wednesday morning, April 24, ELIZABETH N., relict of the late Paul T. Giraud, of this City.

Her friends and those of her son-in-law, Edward M. Ingoldsby, are requested to attend her funeral services at St. Stephen's Church, East 28th-st., on Saturday morning, April 27, at 10:30 A. M.

LEARY.—On Wednesday, April 24, at the residence of his mother, No. 90 5th-av., of pneumonia, GEORGE LEARY.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., this (Saturday) morning at 10 o'clock. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

HARRISON.—At Orange, N. J., on 25th inst., CHARLOTTE S. HARRISON, aged 55 years.

Funeral services at her late residence on Monday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

KINGSLAND.—At Franklin, N. J., Friday, 26th inst., JOSEPH KINGSLAND, Sr., aged 86 years.

LASHER.—April 25, at Tivoli, Dutchess County, N. Y., ROBERT LASHER, in the 71st year of his age.

MANICE.—In this City, on Wednesday, April, 24, CATHERINE M., widow of De Forest Manice, in the 78th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully requested to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 175 Madison-av., on Saturday morning, April 27, at 11 o'clock.

MURRAY.—At Hartford, Conn., on Tuesday, April 23, LEWIS MURRAY.

The funeral services will be held at Shiloh Presbyterian Church, No. 140 6th-av., this City, on Sunday, 28th inst., at 12 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

SERGEANT.—At Yonkers, 25th inst., from congestion of the lungs, WILLIAM SERGEANT, aged 71, late of Spuyten Duyvil.

Funeral on Sunday, at 2 o'clock, from St. John's Church, Yonkers. Carriages will be at the depot on the arrival of the 1 o'clock train from 30th-st. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

SIEVERS.—The members of Hancock Lodge, No. 49, I. O. O. F., will meet at lodge-room, Odd-fellows' Hall, on Sunday, April 28, at 12 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late brother P. G. E. F. E. SIEVERS. By order.

MORRIS BLOCH, N. G.
EMIL KRETSCHMANN, Secretary.

Members of sister lodges are cordially invited to attend.

TRASK.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 24, 1878, SARAH S., widow of Capt. B. I. H. Trask, in the 71st year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 147 Fort Greene-place, on Saturday, April 27, 1878, 2 P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

WAGSTAFF.—On Friday, the 26th inst., at 9:30 A. M., at his residence, No. 1 Irving Place, Long Island, Dr. ALFRED WAGSTAFF, in the 75th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WHEELWRIGHT.—In this City, suddenly, Thursday afternoon, April 25, CAROLINE M., daughter of the late John Wheelwright, of Boston, in the 54th year of her age.

Funeral services at All Souls' Church, 20th-st. and 4th-av., Sunday, April 28, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

Boston papers please copy.

WHITFIELD.—On Thursday, April 25, at midnight, JOHN W. WHITFIELD, of the firm of Whitfield, Powers & Co., aged 45 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Dr. Chapin's Church, 55th-st. and 5th-av., on Sunday, 28th inst., at 1 o'clock precisely. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

THIS (Saturday) MORNING, at 11 o'clock, at the Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts.

Fine Household Furniture belonging to a gentleman removing from Brooklyn. All the Furniture, Parlor, Dining and Bed Room suits, &c.

THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at Clinton Hall, at 3 o'clock,

IMPORTANT SALE OF CARPETS.

TWENTY-TWO CARPETS. BRUSSELS, WILTON, VELVET, MOQUET, INGRAIN, &c., &c.

MONDAY MORNING, April 29, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. George T. Strong, No. 113 East 21st-st., all the Furniture of the House. Piano, Superb Chandelier (candles,) fire-gilt and crystal pendants, Cloisonne Enamels, China, Glass, and Plated ware, Antique Furniture, Wilton and Brussels Carpets, &c., &c.

ART SALE!

NOW ON EXHIBITION AT THE ART GALLERIES, NO. 845 BROADWAY, OIL PAINTINGS, WATER-COLORS, AND ENGRAVINGS, CONSIGNED BY PRIVATE PARTIES, TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVATION, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 30, AT 8 O'CLOCK. TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS AND ADVANCES.

THE BELMONT COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS,

on public exhibition for the benefit of the HOUSE OF REST FOR CONSUMPTIVES, Tremont, N. Y.

YOUNG WOMEN'S AID ASSOCIATION, No. 26 Bond-st.

HOME FOR THE BLIND, on 14th-st.

ON THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY of this week, from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M.

ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

Entrance to the gallery on 18th-st., north-east corner of 5th-av.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, WEAKNESS, &c., and all disorders brought on by indiscretion, excesses, or overwork of the brain and nervous system, speedily and radically cured by WINCHESTER'S SPECIFIC PILL, a purely vegetable preparation, and the best and most successful remedy known. TWO to SIX boxes are usually sufficient. For further information SEND FOR CIRCULAR. Price $1 per box. Six boxes, $5, by mail, with full directions for use. Prepared only by
WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists,
No. 36 John-st., New-York.

AN UNFORTUNATE PORT,

Crushed to earth by untold physical and mental pain, with nervous system shattered, perhaps, beyond restoration, and thereby rendered unable to gain his bread, makes this last appeal for aid, ere accumulated ills compel him to end his own life. Unimpeachable references as to character and social position. Any benevolent person desiring to save a brave man, rendered powerless by circumstances, from inevitable self-destruction, please address ARTHUR ARMYTAGE, Boston Post Office.

BLAIR'S PILLS.—ENGLISH REMEDY FOR Gout and Rheumatism. Box 34 Pills, $1 25 by mail. H. PLANTEN & SON, 324 Wm-st., N.Y. Sold by Druggists

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-YORK BRANCH OF THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON, held April 26, 1878, present William Allen Butler, Eugene Dutilh, George S. Bowdoin, S. Van Rensselaer Crager, John T. Terry, and David A. Wells,

The death of their late co-Director, WILLIAM ORTON, being officially announced, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, That this board has learned with deep sorrow the death of their associate and friend, WILLIAM ORTON,

Resolved, That we honor and cherish his memory as a genial, pleasant friend, as a good citizen, who discharged every trust, public and private, to which he was called, with fidelity and ability, and as a man whose daily walk and conversation always conduced to the betterment, and never to the detriment, of the community and country in which he lived; and,

Resolved, That the Resident Manager of this company be authorized to place these resolutions on the records of the company, and transmit a copy to Mr. Orton's family. Also, that they be published in the daily papers.

ALFRED PELL, Resident Manager.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, April 27, 1878, will close at this office on Tuesday at 8 A. M. for Europe by steam-ship Montana, via Queenstown; on Wednesday at 8:30 A. M. for Europe by steamship Russia, via Queenstown; on Thursday at 10 A. M. for Ireland by steam-ship City of Montreal, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Great Britain and the Continent to be forwarded by this steamer must be specially addressed,) and at 12 M. for Europe by the steam-ship Wieland, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday at 11 A. M. for Europe by steam-ship Britannic, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and Scotland to be forwarded by this steamer must

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Friday, April 26, 1878.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkls.	39	Spirits Turp., bbls.	289
Beans, bbls.	50	Resin, bbls.	1,813
Beef, bbls.	4	Tar, bbls.	24
Beeswax, bush.	450	Oil-cake, pkls.	2,208
Bones, bbls.	3,465	Oil, Lard, bbls.	190
Bones, bags	1,200	Oil, Sperm, bbls.	610
Cotton-seed oil, bbls	50	Pea-nuts, bags	610
Cotton-s'd meal, bgs	1,200	Pecans, pkls.	214
Eggs, pkls.	1,772	Pork, bbls.	460
Flour, bbls.	12,560	Beef, pkls.	152
Grass-seed, bags	2,550	Cut-meats, pkls.	3,192
Wheat, bushels	35,600	Lard, tcs.	2,046
Corn, bushels	26,294	Lard, kegs	360
Oats, bushels	40,559	Butter, pkls.	2,201
Rye, bushels	15,610	Cheese, pkls.	2,847
Malt, bushels	9,425	Sugar, hhds.	26
Barley, bushels	58,130	Sugar, bbls.	22
Peas, bushels	8,400	Silk, pkls.	351
Bot-meal, bbls.	20	Skins, bales	41
Bot-meal, bags	2,507	Starch, pkls.	1,250
Grease, pkls.	35	Stearine, pkls.	69
Grass-seed, bags	24	Tallow, pkls.	107
Hemp, bales	10	Tallow-oil, bbls.	25
Hides, No.	884	Tea, pkls.	2,844
Hides, bales	25	Tobacco, hhds.	363
Hops, bales	183	Tobacco, pkls.	697
Lead, pigs	435	Whisky, bbls.	464
Leather, sides	18,186	Wool, bales	175

COTTON—Has been in quite moderate demand for early delivery, with Low Middling quoted up 1-16c. @ 11c. closing and easier. Sales were reported for prompt delivery of 755 bales, (of which 230 bales were on last evening,) including — bales to shippers, 605 bales to spinners, and 150 bales on speculation....and for forward delivery business has been on a restricted scale at easier and irregular prices....Sales have been reported since same time of 25,800 bales, of which 8,800 bales were on last evening and 15,800 bales to-day,) with 500 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling: April closing at 10.83c. @10.90c.; May, 10.92c.; June, 11c.@11.01c.; July, 11.07c.; August, 11.10c.@11.11c.; September, 10.75c.@10.80c.; October, 10.50c.@10.60c.; November 10.43c.@10.50c.; December, 10.43c.@10.51c.; January, 10.57c.@10.59c.; February, 10.67c.@10.69c. Showing steadiness online of prices generally.....The receipts at this port to-day were 2,465 bales, and at the shipping ports 4,290 bales, against 5,762 bales same day last week, and for the week 32,515 bales, against 37,384 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1877, have been 4,030,069 bales, against 3,804,739 bales in the corresponding time last year....Consolidated exports (six days) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 46,961 bales: to the Continent, 14,167 bales; to France, 10,920 bales, to the Channel, 2,768 bales: consolidated stock at the ports, 445,983 bales.....Stock in New-York to-day, 160,200 bales. The week's exports hence have been 7,264 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour was more active, especially shipping and Minnesota Extras, which were quite freely purchased, (the Minnesota Extras also in good part for export,) but at somewhat irregular prices. Regular shipping Extras ruled a shade higher; most other grades weak, within yesterday's range.....Sales have been reported since our last of 25,750 bbls., all grades....Included in the reported sales were 3,800 bbls. low Extras, for shipment, mainly within the range of $4.90@$5 per bbl., of which 1,500 bbls., in lots, at $5 15@$5 25; 1,400 bbls. City Mill Extras, for the West Indies; 3,700 bbls. Minnesota clear, (these mainly at $5 25@$6 for ordinary to choice, of which 2,100 bbls. for export at $5 40@$5 65;) 3,450 bbls. do. straight Extras, (these mostly at $5 85@$6 50 for ordinary to choice, of which 500 bbls. for export at $6 20@$6 40, some odd lots of Winter Wheat seconds went as low as $5.90@$5 25;) 550 bbls. Patent Extras, 600 bbls. Superfine, 500 bbls. Rye Flour, $7.50@$8 60, some odd lots offered to-day,) and odd lots of sour and unsound Flour, in lots, at former rates.....A moderate movement reported in Southern Flour at about previous prices, with sales reported of 1,670 bbls., chiefly Extras, at $5 50@$7 25, of which about 1,060 bbls. for shipment, mainly within the range of $5 90@$6 75, of which 1,500 bbls., in lots, at $5 15@$5 25; 1,400 bbls. City Mill Extras, for the West Indies; 3,700 bbls. Minnesota clear, (these mainly at $5 25@$6 for ordinary to choice, of which 2,100 bbls. for export at $5 40@$5 65;) 3,450 bbls. do. straight Extras, (these mostly at $5 85@$6 50 for ordinary to choice, of which 500 bbls. for export at $6 20@$6 40, some odd lots of Winter

APRIL 1878

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Friday, April 26.

James M. Miller, foreclosure sale, E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, sold the five four-story brick buildings and three five-story buildings, with plot of land 78 by 98, Nos. 208 to 216 Mott-st., east side, 90 feet south of Bleecker-st., for $31,900, to James W. Smith, as Executor and plaintiff. Also, the three-story brick buildings, with plot of land 98.7 by 45, Nos. 133 to 143, on 9th-av., west side, between 15th and 16th sts., for $15,580, to Morits Lowenstein, Brokinkel.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, foreclosure sale, John H. Glover, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brown-stone front house, with lot 22.6 by 100, No. 127 5th-av., east side, 91.6 feet north of 19th-st, for $34,500, to Germania Life Insurance Company, plaintiff.

Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 23.8 by 98.9, No. 215 West 35th-st., north side, 123.8 feet west of 7th-av., for $7,200, to John Wilson, plaintiff.

The foreclosure sale by Scott & Myers of the house, with lot, No. 1,004 Lexington-av., south of 65th-st., was adjourned to May 8.

The two following public auctions announced for yesterday by E. H. Lodlow & Co., of the house, with lot, No. 109 Lexington-av., south of 28th-st., and the buildings, with lots, Nos. 1 and 3 King-st., west of Macdougal-st., were both withdrawn.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, April 25.

45th-st., s. e., 200.7 ft. w. of 2d-av., 18.8x100.5; Ann Boecker to Eva Powell..... $10,000

35d-st., n. s., 394 ft. w. of 5th-av., 20x100.5; Sarah A. Fairchild to Elias M. Fairchild..... 10

Same property; Elias M. Fairchild to Le Roy W. Fairchild..... 10

49-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x100.5; also, No. 31 Elizabeth-st., 26x92.11; Margaret T. Graley and husband to Benjamin F. Graley.

1st-st., s. s., 164.7 ft. s. of 5th-av., 18.2x99.11; William H. Union and wife to Hester A. Sickles and others.....

Stone's Bridge road, s. s., n. of Bayard-st., part of lot No. 4, 23d Ward, 3.2x irregular; Lawrence Kennedy and wife to Mary Kennedy, ½ part..... 9,000

46th-st., s. s., 425 ft. e. of 3d-av., 12.5x100.4; William Marshall and wife to Hetty Conway.....

129th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 4th-av., 37.6x99.11; Charles L. Mead and wife to Theodore Diester.....

40th-st., n. s., 320.11 ft. w. of 9th-av., 22x98.11; Michael J. Hilton and wife to John Garbes.....

121st-st., n. s., 288 ft. w. of Avenue A, 16.8x100.10; Hester A. Sickles and others to William H. Union.....

42d-st., s. s., 465 ft. w. of 10th-av., 17.2x98.9; Joseph I. Stein, Referee, to Anna Rocke.....

Rectangular-st., No. 113 45, irregular; Esther M. Wilson to Hull Clark.....

31st-st., n. s., 237 ft. e. of 6th-av., 21x100.5; Joshua Sadlam and wife to Frederick Sosse.....

106th-av., No. 756, 25x75; John J. Burchell and wife to August Dieterich.....

Seventy-first-st., s. s., commencing at a point 75x100, irregular; Samuel O. Courtney, Referee, to Hannah W. Andrews, Administratrix.....

Fifty-first-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 1st-av., 37x100.5; E. S. Dakin, Referee, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank.....

43d-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 12½ irregular; Alfred Frese, Referee, to Albert G. Bogert and another, Executors, &c.....

Norfolk-st., No. 28, 25x100; George Graf to Charles B. Rogers.....

10th-av., w. s., 75.5 ft. n. of 40.5-st., 25x75; John J. McGurr, Referee, to the New-York Life Insurance Company.....

28th-st., s. s., part of lots Nos. 51 and 52, 12th Ward, 21.9x98; Caroline Munster and husband to Maria J. M. Fuentes.....

Madison-av., n. e. corner of 63d-st., 200 irregular; Alfred J. Pouch and wife to Jabez A. Bostwick.....

10th-av., s. s., 25.11 ft. n. of 106th-st., 25x100; also, 106th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 11th-av., 50x100.11, and also, Avenue A, e. corner of 3d-st., 100x250. to Avenue B, 24th Ward; Martin E. Ray and wife to Charlotte Revdon.....

Proposed new avenue, Lot No. 12, irregular; S. F. Sterns, Referee, to New-York Institute for Instruction of Deaf and Dumb.....

11th-av., Lot No. 4; same to same.....

Avenue C, s. w. corner of 11th-st., 26x33; Daniel Gugliano and wife to Julius Bergerot.....

125th-st., s. s., 141 ft. e. of 8th-av., 21x88.10½; Theodore Kallake and wife to Alexander Secker.....

25th-st., n. s., 575 ft. e. of 9th-av., 20x98.9; Daniel Muller to Bernard Gier.....

126th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 5th-av., 17.5x99.11; Whittlesey D. Searles and wife to John P. Bell.....

Bell-pas-ture, No. 48, 25x irregular; Daniel Schneider and wife to George Bechtel.....

9th-av., s. e. corner of 48th-st., 25.11x100; F. Wilder and Daniel T. Walden, Executors, &c., to Alexander Cadoo.....

9th-st., s. s., 60 ft. e. of 1st-av., 20x50; Rudolphe Appell and wife to Francis Lentz.....

113th-st., s. s., 140 ft. e. of 3d-av., 15x100.10; John P. Bell and wife to Wellington B. Searles.....

113th-st., s. s., 172.10 ft. e. of 4th-av., 17.10x100.10; John P. Bell and others to Wellington B. Searles.....

37th-st., n. s., 254.4 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18.4x98.9; Mina Cohn and husband to Charles H. Hyde, Assignee, &c.....

161st-st., s. s., 331.6 ft. e. of Alexander-av., 25x100; Richard Entwisle and wife to Jenny Fyne.....

5th-av., e. s., 49.4.2 ft. n. of 85th-st., 24.8½x100; Frederick C. Schack, Trustee, &c., to Marie A. Witthaus.....

Grove Hill-place, s. s., 123.2 ft. s. of Avenue C, 23d Ward, 2.2x24; Edward Strange and wife to Charles Kuster.....

Avenue A, s. e. corner of 87th-st., 16.8x81; Catharine C. Twomey and husband to Rachel A. Lindeman.....

57th-st., n. s., 253.4 ft. e. of 10th-av., 16.8x100.5; John M. Scarlon, Referee, to William Hanley.....

LEASES RECORDED.

8th-av., s. w. corner of 49th-st., 7 years; E. H. Cushman and others, Executors, to John Mulder.....

9th-av., No. 868, 2 years; W. Lust to John Baer.....

2d-av., No. 804, part of, 5 years; John Sexton to Theodore Pfaff.....

Delancey-st., No. 91, 3 years; Charles A. Ulrich and another to Simon Ulrich.....

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Barber, Caroline A., and others, to Emily P. Delafield; s. s. 80th-st., w. of 2d-av., 1 year.....

Fox, Charles, and wife to Amelia Kadnes; s. s. Lexington-av., n. of 94th-st., 1 month.....

Same to same; s. s. Lexington-av., n. of 94th-st., 1 month.....

Fox, Charles, and wife, to Franzista Holerith; n. s. corner of Lexington-av. and 94th-st., 5 years.....

Hanly, William, to John R. Lydlow; n. s. 57th-st., e. of 10th-av., 3 years.....

Hyde, Charles H., Assignee, &c., to Mina Cohn; n. s. 37th-st., e. of 2d-av., 3 years.....

Mead, Charles L., and wife, to Hiram S. Mead; n. 132d-st., w. of 4th-av., 6 months.....

Ohmeis, Joseph N., and wife, to George Bothner; n. 159 Chrystie-st., 5 years.....

Powell, Eva, and husband, to Ann Boecker; s. s. 45th-st., w. of 2d-av., 1 year.....

Pyne, Emily, and husband, to Andrew Purdy; s. s. 141st-st., e. of Brandreth-av., 3 years.....

Sickles, Hester A., and others, to Theophilus E. Sickles; n. s. 119th-st., w. of Avenue A, 1 year.....

Varian, Juliet, and husband, to John H. Thorne, William-st. ground, 24th Ward; 10 years.....

Wax, Joseph, to Harry D. Philbrook; s. s. 53d-st., w. of 8th-av.....

Wallerick, Rosier M., and wife, to Benjamin Parr; s. s. 45th-st., e. of 6th-av. and Clinton-place, 3 years.....

Willis, John, and wife, to Adolph Frenkenberg; s. w. 7th-st., n. of Avenue A, no s. 5 years.....

Woods, Edward, and wife, to Andrew Purdy; s. s. Willis-av., s. of 140th-st., 3 years.....

Woods, Edward, and wife, to John D. Poole; s. s. corner of Willis-av. and 140th-st., 3 years.....

Woods, Edward, and wife, to Mary A. Turner; s. s. Willis-av., s. of 140th-st., 3 years.....

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Berman, Henrietta, to Henrietta V. Wheeler..... $2,400

Citizens' Savings Bank to John Brower..... 5,000

Dill, Lena, to Esther Lissa.....

Union Dime Saving Institution to David Law.. 15,000

Union Dime Saving Institution to John B. Stevens, Executor.....

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE.—NO. 1 WEST 46th-st., commanding an uninterrupted view of 5th-av. Built by Messrs. Duggin & Crossman. As offer wanted. For permits and full particulars apply to B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 5th-av.

PROPERTY-OWNERS CHANGING THEIR agents, or going to travel, will find in the undersigned a person to whom they can give full charge of their property, and get prompt returns. He has the pleasure of referring to many of the best people in this City, for whom he has done business for years. THOMAS McGUIRE, No. 644 3d-av.

FOR SALE IN WEST 58TH-ST., CLOSE TO 5th-av.—A new four-story-and-basement brown-stone house, 25x75x100.5; house cabinet finished, and very fine; price low. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BARGAINS.—SIX CHOICE FOUR-STORY brown-stone corner houses, finished in hard wood, frontage each, 25 feet; among the best low prices; situate on Lexington-av., 67th-st. Apply on the premises to DAVID DE VENNY.

NO. 67 WEST 127TH-ST.—FINE UNFURnished extension dwelling for sale at a decided bargain. V. E. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine, 33 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—TWENTY-ONE lots of ground, fronts 110 feet, on 21st and 22d sts. Apply to HERRING & COX, No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st.

FOR SALE—EAST 56TH-ST., NOS. 65, 69, 73, 75; splendid cabinet finished four-story brown-stone houses; price low. Apply to H. H. PURDY, Trustee, Nos. 42 to 48 West 13th-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE MEDIUM-sized house, No. 168 West 47th-st.; house frescoed and in perfect order. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—NO. 83 PARK-av. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY (ADULTS) DESIRE five or six rooms, all improvements, nice private house, American, without children; must be only one other family in house; dining-room and kitchen separately; 2d and 3d floors preferred; rent not to exceed $30. Address AMERICAN, Box No. 940 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

WANTED.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR THE SEAson, a furnished house in the country, roomy and in a high and healthy location, within an hour of New-York; Hudson River preferred; would not expect to pay over $150 a month. Address Box 4,578 Post Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION!

REMSEN'S OFFICE, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., April 25, 1878.

The undersigned will sell at public auction, on MONDAY, May 13, 1878, at 12 o'clock noon, in front of the VINCENT HOUSE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., TWO FINE BUILDING SITES.

This property is situated within 16 minutes' ride from Tarrytown Railroad Depot, south of Benedict-av. and east of Broadway.

One of these plots contains twenty (20) acres, and the other five and one-half (5½) acres; the land is partly wood and partly cleared, and is several hundred feet above the river.

Sale peremptory, and for cash.

ORSON ADAMS, Receiver.

WM. H. HOYT & CO., Auctioneers.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD R. KIMBALL, bankrupt.—No. 1,490.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as Assignee of said bankrupt, will sell at public auction, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of April, 1878, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, all the right, title, and interest that the said Edward R. Kimball, bankrupt, had on the 29th day of May, 1868 (being the date of adjudication of said bankrupt), in any property or estate devised in trust or otherwise by the will of Elphalet Kimball, deceased, father of said bankrupt, and also all the right, title, and interest which said bankrupt may have then had in or to any property or estate mentioned in said will as heir of his father, the said Elphalet Kimball, deceased.—Dated New-York, March 28, 1878. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee. m27-law3wWasp27. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

HARLEM.—10 MINUTES FROM 42D-ST. DEPOT, four-story high-stoop (20x60) brown-stone houses, $800. PORTER & CO., No. 173 East 125th-st.

TENTERDEN, 265 WEST 25TH-ST.—Apartments—Cheerful, new; seven elegant compact rooms; all conveniences; luxuriant garden; playground; Summer-house; janitor; ornl windows; modern's rents.

$900 FOR A THREE-STORY 20X50X100 stone; $1,000 for four-story brown-stone; new houses; fines, $25 to $75, near this office. J. W. STEVENS, Broad-way, corner 22d-st.

"ALEXANDRA."—NORTH-WEST CORNER 81st-st. and 6th-av., elegant suites and rooms to let in above building; every improvement. Apply to the janitor, on premises.

DESIRABLE FLATS OF SEVEN ROOMS, with every convenience, and in excellent order, at low rent. Apply on the premises, No. 485 West 57th-st., or to COUDERT BROS., Nos. 68 and 70 William-st.

OSBORNE, NO. 661 5TH-AV.—ELEGANT suite of apartments to rent very reasonable. Apply between 1 and 5.

TO LET—DWELLING PART OF HOUSE NO. 63 East 9th-st., near Broadway, suitable for dress-maker, milliner, &c.; rent, $1,000. Apply to HIRAM MERRITT, No. 53 3d-av.

TO LET—AT A LOW RENT TO A CAREFUL tenant, the four-story, brown-stone house, No. 10 East 84th-st., near Central Park. Apply to E. N. TAILER, No. 75 Worth-st.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 77 2D-AV., FOUR-STORY high-stoop, modern improvements; 18 rooms; rent, $1,300 and Croton rent. Apply to HIRAM MERRITT, No. 53 3d-av.

BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.—APARTMENTS of the choicest kind for respectable families; 7 to 10 rooms each; fire-proof buildings. Josiah Jex, 1,235 B'way.

LENOX, CORNER 5TH-AV. AND 13TH-ST.—Apartments for family at greatly reduced rents; parlor, bedroom, and dressing-room for gentleman.

"THE RENSSELAER," NO. 1,271 BROADway.—Very elegant apartments; all conveniences; no dark rooms. Inquire in the bank.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR OF NO. 416 4TH-AV. ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau-st., Room No. 72.

TO LET—MAY FIRST.—HOUSE IN 62D-ST., between Park and Lexington aves; is fully and handsomely furnished; rent low. Apply at No. 24 Hudson-st.

TO RENT, $1,600.—THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house, No. 15 Park-av. H. D. MILDEBERGER & SON, No. 80 Carmine-st.

TO LET.—HOUSE NO. 19 EAST 46TH-ST.; COMplete order; rent reduced to $1,800. Near Windsor Hotel.

TO LET.—MODERATE PRICED FLATS AT NO. 570 Lexington-av. ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau-st., Room No. 72.

TO LET—FOR $1,000—FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, 17 rooms, between 8th and Madison aves., on Central Park. Address OWNER, Post Office Box 1,174.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

OFFICES TO LET IN QUEEN INSURANCE CO. BUILDING, Nos. 37 and 39 WALL-ST.

DESIRABLE OFFICE ON SECOND FLOOR, SUITable for LIFE INSURANCE, BANKING, OR OTHER CORPORATIONS. ALSO, Desirable offices on third and fifth floors of same building to let. Apply to WM. H. ROSS, Manager, No. 214 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

FIRST AND SECOND LOFTS TO LET, 25-ft. 3-in. power can be had if required. Inquire on the premises, No. 168 Centre-st., corner of Canal, opposite Earle's Hotel. HENRY EBBEN, No. 239 East 23d-st.

TO LET—THE BANKING ROOM OF BULL'S HEAD Bank, with fixtures complete: desks, fire and burglar proof vaults, &c.; also, basement offices. Apply at the bank. Property for sale.

TO LET—THE WHOLE OF THE FIRST FLOOR and front rooms at the second floor of No. 732 Broadway, together or separately. Apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 20 Broadway.

TO LET—ONE OF THE BEST ROOMS IN THE Times Building, (up one flight,) with steam heat; $500; former price, $2,250. Apply to BEALS & FOSTER, No. 10 Spruce-st.

TO LEASE FROM 1ST MAY.—A PIER ON THE North River, with covered shed, and depth of water sufficient for the largest vessels. Address Box No. 4,723 Post Office.

STEAM POWER.—DESIRABLE LOFTS TO LET, with power, on 13th-st., between 3d and 4th ave. Inquire of F. GROTE & CO., No. 114 East 14th-st.

FOR RENT—TWO LARGE AND HIGHLY DESIRable offices, Rooms Nos. 52 and 57, on the fourth floor of the Coal and Iron Exchange, No. 21 Cortlandt-st. Apply at Room No. 52, or Room No. 59.

STORES, HOUSES, FLATS, &c., TO LET. Sal low rent; also, a splendid house on Madison-av. for sale. Apply at No. 149 East 27th-st.

TO LET—ONE HANDSOME, LOW-PRICED OFfice in our new building. Apply to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., No. 10 Spruce-st.

TO LET.—STORE NO. 346 6TH-AV., NOW OCCUpied as a coal office. Apply on the premise.

ROOMS TO LET WITH STEAM POWER. Apply at corner of Hudson and 13th sts.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, PART EXCHANGE.—VALUABLE dock property in Brooklyn; West and Oak sts.; 16 or 28 lots; 25 feet water; best condition; near Tenth and Twenty-third Street Ferries. Apply to E. F. WILLIAMS, on premises.

FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE DWELLING, No. 465 Tompkins-av. Rent low. JAMES A. FISHER, No. 1,415 Fulton-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—At Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson River, a handsome house and grounds, nine acres land, and highly cultivated, fine lawn, garden, orchard and ornamental trees, commanding views of the river extending to the Highlands. The house is large and commodious, and contains four rooms on the first floor, six on the second, and five on the third floor, with a wing for kitchen and servants' rooms; carriage-house and stable. EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES AND RENTALS.—A revised list of over 500 elegantly furnished and unfurnished country residences, hotels, and farms, for sale, lease, or exchange at greatest sacrifice. JACOB D. WYCKOFF, No. 80 Pine-st., Nos. 252 and 1,267 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE RESIDENCE of the late Henry A. Taller on Bellevue-av., Newport, R. I.; thoroughly furnished and in perfect order; stable and coach-house attached. Address E. N. TAILER, No. 75 Worth-st.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FOR SALE OR Arent, furnished country seats, all modern improvements. Also 10-acre tract for sale, $500 to $1,000. Price, $5,000 to $50,000. S. EDDY, No. 145 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—40 MINUTES; SEASON. Furnished; year, unfurnished; double house, 14 rooms; modern conveniences; abundant water, garden, poultry, horse, beautiful lawns; reasonable rates. Address owner, LAWN, Station D, New-York.

SARATOGA, TO RENT—ONE OF THE FINEST Residences in Saratoga; delightfully situated, fully and handsomely furnished, at a very low rent to a desirable party, rather than let have the place occupied. Address Post Office Box No. 911, Saratoga, N. Y.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON, AT NEW-LONDON, Conn., thoroughly furnished cottage; situated near the Pequot House, with a fine view of Long Island Sound. For particulars and terms, apply at No. 104 Wall-st.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE—12 ROOMS; FINE location, at Roselle, N. J.; 45 minutes from New-York; very desirable; rent low. A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

ASTORIA.—A TWO-STORY ATTIC AND BASEment house, 10 rooms; water, gas, &c.; convenient to omnibus and cars; rent, $350; for sale, $4,500. JACOB F. SCHMIDT, Astoria.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED, FOR A RESIDENCE or boarding-house, the elegant place called "LINWOOD," near Rhinebeck, on the Hudson, containing mansion-house, two cottages, gate lodge, stables, ice and boat houses, with some 35 acres of lawn and shade-trees. Rent, $1,000 per season. WILLIAM B. DUNNING, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO Rent for season of 1878, delightfully situated on the Hudson below Sing Sing; magnificent view of the river and surrounding country; rent no object; good tenant wanted. Address owner, elegant place, expensively furnished private residence at Elizabeth; all modern improvements; about one acre of ground; choice fruit, &c. Rent very low; to a private family only. JAMES S. EDWARDS, No. 107 West 23d-st.

A HOUSE CONTAINING 11 ROOMS, AT Woodside, N. J., to let; large lot, with plenty of room for kitchen garden; grapevines, dwarf fruit trees, bearing, good well of water, &c.; only 10 miles by rail (40 minutes) from New-York; trains convenient to business men on two railroads; rent, $20 per month. Apply on premises, No. 110 Montclair-av., Newark (Woodside,) N. J., or address H. H., Box No. 113 Times Office.

TO LET—AT UNIONPORT, A HANDSOME COTtage, in good order, pleasantly situated on the main avenue leading to the ocean, and convenient to 20 minutes' walk of the New-Haven Railroad Station at West Chester. For terms and particulars apply to Mr. GEORGE BLAKE, No. 242 Park-row, New-York.

TO LET, AT RAVENSWOOD—A VERY DEsirable house, 13 rooms; ground 50x200; convenient to ferries. Inquire of J. H. SOPKINS, at Ravenswood, or No. 346 Broadway.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED—AT MILBURN, N. J., 5th elegant new brick dwelling, finished in hard wood, 15 rooms, all improvements, $650; also, a frame dwelling, 11 rooms, at $500. ZITTEL, No. 1,026 3d-av.

TO LET—IN BLOOMFIELD, N. J., HOUSE ON Broad-st., fronting the Park; gas and furnace; large lot; fruit and shade trees; possession immediately. Inquire of A. T. MORRIS, Bloomfield, N. J.

RAVENSWOOD VILLA, ON RIVER BANK, furnished; stable grounds; rent low. No. 24 Old-slip.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—VILLA RESIDENCE, furnished or otherwise, near depot and Sound; rare opportunity. ALSTON, Stamford, Conn.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—37 MINUTES FROM Barclay-st., convenient to Grove-Street Depot, several houses to let cheap. M. B. WALLACE, opposite depot.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS. NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Bolivia.....April 27, 2 P. M. | Devonia.....May 11, noon.
Victoria.....May 4, 6 A. M. | Anchoria.....May 18, 6 A. M.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON DIRECT.

Elysia.....May 1, 3 P. M. | Utopia.....May 15, 3 P. M.

Cabins, $65 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $35. Steerage, $28.

Company's piers, Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

NATIONAL LINE.—PIERS 44 AND 39 N. R. FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

Spain.....April 27. | NEVADA.....May 4, 6:30 A. M.

FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks):

Denmark, April 24, 10 A. M. | Canada, Wed., May 1, 3 P. M.

Cabin, $55 to $74, surveyors' steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

WHITE STAR LINE. UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

BRITANNIC, Capt. PERRY.....Saturday, April 27, 2 P. M.
REPUBLIC, Capt. IRVING.....Thursday, May 2, 2 P. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. KENNEDY.....Sat., May 11, 12:30 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $30.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York. K. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO. NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the south of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

SCYTHIA.....WED., May 1 | BOTHNIA.....WED., May 15
ARYSHIRE.....WED., May 8 | ALGERIA.....WED., May 22

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, AND THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

From Pier 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, May 2
STATE OF LOUISIANA.....Thursday, May 9
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, May 16

First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

ODER.....Sat., April 27 | WESER.....Sat., May 11
DONAU.....May 4 | NECKA.....Sat., May 18

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....80 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, May 4, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, May 9, 10 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, May 18, 3 P. M.

Pier 45 North River.

CABIN, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY between New-York and Havre.

Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
WILLE DE PARIS.....Wed., May 1, 4:30 P. M.
*SAINT LAURENT, Lachenez.....Wed., May 8, 10 A. M.
LABRADOR, Sangliers.....Wednesday, May 15, 4 P. M.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

For freight and passage apply to LOUIS DE BEAUCOURT, Agent, No. 55 Broadway. For freight and passage at Philadelphia apply to ALONZO SHOTWELL, No. 2 Chestnut-st.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for SOUTHAMPTON AND HAMBURG.

SUEVIA.....Thur., May 2 | GELLERT.....Thur., May 16
POMMERANIA, Thy. May 9 | FRISIA.....Thur., May 23

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in Europe: Cabin, $100, gold. Second Cabin, $60, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. H. MACKEY & CO., General Agents. General Agents.
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN. The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:

WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, April 30, 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, May 7, 9 A. M.
WYOMING.....Tuesday, May 14, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $85, $75, and $60, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NEW YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave from Pier No. 3 North River.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA.....Tuesday, April 30, 3 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Thursday, May 9, 10:30 A. M.
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, May 15

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS. Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Frontera.

CITY OF MERIDA.....Tuesday, April 30, 3 P. M.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans May 15 for Vera Cruz via Matamoras, Tampa, and Tampico, making close connection with steamers for New-York and all the above ports. F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

Steam-ship COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, May 1
Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....SAT., May 11

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE. FOR HAVANA, MATANZAS, AND CIENFUEGOS.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers.

Sailing THURSDAYS from Pier 17 E. R., at 3 P. M.
NIAGARA, (new,) 2,966 tons. Curtis.....Thursday, May 9
SARATOGA, (new,) 2,285 tons. Sundberg, Th., May 16

REDUCED RATES of passage for VERA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS. By through tickets via English and French S. S. Lines from Havana. JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

SAVANNAH, FLORIDA.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, April 27, Pier 45 North River, 3 P. M.

GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. DOGGETT, WEDNESDAY, May 1, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—40 MINUTES; SEASON. Furnished; year, unfurnished; double house, 14 rooms; modern conveniences; abundant water, garden, poultry, horse, beautiful lawns; reasonable rates. Address owner, LAWN, Station D, New-York.

SARATOGA, TO RENT—ONE OF THE FINEST Residences in Saratoga; delightfully situated, fully and handsomely furnished, at a very low rent to a desirable party, rather than let have the place occupied. Address Post Office Box No. 911, Saratoga, N. Y.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON, AT NEW-LONDON, Conn., thoroughly furnished cottage; situated near the Pequot House, with a fine view of Long Island Sound. For particulars and terms, apply at No. 104 Wall-st.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE—12 ROOMS; FINE location, at Roselle, N. J.; 45 minutes from New-York; very desirable; rent low. A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

ASTORIA.—A TWO-STORY ATTIC AND BASEment house, 10 rooms; water, gas, &c.; convenient to omnibus and cars; rent, $350; for sale, $4,500. JACOB F. SCHMIDT, Astoria.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA WASHINGTON TERRITORY, AND OREGON.

Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA: Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Tuesday, April 30

Connecting for Central and South America.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA: Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Wednesday, May 1

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand:

Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY.....Monday, May 13

For freight and passage apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL. MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR RIO DE JANEIRO, TOUCHING AT ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, AND BAHIA, TO LAND MAILS AND PASSENGERS.

The new first-class iron steam-ship CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO, (3,500 tons,) Capt. WIER, will sail for the above ports on Saturday, May 4, at 3 P. M. Freight at low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at all times at Roberts' Dock, Brooklyn. For freight engagements, or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents, No. 158 Malden-lane.

The new iron steam-ship CITY OF PARA will follow on the 8th of June. The CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO will touch on her first voyage at Barbados, going and coming.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:20, 9, (8:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 8:30, 7, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 8:30, 7, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 3:35, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M. (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:20,

SAVINGS BANKS IN TROUBLE

THE RAHWAY INSTITUTION.

A MOVEMENT TO PROTECT THE INTERESTS OF ALL THE DEPOSITORS—THE BANK PLACES ITSELF UNDER THE PROTECTION AND SUPERVISION OF THE CHANCELLOR—SUITS AGAINST THE BANK ENJOINED.

The Rahway Savings Institution has been in trouble since December last, when the suspension of the Newark Savings Institution caused a run upon the bank. It adopted the 60-day rule, as it was found that it would be impossible to obtain cash fast enough to pay the depositors unless a great sacrifice was made of the securities. When the 60 days asked for had expired, it was reported by the bank officers that they had not been able to put the securities upon the market. In the meantime, many persons with small accounts had withdrawn their deposits, and few accounts had been opened or deposits received. To satisfy those persons who had given the 60 days' notice, the bank offered to pay them mortgages and Rahway City stock, and many of these securities were taken. There was no excitement, and the belief was expressed by the officers that with time they could dispose of their securities and pay every depositor in full. Five depositors in Rahway, who, it is said, insisted upon having money for the aggregate of $5,000 which was held for them by the bank, and who refused to take the securities offered to them, employed Counsellor Garrett Berry to bring a suit in the Supreme Court to compel payment by the bank. To defeat this attempt to force the bank to pay out to five depositors, to the disadvantage of the vast majority of others who did not join in this suit, the counsel of the bank, ex-Senator Stone, of Elizabeth, applied to Chancellor Runyon, at his chambers in Newark, Thursday evening, for an order to carry on the business of the bank under the supervision of the Chancellor, in accordance with the act passed at the last session of the Legislature. The purpose of the application is to save the bank from going into liquidation and sacrificing its property and assets. The petition on which the application was based alleged that on Jan. 1, 1877, there was due depositors $798,535 81, and on Jan. 1 of the present year $704,209 48. From the last mentioned date to April 1 over $200,000 was paid to depositors, who, fearing for the safety of their moneys, withdrew them, and there still remained $75,000 and upward of unpaid demands wherein 60 days' notice had been given. The petition further shows that during the six months ending Jan. 1, 1878, after paying $2,780 93 for expenses and taxes, and a dividend of $16,581 63, there still remained a profit of $49,655 01; and although a loss of $3,200 occurred by shrinkage of prices in Government bonds sold by them, there was still a net profit of $6,455 01. The officers of the bank have distributed that municipal bonds at par among their depositors. It was considered of advantage to the remaining depositors to do so. And their affairs were assuming a settled and profitable shape, when five of the depositors instructed their attorneys to sue on their books of deposit. To pay these suitors in cash would, in the opinion of the officers, be but an invitation to others to sue, and an injustice would so be wrought to the larger number. To relieve them from their embarrassments, a majority of the Board of Managers had decided to apply to the Chancellor for protection. The Chancellor issued an order enjoining the five suitors and their attorneys as officers and Directors of said savings banks, so that public confidence has been utterly shaken as to the security of money deposited in such institutions, and

Whereas, The statute law affords no adequate redress to those who have suffered by the failures of such banks, and has not thus far provided for the prompt and adequate punishment of those whose negligence, ignorance and dishonesty have caused such public calamities; therefore,

Resolved, That we, citizens of New-York City, on behalf of depositors, hereby express our absolute want of confidence in the savings bank system as at present administered and the inefficiency of the laws under which they are organized and operated, believing that they do not afford protection to those whose thrift, industry, and frugality enable them to lay aside a portion of their earnings.

Resolved, further, That a committee be appointed to draft a memorial to Congress, and to secure signatures to the same, to urge upon that body the passage of a law to establish postal savings banks, under the immediate direction of the General Government, may be established throughout the country, thus affording to all classes of society an opportunity of depositing their money with absolute security, and giving to the poor the same privilege and protection as are now given to the rich holders of Government securities.

Appended to the resolutions was a statement of 22 of the banks that had "broken" or suspended during the period mentioned, showing that there were in all 76,834 depositors, to whom was due $11,919,728, and who had been paid from 15 cents to 80 cents on the dollar.

The Secretary then read an abstract report of the committee recently appointed to get information. The committee had seen the Receiver and officers, but cannot find out much beyond "glittering generalities." The report showed that the bank's liabilities were $1,700,000. To offset these claims it had $770,000 in United States bonds, and call loans to the amount of $330,000, leaving a deficit of $900,000. The bank had 33,000 open accounts, and the Receiver had stated that it would take three months to examine these, compute interest, &c., before a dividend could be declared. This would be about 40 per cent, less the Receiver's rich fees. The bank also had about 200 bonds and mortgages and real estate deeds. The clerical force employed by the Receiver had by this time examined about 15, at which rate it would take two or three years to finish the investigation. The committee having read the statement that several of the Trustees were ready to pay $10,000 each to meet the deficiency in the bank's account, had called upon Trustee Adams and several of his associates and learned that they were not sincere in their offers; that, in fact, it was like drawing teeth to get any information at all out of them. Receiver Russell said he did not know when he could declare a dividend. To the speaker, however, it seemed strange that with $800,000 in Government bonds a dividend of 40 per cent. could not be declared by July 1. After some further discussion a committee of three was appointed to draft a series of resolutions containing questions to be put to the Receiver relative to the bank's affairs, and to report at a meeting to be held in the Assembly Rooms on Wednesday evening next. Action on the appointment of a committee to draft a memorial to Congress was postponed. The meeting then adjourned.

THE RUN ON THE DRY DOCK BANK.

PAYING THE SMALL DEPOSITORS—THE SIXTY-DAY RULE ENFORCED ON SUMS OVER $100—THE BANK'S FINANCIAL CONDITION.

The run on the Dry Dock Savings Bank, which began on Thursday morning, continued yesterday, but with no more attending excitement than on the previous day. The officers of the bank determined to accommodate as many of their depositors as possible, and opened their doors at 8 o'clock, instead of 10 as usual. About 20 persons came in, and as the regular banking hours approached the number increased, until the corridor extending around the desks of the clerks were filled with lines of depositors with their bank-books in their hands. A large supply of money was ready, but as the 60-day rule was enforced in the case of every one having an account for more than $100, the process of paying out was slower than on Thursday. Many turned away when they found that their money would be paid, and some of those who understood that the enforcement of the 60-day rule would compel them to take their money out when the time had expired, or to leave it without receiving any interest, decided not to take it and went away. It was explained by the officers that this compulsion was necessary for their own protection, as the 60 days' notice having been given the bank would be compelled to dispose of its securities in order to prepare for paying the demands made upon it, and its income would thus be stopped to the extent of the withdrawal of its investments. To remarks about the cost of the building, the officers were ready with the explanation that, beside their building, which was worth something, they had a clear surplus of $300,000, so that if they sold the building to-morrow for 10 cents the depositors would still have more than enough left to satisfy all. Mr. Andrew Mills, the President, presented a statement of the bank's financial condition, containing some changes made since Jan. 1, and presenting a result as follows:

ASSETS.

United States registered bonds		$1,450,000 00
New-York City bonds		2,300,000 00
Brooklyn bonds		70,000 00
Albany bonds		424,000 00
Syracuse bonds		315,000 00
Oswego bonds		219,000 00
Utica bonds		93,500 00
Buffalo bonds		25,000 00
Rochester bonds		19,000 00
Greene County, N. Y.		200,000 00
Morrisania bonds		111,000 00
Bonds and mortgages		2,151,600 00
New banking-house		563,571 31
Old banking-house		25,000 00
Real estate		21,500 00
Cash on hand, bills, &c		250,000 00
Cash deposited in banks		123,249 42
Accrued interest, Jan. 1		168,874 68
Premium on stocks		430,000 00
Total		$8,935,295 41

LIABILITIES.

Due depositors	$8,035,295 41
Surplus	900,000 00

In this statement it will be found by comparing it with that made Jan. 1 that the amount of United States bonds has been increased; the valuation of the old banking-house has been reduced from $52,681 35 to $25,000. As the crowd was disappearing from the bank at 3 o'clock Mr. Webster opened the vault to allow a clerk to carry in an armful of packages of bank bills amounting to $75,000, with which business will begin to-day. The officers consider it advisable not to report the amount paid out. Less than 100 persons gave the 60 days' notice, and about 400 made drafts. The officers are confident that the evil ensured will abate in a day or two. The bank was unfavorably affected by the closing of the Sixpenny Savings Bank, deposits ceasing for a week or more very noticeably. Several depositors put in money yesterday, among the number being a woman who intrusted $34 to the care of the institution.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS BANK.

THREE HUNDRED DEPOSITORS PAID YESTERDAY—THE SIXTY-DAY RULE NOT ENFORCED.

Alarmed by their neighbors who were annoyed by the closing of the Teutonia Savings Bank, about 300 of the depositors in the German Savings Bank, Fourth-avenue and Fourteenth-street, yesterday visited the institution, between 10 o'clock and 3, to withdraw their accounts. Their demands were readily complied with, although they were warned of the loss of their interest and assured of the perfect security of the bank. Some of those who came, feeling convinced of the truth of this statement, returned home without taking their money. The Cashier, Mr. E. F. Amthor, said at the close of business that the bank was prepared to pay, and would answer all demands upon it as fast as possible, feeling that to resist these requests might be the occasion of more alarm than the course adopted. At present it will not enforce the 60-day rule. The institution had managed to get along without resorting to that protection, had passed safely through several runs, and yet remained sound, and it would disappoint its depositors now. Its condition is about the same as reported to the Bank Department on Jan. 1, when it stood as follows:

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages			$4,224,744 28
Stock investments, viz.:			
	Cost.	Estimated Market Value.	
United States	$4,531,508 22	$4,361,548 75	
Rhode Island	100,000 00	106,000 00	
Connecticut	50,000 00	53,000 00	
Indiana	215,000 00	217,150 00	
Missouri	928,260 10	834,534 06	
Cities in this State	10,000 00	10,100 00	
Total	$5,834,768 32	$5,576,343 75	5,834,768 32
Amount loaned on stocks as authorized by Laws of 1875			$67,000 00
Banking-house and lot at cost			550,000 00
Other real estate at cost			139,516 81
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies			394,160 52
Cash on hand			405,515 24
Interest due and accrued			142,685 05
Other assets not included above			18,343 32
Total resources			$11,766,724 54

LIABILITIES.

Due depositors	$10,883,274 55
Excess of cost of stock investments over market value	158,424 57
Surplus	725,025 42
Total liabilities	$11,766,724 54

YACHTING NOTES.

The annual regatta of the Long Island Yacht Club will take place this year July 11.

The new schooner yacht Intrepid is now furnished, and is lying at anchor at the foot of Twenty-eighth-street, East River. She will make her trip next week.

The yacht Marie, owned by Vice-Commodore Beams, of the Long Island Yacht Club, is being thoroughly overhauled, and will come out with a new rig, a new rail, and new deck. Mr. McClure's yacht Louise is also being put in thorough repair.

The yacht Twinkle, owned by Dr. Frovine, of the Long Island Yacht Club, is being fitted out with a new suit of sails, as is also the Reveille, owned by Edward Bushnell, and the Minnie T., owned by Commodore Tripkin, both of the same club.

Rev. Dr. H. M. Scudder, of the Central Congregational Church, Brooklyn, has purchased the yacht Only Daughter. She has been put in thorough repair and shipped to Shelter Island, where she is to be used during the coming season by Dr. Scudder as a pleasure-boat.

Three only of the yachts of the Brooklyn Club, foot of Eagle-street, Greenpoint, are yet afloat, although about a dozen of them are nearly ready to be placed in the water. Much activity is apparent, and the members of the club anticipate a lively and successful season.

Among the yachts of the Long Island Club, which are to be entered for the New-York Bay Regatta, are Capt. Weeks' yacht Faith, Capt. Mc-Mahon's Saunders, ex-Commodore Bates' Chauncey M. Felt, and ex-Commodore Sweeny's Emily P. They are all being thoroughly overhauled, and will come out with entire new suits of sails.

The members of the Long Island Yacht Club, at the foot of Thirty-seventh-street, South Brooklyn, are busily engaged fitting out their boats for the coming season; a spirit which have enrolled in their fleet about 30 yachts, large and small, and of these the Reveille, Emma T., and Frank are now afloat, and the Chauncey M. Felt, Libbie B., Louise, and Fannie K. will be ready within a week or 10 days. The remainder of the fleet will follow shortly afterward.

THE WASTE OF CROTON WATER.

Mr. Allan Campbell, Commissioner of Public Works, sent a communication to the Board of Police yesterday asking for the arrest of all persons found using the Croton water for washing the stoops and areas in front of their residences without having obtained a special permit for that purpose, and also all persons who violate the provisions of the permit so granted. One of these provisions prohibits the use of hose for wetting the carriageway of the street in front of the premises, but this is not in accordance with the ordinance, but in the shape of an order from Mr. Campbell. The board, after considering the matter, instructed the Superintendent to cause the arrest of all persons who violate the ordinance, and to report all those who do not comply with Mr. Campbell's special order in regard to wetting the carriageway in front of their premises.

THE BODY IN THE RIVER.

A BROOKLYN BOATMAN MURDERED.

HIS BODY FOUND ANCHORED IN THE RIVER NEAR THE ERIE BASIN—HIS DISAPPEARANCE FROM HOME ON MARCH 16—GAGGED AND CLUBBED TO DEATH.

Daily the reports are received at the Police Central Office of missing people. In nine cases out of ten the persons reported missing turn up in a day or two. Over-anxious relatives failing to make allowances for the many circumstances that may operate to prevent a man reaching home at his regular hour, rush at once to the Police for information as to the absent one. No particular surprise was occasioned, therefore, at Police Head-quarters, Brooklyn, on the 16th of March last, when the following report was telegraphed from the Eleventh Precinct Station-house:

"MISSING.—Bernard Feron, aged 55 years, 5 feet 9 inches in height, a boatman, residing at No. 331 Van Brunt-street, left home at 7 A. M. yesterday to attend to his usual business. He was dressed in a black cloth suit, black felt hat, wore boots, and had a red scarf around his neck and a halt in his left leg. He had a smooth face. He was last seen by John Cowley, of Elizabeth-street, near Van Brunt. He was then in his own boat. He was seen at 8 A. M. the same day in the Bay. The boat was tied at Connell's Dry-dock, foot of Richard-street, but not locked. His wife says he had about $50 in his pocket when he left home. Detective Daly was sent to investigate."

Capt. Reilly, who commands the precinct in which Feron lived, knew the habits of the missing man and was therefore puzzled to account for his absence, except on the theory that he had been accidentally drowned. Feron was what is known as a river speculator. It was his habit to start out every morning in his boat and row around among the vessels anchored in the vicinity of the Erie Basin and the Atlantic docks until he had purchased as much junk in the shape of rope, old iron, &c., as he could conveniently bring ashore. The articles thus picked up he was in the habit of selling at a fair profit to dealers in South Brooklyn. Although compelled by his business to move among and be intimate with the rough element who dwell near the river front, Feron was a man of unusually quiet habits, and had the reputation of being honest in all his dealings. He had resided in the lower part of the Twelfth Ward for 20 years, and in the pursuit of his occupation as river speculator had amassed considerable wealth. He was a native of Ireland, and within the past 10 years had visited that country three or four times with his wife. On the morning of March 16 last Mrs. Feron left her home, at No. 331 Van Brunt-street, Brooklyn, to go to church. She requested Feron to wait in the house until she returned. He said, however, that he had to go out in his boat, but that he would lock the door and leave the key under the mat. Half an hour later he was seen in his boat a short distance from the shore by John Cowley, who resides in Elizabeth-street, near Van Brunt. So far as the Police know, Cowley was the last person who saw Feron alive.

About 1 o'clock, on the same day, three men were seen by Michael Simms, a longshoreman, to row Feron's boat to the foot of Richard-street, where he usually moored her. Simms did not pay much attention to the men, not knowing at the time that they were Feron's, but he noticed that after fastening her to Connell's dock at the foot of Richard-street, they landed and went along Elizabeth-street. It was at first surmised that Feron, who by reason of a defect in one of his legs could not swim, fell accidentally out of his boat and was drowned; but when the fact reached the ears of the Police that the missing man's boat had been rowed ashore by three men foul play was at once suspected.

About 7 o'clock yesterday morning William F. Springer, a boatman, residing at No. 65 Van Dyke-street, while rowing between the Erie break-water and the shore noticed something floating in a fixed position. Approaching the object, Springer ascertained that it was the body of a man anchored in the river. The boatman could see that a rope was fastened round the head of the corpse and that the tongue protruded horribly. A large portion of the face was eaten away. Springer rowed ashore and informed the Police of the finding of the body. Capt. Reilly, of the Eleventh Precinct, procured a boat and rowed out to where the body had been seen, just under the break-water, about on a line with Columbia-street. The remains were identified as those of Bernard Feron, who was discovered for the first time that the unfortunate man had been brutally murdered. It required the united strength of four men to lift the body from the water. Round the corpse's rope was securely fastened at the one end of this rope a stout canvas bag, filled with heavy iron chains and a number of strong iron bolts, was attached. The iron in the bag weighed over 150 pounds. The body was found in four feet of water, and evidently in the spot where it was dropped overboard. A rope was also tied round the head, being drawn so tightly across the mouth that the tongue, which was swollen, was protruded horribly, as already described. The skull had been beaten in and the face of the dead man horribly battered. It was evident that Feron had been gagged and then clubbed to death, presumably for the money, about $50, which he had on his person.

The statement made by Michael Simms, the longshoreman, would seem to establish the fact that Feron was murdered between 8 o'clock on the morning of March 16 and 1 o'clock on the afternoon of the same day. About the latter hour Simms saw three men row ashore in a boat that was subsequently ascertained to be Feron's, but he was not sufficiently near to be able to identify any of these men should he see them again. There were no marks of blood on the boat nor any sign of a struggle. It is surmised that Feron went out with one of the men to row his boat, and in or near the Erie Basin in the prosecution of his business, and that he was there murdered for his money, which he probably exhibited while paying for some junk. Some days after Feron's disappearance his wife advertised in a New-York morning paper offering a reward for information that would lead to his discovery. In reply she received several anonymous letters, promising that if the reward were increased further light would be thrown on the matter. These anonymous letters are now in the possession of the Police, and form about the only clue upon which to work up the case. About the date of Feron's disappearance, a large number of vessels were anchored in the vicinity of Erie Basin. Probably all of these have sailed since the day mentioned. Superintendent Campbell has placed his best men on the case, but so far the detectives have not been able to throw any light on the mystery surrounding the disappearance and death of the unfortunate Feron.

A GIRL SAVED FROM SUICIDE.

Yesterday afternoon Officer Edward McMahon, of the Nineteenth Precinct, saw a boy about 14 years of age, having some books under his arm, in company with a girl, evidently a few years his senior, standing on the dock at the foot of Forty-ninth-street, East River. Both were conversing in an animated way, and the officer, suspecting that something was wrong, approached them, whereupon the boy withdrew and walked rapidly away. The girl rushed toward the edge of the dock with the apparent intention of committing suicide, and was on the point of leaping into the river when, by the officer's prompt action, she was prevented from carrying out her purpose. Officer McMahon took the would be suicide before Justice Smith, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, and charged her with an attempt on her own life. To the magistrate the prisoner, who gave her name as Millie Sutherland, stated that her reason for attempting suicide was that she had discovered that she was *enceinte*, and that she could not survive her shame. She said that a New-York policeman, whose name she would not disclose, was her betrayer. Millie Sutherland is 17 years old, good looking, and intelligent, and is only six months in this City, having come to the Metropolis from Philadelphia, where her parents reside. She says her father is a conductor on the Pennsylvania Railroad. When questioned as to where her parents lived in Philadelphia she refused to answer. Justice Smith suspended action in the matter, and directed Officer Chiardi, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, who was in court, to investigate the girl's history, and endeavor to ascertain who her associates are. She has served a term of three months in the House of the Good Shepherd already during her stay in New-York.

JAKE BERRY'S COLUMBIA OPERA-HOUSE.

The trial of "Jake" Berry, indicted on the complaint of Dr. Crosby's Society for the Prevention of Crime for maintaining a disorderly establishment at the Columbia Opera-house, was resumed yesterday in General Sessions, before Recorder Hackett.

Mr. Charles W. Brooke, counsel for Berry, endeavored through Mrs. Berry, the proprietor, leader of the orchestra, and other employes of the opera-house to prove the purity and moral tone of the pieces produced. During the course of Mrs. Berry's examination Assistant District Attorney Bell called for copies of the plays to prove their real character. Mr. Brooke stated that copies were in the office of the District Attorney, and offered to put them in evidence if produced. The Recorder suggested that Mr. Brooke should prove that the copies had been received by the District Attorney. Mr. Brooke then called Mr. Bell to the witness stand, and the latter admitted that he had made no search in his office for the copies of the plays which Judge Duffy swore he had caused to be sent there. Mr. Brooke summed up for the defense, and the case was adjourned until Monday.

SENTENCED FOR ATROCIOUS ASSAULT.

Frank Stewart, who was charged with having atrociously assaulted his intimate personal friend Ashmore, in New-Brunswick, N. J., several months ago, appeared at the Middlesex County Court of Oyer and Terminer at New-Brunswick yesterday, to receive the sentence of the court. He was accompanied by his father, who wept bitterly while Judge Scudder spoke. The court-room was crowded almost to suffocation by the friends of the accused man and of his victim. Both Ashmore and Stewart made statements to the court, but nothing beyond the facts as already published was elicited. Judge Scudder sentenced the assailant to four years' confinement at hard labor in the State Prison. On the evening of Dec. 12 Stewart and Ashmore started out from New-Brunswick, in company with each other to visit two girls, whom they had arranged to meet on the south side of the Raritan River. They had scarcely crossed the bridge into East Brunswick, before Stewart drew a revolver, and, without a word of warning, fired at Ashmore's head. He leveled the weapon a second time, Ashmore threw up his arms and received the charge in them. A third shot passed through Ashmore's collar, and grazed the back of his head. Stewart seized him, and drew him toward a well of great depth in the immediate vicinity. Ashmore pleaded so piteously for his life that Stewart finally relented, and assisted him home. Stewart disappeared, but a week later surrendered himself. He was indicted for atrocious assault and battery. He pleaded not guilty at first, but when the case was called for trial on Thursday, retracted and pleaded guilty.

THE NEWELL DIVORCE CASE.

CLOSE OF THE ARGUMENT OF COUNSEL—JUDGE LAWRENCE CHARGES THE JURY—A SEALED VERDICT TO BE RENDERED TO-DAY.

The arguments of counsel in the Newell divorce case were concluded yesterday, and Judge Lawrence charged the jury, who are to bring in a sealed verdict to-day. At the opening of the court yesterday Col. Fellows resumed his address to the jury in behalf of the plaintiff, Mrs. Anna M. Newell. For two hours he spoke with reference to the testimony of Mary Campbell and Daniel O. Knowlton, declaring, in brief, that certain discrepancies between the statements of these witnesses were plainly suggestive of perjury on their part. Counsel then declared that Mr. Newell, although a jealous man, did not object to his wife's intimacy with Mr. Bordman, and did not consider it to be otherwise than innocent until after his own criminal relation with Miss Olney was discovered by Mrs. Newell. He then begged that his impropriettes might be kept secret, and as his outraged wife was unalterable in her determination to seek a release from him he became her unrelenting enemy. Relative to the charge that Mr. Newell was guilty of adultery with Miss Olney, Col. Fellows said that the strongest evidence in support of that accusation were the statements of Newell himself. His trips to Europe with her and their brief sojourns together at hotels implied guilt.

At the conclusion of Col. Fellows' address, Mr. Shafer waived the right to answer. Judge Lawrence then charged the jury. He said the case differed in some respects from cases which are usually presented to juries. It was not a case in which the jury were called upon to render a verdict for the plaintiff or for the defendant simply. The issues were: Did the defendant commit adultery with Candace M. Olney at any or either of the times and places charged in the plaintiff's complaint? If the jury find that the defendant did commit the act of adultery, was such adultery committed without the consent, connivance, privity or procurement of the plaintiff; have five years elapsed since the plaintiff discovered the facts of such adultery; has the plaintiff voluntarily cohabited with the defendant since she discovered the facts; and was the plaintiff a resident of this State at the time of the commission of such crime? Did the plaintiff commit adultery with William H. Bordman at any or either of the times and places, or at any time or in any place charged in the defendant's amended answer? Did the plaintiff in this action commit acts of adultery with a man unknown to the defendant at the times and in the places charged in the eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth clauses or subdivisions of the defendant's amended answer, and did the plaintiff commit adultery with James F. Pickering at any or either of the times or places charged in defendant's amended answer? If the jury find that the plaintiff did commit any or either of the acts of adultery charged in the amended answer, was such adultery committed without the consent, connivance, privity or procurement of the defendant; have five years elapsed since the two; the defendant discovered the fact of such adultery, and has the defendant voluntarily cohibited with the plaintiff since he discovered the fact of such adultery?

The principles of law which were applicable to the case were, the Judge said, very simple, and easily understood, but they had never been better stated than they were some 80 years ago by one of the most eminent Judges that ever lived, Lord Stowell. That jurist decided that absolute proof of the commission of the act of adultery should not be required in suits of this character, because in nine cases out of every ten cases such proof could not, and could not possibly be produced. It was proper, Judge Lawrence said, that he should refer to the fact that Miss Olney had denied under oath that there was any unlawful intercourse between the defendant, and he called this to the attention of the jury simply because it was a fact entitled to grave consideration from an honest jury. Judge Lawrence next referred to the alleged acts of adultery between Mrs. Newell and Mr. Bordman, instructing the jury that they were to decide this point alone from the letters in evidence. He believed that, apart from the statement of Knowlton, the testimony relative to the alleged act of adultery of Mrs. Newell with the unknown man at Knowlton's house was imperfect.

The case was given to the jury shortly after 4 P. M., and at 5 o'clock Judge Lawrence announced that a sealed verdict would be brought in this morning.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS.

A well-dressed show-window in a merchant's warehouse is a certain indication of the character of the goods to be found within. Appreciating this sentiment, Messrs. B. L. Solomon & Sons, Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway, have placed in their principal window a suit of furniture upholstered with an entirely new material called "Toile Imprimé." The suit includes sofa, chairs, window-curtains, table covers, and stand-spreads. The first suit was turned out only a week ago, and yet it has already been duplicated for customers three times. On the first floor of their magnificent establishment, the Messrs. Solomon have a handsome assortment of wall-papers, and, in order that their customers may not be deceived by selecting paper that is unsuitable for their rooms, the various styles are displayed with their appropriate borders upon folding-doors extending from floor to ceiling. So whimsical is Dame Fashion that plain and fresh walls, which were not considered "the thing" a year ago, are obsolete, and walls are now covered with paper of the old English style, or Gothic architectural designs, having dados and friezes corresponding to the height of the apartment. In the same department are found the various styles of cloth used for upholstering purposes, from which the head of a family with an economical turn of mind may select a pattern and have his old furniture re-covered. The furniture for drawing-rooms and sleeping apartments now in vogue is of the mediæval style, in ebony, and this establishment is well supplied with it. The firm employs its own designers and draughtsmen, and some of the drawings of these men give promise of elegant suits at no distant day. One of the suits in process of manufacture is of the style of Henry VIII., and consists of two sofas, two arm-chairs, and six chairs. The upholstery work will be matched by the curtains and table-spreads, which will be of silk plush and tabetta. There are also suits in the Japanese style, but the most elegant suit in the house, and which Mr. Solomon displays with considerable pride, is a "Vandyke" suit. The style of the furniture and the color of the upholstery correspond to the same period. The material used for covering is satin-damask, with rich Gordon velvet to match, and having a border of fringe seven inches deep. The suit includes a sofa, two arm-chairs, and two side-chairs. Corner-chairs are much in vogue, and the firm has a great variety of them. By placing two of these chairs together, a comfortable composition-chair, or tête-à-tête, can be made. There are also to be found cabinets, etagères, easels, and music portfolios, of ebony inlaid with ivory, and it would be hard to mention any article in the way of household goods which Messrs. Solomon & Sons have not on hand at low prices.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Edward J. Phelps, of Vermont, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Major Horace Jewett, United States Army, is at the Sturtevant House.

Judge George Hoadly, of Cincinnati, is at the Gilsey House.

Ex-Gov. C. R. Ingersoll, of Connecticut, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Congressman William R. Morrison, of Illinois, is at the Brevoort House.

Chief Engineer Jackson McElmell, United States Navy, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Judge George Barker, of Fredonia, N. Y., is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

United States District Attorney Calvin G. Child, of Connecticut, and Prof. J. H. Thayer, of Andover Theological Seminary, are at the Everett House.

Congressman Benjamin A. Willis, Attorney-General C. R. Train, of Massachusetts, and Judge James M. Smith, of Buffalo, are at the Windsor Hotel.

State Senators William W. Rockwell, Ira Davenport, and Stephen H. Wendover are at the St. James Hotel.

United States Senators Stanley Matthews, of Ohio; Francis Kernan, of New-York, and William H. Barnum, of Connecticut; State Senator D. S. Lynde, of Hermon, New-York, and Franklin Haven, of Boston, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

A SCHOONER RUN DOWN.

At 7 o'clock on Wednesday morning the schooner Hoffman, bound from Portland for Philadelphia, ran down the schooner Jessie Irving, from Virginia for this port, in a dense fog off Great Egg Harbor. The latter vessel lost both masts and bowsprit and was cut down to the water's edge. Her crew were taken off by a boat from the Hoffman. The United States Light-house steamer Fern passed the wreck shortly afterward and took it in tow. She then approached the Hoffman and transferred Capt. Steelman and his mate to their own vessel, the remainder of the crew remaining on the Hoffman. The Fern brought the Jessie Irving to this port, and she is now lying at the Light-house dock at Tompkinsville, Staten Island.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Joseph Bischoff was yesterday elected Assignee of Isidor Bloom, of No. 44 Lispenard-street, by his creditors, before Register Allen.

Adolph Reinecker, of No. 572 Lexington-avenue, at 10:40 o'clock last night suddenly dropped dead at the corner of Fifty-first-street and Lexington-avenue.

Sergt. Groo was transferred from the Twenty-sixth to the Ninth Precinct, and Sergt. George B. Kass from the Thirty-second to the Twenty-sixth Precinct by the Board of Police yesterday.

Under the direction of Receiver Chamberlain, the office furniture and fixtures belonging to the late firm of Greenleaf, Norris & Co. were disposed of at auction yesterday for an aggregate sum of $1,234 80.

Mrs. Caroline Hutchinson, the widow of Police Sergeant Hutchinson, yesterday asked the Board of Police to grant her a pension, and the matter was referred to the Committee on Rules and Discipline.

The statement that the "head waiters get a percentage on the savings" in wages, made in the report of the meeting of colored waiters in yesterday's TIMES, does not apply to the Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga.

John Brown, of Hoboken, has gone into voluntary bankruptcy in this City to get rid of old debts amounting to about $9,000. He owes $3,710 10 on accommodation paper, and has $8,000 nominal assets.

Owen Graham, a canal boatman, while drunk yesterday afternoon, fell into the Hudson River from his boat, lying at the foot of Thirty-seventh-street, and was drowned. His body was recovered and sent to the Morgue.

The lease of the franchise of the ferry from James-slip, East River, to Hunter's Point, Long Island, was awarded yesterday by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to the East River Ferry Company at $2,100 per annum.

Information was received on the Produce Exchange yesterday that 40 canal boats passed Utica on Thursday. Of these 19 are laden with wheat, 5 with corn, 9 with lumber, 2 with salt, and 8 have assorted cargoes of wheat, corn, oats, and barley.

At a meeting of bondholders of the Indianapolis and Madison Railroad, held at the St. Nicholas Hotel yesterday, Charles Lanier, of Winslow, Lanier & Co., and Thomas D. Messell, of Pittsburg, were chosen Trustees of the mortgage to fill the vacancies occasioned by the deaths of John Ferguson and Peter McCartin.

The Trustees of the Astor Library have chosen Mr. Robbins Little to succeed Mr. J. Carson Brevoort as Superintendent of the library. Mr. Little will assume his new position on May 1. He graduated from Yale College in the Class of '51, and was afterward a tutor there. He has lately been employed in one of the public offices in Washington.

The fight between Jay Gould and conservative parties for the control of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, at the coming election, is becoming very bitter. Treasurer Sykes issued a circular yesterday announcing that the Holland bondholders, representing $15,000,000 of bonds held for permanent investment, have proxies to himself, President Keep, and A. G. Dolman.

At a meeting of the creditors of Wilson & Greig, dry goods dealers, corner of Ninth-street and Broadway, held at the office of Register Ketchum, the composition of 35 cents on the dollar, in notes of 3, 6, 9, 12, and 15 months, was accepted by creditors representing claims to the amount of $75,000, and 50 cents on the dollar, for cash, on claims aggregate $14,000. The total liabilities are $96,500.

The creditors of Isaac Hermann, diamond merchant at No. 200 Fulton-street, met yesterday at the office of Register Dwight, and decided that the estate should be wound up by a Trustee under the direction of a committee of creditors. Leopold M. Lebenthon was elected Trustee, and the committee was chosen as follows: Isaac Bernstein, Michael Fox, and Bartold Meyer. Fifteen claims were proved, aggregating $15,642.

Discharges in bankruptcy were granted yesterday by the Registers to Theodore Emery, Henry Ivey, and George C. Lee, of the firm of Emery, Ivey & Lee, dry goods jobbers, of No. 559 Broadway; William B. Pettit, builder, of No. 440 West Thirty-fourth-street, and Lewis W. Walton, dealer in sewing-machines, at No. 862 Broadway. The application of Nathan Mayer, formerly bankers in Wall-street, was opposed.

An informal meeting between the Erie counsel and the Reconstruction Committee was held in ex-Gov. Morgan's rooms yesterday afternoon, and a discussion was had relative to the proper method of future proceeding. Counsel afterward met in Mr. Macfarland's office, and busied themselves preparing the papers necessary to obtain the confirmation by the court of the recent sale. Application for that purpose will probably be made to-day.

The following assignments for the benefit of creditors were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday: Patrick C. Quille, to John H. Callender and William G. Ross; Willis F. Dewey to Benjamin G. Davis; and Edward Schiff and Edward Lauterbach, T. Blanchfield, druggist, of No. 756 Broadway, to William L. Gardner. In the last mentioned case the liabilities are $15,852 35, the nominal assets $40,466 53, and the real assets $2,615 36.

Patrolman Ira M. Clapp, who was dismissed the force in 1875, and who was recently reinstated by order of the Court of Appeals, yesterday made a demand upon the Board of Police, through his counsel, for his salary from March 3, 1875, the date of his dismissal, to Feb. 23, 1878, when he was reinstated, amounting to $3,976 17. The matter was referred to the Treasurer and Counsel to report if there was any fund that could be applied to the payment of this demand.

George Carragan, late Treasurer of the Ten Eyck Axe Manufacturing Company, of No. 103 Chambers-street, has gone into voluntary bankruptcy before Register Allen, with known liabilities of $32,000 and nominal assets $8,902. The principal creditors are David M. Day, $6,500; Morrison, Colwell & Page, $5,305; Mrs. Rachel Vreeland, $3,500; Denman Vail, $3,000; Mrs. E. Cook, $2,400. Several banks hold claims, the amounts of which are not put in the schedules.

Sheriff Reilly received notice from Gov. Robinson yesterday withdrawing the warrant recently issued for the extradition to the State of Texas of Dr. Charles C. Beers, who is now confined in Ludlow-Street Jail on a charge of murder, and as a fugitive from justice. Judge Donohue granted a writ of habeas corpus and a stay of the rendition, and yesterday proof was furnished to the Governor that Beers had never been in Texas. He will be set at liberty to-day on receipt of the formal papers.

BROOKLYN.

Charles H. Fanning was committed by Justice Bloom yesterday on a charge of forging contractors' returns while employed as clerk by the Long Island Railroad Company.

Robert Webb, indicted for grand larceny, was called for trial in the Court of Sessions yesterday. Not answering to his name, his bond of $500 was forfeited. Webb's bondsman was John D. Henning.

The body of a man about 5 feet 10 inches in height, with black beard and dark clothing, was found in the Buttermilk Channel yesterday. The remains, which had evidently been a long time in the water, were removed to the Morgue to await identification.

In the case of Samuel Clark, who recently recovered $225 from the Union Ferry Company in a suit brought to recover damages for forcible ejectment from the Fulton Ferry-house, application was made yesterday to Judge McCue for a new trial. Decision reserved. Clark was ejected from the ferry-house because he attempted to pass on a detached coupon ticket.

George Jacobson, residing at No. 404 First-street, Eastern District, died yesterday, from the effects of a dose of laudanum swallowed by him on Thursday night, with suicidal intent. The deceased, who was 35 years of age, formerly kept a restaurant at No. 31 Park-row, New-York. He had been out of business for some time before his death, and was much depressed in spirits because of his failure to obtain employment.

Patrick H. Davis, of No. 159 York-street, and Samuel Hertzog, of No. 398 Bond-street, were arraigned in Justice Walsh's court yesterday on a charge of exposing "bob" veal for sale. Mr. Williams, counsel for the Board of Health, wished to withdraw the charge. He said that the accused would not repeat the offense. Judge Wals

The New-York Times.

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APRIL 1878

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

ENGLAND MUST STATE HER VIEWS.

ITALY'S INQUIRY AS TO THE ENGLISH PROGRAMME—THE ACTION OF DIPLOMACY CENTRING IN HER ANSWER—THE FEELING IN RUSSIA—LOOKING FOR A WAY OUT OF THE PRESENT COMPLICATIONS.

LONDON, April 27.—The *North German Gazette*, of Berlin, says: "The action of diplomacy centres in the answer of England to Italy's inquiry as to the English programme. At the outbreak of the war, England honorably laid down her interests as the guide and measure of her attitude. Since the conclusion of peace she has been exclusively parading in the cothurn of so-called European interests. No one knows how those interests are to be described. Her programme, the color of which England must sooner or later make known, and which has already assumed very various aspects from the language of the different English Ministers, will ultimately be decisive of the Eastern crisis."

Referring to the Italian proposition, the *Times* says: "It would be futile and inconsistent with our position to propose any scheme until the main principle of European control has been conceded, without which no scheme could acquire validity or sanction."

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times*, in a letter to that paper, says: "I observe that the foreign press devotes much attention to the street disorders which recently occurred in St. Petersburg and Moscow. Some organs seem to regard them as symptoms of a dangerous revolutionary movement. In reality they have no such significance. There is not the slightest danger of public tranquillity being seriously disturbed. Any danger of that kind will first appear, if it appears at all, when prices rise and taxation is increased."

The *Times*, in its leading editorial article this morning, comments on the dispatch from its St. Petersburg correspondent in which it is stated that one issue out of the present complications consists in undoing much of Russia's work, and giving the rest a European instead of a specifically Russian character; that another consists in what is called the principle of equivalents or compensation to the powers for Russia's acquisitions, and that the latter solution is the one Russia desires, while Great Britain seems resolved to insist upon the former. The article says: "It is partition of Turkey that Russia desires now; it was partition she desired at the time of the Crimean war. Against such a policy we contended then and are contending now."

The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*, in a dispatch to that paper sent hence last night, says: "Great enthusiasm was manifested in military circles here to-night on its becoming known that the whole of the staff and commissioned officers stationed at Aldershott had received stringent orders from the War Office to hold themselves in complete readiness for immediate active service. In addition to this general order it was stated that all the principal officers had received important secret instructions for certain contingencies."

The Central News Agency of London announces that it is informed that orders will be shortly issued for the immediate formation of the Second Army Corps, and the raising of the battalions of that corps to a war establishment.

TRYING TO UNLOCK THE PUZZLE.

THE ARMY AND THE NAVY BEFORE CONSTANTINOPLE—DETAILS OF A MUTUAL WITHDRAWAL NOT YET AGREED UPON—GERMAN MEDIATION—DISTURBANCES AND CAPTURES—FINANCIAL MOBILIZATION.

LONDON, April 27.—A Constantinople dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says: "It is hoped Gen. Todleben, who succeeds Grand Duke Nicholas, will be able to arrive at an agreement with the English in regard to the military details of a mutual withdrawal. The Russians demand, in the event of withdrawal, the wide zone left neutral between them and the Turks. Safvet Pasha has gone to confer with Grand Duke Nicholas and Gen. Todleben."

A dispatch from Vienna says: "The *Political Correspondence's* correspondent at St. Petersburg, writing under date of April 23, says the negotiations relative to mutual withdrawal from Constantinople had then taken an unfavorable turn, in consequence of England suddenly claiming that the fleet should not retire outside of the Dardanelles, and thus going back from the principle which she had already accepted, in the same way as she had withdrawn from the principle of a preliminary conference, which she also at one time accepted."

The *Agence Russe* says the assertions that German mediation is broken off are false. It has attained its object by smoothing the way for an exchange of views between the Cabinets, which exchange is now proceeding.

The *North German Gazette* says: "We will not conceal the opinion that the dispatch of the British fleet to the Baltic, where many neutral interests might be affected, would render the situation immeasurably more complicated."

A special dispatch to the *Times*, from Belgrade, says: "Disturbances have broken out at Nisch and Pirot between the inhabitants and the Servian authorities, in consequence of the Russian commond for recruits. A famine is raging at Vranja, caused by military requisitions." The *Times'* Rustchuk correspondent telegraphs as follows: "Out of 6,000 Russians here, 40 or 50 die daily of ordinary and spotted typhus. At Adrianople, Sistova, and Tirnova it is reported that hundreds die daily."

Intelligence has been received in Constantinople that the Mussulman insurgents have surprised a Russian encampment near Philippopolis and captured 1,000 prisoners and four guns. They are now marching toward Samakoff. M. Onou has suggested that the Porte should offer the insurgents amnesty in the event of their laying down their arms.

A dispatch from Vienna says: "Various Austrian and Hungarian Ministers had long interviews throughout the day, and the Hungarian Minister of Finance conferred with a number of financiers." The *New Free Press* says: "The necessity for energetic precautionary measures is again engrossing attention. It is wished that the first step should be financial mobilization, (probably meaning raising the funds necessary for mobilization.)

ST. PETERSBURG, April 27.—Navigation of the River Neva has been reopened.

WAR ON BRITISH COMMERCE.

A SCHEME SAID TO BE ON FOOT TO FIT OUT PRIVATEERS — AN UNAUTHENTICATED STORY FROM CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—It is reported this evening by parties who claim to be in the plot that, in anticipation of the breaking out of hostilities between England and Russia, a movement is on foot to fit out a privateer in this port to prey on British commerce. Letters of marque from the Russian Government are, it is reported, already here, in blank, waiting for the declaration of war to be filled out. Negotiations are under way for the purchase of one of a number of steamers now laid up in Almeda Creek, on the opposite side of the Bay. Commissions of officers are also here and funds to carry out the project. Over 200 men have signed articles binding themselves to engage in the enterprise, the recruits being mostly drawn from the idle class, who are ready for anything. Capt. Waddell, late of the wrecked Pacific mail steamer City of San Francisco, formerly in command of the rebel privateer Shenandoah, is mentioned as the probable commander, and Capt. Lapielge, late of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship service, is named as one of the officers. An attempt will be made to procure a number of boys from the training-ship Jamestown for service as midshipmen. The parties profess to mean business, and will be prepared to move on the instant war is declared. From other sources it is learned that the Russian corvette Crayssez, now lying in position, is prepared for instant action, and the object of her long delay here is to obtain the earliest possible news of the outbreak of hostilities, and at once go to sea and lie in wait for British vessels bound to this port. It is understood that with the exception of the corvette Opal and the small gun-boat Rocket, at Victoria, and a frigate ship, which is supposed to be somewhere in the neighborhood of Panama, there is not a single British war vessel in the North Pacific to interfere with the designs of the Russian cruiser, and it is possible that the vessels at Victoria would be stationed there for defensive purposes.

THE EASTERN QUESTION REVIEWED.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF'S REPLY TO LORD SALISBURY—ENGLAND, AUSTRIA, RUSSIA, AND TURKEY—THE FEELING AT CONSTANTINOPLE—CONSULTING AN ECHO—THE POSITION OF FRANCE AND ITALY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, April 16, 1878.

Prince Gortschakoff's circular replies in detail to every point of the Salisbury memorial. The Chancellor calls attention to the fact that even the British Government has admitted the insufficiency of the original programme proposed at the Constantinople conference, and that the treaty of San Stefano only bears the title of "Preliminaries of Peace," in order that it may be examined, and, if necessary, be modified in its application. He disclaims all intention of appropriating Bulgaria, and refutes Lord Salisbury's arguments concerning the pretended preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea by the annexation of Bessarabia and the acquisition of the port of Batoum, adding that if England had wished to preserve Turkey from all territorial and pecuniary sacrifices, it would have been easy so to do, by uniting her efforts to those of Russia before the war, in order to force the Porte to obey the will of Europe, as manifested in the conference. She would not, and therefore Russia undertook the task unaided. Her campaign was successful, although the success was dearly purchased, and she, therefore, has acquired certain rights which are enforced by the new treaty. England admits these, and desires the amelioration of the condition of the Eastern Christians, but she finds that this is not realized by the San Stefano "preliminaries"; what then does England propose? Let her explain her plan for assuring, at the same time, the indubitable rights of Russia and the well-being of the populations in whom she takes so deep an interest.

Such is the summary of the Russian note, and here we must bow in admiration to the varied resources of diplomacy. England will reply, as she has already replied through her newspapers: "I have nothing to advance, personally; the question must be submitted to Europe. Let a European congress examine and revise the entire treaty, and we will see." Matters are, therefore, exactly where they were 10 days ago, before the Marquis of Salisbury had spoken, before Prince Gortschakoff had answered, and there is no reason to hope that an issue can be found from this eminently "vicious" circle. I am sure, however, that this expression is eminently English, and in common with the entire German press, we must conclude that neither circular has advanced matters in the slightest degree, and that diplomacy, so far, is like a squirrel in a cage tra veling miles upon miles within its little cylinder, and with a result just about as satisfactory.

The London *Times*, following more faithfully than ever the movements of public opinion in England, even at the risk of contradicting itself from one day to another, is rather pleased with the Russian Chancellor's note, in which it sees a disposition to come to terms, and an article in the *Journal de St. Pétersbourg* seems to indicate more conciliating intentions on the part of the Russian Government. But these symptoms must be admitted to be very feeble, and an attentive reader of the Russian circular cannot but be struck by the obstinacy with which the Chancellor confines himself to solemnly confused phraseology — "ambiguous," to quote the words of Lord Beaconsfield, "as the classic oracles of Delphos." Nothing that England, if alone, may threaten will have much weight on Russian policy, and it is only if Austria assumes resolutely the same position that we can hope for any decided influence. But on this point we are still in the dark. Some of the best-informed correspondents of the British press have announced that Vienna is acting, and will continue to act, in unison wi h the Cabinet of St. James', but it is to be feared that the wish is here father to the thought, and that these gentlemen may have estimated too highly the half confidences of the Hungarian Minister. Diplomatists, as a rule, tell only just what suits them, and Austrian *morgue* does not often unbosom itself with entire candor to newspaper reporters. Nor is there any real foundation for the report of a growing coolness between Berlin and St. Petersburg. Prince Bismarck is desirous of a congress, but, although willing to use all his influence to persuade Russia to admit the right of this congress to modify the territorial changes indicated in the San Stefano treaty, he will act as a mediator only on the following conditions, to be accepted as a basis of discussion: First, retrocession of Bessarabia to Russia in exchange for the Dobrudscha; second, extension of Russian territory in Asia to include Erzeroum; third, that the pecuniary indemnity due from Turkey shall not be debated, this question being essentially a private arrangement between the Czar and the Sultan. To suppose that any pressure will be brought to bear upon Russia by the Germans is absurd. So-called Russian encroachments in the East in no way arouse the jealousy or awake the apprehension of the Teutonic Empire, whose aspirations are entirely directed westward. The remarkably cold shoulder given to the Roumanian Envoy at Berlin is proof enough in itself of the feeling there on this point, and even at Vienna Mr. Bratiano was advised to be more moderate on the question of Bessarabia. All of this does not look much like German coercion, or an Anglo-Austrian defensive and offensive alliance, although it is rumored that England has offered Austria £30,000,000 sterling as a preliminary subsidy for the first campaign, and a million more each month as long as the war lasts.

At St. Petersburg the complication is attributed to the personal influence of Queen Victoria. The copy of a letter addressed by her Majesty to the Czar's son-in-law, the Duke of Edinburgh, has by some means got into circulation, causing a very disagreeable impression in the higher spheres at the capital, where it is considered as a key to the hostile attitude of the Beaconsfield Cabinet. The Russians are most indignant at English pretensions to estimate the amount of the pecuniary indemnity demanded from Turkey, which, they maintain, must be calculated, not on the basis of the means of the vanquished, but on that of the expenses incurred by the victor. They will be charmed to give up Armenia, if England will advance 1,100,000,000 roubles to her protégé; but if she will not, they mean to hold it as the only available guarantee for the debt. Nor can they see how England's geographical interests in the Turkish Empire are affected by the late treaty. Faithful to the promises made before the war, neither the Dardanelles, nor Egypt, nor the Persian Gulf, nor the immediate vicinity of Suez, where alone they are directly at stake, have been touched upon, and if Russia has tried to protect herself in the Euxine, England has not been interfered with there. But her Majesty's Government has been ill-disposed from the outset, and its underhand dealing is the direct cause of a war which has already cost nearly 1,000,000 lives. Such is a summary of Russian sentiments, and, to judge from the tone of the Turkish press, they are not much more cordial at Constantinople, where the public is requested to observe that, "it is calculated that 400,000 Bulgarians have been massacred, 100,000 Armenians sacrificed; that 100,000 Mussulmans have succumbed to cold and hunger and Bulgarian reprisals; that 200,000 Russian soldiers and as many Turks have been killed in battle, or have died from wounds or disease in hospitals, and that these, not hecatombs, but myriads, of victims, are only a tithe of the misfortunes brought upon Islam by war, which England might have prevented."

Some of the Ministers who, as creatures of the British Embassy, and just now all powerful, think differently; but in no country is the Tarpeian rock so near to the Capitol as on the shores of the Bosphorus, and before this letter reaches New-York Ahmed Vefyk and his colleagues may be in exile, or at least out of power, to be succeeded by other harpies equally unprincipled and rapacious with their predecessors, but, unlike them, devoted to Russia. No one who has ever lived in Turkey believes in the honesty of a Turkish functionary, whatever may be his hierarchical position, and we need go no further to seek for an example than Osman Pasha, who, after holding the Russian Army in check before Plevna for five months, comes back from captivity in Russia with a Russian cross for valor on his breast, and a Russian life pension of 50,000 rubles per annum in his pocket.

A squib, borrowed from the *Ruski Mir*, the great Slavic organ, of Moscow, which, in spite of its orthodox contempt of all foreign idioms, is obliged, as I am, to give it in French, simply because it is untranslatable, symbolizes exactly the present situation of the Eastern question. It reads:

"In the Dolma-Bagh'ché Palace exists an oracular echo, which the Sultans are wont to consult in moments of extreme peril, and thither went Abd-ul-Hamid and this is what he heard:

"'L'Angleterre!' he called. 'Erré!' was the reply.

"'Les Autrichiens!' 'Chiens!'

"'La Prusse!' 'Russe!'

"'Mes ennemis!' 'Assez!'

"'Mes Pashas!' 'Achats!'

"'Et Suleiman!' 'Ment!'

"'Mais j'ai Mukhtar!' 'Tard!'

"'Qu'ai-je pour les mitards?' 'Liards!'

"'Donc il ne reste que l'Asie!' 'Vas-y!'"

Before quitting this review of political matters, I wish to call attention to two incidents, which may be mere canards, as they are qualified, but may have a certain serious foundation. The first of these refers to an alleged alliance between England and Spain, the latter, in exchange for Gibraltar, agreeing to furnish a contingent of 100,000 men, destined to second the action of Great Britain against Russia. The circulation of this report has, strangely enough, coincided with the orders issued at Madrid to keep the army in the Basque Provinces upon a war footing, and to increase the armament of the Balearic Islands, and with the order for 100 siege guns from Herr Krupp's factory, so that, although denied by the Spaniards as contrary to their national interests, it is not at all unlikely that England, in her own penury of men, may be seeking to renew her traditional policy of employing mercenaries, as she did at the commencement of the present century. The second assigns a cause to the recent mysterious visit of M. Gambetta to Berlin, which, first made known by the London *Post*, and not contradicted by the ex-dictator's own organ, the *République Française*, is now discussed by the *Journal de Bruxelles*. Some months ago, the French Ambassador, Count de Saint Vallier, was commissioned to offer French neutrality, in the event of the annexation of Belgium and Holland by Germany, provided that Metz and Lorraine were retroceded to France. But the Chancellor, judging, no doubt, that French permission was not necessary to the realization of his scheme, then turned a deaf ear to the proposals, which were contemptuously rejected. Now, however, the situation has changed, and in the new phase assumed by the Eastern question, the assistance or opposition of a nation capable of putting into the field 700,000 soldiers within a month becomes a matter of importance fully appreciated by the Chancellor, who has signified that, possibly, the instant was propitious to the renewal of negotiations. I cannot say how much of imagination, how much of truth, exists in this story; but, given the crookedness of statesmen and the doctrine of compensations, we can easily conceive that the Belgian press is not without legitimate cause for its apprehensions, particularly now that there is almost a positive rupture between Gambetta and the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Waddington, whose pro-English sympathies are notorious.

THE GREAT STRIKE IN ENGLAND.

ACTION OF THE COTTON OPERATIVES AT PRESTON—NO LIKELIHOOD OF A SETTLEMENT—HOW THE STRIKE WAS BROUGHT ABOUT—OPPOSITION TO A REDUCTION OF TEN PER CENT IN WAGES.

LONDON, April 27.—Although it is stated that the strike of cotton operatives at Preston is ended, that appears to be the case only so far as the operative spinners are concerned. The weavers, winders, tape sizers, twisters, loomers, and warpers are still standing out, and there seems to be no likelihood of any settlement at present.

[This conflict between capital and labor is in the district of North and North-east Lancashire, which embraces a vast breadth of country and an immense population. It begins at Ulverstone-on-the-Sands, whence it is a distance of 11 miles to the county town of Lancaster, where the cotton trade is considerable. After leaving Lancaster there are only two large mills between there and Preston, but at the latter place cotton mills are numerous. There are also a large number at Chorley. After leaving Preston eastward the East Lancashire line passes between Padiham and Colne, where are mills every quarter of a mile. In this district, which includes the towns of Church, Accrington, Barnley, and Colne, the staple trade is cotton, scarcely anything else supporting the population, except the working of coal pits. In December last the mill-owners intimated their determination to reduce wages 5 per cent., but as they had limited the notice to 14 days they were answered by a quotation from what are known as the "Blackburn Standard List Regulations." These were adopted in 1854, at the close of the Preston strike, in order to insure working harmony between masters and men, and they provide for the giving of a month's notice previous to reduction of wages. Since the formation of these regulations there has, previous to the present strike, been only one lock-out in the district—in 1861—when, after much suffering for eight weeks, the workmen yielded. After being reminded of the proviso of a month's notice the masters abandoned their 5 per cent. movement, but, on the 13th of March last, passed resolutions to reduce the wages of factory workers all round by 10 per cent. The masters averred that they were hampered by foreign competition, and that, as the market had been glutted, it was necessary to reduce the cost of production. They declined arbitration, because they as masters knew their own business thoroughly. The operatives ridiculed the idea of foreign competition, and urged that the masters had lost the confidence of the markets abroad and home through filling their cloth with all sorts of tricky, filthy ingredients. They proposed short time as the only panacea for a glutted cloth market. The employers refused to withdraw their notice of reduction, and on Wednesday, the 17th inst., the strike occurred.]

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

MILAN, April 27.—Gen. Grant arrived in this city to-day, and was received by the Prefect, Syndic, and other notabilities.

ROME, April 27.—The negotiations for a restoration of relations between the Vatican and the Swiss Government have nearly fallen through, in consequence of opposition of the exiled Bishops of Basle and Geneva.

GIBRALTAR, April 27.—There has been abundant rain in Morocco, and fears of a famine are decreasing.

THE TEUTONIA SAVINGS BANK.

ALBANY, April 27.—At the hearing before Judge Westbrook yesterday, at the City of Hudson, the attorney for the Teutonia Savings Bank appeared for the bank. He admitted the substantial correctness of the report of the Bank Examiners, and conceded that the bonds issued by the towns of Staten Island, of which the bank he represented held $109,900, were valueless, as the Bank Superintendent claimed in his official communication to the Attorney-General. He also conceded the insolvency of the bank, and did not oppose the appointment of a Receiver. The Bank Superintendent made personal inquiry of well-known residents of Staten Island, respecting the validity and value of the town bonds issued by towns on that island, a portion of which were held by the Teutonia Savings Bank as a stock investment. The uniform opinion was that such bonds were worthless. This inquiry was made after the receipt of the report of the Examiners, and fully sustained the same in respect to the bonds referred to.

THE RECORD OF SELKIRK.

FLORIDA'S LATEST PENITENT.

WHAT SENATOR TELLER KNOWS ABOUT A NATIVE OF HIS STATE—HOW A POSITION WAS SECURED WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF THE PRESIDENT'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—William Selkirk, who seems so anxious to supplement the Florida confessions with his concoction of terrible revelations, and an outline of whose story appeared in the *World* of Friday, has succeeded in drawing out some facts in connection with his life and character which will be useful to his biographer, and which will enable the public to place the proper estimate upon the confession which he proposes to make of his Florida experience. Mr. William E. Chandler, when asked about Mr. Selkirk's story, said: "I know no such man. I don't know that I ever heard of him. I never heard of him in Tallahassee or Jacksonville. The places were full of bummers at that time, and Selkirk may have been one of them. I heard that Judge Taft sent somebody down there, but who it was I never knew. I deny, of course, anything this man Selkirk says concerning me. There is not one word of truth in it."

Senator Teller, who knows something of Mr. Selkirk, and who met him in Florida, says: "Selkirk, when I first knew him, was steward in a hotel in Georgetown, Col., and subsequently in Denver. In both places he made a mark by getting incontinently drunk. He suddenly left Colorado, and I never knew what became of him until he turned up in Jacksonville. He is somewhat erratic, and, I understand, uses ether a good deal. When I was there he came to me and wanted to borrow money to go to Washington, because, he claimed, the Government owed him some money for services rendered as Special Agent. Subsequently I learned that he was to have gone with Alfred Morton to act as Deputy Marshal, under direction of the United States Marshal, in Florida. Before he got down there he got drunk, and he arrived drunk. The Marshal telegraphed to the department that the man they had sent down was drunk, and of no use, and Mr. Selkirk was discharged at once. When he asked me to lend him money I declined to do so, but the night before I went away he came to me and said that he was utterly destitute and would have to move out of his room if he did not get some money. I lent him $10, he having been a citizen of my State, but I knew that this was a gift. When I returned to Washington I found that there were $83 due him, and I advised Attorney-General Taft to send it to him. Mr. Taft at first declined to do so, saying that Mr. Selkirk was a dead-beat, but at last had the money sent to him. Mr. Selkirk then came to Washington, and at once came to me and wanted me to get him a position in one of the departments, which I declined to do. As to his business in Florida, he did not do anything. All his talk about affidavits is false. He told me in Florida that story about Mr. Toombs showing him $300,000, and wanted to be called before our committee to testify, but I told him that the thing was too absurd to be thought of."

Mr. Selkirk has also a record in the Treasury Department and the Police Court of this District, as will be seen from the following paragraph in the *Star* of to-day:

"Selkirk was appointed to a clerkship in the Treasury in July last, although his average at the competitive examination was only 53, while the minimum required to entitle any one to a place in the department was 70. His appointment appears to have been gained by outside influence. He had strong letters of recommendation from Assistant Secretary of State Seward, Col. Rodgers, the President's Private Secretary, and Thurlow Weed. He was suspended from the department for intemperance, and reinstated in the Fall upon the same recommendation. He remained in the department nearly two months, and was finally discharged for intemperance. After this he stated that he was given a letter by Secretary Sherman to Collector Arthur, at New-York, recommending his appointment to a position in the Custom-house there. This position he failed to obtain. Prior to his first appointment in the Treasury he was on the 19th of April, 1877, arrested in this city, and, as the Police records show, for obtaining goods and money under false pretenses from a grocer. He exhibited a letter at that time from Col. Rodgers, and others, which, on the day of his arrest, were considered forgeries. Judge Snell discharged him as a 'dead beat.'"

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, April 27, 1878.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan to-day aggregate $150,000.

Gen. Gibbon was before the House Committee on Military Affairs again to-day, advocating the transfer of the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day directed all medical officers of the Marine Hospital service for all official, medical, and pharmaceutical purposes, to make use of the metric system of weights and measures.

The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds has agreed to report favorably on the bill providing for the erection of a new building for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The Bureau is at present occupying a portion of the Treasury Department.

The House Committee on Commerce has agreed to report to the House with a favorable recommendation Representative Hardenbergh's bill constituting Jersey City a port of entry and providing for the appointment of a Collector of Customs, together with such subordinate officers as are provided for by law.

Leave of absence for six months is granted First Lieut. William Auman, Thirteenth Infantry. Col. R. C. Drum is ordered to report to the Adjutant-General in this city for duty, upon being relieved from Head-quarters of the Military Division of the Missouri, by Col. William D. Whipple. Surgeon John F. Randolph is relieved from duty in the Department of the East, and placed on sick leave.

The Treasury now holds $347,118,850 in United States bonds to secure national bank circulation, and $13,448,000 to secure public deposits. United States bonds deposited for circulation for the week ending to-day, $792,000. United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn week ending to-day, $649,000; national bank circulation outstanding: Currency notes, $321,626,059; gold notes, $1,432,520; internal revenue receipts to-day, $409,321 40; Customs receipts, $556,868 78.

Mr. George Opdyke, of New-York, was before the House Committee on Banking and Currency this morning. His views in reference to the practicability of maintaining resumption coincided in the main with those of all the other representatives of banking-houses in New-York, although he admitted that if the tables of estimates of gold in the country now, and in 1857 and 1861, were correct—which he did not admit, for he thought they were gross exaggerations—the attempt at resumption might be hazardous.

The Union National Bank of Lewisburg, Penn., having failed to keep up the 5 per cent. redemption fund as required by law, the Treasury Department has no money to redeem the notes of that bank presented for such purpose. Information was received to-day that money will soon be forwarded to meet the obligations of the bank. This does not imply insolvency of the bank, but a failure from some cause to comply with the law. Of course, the bonds deposited in the Treasury secure the note-holders from any possible loss.

The amount of United States notes retired during the present month, in consequence of the issue of national bank notes, will be about $1,200,000. The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered that this amount shall be replaced by silver dollars, to be paid out in the current course of business. This sum will be distributed among the various Sub-Treasuries and public depositories throughout the United States, so that to this extent the silver dollar will be paid out for currency obligations. This payment of silver dollars will not interfere with procuring silver dollars in exchange at par for gold coin at any time.

DISCUSSING THE APPROPRIATIONS.

SATURDAY IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—THE INDIAN, AND THE LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Most of the session to-day in the House of Representatives was in Committee of the Whole. The first sitting, Mr. Potter, of New-York, in the chair, was on the Indian Appropriation bill. The bill recommends the appropriation of $4,772,000, and is the unanimous report of the Appropriation Committee. It provides that whenever it is found practicable to employ Indians in farming or other civilized avocations in which they can contribute to their maintenance, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs may use such portions of their respective subsistence funds as can be spared to pay for the services of such Indians as may be induced to labor for their own advancement. It further provides that so much of the appropriations as may be required to pay for goods and supplies shall be immediately available. General debate having been dispensed with, the bill was read by sections. After adopting two or three unimportant amendments, the committee rose and the bill was passed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Eden, of Illinois, in the chair) on the Lecislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill. The total amount appropriated by the bill is $14,735,000.

Mr. ATKINS, of Tennessee, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, said that it footed up $14,735,000, being about $682,000 less than the like bill in 1876-7, and being $714,000 less than the like bill for the current year. It was also less than the like bill passed at the last session of the Forty-third Congress by the large sum of $4,166,000, and less than the like bill passed at the last session of the Forty-second Congress by the still larger sum of over $6,000,000. After mentioning various reductions of salaries made in the bill, he said he might be asked why the committee had not reduced the salaries of the Senators and Representatives. His answer was because they had been reduced by the repeal of the act of March 3, 1873. Besides, the Forty-third and Forty-fourth Congresses had discussed that subject until the country was disgusted, and had finally settled upon the present compensation, with which the people were entirely satisfied. The men who had the qualities of head and heart to represent the intelligence, dignity, and sovereignty of the people ought to have talents that would command in the business walks of life more clear profit than the most economical and frugal Senator or Representative realized out of his salary.

The bill was then read by sections for amendments. After having completed the sections in regard to the Legislative Department of the Government, and the sections for the support of the Executive Department and the State Department, the committee rose without further action, and the House, at 4:25 o'clock, adjourned.

MRS. HAYES AND WINE-DRINKING.

THE PHILADELPHIA EXCURSION AND THE FACTS CONCERNING IT—HASTY ACTION OF A TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes Temperance Society, at their meeting last night, discarded the name of the organization, on the ground that although she discountenanced wine at the Duke Alexis and other dinners at the Executive Mansion, she countenanced the use of claret punch at the dinner on board the excursion steamer on Delaware Bay during the recent Presidential trip.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—The action of the Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes Temperance Society in Washington has caused considerable comment here in all quarters, but more especially among the committee who have the President and his family in charge. There is great indignation over the affair, more especially as the action of the organization is entirely uncalled for. The facts in the case are that the Committee of the Union League and the Commercial Exchange determined some weeks ago that in deference to the temperance principles of the distinguished guests there should be no wine or liquors at any of the receptions or dinners. The League-house entertainment was very dry, and the absence of wine caused general comment. Late in the evening Mrs. Hayes was in company with a gentleman who was recently a Minister to one of the prominent foreign countries, and in the course of conversation the temperance question came up as one of the topics of discussion. Mrs. Hayes is reported as giving her views in this manner: "It is a great mistake to suppose that I desire to dictate my views to others in the matter of the use of wine and other such things. I do not use them myself, or in my family, but I have no thought of shunning those who think differently. The Cabinet members use wine without any thought of giving offense to me by so doing. It is a mistake to think that I should want to be so dictatorial. I want people to enjoy themselves in the manner that is most pleasing to them." This conversation was whispered about on Thursday on the party down the river on the steamboat excursion, and vouched for as being true. It caused considerable comment at the time. On the Columbia there was a bowl of claret punch in the dining hall, but none of the ladies partook of it. Two cases of wine had been sent aboard the boat, but were sent back to the shore again by order of two members of the committee. When the Columbia reached Chester, on the way down the river, the tug George E. Weed, of Chester, came alongside, and a case of wine was sent aboard. Immediately on it becoming known that the wine was on the boat, the members of the Presidential Cabinet, Secretaries Sherman and Schurz, and Judge Devens were invited to partake, and they did so. Mrs. Hayes did not countenance the claret punch being aboard, and it is doubted whether she was aware that it was on the boat. The matter has already caused considerable trouble in the committee of the Exchange, as a large number of the members desired wine, and in consequence of the edict forbidding it, refused to participate. The action of the Washington society in denying it was rather hasty, especially as the facts were not before them, and all they knew was what they read in the newspapers.

A CASE OF LEPROSY IN BALTIMORE.

THE DISEASE AND ITS EFFECTS ON ABRAHAM BROWN—NO HOPES FOR THE MAN'S LIFE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 27.—There is a patient at present in the City Hospital here who, according to the opinion of the medical faculty, is undoubtedly suffering from *elephantiasis græcorum*, or true leprosy. His name is Abraham Brown, and he is a native of New-York City, 45 years of age, and a bricklayer by trade. He is a widower with four children, and after the death of his wife went to Cuba and South America, in either of which countries it is supposed he contracted the disease. About two years ago, while in this city, the disease first showed itself, the symptoms being a numbness of the muscles of the face, and numerous tubercles appearing over the body. On the 4th of March last he went into the City Hospital, and the physicians, after examination, decided it a case of genuine leprosy. The appearance of the man is really pitiable. The disease has attacked the neck and hands and feet, and these portions of the body are scaly and shrivelled, having the appearance of a yellow and faded parchment. So much has been the loss of vital his tongue has become lacerated. It is difficult for him to swallow food, and the tubercles on his body have become hard, while the flesh on the affected parts is gradually sloughing off. The attendant physicians say there is no hope of saving his life, but they are divided in opinion as to whether or not the disease is contagious or infectious.

LIABILITY FOR CITY MONEY.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 27.—A suit which has been some days in progress in the United States Circuit Court, Judge Dillon presiding, involving the liability of the City of Little Rock for certain indebtedness resulting from the issuance of her so-called "city money" several years ago, was decided yesterday. The city issued this money after the war and paid it out at par, but afterward called it in, giving for it her other evidences of indebtedness, which the city afterward refused to recognize, because issued for the city money, and the city money was an illegal issue. The United States Court held that even though the city money might have been illegal, that the city having received full value for it, and then given other evidence of a debt in lieu of it, must pay it. Judgment, therefore, went in favor of the Merchants' National Bank of this city for $38,000.

DISCOVERY OF PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., April 27.—For some time past Prof. William Patrick, of the Lawrence University, has been making an extended exploration along the line of the Kansas Pacific Railroad in Kansas, and yesterday he was rewarded by the important discovery of phosphate of lime in great quantities near Wakeeney, 320 miles west of here. Similar material is found in Georgia, and some of the Southern States, and is shipped North and to Europe, where it is used as fertilizing matter. It is a most important discovery, and will prove of great value to Kansas.

THE CANVASS IN OHIO.

THE FIRST AND SECOND DISTRICTS—DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES—A GOOD CHANCE FOR REPUBLICANS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, April 27.—Politics for the next Congressional canvass in Hamilton County are already assuming a lively tone. The first and second districts of the State are located in Cincinnati, and to estimate the State one should begin there. The first district has been strongly Democratic. Milton Sayler, the present incumbent, will be a candidate for re-election, with a fair chance of getting the nomination. His strongest opponent will be John A. Shanks, who has been a standing candidate for many years. At the last convention he came very near pulling through, and may get it. No one is being talked of much on the Republican side as yet. In the Second District, now represented by Gen. Banning, the candidates are more numerous. Gen. Banning himself is somewhat in bad odor on account of the little coup d'état by which he was sent to Congress, and the notorious Eph Holland was sent to prison for stuffing ballot boxes. The better class of the party will be likely to repudiate him. Upon his own side he will be opposed by L. W. Goss, an attorney and present member of the School Board. Mr. Goss has been County Solicitor and has ever shown himself to be a shrewd politician. He is not liked by the better class of the party any more than is Banning. He belongs to the Vickers clique in the School Board, a sort of infidel gang, who made all the agitation some years ago in regard to reading the Bible. He will be strenuously opposed by the church people. Still this Vickers clique are beginning to show a large strength, and he may pull through. Then there is Samuel F. Hunt, who always has been held back as being too young. The party may conclude to give the young man a chance this time. If he don't get something pretty soon he will become too old. "Sam" is popular among "the boys," and will do his best to get the nomination.

The Republicans in this district seem united on ex-Gov. Thomas Young, and he is understood to be a candidate. No better man could be found, and he will without doubt be elected. What confirms this opinion is the fact that President Hayes some time since offered him the Collectorship of the Port at Cincinnati, which is a good office, but after holding it under advisement for a time he rejected it, as it is understood, in order to be free. The ex-Governor is very popular at home. His course while Governor made many friends for him, and he possesses that peculiar faculty of uniting the extremes in a party which wins.

Eph Holland, who has just been pardoned out of prison by President Hayes, is back in his old haunts, and swears that he will do all in his power to defeat any measure which the Democrats may undertake. He is not pleased with the facility they had of making a scapegoat of him, and will have his revenge. In the late local elections the Republicans showed that they are alive and build, when occasion come, bring out their entire strength. Bad management by the Democrats has aroused a spirit of opposition which is exceedingly strong, and it is thought that both districts may be carried by the Republicans.

COL. VANCE AT HOME.

THE EX-CONGRESSMAN INSANE—HOW HIS BRAIN HAS BEEN AFFECTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, April 27.—Ex-Congressman John L. Vance arrived in this city to-day from San Francisco, in company with Capt. L. A. McKnight. He was met at the depot by his wife and Joseph Altshire, and started on this evening's boat for his home at Gallipolis. Col. Vance is undoubtedly insane. His friends are of the opinion that his brain has been affected by two causes: One the death of his little daughter, the other a fear of his own early demise. He labors under the impression that he is very ill, and is in constant apprehension of death. He is aware of the watch upon his movements, and asks permission to go out with the docility of a child. He is unable to tell anything about his trip to San Francisco. It appears, however, that, while going westward on the Pacific Railroad, he fell in with a man named Lang, whom he had previously known. Mr. Lang suspected from his manner that something was wrong, and upon arriving at the Lick House, in San Francisco, he telegraphed Mr. Vance's family and concluded the arrangements for sending him home. Col. Vance will be taken to Gallipolis and properly cared for at his home. The wife of the music-teacher who disappeared simultaneously with him has been heard from in Washington. It is definitely known that she did not accompany him in his flight.

A WOMAN SUSPECTED OF MURDER.

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN AGED COUPLE AT BERLIN, N. J.—LOOKING FOR POISON IN THE DEAD BODIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—About two weeks ago it was stated in THE NEW-YORK TIMES that Reckleth Bishop and his wife Hannah, living at Berlin, N. J., about 14 miles from

A MEETING OF THE BOARD.

THE LUCKY MEN WHO MANAGE ASYLUMS.

PROVIDING FOR ANOTHER MONTH FOR THE PARENTAL SUBSTITUTE AND MOTHERLY NOURISHMENT ORPHAN ASYLUM—FATHERLY WATCHFULNESS OVER THE CHILDREN'S HEALTH.

It was the last Saturday in the month, and the Board of Managers had met in the private room sacred to themselves and the Superintendent. They were the 13 gentlemen who preside over the destinies of the Parental Substitute and Motherly Nourishment Orphan Asylum. They felt the grave responsibility, and they might well feel it, for of the 700 waifs under their care not less than 150 got tickets for the sweet by and by every year. But this was owing to unwholesome malarial influences. The Board, as a Board, provided for the moral, mental, and physical welfare of its wards as well as any board could do. Did it not hire a Superintendent at a salary of $2,500 a year, and tell him, "Sir, the good of these poor children is our highest aim!" and two Assistant Superintendents at $1,200 each! and a house physician at $1,000! and a Chaplain at $400! and did they not carefully sample all the provisions sent to the house, even to the choice wines for the hospital? Verily, they did.

A full dozen of them were seated in stuffed arm-chairs in their comfortable office, waiting for the thirteenth. There was Mr. Brounvig, the President, who owns stock in the Erie Canal, and blesses God that, in His infinite mercy, grace, and wisdom, He has allowed him to attend every meeting of the board held in the last 17 years. There is Mr. Pursey, who belongs, remotely, to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Toads, an active and influential member of the board. Mr. Swallow, a well-known broker, who lately made an assignment, but is recovering from his losses, and is consequently regaining his high position, with the managers. There were Mr. Bronnstunn, Mr. Forenhandd, Mr. Redknows, Mr. Goldlynd, Mr. Paisilver, Mr. Kouponn, and three small gentlemen in black, who seemed to have no names in particular, but answered greatly the privilege of voting exactly as Mr. Hevvywate suggested. Mr. Hevvywate is the great gun of the board. He lives in a palace whose walls might be papered with gold coupons, and he would never know the difference. Nothing can be done without Mr. Hevvywate. Mr. Hevvywate decides all questions of moment—through a vote of the board, of course.

They waited an hour past the time—still Mr. Hevvywate did not come.

"I never can," said Mr. Brounvig, peeling another bannana from the plate on the table, and looking at a large painting on the wall: "I never can look at that portrait of Mr. Goldlynd's father without thinking of the days when he was our President. Let me see, that was 14 years ago. At that time, gentlemen, none of you were in the board. Ah! those were good old days. If you had—"

The announcement that Mr. Hevvywate's carriage was coming up the drive interrupted the conversation.

"Ah!" said that gentleman, majestically entering the room and drawing off his gloves, "all on time, I see, gentlemen; I like that. Nothing so bad for a man of business as to be behind time. Are we all ready?"

No one ventured to reply that they were not only all ready, but had been for half an hour, and were considerably upward of an hour. Mr. Redknows, however, suggested that dinner had been announced some time previously, and that it might be well to take a bite before proceeding with the business.

"Happy thought," replied Mr. Hevvywate, at once taking up the idea. "But, better still, we can transact our business while we eat. What more appropriate time to attend to the physical needs of our poor, dear children than while we are strengthening our own bodies with a little plain food. Yes, by all means, let us go in to dinner."

At the table, the President of the board had the great honor of sitting at the right hand of Mr. Hevvywate, who took the seat of honor by common consent.

"What," said Mr. Paisilver, while a man-servant in spotless clothes was cutting off choice morsels of rare roast beef, roast turkey, and boiled mutton, "what do you think of that butter Beardsley sent over yesterday?" (addressing the entire table.)

"It tastes very fresh and clean," said one of the small gentlemen in black, smacking his lips mildly.

"Oh, bless you," cried Mr. Paisilver, "this is not it. There was a tub of it, you may remember, standing on the table while we were inspecting the kitchen. This we got from Fulton Market, for the Superintendent's table. This is fine butter; very fine."

"I thought that butter of Beardsley's was rather bad," said Mr. Kouponn, "and I don't believe in giving the children bad butter. I would rather give them none at all."

"You have struck the nail on the head, Mr. Kouponn," said Mr. Hevvywate, decidedly, from the head of the table, as he emptied the oil bottle over his water-cresses, "I don't believe in giving the children rich food. It's not good for them, and it makes them too fat, and lazy. Butter is the richest thing they can eat, and it's unwholesome. It makes them pimply. Give them plenty of good gravy instead. That's what children need, plenty of good gravy." No action by the board was necessary on this question. The children were no longer to be made pimply.

"I have, gentlemen," said Mr. Hevvywate, who dealt in dry goods, with great difficulty swallowing a mouthful of *paté de foie gras*, "something to lay before the board of its careful attention of far greater importance than the use of butter. It is something that so nearly—nearly a little, mind you—that is nearly concerns the welfare of the little ones confided by a discreet Providence to our care, that it should be long and carefully thought of, and acted upon with the greatest discretion we can exercise. It is a subject, gentlemen, that has been upon my—(extra dry, did you say? Half a glass, Fitzwilliam, only half a glass)—that has been upon my mind for a long time. Several months have passed since I began laying it before this honorable board. But I reconcluded the time had not arrived. It was a question of far too great importance to be introduced inopportunely. I know that you, gentlemen, and see upon these walls the portraits of our sainted ancestors—portraits, I may say, of those glorious men who, in their day, rendered the fates of these little ones confided—or rather, of other little orphans—when I look at these, I say, as I do now, looking deep into his champagne glass, I cannot but feel that you will act wisely in this matter. The subject to which I refer, gentlemen—and I do not mention it without feeling strongly the great responsibility that rests upon me—is night-gowns. Night-gowns, gentlemen. Night-gowns have been in use in this house for years. They have eaten with me, slept with me, walked, talked, and dreamed with me. And night-gowns is the most important subject that could be brought before this board."

"Mister President," interrupted Mr. Swallow, suddenly taking his feet and raising his glass, "low me to interrupt speaker. I pose toast, 'Night-gowns.'"

"Our children," continued Mr. Hevvywate, without noticing the interruption, "need night-gowns. They cannot live comfortably or healthfully without night-gowns. These children have been given to us by a kind Providence—that is to say, have been sent to us from abroad. We must watch over them as if they were our own. We must give them night-gowns. Our children cannot be perfectly healthy while they sleep in the same garments they wear throughout the day. I move, Mr. President, that the Superintendent be authorized and requested—no, Mr. President, I will make it even stronger—that the Superintendent be *directed* at once to provide all the children with suitable night-gowns."

"It would be a considerable expense," said Mr. Brounstunn.

"And we have not much cash on hand," said Mr. Kouponn.

"What are the donations of the past month?" inquired Mr. Paisilver.

"Four dollars and a calico dress," repited Mr. Brounvig.

"Then we must start out the Subscription Committee again," said Mr. Hevvywate, "and let the night-gowns wait another month."

"The motion tells me," said Mr. Forenhandd, "that the wine is out, and I am not sorry to hear it, for this wine had a peculiar taste I never liked. I move the Superintendent be requested to purchase a case of Heidsieck before the next meeting of the board."

Carried, and noted on the minutes. And here are the minutes:

"Saturday, *April* 27, 1878.—Board met pursuant to adjournment, the President, Mr. Brounvig, in the chair. Present, all the gentlemen of the board. The board thoroughly inspected every department of the house, and found everything in excellent order. It was resolved that butter shall not hereafter constitute a portion of the diet of the inmates. Mr. Hevvywate introduced a resolution providing the children with night-gowns, which, by common consent, was laid over till next month. The Superintendent was authorized to draw upon the Treasurer for the necessary expenses of his private table. The meeting was closed with prayer by the chaplain. Adjourned."

KINGS COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT.

The following is a record of the business transacted in the Kings County Surrogate's Court during the past week before Hon Abram H. Dailey, Surrogate:

Wills proved—Bridget Stewart, of the Town of New-Utrecht; Ann Worthington, Charles Henry Fowler, Catharine D. Elwell, Simon Breukhold, Susan Waterson, Catharine Pape, Samuel E. Clapp, and Timothy Cahill, all of the City of Brooklyn.

Letters of administration were granted on the estates of the following-named deceased persons, viz: Mary A. Turner, Sarah White, Sophia Martin Johnston, Sarah Johnston Warner, Andrew Keller, and John E. Norcross, all of the City of Brooklyn.

Letters of guardianship of the persons and estates of John Brown Orr, Mary Moore Orr, and Juliet Eaton Orr, were granted to Alexander E. Orr, and of Samuel C. Dodd to George F. Dodd, his father, all of the County of Kings.

MILITIA RIFLE PRACTICE.

Col. George W. Wingate has issued a circular providing for rifle practice by the First and Second Divisions for the coming season. Each division will commence with one day devoted to practice for the "Marksman's" badge and those certified to be sufficiently skilled. All who qualify will be exempt from further rifle practice during the year. Members of the National Guard when in uniform will be entitled to the use of the range at Creedmoor without charge on Mondays, Thursdays, and Fridays, from May 1 next to Nov. 1, 1878. Twenty targets and markers will be provided on those days for practice, unless otherwise ordered. The lists of dates upon which the several organizations will practice at Creedmoor was published in THE TIMES last Sunday. The dates allotted to the several organizations will be announced in subsequent orders from division headquarters.

THE COMING DOG SHOW.

LARGE NUMBER OF ENTRIES—AN UNEQUALED EXHIBITION PROMISED—SOME OF THE CURIOSITIES—NEW PRIZES.

Last year two-thirds of the entries to the great bench show of dogs in Gilmore's Garden were received on the last three days. The entries up to last night for this year's show more than double those sent in during the same period last year. The awards at the Baltimore show not having been concluded until Friday, only a few entries have yet been received of dogs exhibited there, but they are expected to come in in a bunch to-morrow and Tuesday. Many dogs have been entered from Boston, including all the prize winners at the recent show in that city. A large number of entries are expected from abroad by the mail which arrives on the White Star steamer to-day. The English newspapers have been very liberal in their notices of the show, particularly the London *Field*, whose proprietors distributed the prize lists for the Westminster Kennel Club. Many persons were afraid that the English setter class would not fill on account of the absence of distinction between native and imported dogs, but the number of entries thus far received indicates that the change will not make the slightest difference. In every other respect the outlook is excellent for the finest dog show ever held in this or any other country. Among the dogs already entered are several curiosities. One is a lately imported Chinese pug. Another is a native Australian greyhound. Another is a wire-haired fox terrier, the only one in the United States. Another is an Arabian sheep dog. Mr. Charles Reed will exhibit two rarely-beautiful animals from France, with long, silken hair hanging down their sides in ringlets. They are black and white in color and are a sort of large poodle. They cost 1,400 francs apiece, and are the only specimens in the country. It was believed until recently that few, if any, genuine Skye terriers were owned in this country. Four or fives splendid specimens have been entered, three of which were specially imported for the show. Mr. August Belmont, Jr., and Mr. Newbold Morris have each entered five or six beautiful fox terriers. Mr. Edmund Orgill, of Tennessee, has secured stalls for his famous kennel of mastiffs, and Dr. S. Fleet Spier and Henry N. Munn have sent in the names of their fine collections of Gordon setters. Charles H. Raymond's celebrated kennel of Laverack setters are also among those already entered. The colly class will be enriched by two animals imported direct from Queen Victoria's kennel. This promises to be a very fine class. John G. Heckscher will be a prominent exhibitor. Several persons have tried to enter Spitz dogs, but have been refused. The entries will close positively on Tuesday evening or earlier if 940 applications are received before, as there now appears to be prospect. An additional special prize has been given by Messrs. Tiffany & Co., consisting of a silver cup of the value of $50, which will be awarded to the best pair of Japanese spaniels. The prize winners have had certificates beautifully engraved, one of which will be given to each prize winner, including those whose dogs are simply commended. These will prove very acceptable souvenirs of the show. At last year much trouble was caused by the loss of the paper tags, which were required to be affixed to each dog's collar. In many instances puppies chewed their tags so as to render their numbers and class indistinguishable. This year the managers have adopted a metal tag with a wire fastening, on which the dog's number will be punched, and which cannot be removed except by filing. Mr. Hinton, editor of *The Country*, and one of the managers, has compiled from the new edition of Stonehenge's *Dogs of the British Islands*, a neat pamphlet containing all the latest points and differences between the different breeds of dogs, as adapted to this country, which has been adopted by the Westminster Kennel Club, and will be the authority at the coming show.

THE NEW LINE TO BRAZIL.

THE STEAM-SHIP CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO THROWN OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION—HER DIMENSIONS AND PECULIARITIES.

The steam-ship City of Rio de Janeiro, the first vessel of the new and only American line to Brazil, was opened to the inspection of the public, at Pier No. 17 East River, yesterday afternoon. She was built by John Roach & Son, at Chester, Penn., and is a magnificent vessel. Her dimensions are: Length over all, 370 feet; beam, 39 feet; depth of hold from base line to top of the spar deck, 31 feet 6 inches; burden, 3,500 tons; mean draft, 21 feet; she is barkentine rigged, and is of the class of vessels termed by free-speaking sailors, "jackass brigs." Her engine is of the compound type, the low-pressure cylinder being 78 inches in diameter, and the high pressure, 42½ inches. The pistons have a stroke of 5 feet. Her boilers are six in number, and the ordinary steam pressure is 80 pounds. There is a surface condenser, provided with 4,000 feet of composition tubing, and independent air and circulation pumps. The vessel is provided with two sets of steering gear, one worked by steam, and the other by hand-power. The latter is meant to be used only in case the former should be disabled. On the main deck are several large ice-houses and an ice-making machine having a capacity of 5,000 pounds a day.

The appointments of the saloons and state-rooms of the vessel are perfect. The saloon and the saloons are of hard wood, and are covered with soft crimson Wilton carpet, figured with dark green foliage. Paths are marked out with fine cocoa "runners." The carpets and other "runners" are kept down with large headed brass nails, whose shafts are sunk and fit tightly into brass cylinders. These nails can be drawn up without injury to the fabric, and are used because it is intended to remove the entire covering while the steamer is in the hot climate of Brazil. Crimson lambrequins edged with deep fringe, depend from the cornices of the saloon windows. The wood-work in the saloons is of an artistic and elaborate character, six kinds of wood being used—maple, black walnut, French walnut, bird's-eye maple, and satin-wood. The state-rooms are perfectly appointed, nothing being absent from their furnishing that would be provided in the chambers of a first-class hotel. In each room are two berths. The top berth is made after the manner of the sleeping-cases in the Pullman palace cars, so that, if a passenger engages a state-room for himself alone, it can be turned up, and its under part, being made of handsome dark walnut, nicely carved, and well polished, becomes an ornament to the apartment. The lower berths are draped with crimson lambrequins and lace curtains. The floors of the rooms are covered with body Brussels carpet, the color and design of the fabric in no two apartments being alike. There is electric communication from each room to the steward's pantry, where there is a large annunciator. The state-rooms are 46 in number, providing accommodations for 100 cabin passengers. There are also accommodations for 1,000 steerage passengers. The saloon table service is of china and nickel silver, decorated with the name of the steam-ship in a garter, on one side of which is the American flag, and on the other the Brazilian flag. The bowls and pitchers in the state-rooms are also of china, decorated in the same way.

The arrangements for increasing or lowering the temperature of the saloons are admirable. Pipes which run along the floors, on each side of the apartments, may either be filled with steam or cold air, according as the steam-ship is in a cool climate or in the tropics. These are prevented from disfiguring the apartments by being inclosed in bronzed iron lattice work. The precautions for the prevention or extinguishment of fires are admirable. In the engine room is a heat register so delicately arranged that the slightest increase of temperature in any apartment with which it is connected affects it. Every room in the vessel is brought into communication with this, and it is said that the moment a lamp is lighted in one of them, it records the increased heat resulting therefrom. Two donkey engines are provided, for use only in case of fire.

THE MERCURY OFFICE IN DANGER.

At about 11:30 o'clock last night, while the editors and employes of the *Sunday Mercury* were working in the upper stories of the *Mercury* Building, at Fulton and Nassau streets, a thick, black smoke began to fill the rooms. Search was made throughout the building, but no fire could be found. The smoke, however, increased rapidly, and the *Mercury* men turned out the lights and left the building, escape being very problematical should a fire gain any headway, as the building is undergoing repairs, and is filled with inflammable materials. A fire alarm was given, and the firemen found a slight fire in the building adjoining, in Nassau-street, known as the old *Sun* Building. Ferguson's shoe store is on the ground floor, and Taylor's printing-office on the upper floors. The fire was in the second story, and was extinguished before material injury had been done.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Capt. W. K. Mayo, United States Navy, is at the St. James Hotel.

Amos A. Lawrence, of Boston, is at the Albermarle Hotel.

Benjamin P. Cheney, of Boston, is at the Brevoort House.

Senator Hamilton Harris, of Albany, is at the Everett House.

Judge Reuben Hitchcock, of Ohio, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Congressman Benjamin Dean, of Boston, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Congressional Delegate Martin Maginnis, of Montana, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Senator Theodore F. Randolph, of New-Jersey, and Gen. S. D. Hungerford, of Jefferson County, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

GOING INTO BANKRUPTCY.

RECENT BUSINESS FAILURES.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY IN CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, AND ELSEWHERE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, April 27.—The following petitions in bankruptcy were filed in this city to-day: John Druecker, of Chicago, voluntary; secured debts, $14,000; unsecured, $2,000; assets, $13,500. Gustav Mendelson, Chicago, voluntary; secured debts, unknown; preferred debts, $1,700 to debtor; unsecured, $6,183; assets, nothing. Hallett & Shanks, voluntary; unsecured debts, $11,467; assets, $400. Stephen G. Grant, of Chicago, voluntary; preferred debts, $100; unsecured, $463,500; assets, $11,925. An involuntary petition was filed against the Richards Iron Works, of this city. The petitioning creditors represent claims amounting to $7,000. John D. Leland, of Joliet, voluntary; secured debts, $15,100; unsecured, $3,129; assets, $7,850. Peter G. Van Slyck, of Chicago, voluntary; liabilities, $13,000; assets nominal. Cleveland T. Lathrop, of Chicago, voluntary; secured debts, $3,500; unsecured, $1,841; no assets. Henry H. Honore, Jr., of Chicago, voluntary; unsecured debts, $32,636; assets, notes, $490. Marion Johnson, of Streator, Ill., voluntary; secured debts, $280; unsecured, $4,463; assets, $1,500. Rogers & Smith, druggists; liabilities, $14,000; assets nominal. Clarence Agramonte, a lawyer of this city, voluntary; liabilities, $31,000; assets, $1,531. David M. Cole, of Elgin, voluntary; secured debts, $1,200; unsecured, $2,663; assets nominal. Samuel C. Squire, of Chicago, voluntary; preferred debts, $25; unsecured debts, $6,640; no assets. George W. Huntoon, Jr., of Evanston, voluntary; secured debts, $600; unsecured, $3,936. Louis Bartells, a Deputy Sheriff of this county, voluntary; secured debts, $3,500; unsecured debts, $10,777 66; assets about $3,000. Thomas C. Whiteside, of Chicago, voluntary; secured debts, $427; unsecured debts, $45,052; assets nominal. Henry C. Ballard, a lawyer, voluntary; his liabilities, all unsecured, amount to $22,000; assets nominal. George C. Skidmore, of Chicago, voluntary; liabilities, $19,000; assets, $4,000. Emmet A. Thomas, formerly of the firm of Taylor, Thomas & Co., wholesale milliners, of this city, voluntary; liabilities, $24,000; assets nominal. John S. Goodman, of Chicago, voluntary; liabilities, $15,000. Charles E. Tallmadge, of Chicago, formerly in the millinery business, voluntary; liabilities, $21,500; assets nominal. Franklin J. Twing, of Chicago, voluntary; liabilities, $9,000; assets, $2,500. William H. Rice, of Chicago, voluntary; liabilities, $39,000; assets nominal. Edward C. Cleaver, of Chicago, voluntary; secured debts, $6,000; unsecured, $2,500; no assets. Edward F. Dore, of Chicago, voluntary; secured debts, $35,033; unsecured debts, $20,946 57; assets, $13,000; James S. Kelley, of Chicago, voluntary; unsecured liabilities, $6,000; assets nothing.

CINCINNATI, April 27.—The following petitions in bankruptcy have been filed: William Clark, Martin's Ferry, Ohio; liabilities, $137,000; assets, $28,000. Henry Wagner, Bond Hill, Ohio; liabilities, $15,000; assets, $2,000. Samuel Yourtee, Cincinnati, Ohio; liabilities, $36,000; assets, nominal. Benjamin Bruce, Cincinnati; liabilities, $38,000; assets, $44,000. Frank Baird, Logan, Ohio; liabilities, $19,000; assets, $10,000. William Owen & Co., jewelers, Cincinnati; liabilities, $19,000; assets, $18,000. Simon B. Elliot, Wyoming, Ohio; liabilities, $24,000; assets, $3,300. B. P. Hinman, broker, Cincinnati; liabilities, $709,000; assets, $958. Nearly all the creditors reside in Cincinnati and Chicago, though $10,000 is held by the estate of W. P. Blodgett, New-York, and $10,000 by R. F. Willis, Boston. B. C. Wherritt, Cynthiana, Ky.; liabilities, 1,000; assets, $25,000. James Ballard, merchant, Athens, Ohio; liabilities, $60,000; assets about the same.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 27.—W. B. Krumbhaar & Co., proprietors of the Penn and Louisiana cotton presses, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy to-day.

CLEVELAND, April 27.—G. Barkwell, pork dealer, failed to-day. His liabilities amount to $80,000, and his assets to $14,000.

DETROIT, April 27.—Joseph S. Suttle, lumber and leather dealer, of Niles, Mich., filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy to-day. His liabilities amount to $66,000, and assets to $55,000. His secured liabilities are $31,000.

LOCAL BUSINESS TROUBLES.

AVAILING THEMSELVES OF THE BENEFITS OF THE BANKRUPT ACT BEFORE IT EXPIRES.

The rush of insolvent business men into voluntary bankruptcy, and of creditors to force their debtors into involuntary bankruptcy has been greater during the past two days than within any corresponding period since the year 1867, when the bankruptcy law went into operation. So great has been the anxiety of many men to avail themselves of the benefit of the Bankruptcy act that many of the lawyers who have made bankruptcy a specialty have been compelled to lay aside other work so as to get their clients' interests into the hands of the court, by the filing of their petitions before President Hayes shall have affixed to a signature to the act recently passed, which will obliterate the system. Since the Bankruptcy law went into effect in 1867 6,400 proceedings of bankruptcy have been instituted in this district, and in precisely two-thirds of these discharges have been granted. In the remainder the petitions have been withdrawn, discontinued, denied, or allowed to lapse. There is a chief clerk, A. C. Wilmarth, and about five clerks employed in the office for this district, but they will continue at work for some months after the approval of the bill by the President, closing up the business already begun. The petitioners in voluntary bankruptcy who filed applications on Friday and yesterday were as follows: Thomas W. Smith, Stephen H. Childs, George Carrigan, Sylvester Murphy, Richard New, David T. Kennedy, Charles H. Hickman, John W. Kohlsaat, David Pohalski, Oscar Hammerstein, Joseph K. Buchanan, Moses A. Wheelock, John F. Lewis, John Lawrence, Leopold Schmidt, Homer E. Josselyn, Theodore P. Tenney, James Boyle, Thomas A. E. Webster, Franklin J. Wall, Abner H. Angell, Edwin Foster, George Moore, Abraham Goldstein, Sinclair Myers, Samuel Strauss, Theodore D. Read, George J. Brewer, Joshua D. Miner, A. Burdett Smith, and Aaron A. Reed, all of New-York City; Louis Pinner, of Kingston, N. Y., and Albert Cohen, of Saugerties, N. Y.

Register Dwight has received a voluntary petition in bankruptcy by Sylvester Murphy, a well-known builder, of No. 332 East Fifty-second-street. He constructed numerous houses in the Nineteenth Ward, and the failure of real estate has involved him in debt to the extent of $434,000, of which there are secured $102,000, and unsecured $32,000. His assets are merely nominal, all his real estate having been foreclosed. The principal secured creditors are the following: New-York Life Insurance Company, $275,000; Union Dime Savings Bank, $62,000; Tradesmen's Fire Insurance Company, $18,000; Independent Bank, $11,000; Edwin A. Bradley, $8,000; Mrs. Marston, $8,000; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, $7,500; Louis Waefaler, $5,000; estate of John H. Powers, $4,550; E. P. Steers, $3,000. Among the unsecured creditors are E. Guggenheimer, $4,102; E. A. Bradley, $2,192; John Gusson, $2,245; James Norton, $2,037.

George J. Hamilton, builder, of No. 325 Lexington-avenue, has been adjudicated a voluntary bankrupt before Register Allen. His liabilities amount to $104,000, and nominal assets of $80,000, consisting of book accounts and interest in real estate. The secured creditors are the Murray Hill Bank, $24,212; Manhattan Savings Institution, $12,000; estate of John K. Hamilton, $9,758; Citizens' Insurance Company, $8,000; Broadway Insurance Company, $4,000; Bernhardt Hamberger is a creditor for $15,000, and the Union Dime Savings Bank has a claim for mortgage deficiency, the amount of which is unknown.

The creditors of J. & W. Lyall, manufacturers of looms, at No. 540 West Twenty-third-street, met at the office of Register Dwight and accepted a composition of 20 cents on the dollar, in notes at 12, 15, 18, and 24 months. Thirty-four creditors, whose claims aggregated $107,936, voted in favor of the resolutions, the largest claims being the following: Mercantile National Bank, $20,172; May E. Tinson, $15,000; Buchanan & Lyall, $11,214; Davenport, Gothout & Treacy Foundry Company, $10,697; Charles P. Baldwin, $4,660.

Moses A. Wheelock, formerly Vice-President of the New-York Stock Exchange, has filed a petition for relief in bankruptcy. His liabilities amount to $43,500, the two largest creditors being William A. Wheelock, $35,000, and C. H. Kernan, $1,243. His assets are merely nominal, consisting of notes and worthless stocks.

Composition proceedings have been commenced before Register Dwight by Fellows, Foerster & Co., wholesale jewelers at No. 11 Maiden-lane, for a settlement with their creditors at 25 cents on the dollar, on time, and the creditors will meet on June 4 to take action on the proposition.

Frank F. Tennis, of the late firm of John Tennis & Co., hardware-dealers in Cleveland, Ohio, has been adjudicated a bankrupt on his own petition before Register Allen. His liabilities amount to $56,300 and are all on old claims, and he has no assets.

Spencer C. Cary, boxes, Nos. 5 and 7 Hudson-street, has begun composition proceedings before Register Dwight, and offers his creditors 15 cents on the dollar cash. A meeting will be held on May 8 to consider the proposition.

Negotiations are in progress between Peter C. Miller's Sons, lumber-dealers, at No. 89 Attorney-street, and their creditors for a settlement at 25 cents on the dollar.

The creditors of Rosenburg & Marks, shirt manufacturers, at No. 22 Walker-street, met at the office of Register Dayton and elected Lewis Obertelder Assignee.

THE RUMBUS CONFESSES JUDGMENT.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

One of the "Newspaper Unions" mischievously confesses judgment. It announces that in consideration of the sum of $100, paid for advertisements in 10 weekly city papers of good reputation, in country weeklies gratis. This shows what the "Union" really think of the value of the little papers in Podunk and Marathon which they have heretofore extolled so highly. The cat is out of the bag.

WEALTHY VOYAGERS TO EUROPE.

THE STEAM-SHIP BRITANNIC TAKES OUT A REPRESENTATIVE PARTY OF AMERICAN PASSENGERS—WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT AMONG THEM.

The steam-ship Britannic, of the White Star Line, which left this port for Liverpool yesterday afternoon, had a larger passenger list than any other European steam-ship has had since the opening of the present season. Every state-room was occupied, including a number that have recently been built on the main deck. A very large party of ladies and gentlemen, including professional men, merchants, actors, and actresses, and society people assembled on the White Star dock to bid farewell to their friends on the steam-ship, and the approaches to the pier were blockaded with carriages from noon until after 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Among the passengers are Mr. William H. Vanderbilt and his usual traveling companion, Mr. Samuel F. Barger; Mr. E. A. Sothern, accompanied by several ladies and gentlemen who have supported him in his recent performances at the Park Theatre and in his tour; the Right Honorable Viscount Gormanston, of Ireland, who has been traveling in this country for some time past; Mr. J. B. Loveland, European agent of the Erie Railway; Joaquin Miller, "the poet of the Sierras;" Mr. C. W. Bonynge, President of the Stock Exchange of San Francisco; Gen. Pierre M. B. Young, ex-Congressman from Georgia; and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick R. Jones, who are well known in the best circles of this City and Philadelphia. Mr. Vanderbilt was accompanied to the steamer by his son, Cornelius, and William H. Vanderbilt, Jr.; his son-in-law, Mr. Hamilton McK. Twombly; Mr. John M. Toucey, Superintendent of the New-York Central Railroad; Mr. Augustus Schell, Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, and Mr. Decker, the railroad contractor. These gentlemen remained in the Britannic until her lines were cast off from the dock. They afterward took a tug and accompanied the steam-ship down the Bay.

The purpose of Mr. Vanderbilt's visit to Europe is stated variously by different persons. On Wall-street it was yesterday declared to be to purchase a steam-ship for an American line to run between Newport and Liverpool and London, in conjunction with the New-York Central Railway. Mr. Vanderbilt declared, just before the Britannic started, yesterday, that he had no intention to buy any steam-ships while abroad, and that he could not tell why the rumor was started nor upon what it was based. He said his purpose in visiting Europe was to procure recreation, but he would, of course, attend to any business meeting his attention while on the other side of the Atlantic. Mr. Vanderbilt told some of his friends that his purpose in visiting Europe thus early in the season was to be present at the Derby races.

Mr. E. A. Sothern goes to London to fulfill of six weeks' engagement at the Haymarket Theatre, during which he will play in "The Crushed Tragedian." The actors and actresses who go to support him are Mr. and Mrs. George F. De Vere, Miss Linda Dietz, Mr. Gerald Holland, and Mr. William Withers, Jr. A number of theatrical people bade farewell to Mr. Sothern and party, but not so many as would have done so had the day of departure not been Saturday, when the entertainments demanded the services of Messrs. Wallack, Montague, Coghlan, and others. Among those present on the pier when the Britannic moved into the stream were Henry C. Jarrett, Henry C. Abbey, Robert Heller and Miss Heller, Mrs. A. M. Palmer, Mr. J. C. Williamson, Commodore Joseph Tooker, and Harry Beckett. Mr. Jarrett was one of the last visitors to leave the ship. He skipped lightly, but apparently with reluctance, down the gangway to the wharf. He afterward admitted that he was unwilling to leave such good company as that of Mr. Sothern and William H. Vanderbilt, who were together discussing the drama and a bottle of Mumm in the latter's state-room.

Joaquin Miller goes to Europe for recreation and in the search of good health. He has greatly altered in appearance within the past year. It is possible that he will remain abroad during the rest of his life. Mr. J. B. Loveland, European agent of the Erie Railway, who returns to London in the interest of the new Erie corporation, was accompanied to the Britannic by Mr. John N. Abbott, General Passenger Agent of the Erie Company. Among the well-known society people who witnessed the departure of the Britannic were Mr. Belknap, wife of ex-Secretary of War Gen. William W. Belknap, Mr. Thomas Newbold, of the Knickerbocker Club; Mrs. Whitney, sister of Mme. Gulager, the well-known soprano, and Mr. James F. Ruggles, son of Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles. The younger Mr. Ruggles is one of the attorneys for Mr. E. A. Sothern.

THE CARTMEN'S ORDINANCE.

MEMORIAL FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN TO THE LEGISLATURE — A PROTEST AGAINST THE ACTION OF THE BROOKLYN CITY FATHERS.

The Board of Aldermen held a special meeting yesterday for the purpose of requesting the Legislature not to approve of any measure that would interfere with the provisions of the ordinance in relation to cartmen recently passed by the Common Council. Upon the adoption of the ordinance a committee of Brooklyn Aldermen and cartmen went to Albany and secured the passage of a bill in the Senate relieving that city from the effect of the measure. After the call for the meeting had been read, Alderman Sauer took the chair, and President Roberts presented a memorial praying the Legislature not to pass the bill. The memorial recited that for 200 years or more a Municipal law of this City prohibited those who were not residents for at least six months from receiving a license to drive or use a public cart. In 1856 this ordinance was changed by substituting the word "State" for "City." The result of this change was that a large number of cartmen who made their living in New-York removed with their families to Brooklyn, thereby evading the taxation of a great City, and withdrawing a large revenue which in justice should be expended among the people from whence it came. Reference is next made to the non-resident ordinance, passed by the Brooklyn Common Council many years ago, which prohibited New-Yorkers from driving public carts in that city, and to the recent repeal of that ordinance when the New-York Aldermen passed their measure. The memorial also alludes to the heavy burdens on real estate in this City and declares that it is manifestly unjust that some 4,000 cartmen who reside in Brooklyn, but who make their money in New-York, should incumber the thoroughfares with their trucks day and night and not contribute a single dollar in taxation for the repair of our streets, toward the wear and tear of which they contribute largely with their heavy trucks and drays. Like the Chinese in California, they take everything with them—even their bones. The memorial then refers to the amount paid by this City for the Brooklyn Bridge, and also to the fact that a large number of buildings in this City are in want of tenants, while those who should occupy them fly to Brooklyn and New-Jersey to sleep. The memorial closes by saying that every member of the Board of Aldermen, irrespective of party, voted for the ordinance.

At the close of the reading of the memorial, Mr. Roberts said it was necessary to use every effort to relieve the burdens of the people of the City. The depreciation of real estate in New-York was such that persons owning mortgaged property could not realize the amount due at the mortgage. Formerly, Gothout & Treacy Foundry Company, $10,697; Charles P. Baldwin, $4,660.

Alderman Pinckney said he approved of the memorial from a Republican point of view, and indorsed all that Mr. Roberts had said.

Alderman Lewis moved to amend the memorial by stating that the Brooklyn Bridge appropriations had been forced from New-York instead of contributed. The motion was adopted.

The following committee was then appointed by the Chairman to present the views of the Board to the Assembly Committee on Cities: Messrs. Wachner, Keenan, Sauer, Slevin, Sheils, Pinckney, Morris, Jacobus, Biglin, Persley and Roberts.

On motion of Alderman Keenan, the use of the chamber was tendered to Hon. S. S. Cox and other members of the committee appointed to present lifesaving medals to Messrs. Hussey and McBride on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The board then adjourned.

Shortly after the adjournment Alderman Morris met Mr. Hamilton Fish, Jr., the Chairman of the Committee on Cities of the Assembly, and prevailed upon him to promise not to take any action on the bill in relation to cartmen, which is pressed by the City authorities of Brooklyn, until a hearing was given to the New-York Aldermen on Thursday next at 3 P. M.

The Jersey City cartmen have organized so test the constitutionality of the law under which the New-York authorities refuse to grant licenses to cartmen who do not reside in New-York City. At a meeting yesterday they appointed a committee to wait upon the city authorities of Hoboken and Jersey City, and request the repeal of the ordinances of those cities permitting the licensing of non-resident cartmen.

GENEVA AND ITS PEOPLE.

A CHARMING CITY IN SWITZERLAND.

ANTIQUATED THOROUGHFARES — DISTINGUISHED NAMES OF THOSE WHO HAVE LIVED AT GENEVA—AN INTELLIGENT PEOPLE—THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. PIERRE —A FESTAL SERVICE AT THE RUSSIAN CHURCH—VISITORS FROM JAPAN.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

GENEVA, Wednesday, April 10, 1878.

It is not easy to dissipate the childish impression that a place actually resembles the product which renders it celebrated. Theophile Gautier tells us that he believed Brussels to be a garden bed of cabbages, Ostend a park of oysters, Strasburg a *pâte de foie gras*, Nuremburg a box of toys, and Geneva a watch with four receptacles for rubies. Years and travel proved to him, no doubt, the presence of the jewels, many times repeated, yet proved as well, that the doors of the houses do not all "open with watch-keys," and that the windows are not an "infinity of dials, each one marking the hour," for time is rather forgotten by the loiterer in this lovely city, and if we are reminded of him at all by numerous *horlogeries*, it is to marvel at the grace with which this old gray-beard in Geneva accommodates himself to a new era of existence, and steps out of his quaint, crooked, and cramped streets to indulge a modern taste for comfort and luxury in prevailing broad and handsomely-built avenues. We do not wonder as we clamber up some of the antiquated and almost perpendicular thoroughfares, with their cobble-stone sidewalks or no sidewalks at all, that Julius Cæsar made mention of the ancient town in his *Commentaries*; neither do we wonder, that forever young, rejuvenated by living waters, this same city draws, from across the English Channel, from neighboring countries, from the shadow of the Ural Mountains, and even from transatlantic shores, friends, riches, and enthusiasm to constantly reinforce the homes that dot closely and afar the margin of her lake on either side, and gladly scale the green slopes for better interchange of greeting with the Jura or the Alps. Yet it is idle to attempt any sketching of Geneva, already sculptured in the incomparable words of Alexandre Dumas, who says: "It is, after Naples, one of the most charming cities of the world. Idly lying, as she does, supporting her head on the base of Mount Salève, extending to the lake her feet that each wave comes to kiss, she seems to have nothing to do but to lovingly regard her thousand villas, spread upon the sides of the snowy mountains which extend to her right, or crowning the verdant hills which stretch to her left. At a sign from her hand she beholds running on the vaporous level of the lake her light barks with triangular sails that glisten on the surface of the water, white and

CURRENT LITERATURE.

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

LINES FOR MUSIC.

When thou art by,
I know not why,
I love thee, but I love thee not so deeply;
But when thou 'rt gone,
I'm alone,
I marvel that I held thee then so cheaply.

Thy smile and talk,
Thy glance, thy walk,
In vain regret I picture and remember;
As well I might
Recall the light
Of June amid the darkness of December.

Ah, cruel fate!
That all too late
We learn the golden value of our pleasure—
That it must go
Before we know
How passing sweet it was to have our treasure.

Perverse are we,
Too blind to see
That idle memories only lead to sorrow.
Enjoy to day,
While yet you may:
Why wait until to-day becomes to-morrow!
—*Good Words.*

DAFFODILS.

This sunny day, so glad, so gay,
A song my blooming garden fills;
And she has come, the smiling May,
And strown her way with daffodils.

They nod to me, with glances free,
Till all my heart-complaining stills;
It is so good once more to see
My golden, golden daffodils.

A fairy ring, they sway, they swing,
Where'er the wayward west wind wills;
They time the merry step of Spring,
Those golden, golden daffodils.

Fair stars of May, they light the way,
Till I forget life's wintry ills,
For, oh, I see my darling stray
Adown among the daffodils.

Her hair is goldener than they,
Her laughter all my pulses thrills;
Ah, fleeting mirage of the May,
She wakes not with the daffodils!
—*The Atlantic Monthly.*

A ROMANCE BY RUM-LIGHT.

I.

If I were to say that we hoped to light up the whole of Paris with the blaze of that plum-pudding which we were preparing to do honor to our English guest, John Brokenshire, I should be indulging in one of those figures of speech which, poet as I am, I think should be used rather in verse than in prose. But Noémie, the children, and I had resolved that there should be enough rum round that pudding to remind our English friend in no dubious fashion of Christmas in his own insular home. Noémie had spent two days in combining the ingredients, the number and strangeness whereof made our French minds wonder; and it was good as a picture to see her stand with a wooden spoon in one hand and a list in the other, asking herself whether after all she had not forgotten something. We were both agreed that the dish which John Brokenshire and his countrymen love must have been invented by a grocer in difficulties, anxious to sell off a variegated stock, and willing, by the same occasion, to do a good turn to his friends, the Doctor and the chemist.

Pudding, though, formed but one feature in our preparations, for I had ransacked the books that treat of English customs, and found that John Brokenshire would feel unwelcome unless we all kissed him under a branch of Druidical mistletoe, and encouraged him to do the same by us. So mistletoe hung from a hook in the ceiling. Then the sideboard was graced by six bottles of British ale, labeled with little red pyramids: and two of Oporto, not to be touched with a pair of tongs for the crusts and cobwebs on them, and three more of our own national vintage of champagne, which you will allow me to think is a not unconvivial wine when capped with gold-leaf, and bearing the Duke de Montebello's *carte blanche* mark to guarantee its being made of the full white grape that grows on the sunny slopes near Rheims.

Meanwhile, an odor of soup and roasting came from the little kitchen, where Noémie had just enough room to move about among her ruddy saucepans and white dishes, with her sleeves rolled up to her shapely elbows, and her cheeks pink from the glow of the stove-range. The two children, Victor and Louisette, sat each on a stool making themselves useful. Victor was scraping a truffle of pungent perfume; Louisette was cutting out one of those paper frills that are fastened to ham bones. Hard by, on the hot plate, a goose in a baking-dish was hissing vespers plaintively in his own juice, pending the when he should be laid upon his supreme bed of apple-sauce. By the bye, looking to the goose's ultimate destiny, may not his career on earth be described in the words of my brother poet, Horace, as *ab ovo usque ad mala*? I beg your pardon. * * *

Noémie Leblanc was not my wife, nor was I her children's uncle—only their godfather. We clubbed much together, for we all lived on the fifth floor of one of those big Parisian houses whose roofs seem to reach up to the skies whenever the weather is misty, and cast shadows right across the street when the sun shines. The lowermost story was occupied by a printing office, where Noémie was employed as reader to two newspapers—one Republican, the other Royalist—which were struck off by the same presses and published under one roof, though their principles differed like fire and water. Her work occupied her during twelve hours of every day; and while she was punctuating the articles that were to instruct our countrymen in the principles engendered by the fruitful series of revolutions, I, sitting in my attic and writing, used to keep an eye on the children. My door remained open that they might run across the landing from their apartment to mine. What games they had! If they were not up to some piece of mischief that kept the whole upper part of the house in an uproar, they scarcely considered that they were playing. One of their favorite amusements was to filch some damp clay from a neighboring sculptor's studio, and to make exploding pancakes. Having flattened out the clay to the size of a cheeseplate, they impressed a little hollow in the middle with the thumb, then threw the pancake with force on the floor. The sudden compression of air in the hollow caused it to explode with a noise like the eruption of a gasometer. It was a delightful sport.

Victor was seven, and Louisette six. They were good children, with affectionate ways and merry voices—he, an intelligent urchin, much addicted to spoiling bits of wood in the carpenter's shop next door on the pretense of learning upholstery; she a damsel with gay blue eyes, already versed in the wiles of her sex for getting what she wanted, even when it might not be convenient to let her have the same. The pair went to the communal school every morning with knapsacks on their backs full of books and bread-and-butter; and if my door was not opened when they set out, they rapped at it, and called me lazy through the key-hole. At four they returned, and I rather think that was the tiredest pleasantest hour in the day to me, notwithstanding that they would herald their arrival by a terrific clatter of their small shoes on the wooden staircase, which the *concierge* was at such pains to polish twice a week with beeswax. From four to seven, when their mother came back, rather tired by her proof-correcting, to make supper ready, I had Victor and Louisette all to myself, or, to speak more truly, they had me all to them. Many are the poetic inspirations which they have nipped short by playing hide-and-seek behind my bed, and dragging me into their games in the intervals when I was immersed in that difficult task of finding rhymes—as laborious often as fishing for pearls.

I have told you that I am a poet. I write verses that are widely read and pondered over by thoughtful minds; but, unlike my countryman Victor Hugo, I attune my lyre to sing the products of man's industry rather than the works of Nature, which maybe, have panegyrists enough. I indite versified advertisements for pushing firms, whose names cover large spaces in the outer sheets of newspapers; and I excel, so they say, in the ornate description of articles suitable for human attire, chiefly feminine. I have turned sonnets upon bonnets, but am not above stooping to a pill or a stickle. One of the most fanciful things that ever flowed from my pen was a little epigram in four lines, which the purchaser, a hair-dresser, ambitiously gave out as his own, and caused to be stuck on all the pomatum pots that left his shop. The best of this sort of work is that it keeps a man in beefsteaks, which the higher sorts of epics do not, so far as my experience of them goes; but the more important point to me was that, by picking up a little more money than was essential to my needs, I was enabled to assist my neighbor Noémie Leblanc in bringing up the children, her own slender earnings being much curtailed by the sums which she sent regularly every quarter-day to her absent husband.

Where was that husband? had he deserted her? Had he gone away, as so many husbands do, with grand hopes of making a fortune, which had all come to nothing, and obliged him to fall back on his wife's wages? No, Jules Leblanc was a political exile in New-Caledonia.

He had got mixed up in the doings of the Commune, and had been sentenced to transportation for life, though a milder man than he, and one less disposed to upset existing arrangements for the government of mankind, I never saw. Talk to him of charters and barricades, why he could not so much as understand what was the use of the vote which the Constitution had conferred on him, and he would have given it to the first canvasser as readily as a son to a beggar. But Jules was a humorist; and in that droll, honest head of his Nature had implanted a gift for caricature, which served him to sketch you off a Cabinet Minister with a monkey's tail, or a Cardinal with long ears, in no time. He called this mere fun, and thought he was only doing a laughable thing when he stopped in Paris during the civil war and brought out a comic paper, which contained twice a week a colored cartoon of one of the Generals or Royalist statesmen of the Versailles party. Fun indeed! when the Generals got hold of him they showed him what fun was. He would have been shot but for Noémie's throwing herself at the feet of some man in authority, who had just influence enough to get the sentence commuted into one of transportation. We were obliged to be content with that. One weary, dry Summer day Noémie traveled down to Toulon with the two children (the one a baby in arms then, the other a toddling mite not two years old) to see Jules a last time before he sailed in the convict ship. I think I can see that day now. The sun was baking hot, and the streets of Toulon were hardly fit for a dog to cross. Jules passed along the port amid a large gang, all handcuffed and guarded by soldiers with fixed bayonets; and Noémie could do no more than wave her handkerchief to him from a distance. He answered by kissing his fettered hands once, twice, and smiling to exhort her to keep up her spirits for the children's sake. Noémie, half distracted, made another effort to get near him, but there was a crowd of other wives and mothers around her, all sobbing, and the Police were obliged to force them back. So Jules disappeared, stepping on to the gangway that led to the ugly black transport, where he was to be cooped up for four months with felons and murderers, and with some convicts, maybe, as innocent as himself.

John Brokenshire, the Englishman, had come down to Toulon about a contract for supplying this very transport with tinned meat. He was standing by when Noémie swooned. Catching her in his arms he bore her to the nearest wine-shop, and when she had come to herself he swore one of those curt oaths peculiar to his shy race, vowing that it would be one of his objects in life thenceforth to procure Jules Leblanc's pardon.

John Brokenshire was a dry man, with a cold blue eye that repelled people of the begging sort. He never gushed with sentiment, as we Frenchmen do; and he seldom made promises, but when he did he kept them. He redeemed his pledge in this instance more largely than could have been expected, seeing that the world had been spoken under the influence of pity, which might have been a passing emotion.

But, alas! It is not much that a commercial traveler can effect, even one so energetic as John Brokenshire. This much only could our Englishman do, and did—he kept Noémie supplied with news from her husband, and furnished with letters and remittances from Noémie. There never was such a man for knowing people. Being constantly on the move, having business connections everywhere, and not caring whether he compromised himself, since our French laws had no hold on him, John Brokenshire found it easy enough to smuggle letters in and out of the penal colony. He fancied at first it would be easy to obtain the pardon too by pulling the proper wires; but in this he was mistaken. Either the wires were rusty or he had not got hold of the right ones. Our Government does not so readily lose men whose opinions it has taken fright. The Empire's ill-success made him fret and abuse the political ferocity of Frenchmen with all the vigor of that liberalism which grows on the banks of the Thames; but he neither despised nor suffered us to do so; and we knew that, wherever he went and whatever he did, he bore Jules Leblanc in mind. If he was buying wine of a Bordeaux merchant he would mention the exile's case between two tastes of samples; he begged sympathy for him of influential silk merchants, importers of British cutlery, coffee-brokers, and indigo salesmen. He had all the particulars of the poor caricaturist's offense and its mitigating circumstances by heart, and spoke of them to journalists and politicians whom he met in his travels, thereby widening every day the circle of those who knew something about poor Jules and pitied him.

That is how John Brokenshire came to be our friend. That is why every Christmas Day, since that year when Noémie had been widowed by decree of a court-martial, he was the chief guest at a banquet which we prepared of such delacies as he loved; and seasoned with a frank French welcome. That is why we all expected him with our goose, our mistletoe, our pudding, and our homely wishes, on the occasion of which I am now writing—which was last Christmas Day.

II.

"*Les voici!* Here they come!" exclaimed little Victor, clapping his hands as the first ascending steps of our guests were heard on the stair-case; and Louisette, bravely tricked out in a Scottish tartan dress, with a Royal-Stuart sash, clung to her mother's gown, and half hid herself behind it, with one finger in her mouth—making believe to be timid, the sly puss, as if ever little French girls had really wanted for assurance!

It was six o'clock. The room was lit, the cloth laid, and Noémie stood ready to receive her visitors by the crackling fire of pear-wood logs. How pretty she looked! How sweetly sad and gentle in her black silk dress, and the small lace cap that covered her glossy chestnut hair! She was but twenty-seven then, and grief had not aged her—it had only thrown a wistful look into her blue eyes, and subdued her manner to a quietness like that of a nurse in a sick-room. For the sake of her children, who could not remember their father, she had been obliged to maintain an outward serenity more heroical than sorrow; and had forced herself always to smile in their presence, that their young hearts might not be molded to a melancholy which would change to moroseness when they grew older. Only those who knew Noémie as I did guessed how her wifely heart ached with hope long-deferred. How she could work so exactly as she did at her correction of proofs, never missing a stray comma, nor an ill-placed circumflex, and amending even grammatical errors in the neatest of hands—was to me a mystery. Grattelot, the foreman of the printer's works, and Barbelard, the sub-editor of one of the two Republican journals on which Noémie was employed, were as much puzzled as I; but they had ended by concluding that Madame Leblanc was of a philosophic turn, a master-woman, who thought that crying spoiled the eyes. They and their wives were to be our guests on this evening. By the hearty way in which they entered, smiling our goose and glancing at our bottles, it was evident that they did not consider they were intruding into an abode of sorrow.

Grattelot, Barbelard, their spouses, and John Brokenshire formed the total of our expected company—that is, including Noémie, the children, and self, nine of us, the number of the Muses, were to sit down to table. Neither Grattelot, Barbelard, nor their wives, reminded me of the Muses though. The printer's foreman was a little swarthy fellow who had a Rabelaisian leer, and spoke with the rioted brogue of Marseilles. He used *a*'s for *j*'s, and pronounced *o* as *ou*. Out of his experience in the print-shop he had picked up an odd jumble of education and a standing grievance against all literary men, whom he accused of never measuring their productions to the requirements of newspaper size. He could see nothing for style or logic: "Give me adaptability," he would say; and his universal test of merit was: "Will this article run to more or less than a column and a quarter?" If it ran to more the writer was stamped in his mind as a man of incontinent verbiage; if to less he was one who lacked elasticity of expression. Grattelot had a respect for poets, because their lines were easy to set up in type, and did capitally as padding; and of course he gave the palm of poetry to bards who did not write in Alexandrines. He has often told me that he preferred an ode of mine to the finest idyl by M. François Coppée; and I felt much flattered by the compliment till I discovered it was owing solely to the subject-matter of my odes, which Grattelot never read.

Barbelard, the sub-editor, was another literary curiosity, for he could only read with difficulty, and spelled no word in our language correctly save his own name. He had been appointed sub-editor by reason of his gigantic stature and his powers with all dueling weapons. An old Sergeant of the Cent Gardes, who had been decorated for carrying off two Austrian Colonels prisoners (one under each arm) in the Italian war, he stood six French feet in his socks, and had a pair of bristling red mustaches, which, when he was angry, looked as if they were aflame. It was Barbelard who assumed the responsibility of all the unsigned articles in the Republican journal which employed him; and if any stranger came to ask for explanations about personalities, this imposing sub-editor was there to answer him in the correctest language of chivalry. He tendered no apologies or explanations, but would forthwith be ready to accept a challenge to fight next morning, early, with swords or pistols, according as might be most convenient. This often led to little dialogues, somewhat in the following fashion:

STRANGER (*bouncing in furiously with the offending journal in his hand*)—Sir, I want to see the man who wrote this article.

BARBELARD (*rising with dignity from the sub-editorial seat, with a pipe in his mouth*)—Young man, it's me who wrote that article. If you want to objectionize, name your friends, and we'll have it out at daybreak.

STRANGER (*growing civil.*)—Ah no. * * * I have merely come to renew my subscription to the paper. * * * What a warm day it is. * * * Good-o-d morning. * * * and *exit*.

Sometimes, however, a duel would arise, and then Barbelard always showed himself magnanimous in inflicting only flesh wounds—just mere flea-bites, as he called them, ripping up the arm for twelve inches or so, or carrying off an insignificant little piece from the aggressor's calf. Barbelard had fought a round dozen of duels; but his equal number of duty had never counted, besides fighting, for he appeared in the correctional courts to answer all charges of attacking the Government, and underwent the sentences of imprisonment to which members of the staff were condemned. He had come to look upon the jail of Ste. Pélagie much as a second home, and was never sorry to go there for a few months, for he got double pay, unlimited allowance of tobacco, and excellent meals sent in daily from the restaurant at the expense of his employers so long as his incarceration lasted. Madame Barbelard, a little black-haired woman with despotic eyes, used affectionately to remark that she was always more pleased to see her husband in prison than out of it, she knew then that he was not in mischief—risking his life in mortal combat, or drinking more absinthe than was good for him at the café. Prison life was such a saving, too, for she could go every day to sit with Barbelard from ten to six, take her meals with him, and economize thereby the cost of marketing and kitchen fuel. She had no opinion of Liberal Governments, ascribing their unwillingness in sending journalists to prison to sordid stinginess with the public purse.

It turned out that on this Christmas Day when he came to dine with us, honest Barbelard had one of his periodical scores of durance to wipe off, for his first remark to us, when he had shaken hands with Noémie and tossed the children, was about going to Ste. Pélagie on the morrow. "Three months for writing disrespectfully of the Senate," he said in his dry bass voice, and casting a sidelong glance of anticipation at the *chiffonnière* where the bottles stood.

"Yes, three months!" exclaimed little Madame Barbelard in glee. "I had some hopes it might have been six, for then we could have saved up enough to buy that pretty villa at Suresnes, on which I have set my heart."

"We'll make up for it by taking three more months in the Summer, if all goes well, my dear," said Barbelard, good-humoredly; "too much off the reel isn't good; one likes to get out and breathe the air now and then."

"Ah, that's just it; and then hatfuls of francs are spent in billiards and little glasses with your friends!" responded Madame Barbelard, tartly. "Think of what nice things we might do if you were shut up for a whole twelve-month under lock and key!"

"I wonder why they never send printers' foremen to prison," said Madame Grattelot, querulously. She was an Alsatian dame, very fleshy and frugal, and talked with that grinding Strasburg accent, which used to make us Frenchmen laugh till all the sturdy men and women of our fairest Rhenish province passed under the Prussian yoke. "*Lieber Himmel!*" continued she, "what would I not give to see Sesostris in prison for a year, that we might save a little money in these not-to-be-equaled-for-hardness times!"

Sesostris was Grattelot, and he laughed: "Softly Mamma Gredell—if I were sent to prison thou wouldest save nothing, for I should have to go there at my own cost. The good times when printers were imprisoned went away with the Empire."

"I wish the Empire would come back then," declared Madame Grattelot. "There should be equal privileges for all: if a subeditor goes to prison, a printer should be allowed to go too."

At this Madame Barbelard fired up, for she was a stickler about her husband's prerogatives.

"But you forget, Madame, a sub-editor runs greater risks, for he has to draw the sword at times!" she observed with a touch of asperity.

"Doubtless, Madame," said Grattelot, "but I fight too if need were," retorted the Alsatian dame, drily; "and all I say is that it's hard that all the enjoyment should go to one set of parties, when there's room enough in those prisons for other parties if the Government only chose to make room."

Noémie diverted the course of this delicate dispute. It was in her nature to play the peace-maker. I have seen her in the old times, before her husband went away, reconcile a roomful of artists, who were quarreling about esthetic art, by setting a jug of beer in their midst. She did something of the sort now by bringing out a decanter of kirsch and some liqueur glasses to whet our appetites. Such potations make tongues soft. We were still expecting John Brokenshire. The children had climbed on to Barbelard's huge knee, something like a camel's lump in size, and were riding a cock-horse on it. The two lady guests, possibly struck of a sudden by the incongruity of causing the delights of imprisonment in the hearing of Noémie, who was pining after her captive husband, fell to conversing with their hostess on the more congenial topic of children's garments. Grattelot, pleasantly inhaling the odors of good things that came from the kitchen, took his stand by the mantel-shelf and talked to me about my natty and "handy" verses. He was delighted with a recent sonnet of mine on a newly-invented bootjack.

The half after six struck from the steeple of a neighboring church. It was at that hour that John Brokenshire was due; and he never came late, for he regulated every movement of his by a powerful chronometer that told the days of the week and month, and even the changes of the moon. The children pricked up their ears. "L'Ami Brokenshire" was to them the very incarnation of Father Christmas, for he never failed to come with parcels of toys under his arms, and bags of sugar-plums in his pocket. Was he going to be late this year, just for once? No, here he came. Those were his well-known strides on the staircase, clearing four steps at a time; like a giraffe racing up-hill. One step more and he would be here.

"Le voici!" cried little Victor and his sister, jumping off Barbelard's knee with a loud crowing, and off they rushed into the passage. Another minute, and John Brokenshire, parcels, wraps, comforter, and all, was standing under the mistletoe to be hugged and kissed. We all kissed him, men and women, as the fashion is in our country; and I promise you Noémie Leblanc's salute was not the least hearty, though she did make a little sisterly blushing about it.

III.

Imagine the lankiest of men, with cheek-bones the hue of red currant jelly, a hay-colored beard flowing over his waistcoat, a gray tweed suit delved about with deep pockets fore and aft, and there you have John Brokenshire as he appeared every day in the year; add a little fog that hung about his flaxen hair and the bluish end of his nose, and a broad smile that displayed his long yellow teeth, like a whole game at dominoes turned by long ones, and you will have him as he showed himself on this particular occasion of Christmas festivity in our hospitable Parisian lodging.

Christmas was his one day of rest in the year, if rest it can be called to breakfast with an uncle in the suburbs at eight, to attend Divine service in the British church at eleven, after that to lunch with a married sister, and to wind up with a three hours' racing among toy-shops to bargain for the best sort of gifts for a legion of juvenile friends at retail price. But this was rest to John Brokenshire, comparatively speaking, for mostly he was in a hurry to catch express trains. Christmas was the one day on which he did no traveling but that which was done for his own pleasure, and the maintenance of affectionate relations with his kinsfolks and acquaintances. When he came to dine on the 25th of December with Noémie Leblanc, we might be sure that we would have the whole evening to himself, and not bob away between the roast and sweets, as he was certain to do if invited on any other day of any other month in the year.

"*Mong Dew, mas Amie, quel plaisser dêtre ung peu tronquesl!*" exclaimed this worthy man, drawing a fifteen-bladed knife from one of the strings of his various parcels. "Only to think! pas de voyage until four fifteen-to-morrow morning, when I'm off for Lyons! Monsieur Barbelard, you seem to me fresh and hale; I've brought you a pair of furred slippers to wear in prison."

"Thank you, Monsieur John," laughed the tall sub-editor. "You seem gay enough too; your business is prosperous, I hope?"

"Business is so-so," said John Brokenshire. "There are times, in this country of yours, when money can be hauled in with a net, and others when it has to be angled for, coin by coin, with a fish-hook. It depends on politics, which are shifty things everywhere."

"Politics come of newspapers," remarked Grattelot; "if people would read more books and fewer journals, it would be better for trade."

"Not for my trade," said Barbelard, finishing his kirsch. "Here's to the spread of journalism!"

"Oh! you—you'd like to be setting people by the ears all the year round; but they'll lock you up for longer than you like one of these days," ejaculated the fleshy Madame Grattelot.

"No, Madame, they won't lock him up for longer than he likes; he'll retire from the business if he sees any signs of that," retorted Madame Barbelard.

They were at it again, but John Brokenshire checked them: "Hullo, you were wrangling over that question last year, and the year before," said he. "I shall be thinking myself at Versailles, among the Deputies, if you don't mind. But I tell you what, I am hungry, and the sooner we sit down the better."

"There's that goooose in the kitchen squealing to be dished, my dear Noémie," remarked Grattelot, with an enjoyable whiff.

"Ah yes; and, Noémie, *mon enfang*—don't serve up the pudding in a soup-tureen, as you did a year or two ago," prayed John Brokenshire with a wink.

Noémie laughed at this reminder of a bygone failure in preparing the national English dish. She retired to lend a helping hand to the servant-maid, who had been hired for the evening from the *Rôtisseur's* over the way; and meanwhile our commercial friend laid out all the presents he had brought. No one had been forgotten. No one—for the Grattelots and Barbelards were old cronies of Brokenshire—and it was not in his nature to perpetrate slips of memory. The sub-editor got his furred slippers; the printer's foreman a meerschaum pipe with a pound of Latakieh, bought while selling a stock of rifles to the Turks in Asia Minor; Madame Barbelard had a Norwich shawl that looked like cashmere, and Madame Grattelot had a piece of Irish poplin, which is not what it was—first-rate stuff, and no cheating about the dye. Then came the turn of the children to be helped out of one of those wondrous toy-boxes which our Parisian toy-shops send out to develop the instincts of luxury in the minds of French infancy. Victor was presented with a set of articulated soldiers, who made a mimic war in defending a cardboard fort; and little Louisette was rendered happy with a silk-clad doll that could shut its eyes, and say "Mama," like a very small child with a stomach-ache. I wish I could add the names of a number of gaudy children's books, illustrated by my sprightly friends MM. Bertall and Grévin; but I had not time to examine them at present then, for John Brokenshire thrust something into my own hands—a Russian leather purse, and a pretty full one too. As he did so, he told me that he had been successful in disposing of a whole sheaf of my verses.

This was grateful news that made me redden.

"And I've got you a lot more, friend Poet," said he, closing that fearful knife of his with a snap. "A publican at Nice wants you to recommend his fried fish, and a pastry-cook at Arles has a notion that you can make his cream-tarts popular."

"Stick to the six-foot verses, Poet—there's nothing like them for printers," observed Grattelot, who was sucking at the amber mouth-piece of his pipe.

"And then there's a fellow at Carcassonne going to set up some cheap baths," continued Brokenshire, consulting a list. "As this is the first time the people in those parts have seen a bath-house, they may poke fun at the innovation unless the inventor can put the laughers on his side by something smart in the way of an epigram, which he will print on his prospectuses."

"I'll do my best," said I, thinking of a rhyme for soap and water.

"But stop a bit; this isn't all," said John Brokenshire, in that smileless way he had when giving a serious order that he meant to be executed with care and dispatch. "I must bespeak some of your best quality verses for a tailor. This in an extra important case. Do you think you could say something nice and kind about breeches and waistcoats?"

"I happen to have a copy of tailoring verses ready-made, and only waiting to be filled up with the purchaser's name," answered I, foraging in my pocket-book.

"Good, then. But are they of your best brew?"

"As good as I can write, I think; but I'll try better, if needful."

"All right, then," said the Englishman; "but stay—we'll hear your verses by and by; now's the time for dinner—and here's Noémie's present."

Saying this, he laid a small square parcel by the side of Noémie's plate. She had just entered, preceding the servant-wench who bore the soup-tureen, but when she would have stretched forth her hand, smiling, to look at the present, Brokenshire restrained her. "No, my dear, not now. When the plum-pudding comes on, and there's a flash of blue light to cheer us."

His will was law on these occasions. If he had told us all to kneel of a row and guess conundrums we would have done it. Noémie said nothing, but began ladling out the smoking soup with tranquil acquiescence; and we all sat down, the Englishman laying his napkin over his knees, while we three Frenchmen tucked ours under our chins, Frenchwise.

I noticed that John Brokenshire had made no remark yet about Noémie's husband, and she had done no more than question him with a silent interrogation of her blue eyes. She knew his ways, and that there was nothing to be got out of him by pressing. If he had anything to say he would divulge it all in due time. For the present he was absorbed in his soup, and we in ours. It was the richest beef-broth, flavored with leeks, and the spoons seemed to dip into it lovingly of their own accord. Truly the children had no appetites, being too much excited about their presents, and grudging every moment that delayed them from going back to play with these tokens of John Brokenshire's friendship.

So this dinner of ours proceeded. And ah! my friends, how I wish I had the pen of those eminent gastronomists, MM. Erckmann-Chatrian, to describe to you what effect that succulent array of dishes had on our jovial minds. None other but the chroniclers of so many brawny feasts in the hard-eating country round Phalsburg could do justice to the splendid figure which the roast goose cut in his dish, stuffed as he was with chestnuts and truffles, and glistening with the sheenest gravy. A ring of well-browned sausages surrounded him. His flesh was so plump that the knife sliced deep into it, and the mouthfuls which you ate with the apple-sauce seemed to melt on the tongue. Nor must it be forgotten that we had drink enough to help digestion. The yellow ale of England sparkled in our glasses with its white veil of froth, and our own red vin de Grave, so petulant and mirth-compelling, twinkled like molten rubies. Grattelot and Barbelard drank a bottle apiece, and then polished off a third between them. Their wives gnawed the drumsticks, which they held in their fingers like persons who are not ashamed to show they are enjoying themselves; and buxom Madame Grattelot said all this reminded her of Alsace. John Brokenshire stuck to his beer and made havoc among the sausages. At last we had enough of it, not that we were tired in mind, but because physical Nature said "hold!" Noémie helped to clear away the plates, and the servant wench went out to fetch the pudding.

It was then that I uncorked the champagne bottles and filled the glasses for a toast to our hostess. "We always began with that, and followed it with one to John Brokenshire, in those long glasses of the old fashion that show off the bubbles better than the modern tow-heavy bowls. At this moment the maid marched in with the pudding, which she held at arms' length, laughing and shutting her eyes. She had set fire to it in the kitchen, and the flames, leaping up in forked tongues of blue, red, and yellow, licked the sprig of holly on the top and made it crackle. The children clapped their hands, and Barbelard, exhilarated by what he had drunk, shouted "*Vive l'Angleterre!*" There never was such a joyous evening.

John Brokenshire, however, held up a finger to enjoin silence.

"May I open my parcel now?" asked Noémie, timidly, but with a woman's curiosity about all things hidden.

"Not yet, my dear—one moment," said John Brokenshire; and he looked across the table to me. "Poet, what did you say about having some verses suitable to a tailor? Mind you, it's a sailor whom I wish to please and honor."

"I have the verses here," said I. "I keep a stock of them ready, in case of getting sudden orders."

"A good plan," said our commercial friend.

"Sometimes inspiration doesn't come when wanted." I explained, smoothing out my verses on the tablecloth. "You may be asked to furnish with being "*l'attrait principal de quelque représentation à bénéfice.*" This being so, it is no wonder that some theatrical managers take their cue from the managers of *cafés-concerts*, and appeal to the same low tastes that their rivals gratify in the hope of making money. "*Faut-il supprimer les cafés-concerts?*" asks M. Delpit finally, after having gone at greater length into their various evil influences. His answer is that this need not, as indeed it cannot, be done; but that the regulations against costume and dialogue should be strictly enforced. When that is done, he thinks, when the *cafés-concerts* lose the attractions which are strictly the property of the theatre, they will lose their popularity, and will no longer be able to divert young actors and singers of promise from the right path.—*The Saturday Review.*

ARTIFICIAL RUBIES.—Of all precious stones the true Oriental ruby is by far the most valuable. A stone of only moderate size will fetch ten times the value of a diamond of equal weight; and as for a ruby of unusual magnitude, its price is entirely dependent on the caprice of the market. In the year 1875 two of the finest rubies ever seen in Europe were brought over from Burmah, in consequence, it was rumored, of the poverty of the Burmese Government. One of the stones weighed 47 1-16 carats, and the other 37 carats, but they were recut in this country, and thereby necessarily lost a small fraction of their weight before they were resold. After having been cut they found purchasers on the Continent, and Mr. Streeter believes that the smaller of the two stones realized as much as £10,000. And yet the ruby is nothing more than a transparent red variety of corundum, a mineral which in its impurest forms is known to every one as emery. Chemically it consists solely of alumina, the oxide of that light silvery metal, aluminum, which, in the form of a silicate, enters so largely into the composition of all ordinary clays. The value of the ruby lies, of course, in the peculiar beauty of its color, in its extreme hardness, and in its excessive rarity. It is interesting to learn that so valuable a gem has been successfully imitated on a large scale. And by an "imitation" we do not mean a mere counterfeit of the stone in paste, but an artificial substance agreeing both in chemical and in physical characters with the natural gem. By forming a fusible aluminate, such as an aluminate of lead, and then heating this compound with siliceous matter, the chemist obtains a fused mass, from which, on cooling, free alumina separates in crystalline forms. The crystals are, to all intents and purposes, white corundum. If a red color be required, like that of the ruby, the skillful operator obtains it by addition of a small proportion of bichromate of potassium to the mixture of alumina and red-lead from which the aluminate of lead is prepared. Let the deep blue of the sapphire be demanded—and it must be remembered that sapphire differs from ruby only in point of color—and the demand is at once met by addition of a small quantity of oxide of cobalt with a trace of bichromate of potassium. Indeed, the chemist appears to have the color of his artificial corundums perfectly under control. In some of the recent experiments 20 or 30 kilograms of material have been operated on; and prolonged calcination in a glass-furnace has yielded a crystalline mass weighing several kilograms. Some of this colored alumina seems to be fine enough for the purposes of the jeweler, and in fact is said to differ in no wise from the natural ruby. The ruby is so hard as to scratch topaz; the artificial product is equally hard, and, indeed, some lapidaries have declared that in respect of hardness it excels the true gem. The ruby has a specific gravity of about 4; and this is exactly the density of the artificial substance. The ruby crystallizes in the hexagonal system; and so, too, does this chemically prepared alumina. The natural ruby loses color when heated, and regains it when cooled; the artificial ruby behaves in like manner when similarly treated. In short, the description which has been communicated to the French Academy shows that little or no difference can be detected between the gem and its imitation. As the artificial substance may be obtained in considerable quantity, the authors seem justified in suggesting that it is likely to be used by the watchmaker in jeweling watches, and by the jeweler for ornamental purposes. The latter application, however, must depend on the character of the color; and the chemist must be singularly fortunate if he can imitate with perfection those peculiar tints which connoisseurs so highly prize in the best rubies. In the course of these experiments MM. Frémy and Feil obtained, in association with the artificial ruby, certain crystalline silicates which closely resemble such minerals as cyanite. Although it is of great interest to obtain chemical products which may thus be compared with natural substances, it by no means follows that in doing this we have actually laid bare the secrets by which the ruby and these crystalline silicates have been formed in nature. It often happens, indeed, that the same point may be reached by several distinct roads; and it is only the incautious generalizer who would conclude that the experiments in the chemist's crucible are necessarily identical with those by which similar products have been brought forth in the bowels of the earth. Nature is ever fertile in resources; and, above all else, it must be remembered that in her operations she commands an amount of time which is practically unlimited, and which obviously places the imitative attempts of man at a disadvantage that is simply immeasurable.—*The Nineteenth Century.*

CROSBY PLACE—A MURDER, AN ELOPEMENT.—The rich Mayor of London, Sir John Spencer, bought Crosby Place in 1594, and during his occupation M. De Rosny, afterward Duc De Sully, the Minister of Henry IV., was received here as Ambassador, when he came over to persuade James I. to preserve the league which had existed between Elizabeth, France, and the Hollanders, and not to make war with Catholic Spain. In his memoirs he gives a curious account of a scene which occurred here in the great hall during his visit. Previous Ambassadors had brought great disrepute upon their country through the excesses committed in London by members of their suite, and of these he was determined to prevent a recurrence. To his horror, upon the very evening of his arrival, he discovered that one of his attendants, going out to amuse himself, had murdered an English merchant in a brawl in Great St. Helen's. He immediately made the whole of his companions and servants range themselves against the wall, and, taking a lighted flambeau, he walked up to each in turn, and, throwing the light full upon them, scrutinized their faces. By his trembling and his livid paleness it was soon disclosed that a noble young gentleman, son of the Sieur de Combaut, was the culprit. He was related to the French Ambassador, M. De Beaumont, who demanded, urged, and entreated his pardon, but in vain. Sully declared that Combaut should be beheaded in a few minutes. He was finally induced to give him up to the Mayor, who saved his life; but his severity, says Sully, had this consequence, that "the English began to love, and the French to fear him more." Sir John Spencer, having but a poor opinion of the Compton family in that day, positively forbade the first Earl of Northampton to pay his addresses to his daughter, who was the greatest heiress in England. One day, at the foot of the staircase, Sir John met the baker's boy with his covered barrow, and, being pleased at his having come punctually when he was ordered, he gave him sixpence; but the baker's boy was Lord Northampton in disguise, and in the covered barrow he was carrying off the beautiful Elizabeth Spencer. When he found how he had been duped, Sir John swore that Lord Northampton had seen the only sixpence of his money he should ever receive, and refused to be reconciled to his daughter. But the next year Queen Elizabeth, having expressed to Sir John Spencer the symmpathy which she felt with his sentiments upon the ingratitude of his child, invited him to come and be "gossip" with her to a newly-born baby in which she was much interested, and he could not refuse; and it is easy to imagine, whose that baby was. So the Spencer property came to the Comptons after all, and an immense inheritance it has been, and Lord Northampton lived to erect the magnificent tomb to his "well-deserving father-in-law," where the disobedient daughter, in everlasting contrition for her fault, may be seen kneeling, in a tremendous hoop, at her father's feet.—*Walks in London, A. J. C. Hare.*

CATS.—A century or two ago the destiny of cats—especially of black ones, or of such as belonged to poor lonely old women who could possibly be suspected of witchcraft—was wretched and perilous indeed. No notion of mercy toward them seems to have occurred to anybody, even to men exercising judicial functions. We read that a woman was burned alive in France for murdering some babies, and the mode of the execution was that she was put in a cage with 14 cats over a fire, so that the animals in their agony should tear her with

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* It was paid for in kind—superfine and a perfect fit.

THE CAFE CHANTANT AND ITS EFFECT ON ART.—On July 1, 1864, a police order was made in Paris to this effect: "*Sont astreints comme par le passé à notre autorisation préalable, et par conséquent laissés en dehors de la présente ordonnance, les cafés-concerts et cafés dits chantans où les exécutions instrumentales et vocales doivent avoir lieu en habit de ville, sans costumes ni travestissemens, sans décors, et sans mélange de prose, de danse et de pantomime.*" This regulation still exists, but is persistently disregarded. It occurred some time ago to a proprietor of a *café-concert* that there was a large class of the Parisian populace who would rather go to a *café concert*, where they could drink and smoke, than to a theatre, if they could only find as much entertainment there. To provide them with this it was necessary to elude in some way the Police regulation. The first steps were to supplement the prescribed "*habit de ville*" by a "make-up," and to introduce a few spoken lines between the verses of the songs. The next step was a stroke of genius. A tragic actress was engaged to recite a scene of "Racine," and the manager, wishing to convey the lessons of high art as fully as possible to his audience, begged that she might be allowed to appear in a peplum instead of in ordinary evening dress. Permission was granted, "*et le tour fut joué.*" A precedent was established, and from that time costume became added to the attractions of the *cafés-concerts*. Then it was easy enough to get two actors or a trio to give a kind of dramatic purpose, and to extend this by degrees more and more until "*aujourd'hui, sans en avoir le droit, les cafés-concerts jouent des opérettes, des vaudevilles et des drames et font aux théâtres une concurrence formidable.*" In 1876 the dangers of this tolerance were represented to the

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ire aiding to make of that stretch of canvas an immortal work. He is painting from a model (a cuirassier in full uniform) who sits upon a wooden steed in the inner studio, a smaller room than the outer one, but quite as lofty, and flooded with light. As the easel of Meissonier is placed just before the door, he has his model at a good distance for his purpose.—*Appletons' Journal.*

IN ARCANA SYLVARUM.

Hark!
What booming
Pulses on the high-strung air?
Through the damp woods (so dark
No flowers are blooming)
I hear, I hear
The twang of harps, the leap
Of hairy feet, and know the revel's ripe.
While, like a coral stripe,
The lizard cool doth creep,
Monster, but monarch there, up the pale Indian Pipe.

Hush!
Your panting
Will scare them from their game.
Let not a foot-fall crush
Their rites enchanting!
The deadwood's flame,
Bullies of murdered fire-flies,
And glimmering moonstones, thick with treasured rays,
Shall help our round-eyed gaze
Antics unholy to surprise
While the ungodly crew round the red lizard plays.

Now!
No breathing
To spoil the heathenish dance!
Lest from each pendent bough
Poison be seething,—
A hair-fine lance
Pierce to our brain, and slowly slay.
But look your breathless fill, and mark them swing,
Man and maid a-capering,
Ugly, fair, morosely gay,
Round the red lizard smooth, crowned for their wicked King.

Back!
Inhuman
Are gestures, laughs, and jeers.
Off, ere we lose the track!
Nor man, nor woman
May stand your leers,
Shameless and loose, uncovered creatures?
Quick, lest we join their orgies in the dark!
Back: For the madness stark
Is crawling through our natures
To touch the red lizard vile, spread on the damp white bark. CHARLES DE KAY.
—*Scribner's Magazine.*

THE MODERN RIFLE.—Beyond all contradiction, the increased power of the defense is to be ascribed to the perfection of the modern rifle. Its long range, its accuracy, the rapidity with which it can be loaded, have made it the most formidable weapon that ever was invented. Walls whose defenders are armed with it may be literally said to be unapproachable by an enemy. Its fire is perfectly desolating. Nothing can live on the exterior slopes of works when they are swept by its bullets. The dogged courage of the Turks has been the means of demonstrating what modern rifles can do. We believe that in the attack on the lines of Plevna on the Czar's birthday everything that the bravest soldiers could do was done by the Russians in their endeavors to take the redoubts. Not only did they fail, but hardly any of them (in some cases not a man) got away unwounded. It is worth remembering that it was in the darkness, after the close of that eventful birthday, that Skobeleff succeeded in getting into the Gravitza and the other two redoubts. One reason of his success was that the worn-out Turks, thinking the struggle over for the day, had, except a small guard, retired from the works. But we think that probably another reason may also be adduced—namely, that the guard which was left on the alert could not see the enemy at a distance. And therefore could not take aim. It is hardly too much to suppose that, had there been light to distinguish the assailants at a moderately long range, the men on duty could have checked the attack until their comrades could have returned to their posts. As a corollary on this observation, we may remark that in future when assaults are given it will be absolutely necessary to return to the old practice of delivering them before daybreak. This practice not long ago was condemned, it being thought that the risk which the stormers ran of missing their way or making otcer mistakes in the darkness was counterbalanced the advantage that might be gained by stealing unseen up to the scene of operations. Now that the scene of operations will be swept by the deadly rifle, the darkness will afford the only chance of attacking with success.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

MALVERN CHASE.—In Queen Elizabeth's reign the Parishes of Castle and Birch Morton, the Berrow, Bromsberrow, Malverns Parva and Magna, part of Leigh, Mathon, and Callow, within the County of Hereford, together with Hanley, Powick, Longdon, and, in some vaguer sense, Bushley and Pendock, were included within the liberties and precincts of the Chase. The greater part of this tract, described by William of Malmesbury as a wilderness thick set with trees, a waste of forest and marsh land, which was the lair of wolves and other beasts of prey before the Conquest, appears to have been unappropriated until seized upon for forest ground by the Norman sovereigns. Mr. Lees has adopted from the Worcestershire historian Nash the distinction of a chase from a forest or a park, between which it holds a middle place. No subject could hold a forest, for a forest enjoyed a Justice in Eyre, whom only the Crown could appoint, and, if a forest came into the hands of a subject, its name was changed to that of chase. The latter differed from a park in being uninclosed and of larger extent, more variously stocked, and overlooked by a greater variety of officers. Within the limits of Old Malvern Chase there were formerly two parks, Hanley and Blackmore, the former of which was disparked as late as 1790. It would appear that Malvern Chase has gone through each of these transitions, having been a royal forest under the Conqueror, until it was granted by Edward I. to Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, his son-in-law; then a chase until it was disforested in 1832, and afterward, in those portions represented by Hanley, Blackmore, and probably Bushley, by as many parks in the ownership of the families of Leehmere, Hornibold, and others, but all of them, as well as the rest of the ancient chase, traceable to to the lordship of the Earls of Gloucester. An amusing episode in the Plantagenet history of this chase is the Red Earl Gilbert de Clare's trench or ditch, which formed a boundary line along the crest of the hills westward, and which, being still clearly marked on the Worcestershire Beacon and elsewhere, stands as a memento of the tenacity of the claims of the Plantagenet dukes for even such worldly temporalities as sporting rights. Not only had Bishop Godfrey Giffard of Worcester a hot dispute with the Red Earl of Gloucester about this trench, but it seems that the afterward sainted Thomas de Cantelupe, whose shrine is in his Cathedral of Hereford, strongly objected to the "Gloucester ditch," which was designed to prevent any waifs and strays in the shape of vert and venison getting into Herefordshire, and affording him pastime at his Summer Palace of Colwall. In truth, some pleasant country quarters appear to have been enjoyed by sporting Bishops of Worcester, as we can gather from an epistle quoted by Mr. Lees from Reginald Bryan, who was translated to the See of Worcester in 1352, mentioning the Bishop of St. David's of his promise of six brace of excellent hunting dogs; and it is a matter of tolerably certain conjecture that Bishop Cornwall, who was translated from Hereford to Worcester in 1808, kept hounds in the former diocese. It deserves to be noted, however, that the penalties for keeping a sporting dog, when Malvern Chase was in its glory, were heavy on inferior clergy; and its chief forester, parker, verderers, viewers, and riders had almost summary powers over men or dogs suspected of hunting unlawfully within the prescribed boundaries.—*The Saturday Review.*

LORD BEACONSFIELD.—Lord Beaconsfield has never been untrue in spirit to the virtual vow of a persecuted house, "grateful to the God of Jacob, who had sustained them through unprecedented trials, and guarded them through unheard-of perils." Perhaps, on the whole, though the error is on the side of courage and manliness, he has been almost too ostentatiously faithful to it. Judaism and the Jews have been thrust by him with an almost unnecessary pertinacity into English politics and literature. The consciousness of his race and of their faith seems never to escape him. Lord Beaconsfield has made that a matter of honorable pride, and even occasionally of something like bravado, which was to his ancestress one of life-long shame and torment. He has never been able to leave the matter alone, and to consider the question of Jew or Gentile as a thing socially and politically indifferent. Perhaps this would have been impossible in the midst of the prejudices of race and religion by which he has been surrounded, and in face of the coarse insults which those prejudices have occasionally prompted. Lord Beaconsfield's conduct on this point during the whole of his political and literary career is entitled to genuine and cordial respect. Even the extravagances into which he has been betrayed are extravagances of courageous championship and of manly self-assertion. They deserve indulgent and tender treatment. No one can judge of them fairly who does not keep in mind the mortifying and sometimes painful and cruel domestic experiences out of which they have sprung. Of the builders of the Temple in Jerusalem it is recorded that "every one with one of his hands wrought in the work, and with the other hand held a weapon. For the builders every one had his sword girded by his side, and so builded." In rebuilding the fortunes of their race in Europe the Jews have labored under precisely similar conditions. Toiling under the eyes of watchful and relentless enmity, with one of their hands they have wrought in the work, and with the other hand held a weapon. In no one has this militant attitude, half defensive, half offensive, but only aggressive for the sake of more effectual self-defense, been more conspicuous and successful than in Lord Beaconsfield. But the success is not personal merely or his alone. He is but the signal type, the prerogative instance of the completeness of the conquest by which the Jewish captivity, like captive Greece, has taken captive its fierce victor. Lord Beaconsfield has been in his way, not less than his Alroy, a Prince of the Captivity, and to have become Prime Minister of England, even at the cost of quitting the faith of his fathers, is not a less achievement than, like his hero, to have become Caliph.—*Fortnightly Review.*

WIFE-BEATING.—Wife-beating exists in the upper and middle classes rather more, I fear, than is generally recognized; but it rarely extends to anything beyond an occasional blow or two of a not dangerous kind. In his apparently most ungovernable rage, the gentleman or tradesman somehow manages to bear in mind the disgrace he will incur if his outbreak be betrayed by his wife's black eye or broken arm, and he regulates his cuffs and kicks accordingly. The dangerous wife-beater belongs almost exclusively to the artisan and laboring classes. Colliers, "puddlers," and weavers have long earned for themselves in this matter a bad reputation, and among a long list of cases before me, I reckon shoemakers, stone-masons, butchers, smiths, tailors, a printer, a clerk, a bird-catcher, and a large number of laborers. In the worst districts of London (as I have been informed by one of the most experienced magistrates) four-fifths of the wife-beating cases are among the lowest class of Irish laborers—a fact worthy of more than passing notice, had we time to bestow upon it, seeing that in their own country Irishmen of all classes are proverbially kind and even chivalrous toward women. There are also various degrees of wife-beating in the different localities. In London it seldom goes beyond a severe "thrashing" with the fist—a sufficiently dreadful punishment, it is true, when inflicted by a strong man on a woman, but mild in comparison of the kickings and tramplings and "purrings" with hob-nailed shoes and clogs of what we can scarcely, in this connection, call the "dark and true and tender North." As Mr. Serjeant Pulling remarks: "Nowhere is the ill-usage of woman so systematic as in Liverpool, and so little hindered by the strong arm of the law, making the lot of a married woman, whose locality is the 'kicking district' of Liverpool, simply a duration of suffering and subjection to injury and savage treatment, far worse than that to which the wives of mere savages are used." It is in the centres of dense mercantile and manufacturing populations that this offense reaches its climax. In London the largest return for one year (in the Parliamentary report on brutal assaults) of brutal assaults on women was 351. In Lancashire, with a population of almost 2,500,000, the largest number was 194. In Stafford, with a population of 750,000, there were 113 cases. In the West Riding, with 1,500,000, 152; and in Durham, with 508,666, no less than 267. Thus, roughly speaking, there are nearly five times as many wife-beaters of the more brutal kind, in proportion to the population, in Durham as in London. What are the conditions of life among the working classes in those great "hives of industry" of which we talk so proudly? It is but justice that we should picture the existence of the men and women in such places before we pass to discuss the deeds which darken it. They are lives out of which almost every softening and ennobling element has been withdrawn, and into which enter brutalizing influences almost unknown elsewhere. They are lives of hard, ugly, mechanical toil in dark pits and hideous factories, amid the grinding and clanging of engines and the fierce heat of furnaces, in that Black Country where the green sod of earth is replaced by mounds of slag and shale, where no flower grows, no fruit ripens, scarcely a bird sings; where the morning has no freshness, the evening no dews; where the Spring sunshine cannot pierce the foul curtain of smoke which overhangs these modern cities of the Plain, and where the very streams and rivers run discolored and steaming with stench, like Styx and Phlegethon, through their banks of ashes. If "God made the country and man made the town," we might deem that Ahrimanes devised this Tartarus of toil, and that here we had at last found the spot where the Psalmist might seek in vain for the handiwork of the Lord.—*Frances Power Cobbe in Contemporary Review.*

CIVIL SERVICE IN THE NEW-YORK POST OFFICE.—Under Mr. James' administration a system of genuine civil service has grown up. He has steadily resisted the demands of politicians that good clerks shall be removed on account of their lack of efficiency in ward politics. It is said to be a beautiful sight to see him send for a Superintendent and ask what kind of a man the clerk is, in the presence of the "statesmen" of the Assembly district who are urging his removal. A good report from the Superintendent, and a polite "You see, gentlemen, that it is impossible to remove him," ends it, except that the ward statesmen never think well of the Postmaster's efficiency after that. There is a notion prevalent that with every change of Postmaster a pretty clean sweep of employes is made. But only 104 removals have been made in Postmaster James' five years, and of this number 80 were for drunkenness. This vice at one time made sad havoc among the rank and file of employes; but there is at present an efficient Post Office temperance society, and there have been some remarkable reformations, while a sentiment in favor of sobriety has diffused itself through all departments of the office. While others have advocated it in theory, Postmaster James has exemplified civil service in practice. Promotions and salaries are now based partly on length of service, partly on a careful system of testing the correctness of work done, partly on conduct, and partly on a periodical re-examination. This examination is not a test of the clerk's knowledge of the names of the extinct volcanoes in the moon, but a trial of his expertness in his work. For instance, the clerks who are distributing matter in the mailing department were recently required to place correctly 2,200 cards, containing the names of all the post offices in Ohio, in a series of pigeon-holes labeled with the names of the counties in that State. One man succeeded in making the distribution in 2 hours and 20 minutes, with only 13 errors. The best man at the New-York table was yet more remarkable. He put the whole 2,840 cards bearing the names of the post offices in this State into their proper counties in 105 minutes, with but a single error. A while ago there was a competition for the vacant chief clerkship at a table, and the lowest man of all, by sheer excellence, took the place. * * * Nearly all the higher officers of the New-York Post Office have come up from the ranks. Even Mr. Pearson, the Assistant Postmaster, rose from a clerkship in the office and passed through the various grades in the Railway Postal Service (of which he was one of the originators) before attaining his present position; Mr. Gaylor, General Superintendent of the City Delivery, began as a $600 clerk; Mr. Forrester, Superintendent of the Registry Department, began as a $600 clerk in the Distribution Department; also Mr. Wareing, the Assistant General Superintendent of the Mailing Department, told me frankly that he came in as a porter. Mr. Yeoman, the Superintendent of the same department, began as a stamper on a salary of $300 a year, and so on through the list. All but one of the 19 Superintendents of branches have entered as clerks. In short, here is civil service of the most approved kind in successful operation in the best conducted of all the Government institutions. The clerks are quite satisfied to go down if they are beaten down. Under the old system, a man in the Post Office had but little chance for promotion, except by the intrigue of some political clique. In giving men a chance to be something, and a perpetual stimulus to their ambition, Mr. James has undoubtedly wrought a marvelous improvement in the service. But he has done better than that; for by opening a door of hope to a man one makes him a man. Men no longer exist removal on the caprice of a ward committee. The office offers them a career, and they have every stimulus to faithfulness and excellence. It is found that the least efficient clerks in the office are generally those backed by the most eminent names, while the poor fellows who have no hope but in winning the favor of their superiors by fidelity and excellence are altogether the most valuable.—*Scribner's Magazine.*

THE SLAVE SHIP.

Translation from Heine.

I.

The supercargo, Mynheer Van Koek,
In his cabin sits, and counts up
His profits to come, and he smiles to see
How the tot of the ship's load mounts up.

"The spices are good, and the pepper is good,
Sacks, barrels three hundred of crack stuff;
Then there are the gold and the ivory;—
But better than all is the black stuff.

"Six hundred negroes in barter I took,
Dog cheap on the Senegal River;
Their flesh is firm, their sinews like steel,
Of the best brand our makers deliver.

"Brandy I gave in exchange for them,
Glass beads, and cutlers' gear, to-o;
If only one half of them live, I gain
One hundred per cent.,—all clear, too.

"Even say, three hundred negroes are all
We've left us at Rio Jane ro,
They'll fetch me a hundred ducats per head
From the house of Gonzalez Pereiro."

He had got so far, when Mynheer Van Koek
Had his cheery dream broken in on
By the cutter's surgeon walking in,
Doctor Avish McTavish McKinnon.

A stick of a man, on whose blazing nose
Full many a red wart figures;—
"Now, my Surgeon-in-Chief," exclaims Van Koek,
"How get on my darling niggers?"

"Thanks, thanks for inquiries!" the doctor says;
"I came to say, overnight, Sir,
The mortality 'mongst them has mounted up
In a way that's exceptional quite. Sir.

"Amidships they always died two a day,
But last night seven of them hooked it.—
Four men, three women—that's the loss,
I've been to the day-book, and booked it.

"Their bodies I tested and tried them well;
For these rascals—don't I know them!—
Often sham to be dead, on the simple chance
That into the sea we throw them.

"I took the irons off their limbs,
And, as I commonly do, Sir,
Their bodies, as soon as the sun was up,
Clean overboard I threw, Sir.

"In an instant up shot a swarm of sharks
From below to overhaul them:
They are so fond of the negro beef;
My pensioners I call them!

"They have followed the ship's wake ever since
We left the coasting station:
The creatures sniff on the carcase smell
With epicure exultation.

"To see them snap at the dead men is
As pretty a sight as one knows of!
One seizes a head, another a leg,
What is left the others dispose of!

"When they've cleared off all, they go tumbling round
The ship, quite contented and happy,
And they leer at me, with a look that says,
'A capital breakfast, old chap, oh!'"

But here, with a sigh, Van Koek breaks in;
"How to get this mischief under!
This dreadful mortality, how am I
To arrest its growth, I wonder?"

The doctor answers: "The fault's their own,
These niggers drop off so quickly;
Their own bad breath has made the air
Between decks horribly sickly.

"Many have died, too, of doleful dumps,
Too deadly dull to endure them:
By a trifle of music and dancing and air,
Let us of their megrims cure them."

Then cries Van Koek, "Good sound advice!
My medical staff commander
Is sage as Aristotle himself,
The tutor of Alexander.

"The President of the Society
For tulip-culture in Delft, Sir,
Is clever—yet not by half
So clever as yourself, Sir.

"Ho! music! music! These black knaves
Shall here on the deck cut capers:
And those who decline, the cat-o'-nine
Shall quickly cure of the vapors."

II.

High in the great blue vault of heaven
Many thousand stars were gleaming,
So wistful-sad, so large and calm,
Like the eyes of beautiful women.

They are looking down upon the sea,
That is veiled in a phosphorescent
Purple-tinged vapor not far miles:
The waves make a murmur pleasant.

No sail flaps on the slaver's ship,
As twere dismantled it lies there:
But lanterns shine on the quarter-deck,
And the sounds of music rise there.

The pilot has taken the fiddle in hand,
The cook on the flute is playing,
A smart young cabin-boy beats the drum,
On the horn is the doctor braying.

Some hundred negroes, women and men,
Halloo, and caper, and wheel round.
As though they were mad; and their iron gyves
Beat steady time, as they reel roun'.

They stamp the deck with insane delight;
And many a swarthy fair, too,
In transport her naked partner clasps—
And oh, the groans that are there too!

The mate is *maitre des plaisirs*,
And his lagger dancers he has
Quickened with strokes of his cat-o'-nine
To friskier ideas.

And Diddle-dum-dey and Tootle-te-too;
The din lures up from the deep there
The monsters of the watery world,
That drowse in a fatuous sleep there.

Hundreds and hundreds of sharks swim by
Possessed by a dreamy distraction,
And up at the ship they glower and blink
In a maze of stupefaction.

They're quite aware that the breakfast-hour
Has not arrived, and their jaws are
With yawning agape, one can see them set
With teeth as thickly as saws are.

And Diddle-dum-dey and Tootle-te-too—
Such endless dancing and setting,
The sharks in sheer impatience the while
Their teeth on their own tails whetting.

I trow they love not music, they.
And, like most of their kidney, show it;
"Trust none that does not music love!"
Says Albion's greatest poet.

And Tootle-te-too and Diddle-dum-dey,
The dancing it goes on stoutly;
By the foremast stands Mynheer Van Koek,
And he folds his hands devoutly.

"For Jesu's sake, spare, Lord, the lives
Of these black sinners, spare them!
If they've angered Thee, ah, well Thou know'st,
To swine we may compare them.

"Oh, spare their lives, for Jesu's sake,
That all as mortals died for:
For unless a hundred live, I shall survive,
I lose every stiver I tried for!"
Theodore Martin in Blackwood's Magazine.

OLD IRISH MARRIAGES.—There were few things in which ancient Erin differed more from the Ireland of the present than in the matter of marriage and divorce. Another branch of the Celtic race, the Gauls, were polygamous when Cæsar wrote his *Commentaries*, and we may infer that a like custom prevailed originally among the Irish. In one part, indeed, of the old tale of *The Spoil of the Cows of Froech*, edited by Mr. Crowe, from the *Book of Leinster*, it is clearly implied that Froech was already married, and had three children, when he came to sue for the hand of Findabair, the daughter of Medb and Ailell, the King and Queen of the Connachta; but it seems doubtful whether this is anything more than one of the inconsistencies in these stories, resulting, perhaps, from the blending of different versions of ancient mythological traditions. Whether or not this narrative really contains evidence of the existence of polygamy in what may be called the Irish heroic age—that extra-historic period to which the Táin-Bó-Chualing, and the other ancient legends of Medb and Ailell, of Cu-Chulaind and his fellow-champions are referred—the Irish of still early but less shadowy times are found to be monogamous, with such laxity in usage in the matter of divorce as to suggest, according to the opinion of Sir Henry Maine, a sort of transition period from the one-marriage system to the other. While the husband himself could break the marriage bond on various pretexts, Irish law also duly defines the grounds on which the wife could separate from him. The latter provisions illustrate the frequently fanciful character of a system which was not built up, like modern English law, on actual cases, but in large part elaborated by a special class, who assumed the cases for which they sought to provide. The strict protection extended to the rights of the woman, whether as a wife or as the associate of her husband in the headship of the household and as member of the tribe, is a noticeable feature. If the husband slandered her; if he made her contemptible by ridicule; if he beat her so as to leave a mark on her face; if he was unfaithful to her; if he had given her a love potion before marriage; or if—the vaguest provision—he denied her her full rights in all things, conjugal, domestic, and tribal—in each of these cases she could leave him, and generally was entitled to keep her *sathchs*—that is the kine or other value wherewith the husband "bought" her at marriage—and to claim, moreover, compensation proportionate to her rank. The native annals and the notices of English writers bear constant witness to the evils resulting from the loose matrimonial system which the laws sanctioned, and which even Christianity had not been able to largely affect. "Town-dwellers seldome make any contract of marriage with them of the country, and these passe their promise not for present, but for the future time: or else give assent without any deliberation. Whence it is that for every light falling out they part asunder, the husband to another woman, the wife to another husband; neither is it ever knowne for certainty whether their contracts have been true or false before they give up their last gaspe. Hence rise contentions about the possession of lands, fierce grow robberies, depredations, manslaughters, and deadly hatred. The women that are cast off goe to witches for counsell. * * * Nothing is there so common as divorces under pretense of conscience." At the Synod held by the Irish prelates at Cashel, after the arrival of Henry II., we find them framing canons against polygamy and incestuous marriages. Pope Adrian IV. says in one of his briefs: "To pass by other enormities, men openly bring in their stepmothers, and blush not to beget children by them, *frater uxore fratris eo vivente abutitur, unus ex duabus sororibus misced, et plerique illorum, matre relicta, filias introducunt.*"—*Fraser's Magazine.*

MRS. NORTON.—"The greater part of what women write about women is mere sycophancy to men." That was Mr. Mill's opinion, and it is true, to a certain extent, even of Mrs. Norton. She resembled Mme. De Staël in this amiable weakness. "*Un homme peut braver l'opinion; une femme doit s'y soumettre,*" is the motty of Delphine. The title-page of Mrs. Norton's boldest and best work—*A Letter to the Queen*—from which some of my quotations have been made, has for a motto, "Only a woman's hair." Injustice called from her eloquent and passionate protest: she claimed "protection" from the law. The true right of women—that of equality before the law—she never put forward; she was apt to confuse that claim with a plea for natural equality, which can be no creation of Parliament, and has nothing whatever do with law. She declared her "honest conviction to be that women have one right, (perhaps that only one.) They have a right, founded on nature, equity, and religion, to the protection of man." She was bitterly conscious that in her own case even this pitiful claim had been denied. Had she been less unhappy, less conscious of her personal petition, she would have been more stubborn; her claim would have been a larger petition of right. She was overweighted with the burden of her own sorrows. She was the victim of bad laws. But her hope that her sufferings would be the seed of reform, was a well-grounded hope. Her belief that such examples are "the little hinges on which the great doors of justice are made to turn" had a sure foundation; and the only prophecy on which she ventured has been verified, and will be further verified. It was this: "In our little corner of the earth—where so much besides is busy and fermenting for change—the time is ripely come for alteration in the laws for women. And they will be changed."—*Fraser's Magazine.*

HEXADACTYLIC PEOPLE.—A Maltese couple named Kelleia, whose hands and feet were of the ordinary type, had a son Gratio who had six movable fingers on each hand and six somewhat less perfect toes on each foot. Gratio Kelleia married a woman possessing only the ordinary number of fingers and toes. There were four children of this marriage—Salvator, George, André, and Marie. Salvator had six fingers and six toes like the father; George and André had each five fingers and five toes like the mother, but the hands and feet of George were slightly deformed; Marie had five fingers and five toes, but her thumbs were slightly deformed. All four children grew up, and married folk with the ordinary number of fingers and toes. The children of André alone (who were many) were without exception of the normal type, like their father. The children of Salvator, none of whom was six-fingered and six-toed like Gratio the grandfather, were four in number: three of them resembled the father, while the other—the youngest—was of the normal type, like his mother and grandmother. As these four children were the descendants of four grandparents of whom one only was hexadactylic, we see that the variety had been strong enough in their case to overcome the normal type in three-fold greater strength. But the strangest part of the story is that relating to George and Marie. George, who was a pentadactyle, though somewhat deformed about the hands and feet, was the father of four children. First two girls both purely hexadactylic; next a boy, hexadactylic on the right side of the body and pentadactylic on the left side; and lastly a boy, purely pentadactylic. Marie, a pentadactyle with deformed thumbs, gave birth to a boy with six toes, and three normally formed children. It will be seen, however, that the normal type showed itself in greater force than the variety in the third generation from Gratio: for while one child of Salvator's, one of George's, three of Marie's, and all of André's (some seven or eight) were of the normal type—twelve or thirteen in all—only five, viz., three of Salvator's and two of George's, presented the variety purely. Three others were more or less abnormally formed in fingers and toes; but even counting these, the influence of the variety was shown only in eight of the grandchildren of Gratio, whereas twelve or thirteen were of the normal type.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

THE ENGLISH HARE.—In well-preserved parishes hares may be seen moving by day, and in a young wheat-field the effect of their ears overtopping the green blades is very amusing, but as twilight falls they become very lively. A story is current in one highly-preserved district of the Squire opening a gate at one end of a field, near which he took his stand while he sent his dog round to the other end to drive out the hares. He was astonished to see some 400 rushing through the gateway like a flock of startled sheep. Edward, the Banffshire naturalist, notes that in contradistinction to the rabbit, the hare feeds much by night, even in the darkest nights. On these occasions, in Spring and Summer, it utters its low cry of "bleak, bleak." We have seen the hares in March behaving in the most ridiculous manner, running round and tumbling over one another so as deservedly to justify the proverb of mad as a March hare. A hare's cries and screams are piteous when wounded or snared. Hard must that heart be which is not moved by the outcry. There is only one kind in England, but in Scotland another species inhabits the hilly districts, which is gray in Summer, turning pure white save for the black tips of its ears, in Winter—another instance of the many providential arrangements to provide for the safety of Alpine animals in time of snow. The four long front teeth of hares and rabbits are constantly growing, and as constantly ground down. Mr. Buckland, in his amusing book on these animals, gives curious plates and more curious particulars of the malformations which result when anything interferes with this process. Both hares and rabbits are capital swimmers, and Cowper has left on record the easy manner in which the former may be domesticated. Considering how prolific it is, it is a singular fact that the hare, like the squirrel and the dormouse, has never been known to breed in confinement. Many superstitions attach with all nations to the hare. Should one run down a street in Northamptonshire, it is believed that one of the contiguous houses will be speedily burned down. Some credulous people think that it changes sex annually. No animal was dearer to witchcraft, and it frequently helped as a familiar to hapless beldames. Many a good story is told in Scotland of "mawkins" turning into old women and witches; of a particularly fleet hare being pursued by greyhounds into a cottage, but, on the huntsmen entering, nothing being found but an old woman panting hard on her bed or in her elbow-chair; and the like. These "witch-hares," it is believed both in Scotland and Ireland, can only be shot with a piece of silver, a crooked sixpenny bit being in great request for the purpose.—*Belgravia*

NEAPOLITAN MASONS AT WORK.—I am told that the lower classes—always excepting the sixty or seventy thousand *lazzaroni*, who have ceased to exist as a body, but continue, as individuals, very effectively to prey upon the stranger—are remarkable for their frugal and industrious habits. I suppose this is so, though the visible results which elsewhere usually follow the thriftiness of a population are absent from Naples. However, my personal observation of the working man was limited to watching some masons employed on a building in process of erection a little higher up on the opposite side of the strada. I was first attracted by the fact that the men were planing the blocks of fawn-colored stone and readily shaping them with knives, as if the stone had been cheese or soap. It was, in effect, a kind of calcareous tufa, which is soft when newly quarried, and gradually hardens on exposure. It was not a difficult material to work in, but the masons set to the task with that deliberate care not to strain themselves which I had admired in the horny-handed laboring man in various parts of Italy. At intervals of two or three minutes the stone-cutters—there were seven of them—would suddenly suspend operations, and without any perceptible provocation fall into a violent dispute. It looked as if they were coming to blows; but they only engaged in amicable gossip. Perhaps it was a question of the weather, or of the price of macaroni, or of that heartless trick which Cattarina played Giuseppe the night before last. "*Cospetto!* but she was a saucy baggage, that Cattarina!" There was something very cheerful in their chatter, of which I caught only the eye flashes and the vivacious southern gestures that accompanied it. It was pleasant to see them standing there with crossed legs, in the midst of their honorable toil, leisurely indulging in graceful banter at heaven only knows how many francs per day. At about half past ten o'clock they abruptly knocked off work altogether, (I knew it was coming to that,) and, stretching themselves out comfortably under an adjacent shed, went to sleep. Presently a person—presumably the foreman—appeared on the scene, and proceeded energetically to kick the seven sleepers, who rose and went their ways. After straightening out this matter the foreman departed, the masons, dropping saw, chisel, and fore-plane, crawled in under the shed again. I smiled, and a glow came over me as I reflected that perhaps I had discovered the identical branch of the Latin race from which the American plumber has descended to us.—*Aldrich in Atlantic Monthly.*

TWO SONNETS.

HER LAUREATE.

I am, indeed, no theme with you for song—
A poet am I not for my own praise—
You crowned another woman with your bays,
Lifting your voice to Heaven, triumphant, strong,
And fear by future rhymes to do her wrong:
If I should walk beside you in your ways
An echo would pursue us from old days,
And men would say, "He loved once, and for long!
So now without great love he is content,
Since she is dead for whom he used to sing,
And daily needs demand their ailment."
Thus some poor bird who strives with broken wing
To soar, then stoops, strength gone and glad life spent,
To any hand that his scant food will bring.

HEREAFTER.

In after years a twilight ghost shall fill
With shadowy presence all thy waiting room—
From lips of air thou canst not kiss the bloom,
Yet at old kisses will thy pulses thrill,
And the old longing that thou couldst not kill,
Feeling her presence in the gathering gloom,
Will mock thee with the hopelessness of doom,
While she stands there and smiles, serene and still.
Then canst not vex her then with passion's pain;
Call, and the silence will thy call repeat,
But she will smile there with cold lips and sweet,
Forgetful of old tortures, and the chain
That once she wore—the tears she wept in vain
At passing from her threshold of thy feet.
—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS AND THE CRUSADES.—Long before the time of the Crusades, the productions of Asia had excited the attention of Europe. Gregory of Tours tells us that the wine of Gaza had a considerable reputation in France in the reign of Gontran, and the courtiers of Dagobert adorne t themselves with the rich silks of the East. The Kings of France had always near them a Jewish merchant, who was charged to go every year to the East, to buy the luxuries only to be had there. In the year 870 a French monk, Bernard by name, went to Palestine, with two companions, one an Italian, the other a Spaniard. The account of his journey may be found in the *Acta Ordinis Sancti Benedicti*, and we learn from him and other writers that in the ninth century Venetians, Genoese, and merchants of Pisa, Amalfi, and Marseilles had counting-houses in Alexandria, in other maritime towns of the Levant, and in the Holy City itself. It was the derangement in this trade caused by the conduct of the Seljouk Turks which determined many to take the Cross. The yearly fair held at Jerusalem was in danger of being closed, and the trade between the East and the West, as far as it was likely to be allowed to continue at all, of becoming a monopoly of the Greeks. It is therefore certain that the commercial necessities of the times, as well as the Northern spirit of adventure, sentiments of piety, the supposed interests of the Catholic Church, or the fiery eloquence of Peter the Hermit, must be taken into consideration, in determining the causes of that mighty movement of the eleventh century to chase the Paynim from the country where the Redeemer had lived. Those of our readers who may desire to pursue this subject further will find valuable information in a book written by the Abbé Carlier, and published at Amiens in 1750; and also in a learned dissertation by M. de Guignes, in the thirty-seventh volume of the *Memoires de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres.*—*The Spectator.*

A FRENCHMAN IN LONDON, 1663.—M. De Monconys having been hooted on his landing at Dover by some unmannerly urchins, who ran after him, yelling "*Un Monsieur! Un Monsieur!*" and finally abusing him as a "French dog," he jumped to the conclusion that the English as a nation were rude, brutal, and uncivil to strangers. He further repeatedly charges them with laziness, with glorying in their sloth, and with believing that "true living consists in knowing how to live at ease." He also accuses them of cowardice, and of shrinking from the consequences of their insolence. Half their time, he says, they passed in smoking in company with one another, and were excessively coarse feeders. With the exception of a few noble families, where a French cook was kept, the table was sure to be covered with huge joints of meat, *bisques* and *potages* were unknown, the pastry was *grossière at mal cuite*, and *les compotes et les confitures ne se peuvent manger*. (Dr. Martin Lister, however, who visited Paris in 1698, in the suite of the Earl of Portland, protests that the French confitures were then in no way superior to our own, unless it were a marmalade of orange blossoms, made with lemon juice and sugar, with which he was once regaled as a great delicacy.) Neither forks nor finger-glass were in common use—people plunging their hands into a basin presented by one of the servants. After dinner a pipe generally fell to smoking. Work of every kind hung long on hand, because workmen of every grade would go off to the ale-house, and so fuddle themselves that they were unfit to handle their tools. By reason of their laziness and voracity the English were being supplanted in commerce by the Dutch, whose crews were only half the number of the former, and required only half the quantity of food that as many Englishmen would demand. The nobles, as a rule, were intolerably haughty and overbearing. All classes were fond of their language because it suited as a bird of good omen by the fishermen, and protected by their kindly superstition.

Pelham Bridge, from the neck to City Island, was celebrated for bass fishing 30 and 40 years ago. It could repeat many a long-drawn yarn of hook and line. Great quantities of ducks and other water fowls were then killed about these islands. Brothers of the angle still congregate at the bridge, but your chief interest now will be in the charming view of the Westchester shores. Points and bays of every size and form interlock the land and water with long arms. The beaches curving here and there are peopled with great dumb rocks, shaggy with pendent locks of brown seaweed. Back of these are stone walls, and then the fields stretching away smooth and green to the woods. Here and there an ancient house, bleak and silent, looks out of the forest, or the gables of a sumptuous villa rise above a grove on a knoll. The waters are quiet near and seaward, with the sloops at anchor in the bay, the fishing-boats and groups of anglers, the sails and steam-boats further off, and the many picturesque rocks and cultivated islands encircled by the waves. The scene is filled with harmonious details of forest, field, beach, points, bays, and islands, all lighted and blended by the changing water.

If you wish a wider view of the Sound and of Long Island, go to the south side of City Island. This name was given the island by its first ambitious owners, who laid it out for a large metropolis, and did some work in paving and flagging before they discovered that the site was too exposed for shipping. Return to the main road across the neck, and proceed toward New-Rochelle. Take the first road leading northnorth-east, and follow the telegraph wires to East Chester. On your right, at this corner, is the old Bartow house, a large brown-stone mansion, in the Grecian style, with a wing at each end. Under a very large oak on this estate the Indian chiefs sold these lands to Mr. Thomas Pell, in 1654.

East Chester is on a knoll beside the salt meadows, and surrounded by low hills. The old town now consists of a grave-yard, St. Paul's Church, and 10 locust trees. But the surroundings are pretty, with groves, slopes of green sod, the meadow with its brook, and the receding hills, diversified with plowed fields, fresh grain, orchards, and farm-houses. The most attractive feature is the old stone church, rising above its vaults, graves, and tottering trees—a plain, weather-beaten witness of historic incidents, that are interesting though not of national importance. East Chester was founded in 1664. In 1689 it furnished a company of 70 men to the Leisler party, who had all subscribed a solemn declaration to preserve the Protestant religion and the Fort of New-York for the Prince of Orange and the Governor whom the Prince might appoint as their protector." The village green beside the church was the training-ground for that part of the county, and the place where the elections occurred. The New-York *Weekly Journal* of Dec. 24, 1733, in giving an account of the election of Mr. Lewis Morris, as representative of Westchester County, outlines a scene that would be a striking picture here to-day. The High Sheriff was suspected of undue partiality for the opposite candidate, and his announcement of the election did not state the hour of opening the polls; so about 50 of the voters passed the night on the green, to be ready for emergencies, and to notify their party if the polls were suddenly opened. In those times people traveled but little, and generally went on horseback, and lodged with their friends. Many of the electors from beyond New-Rochelle rode a part of the night, and then, not finding room in the crowded village, slept about a fire in the street. They resumed their way before day, to be at the polls as early as possible. They were joined on the hill near East Chester—Prospect Hill—by about 70 horsemen from the lower part of the county; here they formed in the following order, and marched down the hill toward the church: First rode two trumpeters and three violinists; next, four of the chief freeholders, one of whom carried a banner with "King George" on one side, and "Liberty and Law" on the other, in gold capitals; then followed the candidate, Lewis Morris, Esq.; ex Chief-Justice of the Province; next two colors, and finally about 300 horsemen, the chief freeholders of the county. At sun

THE CHALLENGER'S CRUISE.

SIR C. WYVILLE THOMSON'S ACCOUNT.

THE OCEAN NO LONGER MYSTERIOUS—SECRETS OF THE SEA CAVERNS—A VOLUME OF RARE INTEREST.

THE ATLANTIC: A Preliminary Account of the General Results of the Exploring Voyage of Her Majesty's Ship Challenger During the Year 1873 and the Early Part of the Year 1876. By Sir C. WYVILLE THOMSON. Illustrated with maps, charts, diagrams, and numerous engravings. In two volumes. New York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

The vast ocean that washes our shores has ever been a subject of profound interest and lively fascination. Recitals of stirring events that have taken place on its surface, the perils and disasters caused by tempest, fire, and ice; the fierce conflicts with roving desperadoes, and the engagements, even more fierce and destructive, between the fleets of nations at war, have in all ages been listened to with intense eagerness. But until recently the vast region beneath the surface has been shrouded in impenetrable mystery, unknown and little thought of save as the silent grave of the countless human creatures who have perished among its billows, and of the goodly vessels that have sank into its depths. Now the ocean has ceased to be an emblem of the great unknown. And it may be classed among the proudest achievements of this achieving age that the hidden caverns of stupendous abysses of ocean have at last been explored and measured, have been made a field of curious inquiry and grand discovery, as the abods of most beautiful and diversified forms of life, and the realm of a ceaseless activity and development.

The attention of scientific minds was directed to the examination of the depths of the sea by the wonderful project of establishing telegraphic communication between two continents. To prepare for laying the first cable, expeditions for sounding the Atlantic Ocean were organized and dispatched by both the British and American Governments. A variety of ingenious contrivances was employed, not merely for ascertaining the exact depth, but for bringing up samples of the bottom sufficient to test the composition and character of the deposits in process of formation in the depths of the sea. From the scanty data thus procured naturalists had about concluded that life at the bottom of the sea was confined to a narrow border round the land; that at the depth of 100 fathoms plants almost entirely disappeared and animals were scarce, representing only such as are most simple in their organization; while at 300 fathoms the sea bottom became a desolate waste, the physical conditions being such as to preclude the possibility of the existence of living beings. It was, however, demonstrated afterward, by means of an improved device for sounding, that over a large part of the bed of the Atlantic were to be found entire or broken shells of certain foraminifera, a class of minute shell-fish formed of cells communicating by a perforation or foramen. These creatures were at first supposed to have lived in the sunshine on the surface of the sea, and to have sunk to the bottom after their death. But eventually doubts began to prevail as to whether the depths of the sea were in truth the absolute desert heretofore supposed, and whether they might not prove a new zoological region, peopled with animal life and open to investigation. This view was slow in gaining acceptance, for it was almost as difficult to believe that creatures resembling those of the upper world could live beneath the ocean as that they could survive in a vacuum or a fire. Of many of the conditions at great depth nothing is yet known; but it is a matter of easy speculation that at a depth of 1,000 fathoms an animal must bear the weight of a ton upon every square inch of the surface of its body; and there is every reason to believe that the sun's light can only penetrate to a depth of 50 fathoms, or 300 feet.

Some limited investigations of the sea bottom were undertaken in 1868 and 1869 by scientists, who procured the use of the British vessels Porcupine and Lightning for the purposes of deep-sea exploration, and imperfect as the results of these expeditions were, they had the effect of arousing public interest in the new field of research. Finally, at the instance of certain members of the Royal Society, the British Government made the requisite appropriation, and furnished for an adequate cruise of submarine discovery the Challenger, a spar-decked corvette of 2,306 tons, with auxiliary steam of 1,234 horse-power, and usually mounting 18 large guns. Capt. Nares, a surveying officer of great experience and singularly well suited in every way to the post, was selected to take command. Prof. Thomson, our author, was appointed Director of the civilian scientific staff, consisting of his secretary, three naturalists, and a chemist.

The construction of the Challenger was admirably well adapted to the purpose in hand, as she had all the accommodation of a frigate with the handiness and draught of water of a corvette or light and fast-sailing vessel. Two sets of cabins were specially built on the after part of the main deck for the several departments of scientific work. Besides the usual equipment, the Challenger was supplied with the most improved microscopes, and with ingenious apparatus for boiling the atmospheric gases out of the sea-water, for chemical analysis, and for the preparation of materials useful in the laboratory. For collecting water at the several motion there were provided bottles or cylinders of brass, so arranged as to remain open at both ends until the bottom was reached, when they would be securely closed. Thus while the bottles were descending the water would pass freely through them, but the desired water from the bottom-layer be shut in and preserved. A modified form of the same bottle, and bottles with stop-cocks, were arranged to close at intermediate depths, and were successfully used in procuring specimen quantities of sea-water in all localities. For deep sounding use was made chiefly of the instrument invented by Lieut. Sallie, which consists of a tube 5 feet 6 inches long and 2½ inches in diameter, inclosing a piston, and supplied with a pair of valves at the lower end. Heavy sinkers were attached to the tube in order to secure a rapid vertical descent, after which they were disengaged and left at the bottom. Specimens of the submarine deposits were drawn into the tubes by the piston and held there by the closed valves. A dredge was also used, consisting of a bag 4–6 feet long, made of twine netting, with iron scrapers at the mouth, and a bar below, to which was attached a 28-pound lead and 8 tangles or mop-like appendages, to keep the apparatus in its proper position on the bottom. In addition to the dredge was the deep-sea trawl, a conical bag 30 feet in length, suspended on one side from a beam of hard wood, the other side hanging loose and weighted with close-set rolls of thick sheet-lead to drag along the bottom. The dredging and sounding were carried on from the main yard-arm. A strong pendant rope was attached by a hook to the cap of the main-mast and by a tackle to the yard-arm. To the pendant was fastened a compound arrangement of 50 to 70 of Hodge's patent accumulators, or bands of India rubber, 3 feet in length, and capable of stretching to 17 feet. Next was added the block through which the dredge-rope passed. For hoisting the dredging and sounding gear a pair of high pressure, horizontal engines were placed at the foot of the main-mast.

The Challenger began her cruise from Portsmouth, England, on the 21st of December, 1872. Her course was successively to Gibraltar, the Canary Islands, the West Indies, the Bermudas, Halifax, the Bermudas again, the Azores, Cape Verde, Bahia, and the Cape of Good Hope. From this point the vessel passed into the Indian and Pacific Oceans; but with this part of the voyage we have nothing to do, Prof. Thomson having in these volumes confined himself to the Atlantic, leaving the rest of the cruise to be described in a subsequent work. After her reappearance in this ocean through the Straits of Magellan, the Challenger visited the Falkland Islands, Montevideo, Ascension, and so back to England. She arrived at Portsmouth, completing the cruise, after an absence of three and a half years, on May 26, 1876.

On account of the difficulty of getting the complicated system of the vessel in complete working order, it was determined to regard everything done during the voyage from England to the Canary Islands as tentative and introductory to the true work of the expedition. On the 30th of December the first sounding was taken, off the entrance of Vigo Bay, at a depth of 1,125 fathoms. The dredge was also put over and allowed to remain some hours, the vessel drifting slowly meanwhile. It came up tangled and empty, and a second attempt was made and fifty specimens were brought up, one a rare fish, and some others of scientific value. It is sometimes a matter of doubt whether the fishes taken in any case have come from the bottom, and are to be referred to the depth indicated by the sounding, or whether they have entered the net at some stage of its ascent to the surface. The arrival of the pressure existing at the depths has a destructive effect. A specimen of the *Mora Mediterranea* was found in a peculiar condition; its eyes were blown nearly out of its head by the expansion of air, contained probably in some spaces about the spinal cord; and its swimming bladder was forced out of its mouth and distended almost to bursting.

Along with the foraminiferous shells some other shells of large size, principally those of *Ilaropods*, enter in varying proportions into the composition of the ooze or slime found at the bottom of the ocean. The living *Ilaropods*, named from their organs of motion, being wing-shaped, swarm everywhere in the high seas. The largest found at the present day are not more than about an inch in length, though antediluvian species sometimes reached a length of nearly 2 feet. The body is conical and sometimes spiral, and is usually contained in a delicate shell, spiral, conical, or tubular in form, or like an ornamental glass or a watch-pocket. The wing-like appendages are often brightly colored, and different parts of the body show iridescent blues and greens. Allied to the *Ilaropods* are the *Heteropods*, whose bodies, 5 or 6 inches in length, are so transparent that the weight of a ton upon every square inch of the surface of its body; and there is every reason to believe that the sun's light can only penetrate to a depth of 50 fathoms, or 300 feet.

Some limited investigations of the sea bottom were undertaken in 1868 and 1869 by scientists, who procured the use of the British vessels Porcupine and Lightning for the purposes of deep-sea exploration, and imperfect as the results of these expeditions were, they had the effect of arousing public interest in the new field of research. Finally, at the instance of certain members of the Royal Society, the British Government made the requisite appropriation, and furnished for an adequate cruise of submarine discovery the Challenger, a spar-decked corvette of 2,306 tons, with auxiliary steam of 1,234 horse-power, and usually mounting 18 large guns. Capt. Nares, a surveying officer of great experience and singularly well suited in every way to the post, was selected to take command. Prof. Thomson, our author, was appointed Director of the civilian scientific staff, consisting of his secretary, three naturalists, and a chemist.

The construction of the Challenger was admirably well adapted to the purpose in hand, as she had all the accommodation of a frigate with the handiness and draught of water of a corvette or light and fast-sailing vessel. Two sets of cabins were specially built on the after part of the main deck for the several departments of scientific work. Besides the usual equipment, the Challenger was supplied with the most improved microscopes, and with ingenious apparatus for boiling the atmospheric gases out of the sea-water, for chemical analysis, and for the preparation of materials useful in the laboratory. For collecting water at the several motion there were provided bottles or cylinders of brass, so arranged as to remain open at both ends until the bottom was reached, when they would be securely closed. Thus while the bottles were descending the water would pass freely through them, but the desired water from the bottom-layer be shut in and preserved. A modified form of the same bottle, and bottles with stop-cocks, were arranged to close at intermediate depths, and were successfully used in procuring specimen quantities of sea-water in all localities. For deep sounding use was made chiefly of the instrument invented by Lieut. Sallie, which consists of a tube 5 feet 6 inches long and 2½ inches in diameter, inclosing a piston, and supplied with a pair of valves at the lower end. Heavy sinkers were attached to the tube in order to secure a rapid vertical descent, after which they were disengaged and left at the bottom. Specimens of the submarine deposits were drawn into the tubes by the piston and held there by the closed valves. A dredge was also used, consisting of a bag 4–6 feet long, made of twine netting, with iron scrapers at the mouth, and a bar below, to which was attached a 28-pound lead and 8 tangles or mop-like appendages, to keep the apparatus in its proper position on the bottom. In addition to the dredge was the deep-sea trawl, a conical bag 30 feet in length, suspended on one side from a beam of hard wood, the other side hanging loose and weighted with close-set rolls of thick sheet-lead to drag along the bottom. The dredging and sounding were carried on from the main yard-arm. A strong pendant rope was attached by a hook to the cap of the main-mast and by a tackle to the yard-arm. To the pendant was fastened a compound arrangement of 50 to 70 of Hodge's patent accumulators, or bands of India rubber, 3 feet in length, and capable of stretching to 17 feet. Next was added the block through which the dredge-rope passed. For hoisting the dredging and sounding gear a pair of high pressure, horizontal engines were placed at the foot of the main-mast.

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APRIL 28 1876

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The arrests by the Police last week numbered 1,605.

The receipts for Croton rents last week amounted to $19,066 98.

Marshal Kelly granted, during last week, 148 licenses, and received $358 therefor.

The outgoing European steam-ships took out yesterday 50,852 letters and 72 bags of newspapers.

Among the payments out of the City Treasury yesterday was one of $1,780 21 to the managers of the Colored Home.

Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, Sr., will preach at St. George's Church at 10:30 A. M., to-day, probably for the last time.

The list of entries for the 24-hour amateur walk, and also for the 36-hour professional contest, will close on May 4, at No. 14 Warren-street.

The dead body of a newly-born female child, about one day old, was found yesterday at the foot of East Fifty-fourth-street and sent to the Morgue.

Gilmore and his band, Miss Emma Thursby, and Rudolph Aronson, composer, sail for Europe in the Inman steamer City of Berlin on Saturday next.

A concert in aid of St. Francis Hospital will be given this evening at Steinway Hall. Several eminent artists and members of the Philharmonic Society will participate.

The third annual variety entertainment for the benefit of the charity fund of Meade Post, No. 38, Grand Army of the Republic will be given at Bloecker Building, to-morrow evening.

Eliza Somerset, a dissipated woman, attempted to commit suicide yesterday at her residence, No. 156 Prince-street, by taking Paris green. She was cared for at the New-York Hospital.

Mr. Richard Grant White writes that the report that he had applied to be appointed the successor of Mr. Brevoort, as Librarian of the Astor Library, is wholly without foundation.

Lafayette Lodge No. 64, F. and A. M., will give a musical and literary entertainment at the Masonic Temple, to-morrow evening, for the benefit of brother John J. Busse, who is totally blind.

The children of the Five Points House of Industry will give a reception on Thursday evening next, at Chickering Hall. The programme of the evening consists of music, recitations, and hand exercises.

The regular Spring athletic sports of the Columbia College Athletic Club will take place on their grounds at Mott Haven, on Saturday next, May 4, and the Spring rowing regatta on the Harlem River, on Saturday, May 11.

There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics last week 503 deaths, 502 births, and 170 marriages, showing a decrease of 60 deaths, and an increase of 62 births and 46 marriages, as compared with the preceding week.

During a fight at a late hour on Friday night in front of No. 49 Leonard-street between John Duffy and John Larkey, Duffy threw Larkey over the railing in front of the house, and into the area beneath, fracturing his kneepan.

The cabin offices of the Inman Steam-ship Company in this City, will be removed from their present location, No. 15 Broadway, to No. 31 Broadway, early this week. This line will then occupy the entire first floors of Nos. 31 and 33.

Thomas Hormer, a resident of Bridgeport, Conn., was shot in the hand and slightly wounded by the discharge of a pistol fired by a stranger at a rabid dog, in front of No. 246 Pearl-street, yesterday. The wound was dressed at the Chambers-Street Hospital.

A "Ladies' Meeting" of the Baptist Social Union will be held at Delmonico's on Thursday evening, when addresses will be delivered by Chancellor Crosby, Rev. Dr. Robert Lowry and Rev. Dr. C. Y. Swan, and vocal music will be furnished by several well-known artists.

The firing of an old musket by a property boy employed at the Olympic Theatre, on the sidewalk in the rear of the theatre, during the matinée performance yesterday afternoon, caused considerable excitement in the neighborhood, as the discharge sounded like an explosion.

A vocal and instrumental concert will be given at Lyric Hall, on Tuesday evening next, for the benefit of the blind pianiste, Miss Rosa Dringales. Among the artists who have volunteered their services are Miss Arabella Root, Miss Kate E. La Fetra, "Little Pearl," the child violinist, Mr. Oscar M. Newell, and Mr. C. Adolphus Trapp.

The annual meeting of the McClintock Association will be held in the Seventh-Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, near Fourteenth-street, this evening, at 7:30 o'clock. A. V. Stout, Esq., will preside. Addresses will be made by Rev. John F. Hurst, D. D., President of Drew Theological Seminary; Rev. J. P. Newman, D. D., and Gen. Clinton B. Fisk.

The funeral of Mr. Frederick R. Grote, the grain broker, who died suddenly on Thursday, took place from Christ Church, New-Brighton, Staten Island, yesterday. On Friday afternoon the Grain Trade of the Produce Exchange adopted a series of resolutions of respect and sympathy, which were signed by the entire trade, and will be transmitted, suitably engrossed, to the family.

Deputy Coroner Goldschmiedt made a post-mortem examination yesterday of the body of Antoine Clavelous, which resulted in a decision that his death, from consumption, was accelerated by two wounds in the left arm inflicted by Jean Baptiste Gorut on Dec. 12. Coroner Ellinger issued a warrant for Gorut's arrest, and placed it in the hands of Capt. Byrnes, of the Fifteenth Precinct.

"The Confederate Soldier" is the subject of a lecture to be delivered Friday evening next at Steinway Hall by Hon. Alfred M. Waddell, of North Carolina, Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads of the House of Representatives. The proceeds will be devoted to the benefit of the Veteran Corps of Private Miles O'Reilly's Regiment, the Forty-Seventh New-York Volunteers.

A benefit performance in aid of the Church of St. Agnes, Rev. A. C. Macdowall, Pastor, will be given at the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening next, under the auspices of Mr. A. M. Palmer. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watkins and Miss Amy Lee will appear in a farcical sketch called "It Takes Two to Quarrel," and Harry Beckett in "A Quiet Family," supported by artists from the Wallack company.

The body of an unknown man was found yesterday in the East River off the foot of Twenty-eighth-street, and sent to the Morgue for identification. Deceased was apparently 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches tall, had brown hair and sandy mustache, and wore a black frock coat, and overcoat, ribbed pantaloons, and had in his pocket an account-book containing brewers' and distillers' memoranda.

Eugene Keenan, of No. 42 Greenwich-street, was arrested last night by Patrolman Barclay, of the Eighth Precinct, while in the act of pledging at a low office in South Fifth-avenue a gold watch and chain valued at $300, which he had stolen from James McGinty, of New-Orleans, while in his company in a lodging-house in Elizabeth-street, on Friday night. Keenan was locked up at the Prince-Street Police Station, and will be arraigned at court to-day.

A boat-race over a course of three miles will take place on May 2, between picked crews of the day and night clerks of the Post Office. The start will be made from the foot of One Hundred and Fifty-second-street, North River, at 10 A. M. The day crew consists of J. D. Tyler, stroke; W. H. Biglin, W. J. Coughlin, J. J. Coyan, and P. Biglin, coxswain. Night crew, A. B. Wilson, stroke; C. B. Harrison, S. W. Edwards, J. L. Benner, and David De Long, coxswain.

Edward Phelan, residing at No. 85 Warren-street, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday by Detective Haley, of the Broadway Squad, charged with having been concerned with two others in forcing orders on the firm of John Osborne, Son & Co., wine-merchants, at No. 45 Beaver-street, by means of which a number of cases of wine were obtained from the firm in January last. Phelan was locked up at the Central Office. His two confederates are under bail awaiting trial.

The Police were informed yesterday that Mr. Leopold S. Kohn, aged 72, was missing from his home, No. 354 East Forty-first-street. Mr. Kohn has been suffering from dropsy for several years, and is supposed to be mentally deranged. He left home on Friday morning, and during the afternoon his son received a letter from him in which he said he was going to Europe. It is believed that he is wandering about the City. The Police were directed to make search for him.

The members of the Palette Club gave a complimentary dinner last evening to their President, Judge Noah Davis, in honor of his recent unanimous re-election to the Presidency, and as a farewell prior to his departure for Europe, where he is going to spend the Summer. Over 100 gentlemen sat down to dinner in the Art Gallery, which was handsomely decorated and hung with works of art from the easels of the club members. Mr. J. Seaver Page, the Second Vice-President, presided.

BROOKLYN.

A game of base-ball was played yesterday on the Prospect Park Parade Ground between the Nameless and Polytechnic Clubs, the former winning by a score of 7 to 0.

Chauncey M. Felt, an extensive coal-dealer and a well-known politician, residing in the Sixth Ward, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States Court yesterday.

Early yesterday morning, Harold Weschner, a mechanic, residing at No. 77 Myrtle-avenue, while under the influence of liquor, suddenly assaulted Sergt. Cadden, of the Third Precinct, while the latter was out on patrol. Weschner is a powerful fellow, and was evidently spoiling for a fight with some one. The Sergeant found it necessary to use his club freely before he could take his assailant to the station-house.

The Fifteenth Battalion have petitioned the Supervisors for a new armory, their quarters, at the corner of Orange and Fulton streets, having been condemned for military purposes.

Francis Peralto will on Saturday next attempt to ride 305 miles in 15 hours, with 50 horses, at Prospect Park Fair Grounds. He will exercise with his horses on Tuesday and Wednesday on the track.

A fine game of foot-ball was played yesterday afternoon, at the parade ground, Prospect Park. The contestants were the club of the Polytechnic Institute and the club of the Juvenile High School. The former won by a score of 4 to 3 goals.

James Rielly, of Williamsburg, who inflicted the gun-shot wounds on Patrick Fitzpatrick Sunday evening last, from the effects of which Fitzpatrick died, was held by the Coroner's jury yesterday afternoon to await the action of the Grand Jury.

During a quarrel arising from a difference of opinion concerning a bill which Emanuel Krouss, a molder, owed Albert Kelchberger, of No. 235 Floyd-street, the former yesterday stabbed the latter with a pocket-knife, inflicting a serious wound. Krouss was arrested.

While both were drunk yesterday, Sarah McGee, of No. 223 North Fifth-street, struck Ellen Doyle, a neighbor, over the left eye with a lager beer glass, inflicting a serious wound. The woman McGee was held to await the result of the wounded woman's injuries.

Mr. Charles A. McLoughlin was yesterday appointed Register of Water Arrears by the Commissioners of City Works. Mr. McLoughlin's appointment was bitterly opposed by E. L. Massey, the President of the Board, and the representative of the Ring Democracy in that department.

LONG ISLAND.

William H. Crossman, of Rockville Centre, was loading a small cannon in his bar-room on Friday, when it was accidentally discharged, inflicting painful injuries in his right hand and on the face. The ramrod was shot through two ceilings.

The route has been surveyed and the stakes are driven for the proposed line to connect the Central Railroad with the Long Island, so as to make a direct road from Garden City and Hempstead to Brooklyn. The connection will be about half a mile long, between Hyde Park and Queens.

A. Lowenstein some time ago went from New-York and established a lager-beer brewery at Breslau. The establishment is now in the hands of Sheriff Cooper, of Suffolk County, who will sell everything for the benefit of the creditors. Lowenstein's employees are anxiously looking for him, as they have claims against him for wages.

There will be a competitive examination for a naval cadetship at Annapolis, by appointment of Congressman J. W. Covert, of the First District, at Jamaica on Wednesday, the 22d of May. Messrs. George J. Greenfield, of Richmond County; Thomas S. Seabury, of Suffolk, and Dr. William D. Wood, of Queens, have consented to act as examiners.

Private Francis Callahan, of the Engineer Corps at Fort Willets, died suddenly yesterday of an overdose of chloral hydrate. As heir to a landed estate in Ireland he received £20 monthly from a solicitor at Cork. He came to America on a frolic, enlisted for five years, and had served four. He took the chloral to relieve his sufferings from drunken revels.

Charles Hartner, of Hempstead, married Catharine Beers, the widow of Hector Beers, who was killed a year or two ago by a train on the Long Island Railroad. This did not please Sarah Hartner, who claimed to be Charles' lawful wife, and she had him arrested on Thursday on the charge of bigamy. Hartner was arraigned before Police Justice Snedeker, pleaded guilty, and was committed to the County Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

At the charter election in Port Chester the following officers were elected: William P. Abendroth, President; D. J. Sands and H. M. Henderson, Trustees for full term, and Eli Curtis and James Shea, Trustees to fill vacancies.

A Citizens' Association was organized in Mount Vernon, on Friday night, with the following officers: President, Asro Fowler; Secretary, Jared Sanford; Treasurer, William P. Sleight; Executive Committee, Edward R. Crawford, Oliver Dyer, John Irwin, Phillip Lucas, Jr., and Charles E. Raymond; Improvement Committee, Joseph S. Wood, C. H. Willson, William Braidwood, and David Quackinbush.

STATEN ISLAND.

Two prisoners, named Thomas Coles and Bernard Manning, confined in the Richmond County Jail, at Richmond Village, awaiting trial on the charge of stealing a sloop in February last from Manner's Harbor, near Port Richmond, made their escape on Friday night.

The Staten Island shad fishermen complain of their season's work. Mr. Smack, one of the largest gill-net fishermen, says that he will not make his expenses if his gang does not take any more fish than now, which is not more than 10 or 12 at a haul. He says there appear to be no fish in the waters, and he proposes to pull up his poles on the 10th of next month.

NEW-JERSEY.

The New-Jersey Yacht Club will hold its annual regatta on Wednesday, June 12.

The athletic games of the Mystic Boat Club of Newark, N. J., will be held at Waverly Park on Saturday, May 25.

Bishop Odenheimer will this evening administer the rite of confirmation in St. Matthew's Church, on Sussex-street.

A committee of German depositors appeared before the Essex County Grand Jury last Friday to give evidence against the officers of the Newark Savings Institution.

All of the newly-elected Chosen Freeholders of Hudson County, excepting Messrs. Pallister and Eddy, yesterday filed their bonds in $10,000 for the faithful discharge of their official duties.

Officer Ryan, of the Jersey City Police, has been arrested on complaint of Christopher Kaiser, who charges him with false imprisonment. He gave bail in $500 to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The examination made by Special Master Williams into the condition of the Dime Savings Institution of Elizabeth shows a deficiency on depositors account of $6,478—a proportion of 2 6-10 per cent. of the amount due the depositors.

Miss Matilda Bartlett, who, in the Essex County Circuit Court at Newark, Friday, recovered a judgment against Ferdinand Krauss for $4,000 on account of his breach of promise to marry, has effected a compromise with the defendant for $1,000.

The body of a middle-aged man was found floating in the Morris Canal, at Centreville, near Paterson, Friday evening. Stones were found in the pockets of his coat and pantaloons. There were no marks of violence on the body, and it is supposed to be a case of suicide. The body was considerably decomposed, and had evidently been in the water for 10 days or two weeks. There was nothing upon it pointing to the identity of the deceased.

At the late election Guttenberg elected two distinctive sets of town officials. Each Town Committee elected a Town Clerk and Treasurer. Yesterday, at a meeting of the branch of the Supreme Court held in Jersey City, a rule to show cause, returnable at the June term of court, was granted against what is known as the Dwyer party. The granting of the rule brings up the whole question as to which of the two boards is rightfully in office.

A gang of "drivers" employed at the Weehawken oil docks to adjust the hoops of oil-barrels and fasten the heads in have found a new excuse for a strike. An order was issued on Friday that each man, after finishing each barrel, should mark on it with red chalk a mark by which the employers could know who had been engaged on it. Thirty-five of the "drivers" refused to comply with the order, and, collecting up their tools, walked away. They subsequently held a meeting, and adopted a resolution that unless the obnoxious order were rescinded. The company had already filled their places with new hands.

MERCHANTS CHARGED WITH FRAUD.

Max Metzger and his son-in-law, Henry Baer, doing business at No. 178½ Water-street as tobacco merchants, under the name of M. Metzger & Son, were arrested yesterday, at No. 238 East Twenty-seventh-street, by Detectives O'Connor and Field, of the District Attorney's office, charged with obtaining goods by false pretenses. The indictments set forth that the accused, by representing that they were in a sound financial condition, obtained from Havemeyer & Vigelius goods valued at about $2,000, and by similar representations obtained from Charles T. Seymour tobacco to the amount of $3,900, whereas, at the times they were, it is alleged, hopelessly insolvent. The accused were taken to the District Attorney's office, and gave bail in $8,000 to appear for trial.

ARREST OF A CHURCH THIEF.

Detectives Dolan and Slevin, of the Fifteenth Precinct, succeeded yesterday in arresting a noted church thief named John Burke, alias John Reynolds. On the 6th inst., during the funeral of Gen. Devins from the Church of St. Francis Xavier, on West Sixteenth-street, a number of articles were stolen from the vestry-room, and no clue to the thief could be found. On that occasion, Dr. William Bergé, the organist, lost his overcoat, containing 57 cents in silver, 4 pocket handkerchiefs, and a dozen cigars. On the 26th inst., George C. Dyx, of No. 25 Fifth-avenue, lost his coat from the vestry-room of the same church. Yesterday morning John Mahon, of the police station in the church, saw a man named John Burke, alias John Reynolds, who had been arrested on a charge of stealing a coat belonging to August Goupil, like pot Detectives Dolan and Slevin on his track, who succeeded in arresting him. The prisoner was taken before Justice Duffy, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, where Dr. Bergé and Messrs. Dyx and Goupil appeared against him. He was committed for trial in default of $1,300 bail.

THE EUROPEAN MAILS FOR MAY.

The following is a schedule of steamers appointed to convey the United States mails to Europe during May:

Date.	Steamer.	Name of Line.	Destination.
May 1	Scythia	Cunard	Queenstown.
May 1	Ville de Paris	General Transat.	Havre.
May 2	Suevia	Ham.-Am. Packet	Hamburg.
May 2	Republic	White Star	Queenstown.
May 4	Victoria	Anchor	Glasgow.
May 4	Donau	North Ger. Lloyd.	Bremen.
May 4	Rotterdam	Nether. S. N. Co.	Rotterdam.
May 6	City of Berlin	Inman	Queenstown.
May 7	Idaho	Williams & Guion	Queenstown.
May 8	Abyssinia	Cunard	Queenstown.
May 9	St. Laurent	General Transat.	Havre.
May 9	City of Brussels	Inman	Queenstown.
May 9	Pennsylvania	Ham.-Am. Packet	Hamburg.
May 11	Victoria	Anchor	Glasgow.
May 11	Germanic	White Star	Queenstown.
May 11	Weser	North Ger. Lloyd.	Bremen.
May 13	Celtic	Williams & Guion	Queenstown.
May 16	W. A. Scholten	Nether. S. N. Co.	Rotterdam.
May 16	Nothnia	Cunard	Queenstown.
May 16	Labrador	General Transat.	Havre.
May 16	Gellert	Ham.-Am. Packet	Hamburg.
May 16	Baltic	White Star	Queenstown.
May 18	Devonia	Anchor	Glasgow.
May 18	Neckar	North Ger. Lloyd.	Bremen.
May 18	City of Richm'd	Inman	Queenstown.
May 21	Wisconsin	Williams & Guion	Queenstown.
May 22	Algeria	Cunard	Queenstown.
May 22	Canada	General Transat.	Havre.
May 23	Nederland	Red Star	Antwerp.
May 23	City of Chester	Inman	Queenstown.
May 23	Frisia	Ham.-Am. Packet	Hamburg.
May 25	Adriatic	White Star	Queenstown.
May 25	Anchoria	Anchor	Glasgow.
May 25	Hermann	North Ger. Lloyd.	Bremen.
May 25	Maas	Nether. S. N. Co.	Rotterdam.
May 28	Montana	Williams & Guion	Queenstown.
May 29	Russia	Cunard	Queenstown.
May 29	Pereire	General Transat.	Havre.
May 30	Herder	Ham.-Am. Packet	Hamburg.
May 30	City of Montr'l	Inman	Queenstown.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship City of Savannah, for Savannah.—M. M. Rogers, T. J. McCoy, Charles Witherstone, H. J. McGinnis, Henry Robertson, L. B. Kennedy, J. S. Lithgow, Miss Maria Wilson, Miss L. Lithgow, D. Bowerkuse, Mr. and Mrs. William M. De Groove, Julius Mendel, Miss Mary Scheinig, W. H. Embrick, John Butler, Frank McDonald, James Beman, B. Harmiston, R. Babbitt, Miss Julia De Groove.

In steam-ship Bermuda, for St. Thomas.—Mrs. A. G. Bourton, Mrs. Ajostini, J. N. Marquez, Mr. and Mrs. James Bovell, Mrs. J. T. de Armas, Arturo de Armas, Leon de Armas, Consuelo de Armas, Piedad de Armas, Clara Wall, Laura Small, Donate Diaz, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Calvo, Pedro Meneses, Lawrence Hahn.

In steam-ship State of Texas, for Galveston.—Miss N. Moelling, J. Miller, G. F. de Wolf, N. Randall, C. S. Wilbur, M. Moreno, B. S. Snattuck, T. Gilmore, G. T. C. Smith, L. F. Bernstein, A. A. Rowe, J. F. Salter, P. Barkinan, Mrs. Millnor, G. F. Nelson, C. H. Shiez, E. H. Gato.

In steam-ship City of Austin, for Fernandina.—Miss E. W. Thackara, H. McAdam, Mr. and Mrs. V. J. Sheppman and three children, N. M. Burgess, Mrs. John Clancy, A. Loehn von Kirn, William Reimann, Jr., Michaelis & Stokes.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Republic, from Liverpool.—Mrs. B. F. Munroe, Mrs. H. Sheldon, Mrs. M. Manning, Robert Barbour, Squire Bland, Mrs. F. M. Brown, Masters N. W. and G. H. Brown, Dhon S. Bonciault, L. A. Barbas, W. H. and Allan Chadwick, B. P. Dawson, Mr. Goodwyn, George E. Gooch, Joseph Rogers, T. N. Swift, Mr. and Mrs. James Pennant, C. Bender, Major B. F. Weeks, A. C. Butler, W. B. Close.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:02 | Sun sets.....6:53 | Moon rises...8:11

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

P. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook..4:50	Gov. Island...5:39	Hell Gate.....7:01

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, APRIL 27.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; State of Texas, Nickerson, Galveston and Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Britannic, Perry, Liverpool, via Queenstown, R. J. Cortis; Neptune, Berry, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Bolivia, (Br.,) Small, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; John Gibbons, Maatsge, Georgetown, D. C., via Alexandria, Va., J. L. Roome, Jr.; Charleston, Lockwood, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; New-York, Quick, New-Orleans, Bogert & Morgan; Simon Dan., Hansen, Havre, Funch, Edye & Co.; Spain, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool, F. W. J. Hurst; City of Savannah, Mallory, Savannah, George Yeoge; Regulator, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., William P. Clyde & Co.; Bermuda, (Br.,) Wilson, Ponce, St. Thomas, A. E. Outteridge; Knickerbocker, Kemble, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; Ann Eliza, Warren, Philadelphia, James Hand; Oder, (Ger.,) Leist, Bremen, via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.

Ships Leviathan, (Norw.,) Mosfield, London, Bockman, Oerlin & Co.; Aurora, Merriman, Callao, Peru, Faobri & Chancey; Cervantas, (Br.,) Davis, Liverpool, Bowring & Archibald.

Barks Hattie G. Dixon, Yates, St. Marc, Hayti, B. F. Metcalf; Magnus Lagatoer, (Norw.,) Gorensen, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; Lady of the Lake, (Br.,) McKenzie, Plymouth, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Lloyd, (Norw.,) Jacobsen, Rotterdam, Benham & Boyesen; Dorondas M., (Ital.,) Maresse, Great Yarmouth, Lawrence, Giles & Co.; F. W. Holbrock, Mitchell, Matanzas, Brett, Son & Co.; Chimes, (Norw.,) Haan, Cork or Falmouth for orders, C. Tobias & Co.; Prindesse Alexandra, (Dan.,) St. Thomas and St. Croix, Sophie Bruce & Co.; Dunbriadne, (Br.,) Williams, Cowdon, Eng., Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Mary Knowlton, McKie, Wilmington, N. C., Isaac R. Staples; Britannia, Hotchkiss, Bridgetown, Bar., H. Trowbridge's Sons; Alice, (Br.,) Montgomery, Turk's Island, Eggers & Heimiein; Riberia, (Br.,) Upham, St. John, N. B., I. I. Neriss & Son.

Schrs. Ann E. Valentine, Potter, St. Augustine, Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.; Mary E. Oliver, Baker, Wilmington, N. C., Isaac R. Staples; George A. Pierce, Baker, Salem, Mass.,

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 28, 1878.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, for the Middle States, falling barometer, north-east to north-west winds, cooler, cloudy, and rainy weather, clearing away in the southern portions.

TROUBLES IN THE DEMOCRATIC CAMP.

It is a curious fact that many prominent Democrats are busily engaged in defending themselves against the attacks of their own party associates. In the House of Representatives, for example, the late Doorkeeper, Col. POLK, dragged down with him several active men of his party, CLARKSON N. POTTER and one or two others being of the number. POLK was chosen to the office of Door-keeper of the House because he was a representative Democrat. But when he was thrust out of his place he did not hesitate to say that several members of the House, of his own party, were persistent office-seekers, that they lied to him, plotted with him to break the laws, and coerced him into contriving frauds on the pay-rolls of the House. POLK published a series of charges, with names and specifications, which the accused members have denied in private, but of which they have taken no public notice. GLOVER is another troublesome Democrat. He has been hunting for corruption of various kinds, always expecting to find it in the Republican ranks. By some strange fatality, he has never opened a book or account without finding a Democrat in the wrong place. BANNING, who has held high notions concerning public morals, was one of GLOVER'S earliest victims. The Democratic Committee sent to superintend the Louisiana count was his next prey, and, although he attempted to suppress the information on which he had stumbled, it is now well known that he had found that the Democratic members, or a Democratic deputy, had managed to swindle the Government out of several thousand dollars fraudulently charged to the expense account of the Louisiana Committee.

Mr. TILDEN, whom many people may remember as the late Democratic candidate for President, comes in for his share of abuse. The New-York organ of Tammany has arraigned him as timid, irresolute, opinionated, and so generally of no account, that the Democracy cannot afford to take up his quarrel at this late day. TILDEN'S past candidacy has become a source of discord. The Democratic editors who hate him pooh-pooh the Florida "confessions" and refuse to touch them. "If this man were not such a cowardly, timid, and selfish old wretch," they say, "we would take some notice of this business." But, with the friendly remark that he is cowardly, timid, and selfish, they pass by on the other side, and advise their friends in Congress to drop it. On the other hand, the Tildenites howl and shout like maniacs. They gloat over the "confessions" peddled by PELTON, and they demand of Congress that something shall be done at once. But the division between the two camps remains as wide as ever. If both could agree on TILDEN there would be a general onslaught. Or if all were agreed that TILDEN is what one faction says he is, the "fraud" cry would be lost in the wilderness. As it is, there is a half-heartedness about the business which speaks only of internal dissensions.

Gov. BISHOP, of Ohio, commonly known as "Uncle Dick," is also kept busy warding off the attacks which his own party newspapers are continually making upon him. The Democratic members of the Legislature lately discharged at him a formal protest against his taking the lion's share of the patronage which has heretofore been equitably divided among the members of the Legislature. The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and other Democratic newspapers of the State, criticised Gov. BISHOP with such freedom that Republicans thought it not unseemly to notice in the most casual manner some of the bad stories told of the Governor. Gen. BEATTY, in a late speech in a Republican caucus, referred to the Governor as "deliberately prostituting the power conferred by his high office to the work of tithing the public revenues for the benefit of his private business." This was more than "Uncle Dick" could stand. Though he had taken more than this from his own party friends, his patience gave way when a political opponent made the charge. He accordingly invited Gen BEATTY to a private conference, and exhibited to him documents, facts, and figures designed to clear him from the imputation cast upon him by his own party friend. BEATTY magnanimously published a card, in which he gave the Governor a clean bill of health, and expressed his regret that "the Governor's party friends should persist in lying about him with nearly as much freedom as they are accustomed to exercise when speaking of Republican officials."

It is a pretty hard case when a Democratic Governor is obliged to call in a Republican to defend him. But it seems as if the Democrats had nourished such a passion for slander and backbiting that even their own party friends are not exempt from their attacks. There are some ravenous beasts which turn and rend each other when no other prey is within reach. Certainly, considering how harmonious the Democracy proverbially is, the present condition of things in the party is anomalous. In Ohio there are at least two candidates for the Democratic Presidential nomination, THURMAN and BISHOP heading the list. In Indiana, HENDRICKS and "Blue Jeans" WILLIAMS have the same aspirations, and VOORHEES thinks he ought to be candidate for Vice-President. Possibly, these internal complications may have something to do with the lively scrimmage that is going on inside of the party. The rival camps are destroying each other. But whatever may be the cause of the commotion, outsiders may console themselves with the reflection that Democrats are at last telling the truth about each other. We never thought very highly of Gov. BISHOP. If we may believe his party friends, he is a very bad man. TILDEN was never so roundly abused as he is just now by some of his old associates.

A STEP BACKWARD.

One of the most absurd and unnecessary of the financial schemes which have recently been brought forward is that for the payment of the Customs duties in greenbacks. It is proposed that this shall take effect after a certain specified date prior to that fixed for the resumption of specie payments. The most astonishing thing about it is, that it should have been put forward ostensibly in the interest of early resumption. The assumption is, as near as can be made out, that the receipt of greenbacks for Customs, instead of coin as heretofore, will raise them to an equality with coin. The venerable cry of the inflationists, that the Government is discrediting its own issues in the interest of the gold sharks of Wall-street, and that all that is needed to bring them to par with coin is to declare them available for all the purposes for which coin may be used, seems to have had a share in the revival of this scheme. The payment of duties being the principal purpose for which coin is used, it is urged that if Congress will but permit greenbacks to be used for the purpose, the demand for coin will cease, and the premium upon it will disappear.

We believe this plan to be based upon a pernicious fallacy, and that, so far from assisting resumption, it would only hinder and delay it. It is more than likely that, with the measures already adopted by the Secretary of the Treasury and the power which he possesses under the law to make still further preparation, resumption might be made effectual at the appointed time, even if the scheme for the receipt of greenbacks for duties should be tacked on to the Resumption act. The question does not, it is true, possess the same importance that it had when the premium on gold was much higher. Nevertheless, it is of the highest importance that no needless obstacle should, through the adoption of a false theory, be placed in the way of resumption by its friends, and that the Resumption act should not be disfigured and crippled by needless and incongruous provisions.

The mistake which the advocates of the measure make is in supposing that because the duties have heretofore been paid in coin the greenbacks will be made as good as coin by receiving them for that purpose. The truth is, that there is no relation whatever between the two things. A debt or demand derives its value from the thing in which it is payable, but the medium of payment does not derive its value from the previous value of the debt. Customs dues are a debt owing to the Government. So long as they are payable in coin they are worth coin to the Government. But the moment they become payable in greenbacks they are worth only the value of greenbacks. This value may closely approximate that of gold, or it may vary considerably from it. It is determined by the volume of the circulation and the needs of the country for circulating medium. If any unforeseen cause, a further depression of business and lessened demand for money or a drain of specie from the country, should unfortunately tend to raise the gold premium, the tendency would not be arrested in any degree by the receipt of greenbacks for Customs. The only effect would be to reduce the value of the Customs receipts to that of the greenback; in other words, to degrade the debt to the level of the medium in which it is payable. Prior to the suspension of specie payments all dues to the Government were payable in coin. If the theory which we are opposing were true, the greenback ought never to have become depreciated, for it was made receivable in lieu of coin for all dues except duties, and ought therefore to have been worth as much as coin. Indeed, many worthy people did suppose, like those who advocate the present scheme, that the *fiat* of the Government could keep them at par in coin. But they became woefully depreciated notwithstanding, and instead of their taking the value of the coin which they had supplanted in the payment of debts, the value of all debts, with the solitary exception of duties on imports, was degraded to an equality with them. It is now proposed to apply the same mistaken theory to the duties. It can only lead to the same result.

Moreover, by depriving the Government of the coin which it would otherwise receive in payment of duties, it would directly impair its power to resume. The coin payments would remain the same, while its coin receipts would fall to zero. The stock of coin in the Treasury would be diminished to the extent of all the coin payments made in the interval between the enforcement of this measure and the 1st of January, 1879. If the plan should have the effect of bringing the greenback to par, the danger would disappear, since greenbacks could, in that case, be paid out by the Government in lieu of coin. But no one can insure this result, and so long as there is even the slightest difference against the greenback nothing but paper will come into the Treasury, while gold will steadily flow out. A large portion of the Treasury balance will thus be transmuted from coin into currency in advance of resumption, but without any advantage to the Government, except that of holding a large quantity of its own promises to pay, which it would, therefore, not be required to redeem. Though this advantage would not be equal to that of holding the coin, it would nevertheless be a real one were it not for the fact that Secretary SHERMAN has expressed his determination to put the greenbacks again in circulation after resumption. If the greenbacks received for Customs were to be permanently retired, the measure would command our approval, since it would be in harmony with the policy we have so often advocated of reducing the paper circulation prior to resumption. Such a policy, by reducing the volume of the circulation, would speedily bring the currency to par, and possibly cause gold to come into circulation to supply the deficiency. But to receive greenbacks for Customs, with the declared purpose of again putting them in circulation, will not enhance their value, while it will unquestionably impair the power of the Government to resume at the appointed time.

THE SICK MAN AND HIS DOCTORS.

A story is told of a certain English bankrupt, who, being asked by one of his creditors the day before the meeting, "How will you sleep to-night, Sir?" retorted significantly, "How will *you*?" In like manner, the anxiety and trouble which should rightly belong to prostrate Turkey seem to have transferred themselves to those who are now considering her case. The Porte, philosophically assuring itself that nothing worse can befall it than what has befallen already, seems well enough pleased to watch the "Christian dogs" at strife among themselves, not, perhaps, without a secret hope of some such catastrophe as that of the banditti in the old Gascon legend, who, quarreling over the spoils of a prostrate traveler, fought till none were left alive, whereupon the traveler promptly repossessed himself of his lost property and went on his way rejoicing. Turkey's present position, in a word, is that of Denmark at the outbreak of the Austro-Prussian conflict of 1866; and her concentration of troops around Constantinople, together with her efforts to evade or delay the evacuation of Shumla, Varna, and Batoum would seem to indicate that she still meditates an attempt to recover some part of her lost ground should the pending dispute explode in actual war.

The inflexible attitude of England at the present crisis requires no explanation, for her opposition to the treaty of San Stefano is merely the repayment in kind of a long-standing debt. Ever since 1870, when Prince GORTSCHAKOFF dexterously availed himself of the disturbed condition of Europe to sweep away at one blow the chief result of the Crimean war, the remembrance of that subtle master-stroke has rankled incessantly in the mind of England. The two great actors have at length exchanged parts, and it is now Russia who is reaching forth her hand to seize the fruit of a hard and costly struggle, while England, standing in her path, keeps her back from it. It would be difficult to imagine a more complete revenge than the accomplishment of the English scheme of making the treaty of 1856, trampled under foot by Russia eight years ago, the basis of a negotiation in which Russia herself is vitally interested; but it now begins to appear that one of the principal supporters counted upon by the British Cabinet for the execution of this project, has been counted upon in vain. Austria, the new Eastern power, the natural champion of the Danube against Russian aggression, the expected mainstay of England's new crusade, objects to take the part assigned to her, and seems disposed to bargain rather than to fight with her allotted adversary. That Austria must necessarily be unanimous in favor of Turkish stability, has long been a fundamental canon of European politics; but such sweeping generalizations are always hazardous, and doubly so when applied to one of the most heterogeneous and discordant systems in the world. A certain good Bishop, while examining an infant-school, was considerably amused to hear his question of, "Who loves all men?" promptly answered by a bright little girl of eight with "All women." In the same way, the axiom that "all Austrians hate all Russians" has been for years on the lips of a large party in England; and now, just when the time has come for its demonstration, it suddenly proves not to be true.

But, let Princes and statesmen dally as they may, the march of events will not wait; and, whatever may be the result of the pending negotiations, it will be no easy matter to undo what has already been done. Servia will not lightly yield the enlarged border which is being traced out for her to the south and west, and which she is now in arms to defend. Russia may be trusted to cling stubbornly enough to the newly-constructed line of intrenchments which marks out the Bessarabian frontier "as it was before the treaty of 1856." The fierce guerrillas of Montenegro, flushed with recent and almost unbroken success, will not be easily expelled from the rich plains of Gatchko and Podgoritza, which they already count their own by right of conquest. For the present at least, the conquerors of Turkey have over their opponents the advantage vaunted by JOHN of Burgundy, when, struggling for the supremacy of France with LOUIS of Orleans, he retorted the latter's motto of "I want it," by assuming as his own, "I have it."

Nevertheless, it is full time that something were done to end the useless word-fencing which has lasted so long and achieved so little. Turkey is gradually recovering from the stunning blows of last Winter, and assembling forces which may form no despicable addition to the strength of either combatant in the event of an open rupture. The dreadful mortality which has already decimated the Russian forces in Armenia and Roumelia, striking 35,000 men from the muster-roll in less than three months, gives ominous warning of the worse havoc still to come when the destroying heats of Summer shall have set in. The point-blank refusal of the German bankers, whose secret information is seldom at fault, to connect themselves with the new Russian loan augurs ill for the financial stability of the Empire. Meanwhile, the Bulgarians, intoxicated with their new-found freedom, are fast breaking loose from all control and becoming almost as formidable to their Russian allies as to their Turkish enemies.

Whatever be the vacillations of the Turkish and Austrian Cabinets, there is no sign of hesitation in the attitude of England. The orders sent to the staff at Aldershott to be in readiness for immediate service, the active preparations for the fitting out of the Baltic Squadron, and other measures of the kind, speak for themselves. Yet, with all this, it is abundantly certain that the nation at large is by no means eager for war. The impending conflict is regarded not so much in the light of a desirable consummation as in that of an unpleasant but unavoidable necessity; and the foreign press, as appears from the latest utterance of the *North German Gazette*, is disposed to lay the blame of the existing dead-lock upon the English Ministry rather than upon England herself. Could any satisfactory compromise be found, it would probably be adopted at once; but such a short cut to peace as the "simultaneous withdrawal" from Constantinople, giving to both parties the appearance of having run away from each other, could hardly be palatable either to England or to Russia. This project having failed, nothing remains but the original remedy of an international congress, which, unpromising as it now appears, cannot yet be pronounced absolutely hopeless.

RIDING IN A PULLMAN CAR.

Several gentlemen have recently been taking lessons in jurisprudence on the subject of the rights of passengers who ride in the drawing room or sleeping cars. As instruction in jurisprudence is expensive when taken in the first instance, and as the subject naturally concerns a large class of travelers, we give our readers the benefit of what the aforesaid pupils of the courts have learned.

These cars are not, as a general thing, a part, properly, of the railroad train. They do not belong to the railroad company. There may be exceptions on some roads; but for the most part the drawing-room cars and sleeping cars belong to a separate company. The Pullman Palace Car Company is the prominent owner of them. The general arrangement between the railway company and the company owning the palace car is, that the railway company agrees to draw the car over its road, and allow the palace car company to let its seats and berths to the passengers who want them. But the railroad company has no share or interest in the charges of the car company for its extra accommodations, and the car company has no part in the fare charged by the railroad for transportation.

One question of interest is as to whether a passenger can be compelled to pay the extra charge for the palace car. This is the point involved in an actual suit now pending. The passenger bought the regular railroad ticket only, tried for a seat in the ordinary passenger car, but it was full. Then he established himself in the drawing-room car, and refused to get out or pay extra. He said that the railroad company was bound to give him a seat, and if they could not furnish it in one car he would take it in another. The conductor put him out, and he brought an action, which is not yet finally decided. Of course, a railroad company is under obligations to make judicious and reasonable provision for giving seats in ordinary cars to passengers who have paid the regular fare, but if a company has not done this, or if on a particular day there is an unexpected rush of passengers, and all cannot be seated, there seems little doubt that a dissatisfied one should wait for the next train or ride standing, and sue the company which sold him his ticket for damages. He cannot force his way into a vehicle owned by another corporation, and insist on riding in that merely because it happens to be coupled on the same train.

Suppose a passenger buys a palace-car ticket and loses it; what happens? Transportation companies have a right to prescribe reasonable regulations to prevent people from stealing rides; and a rule requiring them to buy tickets has been adjudged to be reasonable, so that a person who will not buy and show his ticket can be put off the train. And if he has bought it but cannot produce it, the conductor is not bound to take his bare word for it. But sometimes he can give proof. This was what occurred in REED'S case. At the depot in Chicago he bought a sleeping-car ticket to Crestline. He hunted up his berth and showed his ticket to the porter. Then he went to another part of the car, and there he had the ill luck to lose his ticket. Accordingly, when the conductor came REED could not produce it. He referred the conductor to the porter who had seen the ticket, but the conductor would not take the porter's word for it. The cars had not started, so REED went back to the ticket-seller in the depot, and got a note from him certifying he had sold the ticket to REED. Conductor would not take this, either. Said he must have "the money, a ticket, or a pass." "Well," said REED, "I propose to ride right here, in this berth." Conductor grabbed him by the collar and hauled him back into an ordinary passenger car, where he rode all night. Next morning his ticket was found at the other end of the sleeping car, where he lost it. REED sued for damages, and the jury on the first trial awarded him $3,000. The Supreme Court of Illinois set this aside. They adjudged that as the passenger showed the conductor clear proof he had bought a ticket and lost it, he ought to have been allowed to occupy the berth, and should not have been put out of the car; but that $3,000 was extravagant damages. All he could recover was the dollar and a half he paid for the ticket, and some moderate compensation for any trouble or inconvenience arising from being deprived of his berth.

Whether a passenger can hold the company liable if his apparel, watch, or money is lost while he is asleep, is a question that has arisen more frequently. Three or four decisions have been rendered, all to the general effect that the car company is not liable; the passenger must take care of his own baggage. There was SMITH, who "turned in" in the Pullman car between Chicago and St. Louis with $1,180 in his vest pocket, and put the vest under his pillow; but in the morning the money was gone. There was WELCH, riding between Detroit and Buffalo, who lodged his overcoat in the vacant berth overhead, and could not find it next day. There was BLUM, who lost $3,135 between Columbus and Memphis in precisely the same way as SMITH, except that WELCH got up in the night to get a drink of water, whereas SMITH kept his head on his vest under his pillow all night, or said he did. In all these cases the courts decided that the car company is not responsible for the passenger's baggage, because the company does not profess to take any charge of the man's clothes, or watch, or money, or valise, or umbrella, &c.; he is supposed to keep them in his own care. Generally, indeed, the palace-car ticket has a notice on it to this effect. The lawyers argued that the companies were liable as carriers. But the courts decided the palace-car company is not a carrier; the railroad company does the carrying; all the palace-car undertakes is to let to the passenger a special seat or berth, while he is on the way. Then the lawyers propounded a theory that the companies were liable as inn-keepers! But the courts said (in effect) that this was nonsense.

PRACTICAL USES OF THE PHONOGRAPH.

Since the general characteristics of the phonograph have become known to the public a great deal of fanciful ingenuity has been exercised in efforts to forecast for it a marvelous future. Indeed, the imaginative and the inventive have entered so much even into descriptions of the instrument and accounts of its experimental working, that some matter-of-fact people have been disposed to question its actual existence, and to regard it as a myth concocted by enterprising reporters. But there can no longer be any doubt that such a machine as the phonograph has been invented, and it is so far developed and perfected that its application to practical purposes can be discussed with some degree of accuracy. The inventor himself, in a paper contributed to the *North American Review*, has given in a very plain and straightforward way an account of the results already attained, and has indicated the practical uses of the instrument which he regards as fully assured. The accomplished facts are these: A vibrating plate or disk is capable of receiving a complex motion "which shall correctly represent the peculiar property of each and all the multifarious vocal and other sound waves." This is already practically applied in the telephone. Such complex motion may be transmitted from the vibrating plate by means of a single embossing point attached thereto, so as to produce by indentation on a plastic surface a record having a corresponding variety and complexity of form; and the same embossing point on being passed over the record again will follow it with such fidelity as to retransmit to the disk the same variety of movement and reproduce the vocal or other sound waves without loss of any property essential to producing on the ear the same sensation as if they came directly from the original source. The record once produced can be removed from the apparatus on which it was made and placed upon another without mutilation or loss of effective power to vibrate a second plate. In making the change from one instrument to another the record may be transported any distance. It may be made sufficiently durable to undergo from 50 to 100 repetitions. It may be duplicated and rendered permanent by an electrotype process. This much is set down by Mr. EDISON as demonstrated.

Now as to the practical application of these facts, toward which the ingenuity of the inventor is at present directed. The essential parts of the standard phonograph are to be a flat disk with a spiral groove on its face, operated by clock-work attached to the under surface, the mouth piece, into which the sounds are to be spoken or otherwise conveyed, and the vibrating plate with its embossing point. The record is to be received on a sheet of foil about ten inches square and capable of receiving 40,000 words. Into this a letter or communication of any length may be dictated, the sheet may be transmitted any distance and placed on another machine, and the communication may then be reproduced perfectly, even to the tones and inflections of the sender. It may then be filed away for future reference. Confidential or business letters may thus be dictated without the intervention of an amanuensis or the trouble of writing. Two copies may be made at once and one retained by the sender, and duplicates may be produced at will. Matter may also be dictated to be put in print and the type-setter may hear the words distinctly uttered instead of having to struggle with "bad copy." Books may be read into the phonograph by a trained elocutionist, copies may be multiplied and the effect of the reading may be enjoyed in the sick chamber or the drawing-room, while the hands and eyes of the hearers are employed at something else. The machine may also be used as an auxiliary in the school-room, in training children to read properly without the personal attention of the teacher; in teaching them to spell correctly, and in conveying any lesson to be acquired by study and memory. In short, a school may almost be conducted by machinery. The instrument may also be used to preserve the sayings and speeches, the voices, and even the "last words" of friends or of distinguished persons. Not only may books be read by means of the phonograph, but a volume of 40,000 words may be preserved on a sheet ten inches square, and libraries collected and enjoyed without the effort usually required in reading. Songs and music may be kept "on tap" as it were, dolls and other toys may be made to talk and to laugh and to cry, clocks may not only tell the hour, but call us up in the morning, summon us to dinner, and send us to bed. As a final triumph for his invention, Mr. EDISON expects to be able to combine it with the telephone, so that the sound waves may be transmitted over long distances and recorded by the phonograph, with all the useful results which that fact would imply.

Amazing as these things seem, they proceed from no flights of the fancy, but are prosaic results of the application of processes already successfully working. They are set down as certainties, only waiting for realization until the necessary apparatus and appliances can be perfected. The far-reaching effects upon commercial and social economy may for the present be left to the imagination, but unless they are realized, and that quite speedily, the ingenious Mr. EDISON will evidently be very much disappointed.

MANHATTAN CLIMATICALLY.

New-York has, confessedly, a large number of defects—many more than it is pleasant to think of; but, happily, meteoric defects are not conspicuous among them. The American Metropolis may, in truth, be considered fortunate in this; for it is altogether probable that she has a finer and wholesomer climate than any great capital in civilization. She is subject to the extremes for which the Republic is famous, though there are other lands where extremes are nearly as marked and as many, without our unenviable reputation. But the fact that they attract so much attention and elicit so much comment here, when they do occur, is evidence that they are not so sudden or frequent as is thought. It is impossible to tell what our seasons will be; their future cannot be judged by their past: they seem to be regularly exceptional rather than exceptionally regular. Taken, however, as they come, their average comfort and agreeableness range high. Their very unexpectedness has its charm; when they surprise us, they delight us; while they disappoint, they prepare us for disappointment after a piquant fashion.

No city can boast of a greater variety of climate than ours. True, we have India and Siberia in our Summers and Winters, but excessive temperatures are almost never for long. Three very hot or three very cold days are usually as many as we have consecutively, and these are apt to be succeeded by a welcome change. Our Springs are too short; they scarcely recover from the rawness of March ere they are flushed with the warmth or touched with the languor of June; but they are lovely while they last. And the Autumns are delicious, dreamy, ideal, full of brightness, beauty, and bewitchment, a pictorial illustration of the poetry of nature which no other country or capital can quite equal. From January to December our year is a superb meteoric mosaic, exemplifying and exhausting every attractive phase of atmosphere and sky.

We must live in other capitals before we can fully appreciate the allurement and the glory of the climate of Manhattan. Think of London with her dense fogs, her incessant dampness, her sky well-nigh perpetually overcast, her darkness, smoke, and gloom, in comparison with our generally clear air, blue heavens, and golden sunshine. There could hardly be a more striking contrast than between Babylon on the banks of the Thames and lesser Babylon on the banks of the Hudson. Paris is always spoken of as a source of content as well as a centre of gayety, a city in which very little is left to desire. That the weather is perfect is a foregone conclusion; the months, it is presumed, are permeated with softness, sweetness, and beauty; health floats gracefully over the Boulevards and the Champs Elysées on fragrant wings; dismal, depressing days are confined to England; they are forbidden to land on the French coast; they are not allowed, in fact, to cross the channel.

That this is a supremely rosy view of ancient Lutetia the Manhattanese who compose so large a part of the American Colony need not be told. Paris is meteorically pleasant when it is pleasant—in May, June, and September—which is about all that can be said. The Summers proper are sultry and hot; the Winters cold, repellent, dreary; the Autumns raw, unwelcome, uninviting as a rule. It rains there one-third of all the days in the year; hygienic conditions are the reverse of favorable; it is the hospitable home of the typhoid fever, as so many residents have learned to their cost; it is a deadly capital masked with tinsel and with glitter, the rich foliage of the tree that hides the venomous serpent.

How is it with the historic, poetry-crowned Italian capitals—with Naples, Rome, Florence, Verona, Venice? Their climate is winning only at certain seasons, and full of dangers more than half of the whole twelvemonth. Fever lurks in their sunshine and breezes of balm; malaria nestles among their charming landscapes and hovers over their classic sites, ever ready to strike. Even their nights of witchery and splendor, praised and hallowed by the genius and romance of many generations, do not exceed ours. The sky bends as blue and beautiful over the Bay of New-York as over the Bay of Naples; the moon and her myriads of attendant stars shine through as luminous an atmosphere above Broadway and Fifth-avenue as above the Toledo or Corso; there is the same glory around the spires of Trinity and Grace that there is about the tower of the Old Palace or the dome of St. Mark's. Madrid is a most dismal city, surrounded by a bare and barren plain; its climate, described as nine months Greenland, and three months Tophet, supports a host of physicians and almost as many undertakers. Vienna, notwithstanding its champagny character, has very bad weather, which is prolific of disease. Well-nigh the same may be said of Berlin, Petersburg, The Hague, Hamburg. Indeed, nearly every Old World capital fails to be what it should be in respect to climate, and most of them are unsafe for residence the year round.

Not so Manhattan. In the face of square miles of vile tenement-houses, of the grossest abuses, and defiance of many hygienic laws, it remains one of the healthiest of cities, and has for the most part a clearness and freshness of atmosphere to which no capital approaching it in size or importance can pretend to lay claim. New-York, after all, is not wholly shorn of redeeming virtues.

GENERAL NOTES.

The semi-annual dividends payable in Boston in May aggregate $2,960,227.

Mayor George P. Kane, of Baltimore, was paralyzed in his left side on Friday morning.

The twelfth anniversary of the Universal Peace Union will be held at Poughkeepsie on Saturday, June 8.

A toy balloon, sent up from Indianapolis, with a card attached, on the afternoon of the 16th inst., came down on the 19th, near Lafayette, Ind., having traveled about 60 miles.

They tell of an amateur sportsman in Dayton, Ohio, who, having heard that there was an unusual abundance of mushrooms in the woods, borrowed a dog and took his gun and started to kill some.

Mr. Amos Fish, of Mystic, Conn., woke up a few mornings ago and found that the sight of one of his eyes was gone. The affliction came without warning or pain, and is supposed to have been caused by paralysis of the optic nerve.

The Central Union Telegraph Company has been organized at Oswego, with a capital stock of $200,000, and it will enter at once upon the construction of the first division, from that place to Syracuse, a distance of 38 miles.

A Boston paper says that the islands in Boston Harbor are now "clothed in living green." If somebody could persuade some trees to grow on those islands they would add much to the beauty of a harbor that has many attractions now.

The Boston *Transcript* asks: "Where is the enterprising newspaper that will give a daily list of the firms that have *not* failed?" Why, they are advertised in THE TIMES every morning. The Boston list may be found in the *Transcript* at night.

Dr. Seth Smith, of New-London, Conn., left $5,000 to a Congregational church in that place, and $1,000 to another in East Lyme, and $20,000 for the foundation of the Smith Memorial Home in New-London, for respectable aged and indigent women.

A citizen of Worcester, Mass., publicly horsewhipped his son, 14 years old, who was at play with other boys in an open lot, and so brutally was it done that the boy fell to the ground when the father had got through with him. Some indignant spectators caused the father's arrest.

There was something of a panic at a funeral in a private house in Allentown, Penn., a few days ago, caused by the breaking of a joist supporting the floor. And when the coffin had been placed in the hearse the horses obstinately refused to draw it, and it was necessary to carry it by hand to the church.

A resident of Montgomery County, Penn., has exchanged his farm of 104 acres, with the buildings, implements, crops, and stock, valued at $45,000, clear of incumbrance, for a theatre in Philadelphia subject to a mortgage of $45,000, and has given $10,000 to boot. In a year or two he "will have the experience."

The authorities of Providence, R. I., have established a Charity Building for the relief of women and tramps, and to abolish begging from door to door. Destitute women will be lodged and fed there for one day and night without charge. Male tramps will be lodged at the station-house, and will be given in the morning a light repast at the Charity Building, after which they will be required to saw wood for three hours, and will then be given a hearty meal. They can then go, or they may remain and have their board and lodging as long as they care to work upon these terms.

BILLS SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

ALBANY, April 27.—The Governor to-day signed the following bills: Amending the act investing certain powers in freeholders and inhabitants of the town of Madison; extending the time for the collection of taxes in Sullivan County; to protect the Seaside Boulevard and the meadows adjacent thereto on the south shore of Staten Island, and to prevent the same from being injured or overflowed by the waters of New-York Bay; for the protection of graves in cemetries.

ARMY OFFICIALS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 27.—The Secretary of War, Gen. Sherman, and party visited Hampton Normal School this morning and were entertained by the students with some plantation melodies. Gen. Sherman and Secretary McCrary made short addresses. The party then visited the National Military Asylum and inspected the veterans, over 600 in number. Gov. Woodfin entertained the party at lunch, after which they returned to the fort and joined the graduates in a class photograph. They left for Washington this evening.

THE KEYSTONE NATIONALS.

STRENGTH OF THE NEW PARTY IN PENNSYLVANIA.

VIEWS OF A LEADER IN THE MOVEMENT—WHAT THE PARTY EXPECTS TO ACCOMPLISH AT THE NEXT ELECTION—THE COMING CONVENTION AT PHILADELPHIA—PROBABLE CANDIDATES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POTTSVILLE, April 27.—Your correspondent had a long interview yesterday with HON. Francis W. Hughes, of this place, touching the prospects of the National Party in the coming political campaign. Mr. Hughes is popularly regarded as the father of the National Party in this State, and, though he modestly disclaimed any prominent place in the party's councils now, he showed himself very well posted as to its plans and prospects. He was found at home, suffering from a broken arm, the effect of a recent runaway accident, but very willing to talk about the subject, which, as he said, was "always uppermost with him."

The State Convention of the Nationals meets in Philadelphia on the 8th of May, and Chairman Dewees is now in that City selecting a hall and making arrangements for the gathering. In response to a question as to the party's strength in this year's campaign, Mr. Hughes expressed a rather guarded expectation of carrying the State, but said there was no doubt that the party would make great advances on last year's vote, and carry many counties where last year it had scarcely a showing. He thought there was even a probability that, "if they made no mistakes in the nominations," the Nationals would have a plurality in the State. "There is no doubt," said he, "that we shall carry Schuylkill County. In Columbia, where last Fall the Chairman of the Democratic Committee estimated our strength at 20 votes, and where we really polled only about 200, we shall carry the county, or come so near it that the Democrats will have to put forward their best men to beat us. We expect to sweep the northern tier of counties. We have great strength in Wayne, Susquehanna, McKean, Potter, Crawford, Erie, Bradford, Tioga, Venango, and Wyoming. In Crawford, last Fall, we polled about 300 votes. At the February election, this year, we polled 2,500 votes in three townships. Let me show you how we are progressing in Wyoming. I had a case in the courts of that county last Fall, and while I was at Tunkhannock my colleagues brought to me a gentleman who was the only known Greenbacker in the place—thinking we would be company for each other, I suppose. I found him an intelligent man, and sent him a lot of papers and documents. My case came up again at the March court, and when I went to Tunkhannock again they told me that the old parties in that county had to combine to avoid being beaten. We have been organizing lately and making good progress in the West and South-west, but are not very strong as yet in the Southern counties. We are weaker than elsewhere, too, among the Germans in the farming districts. We are working hard, though, and if the convention will only give us good nominees, I think we have a fair chance of success."

"Who are the probable nominees of the convention, Mr. Hughes?"

"I think William H. Armstrong, of Williamsport, will be the nominee for Governor. He is a prominent Republican, and has represented his party in Congress, but he has advocated the prominent principles of the National Party for years. He is quite popular in his district; has a good record; is working hard for the nomination, and I think he will get it. I see it reported that a secret caucus was held in Philadelphia the other day which fixed up a slate, with Armstrong's name on it; but no such caucus was held, or if it was I know nothing of it." Mr. Hughes' manners conveyed the impression that he would be likely to know of such a proceeding if anybody did.

"For Lieutenant-Governor the name of Wesley Chambers, of Oil City, is prominently mentioned. Mr. Chambers is a wealthy man, a large oil-well owner, and a member of the Oil Producers' League. He favors the Free Pipe-line project, and is opposed to the Pennsylvania Railroad."

"Are the Nationals opposed to the Pennsylvania Railroad?"

"O, no—that is, they are not opposed to it on its own account, particularly; but they are opposed to it in common with all monopolies, and perhaps specifically as a representative monopoly, and one of the biggest of them all. The National Party believes in the rights of the people as against corporations and all monopolies."

"I see Judge Pershing's name mentioned for the Supreme Judgeship."

"Yes. Judge Elwell, of Columbia, is also spoken of; but, in my opinion, Judge Agnew will be the nominee, and that simply because he is a good Judge, and not from political considerations. His nomination would be very gratifying to me, personally, for it would carry out my sentiment that the Judiciary should be kept out of politics. I do not think any pledges would be required from Judge Agnew; our party would take him on his merits. He has made some strong decisions in support of the rights of individuals as opposed to corporations, and these have made him very popular with our people, though they have gained him the enmity of some leading men, who are influenced by the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the same influence will work against him in the Republican Convention." [The delegates from Judge Agnew's district have been instructed to support him in the Republican Convention.]

This brought up the "monopoly" subject again, and with this as an initial point, Mr. Hughes proceeded to give your correspondent a synopsis of the leading principles of his favorite party, which will probably form the basis of its Philadelphia platform. Said he, "Its fundamental principle is the power of the people to govern themselves. It is therefore opposed to the Government's pandering to corporations and all other influences injurious to this right. It is in favor of public improvements, but opposed to subsidies. It believes that the Government should control the money of the country, and resume that prerogative to the banks. And just here I should like to correct a popular misapprehension. Ours is not a greenback party; is not now and never was. It was called by that name when it first started, and accepted it for want of a better, but it has now chosen a name for itself which better describes its character. In point of fact there is not a man in it who believes in the greenback of to-day. It does not represent our idea of money. We believe that the Government should have sole authority to issue money; that it has the right to issue what it pleases as a circulating medium; but that, whatever it issues, it should make its currency a full legal tender. This the greenback never was, and for that reason we do not believe in it. We believe further that the value of money does not depend on the material of which it is composed, but on its legal-tender character. If I break a piece of gold off the back of my watch, and offer it to you as a dollar, you will not accept it, though it may be worth two or three. It is the Government's stamp that makes the dollar; without that your piece of metal is simply an article of merchandise. It is the Government stamp that makes 92 cents' worth of silver pass for a dollar. Why, then, could not the Government print that stamp on a piece of paper, and save the 92 cents it must pay for the metal? Let the Government issue a cheap paper currency instead of a costly one of metal; it will pass just as readily, be worth just as much for all monetary purposes, and, if issued in sufficient quantity, will set all the wheels of industry in motion again. The country wants cheap money and low rates of interest. Six per cent. is too high. The best protection to American

FAIR GROUNDS ON THE SEINE

THE WORLD'S EXHIBITION AT PARIS.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND FOREIGNERS ALREADY PRESENT—THOUSANDS OF WORKMEN KEPT BUSY—PROGRESS IN THE AMERICAN DEPARTMENT—CONSIDERABLE CONFUSION IN OTHER DEPARTMENTS, HOWEVER—PRIZES FOR CELEBRITIES.

PARIS, April 27.—One hundred thousand foreigners have already reached here to witness the ceremony of the opening of the Exhibition on Wednesday next, May 1. The prices of living have advanced, but not to the extent that was feared. The Exhibition will not be in full trim until the beginning of June. The buildings are finished; exhibitors only are behindhand. The English, American, Swiss, and Dutch sections are the most advanced. Nine thousand workmen are engaged in the Champ de Mars.

The American Commission say that the engine for driving the American machinery will probably be in position on Monday, but they fear that the French administration will not be able to supply steam until the end of the week. The locomotive sent out by the Reading Railroad Company with its exhibit of coal, on the steamer Pottsville, which reached Havre on Sunday last from Philadelphia, weighs two tons more than any other in the Exhibition. It will be the best on the track in the American section.

Robert Hart, Director of the Imperial Chinese Customs and Chinese Commissioner to the Exhibition, has arrived. Most of the members of the Postal Congress have also arrived.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, April 15, 1878.

The Director of the French sections of the Exposition has notified his countrymen, through the Presidents of the Chambers of Commerce, that nothing would be received after the 15th of April, except to fill up installations already commenced, and that all compartments not at least partially occupied by that time would be disposed of in favor of other applicants. Increased activity is therefore the order of the day, but there has been so much procrastination so far that the inaugural ceremonies will take place in the midst of more loose straw and packing cases than are consistent with ordinary ideas of order and elegance. The Aquarium, which is intended to be unusually splendid, is nothing near ready, and even the works necessary for the establishment of the water-pipes for the flower show and the fire pumps are scarcely commenced. The expense of these alone is estimated at 2,000,000 francs, so that my readers will readily understand that it is no trifling job to be begun and completed within little more than a fortnight's time.

The Shah of Persia is coming after all. He is supposed to be at St. Petersburg at present, whither his Ambassador to Paris, Nasar Khan, has gone to meet him, but his majesty will not dazzle our eyes with his diamonds until about the middle of next month. In the meantime celebrities will not be wanting. Chang, a Chinese giant, measuring 7 feet 11 inches, without his shoes, is already here, accompanied by a dwarf, uglier and smaller than any ever heard of out of a fairy tale, and Milly Christine is sure to turn up, while enterprising showmen are busy in the provinces and in foreign lands seeking for monstrosities, and if possible some calves with numerous, but living heads, as the Parisians are rather satiated with the old-fashioned stuffed article. What a pity that the great Barnum has not imagined something new and startling, as there will be a wide field for the display of his inventive genius, and a live mermaid, if she could pass muster before the Academy of Medicine and get a certificate of authenticity, would make her fortune.

An eccentric Englishman, named Bright, offers a handsome sum of money for the following competitive exhibitions: The first is for fat men, for which, however, the successful candidate for the £100 sterling is probably already found in the person of the distinguished John Smith, who is trundled about in a bath-chair and weighs 457 pounds. The £100 prize given to the biggest eater is likely to be hotly contested, as, among the Parisians alone, there are specimens of the cormorant tribe who could oude Gargantua himself in voracity. Finally, £100 will be offered to the person who can show that he has gotten rid of the most superfluous flesh within a twelvemonth. Here Mr. Bright himself was thought to have a great chance to triumph, as he has reduced himself from 377 to 337 pounds, but his star pales before that of Philibert, who, since last May, has Bantinged down to the extent of 113 pounds, according to the official report of the Academy stating that this gentleman has studied medicine solely with a view of treating personally his infirmity. With such attractions as the above added to its programme, how can the Exhibition be other than a success?

PREPARING FOR HENLEY.

THE COLUMBIA CREW BEGIN PRACTICE ON THE HARLEM RIVER PREPARATORY TO TAKING PART IN THE ENGLISH INTERNATIONAL REGATTA.

The Columbia College four-oared crew, which is to compete in the international race at Henley, England, went into training on the Harlem River yesterday under the direction of Messrs. George Reeve and H. C. Cornell. All the members of the crew rowed in the race against Harvard, at Springfield, last year. Their names, ages, positions, and present weight are as follows:

Name.	Weight. lbs.	Position.	Years.
J. C. Goodwin	162	Stroke	28
H. G. Nicholas	172	No. 3	22
C. Edson	172	No. 2	20
E. E. Sage	175	Bow	24
Charles Eldridge	156	Sub.	22

It will be seen that they are all young men, the oldest [Goodwin] being 28 years old and the youngest [Edson] only 20. They are in good health, and it is probable that their rowing weight will be reduced from 10 to 15 pounds each. Capt. Goodwin, who occupies the position of stroke, rowed first in the victorious race at Saratoga in 1874, and again in the races of 1875 and 1876, in all of which he rowed as No. 2. Last year he pulled the stroke-oar in the eight-oared crew at Springfield. H. G. Nicholas (No. 3) rowed starboard stroke in the Freshman crew of 1876, and No. 6 in the eight-oared crew, at Springfield, last year. Charles Edson (No. 3) rowed for the first time in the University crew, at Springfield, last year, as No. 4. E. E. Sage (bow) was No. 2 in the University crew, at Saratoga, in 1875, and changed to bow at Philadelphia, in 1876, and wielded the starboard stroke-oar in the eight-oared crew, at Springfield, last year. Charles Eldridge (substitute) was in the Freshman crew, at Saratoga, in 1876, and No. 2 in the University crew, at Springfield, last year.

The crew will practice from an hour to an hour and a half every morning, beginning about 8 o'clock, and about the same length of time every afternoon, commencing at 4 o'clock. Their course of training is very liberal, and they have not yet commenced any regular diet. Pastry and other articles of a like nature are about the only things they are forbidden to eat. Fruit is also allowed, but tea and coffee are forbidden the use of too, as are tobacco, liquors, and spirits of any description. Their only exercise will be rowing.

The crew began their regular course of practice yesterday, although they have been rowing together occasionally for the past month. They took a pull of an hour and a half on the Harlem in the morning, and again in the afternoon. On the last occasion they were coached by Mr. Reeve. They work well together, pulling a long, slow, steady stroke, each taking and leaving the water in fine style, and very nearly simultaneously. It is the intention of the crew to continue in practice here until May 20, and to start for Europe in the Inman steamer City of Chester, which sails on Thursday, May 23. The money necessary to defray their expenses has been nearly all provided, and no anxiety is felt about the balance. Their headquarters in England will be at the Red Lion Hotel, which is situated on the banks of the Thames, about three miles below their course. Fearon, the boat builder at Yonkers, is building them a new boat, which will be ready next week. The crew anticipate a cordial welcome on the other side of the ocean.

THE GILBERT ELEVATED RAILROAD.

The first locomotive to be used on the Gilbert Elevated Railroad arrived at Pier No. 1, North River, yesterday afternoon. She was soon afterward transferred from the steam-boat to the Church-Street Horse Railroad, and drawn by horses to the inclined plane erected in the rear of Trinity Church. She was drawn up the plane by the power of a stationary engine, and was in position on the rails of the elevated road by 7 o'clock. The locomotive is the first of 25 to be placed on the line, and is known as locomotive No. 1. She was built at Paterson, N. J., by the Grant Locomotive Works. It is claimed that she has sufficient power to propel six cars, but she will not be required to draw or drive more than four. Her weight is 14 tons. Her cylinder is 10 inches and her stroke of piston 16 inches. It is calculated that she will use from 500 to 800 pounds of coal daily. The new locomotive has eight wheels, four on each side. The two pair of end wheels are guiding or trailing wheels, and are used for steering the locomotive around the sharp curves on the road. This is the peculiar feature in her construction. The other wheels are drivers, and sustain the weight of the locomotive. After being thoroughly oiled and examined steam was gotten up and she was run up and down the road as far as Duane street twice. Her machinery worked smoothly and the adjustment of the tires to the tracks proved to be as near perfect as possible. Superintendent Van Brocklin says that the remaining locomotives will be ready within ten days and that the road will then be put in operation.

OBITUARY.

STEPHEN VALENTINE.

The flag of the Produce Exchange was placed at half-mast yesterday on the announcement of the death of Stephen Valentine, which occurred at his residence, No. 260 Henry-street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. Mr. Valentine came from Quaker stock. He was born on the north shore of Long Island 82 years ago. He came to New-York in October, 1822, and established the firm of Valentine & Secor, dealers in flour, at No. 169 Cherry-street, where its successor remains to this day. This was dissolved 25 years ago, and a new concern formed under the title of S. Valentine & Son. Two years ago this May Mr. Valentine retired, and his son-in-law, Charles Griffin, was admitted, the style of the firm being changed to S. Valentine's Sons. The old gentleman did not give up business, however. Up to within the last five months he amused himself by visiting the old store and going on 'Change every day, attending to details as though he were still personally interested. About a year ago he fell and hurt himself badly. His death is ascribed to general debility resulting from extreme old age. In his younger days he was a man of remarkable strength. He would stand in front of a full barrel of flour placed on end, and, grasping the upper hoop with his fingers, lift it clear from the ground by the power of his arms alone. He was also a very fast walker, and up to within a very few years there were not many young men who could keep up with him. He was the oldest living merchant connected with the Exchange. Mr. Edward Bill, who now monopolizes that honor, entered business many years after him. Mr. Valentine was one of the Exchange's original members, and was also a member of the old Corn Exchange. He outlived two generations of merchants, and was a man of sterling character, universally beloved and esteemed. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and the funeral services over his remains, which will probably take place to-morrow, will be held, in accordance with a dying request, in the Quaker Meeting-house, in Schermerhorn street, between Boerum and Smith streets, Brooklyn. He leaves three daughters and one son, Samuel T. Valentine.

WILLIAM SERGEANT.

William Sergeant, who died in Yonkers on Thursday of congestion of the lungs, at the age of 71 years, was well known to the paper trade as a dealer and broker in rags and paper stock in this City for many years. He was a man of great push and energy, and at one time did a very large business. He was a native of England, and came to this country 40 years ago. He obtained employment with Lawrence, Murray & Ingate, importers and dealers in rags and Mediterranean goods in New-street, and remained with them until 1848, when he entered into partnership with William Hunt in the same business. The old firm went under in the panic of 1857, but the new concern throve, and became a power in the trade. The stringent season of two years ago, Mr. Hunt's death in February, 1876, and Mr. Sergeant's total blindness, caused by cataracts, about the same time, affected it unfavorably, however, and it was forced to suspend in August of that year. Mr. Sergeant turned over all his property to his creditors, leaving himself penniless. An operation subsequently restored partial sight to one of his eyes, and he started in business anew at No. 67 Exchange-place, and was doing well at the time of his death. His wife died last August. He leaves two grown sons, who are in the rag business, under the style of Sergeant Brothers, at Maiden-lane and William-street, and three daughters, all married. His place from the residence of his son-in-law at Yonkers this afternoon. Services will be held in St. John's Church at 2 o'clock.

DR. ALFRED WAGSTAFF.

Dr. Alfred Wagstaff died on Friday last at his residence at Islip, Long Island, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. Dr. Wagstaff was born in this State, and was for many years a resident of the Fifteenth Ward, residing in Waverley-place, opposite the New-York University. He was well known years ago as a medical practitioner, and during his life accumulated a very large fortune. He owned a great deal of real estate in this City. About eight years ago he removed, permanently, from his home in Waverley-place to Islip. His estate there is a fine one, and Dr. Wagstaff in his retirement from business cares led the life of a country gentleman. He had a good stable of horses, and kennel of dogs was noted, and he was the owner of a large pack of blooded setters and pointers. State Senator Alfred Wagstaff, his son, is now at Islip to pay the last honors to his father.

THE BLACK HILLS.

DEADWOOD, Dakota Territory, April 27.—On Thursday night the raft that is used for transferring passengers and mail across the Cheyénne River on the Sidney route capsized when in the middle of the stream. All the mail and baggage were lost and the passengers narrowly escaped drowning. Warm weather for the past few days has caused a rapid melting of the snow in the mountains, which has swollen the already dangerously high creeks that run through Deadwood. This evening a rain-storm set in, and great fear is entertained that a portion of the business centre of this city will be seriously damaged by the flood. The District court was adjourned on account of water flowing into the court-room. All the deeds and papers are being removed from the Recorder's office, which lids in the path of the water, to a place of safety. A large gang of men are at work tearing down bridges and small buildings that obstruct the free passage of water.

THE LOG WAR IN LOUISIANA.

LAKE CHARLES, La., April 27.—During the log investigation here to-day some technical discussion arose, when Mr. Adams made a declaration to this effect, addressing the audience: "Go tell your friends to meet together and agree together to purchase all the logs bought in at Government sale by Mr. Carter, and I will sell them all to you at a fair price, and every Government officer shall leave the country, and you will be left to yourselves." Gen. Sewell said: "These are the most cheering words the people of this section of the country have heard for more than a year." Mr. Carter said that he felt aggrieved at the insinuations made by Mr. Adams, and asserted that the Government had lost confidence in him that it thus reflected on him. Mr. Adams said that it was not for him to say, but repeated: "Get together, buy the logs, pay for them, and I will see that all the Government officers leave you all to yourselves." The investigation will be resumed Monday.

REFUSING TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 27.—Garrett Winter, telegraph operator of the Good Intent Tow-boat Line, appeared before the First Recorder's Court on an affidavit made by J. W. Black charging him with refusing to send a telegraphic message on which charges were offered to be paid. Testimony was heard and the case argued at length. Judge Smith sent Winter before the First District Court under $500 bond. The Tow-boat Company claim that theirs is a private line, and they have a right to refuse to transmit messages for opposition tow-boat organizations.

ARE THE SOCIALISTS DRILLING?

CINCINNATI, April 27.—The National Executive Committee of the Socialistic Labor Party have caused to be published a declaration denying that any section of their party in Chicago or elsewhere are undergoing military drill, as charged in dispatches from Chicago a few days ago. They claim their organization to be purely political, and declare that no supply of arms has been purchased or distributed to any branch.

IMMIGRANTS FROM POLAND.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 27.—Two hundred and sixty-two Polish immigrants, who arrived here last night on board the schooner Paul Leavy, from Lyguayra, Venezuela, in a destitute condition, have been taken charge of by the State Board of Immigration, who have supplied them with quarters, and will secure homes for them in the country.

CONSOLIDATED VIRGINIA DIVIDENDS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—J. C. Flood is authority for the statement that the next dividend of the Consolidated Virginia mining stock will be $1 per share. The reduction is due to the necessity of repairing the main shaft, which will interfere with ore production. It is expected that the reduction will only be temporary.

THE AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26.—By the steamer City of Sydney arrived the Australian cricket team, en route for England. The following are the members: T. Horan, W. C. Gibbs, H. Bovle, C. Bannerman, A. Bannerman, W. L. Murdock, F. Spofford, T. Allen, G. Bailey, J. Blackham, T. Garratt, A. Candale, D. Gregory.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 27.—The remains of William Evarts arrived from Washington at 8 o'clock this evening, accompanied by Secretary Evarts, wife, and family. The funeral takes place on Monday afternoon.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

GENERAL MENTION.

"Diplomacy" still attracts large audiences to Wallack's Theatre.

"The Exiles" is announced for nightly repetition at Booth's Theatre.

"Leah" is to be acted at Niblo's Garden throughout the current week.

Mr. J. K. Emmet acts at the Standard Theatre in "Fritz, Our Cousin German," until further notice.

"Love's Sacrifice" will be acted at the Lyceum Theatre, "for a special charity," on Thursday evening.

The drama of "Gretchen," with "Imogene" in the principal rôle, is to be acted this week at the Broadway Theatre.

Messrs. Ferdinand and Herman Carri are to give their sixth and last musical soirée at Steinway Hall, on Tuesday evening.

Miss Thursby's concert, to which reference has already been made in this place, is set down for Friday evening at Chickering Hall.

Miss Maggie C. Hall is to give a concert at Chickering Hall on Saturday evening, with the assistance of Mrs. T. G. Gregory and other performers.

Max Bruch's cantata of "Arminius," for soloists and chorus, will be interpreted by the Liederkranz Society at their club-house in Fourth-street this evening.

"The Wife's Appeal," which is referred to on the programmes as an "original emotional society drama," will be made known at the Academy of Music, to-morrow evening.

Mr. Edwin Lawrence will appear as *Romeo* and Miss Rose Kean will represent *Juliet*, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings of this week, at the Lyceum Theatre.

Signor Patrizio and Mme. Rita Gall Patrizio will to-morrow evening give their first "thaumaturgical and necromantic representation" at the San Francisco Minstrels Opera-house.

The engagement of Herr August Wilhelmj, the great German violinist, to Mr. Maurice Strakosch, for a tour through the United States, will begin in October next, and extend over seven months.

Mr. Heller's season is about to terminate. The last fortnight of his sojourn at Fifth-Avenue Hall commences to-morrow, when a new programme will be interpreted by Miss Heller and himself.

Signor Majeroni, an Italian actor of distinction, will, to-morrow evening, make his début on the English stage at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre. He will perform in an adaptation of Dennery's "Old Corporal."

Mrs. Imogen Brown will give a concert at Chickering Hall, on Wednesday evening, with the co-operation of Mrs. Anna Bulkley Hills, Mr. W. S. Leggat, Herr Franz Remmertz, and other performers.

Miss Kate Thayer, who will be remembered as having sung in New-York, gave a concert at Grunewald Hall, in New-Orleans, on Monday evening last. Her performances were enthusiastically applauded.

Mr. H. R. Humphries is to give a concert at Chickering Hall, on Thursday evening week, with the aid of Mrs. Louise Oliver, Mme. Anna Bulkley Hills, Mr. S. B. Mills, Mr. Remmertz, and Mr. Charles Roberts, Jr.

Mr. Bergner's annual concert, given with the assistance of the quartet consisting of Messrs. Theodore Thomas, Mosenthal, Matzka, and Bergner, and with that of Mr. S. B. Mills and Miss Maggie Hall, takes place at Chickering Hall, on Tuesday evening.

Gilmore's Band will give a farewell concert prior to departing for Europe, on Friday evening next, at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory. Mr. J. Levy has offered his services for the occasion. Mr. Gilmore and his forces sail for Europe on the day following, aboard the steam-ship City of Berlin.

The experiment of giving performances of English and Italian opera at the Aquarium, will be made to-morrow evening. One act from "Il Trovatore," one from "Martha," and one from "Lucrezia Borgia," will be sung by Mlles. Rosetti and Mattler, and by Messrs. Graff, Francisco, and Preusser.

The last representation of the dramatic season at the Park Theatre takes place on Thursday evening, when "The Big Bonanza" will be acted, as during the first half of the week. On Friday Mlle. Aimée and her company will enter upon a two weeks' engagement, appearing first in "La Marjolaine."

Messrs. Richard Arnold and Charles Werner, two of our best-known and most highly-esteemed musicians, will give a concert at Chickering Hall to-morrow evening. They are to have the assistance of Miss Lillian Bailey, Mrs. Marie Arnold, Mr. Richard Hoffman, and the nonet for strings, and will interpret a most interesting programme.

A dramatic performance for the benefit of the Church of St. Agnes will take place at the Academy of Music, on Tuesday afternoon next. A miscellaneous programme is to be interpreted by a large number of artists who have offered their services, and among whom Mr. Harry Beckett, Mr. George Clarke, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Agnes Booth are conspicuous.

The last two weeks of the run of "A Celebrated Case," at the Union-Square Theatre, will be entered upon to-morrow. On Tuesday afternoon week a performance of "The School for Scandal" will be given at this house, for the benefit of Miss Sara Jewett, and on Monday, May 13, the Summer season is to begin, with a performance of "The Chimes of Normandy," by the Hess English Opera Company.

The representation of "Mignon" at the Academy of Music, yesterday afternoon, was enjoyed by an exceedingly large audience. The cast of the opera was the same as when it was sung at Booth's Theatre, but the acoustic qualities of the Academy are so much superior to those of the up-town house, that the volume and quality of the voices took on a power and charm which increased ten-fold the effect of the performance. To-morrow evening Mr. Strakosch's company appears in Boston.

The play of "Conscience" will be performed, by permission of Miss Clara Morris, at the Lyceum Theatre, on May 9, under the auspices of the "Children's Carnival Association" for the benefit of the Sea-side Home. Miss Sadie B. Von Leer, Mrs. Dr Ranney, Messrs. Cavérly, Silvers, Hopper, Crane, and other well-known amateurs, together with Gens. Owen, Barnum, and McMahon, and ex-Postmaster Jones, are to appear in the representation. Tickets, we learn, are in great demand. The few remaining can be had at the Windsor and Fifth-Avenue Hotels.

The testimonial concert tendered to Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Griswold, of the New-York Conservatory of Music, by Professors and pupils of that excellent institution, attracted a large audience to Steinway Hall, last evening. The affair was under the experienced direction of Mr. Charles Fradel, and embraced many excellent performances, among which may be enumerated a harp solo by Mme. Maretzek, Wienawski's "Fantasia" for violin, brilliantly played by Mr. Carl Lanzer, and a tarantella by Chopin, capitally rendered by Mr. W. F. Mills. The programme further included vocal numbers, by Misses Emily Mettler, Frances J. Schwab, and Messrs. R. Glover and James Harton, a duet for piano and violin, by Miss Schwab and Mr. Lanzer, and readings by Mrs. J. S. Yenni.

A concert for the benefit of Miss Marie Tuck, a young lady possessed of a clear and flexible soprano voice, of fair compass and power, was given at the Academy of Music, last evening, under the direction of Mr. Max Strakosch, who has assumed charge of Miss Tuck's future as an artist, and will see to the completion of her education. Miss Kellogg, Mme. Marie Röze, Miss Cary, and the artists who have been associated with these three prime donne during the season now approaching its close, all gave their assistance to Mr. Strakosch on the occasion we write of, and an exceedingly attractive programme was interpreted to the delight of a numerous audience. Miss Kellogg, after singing the florid aria from Massé's "Les Noces de Jeannette" had to respond to a double encore and add "Comin' thro' the Rye" and "Beware" to her self-imposed task, and Mme. Röze had to supplement "L'Ardita" with "Let Me Dream Again." A sudden indisposition, which prevented Signor Frapolli from interpreting his expected aria from "L'Africaine," was the only unwelcome incident of the evening.

Attention may be directed to the programme for Mr. Lavine's concert at Steinway Hall, to-morrow evening, which is printed in full elsewhere, as to a bill of uncommon promise. The performance to which it refers will bring before the public Mr. S. B. Mills and Mr. Mason, two pianists who need no introduction to the dilettante or the habitual reader. Miss Pappenheim, Mr. Theodore Thomas and his orchestra, and an amateur pianist of whose talent much has been said, Mr. S. S. Sanford by name. So strong a combination of attractions is very seldom offered, and it ought to bring together an overflowing audience. A Mozart concerto for two pianos, some new music from Rubinstein's "Demon," and the "Queen Mab" scherzo by Berlioz are among the best things in reserve for this quite exceptional affair.

HUGHES ENDS HIS SIX DAYS' WALK.

HIS RECORD FAR BEHIND THAT OF O'LEARY—HIS GREAT ENDURANCE AND PLUCK.

John Hughes, the rugged but determined man who said he would beat O'Leary's time or die in his tracks, finished his walk of 144 hours at 8:23 o'clock last night, at Central Park Garden. He did not beat O'Leary, nor did he die in his tracks. On the contrary, he traveled but 389 miles and 3,485 feet, in the same time that O'Leary walked 520 miles and 1,320 feet. This leaves Hughes about 130 miles behind O'Leary's record; but Hughes has done more than any unpractised man has ever before done in covering 408 miles and 14 laps of the course—within a fraction of 409 miles—in six days. He started without training, walked on a short and badly made track. For five days he walked with a toe so blistered and inflamed that it was a sickening thing to look at, and the toe nail being removed by Dr. Pray on Friday, he yet continued on the track and ran and walked 89 miles after the operation had been performed. At the opening of the match last Sunday he made a continuous run, without halt or pause, of 30 miles, in 3:44:45, a feat which would have justified any professional in leaving the track and resting for a couple of days. His powers and abilities as a long-distance runner are of the very first order, and allowing him to change his gait from running to walking, and vice versa, he will soon prove a dangerous rival to O'Leary, as his powers of endurance are very great. Last night he ran the last two miles of the match, making the 408th mile in 8:47, and the next in 9:02. Then when the match was over he insisted, for some time, on walking down town from Fifty-ninth-street, in the drizzling rain, to Harry Hill's establishment in Houston-street, and it was with great difficulty that Mr. Hill persuaded him to ride down. So far as mere endurance is concerned, he could have made 60 or 70 miles a day for four or five days longer. His last day's walk began about 8:20 o'clock yesterday morning, when he had completed 375 miles. He walked slowly all day, as it was deemed useless, in the poor condition of his foot, to make him run. His time, as against O'Leary, closed at 3:28:33 o'clock in the afternoon, and he continued to walk merely for the sake of making his first record for 144 hours and to show that he had "staying powers." He had then completed, as above stated, nearly 390 miles. A large crowd of spectators was gathered in the garden and frequently applauded and encouraged him. On the stage were the time-keepers and judges, and at intervals the "big four," a quartet of singers from Harry Hill's Theatre, and a song and dance man, enlivened the monotony of the trudging promenade of the man who was trying to beat O'Leary. "Joe" Goss, Harry Hill, Jemmy Kelly, "Doctor" Nettlethorpe, "Comanche Jim," and other celebrities of the sporting world accompanied him at intervals in his wearying rounds, and at 6:09:40 o'clock he finished his four hundredth mile. The orchestra played "The Rocky Road to Dublin," "The Irish Jaunting Car," "Who! Emma," and other favorite airs, the crowd cheered "Harry Hill's Greenhorn," and a vocalist got up on the platform and sang three verses of an improvised song to the air, "When Johnny Comes Marching Home Again."

Hughes occupied 14 minutes in walking his 401st mile, and 18 minutes 8 seconds in the 407th mile. The noise and excitement in the hall were tremendous at this time, and the crowd called on him to run. The second lap of the 408th mile he asked for his jacket, and as soon as he had put it on he fell into his peculiar Cunnaught boghtrot, a sort of low, stealthy, Indian-like gait. On the fourteenth lap he dropped back into a walk and finished the mile in 8 minutes 47 seconds. At the beginning of the next mile he again ran and continued it until the close of his time amid wild cheering and cries of "Go on Hughesy." Having completed his time and journeying, the crowd gave him a parting cheer, and he was taken into the Turkish bath, and warmed and rubbed down, and an hour later came down town with some friends. His daily performances in O'Leary's time compare as follows:

	HUGHES.			O'LEARY.	
	Miles.	Feet.		Miles.	Feet.
First day	100	00		117	00
Second day	59	2,930		83	00
Third day	74	4,550	=	88	3,300
Fourth day	65	2,980	=	85	2,310
Fifth day	56	451		83	00
Sixth day	29	3,624		63	990
Total	389	5,485		520	1,320

It is understood that Hughes will shortly go into professional training and make a second effort to "beat O'Leary's time," and if he succeeds he will then challenge O'Leary to walk on the same track with him. Last night he said: "O'Leary told me he'd build me a bridge to go to England. I'll try to build a bridge for me-self."

OTHER PEDESTRIAN FEATS.

A walking match for a gold medal took place last evening at McQuade's Racquet Court, at the junction of Madison and Grand streets, between J. Main and James Fay, two well-known amateurs. The distance was five miles, 31 laps of the court being equivalent to a mile. Main accomplished the first mile in 7:52½; the second in 8:19¼; the third in 8:30¾; the fourth in 8:47¾, and the fifth in 10:45¼, his total time being 44:15¾. Fay's record was as follows: First mile, 8:40; second, 9:33; third, 9:35; fourth, 10:58; fifth, 7:58; total, 46.44. The medal was awarded to Main.

A 100-mile walking-match for $500 and the championship of America was arranged at the *Clipper* office yesterday between John Ennis, of Chicago, and W. E. Harding, of this City. They posted $200 each and signed articles to walk in this City June 3.

RACING AT NEW-ORLEANS.

THE RESULT OF YESTERDAY'S CONTESTS—CLOSE OF AN UNSUCCESSFUL MEETING.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 27.—This was the fifth and last day of the Spring meeting of the Louisiana Jockey Club. Ten horses started in the first race, a mile and an eighth, for all ages, 100 pounds on each, for a purse of $250, the second horse to receive $50. Conrad won by two lengths, Little Reb second, Vergillian third, beating Blue Gown, Harry Locklin, Redman, Creole Dance, Bello Barkley, and Jim Hinton. Time—1:56½. In the pool-selling on the track Conrad was largely the favorite. Vergillian led at the start. At the half mile Little Reb had the lead, with Redman second. On entering the home stretch Conrad went to the front, and won easily.

For the second race, the Cottrill Stakes, for 3-year olds, a mile and a half, $25 entrance, play or pay, $400 added, with a $600 cup by Capt. Wm Cottrill, there were six nominations and five starters. Mary won easily, the Pall Malloy colt second, Emily Coates third, Lucia G. and Captain Fred Rice. Time—2:43. In the pools on the track Cottrill's entries sold three to one against the field.

The third race was for a Consolation Purse for horses that have run and not won during the meeting, one mile. Jack Hardy won by a length, Adventure second, Verdigris third, beating Belle Barkley, Blondell, Bradamante, Cannon, Henry Owens, Burgess, Docility, and Jim Hinton. The last two fell at the half-mile post. Time—1:44. In the pools on the track, Bradamante sold for $330 to $469 on all the others, the winner selling for $195 in a pool of $795.

The fourth race was a handicap for all ages, of four-mile heats for a Club purse of $900, the second horse to receive $200. Judge Hancock won in two straight heats, beating Typhoon and Russ Butler. Time—7:41. Judge Hancock galloped over the course for the second heat. Typhoon having gone lame the judges allowed him to be withdrawn. The first heat was won by half a length. In the pools on the track, Typhoon sold for $400, Judge Hancock $300, and Russ Butler $60. The weather was clear and warm, the track good, and the attendance large. The meeting, it is said, has not been a financial success. It is rumored that a meeting of the old Metairie Jockey Club is soon to be called with a view of reorganizing, with Capt. Gannon as General Manager and Secretary.

WEEKLY WAGES PAID IN GOLD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, April 27.—The *State Gazette* establishment resumed specie payment to-day by paying all their workmen in gold. It is believed the banks will commence paying out gold next week.

FATAL BLAST IN A MINE.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., April 27.—While several men were preparing to make a blast in the East Mines, near St. Clair, this evening, a premature explosion occurred, instantly killing Thomas Hughes and seriously wounding William Davis, both residents of St. Clair.

MARRIAGE OF HON. DEMAS BARNES.

A telegram from St. Louis, 25th inst., to the Cincinnati *Gazette* says: "Hon. Demas Barnes, of Brooklyn, was married this morning to Miss Annie Blakeslay, a young lady well known in St. Louis society. The wedding was something of a social sensation, few being aware of the intended marriage. The honorable gentleman has, during the past Winter, made several visits to St. Louis without the fact becoming public at all, and has on the present occasion been in St. Louis several days unknown to the news gatherers. A reception was held on Wednesday evening, when Mr. Barnes became acquainted with a great many St. Louis society people, friends of the prospective bride. After the wedding to-day the couple left for Washington, where they will pass a portion of the honeymoon, previous to taking up their permanent abode in Brooklyn."

THE MURDERED BOATMAN.

A BROOKLYN MYSTERY UNSOLVED.

INCIDENTS WHICH MAY AFFORD A CLUE TO THE MURDERERS—THE STRANGE LETTERS TO MRS. FERON—THE BAG OF IRON WITH WHICH THE BODY WAS ANCHORED IN THE RIVER—THE POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION.

The mysterious murder of Bernard Feron, the "river speculator," better known in South Brooklyn as "old Barney the boatman," has caused an intense feeling of excitement in the neighborhood where he resided. Crowds of curious people visited the dock at the foot of Richard-street yesterday, where the murdered man's boat was moored. The undertaker's establishment where the remains of the deceased were laid out was besieged during the day by morbid curiosity seekers anxious to obtain a glimpse at the mutilated body. The Police do not seem to be any nearer a solution of the mystery which surrounds the murder than they were on Friday. Six weeks have now elapsed since Feron lost his life, a fact which diminishes considerably the chances, never very good, of securing the arrest of the murderers. The disappearance of the old boatman while regarded as suspicious from the first, did not demand the close attention of the Police, from the fact that similar cases in which the missing ones return as suddenly as they disappeared are almost daily brought to the attention of the authorities. The case was not lost sight of, but the general theory entertained by both the Police and the friends of the deceased was that he had been accidentally drowned.

Two incidents occurred during the past six weeks which may possibly afford some clue to the officers at work on the case. Some days after the disappearance of her husband, Mrs. Feron advertised in one of the New-York morning papers, promising a reward for any information that would lead to the discovery of his whereabouts. Mrs. Feron believed that her husband had been drowned, but, hoping against hope, she inserted the advertisement referred to. In answer to this she received a letter written on mourning paper and inclosed in a mourning envelope, and signed by the name of Rev. Thomas Rambaut, No. 514 Clinton-street. The letter, which bore evidence of being written by an educated person, requested Mrs. Feron to call on Rev. Mr. Rambaut, promising that he would give her important information about her husband. Mr. Rambaut was the late Pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, corner Clinton-street and Fulton-street, and resigned at that time—three weeks ago—at the above number in Clinton-street. As soon as Mrs. Feron received the letter, she started for the house, calling on her way there on Captain Reilly, to whom she showed the communication. The Captain was suspicious of some foul play, and detailed an officer to remain near the house of Rev. Mr. Rambaut during the visit of Mrs. Feron, and to watch closely whether any one would "shadow" her. Rev. Mr. Rambaut was much surprised when the letter to him was shown, and attached was exhibited to him, and at once pronounced it a forgery. He was at a loss to account why the poor woman should have been hoaxed in such a cruel manner by the use of his name.

Last Wednesday Mrs. Feron received another communication, which is also in the hands of the Police. The envelope, which was mailed to her residence in No. 39 Van Brunt-street, contained the business card of Thomas Foran, an undertaker, and a well-known Twelfth Ward Democratic politician. On the back of the card, written in clear, bold characters, were the words: "Candles and liquors, &c., gratis." Indignant over what she believed to be a ghastly joke, Mrs. Feron tore up the card, but Capt. Reilly, who hopes that some clue may be obtained from it, carefully pasted the pieces together. On receipt of the communications referred to has only served to deepen the mystery surrounding the death of the old boatman. If the murder was committed for revenge it is barely possible that Feron's assailants, engaged in an unholy hatred, took this means of harassing the person to whom the murdered man's memory was most dear. All the evidence in the possession of the Police, however, is of a purely circumstantial character, and fails to point out, and as a consequence renders more difficult the work of tracing any connection between Feron's untimely death and the communications received by his widow. The theory is held by some of the officers at work on the case that Feron's murder was deliberately planned by men who were acquainted with his habits and cognizant of the fact that he always carried about his person sums of money ranging from $50 to $100. In support of this theory the fact is brought forward that, the three men who rowed Feron's boat ashore and made fast their boat at the foot of Richard-street, were not dressed in sailor's garb. Michael Simms, the dock laborer who saw the men leave the boat, says that they wore derby hats and were dressed in shabby business suits.

The only positive fact in connection with Feron's death in the possession of the Police beyond the undoubted fact that he was murdered, is that the crime was committed between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M. on March 16. At the first-named hour Feron was seen rowing leisurely in the direction of the Erie breakwater by James Proctor, who was cheerily saluted by the old boatman. The most valuable clue in the possession of the Police is furnished by the contents of the bag of iron with which the body was anchored to the bottom of the river. The contents of this bag weighed exactly 100 pounds. The different pieces of iron were as follows: A big shackle, used for connecting the cable and anchor. This is new and has never been in use. Thomas Gallagher, who is an expert in such articles, says that it was such a shackle as would be required on a ship of about 200 tons burden. Capt. Reilly believes that this did not belong to the vessel on which the murder was committed, but was stolen from some ship. There were also a heavy iron chain, considerably worn, with two sister hooks at the end, such as are used in drawing timber; a thinner chain about the same length; a curled hook or timber-dog, with a sharp point, and several small spikes or timber-dogs, with a ring for a head used to make a raft or tow timber; a ring with two sister hooks; three shackle bolts; a sheave out of a pulley; a big rod or bolt for the shackle, and a heavy iron pin 20 inches long and 1⅞ inches in diameter. It is supposed that the blow, which crushed in the skull of the unfortunate boatman, was inflicted with this weapon.

So far the Police have failed to ascertain the names of vessels anchored in the Erie Basin on the day of the murder have not been attended with much success. It is usual for many vessels to be anchored in the basin for days at a time awaiting orders from the owners, and no record is kept of those that do not come to the docks to load and unload. The timber-dog would not be required on a vessel which did not carry large timber as a cargo, and some of the smaller pieces of iron found in the bag are used exclusively on lumber vessels. A piece of testimony which may be of use in unraveling the mystery is furnished by the canvas bag in which the iron was contained. It was discovered yesterday, after the bag had been thoroughly cleaned of

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SILK MITTS, GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

KID GLOVES,

2 BUTTONS, 29, 35, 45. BARGAINS.
OUR MONOGRAM, BEST IN AMERICA FOR THE PRICE.
IF EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
2 BUTTONS, (KIDS,) 90c.; 2 BUTTONS, $1 10; 4 BUTTONS, $1 25.
REAL COURVOISIER GLOVE, 25c. PAIR.

EDW'D RIDLEY & SONS,

309, 311, 311 1-2 GRAND-ST.
NOS. 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN-ST.

MILLINERY.

MADAME RALLINGS, IMPORTER, NO. 1,163 Broadway, will exhibit the coming week two cases of exquisite novelties in Paris Bonnets, London Board Hats, Carriage, Dinner, and Walking Costumes, Wraps, &c., just received by steamer Wisconsin.

PLAITING, BRAIDING, OPPOSITE IRVING place, No. 114 East 14th-st., manufacturing, trunk and hat covering.

DRY GOODS.

SILKS!

RODGERS & ORR BROS.,

183, 185, 187 EIGHTH-AVENUE,
BETWEEN NINETEENTH AND TWENTIETH STS.

We have added a full line of Rich-Colored Lyons Silks at such extremely low prices as will insure immediate sale. Much below market value. A call of inspection will prove advantageous.

ONLY 75c. THE YARD.

200 pieces GUINET'S SATIN-FACE SILK, only 69c.;
Last week's price, $1 25.
136 pieces black Guinet's Extra Cashmere Sublime. Will be offered at $1 15, $1 35, $1 45.
SUMMER SILKS reduced to (45c. made.)

Special.

150 pieces black all-wool cashmere, only 37½c.
300 pieces magnificent quality of finest black cashmere imported, will be offered at 50c., 60c., 70c., 85c. An extraordinary reduction.
50 pieces rich grenadine, new style, all silk, only 49c.
300 pieces rich bourrette silk mixed dress goods at 89c.; last week's price.
2,500 pieces dress goods, 9c., 10c., 12½c., 15c., 18c., less than cost of manufacture.
BLACK CRAPES,
BLACK SILK WARP HENRIETTA.
Courtauld's crapes, 98c. to $5 50 the yard.

SUITS.

Black and colored silk suits will form a prominent part of our display this week, on our second floor, at prices lower than ever before known in this City. A call of inspection
WILL REPAY.
Traveling and Sea-side Suits, an endless variety. Many novelties added for the week at prices ranging from $4 to $15 25.
FRENCH SACQUES!

DOLMANS!

FICHUS,
MANTALETS, &c.,
Prices ranging from $1 75 to $19 75.

Shawls.

1,500 silk and wool Bourrette Shawls, $3 75; last week, $5 50.
Lace Curtains in sets.
Nottingham Laces,
12½c. to 95c.,
worth 25 per cent more.

Millinery.

Trimmed round hats and bonnets, of our own importation, and copied by our French milliner, late of Paris, at less than one-half the price of imported.
Prices ranging from $3 to $25.
A grand display of 1,500 styles will be made on centre section of second floor. All are invited to give a call of inspection.
RIBBONS.

Ribbons!

FLOWERS!! FEATHERS!!
FLOWERS!! FEATHERS!!
Many exclusive novelties will be added this week.
7. DOUBLE-FACE SATIN RIBBON } 10c.
7. GROS GRAIN and SATIN RIBBON }
9. DOUBLE-FACE SATIN RIBBON } 12c.
9. GROS GRAIN and SATIN RIBBON }
9. Gros Grain Satin Ribbon at 8c.
12. Gros Grain Ribbon at 12c.
SASH RIBBONS, ALL NEW SHADES.
6 inch, 20c.; worth 35c.
7-inch, 25c.; worth 45c.
Trimming Silk, 50c., 60c., 70c.
Satins, 50c., 60c., 75c., 95c.
Grenadines in all the leading shades, $1 up.
Velvets, 75c. to $4 50.

UNTRIMMED HATS.

The best, the largest, and the cheapest place to select your Hats in this City.
5,000 dozen different styles, colors, and qualities to select from.
500 dozen Canton, best quality, only 25c.
1,500 dozen Milan extra, four qualities, every new shape, 75c., 80c., 85c.
REAL FRENCH CHIP, extra fine pure white, black, and brown, a special offering at $1 50; good value at $2 50 each.
SAILOR HATS, 20c., 25c., 35c., 45c., 49c., 59c., 69c., 79c.

FLOWERS in endless assortment. Many novelties branched expressly for our establishment.

FEATHERS!

Pon Pons, Ostrich Tips, Bunch of three, 15c. } Plumes, Marabout, and Birds of Paradise.

Our Millinery Department will offer decided bargains this week.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR,
GENTS' FURNISHING,
HOSIERY, GLOVES.
DOMESTICS and LINENS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
WILL EACH OFFER MANY RARE BARGAINS.

POPULAR PRICES IS OUR MOTTO.

Wholesale customers supplied. Country orders solicited. Goods sent C. O. D., or on receipt of P. O. order.

RODGERS & ORR BROS.,
183, 185, 187 EIGHTH-AVENUE,
between 19th and 20th sts.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

LAME AND SICK HORSES pronounced incurable, cured free of cost. GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE AMMONIA.
Spavins, Splints, Ringbones, Bunches, Thoroughpins, Sprung Knees cured without blemish.
Strains; Shoulder Lameness, Navicular Disease, Shoe Boils, cure guaranteed.
Send for pamphlet containing full information to
Dr. WM. M. GILES,
No. 120 West Broadway, New-York.
Use only for horses the liniment in yellow wrappers. Sold by all druggists.

FOR SALE.—A GOOD, GENTLE HORSE; A LADY can drive it; any place; a good stepper. Also a phaeton and harness. In excellent condition and at moderate terms. At J. FERGUSON'S Stables, No. 103 West 53d-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—Gentleman going to Europe offers his outfit, consisting of a pair of horses, phaeton, clarence, harnesses, blankets, robes, &c. To be seen at the Mansion House stables, Brooklyn.

A —BUY HAM'S LADIES' PONY PHAETONS and Patent Circular Glass-Front Coupé Rockaways. They are the best. No. 656 Broadway.

TO LET—STABLE FOR TWENTY HORSES, AND three large rooms for work shops. Inquire at No. 44 Wooster-st., from 11 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE—PRICE $250—A NEW T-CART. R. M. STIVERS, No. 150 East 31st-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

GRATES AND FENDERS.

We would call special attention to our large variety of open Fire Place Grates, Brass Fenders, Andirons, and Fenders of antique designs, with Basket Grates for wood and coal. Also the largest assortment of Grates and Fenders in the market, with our patent Shaking and Dumping Grate.
Wholesale and retail.
J. S. CONOVER & CO., No. 388 Canal-st., N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

OFFICE FURNITURE.
JOSEPH M'GUIRE, AUCTIONEER,
will sell on MONDAY, April 29, at 11 o'clock, at No. 5 Bowling-green, a quantity of office furniture, consisting of elegant walnut and oak desks, revolving and other chairs, two combination safes, wardrobes, stoves, letter boxes, scale beam, &c.

REMOVALS.

A NOTABLE OLD LANDMARK TO BE SWEPT AWAY.—The Old Diamond and Watch Concern, No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st., removing to No. 755 Broadway, corner of 8th-st., owing to the building coming down. W. H. SANDIFER, Established 1844.

DRY GOODS.

CURRIE & CO.,

315 Sixth-avenue.

E. O'Neill's Old Stand

PEKANG AND ROSALIE SUITINGS, LAST YEAR, 16 cts. } ...FIVE CENTS per yard.

6-4 SILK-MIXED BOURRETTES, LAST SEASON, 37½c. } ...TWELVE and A HALF cts.

A FULL LINE OF HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES.

YARD-WIDE CHEVIOTS, COST TO IMPORT, 33 cents } ...TWENTY-NINE cents.

6-4 FANCY SUITINGS, WORTH 87½ cents. } ...FIFTY cts. per yard.

LADIES' AND MISSES' HOSE A SPECIALTY.

6-4 ALL-WOOL SUITINGS, WERE SELLING at 85 cts. per yard. } ...FIFTY cents.

6-4 SILK and WOOL BOURRETTES, WORTH $1 10 per yard. } ...SEVENTY-FIVE cents.

A FULL LINE OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

6-4 SILK and WOOL SEA-SIDE SUITINGS, COST TO IMPORT, $1 22. } ...ONE DOLLAR per yard.

IRON FRAME GRENADINES, ALL WOOL WEFT, WORTH 50 cents. } ...TWENTY cents per yard.

MADRAS GINGHAMS, 18 cents per yard and upward.

YARD-WIDE DEBEIGES, ALL WOOL, WORTH 62½ cents. } ...At FIFTY cents.

6-4 ALL-WOOL DEBEIGE; was selling at 95 cents. } ...SEVENTY-FIVE cents.

BUNTINGS, ALL SHADES, 19 cents per yard.

FRENCH JACONETS, SELLING ELSEWHERE at 30 cents. } ...TWENTY-FOUR cents.

FRENCH ORGANDIES, worth 40 cents. } At THIRTY cts. per yard.

GOOD BLACK ALPACA at 17c.; worth 30 cts.

ALL-WOOL 40-inch BLACK CASHMERE, WORTH 62½ cts. } ...At FORTY cents.

A LARGE STOCK OF BLACK CASHMERES AT MUCH LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.

A FULL LINE OF DRESS AND TRIMMING SILKS.

LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S SUITS A SPECIALTY.

CURRIE & CO.,

315 Sixth-avenue, N. Y.

Marabout Fringes,

MIXED SHADES.

CLOTH EMBROIDERY FOR MANTLES, CAPES, AND WRAPS.
EMBROIDERY ON NET FOR GRENADINES.
TORCHON LACES, RUSSIAN LACES AND SETS.
TATTING LACE SCARFS AND SETS.
SASH RIBBONS FROM 40 CENTS A YARD UP.
HAMBURG EDGINGS, NEW DESIGNS, LOW PRICES.

MILLER & GRANT,

NO. 879 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

GREAT REDUCTION.

Annual sale of soiled Boots and Shoes AT HALF PRICE,
BROOKS',
No. 1,196 Broadway, corner 29th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

EUROPEAN TRAVEL—TWO VACANCIES.—A rare opportunity to go with a small select party of ladies and young persons, to leave in June; an American family will have charge, who have spent three years abroad, and who speak French and German; the highest testimonials of character and ability; terms very moderate. Address Rev. R. W. LEWIS,
No. 215 West 33d-st., New-York.

NORMAL SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES.—At Amherst College, under the direction of L. Sauveur, Ph. D., LL. D., opens July 9. Circular at No. 1,481 Broadway. See *The Nation.*

CARLISLE INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH, FRENCH, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will remove May 1 to No. 572 Madison-av., corner 56th-st.

MR. AND MRS. J. H. MORSE WOULD TAKE into the country as boarding pupils the coming Summer four young ladies. No. 238 West 44th-st.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK, N. Y.—Both sexes: open during Summer: $60 per quarter. no extras; enter at any time. W. H. BANNISTER, Prin

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG GERMAN TEACHER, A GRADUate of the Colleges of Berlin, Halle, Germany, is open for a situation; no objection to the country; is able to give lessons in Latin, French, German, music, &c.; recommended by a first-class academy of Hoboken. Address C. G., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, (RECENT college graduate,) intending to spend the Summer in some pleasant country retreat, is willing to take charge of one or two boys for their amusement and instruction in any branches desired. Highest references. Address F. T., No. 149 Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH LADY, HAVING the best of reference, a position as governess or companion to an invalid during the Summer months. Address S., Box No. 315 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NO. 336 6TH-AV.—FRENCH LESSONS GIVEN in private families or Professor's residence by Mr. GAREAU, formerly magistrate and member of the University of France.

MRS. AHLERS.—TEACHER OF PAINTING; oil and water-colors. No. 45 West 14th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Herman Trost & Co.,

NOS. 48, 50, 52, AND 54 MURRAY-ST., NEW-YORK.
ESTABLISHED SINCE 1835.
French and English China DINNER AND TEA SETS. Crystal Table and Fancy Glassware.
Japanese and Chinese Porcelain, art pottery, bronzes and curios, Sèvres, Dresden, Berlin and Worcester fine porcelain, Majolica and faïence articles in great variety.
LARGEST STOCK IN THE UNITED STATES.
New articles received daily from our houses in Paris and Limoges, and from our collectors in Japan and China.
PRICES VERY MODERATE.

THE "WHITSON" REFRIGERATOR.

Great saving of ICE, intense cold, dry atmosphere.
No. 826 BROADWAY, New-York.

FURNITURE, FURS, CARPETS, BEDDING, and clothing renovated from moths, grease, and dirt. Our process injures neither color nor fabric. No old grease-spots reappear. Naphthaline Renovating Works, Office No. 30 East 14th-st.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING; each package is labeled JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, No. 48 Threadneedle-st. and No. 170 Piccadilly, London, England. New-York Depot, SMITH & VANDERBEEK, Park-place.

AMERICAN SOFT CAPSULES.—TIN BOXES. All druggists. Circulars from MAUGER & PETRIE, No. 110 Reade-st., N. Y. Avoid fancy names and prices.

WANTED—TIMES FOR JUNE 15, 1873. JOHN FORBES, Society Library.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, April 27, 1877.
THE firm of DEMMERT BROS. & CO. IS this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. F. P. BRAILLARD retires. Messrs. JOSEPH DEMMERT and FERDINAND DEMMERT are alone authorized to liquidate the affairs of the late firm.
JOSEPH DEMMERT,
FERDINAND DEMMERT,
F. P. BRAILLARD.

The business of manufacturing jewelry, &c., will be continued by us under the firm name of DEMMERT BROS., sheet old place, No. 9 Maiden-lane.
JOSEPH DEMMERT,
FERDINAND DEMMERT.

DRY GOODS.

Waller & McSorley

NO. 245 GRAND-ST., NEAR BOWERY, N. Y.

WALLER & McSORLEY.
DRESS GOODS. Fine SNOW-FLAKE DRESS GOODS at 5c.
DRESS GOODS. Fine PLAIN DRESS GOODS at 15c. and 20c.
DRESS GOODS. SILK and WOOL DRESS GOODS at 31c., 37½c., and 50c.
DRESS GOODS. FRENCH CASHMERE, ALL WOOL, at 45c., 50c., and 75c.

WALLER & McSORLEY.
SILKS. HEAVY BLACK GROS GRAIN SILK at 65c.
SILKS. VERY HEAVY BLACK GROS GRAIN SILK at $1.
SILKS. EXTRA HEAVY BLACK GROS GRAIN SILK, at $1 25 and $1 50.
SILKS. COLORED GROS GRAIN DRESS SILK at 65c. and 90c.
SILKS. Best Quality COLORED DRESS SILK at $1, $1 25, and $1 50.
SILKS. STRIPED DRESS SILKS at 50c., 62c., and 75c.

WALLER & McSORLEY.
BLACK GOODS. BLACK CASHMERE, very wide, at 31c.
BLACK GOODS. BLACK CASHMERE, all wool, at 45c.
BLACK GOODS. BLACK CASHMERE, best quality, at 75c., $1, and $1 25.
BLACK GOODS. BLACK ALPACA, very fine, at 19c., 25c., 37½c., and 50c.
BLACK GOODS. BLACK GRENADINE from 9c. to $2 per yard.

WALLER & McSORLEY.
CLOAKS. FINE CASHMERE CLOAKS at $2 75.
CLOAKS. EXTRA QUALITY CASHMERE CLOAKS at $7 50.
CLOAKS. BEST QUALITY CASHMERE CLOAKS at $12 and $15.

WALLER & McSORLEY.
LADIES' SUITS. WORSTED SUITS, made in the latest styles, at $4 50, $7 50, and $10.
LADIES' SUITS. BLACK CASHMERE SUITS at $2 75, $9, and $12.
LADIES' SUITS. SILK SUITS from $17 50 to $250.

Waller & McSorley

NO. 245 GRAND-ST., NEAR BOWERY, N. Y.

KINZEY.

KINZEY. REMOVAL TO 6TH-AV.
KINZEY. REMOVAL TO 6TH-AV.
KINZEY. REMOVAL TO 6TH-AV.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

NEW THINGS IN THE MARKETS.

Market supplies of every description are abundant, market men complain of dull times, and prices for most articles are very irregular. Butter is cheaper, the best quality can be bought for 35 cents a pound, and fair to good "Orange County" at 30 to 32 cents. Fresh salmon from Nova Scotia, which sell at 50 cents a pound, and sea bass, which sell at 20 cents, are among the newest things in the markets. The best shad now offered for sale are the Connecticut River, the roe shad selling at 40 to 60 cents each. The male shad, both Connecticut River and North River, sell at 15 to 20 cents. Strawberries are arriving, generally in poor order, from the South and good berries sell at 30 to 40 cents per quart in the markets. In the lower Broadway fruit stores choice Southern berries sell at 60 cents per quart and hot-house at $1 50. Hot-house grapes sell at $3 per pound. Wild pigeons and wild squabs sell at $1 per dozen; choice "Philadelphia dry-picked" Spring chickens sell at $1 50 to $2 per pair, and Long Island at $1 to $1 50. The rates for full-grown chickens are about 2 cents a pound higher than last week, and prices for vegetables and other articles not enumerated are unchanged. The variety of fresh vegetables in supply is large, consisting of green peas, string beans, tomatoes, new potatoes, beets, lettuce, spinach, new cabbage, kale, asparagus, Bermuda onions, rhubarb, radishes, cucumbers, and water-cress.

THE COST OF LIVING.

A GEORGIAN'S BILL OF FARE.

Economy to suit the dull times of a Savannah Georgian who has resided here for the past 15 years, family consisting of two adults and one child 3 years old.

SUNDAY.—*Breakfast*—Scrambled eggs, gluten and barley boiled together, bread and cocoa. *Dinner*—Beefsteak, baked potatoes, sprouts, rhubarb pie. *Supper*—Cake, stewed Turkish prunes, tea and bread.

MONDAY.—*Breakfast*—Mackerel, biscuit, coffee, boiled farina, used with nutmeg and sugar. *Dinner*—Boiled potatoes, mutton chops, spinach, bread. *Supper*—Tea, bread, sliced oranges.

TUESDAY.—*Breakfast*—Pearl wheat, cocoa, bread. *Dinner*—Beef stew, boiled potatoes, bread. *Supper*—Tea and bread.

WEDNESDAY.—*Breakfast*—Fried bananas, egg omelet, tea and bread. *Dinner*—Mackerel, bread, potatoes steamed, sliced with onion, little celery, pepper, and salt. *Supper*—Tea, bread, and prunes, stewed.

THURSDAY.—*Breakfast*—Fried eggs, bread, and coffee. *Dinner*—Baked beef spro ta, boiled potatoes, bread. *Supper*—Tea and bread.

FRIDAY.—*Breakfast*—Boiled eggs, cocoa, bread. *Dinner*—Codfish, fried potatoes, bread. *Supper*—Pan-cakes and tea.

SATURDAY.—*Breakfast*—Beefsteak, bread, coffee. *Dinner*—Mutton stew, (neck,) potatoes, bread. *Supper*—Bread and tea.

Eggs	25	Bananas, oranges	12
3 mackerel	15	12 pounds best flour	55
1½ pound codfish	9	Rhubarb	4
Mutton chops, 1 p'd	14	1½ pounds loaf sugar	18
2 pounds skirt beef	24	Coffee	5
1 pound stew beef	10	½ pound cocoa	8
1 pound neck mutton	8	Tea	15
Sprouts and spinach	10	Nutmeg	2
2 quarts potatoes	10	½ pound pearl wheat	5
Cake	5	1 pound gluten (wh't)	11
1 pound prunes, Turkish	10	1 pound granulated barley	9
½ pound butter	15	½ pound farina	3
Royal baking powd'r	5	1 loaf baker's bread	6
Celery and onions	4	5½ quarts of milk	44
Total			$3 62

SEVEN DOLLARS A WEEK.

We are three adults and a growing little girl. Our table expenses do not exceed $7 a week. We have dessert of cake, fruit, or pie after nearly every dinner, and meat or eggs at every meal, coffee always with breakfast, and tea always with dinner. We cannot find some groceries and provisions that we would eat at the prices given by some of your correspondents. Of milk, we use both condensed and alleged cow, costing 70 to 80 cents a week. We pay our 23 cents a peck for good old potatoes, $1 15 to $1 25 for 25 pounds new process flour, (we make our own bread,) and for things by the pound as follows: Coffee, 38 cents; tea, 80 cents; beefsteak, 22 cents; mutton, 16; 18 cents; liver, (calves',) 20 cents. Pork we don't eat much of, nor very plentifully of vegetables. We live in Brooklyn, 30 minutes from Fulton Ferry.—BROOKLYN.

GLAD TO KNOW HOW TO LIVE CHEAPLY.

Please don't print any more "Irony from the Ninth Ward," but as many more hints to suit the hard times as you can, as I am sure that there are many like myself, who have a nice house, a plenty of "diamonds and velvets," and yet whose good business are at a perfect stand still as to cash income on account of rents, bank dividends, &c., and who are thankful if their wives will manage to give them good, nourishing fare at very low price. As for myself, I have taken heart from your good advice in the household column, and have done this year what before I should have said was impossible: so that now, we are comfortable, free from debt, and in case, are waiting for better times, and are keeping a family of six persons nicely on $15 per week.—A CONSTANT READER.

SUSAN'S REPLY.

If "Ninth Ward" lived in the Twenty-fifth Ward of Brooklyn, he or she would know that the prices given as meats were coming in "real" now that pieces are always what are called "second" cuts, and considered the best. The flour is $9 per barrel, not $4 50, as stated. A barrel of flour weighs 196 pounds, and 99 cents buys four and a half cents per pound. The tomatoes are bought by the case, (two dozen) although now they can be purchased at 10 cents a can retail.—SUSAN.

RECEIPTS FOR THE TABLE.

PEA SOUP.—Take a piece of shank of beef, what is commonly called a 15-cent soup-bone; pour over it three and a half quarts of cold water; let it simmer five hours; add one quart of split peas that have not been soaked and the meat and bone; strain through a colander and add to the stock; if have found it a good plan to then st ain the whole through a sieve before returning it to the soup-kettle; now add two onions halved or quartered, a half teaspoonful of celery seed; pepper and salt to taste; place the soup over a good fire, and let it boil until reduced one-third, taking out the onions when they shall have seasoned it sufficiently; the peas should be reduced down to a thick pulp and the soup while boiling should be stirred frequently, say with a skimmer, to prevent the peas that will settle from burning. I add this for the inexperienced cook. This makes a soup-tureen full, and will last a family of three three or four days. Two slices of bread toast-d and cut in small squares should be served with the soup.—A. H. W.

CLEAR GRAVY SOUP.—Take the remnants of Sunday's roast, after using for Monday's dinner cold; either beef or mutton will do; break the bones well and cut off remaining meat; put both into your soup-pot, with one onion, a sprig of parsley and celery top or a teaspoonful of celery seed, add the boiling water and simmer gently all day, skimming off all fat as it rises; about lunch-time add three turnips and same each of carro s and parsnips; pepper and salt to half-season.—Old HOUSEKEEPER.

BAKED CALF'S HEAD.—Wash the head well and let it soak for a short while; take out the brains and tie them in a thin cloth and boil them with the tongue and head in cold water, adding a little salt; let it boil for three hours, removing the scum; cut it all up together in fine pieces, and add a little onion, one teaspoonful of powdered mace one teaspoonful of allspice, pepper, and salt, two tablespoonfuls of butter, and two wineglasses of wine; cover all with bread crumbs and eggs well beaten, and bake until brown.—NELLIE M. C.

BAKED HAM.—Cover your ham with cold water and simmer gently, just long enough to loosen the skin so that it can be pulled off; this will probably be in from two to three hours, according to the size of your ham; when skinned put in a dripping pan in the oven, pour over it a teacup of vinegar and one of hot water, in which dissolve a teaspoonful of English mustard. Bake slowly, basting with this liquid every few minutes for two hours; then cover the ham all over to the depth of one inch with coarse brown sugar, press it down with your hand firmly, and do not pour any of the mustard and vinegar basting on the sugar, for it will soon do in a very slow oven; let it remain a full hour in after covering with sugar, until it becomes a rich golden brown. When done, drain from it any hardware there is left in the dish to cool; when it is cool, but not cold, press, by turning another flat dish on top, with a weight over it. You will never want to eat ham cooked any other way when you have tasted this, and the sugar and pressing makes it cut firmly for sandwiches or slicing.

CATSKILL MILK POTATOES.—Take good, sound potatoes, cut them in slices, (raw,) and put the milk, according to the quantity you wish to make, in a pudding dish; then, after you have put the potatoes in the milk, put it in the oven for about 20 minutes, then take out and put the potatoes with the same milk into a saucepan to boil until done; season before you put them to boil.—CATSKILL.

SARATOGA POTATOES.—For a family of four slice and pare six good-sized potatoes with a potato-slicer—a knife will not do, for if they are not very thin they will not be crisp. You can buy a slicer for 25 cents at any hardware store. Let the slices remain in cold water all night; in the morning drain them through a colander; wipe them dry and drop them into boiling fat as you would doughnuts; do not let them brown too much; sprinkle a little salt over them as you take them out with a skimmer. You can make a large quantity of these and warm them by putting them in the oven as you want them.—NELLIE M. C.

DOUGHNUTS THAT WILL NOT SOAK FAT.—One egg, one cup sugar, one cup milk, one teaspoonful melted lard, a little nutmeg and salt, two teaspoonfuls of baking-powder, sifted in flour enough to roll nicely, but not too hard; cut in round rings and fry in hot lard.—A. E. D.

CREAM PUFFS.—One-half pound of butter, three-quarters of a pound of flour, eight eggs. Stir the butter into one pint of warm water; set it on the fire in a saucepan. When it boils stir in the flour and 1 oil one minute; take it off and let it cool. Beat the eggs light separately, and stir into the cooled paste. Bake on buttered tins, dropping a spoonful at a time, and not let them run together. *Inside Cream.*—One quart of milk, four tablespoonfuls of corn-starch, two eggs, two cupfuls of white sugar; wet the corn-starch with milk enough to make a smooth paste; boil the rest of the milk; to this add the corn-starch, sugar, eggs, one tablespoonful of butter, lemon or vanilla to taste. Boil and stir until smooth. Set it aside to cool. Split the cakes with a fork and fill with the cream.—JEAN FUMEE.

USEFUL FAMILY HINTS.

TO REMOVE GREASE SPOTS WITH BUCKWHEAT.—Spread two pieces of coarse brown paper over the grease spot, with a large bunch of buckwheat between them. Then place a warm flat-iron over the paper, and let it remain until it cools.

MORE ABOUT GERANIUMS.—Take an old hard stem of any geranium or soft-wooded plant and cut it so as to leave one or two eyes or joints upon it, or you may take a green shoot, and place it in a dish of sand; keep the sand quite moist all the time and move the dish from one sunny spot to another, so as to keep it in the sun all the time, if possible; raise your slip to see if it has started or not, and when the white thread-like roots begin to appear transplant it, to a very small pot at first, in light soil, part sand, and keep in a rather shaded position for two or three days, or a week; then bring into the sun. Cuttings of roses and all hard-wood plants will do well treated in the same manner; they will make nice plants by Autumn and be all ready to flower the next Winter.—AUNT ADDIE.

THE SCARLET AMARYLLIS.—This flower never should be allowed to dry off. The small shoots, as soon as they show themselves, should be taken off and put in a pot alone. The soil should be one part fine sand, one part peat, and one rich leaf mold. It scarcely ever fails to bloom from July to October. Water freely when in flower.—AUNT ADDIE.

TUBEROSE.—Tuberose bulbs bloom but once.

THE VIRGINIA CREEPER OR AMERICAN IVY.—The Virginia creeper requires a rich, moist soil. It will grow without these, but not so luxuriantly.—AUNT ADDIE.

MADEIRA VINES.—Madeira vine bulbs should be planted in May in any good garden soil. Plant only beneath the soil, in any situation, and they will grow in shadow or sunshine.—AUNT ADDIE.

INFORMATION WANTED.

A sure cure for asthma, for a canary bird. Rock candy, bacon, cayenne pepper, and belladonna have been tried.

How to wash light blue and flesh-colored stockings to keep them from fading.

The names of the acids found in the strawberry, raspberry, and plum.

A receipt for "sousing" shad and mackerel for Summer use.

How to knit the ravelings of Brussels carpet to closely resemble Turkish rugs.

A receipt for cabinet pudding.

How whitening can be bleached, and how the lime contained in it can be removed.

A cure for snoring. The lady who asks for the cure thinks that snoring should come under the head of "The Household," when the head of the household snores.

How to restore a black crape shawl that has become dingy, and how to color a woolen shawl a pretty blue.

COURT NOTES.

David Conroy, of No. 637 First-avenue, the communist, who stabbed Andrew W. Gallagher, of No. 697 First-avenue, in a drunken brawl, on Friday, was committed to await trial in the Court of General Sessions, in default of $1,500 bail, yesterday, by Justice Smith, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court.

The Western Union Telegraph Company recently applied to the Supreme Court for the purpose of compelling Hugh J. Jewett, as Receiver of the Erie Railway Company, to pay $38,250, which is claimed to be due on a lease of certain telegraph lines to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company. This lease, it was contended, had been affirmed by the Erie Railway Company. Judge Donohue yesterday denied the application.

Hyman Jaretsky, in a petition presented to Judge Potter, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, says his wife Rachel deserted him in August, 1876, and took their three children with her. She is not, he says, a fit person to have charge of them, and he has brought suit for an absolute divorce from her on the ground of her alleged adultery. The children are respectively 5, 7, and 9 years. Judge Potter granted a writ of habeas corpus calling for the production of the children in court to-morrow.

THE HENRY, CURRAN & CO. BANKRUPTCY.

In the United States District Court yesterday, in conformity with the order of Judge Choate requiring Register Little to report the proceedings had at the meeting for composition of the creditors of John F. Henry, Curran & Co., bankrupts, a report was presented through Thorndike Saunders, as counsel. The report showed that the total indebtedness of the bankrupts was about $850,000, and that 287 creditors appeared, having claims of more than $50 each; that Charles A. Gillis, who claims to have been a special partner, and now a creditor, was not of that number; that 227 creditors voted, and represented $519,464 87, incisive of Mr. Gillis' claim for $14,000, money deposited by the firm, but that including the $125,000 which represented his interest as a special partner; that at the first meeting in composition 192 creditors appeared, representing $443,929 95 of indebtedness, and that whereas the bankrupts and a majority in favored the composition needed but 92 of the creditors, 172 voted for it, representing $332,000 of the indebtedness; and, further, that T. W. Hosgland did not vote; that Mr. Sullivan, Jr., did not prove any claim nor vote, that A. L. Scovill & Co. voted to accept the composition, and that Hegeman & Co. and Henry, Johnson & Lord did not prove any claim nor did they vote. The argument on the objections to the report was adjourned to Tuesday next.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Potter.

Ayer vs. Getty.—Granted.

By Judge Donohue.

Orders Granted.—Mansfield vs. Mansfield; Weed vs. Gaffney.

Berkshire Woolen Company vs. Juilliard.—Motion granted.

O'Gara vs. Kearney.—Memorandum.

Western Union Telegraph Company vs. Jewett.—Motion denied.

Sage vs. Lockman.—Motion denied, without costs. Memorandum.

Jackson vs. the Board of Commissioners of the Department of Docks.—The motion to vacate the order reviving to take General Term, and the motion is ordered to be heard there.

Lescomb vs. Board of Commissioners of Charities and Correction.—The same disposition is made of this suit as in the case of Jackson vs. The Department of Docks.

Sage vs. Lockman.—Motion denied, without costs. I do not think that this late day, after three terms, it is unjust to the parties to stay the proceedings to make partition, nor to change the decree as it is ordered.

Dixon vs. Allen.—Motion denied. As between the parties I do not think that the fraud of partnership can be sustained, and on the merits the motion should be denied.

Butterfield vs. Solomon.—I think the order should stand as it is; if the plaintiff needs further time to comply he may have it.

Rosenstein vs. Rosenstein.—Granted. Section 912 leaves the matter asked to be inserted at the discretion of the court when certain facts are made to appear; no such facts appear here, but on the contrary, I believe there is nothing to sustain the request asked as a matter of discretion. I deny that application.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief-Judge Curtis.

Thomas et al. vs. Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company, (limited.)—Let the within printed case be filed.

Volkening vs. De Graaf.—Let the within case be filed.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Chelsey vs. Derr et al.—Referee's report confirmed and judgment of foreclosure and sale ordered.

Benedict Ex-s vs. Clara Ex-s.—Report confirmed.

Hann vs. Conner.—Order of discontinuance.

Duxenbury vs. Hoyt.—Order of substitution.

Siebrecht vs. Webb.—Order advancing cause on calendar.

Van Dyck vs. Twomey.—Order denying motion.

Kaufman vs. Kaufman.—To justify issuing the attachments the actions under section 635 must be deemed to be for breach of contract; therefore, to entitle the plaintiff to such a warrant he must show by affidavit that the plaintiff is entitled to recover a sum stated therein over and above all counter-claims known to him. There is in the present case no such allegation, or its equivalent. The attachment must be set aside on this ground. But on the other ground I am of opinion that the preponderance of proof is that the defendant became a resident of the State before these actions were begun. Motion to set aside attachment granted.

Kleinstern's case.—The judgment must be set aside for the entering of the judgment before Gregorsen's time to answer had expired, with $10 costs.

Gregorsen vs. Kohnstamm.—Herman Kohnstamm is appointed Receiver upon giving security in the sum of $4,000, and stipulating to serve without compensation.

Waters vs. Bedlow.—On the issues as presented, the action is upon an account stated. The proof of this action does not involve the examination of the previous details. Many the defendant was allowed to open the balance stated, excepting so far as he may allege error and mistake. But it is not an answer to the action that the services as to which there had been an account stated and a sum presumed to be paid, were not with the sum agreed to be paid. The motion must be denied.

By Chief-Justice C. P. Daly.

Orr et al. vs. Lamb.—Judgment ordered; decree signed.

Loftus vs. Gill.—Motion to open default denied; order signed.

Bonds Approved.—Post vs. The Bronxville Manufacturing Company; Smith vs. Brown; in the matter of the assignment of Morrison; Goodenough vs. De Groot.

Granted.—Bernard vs. Bernard; Bank for Savings vs. Baldwin; Kissam vs. McCackin; Baldwin vs. Brennan; Buck vs. Waldron; White vs. The Mayor, &c.; Harper vs. The Mayor; Meyfurth vs. The Mayor; Seligman vs. Filbertson.

MARINE COURT—SPECIAL TERM AND CHAMBERS.

By Judge Goepp.

Gallagher vs. Sweeny.—Motion denied, unless terms are complied with.

Hyden vs. Garin.—Motion granted, directing Controller to pay over moneys.

Motions Denied.—Graves vs. Cameron; Fletcher vs. Munn, Jr.; Crombie vs. Bergen.

Bushnell vs. Feistenwar:ber.—Motion granted.

Clafin & Co. vs. Wolbach.—Spencer C. Mustin appointed Receiver.

Motions Granted.—Wolf vs. Henning; Smith vs. Platteter.

Orders Granted.—Longstreet vs. the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company; Mar vs. Weiherwax; Warfield vs. Erawein; Brewer vs. Arens; Coorson vs. Huntley; Reid vs. Coffin; Morgan vs. Morgan; Furman vs. Kemple; Whmpelmann vs. McGuire; Smith vs. Morgan.

Shipsey vs. Levy.—Motion withdrawn.

Frost vs. Scott.—Defendants default.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The Seventy-first Regiment Veteran Association held its annual meeting and dinner at Delmonico's last Tuesday evening.

Company B, Twenty-second Regiment, will hold its closing drill at the regimental armory to-morrow evening. A reunion will follow the drill.

The Eleventh Regiment, Col. F. E. Unbekant commanding, will drill at Tompkins-square, on Monday, May 6, at 3 P. M. Line will be formed at the armory at 2 P. M. on that date.

Major Herman L. Trinken of the Fifth Regiment, has resigned. The regiment will parade for review by Gen. Woodward, and the presentation of marksmen's badges at the State Arsenal to-morrow evening.

Warrants have been issued to the following non-commissioned officers in the Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn: First Sergt. David R. Geery and Corp. Gilbert Lloyd, Company B; Sergt. Marshall W. Brigham and Corp. Ross Randolph, Company F; and Corp. Percy W. Rose, Company G.

The annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic of the United States will take place at Springfield, Mass., on Tuesday, June 4. The morning will be devoted to a business meeting, and the "camp-fire" will be celebrated during the afternoon. A reception will be held at the Springfield Hotel in the evening.

The Army of the Potomac will hold its annual reunion at Springfield, Mass., on Wednesday, June 5. During the afternoon an oration will be delivered by Chaplain Henry Ward Beecher, of the Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, and a poem will be recited by Companion R. H. Stoddard. The festivities will terminate with a banquet in the evening.

At Second Brigade Head-quarters orders have been received from General Head-quarters directing Brig.-Gen. D. D. Wylie, Chief of Ordnance, to issue Whitney breech-loading rifles, of calibre 44, to the Ninth, Eleventh, and Seventy-first Regiments, with corresponding cartridges, for armory rifle practice. Cartridge-boxes and other equipments have also been issued to the Eleventh Regiment.

A military drama called "Patriot Sons, 1776," was performed at the German Club Rooms, Stapleton, Staten Island, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings last, under the auspices of Company B, Ninth Regiment, for the benefit of the Soldiers' Home at Bath. Company D, Capt. George Auld commanding, will have an entertainment at the regimental armory on Tuesday evening, May 21. The affair had been announced to occur at an earlier date, but in deference to the death of Col. Hitchcock it was postponed. Company K, and Capt. Thomas A. McLaren Company C. The other company, F, has not yet made a selection. Company G, Capt. Abram L. Webber commanding, will hold a meeting at the regimental armory to-morrow evening to take into consideration the subject of recruiting. Company C held its closing drill at the armory last Friday evening under command of Lieut. McLaren. There were fifty files in line, and the manual and movements in the "school of the company" were well executed. After the drill a reunion was held, at which many of the veterans and old members were present. Refreshments were served and speeches were made, and a good time was enjoyed. Many of the veteran members of the company re-enlisted for various times. The motto of the company is: "Never say die."

The Fifth Regiment, Col. Charles S. Spencer commanding, had a full-dress drill at Tompkins-square last Monday afternoon. The regiment reached the park soon after 4 P. M., and line was immediately formed for dress parade with an equalization of 10 companies of 12 files. In the performance of this ceremony the men were steady, and the manual of arms was good, but when the closing evolutions of the parade were being executed, and the First Sergeants were ordered "to the front and centre," the Drum Major failed to respond, and to the astonishment of everybody the Adjutant did not call him to order, but received the reports of the other First Sergeants, and allowed the matter to pass. Line was formed for review by Col. Spencer. Lieut.-Col. Gimpel took command of the regiment during the ceremony. There was only one staff officer present, and he became confused, and was uncertain whether he had any part to perform or not. He made up his mind to accompany the Colonel after the latter had obtained a pretty good start, and the consequence was that the Colonel won the race. During the pas-age in review the men were steady and the salutes were well thrown. After the review Col. Spencer drilled the men for over an hour. The open order drill of the Winter's course was gone over by executing the various manœuvres remarkably well. Company F, Capt. Louis Gerner commanding, paraded at the funeral of its former commandant, Capt. Max Schreiner, last Tuesday in New-Jersey. The company turned out in full-dress uniform, with 12 files front. It was accompanied by a large detachment of officers and ex-officers of the regiment, many of whom served with Capt. Heppenheimer during the war. Among them was Col. Schwarzwaelder, who commanded the regiment when it went to the war in 1861. The pall-bearers were all commissioned officers of the regiment as follows: Capts. Koch, Domis, and Willing, Adjt. Ploeger, and Lieuts. Plate and Hefferien. A salute was fired over the grave of the dead officer by his former comrades.

The result of the annual tinkering of the Military Code of this State has been passed by the Assembly, and it is probably too late now to hope for any alteration of some of its provisions which are decidly objectionable. Under this head comes the amendment of section 155, by taking from the commanders of the First and Second Divisions the power to order a division parade without the consent of the Commander-in-Chief. The original incorporation of this section in the code was done to prevent unnecessary expense to the State. It costs the State nothing to assemble either the First or Second Division, because the elements are located in and around this City and Brooklyn; but in the country divisions, where transportation is required even to assemble the several companies of a single regiment, a whimsical Major-General might run up a considerable bill for payment by the State. Section 13 is so far amended as to allow a non-commissioned officer, musician, or private to sunb his commandant whenever he feels so disposed, by simply moving from one division district to another, as, according to the new section, he may enlist in any organization "without the consent of his commandant." This is wrong; a member of the National Guard resigns from one district to another, should carry recommendations, as he would were he a church member. Free mason, or a member of any other of the civic societies. The rank of the staff officers of the National Guard is altered in many particulars in the amendments to the Code. While this is being done it should be performed in a manner conforming to the rank of officers of the United States Army, beginning with the Adjutant-General, whose rank is that of Major-General. The rank of the present Adjutant-General of the United States is only that of Brigadier-General, and when he retires, or vacates the office, his successor will rank as Colonel. The Inspector-General should rank as Colonel, unless he has a brevet rank of a higher grade. In regiments and battalions the rank of the Adjutant should be Captain. He should be the superior in rank of the staff officers. The Surgeon should have the rank of First Lieutenant; his assistant should rank as Second Lieutenant; and the Chaplain and Inspector of Rifle Practice should hold commissions as First Lieutenants. Another serious omission in the new bill is the failure to provide for the position of Chief of Artillery on the staff of the division commander. What objection there is to this officer, when there are so many reasons why he should be retained, is is hard to understand. The members of the National Guard in this City should look into these amendments to the Code before the bill reaches the Governor, and by taking some decided action they might obtain some consideration, although several prominent officers of this City, it is said, have been mercilessly snubbed by the military authorities at Albany for interfering with the bill. It cannot be said that there is a single good measure in the proposed amendments, and probably the only reason it has been taken up is to furnish a job for the printer, and, doubtless, commissions for its projectors.

ROSSINI AND HIS WIDOW.

DEATH OF THE LATTER—HOW SHE CAME TO MARRY THE GREAT COMPOSER—THEIR HOME AT PASSY—A FORTUNE LEFT TO FOUND ALMS-HOUSES FOR VOCALISTS.

The London *Figaro* says: "The death of the widow of Rossini severs one of the few links now remaining between the present and the past. Under the Restoration, Olympe Pélissier occupied a prominent place in Parisian society. She was witty, hospitable, and beautiful, and in her *salons* were gathered some of the best people of the day. Baron Schikler was a constant visitor, the celebrated hunting Comte de Girardin was among her admirers, and Horace Vernet made her the model for his 'Judith et Holopherne.' In 1840 she first met Rossini, then in pain of mind at his separation from his first wife, Mme. Colbrand. Olympe Pélissier fell in love with the maestro, she soon managed his business affairs, made his macaroni, and generally played the part of the good natured sister. When, in 1845, Mme. Colbrand died, Rossini married the lady who had shown so much devotion to his interests, and the couple lived together wandering and private life till 1855, when Rossini definitively fixed his residence at Passy. It was here that in the early days of the Empire, the City of Paris had offered to build a home for Rossini to live in. The 'Swan of Pesaro' refused, saying, in a characteristic letter to Baron Haussman, 'I am not rich enough to pay for the land what it is worth, and I am not poor enough to live at the expense of the State.' Eventually the matter was compromised by the composer paying a small price for the land, on condition that it reverted to the City of Paris on the death of Rossini and his widow. In this place, then, on the borders of the Bois de Boulogne, close by the greensward of Ranelagh, and the Pavilion of Madame de Pompadour, la Muette, and the City Gardens which were the chosen retreat of Lamartine, Rossini erected an elegant building, half villa, half mansion, discreetly secluded from public gaze by a cluster of verdure. There he lived till his death, and this retreat his widow never quitted until she died. She was reported to be miserly, and was certainly economical. Rossini left a fortune of £52,000, which he directed should be devoted after the death of his widow to the formation of a free Academy of Music at his native town, Pesaro. The widow Rossini left £80,000, besides £8,000 in jewelry, and this she in two months to found alms-houses for French and Italian vocalists. Her reasons for doing so are detailed in a letter written shortly before her death. 'I am suffering, but not ill. I have *la maladie Anglaise*. I have a horror of my humanity, and I am only happy when I am alone. I have such a horror of the Pesarosses, that I have a moral conviction the Lycée Rossini will prove abortive, and that the honest gentlemen will put the money into their own pockets. The old lady, despite her contempt for mankind, had, however, a keen eye to the main chance, and a proper appreciation of herself as the widow of one of the greatest musical composers of the production of this reputation, she sold all the posthumous fugitive pieces of her husband for £8,000 to Baron Albert Grant. Mr. Grant, who is but an indifferent musician, made a bad bargain. A few of those unhumous pieces have been heard in public, and they are barely worth the paper on which they were written."

REDUCED HOUSE RENTS IN BALTIMORE.

The Baltimore *American* of the 19th inst. says: "House rents in Baltimore are now down below ante-bellum prices even, and real estate is cheaper than ever before in 20 or 30 years. Owners and brokers are of the opinion that prices have 'touched bottom,' and that a reaction must soon set in. They hold that if any good is to come to the interests of the country from the resumption of specie payments it will be felt first of all in real estate. Just now the market is at a stand-still, and there are no transactions of any consequence to record. The business is mostly confined to exchanges, giving a city house for a country lot, and so on. One of the things that has helped to keep down prices is the extraordinary number of sales made within the past year, to satisfy mortgages. A year or so ago, for instance, a man of family finding himself pushed, borrowed $1,200 on his house, then worth $2,000, firmly believing that times would be better, and that he would be able to raise the mortgage money. The year passed and he found himself worse off than ever. What could he do? He goes to a dealer and says: 'I must pay that $1,200 mortgage on my house; so I will sell the old home for $1,500.' He is lucky if he gets that, and so it goes. The lowness of rents is, of course, hailed with delight by the poor people, although it does not benefit them in as liberal proportions as the people of moderate means. Houses that rented a few years ago for $1,000 per annum can be had now at $500. A large property-holder who had a $1,200 house and lying idle for nearly two years concluded a few months ago to rent it to a good tenant for $300. Landlords have been compelled to reduce the rents of old tenants, and the number of first-class houses around Union and Harlem squares that can be rented for from $20 to $30 per month each indicate that those desiring to rent houses need not have much fear of failing to find cheap ones. The 1st of May is the time when so many change their residences, is near at hand, and it is reasonable to expect that a stir in real estate matters will soon begin. Property-holders complain that two perpetual taxes are laid upon the shoulders of the real estate interest in this city, and bow it down by their weight. One is the ground rent system, which retards improvements and stifles activity in buying and selling. The other is the excessive assessments made on property by politically appointed men who were incompetent judges. Baltimore, in proportion to its size, has far more real invested in ground rents than any other city in the United States. There are many wealthy citizens whose incomes are derived chiefly from ground rents alone. Some old tumble-down warehouses stand on lots, perhaps, and no one will ever replace them with new buildings as long as the inordinate ground rents have to remain, to eat up a fair interest on the money invested. As soon as buyers insist on 'fee simple' in every instance, a stimulus of the most important kind will be given to the real estate interests of the city. As for the assessments put upon city property, they are considered extortionate in hundreds of instances, and scores of cases can be referred to where, if property had to be sold, it would not bring three-fourths of the value upon which the owner is paying taxes."

A DISAGREEMENT IN THE NEWELL CASE.

The jury in the Newell divorce case, after deliberating all night, returned to the room of Part III. of the Supreme Court, yesterday morning at 11 A. M., and announced through their foreman that they had not succeeded in arriving at an agreement. The court-room was not as crowded as on the days of the trial. Mr. Newell attended early, with his counsel, Messrs. Shafer and Arnold, but Mrs. Newell was not present. Miss Olney appeared in the doorway prior to the entrance of the jury, and after holding a brief conversation with Mr. Shafer. The jury balloted seven times during the night. The result of each ballot was 10 to 2 in favor of the charge that Newell, the publisher, had been guilty of adultery with Miss Olney. The two jurors who refused to believe that Miss Olney had been guilty of immoral conduct were Messrs. Cohen and Lindaly. The entire jury informally announced that Mrs. Newell was guilty of adultery with William H. Bordman, the late Boston millionaire. None of the ballots taken, however, referred to the charges against the plaintiff, notwithstanding that they were fully discussed during the night.

MR. NEUENDORFF'S LIBEL SUIT.

Adolph Neuendorff, the German theatre manager, has brought a libel suit in the Marine Court against MAX GOLDSTEIN on account of the publication by the latter of an offensive criticism of a symphony. Goldstein demurred to the complaint, and the demurrer was argued before Judge Goepp, in Marine Court, Chambers, yesterday. In support of the demurrer it was claimed that the complaint does not state the symphony is the plaintiff's, and also that the concert took place on a Sunday. Judge Goepp, after hearing the argument, took the papers, reserving his decision. Henry Wehle appeared for the plaintiff, and Leo Goldmark for the defendant.

THE SPECIAL SESSIONS CLERKSHIP.

The term of Robert H. Johnson, Chief Clerk of the Court of Special Sessions, will expire with the close of the present month, and on Monday night the Police Justices will elect his successor. There is a lively competition for the position, which is worth $6,000 per annum. The chief candidates are Major Noah, Assistant Corporation Attorney; "Sol" Smith, ex-Assemblyman and at one time a subpœna server; and Mr. Johnson. The chances are about even between Smith and Noah. It is probable, however, that Mr. Johnson, who has held the post for 21 years will be re-elected.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 27.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

Kan. P.inc. No. 16.		Lake Shore.		D., L. & West.	
$4,000 sml.	16¾	300	63¾	1500	52
13,000	17⅜	300	62⅝	900	52⅛
3,000	18⅜	1800	62⅝	600	52⅝
1,000	19	150	62⅛	1100	52⅜
6,000	18⅜	1400	62⅜	200	52⅜
C., C. & I. C. 1st.		300	62½	200	s3. 52⅛
10,000	110	100	62⅜	100	52
Del. & Hud.		100	62⅛	100	c. 52
100	52⅛	400	62⅜	100	52
16	s2. 52⅜	200	62⅝	200	51⅞
200	52⅜	2100	62⅝	500	51⅞
110	52⅞	1100	62⅛	400	c. 51⅝
100	51⅜	100	c. 62⅛	200	c. 51⅞
N. Y. C. & H.		North-west. pf.		300	51⅝
100	c. 106	500	71⅜	500	51⅝
Western Union.		1000	71⅛	Erie Railway.	
900	80⅛	700	71⅜	300	12⅛
700	80⅜	600	s3. 71⅜	400	s3. 12⅛
300	80⅝	1000	b3. 71⅝	Wabash.	
300	80⅞	St. Paul.		100	15⅛
1400	80⅜	900	48⅜	200	15⅜
300	s7. 80⅜	300	48⅜	100	15⅜
100	80⅜	400	48⅜	100	15⅜
100	80⅜	300	48¾	400	15⅜
300	80⅝	100	s3. 48¾	100	15⅜
1000	80⅝	300	48¾	100	15⅞
900	80⅞	St. Paul pref.		Ohio & Miss.	
Michigan Central		100	73⅜	200	8⅜
100	68⅜	100	73⅛	100	b3. 8⅜
Rock Island.		200	73⅛	Kansas Pacific.	
6	105¼	100	73	500	8⅜
North-western.		Morris & Essex.		2400	8⅜
200	71⅜	200	76½	300	8¼
100	71⅝	100	77	100	s3. 8⅜
600	72	400	77⅛		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

U. S. 6s, '81, R.		U. S. 5-20 C., '67.		U. S. 5s, '81, C.	
$2,000 b.c.	107⅜	$50,000 b3.	107	$25,000	105⅛
U.S. 5-20 R., '67.		10,000	'81, R.	U. S. 4½ C., '91.	
20,000	104⅜	10,000	b3. 104

CALIFORNIA HYDRAULICS.

HEAVY FLOODS AND TROUBLESOME WATER-WORKS.

A CITY FULL OF GRUMBLERS—THE RECENT FRESHETS—THE LITTLE SPRING VALLEY AFFAIR—GOOD CROPS COMING—LABOR-SAVING MACHINERY AND ITS PROBLEMS—THE CHINAMAN AS A POLITICIAN—AND A VOTER—A HINT TO EASTERN REPUBLICANS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, April 19, 1878.

The conclusion arrived at by a stranger dropping down in our midst for a brief sojourn would naturally be that he had stumbled on a society of lunatics. He looks around and sees a community in the highest state of chronic excitement. If it should be early in the Winter season he would hear of nothing but the impending dry season, want of rain, anticipated short crop, "another dry season," and all going to the now homeless devil. The papers would be full of it; column after column of wise saws and ancient instances. Every morning and evening paper would have the editorial page hashed up into doleful cogitations generally, by way of encouragement, winding up with the usual original intimation to wait, pray, and hope, neither of which we have the patience to do, and "we may be happy yet," is all we can say by way of consolation. At last rain comes, and then they all say didn't we tell you so? What were you croaking about?

The moment it begins to rain it suggests a wet idea, and forthwith we have water on the brain. Then, in connection and continuation of the idea, begins the annual excitement about the "water supply." We are inundated with legislation, beginning with the City Fathers and extending to the Solons at Sacramento. Again, the papers are full of waste; from Monday morning till Saturday night we read of nothing, hear of nothing, see nothing, and I almost said drink nothing but water, water—water everywhere. It is nothing but yelling, pulling, screaming, and screeching water. Meetings are called, petitions are circulated and laid on every pea-nut stand for signatures, petitioning the Legislature to do nothing about it, which is quite unnecessary, they being principally engaged in that laborious occupation. We have had a flood and overflow; up country it has been an inundation. The Sacramento River has been a sea of water, and hundreds of people went up to see it. Usually it is half a mile wide—for two months it has been 20 miles from land to land—from the foothills, the valley being covered with water. At Sacramento the Legislature waded around in long boots, and, considering how thoroughly all Legislatures hate water, it must have been a trial to them; and on top of all this comes the water agitation here. The story runneth thus:

The Spring Valley Water Company is an incorporation that has grown out of a small company known in early days as the Bensley Waterworks, an imperfect system, that never worked, at least not well, forcing people who had let well(s) alone to resume them. Some enterprising gentlemen took hold of Bensley and his imperfect system, and, adding more capital and more water, extending their pipes to every source, building reservoirs, &c.—in short, growing into a large company, with a large investment, a large supply of water, and demanding a large price for it; all of which "necessitated" (I don't like that word, but I use it because I want to irritate Richard Grant White) an increase of stock, so they watered that to a degree that weakened it fearfully, but as the revenue was large, "the usual dividend" was declared regularly, and it may be noticed as a singular fact that whenever dividends are paid regularly people are found to buy stock, so they bought Spring Valley.

Like all incorporations they were meek and lowly when they wanted anything, and so the original Bensley Company had promised the city all of the water it wanted free, having in its mind's eye the consumption by the city officials, offices, &c., which I might remark *en passant*, we could probably put in that same eye. But by and by the city began to have parks, City halls, offices innumerable, and although there was no visible increase of individual consumption, the underlings began to swash water around freely, and were seized with an insatiate passion for washing everything except themselves, and the water was a recklessness that startled the Spring Valley Company into wondering if this could be allowed to go on, you know. So, through their President, Mr. Charles Webb Howard, they issued an edict to the effect that they had got a little tired of furnishing the city water for nothing, and hereafter it must be paid for. That opened the ball, and the fight began. The city wouldn't pay. So Mr. Howard says, then cut her off, and she was cut off—(he, she, or it.) The Mayor essayed for the nonce the role of plumber himself, and cut the water on again. Then Charley cut it off. And so the Mayor and Mr. Howard continued to cut each other, with no practical results except to the flowers and grass in the park, which proceeded to strike remorse and gloom to the consciences of the President of the Spring Valley by turning yellow, pining, and dying.

Finally some smart man in the community, seized with an original idea, jumped up and said, let's have our own water-works. It was new and novel, so characteristic of the excitability of this people. The newspapers set up the cry, and everybody said let us have our own water-works. I will spare you a recital of the plans, the schemes, the talk, the everlasting legislation and row about this question. Do you wonder that many of us hate the sight and sound of it? And now it is nothing but water, water. A bill was introduced in the Legislature almost daily. Every Senator fancied his special mission on earth was to introduce one, until it required an amount of talent above the average to keep the run of them. And everybody was ready to tell you or what we are doing, it is more than I have yet been able to learn.

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The project of purchasing the Spring Valley Water-works is one question, the price another—schemes for bringing water from other sources—we hear of nothing but water-sources, water-sheds, until everything is in a muddle, and of course legislation on the subject only adds to the confusion. The Spring Valley Water stock is held mostly by some half dozen of our largest capitalists, Mr. Sharon being perhaps the heaviest. Mr. Charles Webb Howard is the President of the company, and a very active officer, possessing one very desirable characteristic—he never loses his temper, never gets excited, is always smiling, urbane, and courteous in manner. The newspapers assail him. He reads, and says: "That's very good." A committee of indignant citizens wait upon him. He says: "Come in, gentlemen, sit down," and chats with them sociably, and they go away believing that the President of the company is a very nice fellow, anyhow. Interviewers call, and are received as if they were particularly welcome. "Glad to see you, gentlemen," tells them everything he knows, and the gentlemen of cheek retire from the interview in a very doubtful state of mind as to whether they know any less than they did before. They certainly know no more after that half hour's chat. The pleasant face, good-natured smile, and cheerful manner of the President do much to reconcile us with our benighted water-oppressed condition.

The prospect for a heavy crop from all parts of the State, except the inundated districts, is exceedingly flattering, and all the Granger wants now is to see a general war throughout Europe to insure high prices. He is not at all particular who begins it, and would consider it a personal grievance if England should not conclude to fight. To him the price of grain is paramount to all other considerations. We shall have a chance to see if the agricultural interest is the mainspring of prosperity of the country, and of more importance than the mining. The friends of agriculture affect to despise the mining interests, and consider them secondary. They won't look at the figures or admit comparisons. The two together may bring us out all right, but even under the most flattering considerations we see no hope of the flush times of past years or any prospect of furnishing occupation to the hundreds of Micawbers waiting for something to turn up.

If we don't stop inventing labor-saving machinery we will soon have no use for half the number of population already on hand. Machinery takes the place of thousands who are thus thrown out of employment, which no corresponding new fields of enterprise. When a litter of puppies or cats is born, the surplus over and above the number that can be made useful are drowned—a wise custom, which we shall have to adopt in the production of human beings. No greater number should be allowed to live than can be supported or can support themselves. If such a law was passed it would have the effect to set the large idle population to scratching. They might choose the least, to them, of the evils and go to work at something. Man is an animal that won't work if he can manage to live without or find some one to support him.

A commission might be appointed to go through the country and summon all the able-bodied population before it. Let the question be put—John Smith, what do you do for a living? Do you support yourself? Are you a burden to somebody? If found to be an idle and useless piece of furniture, take him out and knock him on the head. Such a prospect would be very likely to arouse his latent energies to speedy effort. It would be an incentive to action, for John might then take a serious view of the case and go to work—what a relief to his friends who have had to support him. One-half the world is kept miserably poor supporting the other half, and it is getting to be discouraging, for the evil is increasing. If the American people had America to themselves, there would be no trouble about it, but as long as the idea prevails abroad that we can't take care of the country and need assistance, the rush of immigration will continue, and distress prevail in consequence.

The praiseworthy desire of foreigners to relieve us of the onerous labor of filling the offices and salaried positions may be very commendable in theory, but in practice is not happy in results to the native. The howl against the Chinese influx comes almost entirely from foreigners, who have in many instances been in the country but a few months. And Kearney, the leader of the movement here, is but a recently-naturalized citizen, and it may be set down as a sublime exhibition of cheek on his part to turn around and dictate who shall be allowed to come to the country. Speaking of Kearney, this pretentious Jackanapes has recently met with a check that will, in the end, prove the downfall of his aspirations to enlist the Catholic element under his banner. Bishop Alemany, the head of the Catholic Church on this coast, has issued a pastoral letter to his constituents, advising them to retrain from joining any such communist movement, and in very plain and sensible language points out to them the evils they are bringing upon themselves by such a course. Its effect has been to throw a damper upon the efforts of Kearney to create disturbance. The course of the Bishop has met with universal commendation from all sources. Kearney is looked upon as a crazy fool, who seeks by his sophistry to be bought off, by being appointed to some office, and, so far from creating any apprehension, is simply laughed at.

What are we to do with our ordinary run of brokers is now the serious question of the day, or rather what are they going to do with themselves, is a serious matter to them personally. The scarcity of money has reduced the volume of business in stocks to so low an ebb that they cannot make a living—not one out of 50 are doing business enough to pay office-rent. The consequence is that rents have fallen 50 per cent. Offices that rented a year ago at $100 a month can now be had for $50 and even $25, and the ominous "to let" placards stare at you from numerous windows. Small brokers prefer to rent desk-room in the basements to more expensive quarters on the upper floors. Brokers as a class are liberal in expenditures. When stocks are lively fast teams are in demand, the theatres are liberally patronized, and Madam indulges in dry goods; but what with the dullness in stocks and the exodus of those who can afford a trip to the Paris Exposition, horses and carriages are a drug, and almost daily the hammer falls on horrible sacrifices of all such evidences of past prosperity. All who can afford it seem to be preparing to leave for the Summer.

We see that you are doing some business in your Stock Boards in California mining stocks. We are glad to see somebody trying them; we are no worse than some of your own, and with proper care in selection you might do worse. There are many really good mines that are lying dormant for want of capital to work them, and judicious investments in such are often remunerative. The fact that mines have not been listed on our stock boards here does not necessarily imply that they are without merit. Neither is the fact that such as are listed an argument in their favor, for some of the very worst wild cats are on the list—almost anything can be placed on the stock list by paying the entrance fee of $1.000.

A few thousand dollars will now go a long way in the purchase of mines that were formerly held at high figures. Really good miners, or those on which work has been done and promise well, can be purchased on easy terms by paying a small amount down and the balance contingent on production, and payable from proceeds over and above expenses. Much the safest method, as in case the mine does not come up to expectations the loss is confined to the simple expenses of a test of the ore and the capacity of the mine. The argument often quoted that if a mine is really good why does it seek foreign capital, is easily answered. There is not capital here to handle them. Everybody is loaded down with mines with no means for working them, and with $15,000 a mine can be worked with profit $25,000 a year ago. If Eastern capitalists who invested in our mines rashly a few years ago with no returns had waited until now they would stand a much better chance of profit, the improved methods of working ores, the cheapness of labor and material, enabling mines to be worked at a profit now that heretofore have not paid expenses. A mine that yielded but $10 per ton until recently could not be made to pay, but the same grade of ore can now be worked at such a reduced cost as to pay handsomely, and there are hundreds of such mines lying idle for want of a few thousand dollars to start them up.

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APRIL 1878

FALL RIVER'S AFFLICTIONS.

THE CITY AND ITS RUINED MILLS.

STUNNING EFFECT OF THE LATE DEFALCATIONS—THE FORMER REMARKABLE PROSPERITY OF THE TOWN—THE BORDEN-DURFEE MONOPOLY—APPEARANCE AND CHARACTER OF CHACE AND HATHAWAY THE DEFAULTING TREASURERS.

From a Special Correspondent.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Thursday, April 25, 1878.

Fall River has not experienced such a commotion as has been furnished by the recent defalcations since the great fire of 1843, which burned over 20 acres of the town, and caused a loss, considered immense in those days, of some $600,000 to $700,000. Irregularities, as they are delicately termed, have not been common here, as they have been, unfortunately, in so many other places. Indeed, there have been in this community few of those rascalities which have made so much noise and scandal in other parts of the land. Consequently, the wholesale robberies of Chace and Hathaway have startled and terrified the town which has always prided itself on its commercial integrity and honor.

Confidence has for the time been totally destroyed, confidence in all human honesty and morality, and to such an extent that hardly anybody would be surprised if any and every mill Treasurer should be found guilty of plundering the corporation, or if any Pastor, however revered heretofore, should be proved to be a libertine and scoundrel of the worst type. Fall River has always been noted for its orthodoxy, and orthodoxy of the strictest sort. Nearly all its business men are church members, and in fact church membership is so much a matter of course that to be outside the evangelical pale is, or rather has been, to incur prejudice, if not to excite suspicion. There has been a good deal of the feeling here that a man could scarcely be upright and trustworthy unless he had made a profession of religion. Whether this feeling has not prompted many persons to join church who would not otherwise have done so, is open to discussion—it has probably had its influence, and by no means a small influence. Under the circumstances, liberal theology has been discountenanced, and very little of it exists. There has been for years, and still is, an Unitarian Society, but it is very conservative Unitarianism, and has not flourished.

I mention these things to show how much the Fall Riverians have been and are shocked by the demonstrated villainy of Chace and Hathaway, both understood to be devout members of Congregational bodies. Chace has been ranked as a model Christian, having been Superintendent of Sunday-schools, and prominent in all religious movements. Regularly educated, and possessed of considerable oral talent, he has been a general speaker at religious conventions and on most ecclesiastic occasions. Many orthodoxists ascribe the wrong-doing of the Treasurers to the general corruption of society, resulting from want of faith and indifference to divine teachings, and favor, therefore, the holding of a religious revival in the city at the earliest opportunity. The time would seem to be fitting, since, owing to the concussion of mill credit, there is not likely to be for many months a revival of trade, or a revival of any other secular kind.

Fall Riverians have always attributed much of their prosperity to the grace of God, acknowledging such grace in most of the commercial plans and enterprises in which they have embarked, and frequently referring to it in papers and documents relating entirely to trade. A recent pamphlet on the rise and progress of the town says: "Fall River is the outgrowth of home industry and good management, which, under the blessing of a benign Providence, have given her a foremost rank in manufacturing cities." All this manifests their conscientiousness in religious matters, and explains why they have been so violently shocked by the late defalcations.

Fall River, though now the great cotton-spinning centre of the Republic—the Manchester of America—(it manufactures much more than half of all the print cloths made in the country,) has had a sudden and rapid growth as a point of commercial importance. When the cotton business was begun, 60 years ago, there were then only 30 dwellings and 200 inhabitants. The first cotton factory was built in 1813, and had 896 spindles. The Troy Cotton and Woolen and the Fall River Manufactories were founded in that year; but the growth of the village was extremely slow, the increase in population for an entire decade (1820-30) having been less than 300. During that time two more companies were formed, and in 1840 there were eight mills, with 32,084 spindles—about the number now in one good-sized mill—and the population was 6,738. In 1860 there were 13,240 people and 11 mills, representing 192,600 spindles. In 1870 there were 18 mills, 544,606 spindles, and 27,191 inhabitants. The greatest increase, however, in manufacturing enterprises occurred in 1871 and 1872; 15 new companies having been formed, the necessary land bought and laid out, the mills and tenements erected, the machinery made and put in place, and a new career entered upon. Nine mills had been added with $1,000, but the Legislature passed a law making the shares $100 each, so that the poor as well as the rich, particularly the operatives, could become owners in the corporations whose existence to the presumed prosperity of the Union Mills, always quoted as a practical reason for the increase of cotton-spinning interests here.

Up to about the time of the civil war, the whole business of the town had been controlled and monopolized by the members of two families, the Bordens and the Durfees, and their connections. The first of them to make money was Holder Borden. He grew rich by operating in cotton; lived and died a bachelor, leaving all his property to his three sisters, married to Dr. Nathan Durfee, Matthew Durfee, and Joseph Durfee, (Nathan and Matthew being brothers and Joseph a distant relative,) who became wealthy by their wives' inheritance. Col. Richard Borden and Jefferson Borden, brothers, were uncles of Holder Borden, and, in conjunction with the Fall River Iron Works, by ownership of the wharves, interest in the railways, banks, and divers enterprises. S. Angier Chace, the defaulting Treasurer of the Union Mills, married the eldest daughter of Joseph Durfee, and Joseph Durfee married, for his second wife, Chace's sister, who died, leaving one daughter; and she married Dr. Durfee's only son, Holder Borden Durfee. Treasurer of the Troy Mills, Major Durfee, was requested to resign for lending $10,000 belonging to the manufactory, to his brother-in-law, uncle-in-law, &c., S. Angier Chace.

Dr. Durfee's second daughter married Col. Borden's fourth son, Matthew, (he has been President of the Mercantile Library, and is in business in your City,) and Dr. Durfee's niece was married to Col. Borden's eldest son, Major Durfee, (by the first wife Dr. Durfee's mother-in-law, Mrs. Borden, when she was a widow, and he married for his second wife a Miss Mary Brayton. The sole product of the second marriage was B. M. O. Durfee, who died several years ago, leaving a large personal estate here—valued at $4,000,000 or $5,000,000—to his mother, as he died a bachelor without will. He had three uncles—John S. Brayton, Slade Brayton, and David Brayton—who grew rich from the management of his estate during his minority. David Brayton's daughter Nannie was married to Jefferson Borden's youngest son, Norman, and in this way the two families have married back and forth, until nobody has, nor have they, any conception how they are related to one another. The connections of the Bordens and Durfees are ten times as intricate as the most intricate Chinese puzzle, and any attempt to unravel them would be dangerous to one's sanity.

The Bordens and Durfees owned and controlled the mills, the banks, the steam-boats, the line of railway, the banks, and the principal kinds of business, so that no one could get into or get away from the town, procure a loan, hire a house, buy or sell or make a move without contributing to the support of the Borden-Durfee revenue. Fall River was in danger of dying of Borden-Durfee plethora, for any new movement or fresh enterprise was impossible without co-operation or consent of the narrow and exclusive monopolizing families. Business might have gone on everlastingly in the old ruts if Charles Shove, Hale and Robert Remington, Stephen and William Davol, and others, who, by accident, chanced not to be linked matrimonially or otherwise with the Bordens and Durfees, had not endeavored to achieve something outside and independent of those widely-pervading and generally-absorbing persons.

As a sample of the Borden-Durfee intermeshing, let me give the organization, as it was a few years since, of some of the old companies:

The American Linen Company.—President, Jefferson Borden; Treasurer, Walter Paine, 3d, (Borden's son-in-law;) Directors, Jefferson Borden, Philip D. Borden, (his nephew,) Richard B. Borden, (his nephew,) George B. Durfee, (his son-in-law and grandson-in-law,) and Holder B. Durfee, again.

American Print Works.—President, Jefferson Borden; Clerk, George B. Durfee; Treasurer, Thomas J. Borden, (another of Jefferson Borden's nephews;) Directors, Thomas J. Borden, Jefferson Borden, Nathan Durfee, (nephew by marriage,) and George B. Durfee.

Massasoit Steam Mill.—President, Nathan Durfee; Clerk, Charles Durfee, (Nathan Durfee's nephew;) Treasurer, Holder Borden Durfee, (Nathan Durfee's son;) Directors, Nathan Durfee, S. Angier Chace, (Nathan Durfee's son-in-law,) and Holder B. Durfee.

Nobody can read of the officers of these and other of the older organizations without wondering why the Bordens and Durfees were not at least occasionally allowed to occupy some place in the different companies in which they have such large interests, so absolutely and forever excluded from holding office!

After the interruption of the long-unbroken Borden-Durfee dynasty, the first mill built was the Union, (incorporated 1859,) of which S. Angier Chace was chosen Treasurer and continued to be until the discovery of his defalcations. At the time he was or had been an officer of 11 different companies, Treasurer of the Union Mills, Director of the Border City Mills, of the Fall River Manufactory, of the Fall River Manufacturers' Insurance Company, of the Fall River, Saconi and Bobbin Company, of the Fall River Steam-boat Company, of the King Philip Mills, President of the Manufacturers' Gas Company, Director of the Massasoit Steam Mills, of the Sagamore Mills, and of the Slade Mills. Much of the uneasiness felt here is doubtless owing to the many connections of Chace, who, it is feared may have done to any of the other corporations what he did to the Union Mills.

Chace is not at all the kind of man one would suspect of dishonesty and malfeasance in office. He is a graduate of Brown, somewhat above medium height, rather slender than otherwise; has light brown hair, blue-gray eyes, a long, thin, intellectual nose, chin not strong, sandy whiskers clipped short and growing only on the cheek, pale complexion, very quiet, reserved manner, seldom speaking unless spoken to, his whole appearance and out-giving indicating a thoughtful, cultured, introspective nature. He was neither popular nor unpopular; but most persons had absolute confidence in his integrity, even when they had not in his business capacity. Neither he nor the members of his family have ever made any display or have seemed to have luxurious or extravagant tastes. Indeed, they have not lived, apparently, in accordance with what was supposed to be their means. Chace has three children, two sons—one married—and a daughter, a maiden, but affianced—at least she was before her father's downfall. His defalcations have evidently been prompted by considerations other than those pertaining to his household. The public here has been curious and puzzled to know what he has done with the money—$500,000—that he has embezzled. It is thought that he paid off the debt of the Massasoit Flour Mill ($150,000) when it was closed—it had been running at a loss for years—with the proceeds of the notes given illegitimately by him as Treasurer of the Union Mills, and that he also discharged in the same way the obligations ($150,000) of his father-in-law's (Dr. Durfee) estate. These, with certain speculations, may explain how he got rid of the greater portion of the amount, though it is thought that if he had so used the money, he would have been willing to avow it, instead of refusing to make any disclosure whatever.

The prosperity of the Union Mills has caused the building of many subsequent mills. They were always pointed to as example and encouragement, and their success has aroused the determination of the Fall Riverians to have more of the same sort. The Union shares, originally $1,000, have been sold as high as $8,000, and $6,000 has been frequently paid. But for this city can regain the prestige and credit it has had. The future of the town is still assured, for print cloths are not harmed, and are as much a staple as flour or beef. The civilized world, Fall River as well as the rest, and print cloths will be in demand until another order of things shall have been established. Fall River has undeniably been stunned by the exposures of the past fortnight, and fresh developments may still occur, but in the time her busy, bustling, honest life will be resumed, she will stand on a firmer basis than heretofore, and the little lesson she has learned may serve her in the days to come.

A REMARKABLE HALO.

The Wayland (N. Y.) *Press* says: "A remarkable halo was witnessed in this vicinity on the 8th inst. It was nearly 1:30 P. M. when our attention was first called to the phenomenon. It extended from near the horizon on the north-west to a point near the horizon on the south-east. It was of an elliptical shape, the ends of the ellipse being attenuated as they approached the horizon. The margin of the ellipse was bright and well defined throughout. The sun was near the centre in the southern margin of the ellipse. Mottled clouds were visible throughout that part of the sky inclosed by the phenomenon, and outside the sky was nearly clear. The curvature of the southern arc or side of the halo was, as near as could be judged, the same as that of the northern side. It extended over nearly or quite 180 degrees of a great circle. More accurately the form was that of two arcs with convex sides out, and the ends coming together."

THE RACING SEASON OF 1878.

MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA STABLES.

FIFTY-TWO HORSES ADDED TO THE LIST—THE FAIR VIEW, GLOVERBROOK, BROOKLAND WOOD, BULLFIELD, AND OTHER STABLES—GOOD, BAD, AND INDIFFERENT THOROUGHBREDS.

The present article, embracing the Maryland and Virginia stables, concludes the review of the racing establishments in the Eastern Circuit, and adds 52 horses to the 193 previously mentioned. Such an array of thoroughbreds in training indicates a campaign of exceeding brilliancy, and when the stables of Messrs. McGrath, Williams, Swigert, Cottrill, Crouse, Gaffney, Medinger, Hart, McMahon, Grinstead, Darden, Thomas, Blow, and others, come from the West and South, there ought to be some good running. Canada, too, will send a contribution as usual, and will no doubt carry over the border a fair share of the purses, as heretofore. The Maryland and Virginia stables make a strong division this year, and the character of the stock they offer for review is so generally good that it will commend itself to the attention of turfmen, and is indicative of a successful opening of the season by the Maryland Jockey Club.

THE FAIR VIEW STABLE.

Ex-Gov. Oden Bowie, of Maryland, is one of the stanchest supporters of the turf in the circuit, and his colors have been popular for several years. He is at the present time President of the Maryland Jockey Club, which has ably seconded the efforts of the American Jockey Club to elevate the turf. Fair View, the Governor's estate, is situated in Prince George's County, and there the fine stallion Dickens, one of the best sons of Australian, is in stud. Under the care of Frank Midgely there are a dozen thoroughbreds being prepared, but Fair View will not be as strong for the coming campaign as was anticipated at the close of last season. Mr. Bowie writes that though he has five 2-year olds by Vauxhall, Dickens, and Catesby, they are not entered in the Two-year-old Stakes, and he does not think that he will send them from home. Besides this the big-head killed all the Governor's 2-year-old colts for this year, and therefore the Fair View string is reduced to seven head, but they are good enough to carry the "white and red" in the front ranks as heretofore. The oldest of the lot is Ore Knob. He has been a very successful horse, and has won a considerable amount in purses. In 1876 he won four of his seven races. Last year he started but twice, at Baltimore during the Fall meeting, but won the Gentleman's Race. He had been added to the list of geldings and was not prepared for the general events. He is at present engaged in the Rancocus Handicap at Baltimore, and with 105 pounds and Snaggs for a rider should run into the list as the mare Mary. She did a good deal of work last year, appearing in 18 races, and that in the best of company. She was generally rated high by the handicappers and succeeded in winning only two of her events. She was second four times, and was third three times, the total result being $1,150 to her credit. She has no stake engagements. There is a quartet of 4-year olds the principal one being Oriole, and who with Zoo Zoo and Idalia formed the trio of great fillies that ran so well in the Spring stakes last year. Oriole has inherited the speed of both her progenitors and she will be a factor in the coming season. Started 12 times last year, she won four races, was third five times and unplaced three times, her winnings amounting to $1,950. She was third in the great Filly Mile, one of the best ones, her record is very good. She is in the Rancocus Handicap, with 101 pounds, and the Peyton Handicap, mile heats, with 102 pounds. Catacsay, a bay filly, was unsuccessful last year, not winning one of the six races in which she started. There is an unnamed chestnut filly by Dickens, out of Nettie, yet to be seen in public. She is in the Peyton Handicap, with 90 pounds. Lizzie, a 4-year old is a chestnut colt by Dickens, out of Great Eastern, also to make his first appearance; also a green 3-year-old filly, called Belle, by Dickens, out of Belle Mead. None of the Fair View horses will be seen, are entered in the closed events at Jerome Park or Saratoga, but they will be found competing in the purse races after their Baltimore engagements.

THE CLOVERBROOK STABLE.

It is not in the power of a man to command success on the turf, but he can deserve it, and Mr. E. A. Clabaugh, of Baltimore, is one who has won distinction as an owner of thoroughbreds commensurate with the judgment and sagacity he has displayed in breeding. Although comparatively new to the turf, he saw the value of Vauxhall as a stallion, and his purchase of him was the stepping-stone to his success. Vauxhall was a fine race-horse in his day, and perhaps would have won the Saratoga Cup in 1869 had he not been prevented by a fraud, which occasioned great scandal at the time. It resulted in the disgrace of his jockey, Ford, who was ruled from the course. In the stud, Vauxhall has done remarkably well. Cloverbrook, the farm of Mr. Clabaugh, is in Carroll County, and there, under the tuition of Jota Walden, a string of eight horses is being prepared for the coming campaign. Taking precedence on account of age is the chestnut horse Viator, one of the best 3-year olds of his year, (1875,) when he won the Sequel and the Mile-and-a-half Stakes at Saratoga. He developed into a great 4-year old and won the Westchester Cup, but the Centennial year used him up, and he was turned out last season. He is engaged in the Rancocus Handicap, at 110 pounds and, if he stands training, will be sent through the other events for the purse. The second on the list is the chestnut colt Cloverbrook. He started nine times last year, commencing the season at the Baltimore Spring meeting, when he ran second to Lucifer in the sweepstakes for 3-year olds. The next day he won the Preakness Stake, beating Bombast and Lucifer. He then came to Jerome Park, but was unplaced in the scramble for the Withers Stake, and in the Belmont Stake, however, beating Baden Baden, Loiterer, Bazil, and other good ones. This victory resulted in his being matched against Bazil a few days afterward for $5,000 a side, in which he was defeated. After reaching Saratoga the colt took cold and was coughing when he started for the Travers Stake, in which he was unplaced. He then ran a dash of two miles and was second to Tom Ochiltree, was unplaced in the Kenner Stake, but then ran second to Galway in a dash of two miles, which was run in a heavy rain-storm. The colt was entirely out of fix, and was retired for the season unable to fill his Fall engagements, and was sold privately for reported to be $7,200. Mr. Clabaugh writes that Cloverbrook is doing very well, and will be ready for the Spring events. He is engaged in the Rancocus Handicap, at 105 pounds, but in none of the others. He is also in the Maturity Stake, one of the richest events of the year. The other 4-year old is Kingsland, purchased from George Lorillard last year. Mr. Lorillard paid a good price for him at the sale. He has been a failure as a 3-year old, however, not winning any of the six races in which he appeared, but in some of his races he developed staying qualities that may be of some advantage when he matures. He is in the Pavion Handicap, with 95 pounds; the Jockey Club Handicap at Jerome Park, and Summer Handicap at Saratoga. There is a trio of 3-year olds, beginning with the black filly Jet, a full sister to Viator, unsuccessful in the few races in which she appeared last year, as she came in competition with all the best youngsters in the circuit. She is well engaged in the stakes, but it is doubtful if she has speed enough to win. Myrtle is a bay filly who has not yet made her début, but will be seen early this season in the Chesapeake Stake, at Baltimore. Roderick is also a "green one." There is a couple of chestnuts by Vauxhall, called Rochester and Westminster, the former out of Heatherbell and the latter out of Lucy Mavall. Both are entered in the stakes at Baltimore and Saratoga.

THE BROOKLAND WOOD STABLE.

About seven miles from Baltimore is the estate of Col. A. D. Brown, known as Brookland Wood. Col. Brown has begun his turf career in a moderate way, and has only four thoroughbreds preparing for the campaign under the guidance

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT A BARGAIN—5TH-AV., NORTH-WEST CORNER 130TH-ST. One of the most magnificent and complete double gate-way residences in the City, with well-appointed stable adjoining. The dwelling contains every known convenience throughout, finished in cabinet-work by Messrs. Potter & Symms, and substantially built by day's work. The elegant mirrors, &c., go with the property. Permits and full particulars at 4 Pine, 33 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

AT BARGAINS.—WEST 47TH-ST., NEAR 9TH-av.—Corner basement high-stoop brown-stone house; 21x88x100; price, $36,000. Madison-av., near 60th-st., four-story high-stoop brown-stone, 25x85x100; price, $25,000. Madison-av., near 60th-st., four-st ory and basement high-stoop brown-stone, 20x80x100; price, $30,000. East 34th-st., near Madison-av., four-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone, 25x85x100; price, $33,000. West 46th-st., near 6th-av., four-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone, 20x50x100; price, $26,000.
Others, prices from $10,000 to $100,000.
JACOB V. D. WYCKOFF, No. 30 Pine-st.,
Nos. 252 and 1,267 Broadway.

NO. 62 WEST 47TH-ST.
THE UNFURNISHED EXTENSION DWELLING
for sale at a decided bargain.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
4 Pine, 33 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av.

FOR SALE—ON LEXINGTON-AV., A MEDIUM-size house, near 27th-st., in perfect order throughout; price, $10,000; a large portion may remain on bond and mortgage at 5 per cent. E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—No. 337 51ST-ST., BETWEEN 1st and 2d avs., an attractive three-story 16-foot house; in beautiful order; built and occupied by owner, who is constantly adding its improvements. Apply to GEO. SCHAFFER, No. 29 Ferry-st.

GREEN-WOOD VAULT FOR SALE—IN A very desirable location, near main entrance, at a moderate price. Address VAULT, Post Office Box No. 3,479.

ELEGANT FULL-SIZE HOUSE—NEAR 5TH-av., above 42d-st.: extremely cheap; with or without beautiful furniture; exchange in part; others on and near 5th-av. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE
near 4th-av., exchange for one of full or 3-story; 6th and Madison avs., below 59th-st.; difference in cash.
SMYTHE & BARNES, No. 355 4th-av.

FOR SALE—ON THOMPSON-ST., NEAR BLEECK-er-st., a full-size lot, with front and rear buildings; price, $15,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

TO RENT.—UNFURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 8 Remsen-st.; newly painted, frescoed, and refitted; within two minutes walk of Wall-Street Ferry. View of Bay and situation unsurpassed. For full particulars apply to W. S. PRESTICE, Prentice Stores, or No. 1 Grace-court, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE, PART EXCHANGE—VALUABLE dock property in Brooklyn: West and Oak sts.; 16 or 28 lots; 25 feet water; best condition; near Tenth and Twenty-third Street Ferries. Apply to E. F. WILLIAMS, on premises.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS ON LINDEN TERRACE, near Prospect Park, Brooklyn; 25x130; price for cash, $500 each. Apply to owner, J. MARVIN, 169th-st., near Franklin-av., New-York City.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. P. RICE, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE IN FORECLOSURE.—Valuable property on north-west corner of 3d-av. and 89th-st., SELLED & LACKEY & RIKER will sell on TUESDAY, April 30, at 12 noon, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of Wm. A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, the double 3-story and basement brick and stone building, and lot known as No. 776 3d-av. and No. 161 East 48th-st. The building contains large store or office suitable for banking or insurance purposes, and a large basement store on 3d-av.; four sets of French flats on 48th-st., fitted with every convenience and all modern improvements. Furnace in basement. Building covers whole of lot 25x78 feet, and is very choice property. For particulars apply to
SAMUEL RIKER,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 150 Nassau-st., or
ISAAC V. FRENCH, No. 47 William-st.
Maps from Auctioneers, No. 117 Broadway.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, AUCTIONEER.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
TUESDAY, April 30,
at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway,
by order of Executors,
to close the estate of
George B. Cobb and Daniel M. Wilson, deceased.
DESIRABLE MARKET AND STORE-ST.—The largest plot of land that may be offered for years, in the First Ward, known as Nos. 78 and 80 Broad-st., with 74 feet on Market-slip, and right of way on Store-st.; large five-story brown-stone warehouse on Broad, and brick buildings covering rest of property.
Title perfect. Sale absolute.
50 per cent. may remain on mortgage.
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway, basement.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON MONDAY,
April 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (by order of H. R. Pierson, Esq., Receiver,)
No. 50 East EIGHTY-FIRST-STREET, south side, 85 feet east of Madison-av., four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 16x50: lot 76.7½ feet deep.
No. 60 East EIGHTY-FIRST-STREET, south side, 160 feet east of Madison-av., four-story high stoop brown stone house, 16x60, lot 102.2 feet deep. Maps, &c., at 152 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WILL EXCHANGE A PLEASANT COUNTRY house, 15 miles from City, clear, with some cash, for City house worth about $20,000. Address W., Box No. 459 Post Office.

WANTED—LANDS IN COLORADO OR NEW Mexico for desirable improved property in Brooklyn. Full particulars only noticed by owner, H. H. B., Box No. 141 Pierce Office.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

AT BARGAINS—FURNISHED—WEST 38TH-st., near 5th-av., four-story high-stoop brown-stone, 21x88x100 feet; rent, $2,500. West 42d-st., near Madison-av., four story high-stoop brown-stone, 20 rooms; rent, $3,300. East 41st-st., near 5th-av., four-story high-stoop brown-stone, 21x88x100; rent, $2,500. Lexington-av., near 30th-st., four-story high-stoop brown-stone 25x85x100; rent, $3,000. A new list will be ready Monday of 300 others, furnished and unfurnished. Rents from $500 to $5,000.
JACOB V. D. WYCKOFF,
No. 30 Pine-st., Nos. 252 and 1,267 Broadway.

TO RENT—ON 53D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., AN elegant five-story brown-stone house, 25x100, with extension: contains modern improvements and in perfect order, with stable on rear: lot 37.6x100.5; rent $3,000 per annum. Full particulars of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine-st.

THE ALBANY.
Two very elegant apartments, unfurnished, and one furnished, at a reasonable rent.
HALL & NIXON,
Broadway, corne 51st-st.

HARLEM.—10 MINUTES FROM 42D-ST. DEPOT, four-story high-stoop (20x80) brown-stone houses, $800. PORTER & CO.,
No. 173 East 125th-st.

THE ROCKINGHAM.
BROADWAY AND 56TH-ST.
Two choice apartments, from May 1, with every possible improvement. Apply to J. G. BAME,
Superintendent, on premises.

TO LET—TWO BROWN-STONE HOUSES, FOUR stories and basement, high stoops, Nos. 10 and 12 West 45th-st.; can be seen from 3 to 6 P. M. Inquire of AMOS WOODRUFF,
No. 70 West 46th-st.

THREE UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT at great bargains: one on 42d-av. at $2,000; a perfect gem at $1,800; one on 42d-st. at $1,200; all in perfect order. Call Monday before 12 o'clock, on LANGLEY, No. 703 6th-av.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR PARTIALLY FURnished, to private family only, the four-story brown-stone house No. 51 West 52d-st.; house painted and frescoed; plumbing in perfect repair; rent low to desirable tenant. Apply on premises, to OWNER.

A FEW DESIRABLE APARTMENTS STILL to rent at No. 208 5th-av. Prices from $350. Also rooms for bachelors. Apply on premises or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

"ALEXANDRA."—NORTH-WEST CORNER 51st-st. and 6th-av.: elegant suites of apartments to let in above building; every improvement. Apply to the janitor, on premises.

A TWO-AND-A-HALF-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick house; all modern improvements; rent, $30; 28-av., between 126th and 126th sts. Inquire on premises of Janitor, or at 1,267 B'way, No. 14 White-st.

TO LET—DWELLING PART OF HOUSE NO. 63 East 9th-st., near Broadway, suitable for dress-maker, milliner, &c.; rent, $1,200. Apply to
HIRAM MERRITT, No. 53 24-av.

TO LET—AT A LOW RENT TO A CAREFUL family, the four-story, brown-stone house, No. 10 East 86th-st., near Central Park. Apply to E. M. TAILER, No. 75 Worth-st.

NICE FLAT APARTMENTS, SIX ROOMS, (furnished or unfurnished,) full-size house; small family occupy remainder; rent low to desirable family. Apply at No. 345 6th-av.

TO RENT, $1,600.—THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house, No. 15 Park-av. E. D. MILDEBERGER & SON, No. 30 Carmine-st.

APARTMENTS TO RENT—IN NO. 330 EAST 17th-st., facing Stuyvesant-square, and No. 39 East 18th-st.; steam heat, elevator, &c. Apply to Janitors.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 225 East 44th-st.; vacant May 1; rent low to small family. Address C. A. COLBY, No. 22 Nassau-st.

HARLEM—CONVENIENT TO TRAINS AND boat, houses at very lowest rents.
PORTER & CO., No. 173 East 125th-st.

AN EXTRA LARGE UNFURNISHED FLAT, in private house near the Park. J. S. HAY, No. 62 Broadway or No. 907 6th-av.

TO LET.—HOUSE NO. 19 EAST 46TH-ST.: COMplete order; rent reduced to $1,900. Near Windsor Hotel.

TO LET—MODERATE PRICED FLATS AT NO. 570 Lexington-av. ROBERT L. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau-st., Room No. 72.

TO LET—ELEGANT FLAT, ALL IMPROVEMENTS, south-west corner of 8th-av. and 47th-st. Inquire of janitor on premises.

TO LET—TWO-STORY BRICK COTTAGE, NO. 205 West 38th-st. Inquire at No. 209 West 42d-st.

TO LET—DWELLING-HOUSE, NO. 34 WEST 12TH-st. ROBERT L. BROWN, 20 Nassau-st., Room 72.

THE KENSINGTON.—TO LET, ONE OF THE finest flats.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—NO. 128 West 36th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

A NUMBER OF
FIRST-CLASS HOUSES TO LET.
B. W. WILLIAMS,
NO. 837 6TH-AV.

AT MODERATE RENT.
FINE APARTMENTS, FLATS.
All outside light rooms, near terminus Elevated Road, corner of 60th-st. and 10th-av.; can be seen daily. For terms apply to C. A. SEABS, No. 7 Warren-st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

IN VIEW OF THE LATENESS OF THE season, I am now offering decided bargains in unfurnished and furnished houses. Offices, 4 Pine and 33 East 17th-st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

FULLY-FURNISHED HOUSES FOR PRI-vate occupancy to let, on 44th, 35th, 33d, and 48th sts., near 5th-av.; $200 per month.
SMYTHE & BARNES, No. 355 4th-av.

TO LET—DESIRABLE FLATS IN THOROUGH order, with all conveniences, and in excellent location, at low rent. Apply to COUDERT BROTHERS, Nos. 68 and 70 William-st.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 77 2D-AV., FOUR-STORY high-stoop, modern improvements; 18 rooms; rent, $1,300 and Croton rent. Apply to
HIRAM MERRITT, No. 53 24-av.

ELEGANT CORNER FLATS TO LET.—South-east corner 71st-st. and 4th-av. Apply to BRADLEY & CURRIER, No. 54 Day-st., or ALDHOUSE & SMYTH, No. 1,262 3d-av.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A MEDIUM-SIZE, new, brown-stone house, with a stension; finely finished and desirable: four large mirrors. No. 766 Madison-av., near 65th-st.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED; SUMMER or longer; four-story high stoop brown-stone house; Madison-av. and Murray Hill; half price. Apply at No. 116 East 25th-st.

HOUSES AND FLATS—ALL LOCATIONS; Rents to suit; call and be suited.
MORRIS B. BAER & CO., No. 72 West 34th-st.

TO LET—A FLAT, PLEASANTLY SITUATED; eight rooms, and bath; rent, $800. Inquire of E. L. CUMMINGS, on the premises, No. 124 East 59th-st.

FORTY-EIGHTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—A wide, elegant house to rent very low.
McCAFFERTY, No. 650 5th-av.

FLATS OF THE CHOICEST KIND FOR RESPECT-able families, 7 to 10 rooms each, every convenience, on Broadway or 30th-st. Josiah Jex, 1,235 Broadway.

SEVENTY-THIRD-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Elegant brown-stone house to let very low. RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

"THE RENSSELAER," NO. 1,271 BROAD-WAY.—Very elegant apartments; all conveniences; no dark rooms. Inquire in the bank.

$35 MONTHLY.—ELEGANT NEW THREE-story brown-stone houses on 108th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

TO LET—MAY FIRST.—HOUSE IN 62D-ST. between Park and Lexington avs.; is fully and handsomely furnished; rent low. Apply at No. 44 Hudson-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A RESPECTABLE MARRIED COUPLE wishes to take charge of a gentleman's house for the Summer months, or that of a family going to Europe; will do the washing of the family; husband is a plumber; can give best City reference. Call or address, for three days, Mrs. Daly, No. 367 24-av.

WANTED—IN CITY, A FURNISHED HOUSE, IN first-class location, corner preferred, from May 1 to Nov. 1, where parties are willing to board as part payment for rent; no children; terms must be moderate; best references. Address M. K., Box No. 289 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SUM-mer season: must be on high and shady ground, about one hour's distance from the City. Hudson River preferred. Address, stating full particulars, R. M., No. 23 22d st. 74th-st.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF FOUR GROWN people, a house in the country for three or four months from June 1, and within one hour's distance by rail or boat from the City; a moderate rent required. Address Box No. 97 Post Office, New-York.

A MAN AND WIFE DESIRE THE CARE of gentleman's City residence during the Summer months, or while going abroad: best City reference. Address J. J., Box No. 261 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,238 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, NO FAMILY, to take charge of a house in the absence of family; undoubted reference. Address, for one week, R. D., No. 13 1st-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN MAN AND WIFE a gentleman's residence to care for the Summer months; no incumbrance: eight years' reference. Call, Monday, at No. 244 East 55th-st., second floor, front.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY.—A VERY LARGE number of elegant dwellings and grounds at Orange, Montclair, Plainfield, Paterson, Madison, Ridgewood, and every section of New-Jersey, for sale, lease, or exchange, furnished or unfurnished, at greatest sacrifice. JACOB V. D. WYCKOFF, No. 30 Pine-st., and Nos. 252 and 1,267 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE RESIDENCE of the late Henry A. Taller on Bellevue-av., Newport, R. I.; thoroughly furnished and in perfect order; stable and coach-house attached. Address E. N. TAILER, No. 75 Worth-st.

AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—HANDSOME A house; 10 rooms; modern improvements; lot 50x150; near depot; $7,000; might exchange for smaller place of less value not beyond suburbs. Address W. S. H., Lock Box No. 247 Hoboken, N. J.

FOR SALE CHEAP OR EXCHANGE FOR City property.—Fine farm; 300 or 500 acres; unincumbered, at Cornwall, Hudson River. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON STRAWBERRY HILL, STAMford, Conn., a very desirable residence, with three acres in lawn, garden, and orchard. Apply at Room No. 9, No. 19 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

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J. KEPPELMAN, No. 168 Fulton-st.

WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS.—TO RENT, FURnished, a very desirable cottage, convenient to hotels, with all modern improvements: water, gas, &c. Address N. H. SABIN, No. 25 Water-st., City.

TO LET—AT NEWTOWN, LONG ISLAND, DEsirable dwellings with every convenience and in excellent neighborhood, near depot, at very low rent. Apply to COUDERT BROTHERS, 68 and 70 William-st.

A STORE AND TWO-STORY ATTIC AND BARN house, 10 rooms; water, gas, &c.; convenient to steam-boat and cars; rent, $350; for sale, $4,500.
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A GREAT BARGAIN IN A NEAR-BY COUN-try house, handsomely furnished; grounds cared for as new. J. S. HAY, No. 62 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER, OR LONGER, A charming (country) seat, on the Hudson River, near Barrytown, beautiful views of the river and Catskill Mountains; the house is fully furnished, has 10 rooms, and piazza on three sides; abundance of good water; sub-house at stable; healthy neighborhood; the extensive grounds kept in order by the farmer. will be rented to a private family only at a very moderate price; three trains daily from New-York. For further particulars apply to S. V. R. CRUGER, No. 182 Grand-st.

A HOUSE CONTAINING 11 ROOMS, AT Woodside, N. J., to let; large lot with plenty of room for kitchen garden; grapevines, dwarf fruit trees, hennery, and well of water, &c.; only 10 miles (20 minutes) from New-York; trains convenient to business men on two railroads; rent, $30 per month. Apply on premises, No. 110, Montclair-av., Newark, (Woodside,) N. J., or address H. H., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

ON DELAWARE SHORE, MAMAROSECK, Westchester County.—To let—A furnished house, with 13 rooms, besides kitchen and laundry, bath-room, and all modern conveniences; grounds handsomely laid out, fine orchard, large and small fruits, good stable, bathing-house, &c. Place known as "Willowbank." Ask for RICHARD WARREN, on the premises, or apply as No. 33 West 17th-st.

TO LEASE—A SHORE FRONT ANGLO-ITALIAN villa, beautifully situated on the "Island" Long Island, within 45 minutes of the City and 20 minutes' drive of Coney Island; six acres of land, stable, &c., rent low to a responsible tenant. Apply to JOHN DICKINSON, No. 68 Nassau-st.

TO LET—AT WEST-NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN Island, 10 minutes' walk from ferry, situated on Kill von Kull, large house, with gas, hot and cold water, barns, stable, bowling alley, &c.; all in complete order. For permit, terms, &c., apply at the New-York *Dispatch* office, No. 11 Frankfort-st.

TO LET—LARGE HOUSE, PARTLY FURNISHED, 22 rooms; 10 acres of land; suitable for Summer boarding-house; situated on Staaten Island, near Quarantine, 12 miles this side of Greenwood Lake. To good party, rent $300. Apply to GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 222 Broadway.

TO LET—MOUNTAIN HOUSE AT SOUTH OR-ange, unfurnished; about 100 rooms; in excellent order; water, heat, and gas throughout; ample outhouses and conveniences; suitable for a first-class family hotel for Summer and Winter. Apply to COUDERT BROTHERS, Nos. 68 and 70 William-st.

TO RENT—AT BAY RIDGE HEIGHTS, ON THE L Shore Road, a two-story and attic house; 14 rooms; eight acres fruit and shade trees; stable, &c.; new; &c.; 500 feet water front; house furnished; rent reasonable to a good tenant. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

TO LET—AT UNIONPORT, A HANDSOME COT-tage, in good order, pleasantly situated on the main avenue leading to Throgg's Neck, and within 15 minutes' walk of the New-Haven Railroad Station at West Chester. For terms and particulars apply to Mr. GEORGE BLAKE, No. 23 Park-row, New-York.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET FOR THE A Summer or longer; high ground; fine view; large rooms; all modern improvements, &c.; 45 miles from New-Haven Railroad; one hour from New-York; 10 minutes of depot. Address E., Box No. 599 Post Office.

SARATOGA, TO RENT—ONE OF THE FINEST Residences in Saratoga; delightfully situated, fully and handsomely furnished, with every thing for a desirable party, rather than to not have the place occupied. Address Post Office Box No. 911, Saratoga, N. Y.

AT LAWRENCE STATION, LONG ISLAND.—One mile from Rockaway, a large house; furnished; all modern conveniences; rent moderate. Apply to A. H. STEVENS, Gallatin National Bank, or D. D. LORD, No. 120 Broadway.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON, AT NEW-LONDON, Conn., thoroughly furnished cottage; situated near the Pequot House, with a fine view of Long Island Sound. For particulars and terms, apply at No. 104 Wall-st.

FINE FURNISHED HOUSE AND GROUNDS, with stable; two minutes from depot, Irvington-on-Hudson. Apply to C. T. BARNEY, No. 82 Broadway.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—37 MINUTES FROM Barclay-st., convenient to Grove-Street Depot, several houses to let cheap. M. B. WALLACE, opposite depot.

SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
ADMIRAL MANTEUFFEL, Capt. Ahlers, with steam power. Apply on premises, corner of Clift and Hague sts., between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
J. S. GIBBONS, Executor.

TO LET—THE STORE, BACK ROOM, AND front basement room No. 127 Waverley-place; rent, $37 50 per month; no liquor or tobacco: immediate possession. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway, north-east corner 4th-st.

TO LET—THE BANKING-ROOM OF BULL'S Head Bank, with fixtures complete, desks, fire and burglar-proof vaults, &c., &c.; also, basement offices. Apply at the bank. Property for sale.

FIRST AND SECOND LOFTS TO LET.—Steam power can be had if required. Inquire on the premises, No. 168 Centre-st., corner of Canal, opposite Earle's Hotel. HENRY ERBEN, No. 239 East 23d-st.

TO LEASE FROM 1ST MAY—A PIER ON THE North River, with covered shed, and depth of water sufficient for the largest vessels. Address Box No. 4,723 Post Office.

STEAM POWER.—DESIRABLE LOFTS TO LET, with power, on 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Inquire of F. GROTE & CO., No. 114 East 13th-st.

NO. 733 BROADWAY.—THE FIRST FLOOR and the front rooms of the second floor to let, together or separately. Apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.

A VERY LARGE CORNER BASEMENT, suitable for business or manufacturing purposes, will be let cheap to responsible tenant: 8th-av. and 47th-st. Inquire of JANITOR, or No. 14 White-st.

TO SHIPWRIGHTS, BLACKSMITHS, CAR-Men, &c.—To let, vacant lot north side of Canal-st., between Greenwich and Washington sts. ROBERT L. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau-st., Room No. 72.

TO LET—FACTORY, 50x40; FOUR STORIES; boiler and engine, (20-horse power,) vats, watertanks, calender, drying-rooms, &c. Inquire on premises, No. 453 West 51st-st.

TO LET—STORE ON SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF 20-av. and 35d-st. ROBERT L. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau-st., Room No. 72, or JOHN A. VAN BUSKIRK, No. 67 East 10th-st.

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STORES, HOUSES, FLATS, &c., TO LET. Sat low rent; also, a splendid house on Madison-av. for sale. Apply at No. 149 East 27th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A RESPECTABLE MARRIED COUPLE wishes to take charge of a gentleman's house for the Summer months, or that of a family going to Europe; will do the washing of the family; husband is a plumber; can give best City reference. Call or address, for three days, Mrs. Daly, No. 367 24-av.

WANTED—IN CITY, A FURNISHED HOUSE, IN first-class location, corner preferred, from May 1 to Nov. 1, where parties are willing to board as part payment for rent; no children; terms must be moderate; best references. Address M. K., Box No. 289 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SUM-mer season: must be on high and shady ground, about one hour's distance from the City. Hudson River preferred. Address, stating full particulars, R. M., No. 23 22d st. 74th-st.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF FOUR GROWN people, a house in the country for three or four months from June 1, and within one hour's distance by rail or boat from the City; a moderate rent required. Address Box No. 97 Post Office, New-York.

A MAN AND WIFE DESIRE THE CARE of gentleman's City residence during the Summer months, or while going abroad: best City reference. Address J. J., Box No. 261 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,238 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, NO FAMILY, to take charge of a house in the absence of family; undoubted reference. Address, for one week, R. D., No. 13 1st-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN MAN AND WIFE a gentleman's residence to care for the Summer months; no incumbrance: eight years' reference. Call, Monday, at No. 244 East 55th-st., second floor, front.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY.—A VERY LARGE number of elegant dwellings and grounds at Orange, Montclair, Plainfield, Paterson, Madison, Ridgewood, and every section of New-Jersey, for sale, lease, or exchange, furnished or unfurnished, at greatest sacrifice. JACOB V. D. WYCKOFF, No. 30 Pine-st., and Nos. 252 and 1,267 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE RESIDENCE of the late Henry A. Taller on Bellevue-av., Newport, R. I.; thoroughly furnished and in perfect order; stable and coach-house attached. Address E. N. TAILER, No. 75 Worth-st.

AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—HANDSOME A house; 10 rooms; modern improvements; lot 50x150; near depot; $7,000; might exchange for smaller place of less value not beyond suburbs. Address W. S. H., Lock Box No. 247 Hoboken, N. J.

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BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF financial or other department of a safe, reputable, well-established, and lucrative business, with capital of $5,000 to $10,000, for reasons which can be given at the trade. Address RELIABLE, Box No. 168 *Times* Office, with real name. All communications confidential. None but parties having the best testimonials need apply.

AN OUT OF TOWN FIRM WOULD PUR-chase a STOCK OF DRY-GOODS, notions, carpets, clothing, hardware, crockery, hooks and shoes, groceries, &c., in large or small lots, and give a fair trade. rent cash and unincumbered. Inquire of E. & Co., Brandreth House, corner Broadway and Canal-st.

PARTNER WITH CAPITAL, ACTIVE OR SPECIAL.—Rare chance for right party; business established, successful, respectable. Address D. E. L., Box No. 280 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WANTED—A RELIABLE AMERICAN PARTY (from the country preferred) to take an interest in a boarding and lodging house for working people. Address GEORGE WALKER, No. 274 East 17th-st., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES
is located at
No. 1,238 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 8 P. M.

A FAMILY WHO OWN THE HOUSE THEY occupy, in a very desirable location, near 34th-av., which they propose to keep open during the Summer, would be glad to give the selection of their rooms to a party of three or four gentlemen of unquestioned respectability, who would be willing to pay a fair price for a home in a private house in preference to a hotel. Address R. A., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, ABOVE 29th-st., near 4th-av., will accommodate gentleman and wife or single gentlemen with large, airy rooms, all conveniences, ample closets, excellent board also, the use of back parlor; references. Address J. D., Box No. 268 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,238 Broadway.

VACANT MAY 1.—FIFTH-AV., MURRAY HILL, handsome parlor and third floors; every convenience, with or without private table; prices, per week, $60 to $75; liberal yearly arrangements; references. Address H. H., Box No. 298 *Times Up-town Office*, 1,258 Broadway.

TWO GENTLEMEN DESIRING ONE OR two elegantly-furnished rooms, with board, will find an opportunity seldom offered in a location very central and desirable. Address DREKA, Box No. 252 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,238 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 299, CORNER OF 31ST-ST.—Handsomely-furnished desirable room, with superior board; also rooms for single gentlemen: liberal terms for the Summer.

NO. 124 LEXINGTON-AV., BETWEEN 28TH and 29th sts.—To rent, with or without board, back room on third story, with small room communicating; references given and required.

TWENTY-SECOND-ST., NO. 333 WEST.—Large, airy, handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without board; house first-class; terms very moderate; no change in May.

NO. 17 EAST 31ST-ST. BETWEEN MADI-son and 5th-avs.—A most desirable Summer home; five rooms; private table if desired; highest references.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 385.—ELEGANT PARLOR floor; all conveniences; also, third floor; with or without private table; liberal arrangements by the year; references.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 45, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12th sts.—Commodious suite of apartments on parlor floor, with or without private table. References exchanged.

NO. 116 LEXINGTON-AV.—A NEW AND handsomely furnished room to gentleman and wife with A No. 1 board; terms moderate and best of references given and required; house changed hands.

THREE GENTLEMEN CAN SECURE handsome apartments and superior board in a strictly private family; references exchanged. Address J. S., Box No. 288 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NO. 23 LAFAYETTE-PLACE.—RESPONSIBLE parties can find large roo

IN THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.

DAILY LIFE OF THE LITTLE INMATES.

THE ROUTINE OF EATING, SLEEPING, WORKING, STUDYING, AND PLAYING—HOW THEY ARE TAUGHT, WORKED, AND PED—MAKING MEN OUT OF THE STREET ARABS.

There sat in the Special Sessions Court-room one day, in one of the seats set apart for spectators, an intelligent-looking boy of about 15 years. On his face was a look of contentment, and on his arm was a basket. By his side sat an elderly gentleman, evidently his father. The boy had stolen a gold watch-chain from his father, and had been arrested. But when the chain was returned the father relented, and procured bail for his boy. The father was in court merely to withdraw the charge and let the boy go free. Presently the boy's name was called, and he took his place before the bar, confident of being at liberty in a moment more. The father took the witness-stand, and explained confidentially to the Presiding Justice that he wished to withdraw the charge.

"But didn't he steal your chain?" said the Justice.

"Yes, he did," replied the father; "but you know how boys are, Judge. The boy acknowledged the theft."

"No, I don't know anything about it," said the Justice. "John Smith, the Court finds you guilty, and sends you to the House of Refuge."

A policeman took him by the shoulder, with a "This way, boy," and he was through the gate and almost out by the prisoners' door before he had time to turn round, his cries attracting the attention of everybody in court. Just as he was going through the door, with an officer in front of him, he turned about and cried loudly: "Here, father, take the basket." In a moment more he passed by the window on the outer balcony, crying as if his heart was broken, then passed the other window, round the corner of the building, and disappeared.

He was off for the House of Refuge, sentenced, so it looked to the spectators, to imprisonment till his majority, six years off, for a crime that an old offender would have served, perhaps, a year for. This looked like a great hardship, so a TIMES reporter went up to the House of Refuge some time afterward, bringing the time up to yesterday, to see about it.

The entrance to the House of Refuge is through one of the portals of the last century. It is generally thought that Randall's Island is reached by a little steam launch, but this is a mistake. It is reached by first going to the down-town office, in Nassau-street, and getting a ticket. It is this office that is a reminder of the days when Ben Franklin used to slip out alone after a glass of whisky, and then virtuously refuse to drink beer with the boys. The office belongs to the days of Franklin. It is occupied by the clerk of the society, a venerable gentleman with gray hair and beard, who has grown gray, presumably, in the service of writing out passes to the friends of light-fingered boys. The office itself is an antique specimen. It is inhabited by a half dozen wooden arm chairs in which Noah might have rested after making a salad of the olive branch. The two drawers of the table can be drawn out by two antique brass handles, set so far back into the wood that they seem to be hiding themselves. The oil-cloth cover is so securely fastened down with a dozen or more very large brass screws, that it seems to be the most unruly and dangerous kind of a cover, requiring to be well bound down. The place has the air of the ark, without the attraction of the menagerie.

A little steam launch is constantly lounging about the foot of East One Hundred and Nineteenth-street. The cards of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction say it is at One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, but this is merely to give passengers the physical benefit of a three-block walk back again. When this launch is not at this street, it is floating about the Randall's Island wharf. And nothing in this sentence shall be construed to mean that the edges of Randall's Island are not all wharf. The name of this launch is the Refuge, and her commander is Capt. Grace. Capt. Grace has navigated the waters of the Harlem River on this same mission for nearly 25 years, and he, like the Cunard Line, has "never lost either a life or a steam-ship."

The New-York House of Refuge, under the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, is on the southern part of Randall's Island, fronting on the Harlem River, between One Hundred and Fifteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth streets. It looks like a young city. The buildings are all of brick, very large, well designed, and well kept. All the surrounding grounds, of which there are many acres, are covered with green grass, green trees, and blooming flowers. It doesn't look much like a prison; and a tour through its interior shows it to be exactly what its name implies, a house of refuge for boys and girls who, but for its outstretched arms, would soon bring up on Blackwell's Island, or in Sing Sing.

The reporter who was committed to the House of Refuge yesterday was first shown through the boys' and girls' dining-rooms, by Superintendent I. C. Jones and several members of the Board of Managers. The boys are separated into two divisions, the first for the younger and less hardened class, and the second for the older, and more vicious. These two divisions are kept entirely separate, in the workshops, in school, in the dormitories, dining-rooms, and play-grounds. They never come nearer together than opposite pews in the chapel. So one division cannot contaminate the other. In the three dining-rooms, yesterday, were seated nearly 1,000 boys and girls, of whom about 750 were boys, and 250 were girls.

The reader of THE TIMES who cares to learn the ins and outs of the House of Refuge had better put himself, for a few minutes, in the place of a boy who has just been convicted in the Special Sessions of stealing a sheep. It is hard, of course, to get down to this, but it is in the cause of philanthropy. He must have a very ragged suit of clothes, shoes with neither heels nor toes, frowsy hair sticking through holes in his hat, and eyes very red with weeping. For they all cry when they're sentenced—all the little ones. Not that they feel bad about it, many of them, but they all do it. Being in this becoming condition, he will be taken across the river in a launch, and be taken into the Assistant Superintendent's office. This is the second crying station. Here he is given his house number, which belongs to him till time shall end, and will never be given to any other boy. The numbers now run up to over 18,000. The curiosity of the Assistant Superintendent as to his name, age, parents, and other unimportant little items being satisfied, he is taken post-haste to the bath-room, where he is soon clad in the latest ballet style. After a washing that must be a thunder-storm to him he is clad in new clothes throughout, and taken to the barber's shop, where his head is soon relieved of hair and things. Then he is put in the lowest class in the school. Of course he cannot read, but, in the excellent schools of the institution, he soon learns, and goes up, class by class, till he reaches the top. Before this, however, he is put in one of the work-shops and taught to make stockings, or set type, or manage a printing-press. His routine begins as soon as he gets in the building, and till he works his way up into the first class, and is either apprenticed to some trade or sent home to his parents. This is his daily life:

5:15 A. M.—First bell rings. All up and make beds, and put rooms in order.

5:30 A. M.—Second bell. Cell doors are unlocked, and all come out and wash, and go out to the playground if they choose.

5:55 A.M.—Third bell. Mustered on parade-grounds.

6 A. M.—Prayers. Then one hour of school.

7 A. M.—Breakfast for half an hour.

7:30 A. M.—Workshops.

12 M.—Dinner, and half an hour for play.

1 P. M.—Workshops.

4:30 P. M.—Supper.

5:30 P. M.—School till 8.

8 P. M.—Evening prayers and bed.

Immediately after breakfast the sick boys are called for, if there are any, and they form in line. They are examined by the physicians, and if too sick for duty are sent to the hospital. But there are very few sick ones, and generally their complaints are of sore fingers. Yesterday there were only four in the hospital, three with bad colds, and one with a bruised foot he carried with him from the City.

At the meals they are given all they can eat. There is no allowance to any one. Great dishes of meat and vegetables and bread are put upon the tables, and each boy can help himself. At night each boy has a bed to himself. The older and larger boys are put in little cells, with open-work iron doors, which are locked at night. The younger ones are put in large rooms, with long rows of beds. On Saturday there is no school, and the boys and girls are permitted to stay up later than usual.

The departments of the institution are divided into the workshops, the schools, the dormitories, and the dining-rooms. In the workshops the trades of printing and stocking-making are now carried on. There used to be hoop-skirt making, and shoe-making, and several other trades, but these have been abolished. The printing office and stocking factories are let out by contract, the institution providing the buildings and the boys, and the contractors furnishing the machinery and materials. In the stocking works some hundreds of the boys are employed. The little fellows do the raveling and such light work, while the larger ones operate the machines. Little ones, again, sew up the loose ends at toes and heels, doing it so nicely that it is almost impossible to find their seams. The boys are all given tasks to do. The tasks are small at first, growing gradually larger as the boys become more and more expert at the work. Some of the little workmen make a number of dozen pairs of stockings a day, tasks that they can finish by 1 or 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when they they choose to work hard. The boys are always consulted about the extent of their tasks, and they invariably prefer them to working a stated number of hours. There are also tin-work and wire-work shops, where many of the boys are said to be as skillful workmen as their foreman. They make excellent tinware, and one of the boys has patented an improved coffee-pot. They make wire sieves, screens, mouse-traps, and many other articles. Many of the inmates go out of the house into good situations, where, through their training in the institution, they can make as much money as their fellow-citizens.

The schools are excellently managed, under the principalship of Mr. Edward H. Hallock, who has occupied the position since November, 1854. During these years about 12,000 boys and girls have been under his care. The schools are the pride of the institution, the managers urging that pupils advance much faster in them than in the common schools of the City. The usual order of things is reversed here. The lower classes are filled with many of the largest boys, while little fellows not more than 12 or 14 years old trip away at the hardest problems. The system of marks is used in the school, any pupil receiving five marks being degraded to the next class below. They are required to remember their marks, and report them to the proper officer on Saturday night, so that they are firmly impressed upon their minds. Besides the Principal, there are 12 assistants in the schools, each instructor having a room for her own class, so formed, with glass partitions, that the whole can be thrown into one room for the opening exercises.

None of the children about the place have the care-worn, ground-down appearance that is one of the most objectionable features of many similar institutions. They are as merry a lot of boys and girls as can be found together anywhere, with the exception of a few of the larger ones, who are confined for petty offenses, and are several steps up the criminal's ladder. The officers speak kindly to them all, encourage them, and set them right, as far as possible, when they go wrong. Of course, there are punishments. Five of the boys who tried to run away, a short time ago, were brought back and sent need to stand on the play-ground, at certain places, while the others are playing, with their hands tied behind their backs and their heads bent down. They also take this position in the school-rooms, and are to keep it up for a week. The officers say that this is much more of a punishment for them than whipping. There is also a black strap in the house; when the boys are only mildly wicked they get it over the hand; when they are very bad they get it on a more appropriate place. But a record is kept of every punishment inflicted, by whom, and what the offense. Some of the girls are very sweet singers, and they have formed a choir. They sang yesterday many of the Moody and Sankey hymns with great earnestness. Some of the little girls in the younger classes, from 6 to 12 years old, arrayed in clean, white dresses, do not look as if they could have gone into the place from the slums from which they came, but to which they will not return.

The first thing that is told a child, on going to the House of Refuge, is, "Tell no lies." The second is, "Always do the best you can." They are all divided into four grades, according to their conduct. The grades are determined every Saturday evening, in the presence of the whole division, according to the marks given during the week. Boys and girls gain their release by remaining in the first grade for 52 weeks in succession, and by attaining to the highest class in the school, and they are then discharged from the house when a proper place is obtained for them.

The premises embrace 37½ acres; divided into lawns, about six acres; yards and building sites, about 10 acres; about eight acres in vegetable garden, and the balance is marsh. A sea wall is built along the front on Harlem River around to the southern boundary on Little Hell Gate. The buildings, of brick, were erected in 1854, and form a façade of nearly 1,000 feet, having accommodations for 1,000 inmates—750 boys and 250 girls—and parallel with the avenues of the City; their cost, with the ground, was nearly $500,000. There are two departments, male and female. The larger building, 590 feet front, is for boys, and the smaller, 250 feet front, for girls, separated by 100 feet space. The yards are divided by a stone wall 20 feet high, and a wall of the same height incloses the boys' and girls' yards, in which are situated the work-shops, school-rooms, dining-rooms, kitchens, &c. The dormitories, hospital, and officers' quarters are in the main buildings.

The boys' department embraces two divisions, the first being for the younger and less hardened class, and the second for the older and more vicious. These divisions are entirely separate, each having its own school, dining-room, dormitories, play-grounds, &c. The central portion of the girls' house contains the apartments for the Matron and assistants and the female teachers, and apartments for the Chaplain and his family. Delinquents under 16 years of age from the first three judicial districts of the State are received on commitment by a magistrate. The children thus committed embrace those convicted of crime, vagrancy, and for being disorderly or unmanageable by parents or guardians. All are committed during minority, but may be sooner discharged, in the discretion of the managers. When discharged from the institution they are either given up to friends or indentured as apprentices for a term of years, not, however, exceeding minority. The results, as shown by the records for 50 years, are 73 per cent. reformed. The percentage of reformed boys, as compared with girls, is most favorable to the latter.

It is a mistake to suppose that boys and girls who are sent to the House of Refuge are made prisoners till they reach their majority. They are seldom kept in the house for more than two years, and then if their parents are proper persons to have them in charge they are given back to them. If not, they are apprenticed to persons in the country as fast as opportunities offer. A deserving boy or girl can get out in a year. It all depends upon their conduct.

The House of Refuge, like all other old institutions, has its stories and traditions. The first buildings were in Madison-square, then it was moved to the foot of East Twenty-third-street, and about 25 years ago the buildings on Randall's Island were erected. There are many stories of attempted escapes, and of former inmates who have done well in after life. A little girl from Staten Island, 13 or 14 years old, made a desperate effort to escape the first night of her imprisonment. She climbed from a fourth-story window into the branches of a neighboring tree, and making her way along a slender limb till she was over the wall, let herself drop. She caught the wall, and walking along the top of the wall soon reached a place where a small ailanthus three was growing, six or seven feet away from the wall, and many feet below its top. Into this she sprang, and made her way to the ground. She still had the heart to kick little Hell Gate between her and liberty, but her motions were seen by the officers of a passing boat, and she was soon recaptured. Another girl, in a desperate effort to escape, tried to climb down the wall from the third story, fell, and was almost killed. But she was tenderly cared for, and now bears no marks of her injuries, although many of her bones were broken. A number of years ago the Principal of the school noticed an unusually bright boy in one of his classes. He called him to him privately and told him that he was a smart boy, and that he must make a man of himself.

"What can I do?" replied the boy. "My father is in State Prison, my mother is in the Penitentiary, and I am in the House of Refuge."

"You are not responsible for what they do," the Principal answered. "Try to work your way up, and you will succeed."

"But I have no friends," said the boy.

"Yes you have," replied the Principal; "I am your friend."

The boy was soon at the head of his class, and he is now a partner in the leading law firm in a growing city near New-York. Another former inmate of the House is a Judge in Jersey City, and a short time ago he went to Randall's Island and told the boys the story of his life. Another former inmate is now the wife of a rich and refined gentleman, and she may be seen almost any fine day driving through the Park.

The discipline throughout the institution is excellent. There is no grinding down of the boys and girls, but they are all well behaved and orderly. Moral suasion and the black strap have done it. The officers all take great interest in the place. Assistant Superintendents Brush and Clay point with pride to the many boys under their charge, and the Matron, Mrs. S. Perry, has a special dread of cobwebs. The lads and lasses go to bed every night full of contentment and baked beans.

MILITARY AMENITIES.

PARADE OF THE TWENTY-SECOND AND TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENTS—REVIEW OF THE FORMER BY THE MAYOR OF BROOKLYN.

There was an interchange of amenities between representative organizations of the First and Second Divisions, National Guard, yesterday afternoon. It was a reception given by the Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn to the Twenty-second Regiment of this City, as a return for similar courtesies extended by the Twenty-second Regiment to the Twenty-third Regiment a year ago. The sidewalks in Wall-street, in this City, and Montague-street, in Brooklyn, were crowded with people long before either regiment had left its armory. The spectators in Wall-street were mostly business men, who, having finished their labors for the week, waited to see the Twenty-second pass by, in order to contrast its appearance with the Seventh. On the Brooklyn side of the East River the crowds were different. Flags floated from nearly every residence along Montague and Remsen streets, and the crowd which was there assembled was mostly composed of ladies in holiday attire. The Twenty-third Regiment is the "crack" regiment of Brooklyn. Like the Seventh of this City, it includes the scions of the best families in the city, in its ranks, and whenever it observes a holiday, its friends come together to exercise and applaud. The two regiments assembled at their respective armories, at 2:30 P. M., and marched to their point of meeting, Remsen-street, Brooklyn. The Twenty-second was conveyed across the river by a special boat from the Wall-Street Ferry, and arrived about 4:45 o'clock. Line was formed with eight companies of five files front, which, owing to the narrow streets of Brooklyn, was broken into 16 companies of 12 files front. The Twenty-third Regiment reached its point of assembly at about the same hour, and the line of march was taken up through Remsen-street to the City Hall.

The steps leading to the municipal buildings were crowded with people, long strings of flags of all nations were stretched from the cupola of the City Hall to anchorages on the opposite side of the street. The Twenty-third Regiment, equalized in nine companies of 24 files front, also broke into platoons, 18 in number, while passing through the narrow streets, but when the City Hall square was reached it spread out to full company front, and made a magnificent display as it passed the reviewing party at the City Hall. There was an immense gap between the two regiments as they passed the City Hall. Both marched well, but in point of steadiness and distance between companies, together with the salutes of the officers, the Twenty-third showed its superiority. Mayor Howell reviewed the two regiments from the entrance to the City Hall. He was accompanied by the full Board of Aldermen, Supervisors Sayler, Cullen, and Quick, and Mr. Lawrence Carroll, of the Board of Public Works. Having passed the City Hall, the two commands marched up Fulton-avenue to Cumberland-street, where the Twenty-third Regiment halted, and the Twenty-second passed closely beyond the reviewing stand in that thoroughfare. The two regiments next formed line for review by Brig.-Gen. Ira L. Beebe, commanding the Eleventh Brigade. Gen. Beebe was accompanied by 10 of his staff officers. The Twenty-second was given the right of line, and the Twenty-third was drawn up immediately below it. After the review in line the two commands passed in review before Gen. Beebe. Cumberland-street is a narrow thoroughfare, and the two regiments had to pass in review in platoon front. The alignments of both commands were well observed, and the distances were well taken. The salutes were only fair. In the Twenty-third Regiment all but two of the companies complied with the requirements of the tactics, but they did not handle their swords as gracefully as the officers of the Twenty-second, while in the latter organization only two of the commissioned officers of companies complied with the tactics, by turning their heads toward the reviewing officer. At the close of the review both regiments marched to the armory of the Twenty-third Regiment, where a collation was served.

ERIE RAILWAY REORGANIZATION.

THE SALE CONFIRMED, ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION FILED, AND THE PROPERTY TRANSFERRED—A PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY CHOSEN AND COUNSEL SELECTED.

The reorganization of the old Erie Railway Company, or, as it is now known, the "New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company," is proceeding with all possible dispatch. The recent sale of the road to the purchasing Trustees for the Reconstruction Committee was confirmed by the court on Thursday. On Friday the property was duly conveyed to the Trustees by the Referee pursuant to the sale. Yesterday the articles of incorporation of the new company were filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and immediately it was learned that this had been done the purchasing Trustees conveyed the road to the new corporation. At 10:30 o'clock a meeting of the Board of Directors was held at ex-Gov. Morgan's office, in Exchange-place. The following were present: R. Suydam Grant, Solomon S. Guion, Hugh J. Jewett, John Taylor, Johnston, Edwin D. Morgan, Cortlandt Parker, Homer Ramsdell, Samuel Sloan, Henry G. Stebbins, George F. Talman, J. Lowber Welsh, David A. Wells, William Walter Phelps, Charles A. Dana, J. Frederick Pierson, Theron R. Butler, and James J. Goodwin. Of the absentees, Hermann R. Baltzer is in Europe, John B. Brown is in Portland, Me.; Thomas Dickson and Asa Packer are at the mines of their respective companies, Giles W. Hotchkiss is at Elmira, and Marshall O. Roberts could not be found. All these gentlemen are named in the new articles of incorporation, together with the following members of the English Reconstruction Committee: Sir Edward William Watkin, M. P.; Oliver Gourlay Miller, Henry Rawson, John Kynaston Cross, M. P.; John Westlake, Q. C.; Peter McGregor, M. P.; Benjamin Whitworth, M. P., and Thomas Wilde Powell. Hugh J. Jewett was formally chosen President of the new company and A. R. McDonough Secretary. A. S. Spencer, for many years Assistant Treasurer of the road, was named for Treasurer, but action in regard to that office, as also in regard to the position of Vice-President and other officials, was postponed until a subsequent meeting, to be held on Wednesday or Thursday next. Shipman, Barlow, Larocque, and McFarland were continued as counsel to the corporation. The benefits of the new organization remain open to all parties interested in the property who choose to unite in it. Nearly all the bondholders and a majority of the stockholders have already signified their adhesion. Those stockholders who are still out have yet six months in which to come in, the terms being the payment of 4 per cent. in money on the preferred stock and 6 per cent. on the common.

DEMANDING BACK THEIR MONEY.

EXCITED SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITORS WITHDRAWING THEIR SAVINGS—THE RUN ON THE DRY DOCK BANK SUBSIDING.

When the doors of the German Savings Bank were opened yesterday morning an anxious throng of men and women pressed forward into the building, completely blocking up all approaches to the desk of the paying-tellers. The majority of them desired to close their accounts with the institution, and were paid off as fast as the clerks could do it. The run continued throughout the day, the greater part of the applicants being women, the bank has an amount of comparatively small amounts. The 60-day rule was not enforced, a circumstance which went far to allay the excitement among the depositors, not a few of whom left it in the day without taking out their savings, after hearing the assurances of the officials that the bank was all right. The officials believe that the present panic will not last longer than Monday or Tuesday, by which time the bank has an amount of cash on hand more than sufficient to outlast a more protracted run.

The run on the Dry Dock Savings Bank has practically ended. Up to 2:30 P. M. only about 100 depositors applied for money, and received it in sums less than $100. The total amount withdrawn on Friday was $50,000. Probably less than one-fourth of that sum was paid out yesterday.

VESSELS DELAYED BY FOG IN THE BAY.

The three-masted schooner Carrie S. Hart, Davis master, from Cienfuegos, with a cargo of sugar for J. & G. Fowler, of No. 10 Burling slip, went ashore one mile from the point of Sandy Hook at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, in a dense fog. Information was immediately telegraphed to her consignees, who sent the Coast Wrecking Company's steamer Relief to her aid. With the assistance of two tugboats the Relief succeeded in getting the vessel off in the afternoon. She was then towed to the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, where she now lies. No material damage was sustained by the vessel. The heavy fog of the last few days has obliged a number of vessels to anchor in the Horse Shoe at Sandy Hook, as it was considered dangerous to proceed under the circumstances. The fog has also caused considerable delay to the Sound steamers, the outward fleet being compelled to lay by nearly all Thursday night.

PERALTO'S DIFFICULT FEAT.

For the past two weeks Francisco Peralto has been seen daily riding through and beyond Central Park and far out on the road to White Plains, mounted on his favorite mustang, practicing for his long ride-race against time at Prospect Park Fair Grounds on Saturday next. Time will be called at 4 o'clock in the morning of that day, and the race of 305 miles must be finished at 7 o'clock in the evening of the same day. Thirty out of 50 horses selected for the purpose will be used, and one-third of those saddled will be pure Mexican mustangs. The track is in good condition and includes half the old and new one. Messrs. Atwood & Co., proprietors of the course, provide this mustang race as an opening to the regular Spring meeting; $2,500 is the stake.

THE DIFFERENCE.

The ordinary porous plaster is an article of merit, but BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER is an article of extraordinary merit. Combining the curative and counteraction of other porous plasters, and its superiority over them is very marked. It relieves pain at once. For rheumatism and lame and weak back it is by far the best remedy ever invented or known. Sold by all druggists. Price, 25 cents.—*Advertisement.*

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Handsome Queen Anne Bedroom Suits, Ash or Walnut, reduced to $45
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Fine Eastlake Dining Chairs, in Leather, reduced to. 5
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And at equally low rates all the latest novelties in the *Queen Anne, Japanese,* and *Jacobean* styles. Also, a large line of furniture specially adapted for *Summer Residences.*
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Between 6th and 7th ave., one door west of 6th-av.

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HAVING RECEIVED OUR SPRING IMPORTATIONS, WE NOW OFFER THE LARGEST VARIETY OF MODERATE-PRICED DINNER AND TOILET SETS, FROM THE MOST RELIABLE MANUFACTURERS, FOR CITY OR COUNTRY HOUSEKEEPING EVER EXHIBITED IN NEW-YORK, AND AT THE MOST REASONABLE PRICES.
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DRESS, DOUBLE SOLE, AND CORK SOLE,
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FRENCH AND ENGLISH QUILTS, FROM $2 UP.
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STRAW MATTRESSES FROM $1 25 UP.
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HAUTERIVE } are prescribed for gravel, calculi, dia-
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The New-York Times.

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APRIL 1878

THE CONTROL IN THE EAST.

BISMARCK WITHDRAWS AS MEDIATOR

THE PRINCIPLE OF WITHDRAWAL OF THE RESPECTIVE FORCES FROM THE BOSPHORUS ACKNOWLEDGED — DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS—MODIFICATIONS OF THE TREATY TO WHICH RUSSIA WILL CONSENT.

LONDON, April 29.—The *Times* has the following from its correspondent at St. Petersburg: "There is some truth in the rumors that Prince Bismarck has retired from the position of mediator. As the principle of simultaneous withdrawal from Constantinople is accepted he thinks negotiations as to the details can be more conveniently carried on directly between the parties concerned. Perhaps he is also influenced by certain unofficial insinuations that he does not ardently desire the success of the negotiations. Russia is quite ready to continue the negotiations directly, and hopes Lord Salisbury will abandon his purely negative criticism, but it is not known how England intends to act. Some very well-informed people here are convinced that direct negotiations can hardly fail to be successful if both sides desire an amicable arrangement. I am assured this is the case with Russia, who is ready to accept any arrangement securing the amelioration of the condition of the Christians and moderate compensation." The correspondent recites the modifications of the San Stefano treaty to which Russia is willing to submit, such as limitation of the boundaries and of the period of occupation of Bulgaria; the substitution of a European for a Russian commission, and the organization of a European syndicate to consider the claims of the holders of Turkish bonds, as well as Russia's claim for indemnity. He says he has also good reason to believe that Russia will content herself with the retrocession of a small strip of Bessarabia inhabited by Russians. She will, however, to all appearance, remain firm on the question of submitting the whole treaty, as she cannot agree to any proposal which has the evident intention of inflicting humiliation.

The *Times'* correspondent at Vienna says all sides are willing to continue the negotiations, although there is some momentary ill humor in St. Petersburg at the difficulties concerning the mutual withdrawal from Constantinople. This is caused by questions of detail, and not change of mind on the part of Great Britain. Efforts to arrive at an understanding on this point are not considered abandoned.

A special to the *Telegraph* from Berlin states that Austria is resolved to take immediate and forcible possession of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The *Daily Telegraph's* Vienna correspondent says he believes that this statement is based on mere conjecture.

A special dispatch to the *New Free Press* of Vienna reports that England and Russia have agreed to withdraw to the Dardanelles and Adrianople respectively. This report is extremely doubtful.

CHANGE OF RUSSIAN COMMANDERS.

THE GRAND DUKE PROMOTED AND RECALLED TO ST. PETERSBURG—GEN. TODLEBEN COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMY IN TURKEY—THE MUSSULMAN INSURRECTION.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 28.—A number of military appointments are gazetted. The Grand Duke Nicholas has been promoted to the rank of Field-Marshal-General and recalled to Russia on account of ill health. Gen. Todleben has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Army in Turkey, with Gen. Imeretinsky as Chief of Staff.

LONDON, April 28.—Reuter's Telegram Company has received the following dispatch from Constantinople: "Gen. Todleben will assume command of the Russian Army on Monday. The Grand Duke Nicholas will leave for St. Petersburg on Tuesday. The Grand Duke Nicholas has induced the Porte to send two more officers to urge the regular troops who have joined the Mussulman insurgents to submit. Some Greeks of Thrace and Macedonia are joining the Mussulman insurgents."

THE WAR FEELING IN ENGLAND.

A GOOD FIELD FOR THE RECRUITING SERGEANT—INDIAN TROOPS ORDERED TO MALTA—A COUNTRY WHOSE MISSION IS PEACE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Thursday, April 18, 1878.

If war breaks out the recruiting Sergeant will find a prolific field of labor in Lancashire; the strike will make soldiering popular; and despite their long period of peace the Britishers don't object to "a bit of fighting." At the present moment a declaration of war would be a positive relief. The strain of anticipation is becoming painful. The public is getting irritable. One day hopes of peace; the next war a certainty; the tension is destroying the general amiability. The policy of the Government is a waiting game. The people object to delay. They want to know whether it is to be war or peace. Diplomatic artifices have accustomed everybody to regard the decision as "a mere toss-up" one way or the other; but the coin which is to turn up "heads or tail" is being kept concealed too long for the public patience. Moreover, it is beginning to be generally believed that sooner or later England will have to fight Russia, and to-day is as good a time to get the disagreeable business over as to-morrow. The Queen's Government say they are ready; the country is perfectly willing; and sooner than the Empire should continue in the present state of uncertainty, we would rather hear that the lion and the bear had met in a big death-struggle. In the early days of the present Eastern difficulty I drew your attention to the power which England possessed in India. I pointed out to your readers that under judicious management the native States of the British Empire in the East offered an unlimited field for recruiting. It is more than a year ago since I stated that the Empress of India would find no difficulty in putting into the field 1,000,000 trained native troops, horsemen and infantry, commanded by English officers and armed with British rifles. Some six months later, by cable and by mail, I told you that 80,000 men were under orders to leave India for Europe when required. Early in the present week the *Times* and the *Telegraph* referred to this question of Indian aid. The leading journal, for the first time, discovered that 1,000,000 native troops could be easily found to supplement the purely English forces; and yesterday, for the first time, the London journals published the fact that an Anglo-Indian contingent of about 5,000 men was under orders to sail for Malta.

The news created a great sensation yesterday, the more so that it followed immediately upon the ministerial expressions of hopefulness in regard to peace. Not that there was any real reason for surprise. It has been apparent long enough that Ministers have been preparing to support their Eastern policy by war, if necessary. Turkey and an English Government which neglected, in presence of the mighty armies of other European powers, any one of its vast resources of strength would be answerable to their countrymen to-day and to posterity. An English statesman has not only to consider what the world says of him during the course of current events; he fights also for his name and place in history, and in the interest of his country he has also to consider how a policy which may not seem to fit the aspirations of to-day may bear upon the possibilities and probabilities of to-morrow. While as the British Empire should be the critical views of those who sit down to judge an English Premier charged with the powers of peace or war. It is the common habit of foreigners to look at England as a small spot on the map of the world, though the right way is simply to regard this little island as the head-quarters of the greatest empire which any people in the world's history have ever founded; and when any combination of European powers think they can force their views upon England at the point of the sword, they must not leave out of their calculations the English powers beyond the seas. It has been said by some writers that India is a source of weakness to England. Let a serious war break out, and the hostile powers that march against the old country will be taught a lesson to the contrary. England will go into no conflict with a light heart. She does not go out to fight with gayety and show. War is to her a barbarism to be avoided. Her mission is peace. She has no further ambition of territory or empire. Her aim is social and commercial progress. She would rather win a game at target-practice or steam-plowing in a contest with America than be forced to fight a battle even with the certainty of success. But if any European power thinks that England's abstention so long from European fighting is the result of decadence in courage or willingness to be thrust aside as of no account, the day of illusions will come to a speedy end if a trial of strength in the field or on the sea should be the outcome of the delusion. Prince Bismarck is reported in to-day's papers to have said to those in the immediate *entourage* of his Highness, that "England is in earnest, and it will be dangerous for Russia to push Beaconsfield too far." The expected arrival at Malta, within the next few days, of Major Adams and Major Keays, who are on their way from Calcutta to make arrangements for the reception of the Anglo-Indian troops, is a prompt indorsement of the German Chancellor's remark.

MILLIONS OF ARMED MEN.

THE QUESTION OF PEACE OR WAR—ARMED RESOURCES OF ENGLAND, AUSTRIA, AND RUSSIA.

From our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, April 17, 1878.

As regards the question of peace or war no one can speak authoritatively. The rise of the funds at the Bourse looks pacific, as the great European financiers are again bulling the market, and yet it is difficult to believe that solution possible, simply because both England and Russia have now gone too far to draw back, unless some private arrangement between Berlin and St. Petersburg may yet induce the latter Cabinet to "bide its time" a little longer. Without then discussing its probabilities, it may be permitted to affirm that hostilities may commence at any moment, and with this idea some interest must be felt as to the resources of the two chief combatants, as well as of those of Austria, who may, sooner or later, be called to take part in the conflict. The figures given are taken from authentic sources, but it must be borne in mind that the forces are estimates on paper, and that mobilization will show that on all sides they are exaggerated. Following is the English Army in the British Islands:

Infantry	61,037
Cavalry	13,375
Artillery	17,856
Engineers	4,007

To these must be added 36,609 men belonging to colonial regiments and certain military stations at distant points, which, with the 7,000 troops in garrison at Malta and Gibraltar, make an effective of 139,874 of all arms. In the East Indies there are 62,856 British soldiers and 123,262 natives; in all, 186,712 men. The Reserves consist of:

Militia	139,619
Infantry volunteers	136,927
Artillery volunteers	31,323
Mounted yeomanry and volunteers	15,078
Reserve	31,000
Total	354,447

The Commander-in-Chief is the Duke of Cambridge, but all the expeditionary corps will be under the orders of Lord Napier, of Magdala, with Sir Garnet Wolseley, of Ashantee fame, as Chief of Staff. It is said that eight corps d'armée, of 30,000 men each, will be immediately concentrated within the United Kingdom at points hereafter to be designated. The fleet consists of 21 iron-clads of the first class and 25 of the second, 18 wooden frigates and ships of the line, 55 corvettes, 84 sloops and gun-boats, all well armed; officers, sailors, and marines, 62,000. Two iron-clads of the first class, eight wooden frigates, two sloops, and three gun-boats are on the stocks. Besides the above there are 150 transports and training-ships in reserve. Vice-Admiral Hornby commands the Mediterranean Squadron, having under his orders Rear-Admiral Commerell, at the head of the Channel Fleet.

Russia can oppose to her adversary a regular army of:

Infantry	694,511
Artillery	48,773
Cavalry	49,183
Engineers	16,203
Total	803,670
First Reserve, all arms	127,923
Second Reserve, all arms	276,664
Total	404,587

Add to the above her Cossacks, 180,000, and we arrive at the almost fabulous number of 1,393,257 men as the disposal of the Czar. Some of the generals officers, such as Todleben and Baranzoff, are men of great ability; all have the advantage of greater experience in the field than those of the enemy. Admiral Popoff commands the fleet, manned by 9,112 officers and sailors, and consisting of 18 iron-clads and one circular monitor; 142 torpedo-boats are now in construction at different foreign dock-yards. It is well to remark that in 1875 Russia exported to England wheat to the value of £10,000,000.

Austria can mobilize on paper:

Infantry	597,602
Cavalry	58,794
Artillery	32,774
Engineers and train	78,296
Total	798,066

These will be commanded by Archduke Albert, whose victories in Italy have shown him to be a General of great merit. The fleet consists of 10 iron-clads and 33 wooden frigates, sloops, and gun-boats. Her principal marine arsenals are at Pola, on the Adriatic. In the above enumeration I have sought to be as concise as possible, confining myself entirely to figures, simply because in such a duel between giants as the now impending war figures alone are eloquent.

NOTES OF THE CONTROVERSY.

LONDON, April 29.—The *Standard's* Paris correspondent states that the report has been revived that Germany is seeking to secure the neutralization of the Baltic in the event of war.

The *Standard's* Constantinople dispatch says: "The great Russian review announced for Monday has been countermanded."

An Athens dispatch says: "Continuous fighting is reported in Crete."

BOILER EXPLOSION IN DUBLIN.

FIFTEEN PERSONS KILLED AND TWELVE INJURED IN A FOUNDRY.

DUBLIN, April 28.—A boiler in Strong's foundry, Hammond-lane, exploded yesterday. An adjoining house was destroyed. Fifteen persons were killed and 12 injured.

THE COTTON WEAVERS' STRIKE.

NO COMPROMISE ON EITHER SIDE YET—THE WEAVERS' ASSOCIATION WILLING TO SUBMIT TO ARBITRATION.

ACCRINGTON, April 28.—The representatives of the East Lancashire Weavers' Association have resolved to submit the question of a reduction of wages to the arbitrament of a committee composed of Manchester agents, shippers, bankers, operatives, and masters, with the Bishop of Manchester as Chairman. The masters will probably reiterate their refusal to submit the question to arbitration.

LONDON, April 28.—A special from Blackburn to the *Standard* states that Union delegates from various districts met on Sunday to make arrangements for raising funds for the support of the strikers. They appear to be sanguine, and report that small firms in the country are disposed to yield, but some large employers of Blackburn seem inflexible. The determination of the operatives to resist seems to increase. The National Federation of Employers publish a letter repudiating all connection with the Lancashire masters.

SHIELDING LAND ROBBERS.

ACKLIN'S PLAN OF INVESTIGATION.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT TO BE INVESTIGATED FOR ENFORCING THE LAWS ON CHARGES MADE BY THE VIOLATORS OF THE LAWS—PROPOSED VISIT OF A COMMITTEE TO THE WOODS OF CALCASIEU, LA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The depredators upon the Government timber lands in Louisiana have a special advocate in Representative Acklin of that State, who devotes himself exclusively to their defense and to amusing the agents of the Government sent to Louisiana to protect the public interests. Yesterday Mr. Acklin introduced a resolution authorizing the Speaker to appoint a special committee, with power to proceed to Louisiana and send for persons and papers, to investigate charges made by the timber depredators of Calcasieu Parish against Government officials who were sent there by the Interior Department to arrest the spoliation of Government property, and to recover the timber stolen therefrom. This resolution is preceded by a preamble reciting that numerous log-owners of Calcasieu are suffering illegal oppression under the exactions of the Interior Department through corrupt practices of special agents. By this resolution Mr. Acklin does not propose to inquire into the work performed by the agents of the Government, or whether his constituents of Calcasieu Parish have been engaged in stealing timber from the public lands, and are therefore amenable to the law, but proceeds upon the theory that in protecting the public property the Secretary of the Interior has been guilty of illegal oppression, and that the charges preferred and to be preferred against the Government agents by the men who were caught with public plunder in their custody should be fully investigated by a committee of Congress, of which, of course, Acklen expects to be Chairman. This is the first time that a proposition has been made to investigate a public officer for enforcing the statutes upon charges made by men who were caught in the very act of violating them. The resolution was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, where it is likely to remain forever. The numerous log-owners who are described as "suffering illegal oppression under the exactions of the Interior Department" can obtain relief through the local courts, and the "charges of corruption and malfeasance in office" against the agents can be investigated more speedily and thoroughly by the same means than by a committee of Congress.

THE FINANCIAL BILL IN THE SENATE.

PROBABLE OPENING OF THE DEBATE ON WEDNESDAY OR THURSDAY—UNCERTAINTY AS TO THE DURATION OF THE DEBATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The discussion in the Senate on the Financial bill will probably begin next Wednesday or Thursday. When the question of designating a day for the consideration of this measure was raised last Monday, the Senate, in courtesy to Senator Gordon, who stated that he desired to speak upon the bill, but could not do so before May 1, by reason of a contemplated absence from the city, deferred taking any action. Senator Gordon is expected to return by Tuesday, and Senator Thurman, who has also been absent for several days, has already come back, so that nothing will stand in the way of beginning the debate on Wednesday, or, at the latest, on Thursday. How long the discussion will continue is a matter of conjecture. The Senate is a capricious body, and, if in a talkative humor, thinks nothing of devoting an entire day to the argument of a point of order or question of law, both of which are favorite topics with certain Senators. The opinion of Senator Morrill, Chairman of the Finance Committee, is that the debate will not be very protracted. Senator Hereford and other opponents of resumption think the subject will be discussed at almost the same length as the Silver bill, especially as there are so many amendments to be offered which will necessarily provoke discussion. As the Senate has been in the habit of adjourning from Thursday until the Monday following, it is doubtful, should this custom be continued, whether the bill will be returned to the House before the middle of May.

A ROVING CLAIMS COMMISSION.

TROUBLES OF CLAIMANTS BEFORE THE SPANISH CLAIMS COMMISSION—REVIEWING ACTS OF COURTS IN GRANTING NATURALIZATION CERTIFICATES—ABSENTEE COMMISSIONERS — SIX YEARS DETERMINING FIFTY CASES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The Spanish Claims Commission held a meeting at the State Department yesterday, but transacted no business. This commission has now been in existence since 1872. It was created under the treaty of 1871, between the United States and Spain, for the purpose of adjudicating the claims of American citizens for injuries done to them by the Spanish authorities in Cuba since October, 1868. During the past six years its work has been limited to determining about 50 cases, the majority of which were dismissed on the ground that the claimants had failed to establish their American citizenship. Under that provision of the treaty which authorizes the Spanish Government to traverse the allegation of citizenship the commission have claimed the right to review the action of our courts in granting naturalization certificates to those claimants who were Spanish born subjects, and to ascertain whether they had been properly granted. Nearly all the dismissed cases were not heard upon the merits at all, but were disposed of on the question of citizenship, the claimants in every instance producing a properly authenticated certificate of naturalization, issued by a court of competent jurisdiction, as required by law, but which the commission rejected. The commission have made 12 awards thus far, amounting in the aggregate to $2,000,000, which Spain has satisfied. There still remain upon the commission's docket about 60 cases awaiting adjudication. Judging from the past, it will be several years before these 60 cases are determined. The commission has no fixed days of meeting. Sessions are held when the arbitrators feel inclined. The Spanish arbitrator, Señor Potestad, went to Europe some time ago, and during his absence no business was transacted by the commission. When the first umpire, Mr. Bartholdi, the French Minister, was recalled, 14 months passed before his successor was selected. That was another cause of delay. Now the present umpire, Baron Blanc, the Italian Minister, is also going abroad immediately after his wedding next month, and Señor Potestad, the Spanish member of the tribunal, it is reported, again contemplates a European trip, so that it is hardly probable that there will be another meeting of the commission before next Winter. The only sufferers by these delays are the claimants, as the umpire and the two arbitrators continue to receive their compensation, which is fixed at $3,000 each. But the troubles of claimants do not end here. As the necessary proofs are in many instances in Cuba, requisitions for them have to be sent to the Spanish authorities there. So far from supplying the desired documents within a reasonable time, the Spanish officials oftentimes do not send them at all, and in one instance transmitted a document covering two pages of foolscap two years after it had been asked for. Although the claimants feel these delays keenly, they are not inclined to give expression to their wrongs. They say that before the present commission they entertain some hope of obtaining a decision some time or other, whereas if their claims are left to be settled in the usual course of diplomacy the result would be no longer doubtful, for they would never obtain redress or satisfaction.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

THE LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL BILL IN THE HOUSE—PROSPECTS FOR LONG DEBATE—BILLS TO BE REPORTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The House yesterday passed the Indian Appropriation bill substantially as it was reported from the Committee on Appropriations, and began the consideration of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial bill. A number of changes are made in the executive departments by this bill, and it is likely to consume the entire week in debate. The paragraph which provides for abolishing the office of Fifth Auditor, consolidating that office with the office of First Auditor, was reached, pending the consideration of which the House adjourned. The Sundry Civil, Army, and General Deficiency bills are the only regular appropriation bills yet to be reported by the committee, and these will be presented before the House is ready for their consideration.

BALANCE OF THE GENEVA AWARD.

PROPOSITIONS OF THE MAJORITY AND MINORITY OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY—REFERENCE TO THE COURT OF CLAIMS AND REVIVAL OF THE COURT OF COMMISSIONERS OF ALABAMA CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The late Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims having allowed claims to the amount of $6,183,880, there is a balance of $9,316,120, for the distribution of which the present Congress has been called upon to provide. The majority of the House Committee on the Judiciary, Representatives Knott, Lynde, Harris, of Virginia, Hartridge, Stenger, and Culberson, conclude, without expressing any opinion of their own in relation to the merits of any particular claim, or class of claims, to the unexpended balance of this fund, that it would be better as a precedent for future cases, better for the Government, and better for all parties claiming to have an equitable interest in it, to commit the adjudication and determination of all questions touching its distribution to the Court of Claims in the first instance, with the right of any party aggrieved to appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, with authority to render a judgment in favor of each claimant who was an actual sufferer by the violation of the laws of neutrality by Great Britain, for such an amount as in the opinion of the court he may be justly entitled to under the treaty and award, according to the principles of justice, equity, and the laws of nations; leaving the court untrammeled by any principle of allowance, exclusion, inclusion, or distribution adopted in chapter 459 of the Laws of the Forty-third Congress, or by the tribunal created by that law.

The minority of the committee—Messrs. McMahon, Frye, B. F. Butler, Conger, and Lapham—propose that the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims shall be revived for 18 months, and that the first class of claims to be adjudicated shall be for those described in section 11 of the original act creating that court not already adjudicated, and for claims directly resulting from damage done on the high seas by Confederate cruisers during the late rebellion, including vessels and cargoes attacked and taken on the high seas, or pursued by them therefrom, although the loss or damage occurred within four miles of the shore. In cases of the loss of a whaling vessel and outfit the court shall allow, in addition to the compensation provided for in the said original act, the sum of 10 per cent. in lieu of freight upon the value of said vessel and outfit as found by said court; and upon all judgments heretofore rendered under said act for the loss of a whaling vessel and outfit there shall be allowed the said sum of 10 per cent. upon the awards as made by the court, with 6 per cent. interest thereon from the day from which said original award bore interest until the day of payment.

The second class shall be for claims for additional interest upon judgments which have been awarded and decreed by the said Court of Alabama Claims under the said original act, such interest to be computed in each case from the time from which interest was allowed in the original judgments, at 2 per centum per annum in addition thereto to the time of payment as hereinafter provided. And upon all judgments to be hereafter rendered upon claims of the first class, as herein described, interest shall be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, instead of 4 as provided in the original act.

The third class shall be for claims for the payment of premiums for war risks, whether paid to the corporations, agents, or individuals, after the sailing of any Confederate cruiser, in determining which it shall be the duty of the court to deduct any sum, in any way received by or paid to the claimant, in diminution of the amount paid for such premium, so that the actual loss only shall be allowed. These reports have been recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary. It will be seen that the majority report was agreed to by only one majority.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, April 28, 1878.

The new Mexican Minister, Zamacona, will present his credentials to the President this week.

Señor Mantilla, the Spanish Minister, will next month, or in June, return to Spain on leave of absence, and visit Paris during the International Exposition.

Information has been received that the Chinese Minister accredited to Washington, accompanied by members of legation and Consuls for the principal ports of this country, will soon leave China for the United States.

The Government of the Netherlands having adopted the English system of admeasurement of vessels, hereafter the rule applied in article 137 of the Custom regulations of 1874 will be extended to vessels of the Netherlands arriving at our ports, a corresponding courtesy having been extended to American vessels in the ports of the Netherlands.

The commanding General of the Military Division of the Missouri, Gen. Sheridan, has transmitted to the Secretary of War a tabular statement of campaigns, expeditions, and scouts made in the Department of Dakota during the third quarter of the year 1877, from which it appears that the number of Indians killed was 128, wounded, 55; and the number of troops killed, 48, wounded, 86.

The President and his family returned to Washington this morning from their trip to Philadelphia and the coal regions of Pennsylvania, all in good health and well pleased with their visit. The President passed the day quietly at the Executive Mansion, and during the evening was visited by several friends, who came to pay their respects. This evening Messrs. Key, Schurz, and Sherman were at the Executive Mansion, and were in consultation with the President for some time.

RHODE ISLAND LEGISLATURE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 28.—The General Assembly adjourned last night, after an extra session of two days. A law was passed to prevent debtors giving preference to creditors, and to secure the equal distribution of the property of a debtor among his creditors, which was the object of the special session. A law was also passed providing that the City of Providence shall vote annually on the question of granting liquor licenses.

SEVERE HAIL-STORM IN VIRGINIA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., April 28.—A heavy hail-storm occurred here this afternoon, which extended with unusual severity to Princess Anne County. Parties coming from that section report that in many places crops of growing peas were beaten to the ground, and trees in the orchards were completely stripped of buds and young fruit.

AT HIS OLD TRICKS AGAIN.

JOHN F. SMYTH'S NEW RAID ON INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NOT SATISFIED WITH BLEEDING THEM INTO BANKRUPTCY, HE WANTS TO GET A CRACK AT THEIR ASSETS—THE CUNNING MANIPULATION OF ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 427.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 27, 1878.

Success in evil practices always inspires increased boldness in plotting and carrying out fresh iniquities. This was illustrated in the career of Tweed, Sweeny, and Connolly in their raids upon the City Treasury. Each successive robbery perpetrated by them exceeded its predecessor in flagrancy and audacity. It would seem that the Superintendent of the Insurance Department is determined to outrival even these notorious brigands in his raids upon insurance companies and their policy-holders. It was but yesterday that John F. Smyth stood arraigned before the Senate of this State charged with the gravest misdemeanors. It is true he was acquitted, but the verdict of acquittal is everywhere regarded as a triumph of political intrigue rather than a righteous judgment. The Tweed Ring, it will be recollected, were able to find a committee of leading citizens of New-York who were willing to give them a certificate of character and official integrity after they had stolen millions from the City Treasury. This indorsement only encouraged them in their career of crime and increased their boldness and insolence. In like manner the Senate's acquittal of Smyth has emboldened him to undertake new raids upon the insurance companies and plot new methods of depleting the funds of the policy-holders. Scarcely was the investigation closed that brought to light the way he had extorted thousands of dollars from insurance companies by the fictitious examinations of titles to property on which they held mortgages, when it transpired that Smyth had discovered a new placer, which he was industriously working in his own interest and that of his favorite attorney, Tobey. This new placer was the illegal and unauthorized foreclosure of mortgages of insolvent companies for which Receivers had been appointed—Smyth being, under the statute, merely the custodian of these mortgages, with no right or power to foreclose the same or to institute proceedings therein. His pet, Tobey, who received from one insurance company nearly $25,000 for reading, or causing to be read, their abstracts of title, was the counsel employed by him in these foreclosure proceedings, and continued to work this new placer until public exposure forced Smyth to issue an order to stop work. It is probable that another investigation may yet disclose the yield of this mine.

But it appears that the indefatigable Smyth is now busily engaged in creating still another placer, which, if his cunning legislative scheme succeeds, he will doubtless work with as great satisfaction to himself and profit to his favorites as he did the old ones. This last placer is fully described in Assembly bill No. 427, which, in substance, legalizes the unauthorized foreclosures already commenced, and authorizes Smyth, upon notice from the Receivers of insurance companies, to convert the securities of insolvent companies in his hands into cash by sale or collection thereof. This bill, upon its introduction by Mr. Hepburn, was referred to the Insurance Committee, of which he is Chairman, reported favorably from that committee, and referred to the Committee of the Whole. It seems that this disposition of the bill did not suit its projector, and the next we hear of it it is quietly taken out of the Committee of the Whole and referred to the Sub-committee of the Whole, commonly known as the "Grinding Committee." The grist was well ground in that committee, for when it emerged therefrom on Wednesday last it was not the same bill at all, either in its title or its provisions, but another and entirely different bill. When the bill went to the "Grinding Committee" it bore the following title, suggestive of its subject matter: "*An act to facilitate the proper disposition of funds deposited in the Insurance Department for the security of policy-holders in Life Insurance Companies.*"

When the bill emerged from the "Grinding Committee," it bore the following deceptive title, not containing even a hint of its subject matter: "*An act to further amend chapter 463 of the Laws of 1853, entitled an act to provide for the incorporation of Life and Health Insurance Companies, and in relation to agencies of such companies.*"

The amendment thus proposed to the law of 1853 gives to the Superintendent of Insurance power not only to convert the securities of insolvent companies into cash but also to distribute the proceeds at the expense of the fund and of the policy-holders; and, in order that there might be no question of his rights as to pending proceedings illegally commenced by him, the third section provides that it shall "apply to all pending proceedings for the dissolution of companies and the distribution of their assets."

Such is the new placer which Smyth seeks to create to gratify his lust for power and patronage. By this act he would substitute himself for the court and its officers. Under the guise of amending the act of 1853, he clothes himself with the right to convert into cash securities of which he is now only the custodian, and seeks to administer the distribution of millions of assets, which, under the act of 1853, were distributed by the court. He seeks to accomplish this, too, by legislative tricks and devices which should bring the blush of shame to the cheek of a professional lobbyist. This proposed legislation is an act of gross injustice to policy-holders. A Receiver is an evil even with his fees limited to 5 per cent., but he is a guardian angel to the policy-holder in comparison to Smyth, with his $60,000 allowances for the useless reading of abstracts of titles.

Had the bill been discussed in Committee of the Whole its real character would have been detected, and it would doubtless have been summarily killed. It was to avoid this that its author got it sent to the "Grinding Committee," where, as is well known, bills are ground out by the wholesale, and often without due examination. The bill is now in the order of third readings in the Assembly, and, when it is reached, it is to be hoped that some member will have the courage to expose its real character and smoke out the member, whoever he may be, that has engineered the bill thus far in its progress. In any event, this last job of John F. Smyth should not be permitted to succeed, or to advance one step further on the records of either house.

THE SOUTHERNERS IN BOSTON.

SOCIAL COURTESIES TO THE GENTLEMEN AND LADIES OF THE PARTY YESTERDAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, April 28.—The Southern Congressmen, the guests here of the Commercial Club, spent to-day in a quiet fashion. In the forenoon they attended Trinity, and in the afternoon dined with different members of the club. The ladies, Mrs. Gen. Gordon and Miss Lamar, were called upon by the wives of several of the members of the club, and were entertained in the evening very quietly. Had the weather been pleasant a drive through the suburbs would have been taken, but as there was a driving rain-storm all day indoors was found to offer the greatest attractions. Senator Gordon spent a portion of the afternoon with Mr. Longfellow at his home in Cambridge. Senator Gordon's speech at the banquet, last night, was the event of the evening, and created much enthusiasm.

To-morrow trips will be made to Lowell, and the next day to Lawrence, after which it is expected the party will return to Washington.

CHICAGO IN A BAD PLIGHT.

THE MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT IN A BAD WAY—CITY SCRIP ISSUED OF NO PUBLIC OR PRIVATE VALUE—NO MONEY FOR THE POLICE OR FIREMEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, April 28.—The Municipality of Chicago has reached a crisis in its financial affairs. The administration has tried expedient after expedient to float the municipal Government from year to year since 1870, and each time sinking worse than before in its complicated embarrassments. The Supreme Court by decisions following each other in regular succession, has nearly if not quite ruled the Government out of existence. The latest device to carry on the City Government without money and without the legal power to borrow, is to pay out city scrip not bearing interest and payable out of the taxes of 1878, which taxes will be collected late in 1879. The legality of this paper is expressly and directly assailed by injunction proceedings which have been instituted, and payment of the scrip hereafter from the proceeds of taxes will be arrested by an appeal to the courts on the ground that it was not lawful for the city to have incurred the liability for which scrip was issued. Yesterday, when the police and firemen were offered city scrip in payment of their January salaries, the men as a body refused to accept it. The men are also entitled to salaries for February, March, and April. They pleaded that they could not use the paper as money, that it had no market value. The Mayor and Controller stated they had no money, and could not have any until the taxes were collected in September, 1879, and if the men refused the scrip there was nothing else to offer them in the power of the authorities to give. This brings matters to a crisis. The city is brought face to face with the necessity of discharging all its employes. The suspension of the city Government and the closing of its offices may be postponed a few weeks or months, but the result is inevitable and close at hand, unless the decree of the Supreme Court shall be recalled and judicial permission given to the city Government to exercise its functions and continue its existence.

THE SHERMAN-CAMERON WEDDING.

A BRILLIANT AFFAIR EXPECTED—EXTENSIVE AND ELABORATE PREPARATIONS—GREAT SECRECY OBSERVED ABOUT THEM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 28.—Much talk is indulged in in "society" circles here over the coming Sherman-Cameron wedding. The preparations for the event are conducted with great secrecy, in order to astonish the world with its effect. The following facts in regard to it have, however, been definitely ascertained: The wedding will take place a week from next Thursday night, at St. Paul's Church, Bishop Bedell, assisted by the Rector, Rev. N. S. Rulison, officiating. The ceremony will take place at 8 o'clock, and the number of invitations issued will be 1,000. After the marriage a reception to the immediate friends of the family will be held at the residence of Mr. Colrate Hoyt, the bride's brother-in-law, on Case-avenue. The arrangements at the church will be very elaborate, owing to the bridegroom being a widower there will, of course, be no groomsmen. The following is the list of bridesmaids: Miss Dennison, daughter of ex-Gov. Dennison; the two Misses Sherman, daughters of Secretary Sherman; Miss Andrews, of Cincinnati; Miss Julia Parsons and Miss Senter, of Cleveland. The following gentlemen will act as ushers: L. W. Smith, of St. Louis; the two sons of Senator Blaine; William McMillen and J. H. Hoyt, of Cleveland, and one other, whose name could not be learned. The Senator and his bride will leave the same evening for the East.

BANNOCK AND SHOSHONE INDIANS.

THE TWO TRIBES IN A DISTRESSED CONDITION—ONLY FOUR POUNDS OF MEAT PER WEEK TO EACH MAN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, April 28.—Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan has been advised of the distressed condition of the Bannock and Shoshone Indians. These tribes draw their rations at old Fort Hall, in Idaho Territory. The chiefs have petitioned the post commander to carry their complaints before the President, and he has done so. Gen. Crook, who recently visited these tribes, called at Army head-quarters in this city yesterday. The General, speaking of the two tribes referred to, said they numbered about 600 each, or in the neighborhood of 1,300 altogether. Their agent is a man named Daniels. His present weekly issue of meat is four pounds to the man, with a flour ration in proportion. This is only about double the amount issued daily to a Sioux or Cheyenne Indian at the agencies on the Missouri River. Lately it has been deemed unsafe to allow hunting parties to leave the post, and hence they are dependent upon the agent for all the meat they get. Gen. Crook says the issue of rations is niggardly small, and that the reason it is so is because the appropriation for these bands is insufficient. He is not surprised, he says, that they are dissatisfied and inclined to be irascible, but he thinks it is not the fault of the Indian Agent, who would give them more to eat if he had it to give. The General even believes that the agent is honest.

DEFECTION OF A PROMINENT RECTOR.

REV. P. B. MORGAN, OF ST. JOHN'S, CINCINNATI, WITHDRAWS FROM THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH TO UNITE WITH THE REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, April 28.—Rev. P. B. Morgan, for many years Rector of St. John's Church, in this city, this evening delivered a formal address to his congregation announcing his separation from the Protestant Episcopal Church and his purpose to go over to the Reformed branch. He gave, at considerable length, the reasons for his action. He stated that the facts developed at the Triennial Convention at Boston last Fall convinced him that there was a strong tendency in the Church toward ritualism, and that ritualists were steadily increasing in numerical strength. That tendency he deprecated, and after debating the question with himself for a long time, he came to the conclusion that the only legitimate course for him to pursue was to withdraw from the Church. In the Reformed branch he could find all that he, as a strict churchman, could want, and he declined to give in his adhesion to that movement. The announcement took his congregation by surprise, although it was known that he was not in sympathy with the ritualistic element of the Church. He had previously announced his purpose to resign as Pastor. St. John's has grown under his charge to be the most flourishing Episcopal church in the City. It is rumored that Mr. Morgan will take charge of the Reformed Church in Chicago.

SHOCKING SUICIDE IN CLEVELAND.

TWENTY WOUNDS INFLICTED ON HIMSELF BY AN INSANE MAN IN PRISON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 28.—A horrible suicide occurred in the County Jail this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Andrew Burwick, who has held various positions of trust, and was a polished gentleman, but who has of late been drinking very hard, was arrested last Thursday as insane, and was confined in the Women's Department of the prison. He borrowed a knife from a boy who was with him in jail, and inflicted some 20 wounds upon his person, several of them were in the region of the heart, and one penetrating that organ. Finally, he cut his throat, severing both the jugular veins and the windpipe. He died in a very short time. Burwick was assistant in the County Auditor's office at the time of his arrest. The boy who was in the jail with Burwick, though greatly terrified, gave the alarm, and when the turnkey came in Burwick was still standing by the door, but soon sank down and died.

THE HIBERNIAN SOCIETY DENOUNCED.

MILFORD, Mass., April 28.—Some 1,500 people attended the Catholic Church to-day, attracted by the expectation that Father Cuddidy would allude to the controversy between himself and the Hibernian Society. The reverend father denounced the order in most severe terms, declared their pews in the church vacant, and warned Americans against the order, as such

York. Among the cottagers who are expected here next month are the Drexels, who will occupy Max Stadler's cottage, Mr. Presbury, of the West End, renting the Drexel cottage. Seligman, the banker, will occupy one of Gen. Grant's cottages, and Gens. A. S. Webb and Horace Porter will occupy their own. Messrs. Francklyn, L. B. Brown, Galley, Crocker, and P. Belknap will occupy Swiss cottages at Elberon. Other cottage-owners at Long Branch are J. W. Curtiss, J. Howland, T. F. Howell, J. S. Abeeasis, M. M. Hendricks, D. Leach, William M. Gawtry, ex-Collector Thomas Murphy, Dr. Alfred P. Merrill, J. G. DeForest, James Sullivan, A. Myers, M. Steinberger, F. Winthrop, George M. Pullman, L. Buisse, Dr. Blumenthal, Daniel Dougherty, M. Corright, W. M. Hoey, J. B. Cornell, G. N. Curtiss, Price Gray, Senator James W. Gerard, and B. Idle.

Monmouth Beach, two miles north of Long Branch, is an aristocratic colony of aristocratic cottages, inhabited by aristocratic people. At a glance the tourist may see that the attractive dwellings there are the homes, not of those who come and go with ostentatious show and extravagance, but of the better class of people, who, while availing themselves of the pleasures of the sea-side, maintain an uncommon exclusiveness. Among the owners of cottages at Monmouth Beach are Chancellor Daniel Dodd, Judge Depue, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Judge Noah Davis, Dr. E. L. Keasby, Jay Gould, Col. B. Ives, J. T. Swift, Senator Potter, F. S. Winston, Charles Urborn, J. S. Stillman, S. H. Conduct, W. E. Mott, S. B. Dana, James M. Motley, F. B. Olcott, W. H. Howell, Senator Cattell, and Thomas McCarter.

At Sea Bright, Mr. Samuel Smith, a wealthy merchant living at the Highlands, has just completed a large and handsome hotel, capable of accommodating 300 persons. The house has a frontage on the Neversink River and on the ocean, and commands the finest marine view in the vicinity. A large building is being erected adjoining the hotel for the accommodation of excursion parties. The new hotel has not been leased yet, although Mr. Crittenden, of the United States Hotel at Long Branch last Summer, and Mr. Silbey, of the New-York Hotel, are mentioned as the prospective managers.

The bridge crossing the Neversink at the Highlands has been bought by Mr. Jeremiah Hartshorn and a company of gentlemen, who will put it in good condition. The Highland bridge was built in 1873, at a cost of $40,000. The same year its draw was broken, and it has not been used since. The principal hotels at the Highlands are Jenkinson's and the Atlantic Pavilion. Both are being renovated and otherwise prepared for the Summer.

Asbury Park is directly opposite Ocean Grove, Wesley Lake lying on the south, separating the two places. It has an ocean front of a mile and a half, and contains 550 acres of land, laid out in building lots, with avenues 100 feet wide. The Park was incorporated in 1874, and possesses all the advantages of Ocean Grove, with which it is connected with ferry-boats. Since last October 57 buildings have been erected in Asbury Park, four of which are hotels. The Coleman House will remain under the proprietorship of Mrs. S. L. Coleman. Adjoining the Coleman is a new building capable of accommodating 200 guests. Mrs. Coleman intends to annex this to her hotel, which will give her accommodations for 600 guests. The Ocean Hotel will be managed by its owner, Mr. G. L. Asselin, of Philadelphia. An addition is building to the Grand-Avenue Hotel. Messrs. Sill & Ripley will remain in the management this season. With its improvements it will accommodate 400 guests. The Lake View Hotel, at the head of Wesley Lake, accommodates 250 persons when full. Mr. A. R. Toland will continue to conduct the house, and is now busily engaged in making preparations for opening. The Appleby House will open May 1. Mr. Louis Cogley, of Philadelphia, is building a new hotel on Asbury-avenue. It is 100 feet square, and contains every modern improvement. Mr. T. S. Ores, late of the Ocean Hotel, will manage it. Another new hotel is being built on Forest-avenue, by Rockafelder, of Philadelphia. This is almost completed, and will be opened in a few weeks. It will have accommodations for about 300 persons. The season at Asbury Park is about a month earlier than at Long Branch. The place was originally purchased by James H. Bradley, a retired New-York brush merchant. It is governed, like Long Branch, by a Board of Commissioners. No person is allowed to sell liquor in the corporation. Mr. Bradley is the Mayor.

Ocean Grove, where the yearly camp-meeting of the Methodists is held, is owned by an incorporated association, consisting of ministers and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Pennsylvania, New-York, New-Jersey, and other States, and consists of about 230 acres of land, with a sea-front of half a mile. About half of the place is woodland. The lake is formed of fresh-water streams dammed up, and is a favorite boating resort, the shores being lined with beautiful cottages. There are four churches, camp-meeting groves, two public parks, hotels, stores, and cottages, besides many tents for the accommodation of visitors. The association is authorized to make its own laws. Bathing, boating, and driving are strictly prohibited on Sunday. The association has already expended over $200,000 in improvements—opening and grading of streets, introducing water and gas, and dredging and terracing the lakes. At the meeting of the Executive Committee recently an ordinance was passed for the better sanitary condition of the place, and this will add greatly to the attractiveness of the grove during the coming Summer. Everything will be done for the general health and to preserve the sub-service streams of drinking-water from contamination by surface drainage.

The Pittman House at Ocean Grove will be known hereafter as the Arlington. Its present new wing of 80 feet has been added this Spring, which will give room for about 300 guests. The house will be under the charge of its old manager, Mr. C. C. Howland. Mr. C. J. White, of Philadelphia, has completed his new hotel at the foot of Tenth-avenue. Dr. Wood, of Laight-street, New-York, is building a water-cure hotel near the foot of Ocean-avenue. About 50 new cottages, three new hotels, and several hundred new tents will be ready for the coming season.

Ocean Beach, two miles south of Ocean Grove, on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, facing the ocean, is a new and flourishing Summer resort, containing three churches and many hotels, boarding-houses, and cottages. The streets and avenues are wide, extending from Ocean-avenue, north and west, to Shark River; while the building lots are large, and are sold to reputable purchasers. The Ocean Beach Association is an incorporated body, like that of Ocean Grove, and it regulates the affairs of the settlement to prevent the sale of liquor. The Columbia is the name of a new hotel at Ocean Beach. It contains many of the modern improvements, and can accommodate 250 persons. Mrs. Sarah Mower, of the Germantown Hotel, Ocean Grove, will manage the new house. The Neptune House, at the foot of Tenth-street, is another new hotel, which will be finished in time for the opening of the season. The Colorado House, from the Centennial, will remain under the charge of Mrs. Cook, of Philadelphia. The other hotels are the Fifth-Avenue, the Bankers' Pavilion, the Mansion House, the Ocean Beach, and the Ocean Lake Houses.

Spring Lake Beach is 10 miles south of Long Branch, and four miles south of Ocean Grove. As a Summer resort, in many respects, it has no equal on the coast. It consists of a beautiful tract of arable land, of about 500 acres, elevated and level, and its verdure extends down to the sea. The most notable feature of the place is the lake from which it derives its name. This beautiful sheet of water lies almost in the centre of the tract, and is nearly at right angles with the sea. The Monmouth House, L. U. Maltby proprietor, is a large and elegant hotel, situated on a level plat of seven acres, lying between the foot of the lake and the ocean, and within 200 feet of either. The hotel is large, roomy, and one of the best built on the coast. The parlors and dining-rooms are very large, and the halls, running the full length of the house, are broad and high. The entire house is furnished in black walnut, of modern style. The Carleton House, another hotel under Mr. Maltby's management, is just opposite the Monmouth House. It is not as large as the Monmouth, but is furnished in the same elegant style. The Spring Lake House, which served in the Centennial Exhibition as the Department of Public Comfort, is another commodious hotel. The Lake House will be under the new management of Mr. J. C. Lucas, late of the Colorado, this season. It has accommodations for 250 guests.

Sea Girt, one mile south of Spring Lake, on the line of the railroad, is another favorite retreat, having more than two miles of sea front. It is owned and managed by a company of gentlemen, who are making extensive improvements. The surrounding country is remarkably fertile, and the sea front is unsurpassed for bathing and fishing. The Beach House, enlarged from what was formerly known as the old homestead of Commodore Stockton, is one of the finest sea-side hotels on the Atlantic coast. This house is also managed by Mr. L. U. Maltby, and it accommodates 300 guests. The house is built on the bluff, overlooking the ocean, and affords all the luxuries and comforts to be found in any hotel. Between Sea Girt and Spring Lake Beach there is a broad, level, hard avenue, forming the connecting link, along which, in Summer time, there is almost constant driving. Below Sea Girt is the ancient village of Squan, with its hosts of Summer boarding-houses.

With all these preparations for warm weather, the pleasure-seeker can hardly fail to find accommodations suited to his health, his pocket-book, and his inclinations.

PATRIARCHS OF THE PULPIT

VETERAN PREACHERS OF NEW-YORK.

THE OLDEST PASTORS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL, PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, BAPTIST, AND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

The "Itinerant Plan" in the Methodist Episcopal Church limits the time during which its ministers can have pastoral charge of any one church to a period not exceeding three successive years. While, therefore, there are many Methodist ministers in this City who have grown old in the ministry, there are none who have been Pastors of City churches for any great length of time. Two Conferences—the New-York and the New-York East—have jurisdiction over the Methodist churches in the City. The oldest member of either is Rev. Daniel De Vinne, of the New-York Conference, now residing in Stamford, Conn. Mr. De Vinne was born in Londonderry, Ireland, Feb. 1, 1793, and is, therefore, now in his eighty-sixth year. Soon after his birth, his father, becoming involved in the irrepressible conflict between the Saxons and the Celts, left Ireland and came to America with his family. They first settled in Hoosick, near the City of Troy. Mr. De Vinne's earliest recollection is of the removal of the family from Hoosick to the little village of Charleston, which, though less than 40 miles from Albany, was then a frontier town, with plenty of bears, wolves, and other wild animals to annoy the settlers. He remembers well the excitement caused in the little township when the news came of George Washington's death, in 1799. The settlers were obliged to wait for particulars until Spring opened and they could get a newspaper in Albany. There were no schools, no churches, no papers, and scarcely any books. Mr. De Vinne first attended school when about 10 years old. The school was in an adjoining neighborhood, and was kept only three months in the Winter. It was three miles from his home, and a part of the way was through the deep forest. Once, while returning from school at night, during a severe storm, he was overcome with the cold and nearly lost his life, escaping with badly frozen hands, feet, face, and ears. He was called by his class-mates "the little Roman," on account of the Catholic faith which he upheld stoutly, despite their scoffs and jeers. His mother died when he was 11 years old, and soon afterward he was placed in charge of his grandparents, in Albany. On the last evening of the year 1809, in company with a number of young men, he was wandering about the streets of Albany seeking for amusement. Some one proposed that they all go to the Methodist "watch-night" meeting, to "see the fun" and get warm. They went, and the result was that young De Vinne became thoroughly alarmed for the welfare of his soul. All his prejudices were against Protestantism, and particularly the Methodists, then a small, despised sect. He found no rest, however, until he joined the Church, Jan. 10, 1810. This step changed the whole current of his life. All his former friends forsook him, except his grandmother and aunt, who still clung to him, endeavoring to win him back to Catholicism. The story of his education at this period is a curious one. Whenever he could get a stray sixpence he bought a copy of the Albany *Register* or the *Gazette*, which, with a single exception, were the only newspapers in the State out of the City of New-York. Finding "hard words" in these, he purchased *Entick's Pocket Dictionary*, to find their meaning. At school he had heard of such a thing as grammar, and, finding a synopsis of it in his dictionary, committed it to memory. Happening to be at a book auction one evening, he heard the auctioneer crying up a book as the best in the world. He bought it; it was *Locke On The Understanding*. The next book offered was *Lavoisiers' Chemistry*, and young De Vinne became the owner of that. After joining the church he procured the first number of *Dr. Clarke's Commentaries*, then just published. Finding in it a Latin quotation which he did not understand, he bought a Latin dictionary, expecting to find in it words corresponding exactly in sense to the English ones. Disappointed in this he purchased a Latin grammar. His next book was a Greek and Latin Testament in parallel columns. The sight of Greek determined him to master that language. So he procured a Greek Lexicon, but only to find to his sorrow that the words were rendered only in Latin. In this way he had to dig his way into Greek through a Latin rampart. This Greek Testament has been Mr. De Vinne's constant companion ever since. In 1815 he left Albany and came to Brooklyn, where he engaged in teaching in a school on Adams-street, near Sands. March 2, 1816, he helped to form the first Sunday-school in Brooklyn, probably the third on the Continent. An attempt had been made to form one by the society in Albany in 1813, but it failed because some of the older members feared it would be breaking the Sabbath. In 1818 he sold out the Brooklyn school and took charge of an academy near Woodville, Miss. Here he first saw slavery without its holiday dress, and in his zeal and ignorance opened a Sunday-school to teach the slaves to read Scriptures. This was speedily broken up by the slave-owners as downright treason. Mr. De Vinne had long felt that it was his mission to preach the Gospel, but he was not regularly received into the ministry until 1819. Six years were spent by Mr. De Vinne preaching in various parts of the South, and he was then transferred to the New-York Conference, of which he is the only surviving member. In 1825 he was stationed in New-York, there being then six Methodist churches, and as many preachers, in the City. During this year he married. "After waiting three years," says Mr. De Vinne, "and traveling 20,000 miles in different States, the Lord directed me to the only right one, and I married." The next two years he preached on Long Island; then for six years on the Stamford Circuit, Mount Pleasant circuits, each of which covered a large number of "preaching places." In 1834 he was stationed in the Duane-Street Church in this City. The next year, 1835, the memorable excitement burst upon the City. "Abolitionists" were hunted from house to house, churches were sacked, and negroes mobbed through the streets. The press, religious and secular, almost without exception, poured forth the most violent denunciations against the Abolitionists, who were allowed no opportunity to defend themselves. The excitement in the Methodist Church was intense. Mr. De Vinne sided with the minority of the ministers in their hostility to slavery, and suffered no little opprobrium for his course. Nine years afterward the slavery question in the Church culminated in the formation of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Mr. De Vinne continued to fill various appointments until 1860, when he took a "superannuated relation," having served in all 24 circuits and stations, and traveled in the discharge of his work nearly 62,000 miles on horseback, preaching 9,000 sermons. He has been received into the Church about 4,000 converts, and has originated and aided in the erection of 13 new churches. During the 40 years he received a total salary of $9,780 in money, and perhaps a third as much in goods and provisions at "donations." His first year's salary was $12 75; the next year there was a prodigious advance to $67. Mr. De Vinne's literary labors have been chiefly confined to contributions to the religious press, and as such a writer is widely known in his denomination. In 1869 he published a short sketch of his labors, entitled "Recollections of Fifty Years in the Ministry." He has always been prominent in the Sunday-school work in his Church, and has been a Superintendent for many years. His home is in Stamford, Conn.

REV. DR. W. R. WILLIAMS.

Rev. William R. Williams, D. D., Pastor of the Amity Baptist Church, is the oldest Baptist minister in active service in New-York. Dr. Williams was born in this City, Oct. 14, 1804, and has resided in the City during the whole of his life. His father was Rev. John Williams, a prominent Baptist clergyman of that day, who came to America from his native country, Wales, in July, 1795. His first preaching here was in the Welsh language, but speedily mastering the English tongue, he soon became widely known for his eloquent and earnest discourses. At the time of his death, in 1825, he was Pastor of the Oliver-Street Baptist Church, then Fayette-street, which had grown under his efforts from a small society of 30 members to a large and influential organization. When 14 years old the younger Williams entered Columbia College, and, five years later, in 1822, graduated with the highest honors. He then studied law in the office of Peter Jay, son of the statesman John Jay, and the first District Attorney of New-York. Dr. Williams practiced law but a one year, during which time he had charge of most of the business transacted in the District Attorney's office. His health giving way, he was obliged to give up his practice, and by the advice of physicians went to Europe for his health. Returning from Europe somewhat improved, he decided to enter the ministry. He was ordained in the Spring of 1833, and immediately entered upon his work. Through his efforts a new society was organized during the first year of his ministry, and formed into a church in the Autumn of that year. Dr. Williams was appointed their Pastor. The society first worshiped in the "Broadway Hall," also called "Mechanics' Hall," a public hall situated on Broadway, near Grand-street, which they hired for the purpose. The hall gave way to the demands of business years ago, and is now occupied by people. The new church prospered under Dr. Williams' pastorate, and in a few years was enabled to purchase property in Amity-street. Here a church was built, and around it were buried those of the society who died from time to time. From this location the society became known as the Amity Church, a name which it still retains. The Amity-street property was afterward sold to Alexander T. Stewart, and the society sought better quarters up town. The bodies in the old burying-ground were removed to other cemeteries and the church torn down. The site is now covered by the extensive stables of A. T. Stewart & Co. The society now worships in Fifty-fourth-street. With the exception of a brief period Dr. Williams has been the active Pastor of the Amity Church since its formation, over 47 years ago. His health, which has never been of the best, compelled him to resign for a short time the active duties of his Pastorate and seek recovery in rest. He was soon able to resume his ministerial duties, however, and his long connection with the church remains unbroken. Dr. Williams has made three trips to Europe, and has collected a theological library of unusual extent and excellence. His life has been a busy one. He entered the ministry without the advantages of a special training in any theological institution, but his conversation and writings show him to have been an industrious reader and student of theological works. His writings are numerous, and have made him well-known in his own and other denominations. Among his works are *Miscellanies*, which has passed through several editions; *Religious Progress, Lectures on the Lord's Prayer, Development of Christian Character*, &c. He has also published a large number of discourses, lectures, &c., and has edited several religious works. Despite his advanced age and feeble health, he is now engaged in preparing a *History of the Baptists*. In person Dr. Williams is of medium stature and rather slight physique. His manner is gentle and courteous, with a faint trace of nervousness. His conversational powers are of the best, his extensive reading having given him an inexhaustible fund of information, from which he freely draws to interest his listeners. With a record of 47 years of ministerial labor in a single church, Dr. Williams is still at his post, and bids fair to continue to be an efficient representative of his denomination for years to come.

REV. DR. WILLIAM ADAMS.

The oldest Presbyterian minister in activelife in the City is Rev. Dr. William Adams, President of the Union Theological Seminary. Dr. Adams was born in Colchester, Conn., Jan. 25, 1807. His father was Dr. John Adams, the teacher and philanthropist, then Principal of the Andover-Phillips Academy, and under whose direction the son's early education was attended to. After graduating from Yale College, in 1827, Dr. Adams entered the Andover Theological Seminary, from which institution he was graduated in 1830. In February of the following year he was ordained as a Congregational minister and Pastor at Brighton, Mass., being then 24 years of age. He remained there three years, and was then, in 1834, called to the Pastorate of the Central Presbyterian Church in this City, now the Madison-Square Church. In 1873 Dr. Adams accepted the Presidency of the Union Theological Seminary, which he now holds, together with the Chair of Sacred Rhetoric and Pastoral Theology. The office had been repeatedly tendered to him before, and was finally accepted only at the continued and urgent entreaties of his friends. During his more than 40 years' residence in New-York, Dr. Adams has become widely known as a preacher, lecturer, and author. Among his works are *Conversations of Christ with Representative Men, The Three Gardens, Thanksgiving*, &c. In addition to those he has published a large number of sermons, addresses, &c., and contributed largely to the current literature of the day. In 1870–71 he took a prominent part in bringing about the union of the "Old School" and "New School" branches of his denomination, which had separated over 30 years before. His time now is almost wholly devoted to his duties in the seminary of which he is the head, and with whose students he is a revered and popular instructor. Dr. Adams was succeeded in the Madison-Square Church by Rev. Dr. W. J. Tucker.

REV. DR. W. M. TAYLOR.

Rev. William M. Taylor, D. D., Pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, is the oldest active Congregational clergyman in New-York. Dr. Taylor is a Scotchman, and was born in Kilmarnock, Scotland, Oct. 23, 1829. His early education was received at an academy in his native town, where he prepared for entrance into the University of Glasgow. From the latter institution he was graduated in 1849 at the age of 20 years. He began the study of theology in the Divinity Hall of the United Presbyterian Church, at Edinburgh, and in 1852 received his license to preach from the Kilmarnock Presbytery. In June of the following year he was ordained over the Presbyterian Church of Kilmarnock, where he remained until 1855, in the Fall of which he was called to a church in Liverpool. Early in the Autumn of the United States as a delegate from the United Presbyterian Church in Scotland to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, held in Chicago. While here he received a call from the Broadway Tabernacle—Congregational—which he accepted, commencing his pastorate there early in 1872. During this year Yale and Harvard Universities both conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. Dr. Taylor is a prominent lecturer and author. Besides many sermons and single addresses, he is the author of *David, King of Israel, Elijah the Prophet, The Ministry of the Word*, &c. Dr. Taylor is now the editor-in-chief of *The Christian at Work*, in which position he is the successor of Dr. Talmage.

REMINISCENCE OF WILLIAM ORTON.

MR. BLEECKER'S RHYMING ADDRESS AT A DINNER GIVEN IN HIS HONOR.

Upon the appointment of the late William Orton in May, 1865, to succeed Hon. Joseph J. Lewis as United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the United States Assessors of this State and New-Jersey gave a capital dinner in his honor at the King's Bridge Hotel. Mr. A. J. Bleecker presided, and after the toasts had all been responded to he read a rhyming jingle, in which he made allusion to about every guest present, and circumstances give some interest to this little piece of versification as it is revived to-day. We reproduce some of Mr. Bleecker's rhymes:

Though debt outstrips the boldest guessors,
That nothing troubles us assessors;
Kind and persuasive in our dealings,
Eschewing rudeness, scorning stealings.
Like gentle shepherds mov'd to tears,
We skear the lambs, prepare the shears,
Though long their fleeces, them we'll shorten,
When acting under Shepherd "Orton."
Long may the flock such shepherd keep,
Rich prove the fleeces of the sheep!
Be our's the task, from great to least man,
To all our duties fully comply.
Who's too far East for us to-night,
("By fickle fortune's cruel spite,")
Unable West to take his meals,
Being down in "Suffolk" on "Appeals."
Let "Williams" follow from the "Second,"
And "Robinson" the "Third" be reckon'd;
These three Long Island justly boasts
Through all her long extended coasts;
Of years on the Station, well "Mount"
Pleasant circuits, each of which covered a large number of "preaching places." In 1834 he was stationed in the Duane-Street Church in this City. The next year, 1835, the memorable excitement burst upon the City. "Abolitionists" were hunted from house to house, churches were sacked, and negroes mobbed through the streets. The press, religious and secular, almost without exception, poured forth the most violent denunciations against the Abolitionists, who were allowed no opportunity to defend themselves. The excitement in the Methodist Church was intense. Mr. De Vinne sided with the minority of the ministers in their hostility to slavery, and suffered no little opprobrium for his course. Nine years afterward the slavery question in the Church culminated in the formation of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Mr. De Vinne continued to fill various appointments until 1860, when he took a "superannuated relation," having served in all 24 circuits and stations, and traveled in the discharge of his work nearly 62,000 miles on horseback, preaching 9,000 sermons. He has been received into the Church about 4,000 converts, and has originated and aided in the erection of 13 new churches. During the 40 years he received a total salary of $9,780 in money, and perhaps a third as much in goods and provisions at "donations." His first year's salary was $12 75; the next year there was a prodigious advance to $67. Mr. De Vinne's literary labors have been chiefly confined to contributions to the religious press, and as such a writer is widely known in his denomination. In 1869 he published a short sketch of his labors, entitled "Recollections of Fifty Years in the Ministry." He has always been prominent in the Sunday-school work in his Church, and has been a Superintendent for many years. His home is in Stamford, Conn.

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THE PSI UPSILON SOCIETY.

ITS APPROACHING CONVENTION.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE FRATERNITY—THE COLLEGES IN WHICH IT HAS CHAPTERS—ITS PUBLICATIONS AND PROMINENT MEMBERS—THE DELEGATES TO THIS WEEK'S CONVENTION AT ROCHESTER.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

ROCHESTER, Saturday, April 27, 1878.

The forty-fifth general convention of the Psi Upsilon College Fraternity will be held in this city, under the auspices of the "Upsilon" Chapter of the University of Rochester, on Thursday and Friday next. The Psi Upsilon was organized in November, 1833, at Union College, Schenectady, the seven founders being Samuel Goodale, '36; Sterling Goodale Hadley, '36; Edward Martindale, '36; George Washington Tuttle, '36; Robert Barnard, '37; Charles Washington Harvey, '37, and Merwin H. Stewart, '37. Five of these founders are still living, and all of them have taken high rank in their respective professions and avocations. Goodale is an Episcopal clergyman in Nebraska; Hadley has been County Judge of Seneca County, and one of the three State Assessors; Martindale is a lawyer in New-York City; Tuttle was a successful leather merchant in New-York; Barnard and Stewart are dead, and Harvey is a prominent physician of Buffalo.

The original pledge of these young collegians was signed on Nov. 2, 1833, and among the earliest members enrolled were Rev. Dr. Maunsell Van Rensselaer, Judge Hooper C. Van Vorst, and William Taylor, of New-York. The original purpose of the founders was not to establish a fraternity, but simply to organize a secret bund, to offset the influence of other secret societies in Union College. But in 1836 a chapter, the "Delta," was established in New-York University; the "Beta" at Yale in 1839; the "Sigma" at Brown in 1840; the "Gamma" at Amherst in 1841; the "Zeta" at Dartmouth, and the "Lambda" at Columbia in 1842; the "Kappa" at Bowdoin, the "Psi" at Hamilton, the "Xi" at Wesleyan in 1843; the "Alpha" at Harvard in 1851; the "Upsilon" at Rochester in 1858; the "Iota" at Kenyon in 1860; the "Phi" at the University of Michigan in 1865; the "Omega" at the University of Chicago in 1868; the "Pi" at Syracuse University in 1875, and the "Chi" at Cornell University in 1876.

That the granting of chapters to these colleges was prompted by good judgment is attested by the fact that only one of them is now inoperative, and that only because it, in common with all kindred societies, was proscribed by the Faculty of Harvard College. The fraternity exercises extreme care in the granting of charters. The consent of each chapter is requisite to secure a dispensation for the establishment of a new chapter, and such unanimity it is exceedingly difficult to obtain. All the chapters are in excellent working order, and are doing conspicuous credit to the organization. The objects sought after are social and literary culture, and that these are attained is evident from the unusual brilliancy of its record in all departments of professional and commercial life. Among its illustrious names may be mentioned Saxe, Stedman, Boyesen, Whipple, De Mille, Charles Dudley Warner, Holland, Hollister, Dexter, Arnold, and C. K. Adams, the last four historical writers; Goodwin, the Greek scholar; Harkness, the Latin scholar; Watson, the astronomer; Marsh, the paleontologist; Alexander Agassiz; Porter, the chemical writer; Rood, the physicist; Pierce, the mathematician; Packard, the entomologist; Bishops Littlejohn, Whitaker, Spalding, Brown, and Perry; Dean Seymour; Rev. Dr. Scudder, missionary; Presidents A. D. White; Seelye, Amherst; Aiken, Union; Angell, Michigan; Rev. Dr. Christian Reid, Capellmeister A. Grandner; orchestra. "Repose in peace," from Randegger's "Fridolin;" Mrs. E. Aline Osgood. Selections from "Lohengrin," Wagner; Vorspiel; "Tannhäuser," Wagner; "Pilgrims' Departure," Mr. Charles Adams; "Invitation to the Dance" Weber, adapted for orchestra by Hector Berlioz, orchestra; recitative, "Awake," Saturnia; Aria, "Softly sighs," Weber; "Capriccio," Grandner; orchestra. "Repose in peace," from Randegger's "Fridolin;" Mrs. E. Aline Osgood. Selections from "Lohengrin," Wagner; Vorspiel; "Tannhäuser," Wagner; "Pilgrims' Departure," Mr. Charles Adams; "Invitation to the Dance" Weber, adapted for orchestra by Hector Berlioz, orchestra; recitative, "Awake," Saturnia; Aria, "Softly sighs," Weber; "Capriccio," Handel; Miss Annie Louise Cary. Menuet, Boccherini, string orchestra; song, "The Valley," Gounod. Signor G. Tagliapietra. Sextet "Lucia," Donizetti; Mrs. Osgood, Miss Cranch, Messrs. Adams, Fritsch, Tagliapietra, and Whitney.

Thursday Evening, May 16.—Chorus, "Wach Auf;" third act, "Die Meistersinger," Wagner. Overture, "Coriolanus," Beethoven. Scene, "Gerechtes Gott, Himmerung," Wagner; *Siegfried's* Death, Finale; orchestra and Mme. Eugenie Pappenheim. Symphony No. 9, D minor, op. 125. Beethoven, with final chorus to Schiller's Ode, "Hymn of Joy;" orchestra, solo, quartet, and chorus; Aufdie solos, quartet and chorus, Mme. Pappenheim, Miss Cary, Mr. Adams, and Mr. Remmertz.

Friday Afternoon, May 17.—Prelude, choral, fugue, adapted for orchestra by J. J. Abert, Bach; orchestra. Aria, "Nasci al bosco," Handel; Miss Louise Rollwagen. Aria, "Der Freischütz," Weber; Mr. Christian Fritsch. Overture, "Saturnalia," Goldmark; orchestra. Scena and Aria, "Abscheulicher." "Fidelio," Beethoven; Mme. Eugenie Pappenheim. Selections from "Die Meistersinger," Wagner: (*a*) Monologue; (*b*) Cobbler's Song; (*c*) Quintet; Mr. Franz Remmertz, Mme. Pappenheim, Miss Rollwagen, Messrs. Adams and Fritsch. "Ride of the Walkyries," Wagner; orchestra. Selections from "Manfred;" (*a*) overture; (*b*) interlude; (*c*) procession of the Alpine Fay, Sonnmann; orchestra. "Loreley," Liszt; Mrs. E. Aline Osgood. Aria, "La Juive," Halévy; Mr. M. W. Whitney. Aria, "Abu Hassan," Weber; Miss Annie Louise Cary. Orchestra, Scherzo, op. 52, Rubinstein. Scene and Quintet, "Ballo in Maschera," Verdi; Mrs. Osgood, Miss Cary, Messrs Adams, Tagliapietra, and Whitney.

Friday Evening, May 17.—"Missa Solennis," Liszt, composed for the One Thousandth Anniversary of the Cathedral of Gran, in Hungary, (first time in America;) Mme. Pappenheim, Miss Rollwagen, Mr. Fritsch, and Mr. Whitney; chorus, organ, and orchestra. "Romeo and Juliet;" dramatic symphony, op. 27, Berlioz; Miss Cary, Mr. Adams, and Mr. Remmertz; orchestra and chorus.

it was forgotten until last Tuesday, when the remainder of the needle, the eye, with a little more than half shank, was pulled from her right leg, a little above the knee. After finding a resting-place in this woman's body for 23 years the needle was not rusted, although somewhat discolored. The story sounds queer, but it is vouched for by Mrs. Phillips and some of her neighbors, who believe her."

DARK WAYS OF DEMOCRATS.

FACTS IN REGARD TO THE NEW-BRIGHTON VILLAGE TRUSTEES' LEGALIZING ACT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to briefly lay before the Legislature through your valuable journal a concise statement of facts relative to the following bill now before the lower House.

This bill is now before the Committee on Villages of the House, having originated in the Senate, and is likely to be reported from the committee for the action of the House this week. If our legislators discover what manner of imposition this bill is, it will surely die before it is born. I feel ashamed of bothering you to take up the cudgel in our behalf, but there are so few men or newspapers in these degenerate times that take anything more than a party view of public affairs, and the Democracy is so rampant in jobbery on Staten Island, that unless we obtain the friendly aid of THE NEW-YORK TIMES we are, as Shakespeare says, "now undone."

The situation which gives rise to this "legalizing" and "confirming of the acts of the Trustees of the village of New-Brighton, Staten Island," is tersely shown in the following data: The Board of Trustees of the village in question are prohibited by the charter from issuing any bonds and from incurring any debts or liabilities beyond the revenue of the year. In October, 1876, having exhausted their revenue, (but one-half of the financial year having expired and the revenue of the entire year, say $40,000, having melted away,) and being then illegally in debt, they proposed to issue and negotiate bonds of the village for $6,000, a part of which was also to be used as general village funds for macadamizing Marion Road, in violation of the charter provisions. The Trustees were notified that their action was illegal, and a remonstrance, signed by the most influential residents and largest tax-payers, was presented to them. At a meeting of the Trustees the tax-payers appeared by counsel, and urged them at all events to defer action until the opinion of the Supreme Court could be obtained in an amicable manner by means of submitting a case stated. This the Trustees refused to do, and the tax-payers then gave them notice that they would bring an action for an injunction against them, and if they undertook to defend the same, that it must be at their own risk and expense. The Trustees seemed disposed to take the risk, and refused to hear the tax-payers further. Mr. James W. Simonton then brought a suit on behalf of the tax-payers, and obtained an injunction which was made permanent at the General Term in February, 1877, and judgment was finally entered up against the Trustees with costs, "adjudging that they were guilty of an attempt to waste the village fund and credit in violation of their duty, oaths of office, and of the charter of the village." From this judgment they have not appealed. In the meantime the Trustees employed counsel to prepare and advocate a bill before the last Legislature to legalize their acts, and to have certain amendments in that direction incorporated in the village charter. The bill and charter amendments were rejected by the Legislature. These Trustees then audited the expenses of their counsel and of their attorney in the injunction suit, including the charges for drafting and preparing the amendments to the charter—in all some $1,300; also, the expenses of a committee of the board at Albany in lobbying, &c., $312 40, being in all the princely sum of $1,600. These alleged expenditures and payments were incurred after the injunction suit was begun, while it was pending, and also after the revenue for that year had been wholly expended.

The Trustees were again notified that another suit would be brought by the tax-payers if they persisted in their unwarrantable course, but they disregarded the warning, and another suit was instituted against them by Mr. James W. Simonton to enjoin them from paying these bills out of the village Treasury. Upon the hearing of the case had before Judge Barnard, an injunction *pendente lite* was granted, the Judge holding "that the expenses were clearly unlawful, and that the Trustees should pay their counsel themselves, and the village could not be taxed to provide funds to further unlawful attempts on its own funds." This action is now pending. If this Senate bill No. 125 passes, it legalizes the act of 1872, authorizing the bringing of suits by tax-payers, a mere snare to the unwary, who had better be robbed in silence. With this simple narrative of the reformation and retrenchment of the Staten Island officeholders under the rule of the Democracy, I leave the exhibit to the candid consideration of our legislators, and vouch for its being the truth of the situation, and the calls for special legislation to protect extravagance, if not corruption, in office, and it ought to be defeated. MARINER.

NEW-BRIGHTON, Tuesday, April 23, 1878.

The following is the text of the bill:

[Senate Bill No. 125.]

AN ACT to legalize and confirm the official acts of the Trustees of the Village of New-Brighton.

The people of the State of New-York represented in Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Section 1. The proceedings of the Trustees of the village of New-Brighton heretofore done and performed in good faith and without fraudulent intent in and about the employment of attorneys and counsel by said Board of Trustees, and in and about the employment of a committee of said board sent to Albany in the matter of the village charter, are hereby confirmed and rendered valid.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

THE CINCINNATI FESTIVAL.

COMPLETE PROGRAMME OF THE FOUR DAYS OF MUSIC—THE ARTISTS ENGAGED.

We print below the official programme of arrangements for the approaching musical festival in Cincinnati. The performers are as follows:

Musical Director—Theodore Thomas.

Assistant Musical Director—Carl Singer.

Principal Vocal Performers—Mme. Eugenie Pappenheim, soprano; Mrs. E. Aline Osgood, soprano; Miss Annie Louise Cary, contralto; Miss Emma Cranch, Miss Louise Rollwagen, contralto; Mr. Charles Adams, tenor; Mr. Christian Fritsch, tenor; Signor G. Tagliapietra, baritone; Mr. M. W. Wh

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

RUSKIN'S LECTURES ON ENGRAVING.

ARIADNE FLORENTINA. Six Lectures on Wood and Metal Engraving. By JOHN RUSKIN, LL.D. Plates. New-York: JOHN WILEY & SONS. 1878.

This is one of a complete series of the works of Mr. Ruskin which John Wiley & Sons have been issuing for some years, according as the prolific author finishes his books, his parts of books, or his fragmentary essays on things in general. The present volume contains six lectures given before the University of Oxford, "in Michaelmas Term, 1872." They are professedly on wood and metal engraving, and have been, in accordance with the picturesque phraseology of the author, dubbed with the title *Ariadne Florentina*. What he symbolizes by this name may be left for the amusement of those who like riddles. Ariadne was she who gave the clue to the hero who ventured into the labyrinth, but it is not quite clear whether Mr. Ruskin wishes to symbolize himself as Theseus and the maze of base and common-place art, modern and mediæval, as the labyrinth, or whether he has some other meaning, even more subtle. He selects Florence as the local centre-point of his investigations, because he considers that the spirit of Gothic art and of ancient art (Greek and Oriental) met there. In his second lecture he gets to work more definitely on the subject in hand, and reviews his reasons for preferring Florence. He is talking about Arnolfo di Lapo. Lapo is stated by Vasari to have been a German, and Arnolfo was either his son or his pupil—commentators differ as to which. This is a matter of some moment to Ruskin, for he founds upon the truth of Vasari's statement his theory of the meeting of Gothic and classic art in Florence.

"In these days you will have half a dozen doctors, writing each a long book, and the sense of all will be—Arnolfo wasn't the son of Lapo. Much good will you get of that!

"Well, you will find the fact to be, there was a great Northman builder, a true son of Thor, who came down into Italy in 1200, served the order of St. Francis there, built Assisi, taught Arnolfo how to build, with Thor's hammer, and disappeared, leaving his name uncertain—Jacopo—Lapo—nobody knows what. Arnolfo first began to recognize this man as his true father, who put the soul-life into him; he is known to his Florentines always as Jacopo's Arnolfo.

"That, or some likeness of that, is the vital fact. * * * Some Stockholm professor will, so much as to prove a negative—to show that everybody has been wrong. Fancy the delicious sensation, to an empty-headed creature, of fancying for a moment that he has emptied every body else's head as well as his own! Nay, that, for once, his own hollow bottle of a head has had the best of other bottles, and has been first empty; *first* to know—nothing."

An outburst like this, no infrequent thing for Mr. Ruskin, has the effect of clearing the air. It is like the torrent of oaths that falls from the lips of a sea Captain of the good old school, when, after a wearisome sultry calm, a stiff breeze strikes the ship. No one minds it. The impression is merely that of relief from previous stagnation. The same effect is produced by Mr. Ruskin's war-whoop in the midst of a subject so delicate and unemotional as the art of engraving. He continues:

"But, I again beg of you, keep to the old story. For it represents, however inaccurately in detail, clearly in sum, the fact that some great master of German Gothic at this time came down into Italy, and changed the entire form of Italian architecture by his touch. So that while Niccola and Giovanni Pisano are still virtually Greek artists, experimentally introducing Gothic forms, Arnolfo and Giotto adopt the entire Gothic ideal of form, and thenceforward use the pointed arch in every story and as the limits of sculpture. * * * Now, therefore, my whole history of *Christian* architecture and painting begins with this Baptistery of Florence, and with its associated cathedral. * * * For the cathedral-Baptistery is the great one of the world. Here is the centre of Christian knowledge and power. And it is one piece of large *engraving*. White substance, entire, and filled with black and green."

From the latter part of this quotation it will be seen that Mr. Ruskin takes no mean starting-point for his views of engraving. The façade of a great religious edifice is his stone tablet, and the colors of marbles are the patterns engraved thereon as a workman cuts his picture on a wood block. It cannot be said that the lectures coincide, as far as fullness and minuteness are concerned, with what so bold a beginning might lead one to expect. Mr. Ruskin is oppressed by the multitude of his ideas, the number of things that have to be told. He selects three engravers on wood as the greatest, according to his maturest judgment, and talks principally about them. One is the Florentine, Botticelli, the second Hans Holbein, and the third the Englishman Bewick. In eulogizing these three, he pronounces terrible anathemas on names which have hitherto been reckoned the first in art. Dürer is fiercely assailed for egotism, and complacent attention to the unimportant details of engraving in the popular admiration which they evoked flattered his vanity. The contrary is shown in Holbein's scorn of the petty and power in asserting the gist of his subject in a few strokes of the graver. Michael Angelo and Leonardo da Vinci are unmercifully slighted, and Rembrandt is snubbed without hesitation. Scattered through the book are examples of the art of Holbein and Botticelli, and in order to explain the abuse lavished upon Michael Angelo and Dürer, the "Cumæan Sibyl" of the former, from the Sistine Chapel, and a "Coronation in the Garden," engraved by the latter, are introduced to the number. Botticelli is compared, in art, to Martin Luther. He was a more humble, self-abnegating Protestant and reformer. Holbein is of the same *genus*, although not so rounded an artist. His "Dance of Death" does not lose in power because he is indifferent to the number of ribs a skeleton should have. The Sibyls and Madonnas of Botticelli are compared with those painted by Michael Angelo in the Sistine, and the simplicity and sweet naturalness of the former series laid forth. According to Michael Angelo the Cumæan Sibyl, the nymph beloved of Apollo, is a crone with a masculine frame and large breasts. Michael Angelo's sin was in throwing to the winds much—the result of science; this is the key-note to which Mr. Ruskin returns again and again. The dreadful results of the rush for facts in modern times and the vainness of mind which arises from the teachings of science, are put vigorously in the following reference to the present state of the engravers' art in England:

"These wood-cuts for *Barnaby Rudge* and the *Cornhill Magazine* are favorably representative of the entire illustrative art industry of the modern press—industry enslaved to the ghastly service of catching the last gleams in the glued eyes of the daily more bestial English mob—railroad born and bred—which drags itself about the black world it has withered under its breath in one eternal grind and shriek, gobbling, staring, chattering, jiggling, trampling out every vestige of national honor and domestic peace wherever it sets the staggering hoof of it; incapable of reading, of hearing, of thinking, of looking capable only of a greed for money, lust for food, pride of dress, and the prurient itch of momentary curiosity for the politics last announced by the newsmonger, and the religion last rolled by the chemist into electuary for the dead."

It is this unbridled violence of Mr. Ruskin which hampers his working power by disgusting a great many people who are too impatient to stand his wild gestures and foamings at the mouth. But in all he says there is sure to be found a good solid kernel of truth. For young people his books must be more harmful than anything else, on account of his desultory mode of thought, and such additional confusion as arises from his violence. But though he may be looked upon as a "shrieking minority," a great many ideas of his have done much good in the world of art, and many others will in the future make their mark. His books are always suggestive and vigorous enough to condone these serious faults.

BY CELIA'S ARBOR. A Tale of Portsmouth Town. By WALTER BESANT and JAMES RICE. With Illustrations. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1878.

Appletons' Journal has been, and still is, publishing this novel as a serial. It meets the wants of a large public of admirers of that class of fiction which may be denominated mild. The literary partners who have created *Celia's Arbor* are the authors of *The Golden Butterfly* and *When the Ship Comes Home*, both of which romances belong to the same school of the pleasantly innocuous. The line traced by Dickens is pursued by these authors, just as it is by Wilkie Collins, but, either owing to their want of personal contact with Dickens, or because of a different individuality, they follow his track in a slightly different way. Collins is preternaturally energetic and sure of himself. You hear him, as it were, exclaiming: "Ha, ha—I have found a nice dog, lawsits; I *have* I am going to write a novel about it as is a novel. No mawkish sentiment about me. No, Sir. The British public wants facts; here they are—fresh from a lawsuit!"

But how different is the modest tone of Walter Besant and James Rice. They are mild, very mild compared to Collins, as if they had taken Dickens in only one of his moods, and that not his most robustious one, and were content to imitate that forever. The two names upon the title-page give in themselves a certain prestige to the book. The youthful critic of the gentler sex is sure she can discern daintily the very paragraph written by that author whom she prefers. The club man who turns over the pages between the puffs of his after-dinner cigar feels conscious of a masculine pleasure that the book is not another feminine effusion, but "better stuff," from the hands of men who have made themselves names.

An explanation of the rather curious title to this venture in fiction will be found to contain a sort of epitome of the plot:

"It was Leonard who called this place Celia's Arbor," we are told, "after a glee which I found among Mrs. Tyrrell's music. * * * It is a tender glee, whose notes are yearnings and sighs, whose cadences are love's hypocrisies, breathing an almost arrogant confidence, which is veiled behind a mask of pretended fear, assumed out of good manners, and certain to deceive no Celia that ever lived. We breathed no sighs; we hung no humid wreath by our Celia's arbor, but it was a place where two boys learned to love one girl."

These two boys are at the outset supposed to be little vagrants, and the favorite scenes of Dickens are levied upon with the usual effect. But Ladislas, or "Laddy," as he is called, a deformed child, turns out to be a Polish count, and Leonard proves to be the nephew of an English maiden lady, a Miss Rutherfurd, of good descent. The action goes on, as the title shows, in Portsmouth, and the heroine, Celia, appears and disappears upon the "Queen's Bastion," with occasional scenes in her arbor in the neighborhood of the royal demesne.

If truth be told, the book is spun out to a degree that sometimes reaches the point of dreariness. There is hardly sufficient action, and a great deal too much desultory though improving information. Poland is discussed with a pertinacity which causes a rapid turning over of leaves, and "our British Army," its achievements, successes, marches, and triumphant entries is too prolix for the languid interest taken by Americans in that department of knowledge.

The illustrations of *Celia's Arbor* may be commended for finish and good artistic handling. They are much above the average. Among the characters, that of Augustus Brambler, legal adviser and lawyer *in toto*, is one of the best, though quite subordinate, and playing, like too many others, no necessary part in the tale. He and his children bring in the comic element. The old Captain, again, the foster-father of the two boys, is that most delightful of persons, a retired seafarer, and it is to him we turn with even more pleasure than to the charming heroine and equally perfect hero.

CANOEING IN KANUCKIA: OR, THE HAPS AND MISHAPS AFLOAT AND ASHORE IN THE STATESMAN, THE EDITOR, THE ARTIST, AND THE SCRIBBLER. Recorded by the COMMODORE and the Cook, C. L. NORTON and JOHN LAMBERTON.) Illustrated. New-York: C. P. PUTNAM & SONS. 1878.

The *Nation* recently remarked that the man who can make two canoes paddle where one paddle before is a public benefactor. Mr. Habberton, hitherto chiefly known for his successful efforts to popularize infants, has in this volume joined with Mr. Norton in an effort to render canoeing still more popular in this country than it has hitherto been, and the two authors are certain to become public benefactors in accordance with the *Nation's* definition of the term. Canoeing was invented by Mr. Macgregor and described by him in a series of wonderfully dull books. Dull as they were, however, Macgregor's books made canoeing so popular in England that at the present time there are nearly 400 canoes on the list of the Canoe Club, and at least twice that number in possession of persons not connected with the club. What effect so bright and entertaining a book as *Canoeing in Kanuckia* will have in commending canoes to the attention of our boating men remains to be seen, but it certainly ought to have fifty readers where Macgregor's book had one.

Unlike Mr. Bishop's *Voyage of the Paper Canoe*, which was simply the record of a voyage in an open row-boat, *Canoeing in Kanuckia* is the story of a genuine canoe cruise made with genuine canoes, and with a careful observance of the rites and ceremonies of canoeing. The authors acknowledge that they have pursued an unusual method in describing the four canoeists who took part in the cruise. It so happened that the personal merits of at least one of these canoeists were enormous, and these merits have therefore been divided equally among the four, thus enabling each canoeist to be represented as a moderately meritorious person. The public has no right to find fault with this arrangement, but the authors, with the view of representing their individual canoes in the most favorable light, have credited them with merits belonging solely to the novel type of canoes, which in this volume are derided under the name of the "Chrysalids." In the quiet of the night their consciences, beyond any doubt, must make them extremely wretched as they reflect upon their injustice to the "Chrysalids," but the claim of the "Chrysalids," or rather of the "Nautilus" and "Shadow" canoes, is so firmly established, that little harm will be done by this stealthy attempt to disparage them.

The book is full of incident, told in a way that cannot fail to entertain the reader. It also contains a great deal of information useful to canoeists, and no one who contemplates canoeing in American waters can afford to omit consulting it. There is no breezier and better companion for a Summer vacation than this volume, and its humor will be appreciated by those who stay at home as heartily as by those fortunate persons who have learned by experience that this world contains nothing better than a canoe, and that mankind has devised no sport so delightful as canoeing.

LITERARY NOTES.

—John Ruskin is much better. He is able to walk out and to read aloud.

—W. H. Mallock's *New Republic* is announced for republication by Roberts Brothers.

—The New Testament portion of the *Speaker's Commentaries* will extend to four volumes.

—The April *Edinburgh Review* devotes an article to *Barry Cornwall's Life and Poems*.

—The eighth thousand of Canon Farrar's *Eternal Hope* is going off rapidly in England.

—The latest "Vest Pockets" are *The Best Essays of Elia* and *The Favorite Poems of Leigh Hunt*.

—Canon Vaughan, of Leicester, has published a new volume of sermons on *The Present Trial of Faith*.

—The April number of John Murray's *Quarterly Review* devotes an article to *The Life and Times of James Madison*.

—*Carthage and the Carthaginians* is the title of a new work by R. Bosworth Smith, which is nearly ready for publication.

—It is expected that W. Fraser Roe will contribute a paper to the next *Nineteenth Century* on "Political Clubs and Party Organizations."

—Mr. Van Laun is engaged upon a *History of Literary Exiles in England*, a subject capable of interesting treatment both for Englishmen and for foreigners.

—Mr. Vigfusson's edition of the *Sturlunga Saga*, with an elaborate preface, is now ready for publication. He also has an *Icelandic Reader* in preparation.

—Little, Brown & Co., Boston, have in press a local history of Groton, Mass., which has been prepared by Dr. Samual A. Green, the acting Superintendent of the Boston Public Library.

—A copy of *The Germ*, the periodical published by the seven pre-Raphaelite brethren in four shilling numbers, and discontinued for want of support, recently sold in London for $3 12s.

—William M. Woollatt, Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, publishes a book of plans, exterior and interior views, &c., illustrating the alteration and remodeling of several suburban residences, &c., recently built, and remodeled from plans. The book is called *Old Homes Made New*, and is issued by A. J. Bicknell & Co., of this City.

—La Roche, a Viennese actor, over 80 years old, so closely resembles Goethe that at a recent theatrical festival in Leipsic, in honor a bust of the great German poet was presented to the company as that of the actor himself, and persons were unable to see any want of resemblance between the two.

—The April *Church Quarterly Review*, the organ of the English Church, and one of the ablest of the British periodicals, contains three articles of special interest—"Eternal Punishment and the Restitution of all Things," "The Farley of Doubt—Arnold and Clough," and "The Present Phase of the Tractarian Movement."

—Mr. J. G. Cupples, after a long connection with the well-known firm of S. Williams & Co., at the "Old Corner," in Boston, has dissolved his connection with this house and taken a position with Little, Brown & Co. He is a born bookseller, a walking catalogue of titles and editions, and has an eye for a new book as keen as the hunter's for fresh game.

—Dr. Church, the present Dean of St. Paul's, London, has just published, through Macmillan & Co., a volume of sermons preached before the University of Oxford, entitled *Human Life and its Conditions*. The volume also contains three ordination sermons. The Dean is about to republish his essay on Dante, to be accompanied by a translation of the *De Monarchia*, made by the Dean's son.

—Mr. Murray promises for the coming season the late Capt. Elton's *From Mozambique to Nyassa, Uchunga, and Usango, a Journal of Adventurers' Discoveries, with Notes on the Suppression of the Slave Trade*, edited, with additions, by H. B. Cotterill; Capt. Forbes' *Sketches of the Natives of Burmah*; and *Twenty Years' Residence Among the Greeks, Albanians, Turks, Armenians, and Bulgarians*, by an English lady, edited by Stanley Lane Poole.

—Houghton, Osgood & Co. have published a little book of humorous and miscellaneous verse, which will amuse the graduates and undergraduates of Yale, if not of other colleges. It is called *Odds and Ends*, and consists of the collected verses of Henry A. Beers, graduate of Yale in the year 1869, and latterly an instructor in the same college. The chapter headed "Fly Leaves from Arnold's *Latin Prose Composition*" will be specially delectable to college men.

—The Paris International Literary Congress, which holds its meetings from the 6th to the 15th of June, will discuss the legal position of literary copyright, the insufficiency of diplomatic treaties for its protection, the position of authors at the present time, a scheme for an international literary treaty by which the copyrights of all authors shall be as secure in foreign countries as in their own, and a plan for the improvement of the condition of authors in different countries.

—None of our American periodicals during the present year has shown a more quickened life than the *New-Englander*. The editor has a knack of rallying around himself many of our ablest writers and of inducing each man to do his best. The topics which he chooses for treatment are of present interest, and are discussed in a liberal and catholic style. The notable articles in the May issue are Dr. Williams' "Primers and Juvenile Books among the Chinese," Prof. J. K. Dimm's "Review of President Woolsey's Political Science," and two independent critical investigations as to what St. Paul teaches about the Duration of Future Punishment.

—*The Life of Charlotte Cushman*, written by her friend and intimate companion for the last years of her life, Miss Emma Stebbins, will be issued by Houghton, Osgood & Co., about the middle of May. The book will contain a heliotype portrait of Miss Cushman, a portrait made from Miss Stebbins' bust of Miss Cushman, and a picture of Miss Cushman's villa at Newport. Another book in the "Little Classic Series," is *Watch and Ward*, by Henry James, Jr., which was published as a serial in the *Atlantic* of 1871. This house also has in press a volume by the late Dr. E. H. Clarke, on *Pseudopia*—optical troubles and false sight—which will be of about the same size as *Sex in Education*. Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes will write a preface for it.

—A new edition of Prof. Jordan's *Manual of the Vertebrates of the United States* will be published immediately by Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago. It will be enlarged by the addition of nearly 100 pages, and in it the nomenclature will be brought fully to date of publication, and all the lately discovered species made known by our active band of ornithologists are included. The fishes are entirely rewritten; all the genera are fully and *exactly* characterized, many of them for the first time, and the names used are those adopted by the Smithsonian Institution, the United States Fish Commission, and by the Government surveys. Natural diagnoses have been, in the fishes, everywhere substituted for the artificial keys, the application of which is often unsatisfactory and uncertain. The addenda includes descriptions of all the American species of salmon and trout, embodying the results of the latest researches conducted by Profs. Gill and Jordan, under the auspices of the United States Fish Commission. Previous to this no person living knew anywhere near how many species we had in America, what the boundaries of these species were, or what name any of them ought to bear. This feature of the book commends it to anglers. It also contains a glossary of the specific names used for our vertebrates, and a list of the works treating of American vertebrates, and has the hearty approval of Prof. Baird, Prof. Cope, Dr. Couss, Prof. Ridgeway, Dr. Wilder, Prof. Forbes, and of the best students of this subject generally.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Potter, J.

Nos. 1, 59, 60, 67, 81, 85, 87, 95, 98, 107, 108, 110, 134, 145, 152, 191, 224, 274, 277, 286, 294, 295, 300, 301, 309, 310, 311, 313, 314.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Will meet to-morrow at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by C. P. Daly, C. J.

No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Shea, Sheridan, and Stennett, JJ.

Appeals from Orders—Nos. 1 to 12 (inclusive.) Appeals from Judgments—Nos. 1 to 23 (inclusive.)

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Sheridan, J.

No day calendar.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Maddam, J.

Nos. 4337, 4344, 4365, 4251, 4263, 4278, 4279, 4280, 4293, 4296, 4298, 4309, 4310, 4311, 4315, 4328, 4330, 4340, 4342, 4370, 4372, 4373, 4375, 4376, 4377, 4431, 4482, 4484, 4497, 4489, 4490, 4491, 4492, 4493, 4494, 4495, 4499, 4500, 4501, 4503, 4505, 4506, 4507, 4508, 4509, 4513, 4514.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Shea, J.

Nos. 2375, 3419, 3020, 3330, 3246, 4317, 3082, 3578, 3108, 4461, 4464, 4466, 4467, 4468.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Jacob Berry, (continued,) disorderly house.
Frank Covert, forgery.
John Dolan, felonious assault.
Regan McCarthy, burglary.
Robert Fitzpatrick, grand larceny.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Otterbourg, J.

George Wellman, homicide.
David Gleason, felonious assault and battery.
William Green, felonious assault and battery.
John Owens, James Solomon, William Aime, felonious assault and battery.
Louis Miller, burglary.
Michael Smith, burglary.
William Smith, larceny from the person.
James Sullivan, larceny from the person.
Matthew Austin, assault and battery.
John Ludtke, assault and battery.
Matthew Austin, larceny from the person.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 27.

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

N. Y. C. 1st. cp.		Lake Shore.	
1000	113⅛	1000	62⅜
C. C. & I. C. 2d.		900	62⅝
2000	14	200	62⅜
Delaware & Had.		400	62⅝
100	51⅜	500	62⅝
Western Union.		Mich. Central.	
15	103¼	100	83⅜
1000	103⅝	North-western.	
1000	103½	800	52½
Erie Railway.		North-west. pf.	
300	12	1000	71⅞
800	12	Rock Island.	
Wabash.		100	105
100	15⅝	C. C. C. & I.	
St Paul pf.		20	28¼
600	73	16	28

MONDAY, April 29—A. M.

The weekly statement of the Associated Banks issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last showed a loss of $308,400 in surplus reserve, thus reducing the amount held by the banks above the 25 per cent. legal limit to $17,306,150. The loans decreased $1,811,900, the specie $3,350,800, and the deposits $1,178,400; while the legal tenders increased $2,747,800, and the circulation $38,900.

The following shows the condition of the City banks this week, compared with the previous statement and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	April 20.	April 27.	April 28, 1877.
Loans.	$232,113,400	$230,301,500	$255,733,800
Specie.	35,935,900	32,585,100	20,535,500
Le'l ts.	32,186,000	34,933,800	43,865,000
D'p'ts.	202,653,400	200,875,000	222,901,200
C'l'n.	19,982,900	20,021,800	15,996,100

And the following the relations between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks:

Specie.	$35,935,900	$32,585,100	Dec. $3,350,800
Le'l ts.	32,186,000	34,933,800	Inc. 2,747,800
T'l res.	$68,121,900	$67,518,900	Dec. $603,000
Re'serve required	50,513,350	50,218,750	
Exc'ss of res've above l'g'l requirements.	17,608,550	17,300,150	Dec. 308,400

The Money market was very easy during the week, loanable capital having been in abundant supply at rates ranging from 7 down to 3 ₱ cent., with the majority of transactions at about 5 ₱ cent. In discounts the rates for prime mercantile paper were 5 to 6 ₱ cent.

The foreign advices reported a remarkably steady market at London for United States bonds, which fluctuated only a small fraction either way, and which closed at the final quotations of the previous week, namely, 104½ for new 4½s, 108¾ for 1867s, 107⅜ for 10-40s, and 105⅜ for new 5s. British Consols were also unusually steady, notwithstanding the gloomy political outlook, and were quoted through cable at 94⅞@95 for both money and the account. American railway shares were strong, particularly the Erie stocks, although the common and preferred declined from 54d. to 53⅞d. ₱ ounce, English standard. The Bank of England lost £162,000 bullion during the fiscal week ending Wednesday; the proportion of reserve to liabilities was 34½ ₱ cent., against 32 15-16 the previous week; the bank rate of discount remained 3 ₱ cent., with the rate in the open market for three months' bills 2⅝@2¾ ₱ cent. At Paris, Rentes fell off from 110f. 5c. to 109f. 32½c. The specie in the Bank of France increased 18,300,000f. during the week. The Imperial Bank of Germany gained specie to the amount of 1,100,000 marks.

In the Sterling Exchange market the transactions for the week were not large. The forced shipments of gold supplied the wants of remitters to a great extent, even though the profit was not apparent. The effect on sterling was unsettling, and this feeling was increased by the bills made on account of the Erie sale. The call loan rate, by the syndicate for additional bonds, as well as the free demand from abroad for all our articles of export, render it doubtful whether further shipments of gold will be attempted. Cheap gold and lower rates for sterling may enable bond importers to continue their business; but, with returning confidence in the securities abroad, and with the supply somewhat exhausted by the amount of bonds already returned, there would seem to be strong indications of a loss of occupation in this line, or, at best, of business on a much less extensive scale. At the close the nominal asking rates were $4 87 3-4@$4 88½, with actual business at $4 86@$4 86½ for bankers' 60-day bills, $4 88½@$4 88¾ for demand, $4 89¼@$4 89½ for cable transfers, and $4 84@$4 85 for commercial bills on London.

The Gold speculation was dull on an exceedingly light business. The price opened at 100⅜, advanced to 100⅝, and declined to 100⅜. On Gold loans the rates ranged from 1 to 4 ₱ cent. for carrying, while some loans were made "flat" for borrowing. The exports of specie for the week were $1,371,468, and the imports $1,362,000.

Government bonds were quite active on a good inquiry from investors in moderate amounts, and prices—allowing for the fractional decline in sympathy with the weakness of gold—were firm throughout. The new 4½s were exceptionally strong on the announcement that the syndicate on Thursday had already called for the $5,000,000 May installment. Railroad mortgages were fairly active, and prices for the most part were firm in tone; but the fluctuations for the entire week were so narrow as to deserve no special mention, with the exception of a decline of 1 ₱ cent. in New-Jersey Central Consols, and an advance of 3 ₱ cent. in Kansas Pacific Income bonds, and of 1 ₱ cent. in Morris & Essex Firsts. State bonds were dull and steady.

The movement on the Stock Exchange during the week was in the direction of lower prices, and was not unnatural in view of the recent sharp advance, which, while offering to speculators on the long side an opportunity to realize which was not to be neglected, afforded at the same time an apparently safe basis for short sales. The depression was, as might have been expected, accompanied by rumors of all kinds calculated to impair confidence, and which, although entirely lacking substantiation, served the purpose intended by their authors and tempered the buoyancy which had come on last evening and 8,700 bales to-day,) with 700 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, April closing at 10.89c. @10.93c., and Middling Orleans at 10.98c.@10.99c.; July, 11.05c.@11.06c.; August, 11.09c.; September, 10.77c.@10.79c.; October, 10.57c.@10.59c.; November 10.47c.@10.48c.; December, 10.56c.; January, 10.56c.@10.58c.; February, 10.66c.@10.70c. showing a decline of 1@2 points, closing weak.....The receipts at all the ports were 5,557 bales, and the same day last week..... The exports from all ports since Sept 1, 1877, have been 2,943,518 bales, including 1,737,856 bales to Great Britain and 1,202,662 bales to the Continent.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	7 15-16	7 15-16	8 1-16	8 1-16
Strict Ordinary	8 1-16	8 1-16	8 1-16	8 1-16
Good Ordinary	9⅛	9⅛	9¼	9¼
Strict Good Ord	9⅝	9⅝	9¾	9¾
Middling	10⅛	10⅛	10⅜	10⅜
Strict Low Mid	10 7-16	10 7-16	10 9-16	10 9-16
Middling	10¾	10¾	10⅞	10⅞
Good Middling	11⅛	11⅛	11⅜	11⅜
Strict Good Mid	11 7-16	11 7-16	11 9-16	11 9-16
Middling Fair	11 15-16	11 15-16	12 1-16	12 1-16
Fair	12 7-16	12 7-16	12 9-16	12 9-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	7 15-16	Low Middling	9	3-16
Strict Good Ord	8 11-16	Middling	9	13-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—A fairly active business was reported in State and Western Flour at generally steady, and in instances, a trifle stronger prices, Superfine and Extras and desirable Minnesota Extras (especially of the Patent class,) and City Mills Extras showing an improvement of 10@15c. ₱ bbl. Export demand more satisfactory.....Sales have been reported since our last of 29,000 bbls., all grades, including unsound, four of all classes, 4,000 Superfine State at $4 50@$5 10; very inferior to very fancy No. 2 at $3 10@$4 35, mainly at $3 35@$4 10 for old nary to very choice Winter, and at $4 25@$4 for Spring; very poor to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 35@$4 90, mostly at $4 50@$4 85; inferior to very good Extra State, in odd lots and lots, at $4 10@$4 45, chiefly at $4 35@$4 15; very good to very choice do. at $5 25@$5 60; City Mills Extras, shipping grades, for the West Indies, $6 10@$6 40 for fair to strictly choice, mostly at $6 25@$6 30; do. for South America, $6 40@$7 25 for fair to fancy; do., for English markets, quoted at $5 05@$5 20, (2,000 bbls. sold at $5 10;) do. Family Extras, $6 50@$7 50, the latter for fancy; poor to very good shipping Extra Western, $4 90@$5 25, chiefly at $5 05@$5 20, very good to very choice do. at $5 25@$5 90; and other grades within our previous range.....Included in the reported sales were 6,800 bbls. low Extras for shipment, mainly within the range of $5 05@$5 20; 4,200 bbls. City Mills Extras for the West Indies and the English markets, 4,100 bbls. remainder clear (these mainly at $5 25@$6 for ordinary to choice, of which 2,900 bbls. for export at $5 15@$5 75;) 3,400 bbls. straight Extra, (these mostly at $6@$6 60 for fair to choice, and $6 70 for very choice;) 2,500 bbls. Patents, (chiefly to the home trade, and at from $6 65@$8 35;) 4,300 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (these chiefly at $5 50@$6 60,) and 1,450 bbls. Minnesota Extras at $5 90@$6 25; 600 bbls. Patent Extras, 1,050 bbls. Superfine, 1,225 bbls. No. 2, and odd lots of sour and unsound Flour, the latter for Southern Flour in fair request, in good part for shipment, at steady prices, with sales reported of 2,600 bbls., chiefly Extras, at $5 25@$7 25, of which about 1,800 bbls. for shipment at $6 25@$7.....Of Rye Flour, 275 bbls. sold in lots, mainly Superfine State, at $5 50@$5 85, (fancy, in small lots, at $3 90@$4, an extreme,) and Superfine Western at $3 35@$3 75. Offerings liberal; demand light, giving buyers the advantage, even on favorite brands.....Corn-meal steady, with sales reported of 550 bbls., including Yellow Western at $3 25@$3 75 for poor to choice, (200 bbls. Prize Medal at $3 75, afloat,) and Brandywine at $3 10.....City coarse Corn-meal quoted at $1 90@$2 05 ₱ 100 lbs., on a moderate jobbing movement.

GRAIN—Wheat has been again quoted higher for early delivery, on Spring grades about 1c., and on Winter above 2c. ₱ bushel, on very limited offerings, thus shocking business, though a very good demand has been reported, largely on export account, especially for Winter grades, which left off quite firmly; White Spring grades closed dull. Options opened buoyantly, Spring showing an advance of 1@1¼c., and Winter about 2c., but the general market closed tamer, in this connection, and for Spring over.....There have been reported, to-day, sales of 388,000 bushels (of which about 136,000 bushels for early delivery), including 57,000 bushels White at $1 07@$1 09; 141,000 bushels Red Winter at $1 07@$1 09; 74,000 bushels Amber Winter at $1 07@$1 08; 1,000 bushels White at $1 07; 4,000 bushels Red and Amber Western, ungraded, at $1 03@$1 07; 1,000 No. 1 Red at $1 09½; 8,000 bushels New-York No. 2 Red at $1 07@$1 08; 32,000 bushels No. 2 Red, deliveries to May 25, at $1 08; 17,000 bushels No. 2 Red at $1 10@$1 13 (per lots at $1 30;) 4,300 bushels No. 1 Spring at $1 03@$1 05; 8,000 bushels No. 1 Minnesota Spring, deliverable by May 20, at $1 03; 4,200 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring at $1 00; 40,000 bushels do., to arrive on Wednesday next, at $1 09; 20,000 bushels do., first half of May, at $1 07⅜; 10,000 bushels do. 3 Milwaukee do., first half of May, at $1 03½; 4,400 bushels New-York No. 2 Spring at $1 09; 16,000 bushels do., April options, at $1 09¼; 104,000 bushels do., May, at $1 06@$1 06⅝, chiefly at $1 06@$1 06⅛; 56,000 bushels No. 2 North-west Spring, May option, at $1 07⅞@$1 07¾, chiefly at $1 07⅝; 800 bushels ungraded Spring at $1 30.....The closing quotations at the afternoon call were for New-York No. 2 Spring, April option, at $1 08½@$1 09¼; May, $1 06@$1 06¾; June, $1 04@$1 05.....And No. 2 North-west Spring, April option, at $1 01½ asked; do., May, $1 07⅛@$1 08; June, $1 04½@$1 05.....And No. 2 Red Winter, April option, at $1 06@$1 06½; May, $1 04@$1 07⅜; June, $1 03@$1 07.....Corn has been quite active, chiefly in the option line and for May deliveries, opening stronger, on options ½c. @1c. ₱ bushel higher, but closing, as a rule, weaker.....Sales have been reported of 317,000 bushels, (of which 55,000 bushels for early delivery,) including New-York No. 2, old crop afloat, quoted at 57c.@58c.; New-York No. 2, new, here, at 56c.; do. deliverable the first half of May, 52,000 bushels at 55c.; do., in store, 1st to 20th of May, 24,000 bushels at 54c.; do., 1st to 21st of May 8,000 bushels, at 54½c.; do., 1st to 25th of May, 40,000 bushels at 54¾c.; New-York No. 2 April option, 8,000 bushels, in settlement, at 56c.; do., May, 123,000 bushels, at 53⅜c.@54c., closing at 53¾c.; do., June, 8,000 bushels, at 55c.; New-York steamer mixed at 55c.@56c.; do., April delivery, 8,000 bushels, at 55⅞c.; do., May, 8,000 bushels at 52¼c.; New-York No. 3 at 53c.; (this grade offered more freely to-day;) Mixed Western, ungraded, 50c.@55c., as to quality; New-York Low Mixed at 55c.; New-York steamer Yellow at 55½c.; No. 2 White at 56c.; Round Yellow, ordinary, at 56c.@56¾c.; old Western Yellow, 4,800 bushels, at 58¾c.....At the afternoon call of Corn, New-York steamer Mixed, April option, closed at 53c.@54c.; do., May, 52c.@53c.; June, 51¾c.@53¾c.....And New-York No. 2 April, 54¾c.@57c.; do., May, 53¾c.@54c.; June at 54c.@55c.....Rye in active request for export at strong and buoyant prices, with sales reported of 12,000 bushels No. 2 Western, here, at 74c., and 24,000 bushels do., May delivery, at 72¾c.@73c., (6,000 bushels last evening at 72¾c.;) with prime State quoted at 76c., and Canada, in bond, at 76c.....Barley, Peas, and Malt as last quoted.....10,000 bushels No. 2 Canada Barley, first half of May arrival, sold at 64c., in store.....Oats have been quoted, on ungraded stock, up about ½c. ₱ bushel, and steady for New-York graded on an active demand; the movement, mainly No. 2 Chicago and New-York No. 1,

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1878.

APRIL 1878

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE WIFE'S APPEAL—Mr. F. Chippendale, Mr. A. Cowper, Miss Marian Talbot, Miss Clara Cole.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—THE OLD CORPORAL—Signor Majeroni.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LEAH; OR THE JEWISH MAIDEN'S WRONGS.

PARK THEATRE.—BIG BONANZA—Mr. James Lewis, Mr. E. F. Thorne, Mrs. Chapman.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—DIPLOMACY—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Rose Coghlan.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—A CELEBRATED CASE—Mr. G. F. Coghlan, Mr. Parselle.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE RIVALS—Mr. Shewell, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Marie Wainright.

STANDARD THEATRE.—FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN.—Mr. J. K. Emmett.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—ROMEO AND JULIET—Mr. Edwin Lawrence, Miss Rose Kean.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—GRETCHEN.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—THAUMATURGY AND NECROMANCY—Signor and Mme. Fabrini.

FIFTH-AVENUE HALL.—PERSONIFICATION AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Haller.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—PAINTINGS, STATUARY, &c.

STEINWAY HALL.—GRAND CONCERT—Mme. E. Pappenheim, Mr. John Lavine, Mr. S. B. Mills, Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day in the lower lake region, the Middle States, and New-England, north-east to north-west winds, falling barometer, stationary or lower temperature, and cloudy weather, with light rains, except, possibly, clearing away in the Middle Atlantic States.

The Senate has agreed that Congress shall adjourn June 10. But the present temper of Senators does not promise a readiness to adjourn on that day, even if the House should be ready. The Financial bill is practically untouched, and the Senate placidly waits for Senator GORDON to return from his pleasure excursion to Boston before it can be taken up for debate. The Senate is an easy-going body, with no ideas whatever concerning the necessity of economizing time. If it should send the Financial bill to the House by the middle of May it would be accomplishing a great stroke of business. Progress at this rate will bring the active disturbance of Congress to an end in July or August.

Chicago is brought face to face with a serious difficulty. Ever since the Supreme Court decided that the City Government had no right to borrow money on paper issued in anticipation of the receipt of taxes, the legal wisdom of the city has been concentrated on various expedients proposed for the solution of the puzzle. There is no money in the Treasury, and the Supreme Court has cut off the only source of credit. The Police, firemen, and street-cleaners must be paid, or the city will go to ruin. As a last resort it has been proposed that the Municipal Government should issue scrip, bearing no interest, and redeemable when the taxes for the current year are collected. Injunctions have already made this artifice unavailable, and the Police and other public servants refuse to take the scrip on the ground that it has no market value. There is apparently no way out of the difficulty, and it is almost certain that the City Government must suspend operations, discharge its employes, and close up its offices until the money comes in from the taxes. The spectacle of a suspended Municipal Government, though not a pleasant one, is certainly a novelty.

Mr. JOHN O'CONNOR, of the Ohio Legislature, appears to be a sort of Democratic ticket-of-leave man, toward whom his political friends play the part of detective. He was a deserter from the Army, a bounty-jumper, and at one time was a convict in the Michigan State Prison. He attempted to retrieve his position, and, by natural selection, went into the Democratic Party for that purpose. A party which maintains in honor such pinks of morality as GROVER and CRONIN, of Oregon, not to mention some of their associates in New-York, should be tolerant with an ex-convict who is trying to be honest. But when O'CONNOR had risen to the chairmanship of a legislative committee, the Democratic majority in the House proceeded to investigate his past career, though nothing has been charged against his conduct as a legislator, or against his private life since he became a member of the House. He had previously placed his resignation in the hands of the Speaker, and when the investigation became certain he made a pathetic speech and broke down in tears. The poor man's rhetoric was so hampered by his emotion that, in a letter begging for mercy, he protests against "opening the door for the protruding nose of inquiry to walk into the private record of every member."

Before the State Senate finally disposes of the Public Burdens bill, it ought to make some specific provision for the reduction of the exorbitant salary paid to the City Chamberlain. That officer is paid $30,000 a year for the entire expenses of his office, and enjoys, besides, certain contingent emoluments. His work is purely clerical, and the heavy bond required from him is a mere survival of the tradition that he is the City purse-holder. His functions begin and end with the signing of checks and counter-signing of warrants, and experience has proved that millions of dollars may be drawn through his joint instrumentality on warrants bearing forged indorsements without his incurring any liability whatever. He is simply a fifth wheel in the financial routine of the City, and his superfluous functions are ridiculously overpaid. It would be an unpardonable omission to have all other office-holders subjected to a compulsory reduction of salaries, and leave the Chamberlain untouched.

The bill relating to the bonded debt of the City, which is now in the hands of the Governor, ought to be vetoed. It passed the Legislature on the urgent recommendation of the Mayor and Controller and in default of objections from any one competent to expose its thoroughly deceptive character. Professing to be a bill to refund the City debt at a lower rate of interest, it is really intended to alienate the revenues of the sinking fund from the purposes to which they are pledged, and to confound the distinction between bonds payable from assessments and bonds payable from taxation in a way that would facilitate the grossest abuses. To give the Controller power to exchange 6 per cent. bonds for new fives at par is merely to provide means whereby the holders of existing City bonds on the eve of maturity may, by collusion with City officials, obtain 5 per cent. bonds having twenty or thirty years to run without paying the premium which such securities ought to and will command. To turn assessments and City revenues into a common fund for the redemption of all classes of debt is to obliterate the very sharp line which ought to be maintained between expenditures temporarily incurred for the sole benefit of a few property-owners, every dollar of which is payable by them, and debt contracted for the benefit of the City at large. There are enough legal loop-holes in existence through which speculative property-owners contrive to escape payment of what they owe to the City without furnishing any more. The bill presents no methods which are not already available of refunding the debt at a lower rate of interest, but it does supply a variety of devices for the depletion of the sinking fund and the indefinite postponement of the day of redemption.

CAMERONIAN PHILOSOPHY.

Mr. SIMON CAMERON was at least consistent in the contempt with which he regarded "those literary fellows." He never condescended to play the part of an instructor either of his party or the public. He had money, the influence which money confers, and a well-organized body-guard in his own State. Mr. ANGUS CAMERON, who by the grace of a combination of Republicans, Democrats, and nondescripts shares with Mr. HOWE the Senatorial representation of Wisconsin, is less shrewd than his namesake. "Let not the shoemaker go beyond his last," is a maxim which he has not learned. A profound believer in the omnipotence of money-bags, he holds that no man should be permitted to meddle with public affairs who cannot verify his pretensions by proofs of business success. He thinks that unless a man has been accustomed to shave the notes of his less prosperous neighbors, he has no claim to be heard in political discussion. He holds that the best training for the United States Senate is the small, sharp practice of a Western village, and that having, by a series of rather inglorious bargains, obtained position at Washington, he best shows his capacity for what he calls "practical statesmanship" by writing himself down an ass in the pages of the *North American Review*.

The immediate occasion of the display is the expression of Mr. CAMERON'S contemptuous estimate of civil service reform and the pitiful "literary amateur politicians" who have urged its adoption upon the Government. The Republican National Convention at Cincinnati looked at the matter in a different light. The issue which Mr. CAMERON describes as "invisible, mysterious, and intangible," as either "a cant shibboleth" or a "mere patent-medicine remedy,"—the convention hailed as a product of "the quickened conscience of the people concerning political affairs," and as essential to the purity and efficiency of the public service. As Mr. CAMERON owes his seat to Democratic votes, it may be well also to remind him that the Democrats at St. Louis concurred with the Republicans upon this subject. "Reform is necessary in the civil service," was the "cant shibboleth" of the Democratic Convention. Mr. CAMERON, however, sneers at the whole thing as one of those "empiric methods" that are "mere ropes of sand" in the hands of politicians who know how to be all things to all men before election and very violent partisans immediately afterward. He says:

"Until literary men, as a class, show as much capacity for the protection of their own interests as the less pretentious but more practical business men of *all* classes, their voice will have little weight in molding national legislation. A distinguished namesake of mine, once Senator from Pennsylvania, has been widely ridiculed for speaking with a certain disrespect of 'these literary fellows.' Yet the Senator had a reason for his scorn of their dictation. Every inventor, for example, even of a mouse-trap, can secure, through national legislation and international treaties, protection for his mechanical skill in almost every civilized nation. Yet Mr. LONGFELLOW and Mr. EMERSON, and all the illustrious authors of the land, cannot protect *their* productions one mile beyond the limits of the country. Are men who do not know how to protect themselves fit teachers of practical statesmanship?"

Persons who have not the fear of Senatorial dignity before their eyes will ask whether one who writes thus idiotically is fit to be listened to on any subject outside of the shop in which he made his money. A man who confounds patentees, whom the law protects, with authors to whom protection is denied—who imagines that EMERSON is a fool because he is not rich and that the inventor of a mousetrap may properly take a seat in the United States Senate—who measures capacity for statesmanship by the contents of the pocket—is surely the last man to whom either the editor of the *North American Review* or the intelligent friends of the Republican cause should turn for an exposition of party policy. If we did not know that the *Review* aims at being independent and impartial, we should suspect its conductor of a desire to be bitterly ironical at the expense of the Republican Party when he singled out Mr. ANGUS CAMERON to discourse of its future and to declare "the irrepressible conflict undecided." The conflict which most concerns Mr. CAMERON is not that about which he shrieks through many pages. He would have business success the sole passport to political power. He would have the Government administered as he would conduct the business of an Indian trader. And he is impatient with those who believe that brains and character and principle are all needful, and that the salvation of the Republican Party depends upon the preponderance of these in its councils.

The junior Senator from Wisconsin is not the first man who having acquired position as the result of a bargain between all sorts of politicians, some of them questionable, suddenly becomes the rabid advocate of narrow partisan ideas. The exhibition suggests a canny care for one's chances hereafter rather than a wise or conscientious regard for the wants and duties of the present. Mr. HOWE, who really is entitled to be reckoned among Republican leaders, did not accompany his arraignment of Mr. HAYES with a proposal to flaunt the bloody shirt as the only Republican symbol in the coming campaign. He condemned Mr. HAYES' course in the South, as nine out of ten Republicans do, but his common sense saved him from the folly into which his colleague has fallen. The Republican Congressional Committee has resolved to canvass Republican districts in the South precisely as districts at the North would be canvassed; and the proceeding will test the genuineness of the Democratic professions. But it is assumed that the canvass will be conducted decently, with due respect for others and faith in the inherent excellence of the cause presented. He must be a very silly man who would propose to carry out Mr. CAMERON'S plan for conducting a Southern campaign. The Southern whites would have to be almost angelic to listen quietly to the Cameronian abuse at their very doors. We have often used harsh words in regard to them, and probably shall again, but no one in his senses would think of going to the South with the view of conducting a peaceful canvass, if he had made up his mind to assail it as "blighted in heart" and "cursed in soul," its people as braggarts, and its leaders as impostors. Is the plan one whit more adapted to serve the Republican Party if prosecuted at the North? Were Mr. CAMERON less persuaded of his peculiar fitness for statesmanship—had he less confidence in the efficacy of cash and more in the power of brains—he would discover that the Republican leader who cannot get beyond the partisanship which has spent its force may serve the party better by grubbing in Wisconsin than by proclaiming his emptiness through the *North American Review*. There are certain phases of the Southern question that yet remain in party politics. These Mr. CAMERON has missed. The phases he raves about now concern us no more than does the manner in which he made his money. Should he undertake to tell the latter story, we advise him to seek the assistance of one of "those literary fellows" whose help in the present instance might have averted some of the derision which his oracular nonsense invites.

With all his bitterness toward the South, Mr. CAMERON contrives to reserve a little for use against the East in his brief reference to the financial question. His defense of the Western inflationists and repudiators is puerile and disingenuous,—quite worthy, indeed, of a Senator who has only sneers for purity and principle in politics, and knows no god but the dollar. We quote his words:

"Neither the 'greenback heresy' nor the 'silver craze,' as one class of our citizens were fond of calling certain recent political phenomena, owed any essential element of its popularity to any desire to repudiate the debt or any part of the debt. It was a dispute only as to the interpretation of a contract. The West is quite as honest as the East. The 'silver men' were quite as honest as the 'gold men.' Neither East nor West proposed to refuse to pay every dollar of the debt. It was simply with the West a resolution to refuse to pay more than it honestly believed was honestly due. That was all. Denunciation does not change the facts of history, and the West has shown that denunciation cannot change its convictions. If this issue, in any other form, should arise again, it may be well for the Eastern press to remember its utter impotency as a 'thunderer,' so recently proved, and to argue hereafter on the basis that, while the West will listen respectfully to reason, it will not consent to take the sandals from off its feet when it enters the Wall-street Gold Exchange."

This eminent "practical statesman," then, while insisting upon the supremacy of money, gives Wall-street notice that it must submit to whatever interpretation the West chooses to put upon contracts, national or local. The West is resolved to be absolute judge in all that relates to its financial obligations. It will pay what it considers due, and no more. If the Eastern mortgagee or bondholder or creditor of any class protests against the pretensions of those who would cheat him, he must speak "respectfully" or be punished for his temerity. In money matters, according to Mr. CAMERON, the West is master, and in the exercise of its power it will not submit to Eastern notions.

Careful study of Mr. CAMERON'S article leads to the conclusion that the policy he would have the Republican Party pursue next Fall, and again in 1880, all comes under two propositions. One is, abuse the South. The other, let every debtor be the judge of what he owes and how he will pay. We submit that the party must look elsewhere for an instructor.

GREENBACKS AND BUTLERISM IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The little knot of restless persons who call themselves the Greenback Party in Massachusetts have already begun to talk of what they propose to do in the coming campaign. It is a way they have had for several years. They use the names of WENDELL PHILLIPS and BEN. BUTLER to conjure with, tell of a strong current of popular feeling at some mysterious depth below the surface of politics, which is just ready to break forth and carry everything before it, and declare that they are about to wield that formidable weapon known as "the balance of power," wherewith to discomfit their enemies and achieve the grand purposes they have in view. Last year they talked very large. PHILLIPS and BUTLER were then two towers of enormous strength for their cause; there were three ex-Governors of the State and several members of Congress who sympathized with them in secret, and were only awaiting a convenient season to declare themselves; and the great mass of the people was just swelling with eagerness to bear the standard of rag money to triumph. The nominations were made early, the Labor Reformers were induced to join their forces with those of the Greenbackers, WILLIAM D. KELLEY was summoned from Philadelphia to bandy words with a crowd in Faneuil Hall, WENDELL PHILLIPS' tongue and pen were brought into service, Gen. BUTLER'S august favor was publicly evoked and paraded, clubs were organized, and meetings were held wherever two or three could be gathered together in the name of the Greenback, and so they marched on to the ballot-box in November. They polled just 3,552 votes for their candidate for Governor, and that candidate was WENDELL PHILLIPS himself, who had the support of Greenbackers and Labor Reformers, was a favorite with not a few of the Prohibitionists and woman suffragists, and received some votes from colored men, who were appealed to; to come up to the help of their old-time champion. Candidates who had the Greenback nomination only, as those for Secretary of State and Treasurer, received about 1,200 votes. Such was the promised triumph, the result of a grand popular ground-swell, and after the election nothing more was heard of the Greenback Party in Massachusetts for nearly six months. In reality it consisted mainly of a little knot of agitators in Charlestown, with a compounder of pills at their head.

Now this tremendous party is starting up again, and shouting the names of WENDELL PHILLIPS and BEN BUTLER, and asserting that the National Party in the West is "fostered by men of no prominence and no special ability." Its leaders have found the people too sensible for them once and again, but they are not discouraged from their vain boasting, though there is even less chance of their movement acquiring strength now than a year ago, for the silver agitation is at rest, and a general disposition is felt to settle down and wait for resumption. But it is evident that their hope now is not in PHILLIPS, but in BUTLER. People delight to hear the silver-tongued orator talk, and are vastly entertained with his astounding disregard for moral distinctions and the requirements of logic, but he has no power to change their minds on any subject. He can draw them to the lyceum, but he drives them away from the ballot-box. Now, the potency of BUTLER as a name to conjure with must be tried, and Greenbacks and Butlerism are to join their forces. Few people believe that the Lowell lawyer has any honest convictions on the subject of greenbacks, but he has a profound regard for the special aspirations of BUTLER. One of his lines of vision has been steadily fixed on the Executive Chair of Massachusetts for several years, while the other has been free to explore in other directions. He long ago gave up the hope of reaching the goal of his ambition through the regular nomination of the party with which he formerly acted, and which he tried in vain to rule. He saw in this Greenback movement the germ of what he thought might some day be used with effect between the two old parties. He nursed and fostered it anxiously. At the same time he conceived a marvelous regard for the working man, and his heart was touched by his wrongs and the hardness of his lot. He discovered a strawberry mark on the brawny arm of his Irish fellow-citizen, and announced at a St. Patrick's festival a suspicion that he too was derived from some of the multitudinous monarchs of old Erin. He gave out that he had no objection to woman suffrage, and simply yearned for an opportunity to enforce a Prohibitory law of somebody else's making.

While his affections were twining about so many objects and he was gathering into his clutch so many different lines, each with a greater or less number of voters at the other end, there was a visible coolness arising between him and the Republican Party as a whole. He had a deep regard for a portion of it and a decided aversion for the other portion, and it seemed as though his heart was so torn with contending emotions that he must rend asunder the object that excited them. The Republican Party divided would serve his purpose better than if united. At the same time he softened wonderfully toward his old-time associates, the Democrats, and gave out that even that erring party might yet be restored to his favor and affection. What has all this meant, except the ultimate organization of Butlerism into a party of its own, which might wield that "balance of power" which has such might for coercion in politics? The Greenback faction may serve a useful purpose in hoisting a standard and putting BUTLER'S name upon it without his seeming to direct the movement. Around that might be rallied the hosts of Butlerism, drawn from the ranks of working men, from the adopted citizens, from the woman suffragists, from the Prohibitionists, and even from both the old political parties, in which the elements of cohesion had been relaxed. Then, with the balance of power secured, either of the old parties might be called on to capitulate. The Democracy has ere now surrendered principle, in a larger field than the State of Massachusetts, and at a similar invitation, in the hope of securing victory. Who shall say that BUTLER'S plan has not been a sagacious one or that it may not succeed? The Greenback Party in the Old Bay State is insignificant. Of itself it is nothing. But Butlerism there is a power, and it seems to be preparing for a fight in which it is to triumph or be crushed.

THE INDIAN FRONTIER MOVEMENTS.

The contemplated movements of troops in Dakota and Montana, which have excited some comment, are doubtless to be regarded as purely precautionary. There is no reason for supposing that any cavalry scouting that may be done this Spring will be done with hostile intent, or with the expectation of precipitating a general Indian war. With our past experiences on the border, the wisdom of taking the ounce of prevention cannot be doubted; and the uncertainty prevailing with regard to the intents, not only of the Indians on the other side of the line, but of those on this side, makes the need of precaution greater.

During the past five months—indeed, ever since the failure of the embassy sent to SITTING BULL—there have been constant and constantly contradictory rumors about the purposes and the movements of that chief. The officers of the North-west Mounted Police have steadily insisted, in the face of all reports, that SITTING BULL would remain at peace, through the Winter at least. It is plain that they were right; for, although Sioux from SITTING BULL'S camp, and the chief himself, have been frequently reported by our scouts to be on this side of the boundary, yet either the scouts were wrong or the crossing was done while hunting buffalo, and with no hostile intent. Recent reconnoitring parties found a few hundred Indians, supposed to be Sioux, in camp on the Upper Beaver Creek, below Dry Fork, and also among the hills in the Big Bend of the Milk River, in Montana, north-west of Fort Benton. But this was an insignificant fraction of SITTING BULL'S force—if they came from his camp, which is doubtful. The points here indicated are near the boundary line, and scores of miles away from settlements. The scouts admitted that the Indians said "as long as nobody hunts us we will hunt nobody." It is also admitted that no hostile demonstration has been made by them.

These are the omens of peace. But the Sioux warrior in Spring is a different man from the Sioux warrior in Winter. To suppose that, simply because the border Indians have been quiet while campaigning was out of the question, they will so remain all Summer is by no means safe. SITTING BULL'S capacity for mischief is formidable. It has been represented that his escape from MILES, a year ago, was less a triumphal march to Canada than a disorderly flight and a rout; that he lost many of his warriors in crossing the treacherous ice of the Missouri, just then breaking up, and carried off little plunder. But he at least had the spoils of CUSTER'S command, with all their arms, ammunition, and equipments; and it is further understood that traders have since made their way freely into the Sioux camps with the best rifles and cartridges. Our scouts report them to be liberally supplied in this respect, some of them carrying two or three filled cartridge boxes and belts instead of one. It is certain that they have all the arms and munitions of war that they need, and of the best sort. It was at one time said that both the Sioux and Nez Percé Indians were almost starving last Winter, subsisting chiefly on horse-flesh; but it is known that the Winter was comparatively mild, that buffalo and other game was plentiful, and that the Indians were in good health and condition.

As to numbers, SITTING BULL must have a good-sized army with him. The estimates of his force differ widely, even among those who are most likely to judge well. There is little doubt that he lost heavily at the fight with CUSTER on Rosebud Creek; and up to that time the most careful estimates did not give him more than 1,500 warriors, exclusive of the women and children. He has since been greatly reinforced by refugees, including not only Sioux, but Cheyennes and the Nez Percés who escaped under WHITE BIRD from MILES' victory over JOSEPH. Some of the scouting parties that lately reported to Capt. WILLIAMS, of the Seventh Infantry, at Fort Belknap, claimed that SITTING BULL had 2,000 lodges with him, and upward of 5,000 fighting men. But this seems a great exaggeration, being based on reckoning an unusually large number of warriors to the lodges, and also on his getting all neighboring Indians to join him in hostilities. Among the Sixth Infantry, at Fort Buford, some officers estimate, from what are considered trustworthy reports, that there are about 1,500 lodges of Sioux and Nez Percés, with perhaps 3,000 or more warriors to be relied on. Gen. CROOK has recently been reported as estimating SITTING BULL'S fighting strength at about 3,000 or 4,000. Consul TAYLOR, of Winnipeg, has also formed a high estimate of the chief's strength, although Manitoba is apt to be alarmed on the subject.

Supposing that, at a moderate estimate, SITTING BULL has 2,000 well-armed warriors that he could lead to battle, this would be a formidable force. For, it must be remembered that, as was the case during the Nez Percé campaign, the larger part of the frontier troops must remain in garrison. Gen. SHERIDAN lately stated that there were upward of 13,000 Indians between the Missouri and the Canada line, exclusive of SITTING BULL'S forces and the other roving Sioux and Cheyennes who either have joined their fortunes to his or are ready to do so. To watch the frontier lines against these Indians, as well as others further south, on reservations, would detain many troops from field service against SITTING BULL. If, in addition, SITTING BULL should effect a general hostile alliance of Indians on both sides of the border, one of the most serious Indian wars of the century would be waged. It might prove to be the last great Indian war, if eventually ending in the downfall of the coalition, but it would be very bloody and destructive while it lasted.

Thus far there are no indications of such an alliance, or even of any hostile purposes on SITTING BULL'S part. He has not yet falsified his expressions of a desire for peace given to Major WALSH and Col. MACLEOD; but it would be a total failure of duty, with such elements of possible danger—fuel ready to blaze into a conflagration on both sides of the border—for our Army to neglect precautions. Should a lack of reconnoissances or of suitable preparations lead to a surprise of some small outlying post, like Fort Peck, or to a raid on the settlements, the outcry would be general and thoroughly justified.

ANOTHER GREAT FRAUD.

A great fraud has been committed, and it is the duty of the honest patriot to expose it at whatever cost to his personal feelings. It has not only been committed once, but literally thousands of times; and it will be committed to-day and every day hereafter, unless the perpetrators should be withered by the indignation of an outraged public. Let us then expose it, and demonstrate its hideous and revolting character.

For several years persons who are accustomed to visit the lower part of this City have daily noticed the process of hoisting safes from the sidewalk to the upper stories of buildings. The process is in all cases the same. The safe, which apparently weighs thirty tons, is fastened to heavy ropes, which, after passing through blocks suspended from an upper-story window, are led to a windlass fixed in a wagon weighing say a ton. A number of men work the windlass, and others hold and pull guy ropes. A crowd of spectators lines the pavement, and watches the scene with the utmost patience. After an hour or more of labor the safe is hoisted to the desired window, and disappears within it. The workmen then gather up their tackle and drive away, and the crowd of spectators vanishes. To the general public the spectacle has lost all its interest through constant repetition, and is accepted as a commonplace and inevitable incident of business life.

Some months ago a philosopher residing in this City was struck by the curious fact that an enormously heavy safe can be hoisted in the air by a windlass fixed on a truck which obviously weighs a great deal less than the safe. He remembered the well-known fact of natural philosophy that when two unequal weights are fastened, one at each end of a rope passing through a pulley, the heavier weight will cause the lighter to ascend. "Why then," he asked himself, "does not the safe pull the truck into the air, and what keeps the latter on the ground while the former is swung clear of the pavement?"

There was a mystery here which perplexed him, and drew his thoughts constantly to the subject of safe-hoisting. He naturally formed the habit of stopping and gazing thoughtfully at every safe that, in apparent defiance of the law of equilibrium, was slowly ascending toward some upper window. Soon he began to note some suspicious circumstances which had hitherto escaped notice. He perceived that the same spectators were always present at every safe-hoisting. Occasionally they were reinforced by a casual boy or an unmistakable countryman, but the presence of these latter persons was plainly accidental. It became perfectly evident to his mind that a large number of men in this City make it their business to watch the hoisting of safes. Their wearied listless faces, contrasting sharply with their assumed eagerness to keep their eyes fixed upon the safe, show that they are performing a dull routine duty. In addition to the original question why the heavy safe did not overbalance the light truck, the philosopher was now confronted by the question why and by whom were these spectators paid to watch day after day the hoisting of safes? He could not yet grasp the answer, but he felt that he was on the track of a grand discovery.

He now devoted himself to the collection of statistics. For three months he spent his whole time in walking through the business part of the City and noting the number of safes that were being placed in the upper stories of buildings. At the end of that time he tabulated the results of his observations. His figures show that from Jan. 15, 1878, to April 15 no less than 30,600 safes were placed in 510 offices. In some instances only one safe was placed in a particular office during the whole period of three months, but, on the other hand, there were offices in which hundreds of safes—in one case 284—were successively placed. He found that the safe-hoisters frequented the busiest streets, and that on a single block on Park-row 36 safes per week were regularly swung over the sidewalk. Dividing the whole number of safes by the whole number of offices, the result showed that an average of 60 safes were placed in each office every three months, or no less than 240 safes per year. It is unnecessary to say such a thing as an office containing 240 safes, or even more than three safes at the utmost, cannot be found in this City. There is no building which could bear such a weight, and it should be remembered that the philosopher's estimate extended only over a portion of one year, while the process of safe-hoisting goes on year after year.

Now, it is clear that an enormous proportion of the safes which are constantly placed in the upper stories of places of business must be almost immediately removed in order to make way for others. No man ever sees the process of removal, for it is done secretly. If it is asked how such heavy objects can be moved secretly, the answer is that they are only apparently heavy. This is the reason why they do not overbalance the trucks in which the hoisting apparatus is fixed. In the opinion of the philosopher they are made of pasteboard, cleverly painted to represent iron, and that any man can carry one on the top of his head for almost any distance without fatigue. Probably this is the way in which, in the dead of night, these pretended safes are taken from the offices in which they were put during the day, and returned to their manufacturers.

A more ingenious method of advertising has probably never been devised. Of course, a few real safes are annually sold, but by far the greater part of the safes which are hoisted in public and watched by paid spectators, are hollow pasteboard mockery. At least this is the opinion of the learned philosopher, and if it is true, the public has been systematically deceived by a bold and ingenious fraud.

European cities seem to have been induced, by the example of the American cities, to build more hotels than are needed. Our national mania, which we mentioned the other day, has been developed recently on the other side of the sea. London has added a number of expensive inns to those it has had, and the supply, especially of an undesirable kind, exceeds the demand. Paris has more gilded and bemirrored hotels than are wanted, and some of the proprietors have been forced into bankruptcy. Italy, generally deficient in hotels, has been particularly enterprising within a year or two. Naples has put up on the Corso Vittorio Emmanuele more houses than can be filled. Bellagio landlords have been losing money, and some of the inns will have to close. In Switzerland, also, there are too many hotels, but most of them excellent. Geneva has not travel enough to sustain her hostelries; Vevey languishes; Interlaken is overburdened; so is Chamounix; so is Lucerne. Berlin has too many hotels of its sort; Vienna had twice as many as are needed. So with other capitals. We Americans, who do most of the traveling, can endure it. The more hotels in the Old World, the less the danger of imposture and extortion.

An Englishman has lately undertaken to prove that the age of the renowned THOMAS PARR has been greatly exaggerated. He has been studying the subject for several years, and is about to publish a *brochure*, by which he expects to demolish the claims that have been set up for the old fellow's wonderful longevity. The investigator holds, and intends to show, that PARR died when about 112 instead of at 152, and that the stories of his having been the father of two children after 80, that he married a second time at 120, and that he was punished, when 105, by standing in a sheet in Alderbury Church for his participation in an amorous intrigue, are sheer inventions, mere bruited sensations of the time. We do not think that the task will prove very difficult. It is extremely improbable that PARR should have lived at least 40 years longer than almost any other man of his or any other day is known to have done, and reason prompts us rather to dispute the authority on which the tale rests than to accept as truth anything so exceptional. Old PARR might as well come down half a century or so. He has been a fictitious figure, standing in pretended history, and bullying us with his superior antiquity, quite long enough. PARR'S age should expire by limitation.

When *Nicholas Nickleby* made its appearance, there was a general disposition to disbelieve that any school half so horrible as Dotheboy's Hall could possibly have existed, but the author, on the other hand, insisted that he had understated the horrors of such places, and it must in fairness be conceded that a case recently brought to light in Devonshire, England, goes strongly to strengthen his assertion. In the course of the trial arising out of an action brought by a pupil-teacher, details were given which, in some respects, out-dotheboyed Dotheboys. For instance, Squeers' Seminary was confined to boys, but at the Devonshire school there were 30 boys all sleeping in one room, the capacity of which, the Judge remarked, was not enough for five, and 20 girls, also in the establishment. Plaintiff's sleeping accommodation was even worse, if possible, than that provided for Nicholas. She had to sleep in a bed with four others, and when an infectious and loathsome disease broke out they all caught it, and by it plaintiff, when she left was disqualified from taking another situation for several months. The question arises whether all boarding schools ought not to be subject to inspection by a public officer. A Dotheboys Hall might exist without detection even more easily here than in England, by reason of the extent of the country, and the seclusion of many localities. Every schoolmaster or mistress ought be compelled to take out a license, not to be granted except on a certificate of character from two house-holders resident in the district, holding property to a certain amount, and the certificate ought to be revocable immediately on proof, before a Justice, of improper conduct. As matters stand at present, unscrupulous persons can pretty well do as they please with children.

The *Tribune* has, we believe, never been regarded as a humorous journal, and has never made any pretensions to being such. But it is very humorous, typographically, all the more because it is unintentionally so, the finest humor being, it is said, wholly unconscious. To a lover of fun, the *Tribune* is a constant source of enjoyment. Many of its mistakes are so very good that it seems as if they must be premeditated. But while we feel assured that they are not, we find it hard to believe that a new crop of American wags has not taken possession of the composing-room, and are there plying their special avocation. We read every day or two in the *Tribune* that some heavy firm has failed for the enormous sum of $2,500; that Philadelphia, Baltimore, or Boston has been startled by the defalcation of a trusted officer of a noted corporation for $500, sometimes for $50. Prominent citizens, like WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, or JAMES LENOX, are called William Quinine Barnet, or Jarvis Lamoy. Lord Derby appears as Lord Dummy; Beaconsfield as Bummeree-li; Salisbury as Laitsbury. When some noted statesman is mentioned as having "rusted from inaction," he is put forward as having "busted from eruction"; and a new essay on poetry is heralded as a new work on pottery. Such famous authors as CARLYLE and TENNYSON are occasionally referred to as Catlip and Tennessee, and ROBERT BROWNING is tortured into Rotten Branting. Then there are sudden gaps in the columns after the mind of the reader has been prepared for something pleasant, such as, "The following delightful story comes to us from Washington," and there the matter is discontinued by the white margin of the paper. We fall upon such a declaration as this: "Who can doubt the truth of the position we have always taken after reading these convincing facts!" And no facts nor anything else are given—blankness ensues. Even the head lines are juggled into eccentricity. The British Parliament is in danger of being made British Payment; Indian Troops, Indiana Tramps, and Pope Leo XIII. Puzzo Lexicon. There is really no end to the vagaries of the type-setters of the *Tribune*. We hope that they won't reform. They now furnish such pleasant surprises, they make such droll mistakes, such ingenious blunders that we should miss them greatly.

A good deal has been said recently in the public prints about the voices of our women, and their highness, harshness, and shrillness have been ascribed to various causes. To attribute vocal unpleasantness to the fact that children and girls are taught in primary and grammar schools to strain the organ by reading above the natural pitch, seems to be a mistake. This may be true in New-England; but it is not true elsewhere. Nor is it true, as is assumed, that our women have, as a rule, the most disagreeable voices known to civilization. They are far higher, far less soft, and less melodious, in the main, than the voices of the English women, the best-voiced, on the whole, of all the nations; but they will often compare favorably with the organs of the French, Germans, and Russians. The American voice is discordantly recognizable at the tourists' centres abroad; but it should be remembered that there are always many American voices there which, not being so recognized, are supposed not to belong to the Republic. In other words, we imagine, when we hear English spoken in well-modulated, winning tones, that the speaker is not an American, just as many of our British kinfolk believe that none of us, when on the other side, can be Yankees unless we make a great noise and brag about the bird of freedom. The pleasant-toned American women, and the quiet, self-contained American men are commonly presumed to be English, owing to preconceived ideas of the traits of our people. The unwelcome voice of so many American women is unquestionably due to climate—especially to catarrh—almost exclusively a national disease. To suffer from chronic catarrh and to talk like *Miranda* is simply impossible. Catarrh afflicts New-England—the eastern part particularly—and there voices are the worst. In the interior of the country, and in the Southern States notably, educated women, have agreeable, dulcet tones, coming from the chest instead of from the head. The reason is that the climate is better. Many of our wives and daughters have voices that cannot be surpassed for sweetness. Still, it must be confessed that they are rather exceptional than regular. The unpleasantness of the national voice is largely owing to the intensity, to the extreme nervousness, of our women, to their want of discipline and self-restraint. It is not the voice so much as its pitch and management which make it attractive or repellent. The most melodious voice, when raised or excited sounds harshly, while a small, thin voice, kept within bounds and used in the lower register, has a winning quality. If our women would speak more in roman and less in italic, they would confer a favor on the cause of euphony. They have begun to do so, and the effect is apparent. Their voices are much less strident and grating than they have been. As a people, we are toning down; we find that it is not necessary to cry out to attract notice, to shriek in order to be heard. Our women have made this discovery, and are acting upon it. With more culture and more repose, the tones are deepened as well as lowered; and we mistake if we shall not in a few years lose much of the unenviable distinction of imitating the American eagle in its disposition to scream.

POLITICAL NOTES.

If the Administration is a failure, the Hartford (Conn.) *Courant* wants a bill of particulars.

Like the other old woman, in the familiar story, Jeff. Davis goes down still crying "scissors."

The Sacramento (Cal.) *Union* condemns the proposition to revive the income tax as but another step in the direction of communism.

The Philadelphia *Times* says that Speaker Randall is a good party man and smart, "but he can't teach tricks to Ohio Democrats."

The New-Orleans *Picayune* says that the appointment of George L. Smith as Collector of that port, is a disreputable and entirely inexcusable act.

Maine has eight Greenback papers, and they claim that the party will poll 13,000 votes in the State. One of them is a daily, and two of them are Democratic.

Representatives of the Working Men's Party of Shelby County, Tenn., held a meeting in Memphis a day or two ago, and adopted the Toledo platform of the National Party, and decided to assume hereafter that name.

Every Republican paper in Iowa save one, so far as heard from, rejects that ready-made Cleveland platform. One of them says that there isn't a touch of political inspiration or genius in a line of it, and that its acceptance shows that the Presidential mind cannot distinguish between a platform and an epitaph.

The coming battle is to be for the control of the lower house of Congress, and the Cleveland (Ohio) *Herald* believes that the Republican Party can win it by turning over a new leaf on all past disagreements, and writing on a fresh page the principles it maintains in regard to the living questions of the present time.

An Indiana Democratic paper of some standing, the Evansville *Courier*, suggests to ex-Gov. Tilden that if he would step up to the Captain's office and pay that income tax, there are a great many Democrats who would be willing to have Congress pass an act declaring him to be honorary President of the United States, without pay or patronage.

In view of the gong-beating now being done, the Washington *National Republican* suggests to President Hayes that he demand of Congress the appointment of a commission of fair, candid, and just men of both political parties to investigate thoroughly the Presidential election in 1876 in North and South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Louisiana, Georgia, New-York, New-Jersey, and Indiana, with a view to unearthing all frauds, intimidations, outrages, and assassinations that affected the results in either and all of these States. The *National Republican* believes that such an inquiry, honestly made, would show that Hayes and Wheeler were entitled to a majority of more than 30 Electoral votes.

FUNERAL OF WILLIAM EVARTS.

WINDSOR, Vt., April 28.—On account of the serious illness of Mr. Evarts' son, Allen, at New-York, the funeral of his son, William, has been postponed. Mr. Evarts and his wife will leave here on night-car a special train for New-York.

PATRICIANS AND PLAYERS.

SCANDALS ON AND OFF THE STAGE.

A NOBLEMAN'S REGARD FOR A LADY'S HONOR—SUCCESS IN LIFE OF PRETTY NELLIE BROMLEY—THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH—A SPEECH BY LORD LYTTON—FAILURE OF ONE GERMAN ACTOR AND ARREST OF ANOTHER—A SURE CURE FOR A SORE THROAT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Thursday, April 18, 1878.

Society and the clubs must have their fashionable incidents and their topics of scandal. Lord Dudley is the latest victim of club gossip. In the amateur pantomime introduced at the Gaiety, and since played at Brighton, there is a very pretty young lady. A Lord, I believe, may fall in love as often as he likes, and when he is ever so old. Lord Dudley has a lovely wife and family, but Cupid struck him as hard as if he had been a youthful bachelor when he saw that pretty young woman in the amateur pantomime which has become celebrated chiefly because Mr. Gilbert, a dramatist, played the harlequin. The gentlemen of the amateur company resented Lord Dudley's attentions to Madamoiselle, but his lordship persevered. He sent her a ring, with a request that she would meet him at a little dinner which he proposed for her. She declined to dine, but she kept the ring. Then the noble Earl sent to Madamoiselle for the ring, he "wished to have it altered." The fair amateur, however, declined this invitation as well as the first, and everybody is asking her to show them the jewel which an Earl thought a fair exchange for "that priceless gem, a woman's honor."

A FORTUNATE ACTRESS.

Miss Nellie Bromley has just married a wealthy foreigner. A very pretty Gloucestershire girl, she came to London originally with the Duke of Beaufort. His Grace thereupon fostered her desire for histrionic fame. It is well to speak out about these things. The ducal and lordly "patronage" of the stage in London is an insult to art and a disgrace to the age in which we live. Miss Bromley was more successful on the stage than off. She captivated Lord Carrington, a handsome and pleasant young Earl, and a friend of the Prince of Wales. The Duke transferred her to the Earl with a magnificent dowry. Lord Carrington helped her theatrical ambition. Her pretty face, her beautiful dresses, and her small salary attracted some of the London managers. She was very nice in the "Trial by Jury," but she never really made a success on the stage. She no doubt pushed out of the theatres true artists who wanted to earn an honest living, and she helped to lower the standard of English art. That is all. She had a pretty family, and society declared that Lord Carrington meant to marry her. His mother was opposed to the match, they said, but the boy could not live without "Nellie." Nevertheless, there comes along Mr. or Count Baltazzi, (brother to the owner of Kisber, a horse of Epsom fame,) and he wins the lady and pledges his devotion and she hers at the altar. They are now man and wife; she with a large fortune settled upon herself, he with a fine income of his own; the world is all before them; Nellie "looked lovely," they say, "and as fresh as a vestal virgin," however fresh that may be.

A ROYAL INCIDENT.

It is now pretty well known that the Duke of Edinburgh was withdrawn from his command in Besika Bay because his Russian proclivities not only extended to signifjcant courtesies but to something more. As "Diplomacy" is being played in New-York, you will understand what I mean if you consider the crime which ruined the diplomatist in the play. It is not for me to suggest that the Duke is a traitor. He is not celebrated in England for his generosity, but he plays the fiddle admirably. This, however, does not make him a traitor; and his recent acceptance of a challange, at Malta, in the place of his equery, shows that he is not a coward. For all that he is considered to be not quite the Prince to send out against the Russians. Further than this, they say at Malta that Lieut. his Serene Highness Prince Louis of Battenberg, has received notice that the Admiralty do not intend to reappoint him to the Sultan iron-clad. "The reason of this very significant step," says the reliable gossip who sends this note from Malta, "is said to be the same as that which brought about the somewhat hasty departure of the Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Louis from the Sea of Marmora, when, leaving their own ship at her station off Constantinople, they suddenly posted away in the Antelope to Malta." Says this well-informed inhabitant of Malta, "it was certainly reckless to receive on board the Sultan the brother of Prince Louis, an officer in the employ of the Russian Government, who was actually permitted by the Duke to watch the torpedo practice then in progress in connection with his vessel, and even, it is affirmed, to inspect the arrangement of network designed to protect the Sultan from Russian torpedoes." This may have been an act of thoughtlessness; no doubt it was; and it is better that Prince Louis should have Russian visitors on board a cruiser in the Pacific than on board the Sultan in the Sea of Marmora. The Duke is now under the flag of Sir John Hay, and, in the event of war, he declares he will insist upon serving a land command in Bulgaria. His friends say that he means to clear his reputation from suspicion. So his father-in-law had better "look out."

THE LANGUAGE OF SHAKESPEARE.

Lord Lytton, the Viceroy of India, is not only an English scholar of mark, but unlike many classics he has a high appreciation of modern literature. Therefore, his recent remarks in distributing the prizes to the native pupils of a Government school at Barrackpore are worthy of perpetuation. In that school Shakespeare are teaching foreigners the English language. Some of the young Mahommedans exhibited a special aptitude for learning and reciting Shakespeare, touching which Lord Lytton said:

"This fact has suggested to me one reflection which I wish to mention, not so much to you boys as to your instructors. Shakespeare is a writer whom no one, boy or man, can study without advantage. But the language of Shakespeare has long ceased to be current coin, short, for all common conversational purposes it is obsolete. Now, I think that what young native students primarily need to acquire from their study of English, at least as regards their oral use of the language, is a correct and pleasant pronunciation of the vocabulary now in daily use. Of course, I do not mean English slang, but the English language, as it is spoken every day by educated Englishmen and Englishwomen. I don't think you are likely to acquire this, and you are certainly not likely to correct your deficiencies of pronunciation if you confine yourselves to recitations of Shakespeare."

MUCH ADO ABOUT A FOREIGNER.

This mention of "The Swan of Avon" brings to my mind the failure of the Hungarian, Moritz, to convince London that the Germans know more about Shakspeare than do the bard's own countrymen. But if Moritz is a failure on the boards he is a success in society. Mr. Piggott, the Licenser of Plays, almost wept when the press and the public laughed at Moritz's *Shylock*. Lady Jane Pollock tried to console the tragedian with a grand reception. Mr. Tennyson, the laureate, entertained him. Theodore Martin gave a party in his honor, and "Bon Gaultier's" wife, the once lovely Helen Fawcitt, played with him a scene from "The Merchant of Venice," in which Mr. Henry Irving also took part. The Princess and Princess of Wales went to see him act. Mr. Moritz brought to London letters of introduction, recommendation, and praise from European Princes and Princesses; he brought German criticisms in his favor; he got Piggott and Kate Field to work for him; he enlisted the interest of the Courts; he was about as well known in society, and after he had appeared before the footlights at an English theatre he thought of blowing his brains out. Poor Moritz! Princes and Princesses can do a great deal, but they cannot ride over public opinion in England in matters of art. We have some liberties left to us. We are not to be dragooned into accepting the dictum of this foreigner or the other as to stage management or Shakespearian readings. Influence is useful to real genius sometimes, but it can do no permanent good for mediocrity. Salvini came to London unheralded. Not a single Princess gave him a letter. No *savant* sent him with kind words to English society. We were so ignorant about him that at first we thought he had come to sing. When the first paragraphs appeared announcing Signor Salvini in "Othello," many of us thought it was the opera of that name which was going to be produced. The press hardly mentioned the subject. I know that one leading journal sent its musical critic to the play. But when the public saw Salvini's *Othello* they recognized its power straightway, and filled the Italian's purse with money and his soul with pride. Poor Moritz! But why should I say "poor." When he parted with Tennyson the other day, the laureate shook his hand warmly, and said, "Don't be discouraged; for the first 12 years of my career as a poet London sneered at me; to-day the nineteenth century pays me £300 for 'The Ballad of the Fleet,' which was published 20 years ago, and treated with contempt. Come back again, my friend, and one day London will be at your feet." The actor will go to the United States with these sweet words in his ears; he will bring to you letters from Lewes, (the arrogant husband of the author of *Adam Bede*,) Tennyson, and other eminent men who have not shown that they know much about acting, but whose opinions are, nevertheless, entitled to weight. For my own part I thought Moritz's *Othello* a very creditable performance, but one had a right to expect much more than that; and it would have been perhaps better had he brought over a German company, and played in the German language, rather than in Shakespeare's own tongue, of which he is not a master. Salvini played in Italian, and he is a fine, handsome man, with a melodious voice and a graceful carriage. A metropolis that sits admiringly at the feet of Jefferson and pays similar tribute to Salvini is hardly ripe for the angularities of Moritz.

THE ACTOR BANDMANN.

Nevertheless, nobody sympathizes with an attack upon Moritz in *Touchstone*, said to have been written by Bandmann, who, by the way, is continually getting into "rows." He is to appear in a day or two before the Bow-street magistrate charged with assaulting Mrs. Rousby. This German-American actor made his first appearance here in a German play, and was immensely successful. He has long been ambitious to play a round of Shakespearean characters in town, but the opportunity has not yet offered. He makes money in some of the provincial cities, and his *King Lear* is said to be a fine performance. He and his wife are engaged to play in "The Celebrated Case" at the Adelphi. Once when he and Barry Sullivan clashed in their arrangements, and were to open on the same night at Liverpool, Barry's manager gave him £50 to go to London. Bandmann was telling the story at the Savage Club one day when Stephen Fiske immediately rose up and offered to head a subscription of £100 to send him back again. Bandmann did not forgive the joke. Neither did a certain Lennox Brown, a theatrical doctor, who hovers about the stage doors of the Opera, when the same practical joker allowed Brown to prescribe for him, and when asked in the club by Brown if the prescription had done him good, said it had cured him, and when further asked to "tell the boys," he exhibited the prescription itself, saying: "I was ill; Lennox Brown prescribed for me; the effect was magical. I put the paper in my pocket a week ago; I have never disturbed it since, and I am well. Boys, when Brown prescribes for you, go and do likewise."

The latest *mot* of Byron is quite in the vein of that sparkling conversationalist. Some years ago he was the lessee of a certain Theatre Royal. The speculation resulted in a serious loss from first to last. One day he was told that his leading lady was so ill that she had "taken cod-liver-oil." "I wish," said Byron, bitterly, "she had taken the Theatre 'oyal!" Some of the theatres have been closed this week out of respect to religious sentiments. To-morrow is Good Friday. It is the last day of the time given to the reserve forces to appear at their appointed quarters. The men have been flocking to the standard all the week. Additional help for their wives and families is under the consideration of the Government, and a trades union subscription is being started to supplement the Government allowance. The London season opens under a cloud. The certainty of peace or the certainty of war will help its success. The present suspense is demoralizing both society and trade.

THE LAST OF THE OLD "GOTHAM."

One of the oldest buildings north of Canal-street is to be pulled down within a few days. It is the old Gotham, on the west side of the Bowery, now known as "The Cottage." It is a small two-story building, standing well back from the street, almost hidden by the large buildings that surround it. Its number in the Bowery is 298, the lot being 78 feet wide, and extending back to Elizabeth-street, 180 feet. The property belongs to the Humphrey estate, and has long been unimproved on account of the minority of two of the heirs, who reached their majority last month. It was built 100 years ago by a Mr. Notworthy, who bought a quantity of the land about it and used it for a farm house. It was for a long time in the possession of his heirs, until it fell into the hands of the Humphrey family by a marriage with Mr. Notworthy's daughter. For the last 70 years the building has been used for a saloon. In the early part of this century it was entirely surrounded by open fields. In 1830 it was leased to Henry Vane, who is now employed in the Tax Commissioner's office. The Gotham Base-ball Club, the first in the country, held its meetings there, and the balls it won from many of the "crack" clubs are in a glass case behind the bar. In May, 1877, Mr. Matthews, the lessee, obtained a reduction in rent from $2,800 to $1,200 a year. He sublet the bar and billiard-rooms, the room above it, and the toy store on the south side, for $3,450. Tweed used to be a frequent visitor. A big gilded figure "6" stands behind the bar, said to have ornamented the engine with which the ex-Boss used to run. A pair of large pistols hanging upon the wall are labeled, "The pistols with which Aaron Burr and Alexander Hamilton fought a duel at Weehawken, July 11, 1804." A short time ago part of the plastering fell from the ceiling, and an old-fashioned carving-knife fell out. James Burns killed John O'Halloran in this place without provocation. Burns was acquitted on the ground of insanity, and is now in the Utica Asylum for the Insane.

HOURS WITH THE POETS.

Mrs. J. Kennedy Smyth concluded her readings from the British poets on Saturday. The interest awakened in these rather novel entertainments was maintained to the end. During the eight weeks embraced in the readings, the lives and writings of Milton, Pope, Cowper, Goldsmith, Southey, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Scott, Campbell, and Byron were presented through a sprightly biographical sketch of each author, in easy conversational style and faultless diction, interspersed with characteristic anecdotes and selections from his works, which were read with excellent effect. The narrative prepared the minds of the audience for the selections, and the two, adroitly combined, illuminated the character and genius of the poet. In treating the life and works of Lord Byron, the last of her subjects, Mrs. Smyth depicted the generous traits in his character, and related incidents in his life in which these traits were prominent. To these she attributed much of the consideration accorded to his writings, which she regarded as not conducive to morality.

SUFFOLK COUNTY SUPERVISORS.

In accordance with the provisions of the new statute in relation to County Treasurers, the Board of Supervisors of Suffolk County have determined that the salary of the Treasurer of that county, on and after Jan. 1, 1879, shall be $2,250. The statute requires that the salary shall be fixed at least six months before the election. The board will meet at the County Alms-house at Yaphank, on June 22, when a special committee will report as to the expediency of building an addition to the present jail, whereby a more satisfactory classification of prisoners may be had. At that time, also, the board expect to meet the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. Controller, and such of the authorities of the City of New-York as may see fit to accept an invitation to be extended to them through a special committee, consisting of Supervisors Baker and Duryea.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Lawrence Barrett is at the New-York Hotel.

Col. Z. R. Bliss, United States Army, is at the Sturtevant House.

Judge O. A. Lochrane, of Georgia, is at the St. James Hotel.

Gen. A. B. Eddy, of California, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Lopez Porcilla, Mexican Minister to Chili, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Count Litta, Secretary of the Italian Legation at Washington, is at the Everett House.

Ex-Congressman Charles H. Adams, of Cohoes, N. Y., and Charles H. Sherrill, of Washington, are at the Windsor Hotel.

MAILS RECOVERED.

DEADWOOD, Dakota, April 28.—The mail matter that was lost in the Cheyenne River, on the Sidney route, on Thursday last, by the capsizing of a raft, was recovered, and arrived here to-day in a damaged condition.

AN ABSCONDER ARRESTED IN CANADA.

CINCINNATI, April 28.—Samuel R. Thomas, who fled from this city last week, taking with him about $4,000, the proceeds of a check which had been intrusted to him to get cashed, has been captured at London, Ontario, and taken to Buffalo, from whence he will be brought to this city. When arrested $3,500 were found in his possession.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

FASHIONABLE FOLLIES IN LONDON.

A MILLINER'S SUIT AGAINST A WEALTHY ENGLISHMAN—A HUSBAND NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR HIS WIFE'S DEBTS—HOW PEOPLE OF BANK AND FASHION WERE TREATED IN GROSVENOR-SQUARE.

The follies of fashion, and the extravagance to which a woman is impelled by obedience to certain social laws, has been illustrated in a singular manner in a suit brought in London against Mr. Thistlethwayte by a firm of dress-makers. The question was as to his responsibility for his wife's debts, and the trial for two days occupied the attention of a special jury and the Lord Chief-Justice of the Common Pleas. When Mr. Thistlethwayte was married he was a younger son, with an allowance of about $10,000 a year. A little later his elder brother died, and he became tenant for life of estates which brought him in from $125,000 to $155,000 per annum. Mrs. Thistlethwayte had her own ideas upon domestic expenditure, and on more than one occasion she differed with her husband as to what was or was not a reasonable amount to be yearly expended in female vanities. It seems that some eight years ago Mr. Thistlethwayte came to an understanding with his wife; paid her debts, amounting to several thousand dollars; agreed to allow her $2,500 a year pin-money, and accepted in return her written promise that, upon her word of honor, she would incur no further liabilities. This promise the lady deliberately broke. She has, since the date of its execution, incurred debts estimated by her creditors at $150,000, and by herself at from $75,000 to $100,000. Mrs. Thistlethwayte's creditors endeavored to make her husband responsible *en bloc* for her liabilities. With this object a test action was brought by Mme. Schwaebe, who, in conjunction with her husband, carries on business at the West end as a court milliner, under the name of "Mme. Rosalie." Mme. Schwaebe, in the course of a very few months, supplied Mrs. Thistlethwayte with dresses and various other articles of feminine apparel to the extent of nearly $5,000, and then sued Mr. Thistlethwayte for the amount. The jury, under the direction of Lord Coleridge, decided against her claim, on the ground that throughout her transactions with Mrs. Thistlethwayte she had given credit to that lady exclusively in her own person and not to her husband, and that it was, consequently, to Mrs. Thistlethwayte alone that she must look for payment. This finding was justified by the evidence. Lord Coleridge said that none of the parties to the suit deserved any special sympathy; that Mr. Thistlethwayte had no one but himself to thank for the results of his own imprudence; that he had married a lady of somewhat extravagant habits, and he could hardly complain at the natural and inevitable consequences. Mrs. Thistlethwayte herself, with her floating debt of $100,000, more or less, for jewelry, dresses, bonnets, &c., deserved, in Lord Coleridge's words, no pity. Her husband never intended to pay her liabilities, and left her to meet them as best she could. As for the plaintiffs, they too could not expect any great amount of righteous indignation to be excited in their favor.

On the last day of the trial Mr. Thistlethwayte was placed on the witness-stand and was cross-examined by Sergeant Parry as follows:

Q.—Have you allowed her since your marriage to dress as she pleased, according to her taste and her own feelings? A.—If she had dressed according to my taste it would be in a quiet humble manner, but I am afraid that I have not much influence in that respect with her.

Q.—Did not persons of rank and fashion visit your wife at Grosvenor-square? A.—Do you mean ladies or gentlemen?

Q.—Well, ladies? A.—There have been one or two old ladies.

Q.—Did not men of rank and fashion visit your house in Grosvenor-square, and visit your wife? A.—Yes.

Q.—With your full knowledge? A.—Yes.

Q.—You know the names of them? A.—A good many of them, not all, for I did not see many of them; they have forced themselves upon me; I have not sought their acquaintance; sometimes they would come to luncheon, and sometimes to dinner; occasionally.

Q.—That was while you were in Scotland? A.—Occasionally; last year they had several luncheon parties against my will; but I was so ill that I did not fight about it; they were not there with my will.

Q.—With your full knowledge? A.—Yes.

Q.—You were aware of their being there. A.—I did not hit them out at the front door, but I did on one occasion order my way everybody who had been asked to dine there without my wish; that was in 1854 or in 1856; they were all told I could not receive them, and they left in consequence.

Q.—Had they been dining? A.—Some; they were coming to dinner; I arrived in time, and found this dinner prepared, and I gave instructions that it would not be held; this was since I went to Grosvenor-square, and I went there in 1855.

THE VENEZUELA COMMISSION.

REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS ON THE RECENT AWARDS—RE-EXAMINATION RECOMMENDED.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The Sub-committee of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, through Representative Hamilton, has submitted a report on the Venezuelan awards, which the House has recommitted to that committee and ordered to be printed. They express the opinion, from the examination which they have given the subject, that there was irregularity in the selection of the Umpire, and manifest incompetency on the part of the commission; that some of the claims allowed were, to say the least, very questionable in character; that the entire proceedings are so tainted with fraud and corruption that the objections urged thereto by the Government of Venezuela are well founded, and its request for a rehearing is entitled to favorable consideration; and that justice to American citizens who have been wronged and defrauded by the commission, as well as a proper regard for the honor and character of this Government, requires that there should be a re-examination of all the claims passed upon by that commission. The bill which accompanies the report proposes that the President be empowered in his discretion to enter into negotiations with the Government of Venezuela for the extension of the time of the former convention, or negotiate a new treaty to examine and adjudicate all international claims of citizens of the United States against the Republic of Venezuela, including those passed upon by the former commission, and such other questions of difference between the two Governments as may be mutually agreed upon, and to include, if the President shall deem proper, in the conditions of such new treaty or extension of the time of said convention of 1866, that in either case the new commission shall meet in the City of Washington, and that the monthly payments now being made by the Government of Venezuela shall be continued pending the sittings of said commission.

MARINE DISASTERS.

THE PROPELLER CITY OF NEW-BEDFORD ASHORE ON FISHER'S ISLAND—THE STEAMER BENGAL ASHORE AND OFF AGAIN.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., April 28.—The propeller City of New-Bedford, of the New-Bedford and New-York Steam-ship Company, with freight and passengers for New-York, went ashore on the south end of Fisher's Island, Long Island Sound, in a dense fog at 11:30 on Saturday night. She is thumping considerably. Tugs and schooners have gone to her assistance. The passengers have lauded here. Attempts made to float the propeller have been unsuccessful. She is bilged and filling rapidly. All hands left her this afternoon. About one-third of the cargo has been removed. Further efforts to save her will be made to-morrow.

The passengers on the City of New-Bedford were Judge E. Pratt, of Brooklyn; Mrs. Wadsworth, Miss Louisa Wadsworth, and Mrs. Almy, of New-Bedford, and E. B. Stillson, of Vassalboro', Mass. The crew and passengers behaved with remarkable coolness when the vessel struck. They were also off by the yacht Admiral, which was cruising near by. The accident occurred by the confusion of lights and sounds of fog-horns. Capt. Fish commanded the vessel. Her position is very much like that of the steamer Massachusetts in the recent disaster.

The New-Bedford is valued at $150,000 and fully insured. She was built in 1874. At last accounts there were five feet of water in her hold, and she was rapidly filling. The passengers left New-London on the midnight train for New-York.

EAST HAMPTON, Long Island, April 28.—The steamer Bengal, Capt. Hutton, from Boston, for New-York, in ballast, went ashore 18 miles west of Montauk Point this morning, and floated off at high water without assistance.

THE FRENCH EXHIBITION.

PARIS, April 28.—The Municipality have resolved to illuminate this city on Wednesday night in honor of the opening of the Exhibition.

LONDON, April 29.—Mr. Welsh, the United States Minister to Great Britain, has gone to Paris for a week.

LERDISTS PREPARING TO ENTER MEXICO.

GALVESTON, Texas, April 28.—A special to the *News* from Brownsville says: "Last night a party of 8 or 10 adherents of Lerdo left this place for Baneo Rancho, where it is reported there is a force of 200 waiting for an opportunity to cross into Mexico."

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

FLUSHING, Long Island, April 28.—Benjamin A. Fowler, on his way home Saturday at midnight, was approached by a highwayman, knocked insensible with a slung-shot, and robbed of a gold watch and chain. The wound inflicted is back of the right ear, and of a serious nature.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Mrs. Clarence Holt is dead.

Mlle. Mehlig and Senor Sarasate are playing in London.

Mme. Patti has finished her performances at the Milan Scala.

The Gewandhaus concert of Leipsic was given March 28. No novelties.

M. Rubinstein was to have given "fragments" of his works at Brussels a fortnight since.

M. Merali has an idea to perform "Don Giovanni," at the Vienna Opera, with Nilsson, Lucca, Salla, and Faure.

There are now 56 café concerts in Paris and 16 in the suburbs, and 118 musical societies in Paris and 92 in the suburbs.

Mme. Schumann has left Berlin, and has accepted a post as Professor at the Conservatory at Frankfort-on-the-Maine.

Herr Stockhausen, the celebrated baritone vocalist, has been engaged as Professor of Singing, under Herr Raff, at the Conservatoire of Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Herr Von Flotow's new opera, "Alma," (promised by Mr. Gye,) was to have been produced in Paris 10 days ago. Mme. Nilsson and M. Faure fulfilled an engagement at Pesth in Easter week.

The deficit at the Italian Opera at Moscow, (of which Mme. Gerster-Gardini was the star,) amounted to 100,000 rubles. The Opera has, therefore, been closed, and it will be turned into a Russian Opera.

M. Massenet is going to London, after Easter, to conduct his Shakespearean scenes, (from the "Tempest," "Othello," and Macbeth,") specially written for Mme. Viard Louis' concert of April 30.

M. Johann Strauss and his father, Edouard Strauss, have signed a treaty by which they engage to give 100 concerts in the Tuileries Gardens during the Exhibition. Their orchestra will be composed of 60 Viennese musicians.

M. Massé's "Paul et Virginie" is already in active rehearsal at Covent Garden. It will be the first novelty produced, and its initial performance in England may be expected about May 23. Mlle. Albani will be the *Virginie*, M. Capoul the *Paul*, M. Maurel will play the part created by Bouhy, M. Melchisédec will be the *Planter*, and Mlle. Scalchi will be the representative of the rôle created in Paris by Mlle. Engalli.

A warrant was granted at the Bow-Street Police Court, London, on Tuesday forenoon, the 16th inst., for the arrest of Mr. D. E. Bandmann, for having assaulted Mrs. Rousby, the English actress and theatrical manageress. On the day before, during the rehearsal of a new piece about to be produced at the Queen's Theatre, which had been adapted from the German by Mr. Bandmann, the latter endeavored to get possession of the prompt book. The attempt was resisted by Mrs. Rousby, whereupon the actor seized her with much violence by the arm, and struck her with such force that she was scarcely able to use the limb at the time she swore out the warrant.

Of Flotow's new opera, "Alma," the London *Daily Telegraph* says: "It will scarcely add to the reputation of the facile composer. The easy grace of the former Flotow of 'Martha' is to be found in every page of his latest score; but 'Alma' is less bright than her popular predecessor, while the serious portions of the work are not sufficiently original to compensate for its deficiency in other respects. The themes, however, are always elegant, the orchestration is never labored, and the composer has, as a matter of course, throughout written admirably for the various voices. More praise than this it would be rash to bestow. 'Alma' is, in short, an *opéra comique* of the lightest description. The composer has, perhaps, been most happy in the contralto songs—the first of these, a sort of *barcarera*, being highly original and characteristic; and the second, with a choral refrain, being equally bright and spirited. There is also a baritone bolero which deserves notice, and an *ensemble* passage from soprano and tenor, at the close of the third act, which has the ring of true passion. But the best number in the score is beyond all doubt the trio 'desdigarettes,' for contralto, tenor, and baritone, an exceedingly bright and piquant *morceau*, which is destined to outlive the work in which it is imbedded. The theme of the finale to the opera again is so fine as to make the hearer regret that the composer has not turned his *trouvaille* to fuller account. The performance on the first night was, on the whole, excellent."

THE CATHOLICS AND THE SCHOOLS.

The Cayuga *Chief* says: "On Monday, Rev. C. H. Horan, of St. Joseph's Catholic Church, visited our Union School, as he stated, in obedience to the order of Bishop McQuade, and in a respectful and gentlemanly manner asked if there were religious exercises in the school. He was informed that there was a prayer at 8:50 A. M., with reading of the Scriptures. To this, on behalf of the parents of Catholic children, he entered his respectful protest. The Board of Education met the next day and adopted the following:

"*Resolved*, That students wishing to absent themselves from the religious exercises usually held at 8:50 o'clock A. M. can be excused by bringing a written excuse from their parents or guardians, and such students shall not be deemed tardy.

"We understand that quite a number of children have left the school, and thus the case stands at present."

HE DIDN'T LIKE AIDA.

THE LITTLE BILL WHICH SIGNOR BERTANI SENT TO VERDI.

From the London Telegraph.

Some years ago, when Verdi's "Aida" was produced at Parma, a story, *ben trovato*, traveled over musical Europe, to the effect that a certain Signor Bertani, dwelling in Reggio, went twice to hear the opera, and, not liking it, sent in to the composer a bill of expenses amounting to 32 lire. Said Signor Bertani, in an accompanying letter, "I have arrived at this conclusion: 'Aida' is an opera in which there is absolutely nothing to excite enthusiasm, and, but for spectacular effects, the public would not have heard it to the end. When it has filled the theatre two or three times it will be condemned to the dusty seclusion of the library. Picture to yourself, then, dear Signor Verdi, the regret which I feel in having wasted about 32 lire, and add thereto the aggravated circumstance that I am dependent on my family, and that the money troubles my rest like a frightful spectre. Wherefore, frankly address you in hope that you will send me the amount." The tale was duly laughed at, treated as a hoax, and forgotten; but it now appears to have had a foundation in fact. Verdi really received such a letter, and was so impressed by it that he wrote at once to his publisher, Ricordi, in Milan, asking him to pay the writer 27 lire 80 centisimi, adding, "You can imagine that to save this scion of a family from pursuing spectres I willingly grant his request." But the illustrious composer struck one item out of the bill, namely, this: "Detestable supper at the station—2 lire," which sum, multiplied by two for a second supper, when deducted from the total, reduced it to the amount named in his instructions. Signor Verdi did not see why he should pay for Signor Bertani's bad suppers, remarking, "He could eat when he reached home." Moreover, he made payment of any portion of the bill conditional upon receiving an engagement from Signor Bertani that he would never again go to hear a new work from his pen. Ricordi treated the matter as a hoax, but, sure enough, Signor Bertani was found at the address named ready and willing to receive the money, which was handed over in turn for the following declaration: "The undersigned acknowledges receiving from the maestro G. Verdi the sum of 27 lire 80 centisimi by way of reimbursing my traveling expenses in Parma for the purpose of hearing 'Aida,' the master considering it just that the amount should be restored to me, I not having found the opera to my taste. It is at the same time understood that I go to hear no more of the master's new works, or, at all events, that he will not be chargeable with my expenses, whatever my opinion of his music." And so the matter was amicably settled, leaving us to doubt which to admire more, Signor Verdi or Signor Bertani, of Reggio.

GENERAL NOTES.

Wanted—A bank Cashier. He has run away with $45,000, and $5,000 is offered for his return.

The Augusta *Journal* says that the grass in Maine was never known to be in such a state of forwardness in April as now.

The Worcester (Mass.) *Press* died for the second time on Saturday. This time its demise is probably a permanent one. It deserved a better fate.

Mr. Charles E. Fitch is to be the orator and Benjamin F. Taylor the poet, at the meeting of the New-York State Associated Press in Syracuse in June.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia, is to deliver the address at the Confederate memorial services to be held in London Park Cemetery, Baltimore, in the first week of June.

A Chicago man claims to have an order to furnish 40,000 horses to the British Government, at a cost of $100 each. But you can't always believe every horse-dealer.

George Wescott, a youth 18 years of age, had his skull fractured in Chautauqua County, one day last week, by the head of a croquet mallet, which flew from the handle while a companion was swinging it.

One "William Freeman," who has been confined in the penitentiary at Buffalo since last October, under conviction of burglary, was ascertained on Friday last to be a woman. She says she has worn men's clothing since she was 11 years old.

Rewards to the amount of $1,650 have been offered for the arrest of Dr. R. U. Palmer, who murdered Col. W. L. Salisbury, editor of the Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer*, at Seale, Russell County, Ala., by shooting him in the back, on the night of the 20th inst.

The Reading *Times* thinks that the Pensylvania Statuary Commission committed a grave blunder when they voted a statue to a steam-boat inventor who was 20 years behind the original steam-boat inventor, and to a man, who though born in the State, left it before attaining his majority, never to return as a resident, and who consequently never was a citizen of Pennsylvania.

Judge Abram P. Smith, of Cortland County, has formally replied to Gov. Robinson that while there is no high crime, misdemeanor, or other offense specified or otherwise alleged in the charges against him, to which he could be bound by law to make answer, yet he is willing that his entire conduct as Judge and Surrogate shall be fully examined and he therefore denies each and every one of the charges thus made and avers that all he did in the premises was done in good faith, and as he verily believed he had a right to do.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 29—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen in the Middle and Eastern States; is lowest over the Middle Atlantic States. Northeast winds, and cool, foggy, or rainy weather have continued to prevail over the lower lakes, Middle States, and New-England, but westerly winds are now reported from the Middle Atlantic States. Clear weather has prevailed in the Southern States and the North-west. The rivers rose on Sunday at Leavenworth, Cincinnati, Cairo, Memphis, and Vicksburg, but fell at Nashville.

INDICATIONS.

For the lower lakes, Middle States, and New-England, north-east to north-west winds, falling barometer, stationary or lower temperature, and cloudy weather, with light rains, except, possibly, clearing away in the Middle Atlantic States.

For Monday, in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, clear, warmer weather, westerly winds, and rising barometer will prevail.

For the East Gulf States, northerly winds, falling barometer, warmer, cloudy weather.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, northerly winds, rising barometer, cooler, cloudy weather.

For the upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, north-east to south-east winds, warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, stationary and falling barometer.

The rivers will generally fall, except rising in the Lower Ohio and Mississippi.

Cautionary signals are ordered for Galveston and Indianola.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1877.	1878.		1877.	1878.
3 A. M.	43°	52°	3:30 P. M.	59°	57°
6 A. M.	43°	52°	6 P. M.	49°	56°
9 A. M.	52°	58°	9 P. M.	49°	56°
12 M.	52°	61°	12 P. M.	46°	54°

Average temperature yesterday.....55½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....49½°

MURDER AFTER A BUSINESS DISPUTE.

DEADWOOD, Dakota, April 28.—This afternoon Edward Durham shot and killed Christian Hoffman in the latter's place of business. The shooting arose from a dispute regarding the settlement of a business transaction. Durham, whom there is strong feeling against, is in jail. Lynching is talked of.

WORK IN A PAPER MILL SUSPENDED.

BOSTON, April 28.—The Matapan Paper Mills, at Hyde Park, the oldest in New-England, have shut down, owing to dull times and lack of orders, for the first time in 100 years.

BASE-BALL.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 28.—Yesterday, the Springfield Base-ball Club defeated the Amhersts, 7 to 1. Five innings were played.

ARRIVAL OUT OF STEAMERS.

PLYMOUTH, April 28.—The Hamburg-American Line steamer Lessing, Capt. Voss, from New-York April 18, for Hamburg, arrived here to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, April 28.—The Allan Line steamship Peruvian, Capt. Smith, from Baltimore via Halifax for Liverpool, arrived here to-day.

FLIGHT OF JAMES BAYNES.

"SPECULATION IN WALL-STREET DID IT."

AN HONORABLE CAREER TARNISHED AND A FAMILY WRECKED — THE ABSCONDING CASHIER OF THE SALEM (IND.) NATIONAL BANK — LOSS OF THE BANK ABOUT $25,000.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SALEM, Ind., April 28.—About 11 o'clock last Thursday night our town was thrown into a sudden state of excitement, perplexity, and suspense by the announcement that the Salem National Bank had been robbed, and that James Baynes, the Cashier, was missing. A little after 10 o'clock the night watchman, in making his usual rounds, testing the store doors, and seeing that they were all properly locked and barred, when he came to the bank found the door open and the key on the inside, but nobody visible anywhere in the vicinity. Walking back to the rear of the room he found the trap-door open, and, descending into the cellar, he found the back door ajar. It was plain that all was not right, and the alarm-bell was sounded, and everybody went rushing pell-mell down upon the square, expecting that a fire had broken out. Some persons went immediately to Mr. Baynes' residence, where they learned from his wife that he had not been at home since supper. He had told his wife that he was going to his lodge, and would not be back till late, and not to be uneasy. As yet, nobody suspected the worst; everybody had the most implicit confidence in Baynes' honesty and integrity. Search was at once instituted for the missing man, it being generally suspected that he had been foully dealt with by persons who intended to rob the bank. Culverts, wells, and cisterns along the route he usually took in going home were searched in vain. The first thing that awakened suspicion that he had absconded was the discovery that his horse, saddle, and bridle were missing. The horse was tracked from the stable, through back streets and alleys, and it was ascertained that he had started in a westerly direction. Quite a crowd assembled in front of the bank, and all engaged in speculating upon the probability of his being kidnapped, waylaid, and assassinated, and only a few intimated their conviction that he had absconded, and not empty-handed. Having a pleasant home, and being very respectably connected, it was difficult to conceive what motive could induce him to take such a step. However, there was considerable anxiety on the part of stockholders and depositors concerning the money they had in the bank. The safe was secured by a time lock, and it was impossible to get into it to ascertain the condition of the funds until 7 o'clock next morning.

On Friday morning the safe was opened at the usual time, and, so far as the Directors were able to judge, the money and deposits seemed to be in a safe condition, but, of course, nothing definite could be ascertained until the books were examined. In looking into the letter-drawer an envelopé was found addressed to Dawson Lyons, Baynes' father-in-law, and in it was the following note, which briefly told the whole story:

"It makes no difference what becomes of me. I am financially ruined and disgraced. Speculation in Wall-street did it. God save my wife and child!"

The note was not addressed to any one nor signed by himself, but it was in Baynes' handwriting. The contents of the note were at once made public, and all speculation concerning his departure was stopped. Yet his friends could hardly realize the fact that he was a defaulter, for none had even suspected that he had been dabbling in stocks on Wall-street. A few had observed that he had been receiving a good many telegrams the past few months, but did not have their suspicions sufficiently aroused to make mention of the matter.

An investigation of the books was begun at once, and it was soon ascertained that there would be a pretty large defalcation. To remove the anxiety of the depositors John

FINANCIAL.

N. Y. City 6s and 7s.
Brooklyn 6s and 7s.
Rochester 7s, 1903.
Jersey City 6s and 7s.

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

PROPOSALS FOR
MENARD COUNTY BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of County Commissioners of Menard County, Ill., up to 11 o'clock A. M., Monday, May 20th, 1878, and then opened at the County Clerk's office, for one hundred and seventy Menard County bonds of the denomination of five hundred dollars each, payable to the bearer thereof at maturity, at the American Exchange National Bank in New-York City. Said bonds to be numbered from 1 to 170 inclusive. Those numbered from 1 to 30 inclusive, to be payable June 1st, 1879; those numbered from 31 to 60 inclusive, to be payable June 1st, 1880; those numbered 61 to 90 inclusive, to be payable June 1st, 1881; those numbered 91 to 130 inclusive, to be payable June 1st, 1882; those numbered 131 to 170 inclusive, to be payable June 1st, 1884. Each of said bonds to bear interest, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from the 1st day of June, 1878, payable annually at said bank in New-York City. Said bonds to be issued under the provisions of an "Act of the Legislature of Illinois, approved February 28th, 1878, entitled an act supplemental to an act approved April 27th, 1877," to enable counties and other municipal corporations to fund, retire and purchase outstanding bonds for the purpose of retiring an equal number and amount of bonds of said county now outstanding. Said proposals shall describe by number the bonds proposed to be taken, the amount bid therefor, and contain a written guarantee of some responsible bank that the bidder will comply with the terms of the bid. Said bonds will be delivered to the purchasers thereof at said bank in New-York City on the 1st day of June, 1878, and the money so bid therefor shall be paid as said bank on said 1st day of June, 1878. The person or persons whose bids are accepted will be immediately notified by the County Clerk.

Any information desired can be obtained by person or written application to the County Clerk, or T. W. McNeely, Esq., Petersburg, Ill. Bids to be distinctly marked on the envelope, "Proposals for County Bonds," and addressed to the County Clerk of Menard County, Petersburg, Ill.

WM. C. SMOOT,
JAS. ALTIG,
ANDREW C. ADDIE,
Commissioners.

ANSON THOMPSON, County Clerk.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF THE
CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY,
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 26, 1878.

THE AGREEMENT FOR THE ADJUSTMENT of the affairs of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, dated February 23d, 1878, having been signed by a majority of the stockholders, and by the others whose signatures were requisite to give effect to the said agreement, the same is declared binding.

Stockholders who have not yet signed the agreement, can do so on or before the 25th day of April, after which date the privilege of signing will cease.

Thereafter, and until the 1st day of May, such stockholders as have previously signed shall have the right to subscribe for the balance of the bonds provided for in the agreement.

The 10 per cent. of the par value of the stock subscribed will be received at the places hereinafter stated on and after this date. The mortgage bonds to be given for the same and interest will bear interest from May 1, 1878, and those making payments prior to that date will be allowed interest up to that time. Payments can be made in full or in five equal instalments falling due on the 1st days of May, August, and November, 1878, and February and May, 1879.

Interest must be paid on all deferred payments and adjusted at the final payment.

Stockholders will at the time of making payment deliver for cancellation 10 per cent. of the stock by them held.

The new mortgage bonds and the income bonds not being ready for delivery, receipts will be given both for the cash payments and the shares delivered for cancellation; said receipts will be exchanged for the mortgage bonds and income bonds in sums of $100 and the multiple thereof, as they are ready for delivery.

The new bonds will be in denominations of $1,000, $500, and $100.

The holders of stock and bonds of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey and of the American Dock and Improvement Company, who have signed the agreement, are requested to present the same at the offices of the company, No. 119 Liberty-st., or of Messrs. J. S. Kennedy & Co., No. 2 Wall-st., or of Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co., London, where their bonds will be stamped, and stock and coupon received in accordance with the terms of the agreement. All stock surrendered for cancellation must be transferred to F. S. Lathrop, Receiver.

The holders of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre bonds who have signed the agreement will present their bonds and surrender their coupons at the office of that company, No. 71 Broadway.

The holders of the Consolidated, the Convertible, the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre, and the American Dock and Improvement Company Bonds who have not signed the agreement can do so at any time prior to the 15th of May, by which date all bonds signed for must be presented as above stated, and coupons surrendered.

F. S. LATHROP, Receiver.

FIRST RENEWAL AND CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE

7 PER CENT. BONDS

OF THE

Syracuse, Binghamton and New-York Railroad Company.

Principal and Interest payable in New-York. (Coupon or Registered.)

DUE 1906.

Interest payable April and October.
FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAX.
A limited amount for sale by

PERKINS, LIVINGSTON, POST & CO

NO. 23 NASSAU-ST.,

MORTON, BLISS & CO.,

NO. 3 BROAD-ST.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 Broadway, Corner Rector-st.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1878.

THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS OF BONDS of the Western Union Telegraph Company of $1,000 each, issued under the indenture of trust to the Union Trust Company of New-York, as Trustee, dated July 1, 1875, have been drawn for redemption by the Sinking Fund on and after May 1, 1878, until and including July 31, 1878, on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, viz.:

COUPON BONDS.

21	313	1426	2175	2621	$100
74	445	1488	2196	2769	8660
89	459	1639	2211	2811	9747
273	1027	1810	2329	2931	8609
293	1411	2153	2343	2988	9989

REGISTERED BONDS.

42	558	1015	1170	1386
507	747	1016	1172	1478

Interest on bonds presented for payment ceases May 1, 1878. Bonds not presented prior to Aug. 1, 1878, are not entitled to payment under this drawing, but will continue to bear interest and to be subject to any future drawing. EDWARD KING, President.

GREENE COUNTY, N. Y.,

7 Per Cent. Soldiers' Bounty Bonds,

MATURING 1892.

TOTAL COUNTY DEBT, $452,530 50.

ASSESSED VALUATION, $5,194,000.

FOR SALE BY

Geo. K. Sistare,

NO. 17 NASSAU-ST.

ROCHESTER CITY

7 Per Cent. Bonds,

PAYABLE IN 1893.

FOR SALE BY

DANIEL A. MORAN,

NO. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

TO CAPITALISTS.—THE MACON AGRICULTURAL WORKS, of Macon, Missouri, wish a loan of ten thousand dollars for a term of five years. The loan will be secured by a first mortgage on the company's property, which is now worth twenty thousand dollars, cash value. Interest at ten per cent., payable semi-annually, gold, guaranteed to be promptly paid as any bank named by lender, by the Farmers' and Traders' Bank of Macon, Missouri. Address

JOHN SHEPHERD, Cashier.

AT REASONABLE RATES.
MONEY ON LIFE and Endowment Insurance Policies and Mortgages; same bought; insurance of all kinds effected with best companies. Apply to

J. J. BABBICH & CO.,
REMOVED TO NOS. 189 AND 187 BROADWAY, COR. DOUR BELOW CORTLANDT-ST.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 59 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, April 27, 1878.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed May 4 at 3 P. M., and reopened May 14 at 10 A. M.

THEO. F. WOOD, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, April 27, 1877.

THE FIRM OF DEMMERT BROS. & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. F. F. BRAILSFORD retiring. Messrs. JOSEPH DEMMERT and FERDINAND DEMMERT are alone authorized to liquidate the affairs of the late firm.

JOSEPH DEMMERT,
FERDINAND DEMMERT,
F. F. BRAILSFORD.

The business of manufacturing jewelry, &c., will be continued by us under the firm name of DEMMERT BROS., at our old place, No. 9 Maiden-lane.

JOSEPH DEMMERT,
FERDINAND DEMMERT.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 24, 1878.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS and bondholders of this company for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 6th of June next, at 1 P. M. Transfer-books will close on SATURDAY, May 4 next, at 3 P. M., and open on MONDAY, June 10. Bondholders will authenticate their voting bonds by registration. ALBERT KEEP, President.
M. L. SYKES, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 9, 1878.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this company, for the election of managers, will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, the 14th of May next.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of April 18 until the morning of May 15. By order of the board. GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this company will be held at the Office of the Company, Grand Central Depot, New-York City, on TUESDAY, THE 21ST DAY OF MAY, 1878. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day. The transfer books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M., of the 4th day of May next, until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 22d day of May. C. VANDERBILT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, April 27, 1878.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business of the company, will be held at the company's office, in Milwaukee, on the 8th day of June, 1878, at 12 o'clock noon. The transfer-books will be closed on 20th of May, and reopened on 28th of June.

JAMES M. McKINLAY, Assistant Secretary.

CENTRAL VERMONT RAILROAD. — THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Central Vermont Railroad Company will be held at their office in St. Albans, Vt., on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of May, A. D. 1878, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Directors for the year ensuing, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. By order of the President.

GEORGE MICHOLS, Clerk.
ST. ALBANS, Vt., April 16, 1878.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, April 22, 1878.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BANK OF AMERICA are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the banking-house on MONDAY, the 6th day of May next. The polls will be open at 1 o'clock, and close at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will remain closed from the morning of April 25, until the morning of May 7, 1878.

ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Conoes Company will be held at the Company's office in Conoes, N. Y., on TUESDAY, May 14, 1878, at 10 A. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. WM. E. THAYER, Treasurer.
CONOES, April 11, 1878.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN TRUSTEES of the NEW-YORK SOCIETY LIBRARY will be held at the Library Building, No. 67 University-place, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of April, 1878, between the hours of 8 and 9:15 P. M., and the annual meeting of the shareholders will be held on the same day, and at the same place, at 7 P. M.

HENRY C. DOKE, Secretary pro tem.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Virginia Cotton Compress Company, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the New-York Dye W., E. and C. Company, No. 161 Front-st., New-York, May 2, 1878, between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M.

JAMES L. HARWAY, President.

DIVIDENDS.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST.
NEW-YORK, April 27, 1878.

THE COUPONS OF THE BOONVILLE RAILROAD BRIDGE COMPANY and of the NATIONAL CENTRAL MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, maturing May 1, 1878, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York on and after that date.

EDWARD KING, President.

JAMES H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, 170 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, April 25, 1878.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 39 William-st., New-York, on the 10th day of May.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 11th, both inclusive. F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 5 BOWLING-GREEN,
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1878.

THE COUPONS DUE MAY 1, 1878, ON the third mortgage bonds of this company, and on the real estate bonds of the Pacific Railroad Company, (of Missouri,) will be paid on and after that date at this office. C. K. GARRISON, President.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1878.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT., free of taxes, has been declared payable on and after May 1. The transfer-books will be closed from this date, and reopen on the 22 May. E. WILLSON, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, April 22, 1878.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this bank have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent. from its profits, payable on the 1st day of May next, to which date the transfer-books will remain closed. JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE 5coupons, due March 1, 1878, and NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD first mortgage coupons, due March 1, 1878, will be paid on presentation at the banking-house of Messrs. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., New-York, on and after April 27.

HENRY E. PIERREPONT, Receiver Long Island Railroad.

MICHIGAN STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE,
LANSING, April 25, 1878.

THE INTEREST DUE MAY 1, 1878, ON the War Bounty Loan Bonds issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank in the City of New-York.

WM. B. MCBREERY, State Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1878.

THE COUPONS DUE MAY 1, 1878, ON THE bonds of the People's Gas-light and Coke Company of Chicago, will be paid on and after that date by the undersigned. C. K. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling Green.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORner of 8th-av. and 14th-st.—Interest commencing from the first month.
Assets.....$3,663,852 01 | Surplus.....$514,824 64
RICHARD H. BULL, President.
C. W. BEDECKEROFF, Secretary.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM E. BOORAEM, DAVID L. HASKELL and HUGH A. TOLER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of William E. Booraem, David L. Haskell and Hugh A. Toler, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the fifth day of June, A. D. 1878, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esquire, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. LOUIS F. PAYN, Marshal.—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANCIS MACKIN, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: This is to give notice that on the 22d day of April, A. D. 1878, a warrant of bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, against the estate of Francis Mackin, of Newark, in the County of Essex, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 860 Broad-street, in City of Newark, New-Jersey, before Stasts S. Morris, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said district, on the sixteenth day of May, A. D. 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M. R. L. HUTCHINSON,
U. S. Marshal for said District.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN DICKINSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued in the District Court against the estate of John Dickinson, of the City of New-York, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the thirteenth day of May, A. D. 1878, at twelve o'clock P. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esquire, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

JOHN DAVID F. PAYN, Marshal.—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES H. POPE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 6,193.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Charles H. Pope, of New-York City, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Revised Statute of the United States, title LXX. "Bankruptcy," praying for a full discharge from all his debts and other claims provable under said statute, and that the 24th day of May, A. D. 1878, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of said Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. Dated New-York, the 25th day of April, 1878.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ap29-law3w*

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 25th day of April, A. D. 1878, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LOUIS GOTZ-MAN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James P. Dwight, Register, on the 10th day of July, A. D. 1878, at one o'clock P. M. LOUIS F. PAYN, Deputy Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after April 22, 1878.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.

Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:30 A. M., 1, 6:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 6:30 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 0:50, 10:40 A. M., 10:20 P. M., daily. 10:10 A. M., 6:50 P. M., daily, except Sunday. From Washington and Baltimore, 3:50, 9:40 A. M., 4:10, 5:15, 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50, 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:15, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50, 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.
General Manager.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE
between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily, 8 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after April 22, 1878,

Express Trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 3:35, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 P. M. (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.), 2, 4:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M. Sundays, 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 3:35, 7, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.: No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing April 22, 1878, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Northern Express, drawing-room cars to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M. Express to Utica and Rutland, drawing-room car to Saratoga.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, except on Sunday night, via Saratoga.

7:30 P. M., Fast Express for Rochester and Corning via Geneva, with through sleeping cars.

8:30 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago; also, to Watertown, excepting Saturday and Sunday nights, and Sunday night via St. Albans, except on Saturday and Sunday nights.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy.

Way trains as per local time-tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 1 Park-place, 785 and 1,491 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Arrangement of Through Trains, From Chambers-Street Depot (see local schedules at all Ticket Offices).

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

6 P. M., daily, Lake Express, arriving at Buffalo 8:15 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air-Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 5:15 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 9 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40 P. M.

Way trains as per local time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1878.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached. General Eastern office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHARLES HUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:15 and 9 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

LOT OWNERS—WOODLAWN CEMETERY.—The Harlem Railroad issue excursion tickets to Woodlawn for 50 cents for the round trip.

MISCELLANEOUS.

700,000 NAMES
AND
POST OFFICE ADDRESSES
Of good reliable Farmers
FOR SALE CHEAP.

This list of **Seven Hundred Thousand Farmers** is fresh and genuine; cannot be found in any Directory. Will be sold as a whole or in sections to a few reliable parties in strictly legitimate business. For terms and particulars address

P. P. MAST & CO., Springfield, Ohio.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTing: each package is labeled JAMES EPPS & CO., Homeopathic Chemist, No. 48 Threadneedle-st. and No. 170 Piccadilly, London, England. New-York Depot, SMITH & ANDERBEEK, Park-place.

PATENTS, CAVEATS, TRADE-MARKS, Designs, Copyrights, promptly secured on moderate terms, by MUNN & CO., Scientific American Patent Agency, No. 37 Park-row, corner of Beekman-st., New-York. Thirty years' experience.

AMERICAN SOFT CAPSULES.—TIN BOXES. All druggists. Circulars from MAUGER & PETRIE, No. 110 Reade-st, N. Y. Avoid fancy names and prices.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 17th day of April, A. D. 1878, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOMAS WILLIS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James P. Dwight, Register, on the 14th day of May, A. D. 1878, at one o'clock P. M. LOUIS F. PAYN,
U.S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of WILLIAM A. WILLARD, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the State-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the twenty-first day of May, A. D. 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

NO. 6,251.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN F. HARP, bankrupt.—Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, Southern District of New-York, as to the City of New-York, on the 12th day of April, A. D. 1878.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Thomas P. Hayes, of the City of Orange, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his creditors' petition by the District Court of said district. Dated at Orange, New-Jersey, the 19th day of April, 1878.

HORACE STETSON, Assignee,
ap22-law3w*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark, on the 27th day of April, A. D. 1878.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of HARVEY DAYTON, of Plainfield, in the County of Union, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition. And the Court does hereby order, &c. E. M. MILLER, Assignee, &c.

DRY GOODS.

!! AMERICAN SILKS !!

MANUFACTURE OF

CHENEY BROTHERS.

A NOVELTY.

REVERSIBLE ALL SILK SATIN STRIPES,

FOR

POLONAISE AND MIXED COSTUMES,

IN

EXQUISITE COLORINGS,

$1 00 PER YARD.

Also ARMURE PONGEES-DAMASSE SILKS, FIGURED GROS GRAINS, &c., &c.

AMERICAN SILK DEPATMENT.

JAMES M'CREERY & CO.

SOLE AGENTS AT RETAIL.

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.

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UNEQUALED ASSORTMENT,
ALL QUALITIES AND WEIGHTS,
INCLUDING EVERY VARIETY OF

Black Dress Goods,

AND SOME SPECIALLY DESIRABLE

NOVELTIES

IN GRENADINES and SUMMER TISSUES,
AT VERY REASONABLE PRICES.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH and 10TH STS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,238 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN girl as chamber-maid and do sewing, or to take care of children; no objection to the country. Call at present employer's, No. 29 West 33d-st., from 10 until 12 o'clock on Monday.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference; willing and obliging. Can be seen from 10 to 3 o'clock at No. 346 West 52d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., third floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chamber-maid and do fine washing; understands lace and fineries. City reference. Address M. F., Box No. 270 *Times Up-town Office*, 1,258 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A competent young woman; no objection to the country; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 218 West 30th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid or as parlor-maid in a private family; willing to assist with washing. Call at No. 15 West 31st-st., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to the country. Call at present employer's, No. 15 West 33d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY WELSH PROTESTANT woman as chamber-maid and sewing, or fine washing; best City reference. Address M. C., Advertisement Office, No. 554 3d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as first-class chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; no objection to assist with washing; best City reference. Call at No. 318 East 47th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR NURSE.—BY A YOUNG girl; four years' City reference; none but first-class families need apply. Call or address No. 202 Lexington-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE well-recommended American girl as chamber-maid and seamstress or nurse; has unexceptionable references. Call at No. 209 West 32d-st., apartment No. 13.

CHAMBER-MAID AND PLAIN SEWING.—By a young girl, or to take care of children; seven years' City reference from present employer. Address R., Box No. 322 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as chamber-maid or parlor-maid; best City references. Can be seen all the week at her present employer's, No. 252 8th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO do chamber-work and waiting, or take care of children. Call at No. 140 7th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEWING.—BY A Protestant girl, or assist with children; good City reference. Call at No. 199 East 17th-st.; ring fourth bell.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL as waitress; also, good chamber-maid; best City reference. Call at No. 336 West 46th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A STEADY YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and nurse; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 390 3d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant girl; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 13 West 44th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—THOROUGHLY COMPEtent; in a private family; will be found willing and obliging. Call at present employer's, No. 40 8th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a Protestant English woman; will assist with children; best reference. Call at No. 339 East 26th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl in small private family; can give best City reference. Call at No. 372 10th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid and sewing; best City reference. Call at No. 32 East 4th-st.

**CHAMBER-MAID

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange on Saturday, April 27:

John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, W. H. Leonard, Esq., Referee, sold the five-story brick tenement, with lot 24.6 by 87.6, No. 94 Ludlow-st., east side, 138 feet south of Delancey-st., for $15,000, to Louis Friedman, plaintiff.

James M. Miller, foreclosure sale, E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, disposed of the five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 92, No. 214 East 5th-st., south side, 185 feet east of Bowery, for $10,500, to Henry A. Mauser, plaintiff.

Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story frame house, with lot 23.6 by 98.9, No. 16 East 29th-st., south side, 145 feet west of Madison-av., for $11,000, to August Belmont, plaintiff.

A. J. Bleecker & Son, foreclosure sale, M. Ely, Esq., Referee, sold the five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25 by 100.5, No. 204 East 44th-st., south side, 105 feet east of 3d-av., for $10,600, to Union Dime Savings Institution, plaintiff. Also, three two-story brick houses, with plot of land 62.6 by 102.2, Nos. 431 to 435 East 77th-st., north side, 235.8 feet west of Avenue A, for $5,200, to same purchaser.

The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending Saturday, April 27, was $704,220, as against $587,458, the figures for the previous week:

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week, at the Exchange, unless otherwise noted, the following public auctions are announced:

To-day, (Monday,) April 29.

By H. N. Camp, Receiver's sale, of the four-story brown-stone house, with lot 16 by 76.7, No. 50 East 81st-st., south side, 85 feet east of Madison-av.; also, similar house, with lot 16 by 102.2, No. 60 East 81st-st., south side, 165 feet east of Madison av.

By Bernard Smyth, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. C. Chatwood, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick tenement-house, with lot 20 by 90, No. 518 Washington-st., west side, 50.5 feet south of Gansevoort-st.

By Howard W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. Abbott, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 201.4 by 625, on 11th-av., w. s., between 88th and 89th sts. Also, a plot of land 75 by 100.8, on West 89th-st., south side, 625 feet west of 11th-av.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John M. Bowers, Esq., Referee, of the two three-story frame-houses, with lots each 25 by 100.11, Nos. 80 and 81 West 105th-st., north side, 125 feet west of 10th-av.

By V. K. Stevenson, jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William L. Findley, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West 115th-st., north side, 175 feet west of 7th-av.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, James C. De La Mare, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100, on Mary st., south side, 250.3 feet east of Morris-av., Morrisania.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, April 26.

Rivington-st., s. s., 44.3 ft. s. of Ludlow-st., 22x80; Michael Bauer and wife to P. Bromer..... $9,200

31st-st., n. s., 96.9 ft. e. of Broadway, 18x98.9; T. F. Cock and wife to Oakman S. Paine..... 21,500

Central-av., 24.4; Patrick H. Doherty to Eliza J. Noel..... nom.

27th-st., n. s., No. 121; William H. Streeter and wife to Thomas Siggins..... nom.

118th-st., n. s., 90 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x irregular; Mary Sampson and husband to Emma D. Hill.

1st-av., n. w. corner of 3d-st., 24th Ward; Gardner Willard to George B. Brandon..... 4,500

27th-st., n. s., 286.8 ft. w. of 6th-av., 16.8x98.9; Mary J. Burns to William H. Streeter..... 7,875

Union-av., 240 ft. n. of Wall-av., 24th Ward; also, Union-av., s. s., 324 ft. n. of Wall-av., 54x175, 24th Ward; Mary G. De Wilde to Thomas B. Cooper..... nom.

Willis-av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of 146th-st., 75x106, 23d Ward; Caroline Knoeppel to Louisa E. Beesut..... nom.

Monroe-st., n. s., 186 ft. w. of Pike-st., 25x100; Daniel R. Lyddy and wife to John Musgrave... 5,000

1st-av., s. w. corner of 119th-st., 25.5x80; Robert Murray and wife to Henry J. Armstrong..... 9,000

31st-st., n. s., 359.11 ft., w., 19.11x98.9; George McKibben and wife to Janet McAdam..... 10,750

51st-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20x100.5; Lydia Rannoti and husband to Emma D. Hill. Amann..... 20,000

Locust-av., lots Nos. 38 and 39, 24th Ward; Henry Sconey and wife to Thomas Siggins..... nom.

12th-st., s. s., 445.6 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x103.3; Ellen C. McGee and husband to Patrick Leacy..... 10,000

54th-st., n. s., 298.2 ft. e. of 2d-av., 24.2x100.5; Thomas McGuiness and wife to Dennis Shea... 13,000

51st-st., n. s., 387.6 ft. e. of 2d-av., 24.6x100; Clara Lusemehl and husband to Francis J. Alert..... nom.

51st-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.5; John H. V. Arnold and wife to Rudolph Bergin. West Farms Road, lot No. 3, 24th Ward; Thomas as McMahon and wife to John H. V. Arnold..... 4,500

40th-st., n. s., 273.8 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25.9x98.9; Max Schnan and wife to John Gerber... 10,000

40th-st., n. s., 247.3 ft. w. of 9th-av., 23.1x98.9; same to same..... 10,000

2d-av., w. s., 49.5 ft. n. of 37th-st., 16.8x80; E. Sandford, Referee, to Jane Brinkerhoff..... 5,000

105th-st., n. s., 182.11 ft. e. of 3d-av., 17.1x100.11; Charles F. Wells, Referee, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank..... 3,000

45th-st., s. s., 114 ft. e. of 3d-av., 19x100.5; Edward H. Schell, Referee, to P. Goelet and others, leasehold..... 6,000

24th-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 10th-av., 100x98.9; Combination Rubber Company to Nathan Stephens..... 42,000

11th-st., n. s., 380.10 ft. e. of 6th-av., 22.9x103.3; Thomas H. Cooper and wife to Evelina Cooper..... nom.

11th-st., n. s., 403.7 ft. e. of 9th-av., 22.6x103.3; Thomas H. Cooper and wife to Joseph Cooper..... nom.

Boston Road and Vermilyea-av., s. w. corner, 24th Ward; Joseph H. Godwin and wife to A. Bouton..... nom.

56th-st., n. s., 16.3 ft. e. of 9th-av., 16.3x100.5; John Jasper, jr., and wife to Sarah J. Brooks.... 13,000

39th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9; W. L. Findley, Referee, to Hoffman Fire Insurance Company..... 10,000

39th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9; same to same..... 10,000

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Bouton, Aaron K., and wife to Maria A. Wager and another, Executors, &c.; s. w. corner of Boston Road and Vermilyea-av., 24th Ward, 5 years.... $3,500

Clements, Charles J., and wife to Ann Shanny; s. e. corner of 129th-st. and 11th-av., 3 years.... 2,000

Egbert, M. Louise and husband to Julia M. Cogill; s. s. of 19th-st., e. of 4th-av., 1 year..... 15,000

Gale, Elizabeth N., and husband, to Henry Barber and another, Trustees, &c., No. 4 East 36th-st., 5 years..... 20,000

Hedges, Catharine A., to Andrew H. Green, n. e. corner of East Broadway and Jefferson-st.; also, s. s. of Division-st., 75 ft. e. of Rutgers estate; also n. s. East Broadway, corner of Jefferson-st., and also n. s. East Broadway, lot No. 923 of Rutgers estate; due..... 10,000

Herman, Sophia, and husband, to the Washington Life insurance Company; e. s. Lexington-av., s. of 52d-st., 5 years..... 14,000

Knie, Frederick, and wife, to Herrmann Butt; n. s. 77th-st., w. of 1st-av., 3 years..... 2,800

McAdam, Janet, and husband, to George McKibben; No. 333 West 31st-st., 18 months..... 5,300

Mettler, Isaac V., and wife, to Charles Blumenthal; s. s. 27th-st., w. of 2d-av., 3 years..... 6,000

O'Keeffe, Margaret, to Hannah Foley; n. s. 29th-st., w. of 10th-av., 2 years..... 1,000

Paine, Oakman S., to Thomas D. Kerr and others, Executors, &c.; n. s. 31st-st., s. of Broadway, 1 year..... 6,000

Pattison, Sarah H., and another, to Townsend Wandell; n. s. 40th-st., w. of 9th-av., 3 years.. 7,000

Ranney, Helen E., and husband to Thomas H. O'Connor, Executor, &c.; n. s. 29th-st., w. of 8th-av., 5 years..... 8,500

Rogers, Maria E., and husband, to Marion E. Isaacs, n. s. 55th-st., e. of 7th-av., 3 years..... 7,000

Schalk, Emma, to James E. Lott; s. s. 35th-st., s. of Lexington-av., 15 months..... 2,000

Seaman, William C., to Francis H. Seaman and other, Executors, &c., n. s. 16th-st., w. of 7th-av., 3 years..... 2,000

Smith, Charlotte, and husband, to Stephen H. Martling; w. s. Greenwich-st., s. of Charlton-st., 1 year..... 1,000

Smith, John L., and others, Executors, &c., to Alexander Hamilton and others, Trustees, &c.; Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, and No. 69 Liberty-st., 3 years..... 37,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Cropper, Catharine E., Administratrix, &c., to Isabel F. Bennett..... $10,000

Russell, William F., Receiver, &c., to William Kevan, Executor, &c..... 5,000

Shields, Mary M., and another, Trustees, &c., to John W. Peckett..... 1,000

Same to same..... 7,000

Same to same..... 2,000

Simmons, Ovid T., to Caroline C. Simmons..... nom.

Same to same..... nom.

Wicker, George W., Executor, &c., to Thomas M. Wicker..... nom.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE ON WEST 58TH-ST., CLOSE TO 5TH-AV.—A first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x75x100.5; house cabinet finished, and very fine; price low. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BARGAINS.—SIX CHOICE FOUR-STORY Brown-stone houses, finished in hard wood, frontage 20 feet each, at extremely low prices; situate on Lexington-av., 47th-st. Apply on the premises to DAVID DE VENNY.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE MEDIUM-sized house No. 168 West 47th-st.; house frescoed and in perfect order. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—NO. 83 PARK-av. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

HORSEMEN AND SPORTSMEN,

ATTENTION!

AUCTION SALE OF THE

WESTCHESTER COUNTY FAIR GROUNDS AND DRIVING PARK,

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

The above valuable property, also

40 ACRES

of land adjoining, including

HOTEL and 60 GROUND BUILDINGS,

will be sold as an entirety, at public auction, on the premises

On WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1878,

at 12 o'clock noon.

The track is an unexcelled half-mile course, (inclosed,) the hotel and buildings in good condition, and the property is most desirable for the purposes intended. Title perfect.

Terms made known on day of sale.

N. HOLMES ODELL.

TARRYTOWN, April 24, 1878.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

AT AUCTION!

RECEIVER'S OFFICE, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., April 26, 1878.

The undersigned will sell at public auction, on MONDAY, May 13, 1878,

at 12 o'clock noon, in front of the VINCENT HOUSE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., TWO FINE BUILDING SITES.

This property is situated within 10 minutes' ride from Tarrytown Railroad Depot, south of Benedict-av. and east of Broadway.

One of these plots contains twenty (20) acres, and the other five and one-half (5½) acres; the land is partly wood and partly cleared, and is several hundred feet above the river.

Sale peremptory, and for cash.

CESSNA ADAMS, Receiver.

JAS. M. HOPE & CO., Auctioneers.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

VALUABLE LOTS ON BROADWAY, BOULEVARD, 97TH AND 103D AVS., 73D, 74TH, AND 75TH STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of the estate of Nathaniel Niles, deceased:

BOULEVARD—1 lot, e. s. 33.6 ft. n. of 74th-st.

103D-AV.—1 lot, w. s. Boulevard lot.

97TH-AV.—4 lots, n. w. corner 73d-st.

73D-ST.—13 lots, n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av.

103D-ST.—10 lots, n. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av.

74TH-ST.—13 lots, n. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av.

75TH-ST.—10 lots, s. s., 175 ft. s. of 10th-av.

60 per cent. on bond of mortgage.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON MONDAY, April 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (by order of H. E. Pierson, Esq., Receiver,

No. 50 EAST EIGHTY-FIRST-STREET, south side, 85 feet east of Madison-av., four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 21x65; lot 76.7 ½ feet deep.

No. 90 EAST EIGHTY-FIRST-STREET, south side, 165 feet east of Madison-av., four-story high stoop brown stone house, 20x60, lot 102.2 feet deep. Maps, &c., at 153 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

AT A SACRIFICE.—WEST 38TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av., elegant five-story brown-stone house, 20x60, with extension; contains modern improvements and is in perfect order, with stable on rear; lot 37.6x100.5; rent $3,000 per annum. Full particulars of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine-st.

HARLEM.—10 MINUTES FROM 42D-ST. DEPOT, four-story high-stoop (20x60) brown-stone houses, POSTER & CO., No. 173 East 125th-st.

TO LET—TWO BROWN-STONE HOUSES, FOUR stories and basement, high stoops, Nos. 10 and 12 West 45th-st.; can be seen from 3 to 6 P. M. Inquire of AMOS WOODRUFF, 70 West 45th-st.

TENTERDEN, 265 WEST 25TH-ST.—7 Apartments—Cheerful, new; seven elegant compact rooms; all conveniences; luxuriant garden; playground; Summer-house; janitor; oriel windows; moderate rents.

A FEW DESIRABLE APARTMENTS STILL to rent at No. 208 5th-av. Prices from $350. Also rooms for bachelors. Apply on premises or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

"ALEXANDRA."—NORTH-WEST CORNER 51st-st. and 5th-av. Elegant suites of apartments to let in above building; every improvement. Apply to the janitor, on premises.

TO LET—DWELLING PART OF HOUSE NO. 63 East 9th-st., near Broadway, suitable for dress-maker, milliner, &c.; rent, $1,200. Apply at 153 Broadway.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, A first-class four-story, high-stoop house, 25x75 feet and extension, in West 41st-st., between 5th and 6th avs. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT A LOW RENT TO A CAREFUL tenant, the four-story, brown-stone house, No. 10 East 36th-st., near Central Park. Apply to E. N. TAILER, No. 75 Worth-st.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 77 2D-AV., FOUR-STORY high-stoop, modern improvements; 18 rooms; rent, $1,300 and Croton rent. Apply to HIRAM MERRITT, No. 53 3d-av.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED; SUMMER or longer; four-story high stoop brown-stone house; Madison-av. and Murray Hill; half price. Apply at No. 116 East 29th-st.

A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE ENGLISH-BASEMENT HOUSE.—Moderate rent for the year or Summer only. Apply to OSCAR HANSEN, 145 4th-av.

FLATS OF THE CHOICEST KIND FOR RESPECTable families, 7 to 10 rooms each, every convenience, on Broadway or 5th-av. Apply to Jos. L. Rathbone.

LENOX, CORNER 57TH-A.V. AND 13TH-ST. 14—Unusual low family rent; newly redecorated; parlor, bedroom, and dressing-room for gentleman.

"THE RENSSELAER."—NO. 1,271 BROADway.—Very elegant apartments; all conveniences; no dark rooms. Inquire in the bank.

TO LET—MAY FIRST.—HOUSE IN 62D-ST., between Park and Lexington avs.; in fully and handsomely furnished; rent low. Apply at No. 44 Hudson-st.

HARLEM.—CONVENIENT TO TRAINS AND boats, houses at very lowest rents. PORTER & CO., No. 173 East 125th-st.

TO LET.—HOUSE NO. 19 EAST 46TH-ST.; COMplete order; rent reduced to $1,800. Near Windsor Hotel.

TO LET—TWO-STORY BRICK COTTAGE, NO. 305 West 48th-st. Inquire at No. 309 West 48th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—NO. 133 West 36th-st. Inquire at No. 230 West 49th-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

PRINTERS' LOFT.—A FIRST RATE LOFT TO let cheap. Also, MANUFACTURERS' FLOORS, with steam power. Apply on premises, corner of Cliff and Hague sts., between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

TO LET—THE STORE, BACK ROOM, AND front basement room No. 127 Waverley-place; rent, $37 50 per month; no liquor or tobacco; immediate possession. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway, north-east corner 4th-st.

TO LET—THE BANKING-ROOM OF BULL'S Head Bank, with fixtures complete, desks, fire and burglar-proof vaults, &c., &c.; also, basement offices. Apply at the bank. Property for sale.

TO LEASE FROM 1ST MAY.—A PIER ON THE North River, with covered shed, and depth of water sufficient for the largest vessels. Address Box No. 4,723 Post Office.

STORES, HOUSES, FLATS, &c., TO LET. Sale low rent; also, a splendid house on Madison-av. for sale. Apply at No. 149 East 27th-st.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER, OR LONGER, A charming country seat, on the Hudson River, near Barrytown; beautiful views of the river and Catskill Mountains; the house is fully furnished, has 10 rooms, and piazza on three sides; abundance of good water; ice-house; stabling; healthy neighborhood. The extensive grounds kept in order by the farmer, will be rented to a private family only at a very moderate price; three trains daily from New-York. For terms, &c., apply to S. V. R. CRUGER, No. 182 Grand-st.

A HOUSE CONTAINING 11 ROOMS, AT A Woodside, N. J., to let; large lot, with plenty of room for kitchen garden, fruit trees, flowers, grass, fruit trees, honey, good well of water, &c.; only 10 miles by rail (40 minutes) from New-York; trains convenient to business men on two railroads; rent, $20 per month. Apply on premises, No. 110 Montclair-av., Newark, (Woodside,) N. J., or address H. H., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, WITH ONE acre of ground; plenty fruit and shade trees; lovely place; two miles above Hastings Station, Hudson River; rent low to a good tenant. Inquire at JAMES McGAY'S real estate office, No. 34 Greenwich-av.

SARATOGA, TO RENT—ONE OF THE FINEST Residences in Saratoga; delightfully situated, fully and handsomely furnished; will be rented to a desirable party, rather than not have the place occupied. Address Post Office Box No. 911, Saratoga, N. Y.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON, AT NEW-LONDON, Conn., thoroughly furnished cottage, situated near the Pequot House, with a fine view of Long Island Sound. For particulars and terms, apply at No. 104 Wall-st.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—37 MINUTES FROM 23d Railway; 3 cottages, Grove-Street Depot, several houses to let cheap. M. B. WALLACE, opposite depot.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

A THREE OR FOUR STORY BROWN-stone or brick dwelling-house, 20 to 25 feet front, from 14th to 59th st., 4th to 8th av.; price, $20,000 to $30,000 cash. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine-st. Box No. 323 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN—FROM MY RESIDENCE, ORANGE, N. J., April 1st., two bonds, (Nos. 4,920 and 4,921,) for $1,000 each, of Central R. R. of New-Jersey; also, two certificates (Nos. 1,912 and 628) for 11 shares of stock, and one certificate, (No. 3,551) for dividend scrip of Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company, all registered in name of Bailey & Everitt.

APRIL 26, 1878. JOHN C. BAILEY.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS'

WEST POINT HOTEL.

OPEN MAY 30, 1878.

This hotel has now an elevator, and was thoroughly renovated the past Winter, painted inside, the rooms on upper floor enlarged, and all conveniences added. It has also been entirely refurnished. The house will be in readiness to accommodate those wishing to attend the June Examination and Ball at Military Academy. Address GOODSELL BROS., West Point, N. Y.

MORTON HOUSE, ON THE SOUND, AT Greenwich, Conn., 30 miles from New-York, via the New-Haven Railroad.—This first-class Summer hotel will be opened for business June 13. Its close proximity to New-York offers superior advantages to business men wishing to go back and forth each day. Yachting, boating, fishing, and good driving, and the house has a fire-proof stable attached. Elegantly furnished rooms, with gas and running water in each. For further particulars apply on the premises to J. M. MORTON.

WEST END HOTEL, FORT WASHINGTON, Hudson River.—This charmings hotel will open May 1; the house has been thoroughly renovated, and will be conducted as a first-class hotel; 25 to 20 minutes distance by railroad from Tarrytown Depot, and three minutes from station; favorable arrangements made with families desiring to come early. For particulars apply to CHARLES SAUERLAND, Proprietor.

TITUS HOUSE, BELLPORT, SOUTH SIDE, LONG ISLAND.—NOW OPEN. Address MR. P. J. RAINOR, as above.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43, or nothing to the north of 42.

FOR NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

SCOTHIA.....WED., May 1 | BOTHNIA.....WED., May 15
ABYSSINIA, WED., May 8 | ALGERIA.....WED., May 22

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS, FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

REPUBLIC, Capt. IRVING.....Thursday, May 2, 4 P. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. KENNEDY.....Sat., May 11, 12:30 P. M.
BALTIC, Capt. PARSELL.....Thursday, May 16, 4 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $26.

For inspection of plan and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

E. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, AND THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

From Pier 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, May 2
STATE OF LOUISIANA.....Thursday, May 9
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, May 16

First cabin, $80 to $75, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS, FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, May 4, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, May 9, 10 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, May 18, 3 P. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's pier foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

DONAU.....Sat., May 4 | NECKAR.....Sat., May 18
WESER.....Sat., May 11 | HERMANN.....Sat., May 25

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY between New-York and Havre.

Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

*VILLE DE PARIS, SANTELLI.....Wed., May 1, 4:30 P. M.
*SAINT LAURENT, LACHENEUX, Wed., May 8, 10 A. M.
LABRADOR, SANGLIER.....Wednesday, May 15, 4 P. M.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

For freight and passage apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

For freight and passage at Philadelphia apply to ALONZO SHOTWELL, No. 2 Chestnut-st.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS, NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Victoria.....May 4, 6 A. M. | Anchoria.....May 18, 6 A. M.
Devonia.....May 11, noon. | California.....May 25, noon.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

Elysia.....May 1, 3 P. M. | Utopia.....May 15, 3 P. M.

Cabins, $55 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

Company's pier, foot of Fifth-st., North River, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

SUEVIA.....Thur., May 2 | GELLERT.....Thur., May 16
POMMERANIA.Thy, May 9 | FRISIA.....Thur., May 23

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Agents. General Passenger Agents, No. 61 Broadway, N. Y. No. 63 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE.—PIERS 44 AND 38 N. R. FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks):

Canada, Wed., May 1, 3 P.M. | Greece, Wed., May 15, 3 P.M.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN:

England...May 4, 6:30 A.M. | The Queen, Sat., May 11, 12 M.

Cabin, $55 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway, N. Y. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:

WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, April 30, 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, May 7, 9 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, May 14, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA WASHINGTON TERRITORY, AND OREGON PORTS.

Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA: Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Wednesday, April 30

Connecting for Central and South America.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:

Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY.....Monday, May 13

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand:

Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY.....Monday, May 13

For freight and passage apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

SAVANNAH,

FLORIDA.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. DAGGETT, WEDNESDAY, May 1, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 52 South-st.

CITY OF MACON, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, May 4, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.

GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

C. D. OWENS, Agent, No. 315 Broadway. GEORGE YONGE, Agent G. R. R. S. Co., No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....May 1
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....May 4

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, Office on the pier, Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE

FOR WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA

Regular bi-monthly sailings from Pier No. 51 North River, as follows:

For Kingston (Jam.) and Hayti:

ATLAS.....April 25
ETNA.....May 16

For Hayti, Colombia, Isthmus of Panama, and South Pacific Ports, (via Aspinwall:)

AILSA.....April 30
CLARIBEL.....May 16

First-class British-built iron steamers. Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINES.

FOR RIO DE JANEIRO, TOUCHING AT ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, AND BAHIA, TO LAND MAILS AND PASSENGERS.

The new first-class iron steam-ship CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO, (3,500 tons,) Capt. WIER, will sail for the above ports on Saturday, May 4, at 2 P. M. Freight at low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at all times at Roberts' Dock, Brooklyn. For freight arrangements or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents, No. 113 Malden-lane.

The new iron steam-ship CITY OF PARA will follow on the 6th of June. The CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO will touch on her first voyage at Barbados, going and coming.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave from Pier No. 3 North River.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA.....Tuesday, April 30, 3 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Thursday, May 9, 10:30 A.M.
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, May 15

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.

Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Frontera, &c.

CITY OF MERIDA.....Tuesday, April 30, 3 P. M.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans May 15 for Vera Cruz via Matamoros Tampas, and Tampico, making close connection with steamers for New-York and all the above ports.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

Steam-ship COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, May 1
Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....SAT., May 11

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers.

Sailing THURSDAYS from Pier 17 E. R., at 3 P. M.

NIAGARA, (new,) 2,265 tons, Curtis.....Thursday, May 9
SARATOGA, (new,) 2,266 tons, Sundberg, Th., May 16

REDUCED RATES of passage for VERA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS

By through tickets via English and French R. R. Lines from Havana. JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF financial or other department of a safe, reputable, well-established, and lucrative business, with capital of $5,000 to $10,000, for the purpose of extending the trade. Address RELIABLE, Box No. 168 *Times* Office, with real name. All communications confidential. None but parties having the best testimonials need apply.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, the south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A FAMILY WHO OWN THE HOUSE THEY occupy, in a very desirable location, near 5th-av., which they propose to keep open during the Summer, would be glad to offer the selection of their rooms to a party of three or four gentlemen of unquestioned respectability, who would be willing to pay a fair price for a home in a private house in preference to a hotel. Address R. A., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, ABOVE 42d-st., near 4th-av., will accommodate gentleman and wife or one gentleman with large, airy rooms, all conveniences, ample closets, excellent board; also, large back parlor; references. Address J. L., Box No. 288 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

VACANT MAY 1.—FIFTH-AV., MURRAY HILL, handsome parlor and third floors; every convenience, with or without private table; prices, per week, $60 to $75; liberal yearly arrangements; references. Address R. B., Box No. 298 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

TWO GENTLEMEN DESIRING ONE OR two elegantly-furnished rooms, with board, will find an opportunity seldom offered—location very central and healthy. Address DERKA, Box No. 252 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 299, CORNER OF 31ST-ST.—Handsomely-furnished desirable room, with superior board; also rooms for single gentlemen; liberal terms for the season.

TWENTY-SECOND-ST., NO. 333 WEST.—Large, airy, handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without board; house first-class; terms very moderate; no change in May.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 385.—ELEGANT PARLOR floor; all conveniences; also, third floor; with or without private table; liberal arrangements by the year; references.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 45, BETWEEN 11T

DISABLED BY JAVA FEVER.

AN AMERICAN BARK'S NARROW ESCAPE.

THE MATE SITTING IN A CHAIR TO STEER THE VESSEL—PATRIOTIC CONDUCT OF THREE BRAVE SAILORS—A REMARKABLE MEDICINE-CHEST.

The American bark Beatrice Havener, Capt. Havener, Maine, left the port of Boston more than a year ago for the East India Islands for a cargo of coffee. She was bound for the port of Padang, and her coffee was to be consigned to Ira Bursley, New-York. The voyage from Boston to Padang, although a very long one, occupying nearly five months, was made without accident or unusual incident. Arrived at Padang, the Captain found the Java fever raging in the port. Java fever is somewhat akin to our chills and fever, but more dangerous. The victim suffers greatly for a day or two, and then is comparatively well for three days more. Then the disease attacks him again. The symptoms are strong chills, alternating with heavy fever, headache, sickness at the stomach, and vomiting. Many of the vessels in the port were detained, their crews being laid up with the fever. The bark got in her cargo of 700 tons of coffee as quickly as possible, and sailed for New-York.

But in her brief stay in Padang some of the crew had contracted the Java fever, which, in the warm climate of the East Indies, is as deadly as yellow fever in South America, or small-pox in Montreal. The crew consisted of Capt. Havener, the first mate, and 10 men. A few days out from Padang, one of the men was taken down with fever. He was deathly sick for a day, but comparatively well on the second, third, and fourth days. The Captain and crew, not fully understanding the insidious nature of this tropical plague, believed him to be well again, and did nothing for him. On the fifth day he was taken down again worse than at first. He was alternately icy cold and burning hot, complained of severe headache, and vomited constantly. Quinine is the standard remedy for Java fever, and large doses of it were given him. Soon another of the crew was attacked. Very large doses of quinine are necessary, and, although the bark was well provided with drugs, this medicine soon gave out, and nothing was left that could have any effect upon the disease.

When six or seven days out from Padang, Capt. Havener was taken down with the fever. He had a very severe attack, and for more than six weeks was unable to leave his berth, except on two or three days. With the three invalids out of a crew of 12, the bark was in a bad way, and meeting an incoming vessel, she signaled for help, and obtained a fresh supply of quinine. But one after another of the men was taken down. About two weeks out from Padang, five of the men, besides the Captain, were unfit for duty, and the new stock of quinine had given out. Another fincoming vessel was hailed, and another lot of quinine was obtained. But this was not sufficient for the men who were already sick. On the 28th of December John McCall, the carpenter, 36 years old, a native of Scotland, died. He was buried at sea by the few men who were able to perform duty, and the bark went on. The next day a seaman died. It was Mathias Fredericksen, a Russian, 22 years old. He also was buried in a woolen coffin. Every day one or more of the remaining men complained of the fever, and was forced to go to bed. By New-Year's Day every man aboard the bark was down with Java fever.

Only one man was able to work at all. That was the first mate, and he could only command strength enough to sit in a chair and steer the vessel. By great good fortune the wind continued fair. Had it changed, or a squall come on, no uncommon occurance in Southern waters, the vessel would have been lost. For two days the 11 men lay in their berths, several of them at the point of death, and the first mate sat in his chair, steering the bark. There was nobody to nurse, nobody to cook, and nobody would have been able to eat if there had been a cook. All hope was given up. They were far out of sight of land, and must follow the wind, for there was nobody to manage the sails.

For two days they went along in this way, with only the first mate on deck. Death by Java fever, and death by starvation was staring them in the face. There was plenty on board to eat, but nobody to get it. The first mate could not leave his post, or the bark might go to destruction. On the second day the mate espied a sail, and cried out the good news to his companions. New hope dawned in the breasts of the nine men below. The two vessels drew nearer and nearer together, and at last it became necessary to display some signal that help might be obtained. The mate lashed the wheel in position to keep the bark before the wind, went below, got a large American flag, and made it fast to the lines. While the bark scudded before the breeze he raised the Stars and Stripes to half-mast—the signal of distress. The approaching vessel drew nearer—drew so near that the mate and the Captain, (who had made his way to the deck, in the hope of unexpected aid,) could read her name. She was the British ship Dilpusnnd. She came up almost abreast of the bark before she answered the signals at all, and then ran up the signal, "You must do the best you can," and went on. The hopes of rescue, or at the least of a bottle of medicine, were dashed to the ground. There was nothing left but to continue the bark on her course, in the hope of meeting another vessel.

In the night, however, the wind died out. The bark was delayed in her course, and the British ship could go no further. Both vessels were becalmed, and when morning dawned they were still in sight of each other. But in the night, (according to the statements of the sailors, who were afterward transferred to the American bark,) a spirit of patriotism and love of the Stars and Stripes was at work in the forecastle of the Dilpusnnd. There was an American sailor on board the British ship, before the mast, and he had seen the Havener's signals of distress. No one could tell why the signal of distress was shown—the bark might be leaking, she might be on fire, a hundred deadly perils might surround her. The American sailor spreaded to his friends of the forecastle, so he and his companions say, and told them that he would not pass a British ship in trouble without going to her assistance, and that they ought to go to the aid of the Americans. He talked long and earnestly with the sailors, and the result was that next morning he refused to work unless the British ship went to the relief of the distressed American bark. The gallant British sailors stood by him. The Captain of the Dilpusnnd avoided further trouble by going up as near as he dared to the side of the Havener.

The mate explained their desperate condition. They must have medicine, and men to help navigate the vessel. The Captain of the British ship gave them the American sailor, another sailor, and a boy, and sent them by one of the sailors a chest of medicines. This chest is something of a curiosity in its way. It was prepared by Moore & Co., No. 24 St. Mary Ax, Leadenhall-street, London, and is labeled, "Passengers' medicine stores." It contains a bottle of aperient pills, a bottle of opium pills, and bottles of chloridine, (to be taken in mucilage,) basilicon ointment, ether, Friar's balsam, spirits red lavender, Condy's patent fluid, (a disinfectant,) peppermint, caustic, laudanum, spirits camphor, ipecacuanha, ail volatile, powdered ginger, tincture rhubarb, opodeldoc, spirits nitre, Goulard's extract, powdered jalap, nitrate potash, sulphur, black draught, diarrhea medicine, castor oil, carbonate soda, magnesia, a box containing pins, thread, and tape, and a very large package of epsom salts. Besides these there was a very small vial of quinine.

This last was the only medicine that could be given to the sick men on the American bark. There was not more than one dose for each man, and it did little good. On the 28th of January Roland Demott, the third man, a German sailor, died and was buried at sea. A few days afterward the bark reached St. Helena, and put in and bought a fresh supply of quinine, which soon restored the rest of the sick men to health.

Nearly every man on board the bark had the fever in a different form. With some it was chills and fever; with others, chills and no fever, and, with others again, it was fever and no chills. The Captain was laid up longer than any of the others, being confined to bed for nearly six weeks. The further out to sea they went the worse the fever seemed to become. The three men who died were sometimes up, out of bed, walking about the decks, but very weak. McCall, one of the victims, had no chills, but a burning fever; and it was all the others could do to prevent him from tearing all his clothes off. One of the other victims held the cook, one evening, that he was going to die in the night. He seemed so much better that the cook thought there was no danger of it, and early in the morning prepared a nice bowl of chicken soup. When the cook took it to him he found the sailor dead in his berth. The Captain had no chills, although some of the men almost shook themselves to pieces. The cook fed him frequently from a teaspoon. A Dutch brig that was loading in Padang at the same time with the Havener, but with no coffee on board, had five deaths from Java fever; so Capt. Havener thinks that the cargo of coffee had nothing to do with it.

The three men all died on the eastern side of the continent. When the Cape of Good Hope was reached three of the sailors were still sick, but they recovered soon after rounding the Cape, which was done quickly with a fair wind. Cooler weather, however, that came on while the vessel was still on the other side of the Cape, did not stay the progress of the disease. The name of the first mate who, while sick with fever, sat in a chair and steered the bark is Coulson. For the quinine that was purchased at St. Helena Capt. Havener was compelled to pay $12 an ounce; and at Cassa, not long ago, he paid $14 an ounce for the drug. When the bark reached this port yesterday she was 122 days out. She now lies at Pier No. 47 East River.

The names of the three sailors who, according to the account they gave to the Captain of the Havener, insisted upon going to the rescue of the American bark were William Jewell, of Burlington, Vt.; J. Haslip, of London, and Alfred Rabbed, Groomsbridge, Dover. The British ship Dilpusnnd is now in this port.

PARASITES IN NORTH RIVER SHAD.

DR. CLENDINEN'S TRICHINA SPIRALIS FOUND TO BE A COMMON INTESTINAL PARASITE—THE RESULTS OF MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATIONS.

Shad have been at a discount in the vicinity of Fort Lee for the last two or three weeks, in consequence of the alleged discovery by Dr. A. Clendinen, of Coytesville, a hamlet lying about three miles from that place, of trichinæ and other dangerous parasites in the gills and lining membranes of fishes of that species freshly taken from the Hudson. Dr. Clendinen was, he states, led to make the investigation by the fact that a number of persons in and about the village had become seriously ill immediately after, and presumably in consequence of, eating the fish, which, at this season of the year, forms one of the principal articles of diet along the river. The Doctor sent to this City specimens of the tissues containing the alleged trichinæ, which he described as from three to four millimetres in length, and as killed by thorough cooking at the ordinary temperature, which, according to the latest advices from Germany, is not always the case with the trichina spiralis. Considerable local interest was awakened on the subject, and Dr. Clendinen partly suspended his investigations, while awaiting the arrival of more exact optical instruments than he possessed. In the course of a recent interview, Dr. Clendinen did not claim that the minute parasite he had discovered was identical with the trichina spiralis, and called particular attention to its comparatively enormous proportions as excluding that view. On the contrary, he believes that the organisms he has obtained from shad this Spring are identical with the trichinæ sometimes found within the peritoneal sac of the human cadaver, having presumably migrated thither through the walls of the intestines. The minuter trichinæ found in the muscles of the human body he has not yet been able to find in the fishes he has dissected, but will report more fully on that point after further investigation. He describes still another minute parasite discovered during his dissections.

Dr. T. F. Azpell, of the United States Army, who has a country residence at Fort Lee, and has just been elected an honorary member of the New-York Microscopical Society in recognition of distinguished contributions to microscopic science, dissents from the propriety of styling Dr. Clendinen's discovery a trichina. Dr. Azpell produced specimens of the same parasite taken from the gills of a fresh shad, observing, as he did so, that they were altogether too large to make good microscopic objects, being more than six times as long as the fully developed trichinæ, which seldom exceeds one-fiftieth of an inch in length. When coiled, if viewed with inferior lenses, they somewhat resemble the trichinæ spiralis, and Dr. Clendinen had very naturally mistaken them for it. So far from such being the case, however, the specimens under examination were ordinary tricocephali, or pin worms, of the species familiar to microscopists as intestinal parasites. They are common not only to the fish tribe, but to the human family. They are not supposed to be dangerous to life, or even seriously injurious to health; but if taken into the system uncooked might possibly produce diarrhea and other symptoms associated with intestinal parasites. To say the least, they have no apparent relation to trichina spiralis, although they might readily be mistaken for it by one who was not an expert in microscopic inquiry. Dr. Azpell thought it very probable that these parasites had originated from the shad this year by feeding upon the offal and sewage emptied into the Hudson by New-York City; but this, he observed, was as yet a mere unverified conjecture.

The remaining entozoon mentioned by Dr. Clendinen appears to be the encysted psorosperm so frequently found in the mucous glands about the gills of fishes, particularly the shad, and very often in the muscles of the same animal. This, also, when viewed with inferior lenses, strikingly resembles the embryo trichina, but is in reality not even a relative of that dangerous little organism. The muscular psorosperm has a head of lenticular shape and a bifurcated tail, and is of about the same length as the trichina spiralis; while the mucous psorosperm has no tail, is less than half a millimetre in diameter, and incloses a spherical kernel, and a few minute granular bodies. Gill-cysts that contain psorosperms, having short bifurcated tails, are occasionally observed, and hence microscopic experts have concluded that these two apparently very diverse entozoa belong to the same species.

The tricocephali, common and dispar, are both frequent in most animals killed for food. The muscular and mucous cysts are peculiar to fishes; but no unpleasant results have ever been traced to their operations.

A NEW DRY GOODS PALACE.

The dry goods establishment of Messrs. Stern Brothers, at the corner of Sixth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, is already too small for their rapidly increasing business. The firm has therefore determined to erect a new warehouse in Twenty-third-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, nearly opposite the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. The ground is now occupied by several handsome brown-stone dwellings, the demolition of which will be begun on May 1. The new building will have a front 75 feet wide, and will be 200 feet deep, extending into Twenty-second-street. Its facade will be of ornamental iron-work, and its hight five stories. Messrs. Stern Brothers intend to fit the interior of the building with every modern device necessary for the comfort and convenience of their patrons and employes. The new building will probably be ready for occupation next Fall.

HELPING THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS.

The annual meeting of the McClintock Association was held at the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, Seventh-avenue, near Fourteenth-street, last evening. This society was formed immediately after the death of Rev. Dr. McClintock, for the purpose of providing funds to defray the expenses of indigent young men while studying for the ministry in the Drew Theological Seminary. Gen. A. T. Stout presided. The annual report of the Secretary was read, by which it appears that the managers have assumed the expenses of students to the amount of $1,000 during the past year. The Treasurer's report showed the receipts to have been $1,143 58; expenses, $1,112 50, leaving a balance in the Treasury of $31 08. Rev. Dr. John F. Hurst, President of the Drew Theological Seminary, addressed the meeting. He said that the history of the Drew Seminary covered a period of about 10 years. It began its work with large, convenient buildings, spacious grounds, and a magnificent library. The three professions of law, medicine, and the ministry stood upon the same footing. Nine-tenths of the young men in each of those professions were assisted through their courses of study by friends. There were in the Drew Seminary two young men who had respectively pursued courses of study for the law and medicine, and it was only after they had commenced to practice that they had felt a yearning desire to preach, had abandoned their professions and entered upon a course of theological study at Drew. Gen. Clinton B. Fisk and Rev. Dr. Newman delivered brief addresses commending the work of the McClintock Society. The exercises terminated with the singing of the "Doxology."

A DESPERATE YOUNG THIEF.

During the absence of Mrs. Patrick Eagan from her grocery store, No. 424 East Thirteenth-street, on Saturday evening, James Moran effected an entrance to the building and attempted to rob the money-drawer of its contents. While the thief was at work, Mrs. Eagan returned. Moran attempted to make his escape, but Mrs. Eagan seized and held him, at the same time screaming for her husband, who was on an upper floor. A gang of young rowdies who were companions of the thief, attacked the store, broke the windows, and endeavored to frighten Mrs. Eagan into releasing Moran. Mr. Eagan hurried to the assistance of his wife and clubbed the thief almost senseless before the latter was subdued. Officer Gleason, of the Fifth Precinct, soon after arrived and arrested Moran, who had dislocated his wrist and recieved a number of wounds on his head in his vain efforts to escape. On the way to the police station the rowdies who had attacked Eagan's store attempted to rescue Moran from the officer. In doing so they assaulted the latter with paving-stones, one of which struck him in the back, seriously injuring him. Moran was arraigned before Justice Morgan, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday morning, and held for trial in default of $300 bail.

DIVORCE SUIT AGAINST H. A. SMALLEY.

It seems that Henry A. Smalley, the Receiver, whose abrupt departure for Canada has been referred to in THE TIMES, is destined to have trouble from others than creditors. His wife, Julie A. Smalley, has brought a suit against him, in the Supreme Court, for an absolute divorce, on the ground of his alleged adultery with different women during the past two months. The acts of marital infidelity are said to have taken place at Washington and Montreal. Mrs. Smalley is now at her brother's residence in New-Jersey. Messrs. Whson & Marsh, the counsel for Mrs. Smalley, applied to Judge Potter, in Supreme Court, Chambers, on Saturday, on affidavits alleging that Smalley was last heard from at Montreal, and that efforts have been made, without success, to serve him in this State. Judge Potter granted an order directing the publication of the summons in the case, and the mailing of a copy of such summons to Smalley at Montreal.

TARDY REPENTANCE.

Annie M. Foster writes from Stapleton that on Saturday she was arrested "for taking, without thinking of the consequences, that which did not belong" to her, and, in order to shield herself, she gave the name of an innocent person with whom she had had a misunderstanding. Repenting of this action she confesses, and desires that this statement be published, so that the innocent person referred to may not be injured in character by her false statement.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

REV. DR. TYNG'S LAST SERMON.

HE TAKES LEAVE OF THE CONGREGATION OF ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH—A BRIEF, BUT PATHETIC, FAREWELL ADDRESS.

Threatening as the weather was yesterday morning, the fact that the venerable Rector of St. George's Church was to deliver his last sermon in the pulpit which he has occupied for 33 years, called forth an unusually large congregation of his lifelong admirers and friends. Quiet Stuyvesant Park has not for many years been so completely surrounded by carriages. Within the church, one of the distinguishing features of the congregation was the predominance of gray heads and wrinkled faces. The services were conducted by the Assistant Pastor, who read the lessons, Epistles, Gospel of the day, creed, and prayer in the quaint old-fashioned intonation that prevailed 30 years ago. They presented, in their antique simplicity, a striking contrast to the complex and bewildering combination of music and responses now in vogue. While the last hymn was being sung, Dr. Tyng stepped forward to the reader's desk and knelt in prayer for a few moments, then he rose, wiped his eyes furtively, and announced his text, which was from the Epistle of St. Paul to the Hebrews, and the thesis of the sermon a striking antithesis between the two lives of man—the life of spiritual yearning and development, and the lower life of passion and sensual indulgence. This thesis he developed step by step, with the old-fashioned rhetorical floridity of a disciple of Blair and Addison, delivering his sentences with a rotundity of voice scarcely broken by a tremor—something remarkable in an orator 78 years of age. The discourse, although appropriate to the occasion, was not in direct allusion to it. Save for its concluding passages, indeed, no casual hearer would have suspected that the aged Rector was taking a last sad leave of his parishioners, many of them equally aged and apparently far more infirm. His voice sank to a minor key, faltered, and trembled with feeling, as he turned abruptly from the subject matter of the sermon to the more directly personal matter of the brief but happily-conceived farewell address.

"Dearly beloved brethren," he commenced, "I am now about to take leave of a pulpit I have occupied for 33 years." It had been his desire, he said, to be in all things a simple-minded and earnest minister of the Gospel; and he had tried through all these years to impress upon the minds of his people the single duty of repentance toward God, and hope in and reliance in the saving power of Christ Jesus. How well he had fulfilled that duty, his congregation must themselves judge. To unfold to them the greatness and beauty of the Saviour's life and devotion had been his constant aim, and then words seriously shunned any responsibility, however trying or important, that seemed to him essential to the development of his usefulness. His multiplying years, the enfeeblement of his body, and the leadings of divine Providence, had acted together in impelling him to adopt the course he had now irrevocably taken—that of voluntarily resigning his post of duty, to be filled by a younger and more active man. They would all meet before the Saviour's throne by and by, to enjoy together the ineffable bliss of the life that was to come. He had endeavored to fill the high position he had held in these many years of his pastorate with godly sincerity, and had no fault to find with the attitude of his parishioners toward him. They had always responded generously to every appeal he had made in relation to the advance the efficiency of his ministry among them. They had provided him with an assistant when he needed one, and had in every way generously co-operated with his purposes. In relinquishing their charge he exhorted the congregation to be steadfast in the old faith, and not to be led astray by the vain babblings of the time. "Heaven or no heaven, salvation or eternal ruin, they are yours; you must meet them; you cannot evade the terrible responsibility." With these words Dr. Tyng retired from the pulpit.

TRYING TO SAVE LITTLE HELL GATE.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE PROPOSED DUMPING OF GARBAGE BETWEEN WARD'S AND RANDALL'S ISLANDS.

The Board of Managers of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents have recently had taken a number of large photographs showing the situation of Randall's Island and the House of Refuge from different points, and their comparative situations to Little Hell Gate. The pictures were taken for the use of the Legislature with reference to the bill now before that body providing that the ashes and garbage of the City shall be deposited in Little Hell Gate until that valuable little channel is filled up. The officials connected with the House of Refuge, and with the society under whose auspices it is conducted, are strongly opposed to the passage of the bill. Little Hell Gate is a small passage between Ward's and Randall's Islands, connecting the Harlem River with Hell Gate. It is urged that, besides the physical disadvantages that would be certain to follow the dumping of garbage for a few years, a thousand children in the House of Refuge, and the many persons constantly on Ward's Island, the Little Hell Gate passage is of great value in the Winter, its unusually strong current keeping it constantly free of ice, and affording a safe and quick passage, when it would otherwise be impossible for the Harlem steamboats to reach their destinations. The case of Boston Harbor is urged as a strong point against filling up this channel. Few years ago more than 70,000,000 tons of water poured into Boston Harbor twice every 24 hours. The rise and fall of this great volume of water kept the channel scoured and promised to keep them forever clean. In 1772 Boston included less than 600 acres. In 1868 it had 2,000 acres, all the excess having been robbed from the bay, and the tidal volume of water had been lessened to 40,000,000 tons. The main channel has been narrowed 500 feet, and the depth of water decreased from 4 to 20 feet. The depth decreased so greatly that the large European steamers could go in only at high tide, and the harbor ceased to be cheap or convenient. It is also said that far too much of the Harlem Flats has already been filled in with soil—from 300 to 500 feet. North of the railroad bridge, the flats are much wider and the channel a mere creek. When these flats have been filled like those below, the tidal flow of water in the Harlem River will be so small that, without the aid of the currents from the Sound by Little Hell Gate, the river could only be kept navigable by frequent dredging—too costly to be hoped for—and so would be destroyed.

CLUBS FOR WORKING MEN.

Rev. Dr. J. H. Rylance, Pastor of St. Mark's Church, has begun a movement in his parish having for its object the elevation of the working classes, and their rescue from the corrupt influences with which they are surrounded. In furtherance of his plan, Dr. Rylance spoke at the Church of the Ascension, Fifth-avenue and Tenth-street, yesterday afternoon. He told of his experience in the slums of London, where he was associated in the movement for the amelioration of the working classes with the late Lord Brougham and Lord Lyttleton. The gentlemen who interested themselves in this work of charity had a central council, a sort of advisory body, and from time to time missionaries were sent out to the purlieus of the city and to the working men. Though there can be no credit claimed for great missionary work, still some were rescued from the gin shops through the influence of working men's clubs. The movement in England was not strictly a temperance movement. Temperance of itself would not influence the working man. It was negative in its action, and the pledge was ineffectual. Working men were impulsive in their natures, and as such were tenacious of old habits. To sign the pledge was an easy task, done on the impulse of the moment, but could those men disever themselves from their old associations and forsake their old habits without previous education and practice of self-denial? Dr. Rylance spoke of his experience in Soho, Westminster, and Tower Hamlets, where he met a class of people whom he said would be a disgrace to a Mohammedan city. Now, however, clubs are plenty in those districts, and a different state of things exists. Dr. Rylance said that it was the intention of the gentlemen interested in the movement to have a club in Elvington-street. About $700 would start the affair, and he appealed to the congregation to aid in the good work. He impressed them with the idea that practical sympathy alone can reform the lower classes, and concluded by repeating the Divine admonition to be "wise as serpents and as harmless as doves." Mr. Frederic De Peyster and other gentlemen of the church took up the collection, and a handsome sum was realized.

ARRESTED AFTER TWO YEARS' SEARCH.

Mr. Nathan Adolphus, who resides at No. 117 Adelphi-street, went out to spend the evening on the night of Jan. 24, 1876, leaving the house in charge of a colored servant named Mary Simmons. During the evening the door-bell rang and when the girl opened the door three men entered. One of them pointed a pistol at her head, pushed her into the dining-room, bound her hands, and threatened to kill her if she made any disturbance, while the other two went all over the house, and stole a thousand children's jewelry and clothing of the value of $300. They then made their escape. Joseph Ottenberg was arrested by a New-York officer on Saturday night last, taken over to Brooklyn, and placed in charge of Capt. John Riley, charged with being one of the men concerned in the robbery. Christopher Spencer, another of the men, is now serving a term of five years in the Albany Penitentiary for breaking out of the jail at White Plains, and assaulting the keeper. The other thief is unknown.

POST OFFICE CLERKS AS OARSMEN.

A four-oared gig race will take place on Thursday next, between two crews selected from among the day and night clerks of the Post Office. The oarsmen have been training for several weeks, and discussions as to the result causes much excitement in the Post Office Building. The prizes to be contested for are gold badges. The race is to be for three miles, beginning at the club-house of the Carman Rowing Association, thence to a stake-boat one mile and a half up the Hudson, and return. The names of the members of the crews, the clubs to which they belong, and their weights, are as follows: Day Clerks—J. J. Cryan, bow, 147½ pounds, Sylvan Club; William Biglin, 158 pounds, Friendship Club; W. J. Conglin, 138 pounds, Orient Club; Edward Tyler, stroke, 160 pounds, Seawanhaka Club; Philip Biglin, coxswain, 180 pounds, Friendship Club. Night Clerks—S. W. Edwards, bow, 158 pounds; J. L. Renner, 158 pounds, Excelsior Club; D. B. Harrison, 167½ pounds; A. B. Wilson, stroke, 168 pounds, Carman Rowing Association; David De Long, coxswain, 165 pounds, Carman Rowing Association.

THE "BLUE RIBBON" MOVEMENT.

MEETINGS HELD YESTERDAY BY THE TWO BRANCHES OF THE AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION—AN ADDRESS BY ONE OF MURPHY'S CONVERTS—A SERIOUS HITCH IN THE PROCEEDINGS OF UNION NO. 2 AT IRVING HALL.

An audience of about 1,500 persons assembled in the large hall of the Cooper Union yesterday afternoon under the call of the American Temperance Union and in furtherance of the objects of the Murphy Blue Ribbon movement. W. Mason Evans, Murphy's "eloquent convert," was, after the preliminary exercises, introduced. He said he proposed to speak of "the Prodigal Son." In the course of his remarks, which were delivered with considerable declamatory effect, he said the great question with all mankind was the question of life and death, and the true and earnest friends of temperance were interested in bringing men from death to life. The land was full of prodigal sons who were spending their substance in riotous living—men addicted to habits of intoxication—who always found the ready hand of congenial acquaintances open to grasp theirs. He had been through it himself, and knew what that warm clasp of the hand was, and how it was relaxed as soon as he had no more money to squander. He fell so low in the scale of their friendship that he was made the target of one who was the ever-flying bullet of the crowd, and one night, goarded to resistance by an insult, closed it finally by whipping the fellow. New-York had all over the land the reputation of being a good place to have a prodigal "time" in, because a young man could come here, remain unknown in the great mass, and do things which would bring the blush of shame to his cheek if known in his own town or village. For himself, he was here as an aggressive temperance advocate, and if one blow of his hand or one word of his could extinguish the manufacture of and traffic in liquor it should be done instantly. He had left his birthright through a single glass of ale. It banished him from home, and six weeks later he received a letter which told him that the best friend he had ever had was dead—his mother had died of a broken heart. He went home in time to see the coffin-lid closed over that dear face, and then went out into the world again, like Ishmael, with his hand against every man. Then it was that he found how low was his estate. While the audience sang "Hold the Fort," Mr. Evans and other members of the union distributed printed pledges, and invited all who wished to sign them. About 200 persons accepted the obligation, and blue ribbons, to be used as button-hole knots, were distributed among them. Invitations were also extended to accept certificates of life membership in the union, together with the pledge, at $1 each, but the people seemed pretty well satisfied with the gratuitous pledges and ribbons.

The American Temperance Union, No. 2, otherwise known as the "American Blue Ribbon Club," met yesterday afternoon at Irving Hall. About 800 persons were present. After the singing of "Sowing the Seed," Vice-President Lockwood offered a series of resolutions denouncing the Holaban Excise Bill, and asserting that all the ballots of all temperance advocates would be cast against all legislators who should remove the "wholesome restrictions upon the unlimited sale of rum" in the Metropolis. Maria Antoinette Pollard next read an address in a voice of an unpleasantly high pitch. "We are strong" was next sung by the choir, and was followed by a recitation by Mrs. Dean. An unexpected detention of Rev. W. H. Affleck, Rev. De Puy, and the advertised speakers, caused a sad hitch in the proceedings at this point, and the managers of the meeting were forced to adopt the unsatisfactory plan of filling up the time the best they could. Recitations were delivered; off-hand addresses were made; the union's newspaper organ was lauded; the attacks of a rival organ upon Rev. W. H. Affleck were warmly denounced, and many other equally tiresome devices were resorted to to keep the audience in their seats. Half of them left, however, so that when Rev. Mr. Affleck, who was announced as "England's Mark Twain," finally made his appearance, scarcely 350 people were present to receive him. They listened attentively, however, and interrupted his address with frequent applause. It was the last meeting of the union previous to the election of a new Board of Officers.

THE BROOKLYN RAILROAD WAR.

TWO COMPANIES STRIVING TO CONTROL THE SAME ROUTE.

The railroad war which broke out in Brooklyn on Saturday morning between Mr. William Richardson, President of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company, and Mr. John Cunningham, Superintendent of the South Brooklyn and Central Railroad Company, was not renewed yesterday, the injunction obtained by President Richardson from Judge Neilson, restraining the Police Department from interfering with the work, having the effect of preventing active hostilities. The South Brooklyn Company obtained permission from the Aldermen on Monday last to extend its tracks from Bergen-street, at the intersection of Hoyt, to Court-street, thus enabling it to run cars to Wall-Street Ferry, by Way of Court, Atlantic, and Furman streets. The measure was opposed by President Richardson, but he failed to defeat it, and Mr. Cunningham, fearing there might be some doubt about the power of the Aldermen to grant the permission, although he had obtained the signatures of two-thirds of the property-owners on the line in favor of it, decided to await the opinion of the Corporation Counsel before commencing work. Taking advantage of the delay, Mr. Richardson set a gang of men at work early Saturday morning tearing up the pavement in Bergen-street and laying ties for a track. Cunningham applied to the Police of the Third Precinct for aid, and as Mr. Richardson could not show a permit for tearing up the street, he was compelled to suspend work. Shortly afterward Capt. Leavy was informed by telegraph from Police Head-quarters that the Board of City Works had granted Mr. Richardson a pass, and ordering him to allow the work to proceed. Mr. Cunningham then visited the municipal buildings, and in a short time Capt. Leavy received another telegram ordering him to stop the work, which order he promptly obeyed. Then Mr. Richardson applied to Judge Neilson and obtained the injunction before spoken of. Mr. Richardson claims that he has a franchise allowing him to lay and operate a railroad in Bergen-street, between Hoyt street and Boerum-place. The fight will probably be renewed to-day.

THE HEBREW ORPHAN ASYLUM SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society was held at the asylum, corner of Seventy-seventh-street and Third-avenue, yesterday morning. There was a large attendance of members. The reports of the President and standing committees were presented and unanimously adopted. The President's report gives the number of children under the care of the society as 202 boys and 99 girls, 301 in all. Of these 115 attend the grammar school, 112 the primary school, 37 the home school, 27 are in the industrial school, and 10 are too young to attend school. The financial condition of the society is as follows: Receipts during the year, $81,670 78; disbursements, $72,176 55; balance in treasury $9,494 23, besides assets consisting of bonds, mortgages, and real estate of the value of $93,172 50. In this statement the asylum building and grounds, and industrial-school building and house and lot adjoining are not taken into account. The following officers were unanimously elected for the ensuing year: President, Jesse Seligman; Vice-President, Henry Rice; Treasurer, M. Rindskopf; Trustee of Class No. 2, Herrman Bamberger; Trustees of Class No. 3, S. Spingarn, Isaac Hoffman, A. B. Elfelt, George Einstein, Julius Bien, Henry S. Allen.

THE BODY OF A MISSING LAD FOUND.

Patrolman McCafferty, of the Western Steamboat Squad, while on duty yesterday afternoon discovered a body floating in the water off the foot of Morton-street, and pulled it ashore. The body was subsequently taken to the Morgue, where it was identified as that of August Baumgartner, aged 16, a resident of Union Hill, N. J., who had been missing since the evening of the 9th inst. The father of the youth, a hat manufacturer at Union Hill, was informed of the finding of his son's body, and called at the Morgue last evening. He said that his son left home at 6:30 P. M. on the 9th inst. for the purpose of attending the drawing class at the Cooper Institute in this City, of which he was a member. He carried with him a drawing-board, on which was the unfinished copy of a drawing on which he had been working, and also the drawing which he was copying, and a box in the shape of a book, which contained crayons and drawing materials. As he did not return that night or the next day, his father became alarmed, and made inquiries, but could find no trace of him. It was, however, learned that Baumgartner did not attend the class that evening, and the employes at the Hoboken Ferry-house had no recollection of having seen him pass through the gates on the night in question. The deceased was a well-behaved, industrious youth. It is believed that he fell overboard from the Hoboken ferry-boat.

EXTENDING BLEECKER-STREET ROAD.

The work on the extension of the Bleecker-Street Railroad, which was suspended some time ago, has been resumed. Yesterday the workmen were busy laying tracks along the south side of Union-square, in continuation of the line on Fourteenth-street. The line will run from the terminus at Fourth-avenue and Fourteenth-street, thence to Gansevoort-street, to Washington-street, to Christopher-street Ferry, thence to Greenwich-street, and back again to Fourteenth-street. Within the last week work was suspended on the West Side, owing to the lack of timber. The contractor, Mr. Jacob Sharrs, is pushing the work on rapidly.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mary Logan, of No. 46 Thomas-street, fell down stairs at her residence, while intoxicated, yesterday, and received serious injuries.

Terence McGinniss, aged 15, during a fight with some strange lads at First-avenue and Eleventh-street, last evening, was stabbed in the back twice, and slightly wounded.

Edward Pattison, aged 32, was found dead, yesterday, on the basement floor of his residence, No. 105 West Thirty-second-street. Death is supposed to have been caused by alcoholism.

Silas Loper died at the Roosevelt Hospital, yesterday, from general chronic peritonitis, resulting from injuries received about two years ago by falling from the seat of an ice-wagon he was driving.

The canal steamers City of Detroit and Rapid, the former with 7,000 bushels and the latter with 7,800 bushels of wheat have arrived here. These are the first cargoes received from Buffalo this season.

The New Testament Revision Company held their monthly session last week in the Bible House and finished the first revision of Ephesians and part of Colosaians. The Old Testament Company continued the revision of Ezekiel.

Mrs. Martha Bell, a dissipated woman, attempted to commit suicide last night by jumping overboard at the foot of Eleventh-street, North River. She was rescued by Capt. Joseph G. Clark, of the schooner Eva, and taken to the New-York Hospital.

The corner-stone of the new Roman Catholic Church of St. Francis Xavier, in Sixteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue, will be laid next Sunday afternoon. Bishop Lynch, of Charleston, will place the stone in position, and will preach a commemorative sermon. Most of the Roman Catholic clergy of this City and Brooklyn will be present, as well as the members of many church and temperance societies.

Officer Sullivan, while patrolling in Courtlandt-street early yesterday morning, had his attention attracted by a noise in No. 20, kept as a restaurant and liquor saloon by Frederick Meyer, and upon making an investigation, caught James D. Bronson, of No. 158 Greenwich-street, in the act of carrying off some of the restaurant utensils. He took him before Justice Murray, at the Tombs Police Court. There Mr. Meyer preferred a charge of burglary against him, upon which, having pleaded not guilty, he was held for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

Since Jan. 1 Francis Osborne, a wine merchant, doing business at No. 45 Beaver-street, has filled 34 forged orders for wine. In the latter part of March Peter Shaw and Frank Dwyer were arrested for passing some of the counterfeit champagne to which the name of T. N. Dwyer, of No. 45 Barclay-street, had been forged. They were committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail each. Yesterday Detective Edward Phelan, of No. 85 Warren-street, Brooklyn, at the Tombs, on a charge of being a receiver of the wine thus fraudulently obtained. The prisoner was remanded until to-day to await the collection of some necessary evidence.

BROOKLYN.

John Butler, residing at No. 5 Flint-street, while playing with his daughter yesterday morning, accidentally fell against the stove, upsetting a pot of boiling water, scalding himself on the back in a frightful manner. He was taken to the City Hospital.

Charles Swanell, a photographer, occupying a room at No. 264 Atlantic-avenue, was arrested by Detective Roche, of the Third Precinct, yesterday, charged with stealing a gold watch and several articles of wearing apparel, and $10 in money, from his landlady, Mrs. Mary Ekstrong.

A concert is to be given in St. Ann's Episcopal Church, corner of Clinton and Livingston streets, Brooklyn, to-morrow evening, by the choir of St. Thomas' Church, under the direction of George William Warren, for the benefit of the fund which is being raised to relieve the church from debt.

The funeral services over the body of Barney Feron, the murdered boatman, were held yesterday at his late residence, No. 331 Van Brunt-street. A large number of persons were present. The interment was made in the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, at Flatbush. No new clues to the perpetrators of the murder have been discovered, and the deed is shrouded in as much mystery as ever.

The body of a man was found floating in the water at the foot of Pacific-street yesterday, and taken to the Morgue, where it was identified as that of a seaman named McAllister, of the ship Balmarag, which was lying at the foot of Pacific-street for some time, and which sailed for Scotland four days ago. McAllister had been missing for about two weeks, and it was supposed that he had deserted.

Frederick Johnson, Albert Israel, and Charles Johnson, sailors on board the brig William, lying at Prentice's Stores, had a quarrel at 2 o'clock yesterday morning about a woman, during which Charles Johnson was struck on the head and body with a capstan bar, inflicting a severe scalp wound and bruises on the body. Johnson and Israel were arrested and locked up in the First Precinct Station-house.

The Funeral of Acting Capt. John Maher, of the Eighth Sub-Precinct, took place yesterday at

The New-York Times.

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CONGRESS AND THE CAPITAL

PROMINENT TOPICS OF THE SESSION.

THE DANNEMORA RAILROAD BILL—PROGRESS OF THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL IN THE HOUSE—CONSOLIDATING THE DUTIES OF AUDITORS OF THE TREASURY—GEN. BUTLER AVENGES HIS CURRENCY DEFEAT—PROPOSED MONUMENT TO GEN. CUSTER—AN EQUESTRIAN STATUE AND GROUP COMMEMORATING HIS LAST STRUGGLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Representative Williams, of New-York, to-day introduced in the House a bill to donate certain Government lands in Clinton County, N. Y., to aid in the construction of a railroad from Lake Champlain to Dannemora Prison. The bill authorizes the Secretary of War to release to the State of New-York the right of way, not exceeding six rods in width, upon and across the land owned by the United States, in Plattsburg, Clinton County, for railroad purposes, and also to release a certain lot, not exceeding 10 acres, in the north-east corner of said land for the use of a depot. It is provided that this right of way shall be used exclusively for the purpose of constructing and operating a railroad authorized by an act of the New-York Legislature, extending from Lake Champlain to Dannemora Prison. The bill further authorizes the Secretary of War to lay out and continue Hamilton-street across the lands of the United States to the land to be released to the State, and dedicates the same to use as a public highway.

The proceedings in both branches of Congress to-day were comparatively dull for Monday. The Senate worked faithfully upon the private calendar, and the House spent the greater portion of the day on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, succeeding in disposing of more than one-half of it. No material changes were made from the bill as reported by the Committee on Appropriations. The paragraphs providing that the offices of Fourth and Fifth Auditors of the Treasury shall be abolished, and that the office of Fifth Auditor shall be consolidated with that of the First Auditor and the Fourth with the Second, were amended so as to leave the selection of the officers to be retained for the consolidated offices discretionary with the President. The office of Chief of the Division of Fractional Currency in the Sub-Treasury at New-York, on motion of Gen. Butler—who thought as the House refused to pass his bill to issue $20,000,000 of "convenient" currency there was no longer any use in maintining a chief for that division—was abolished.

A bill was introduced in the House to-day by Mr. Williams, of Michigan, to appropriate $25,000 for the erection of a monument to Gen. Custer in the City of Washington. The bill authorizes the Joint Committee on the Library to select a statuary group, the central figure of which shall be an equestrian statue of Custer, the whole group being of such a character as shall vividly commemorate his death. It is provided that the group shall be of bronze at least one and one-fourth the size of life.

The House to-day, under suspension of the rules, passed a bill providing that it shall not be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to cancel or retire any more United States notes, and when such notes shall be received at the Treasury, from any source whatever, they shall be reissued and kept in circulation. The purpose of this bill is to maintain the volume of legal tenders at the amount now outstanding, which, should the bill be enacted, will be about $345,000,000. The Finance bill now pending in the Senate contains a feature of this character, and is likely to receive an affirmative vote in that body. When the question was submitted to the House to-day, on the passage of the bill, by the Speaker, it was declared carried without a division, but a demand was subsequently made for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, resulting in—yeas, 177; nays, 35. The debate in the Senate on the Financial bill will begin on Wednesday, Senator Ferry having given notice to-day that he would call it up on that day.

ATTACK ON THE INDIAN NATIONS.

DESPERATE STRUGGLE AGAINST A RAILROAD LOBBY FOR THEIR NATIONAL EXISTENCE AND HOMES IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY—INTERVIEW WITH CHIEF POTTER, A CREEK DELEGATE—GARDNER HUBBARD'S LOBBYING OPERATIONS AGAINST THEM—HOW THE INDIANS USE THEIR MONEY IN WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The representatives of the Indian tribes inhabiting the Indian Territory, who have been consulted on the subject, unite in saying that the effort now being made to establish a Territorial form of government in that country is by far the most determined they have ever known. All the tribes in that locality have become so alarmed at the situation that they have each sent delegates here. During past years the Creeks and Cherokees have alone maintained delegations at this capital, regularly, at an expense of about $15,000 annually, but at present representatives are a-so on the ground from the Chickasaws, the Choctaws, and the Seminoles. These delegates are all educated and intelligent half-breeds, and hold secret councils nightly. Pleasant Potter, one of the delegates from the Creek tribe and a member of the upper house of their Council, during a long talk had with him to-day, gave a detailed account of the "true inwardness" of this movement against the Indian Territory. He said that the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company were the real parties interested, and were at the bottom of the scheme. This corporation was no mean concern. They had powerful supporters on the floor of both houses, and money was being spent freely. He did not deem it improbable that before the investigation now being conducted by the Senate Committee was concluded, some developments of a startling character would be made. Referring to the two men who have appeared before the Senate Committee as attorneys on behalf of the railroad lobby, he said that one of them, Mr. Gardner Hubbard, is the same person who was President of the Southern Postal Commission last Summer, and while visiting the Indian Territory in that capacity, had made speeches to the Indians there, advocating the establishment of a Territorial form of government. Mr. Potter had since understood that Mr. Hubbard received $10,000 from the Post Office Department with which to defray the expenses of the Postal Commission, but on his return had failed to present vouchers for the sums expended, and the accounting officers of the Treasury had thus far refused to audit the expenditure. "The other attorney against us," said the Indian chief, with much bitterness, "is E. C. Boudinot, the present Clerk of the House Committee on Private Land Claims. This man is a Cherokee, but he spends his time around Congress, and supports every measure that is calculated to break up our treaty relations with the United States, and to ruin us. He is generally holding some office at the capital, which the Arkansas members and the influence of the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Road obtain for him. He is here for no other purpose than to work against us. He is the catspaw of the lobby. We regard him as a traitor. His family refuse to recognize him or have anything to do with him."

Being questioned respecting the amounts spent by the Indian delegates every year in preventing unfriendly legislation, the chief said: "It costs the Creeks $5,000 and the Cherokees $10,000 annually. It will cost the Chickasaws about $5,000 this year. Their expenses last year were comparatively light. The Choctaws will spend about $2,000 this year, and the Seminoles about $1,500. That makes $23,000 in all, which is a large amount for the Indians to pay in defending their homes and property from the attacks of speculators and schemers. You ask me how this money is spent. I will tell you: In hotel bills, in printing a large number of documents and legal papers for distribution among Congressmen, and in attorney's fees. The delegates make no money out of this thing. They all prefer remaining at home. Indeed, our people are so tired of these agitations that they are willing to pay the United States Government $50,000 a year to be let alone." The Chief explained at considerable length the form of government at present existing in each of the five tribes, which he pronounced as efficient, to all intents and purposes, as any that could be devised. He said that their political existence was as dear and as sacred to the Indians in the Territory as such existence was to any nation on earth. He hoped there would be an end to this business. It was producing a bad effect on the Indians. They were feeling uneasy and neglecting their occupations. The impending danger was the absorbing theme throughout the Indian Territory among all the tribes.

SHAM ECONOMY RUBBING OFF.

SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR WASHINGTON SCHOOLS AND THREE MILLIONS FOR POST OFFICES THAT SHOULD HAVE BEEN VOTED LAST YEAR—THE CHEAP TRICK OF SUBSTITUTING DEFICIENCY FOR ECONOMY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The 20,000 children attending the public schools of the District of Columbia were only saved from being turned into the streets on May 1 by the hasty passage to-day of a bill appropriating $75,000 to continue the schools until the close of the present fiscal year. The appropriation necessary for the support of the schools for the present year was deficient by that amount, which furnishes another illustration of the so-called economical management of the House Committee on Appropriations of the last Congress. During the present session bills to supply deficiencies have been passed for nearly every department of the Government, and had not these deficiencies been granted the public service would have been seriously crippled, and in some instances entirely suspended. The existence of these deficiencies was attributable to the blind paring down of estimates by the last Congress. Since the present Congress met there has not been a day when estimates for deficiencies have not been pending, caused by the insufficiency of last year's appropriations. The latest demand of this kind comes from the Post Office Department for nearly $3,000,000, of which amount $900,000 is needed to pay the salaries of Postmasters. The aggregate of these numerous deficiency bills will subtract a very considerable amount from the results claimed for the last Congress in the way of reduction of expenditures.

NEW-YORK POST OFFICE BUILDING.

REPORT OF THE SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE ON THE USES TO WHICH THE BUILDING MAY BE PUT — FORFEITURE NOT WROUGHT BY TEMPORARY USE OF PART FOR OTHER THAN POST OFFICE AND COURT PURPOSES.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Mr. Conkling, in behalf of the Senate Judiciary Committee, to-day submitted a unanimous report, in response to the resolution by which the Senate recently directed the committee to "inquire for what purposes the New-York Post Office building may lawfully be used, and whether any occupation of said building exists, or is proposed, not authorized." The report states that the United States title to the property was acquired by deed from the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of New-York City on the express condition that the premises should be used for a Post Office and court-house, and for no other purpose whatever. A copy of the deed is incorporated in the report, which then proceeds as follows: "The grantee had the right to erect, as it did erect, a building of the dimensions and character adequate and adapted to the fullest accommodation of its postal and judicial services, and it has the right of perpetual occupation of the premises for those purposes. To devote the premises or any part of them to uses having no relation to the objects denoted in the deed would be violative of the terms and spirit of the transaction. The restriction is not merely technical or formal. The site is in the densest portion of a great City, and persons of both sexes resorting to the Post Office and the courts have an interest, as others have, in restricting the use of the building in preventing its being thrown open to all numbers and classes having occasion to visit revenue offices and the various other offices known in the different branches of the public service. Having regard to all the considerations bearing on the question, it is believed by the committee that it would not be expedient or warrantable to assert, on behalf of the United States, any claim to occupy the building or land in question, save for the two branches of the public service specified in the deed. In expressing this opinion the committee does not mean to affirm that a casual temporary use of some portion of said premises, not interfering with the uses prescribed in said deed, would work a forfeiture of the estate." The report ends at this point, without further allusion to any present or prospective occupation of the building for unauthorized purposes.

NAVY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Capt. S. A. Kimberly is detached from the command of the Omaha, and ordered to proceed home and await orders. Paymaster George R. Watkins from the Omaha, and ordered to settle accounts. Lieut.-Commander G. D. B. Glidden, Lieuts. Thomas Perry, F. W. Crockett, John C. Wilson, Giles B. Harber, and Jerome B. House, Ensign Milton K. Serwek, William E. A. Rooney, Edwin L. Reynolds, Lyman Arms, and B. T. Rinehart, Surgeon George R. Brush, Assistant Surgeon Robert Whiting, Passed Assistant Engineer W. W. Heaton, Assistant Engineer Charles W. Livermore are detached from the Omaha and ordered to proceed home and wait orders.

SENSATIONAL STORY ABOUT A STEAMER.

BANGOR, Me., April 29.—No further intelligence has been obtained in regard to the German steamer said to have put in at South Pass, Mount Desert, with 600 passengers, to await orders from Russia. It is thought she merely put in for a harbor owing to thick weather. The press agent at Ellsworth went down to the harbor last night to obtain particulars, but he cannot return before to-morrow.

ELLSWORTH, Me., April 29.—The steamer which put into South-west Harbor this morning is the Cimbria, of Hamburg.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The Government has received no information of the arrival of a German steamer off Ellsworth, Me., awaiting orders from Russia.

ENGLAND'S EASTERN POLICY

SPEECH OF THE INDIAN SECRETARY.

MR. GATHORNE HARDY SPEAKS IN A DETERMINED TONE AT A BANQUET IN BRADFORD—ENGLAND NOT INDIFFERENT TO CHRISTIAN SUFFERINGS, BUT HER POLICY COULD NOT BE DESTROYED BY AN INCIDENT—THE SAN STEFANO TREATY DEVOID OF ANY ELEMENT OF PEACE—ENGLAND READY TO SEND 70,000 MEN ABROAD AT ONCE—WARLIKE TEMPER OF THE COLONIES.

LONDON, April 29.—Mr. Gathorne Hardy, Secretary for India, presiding at a banquet in Bradford to-night, said the Government took its stand upon public faith and honesty, and upon the declaration of 1871, that one party to an arrangement could not withdraw from it without the consent of the rest. He denied that the Government were indifferent to the wrongs of the Turkish Christians, but the policy of a great power could not be destroyed by an incident however horrible. The real question was whether England had or had not great interests in the East. He maintained that the treaty of San Stefano in its present shape did not contain a single element of permanent peace. The interests of the Greek and Mussulman populations must be protected as well as those of the Slavs. The measures of the British Government were not warlike, but precautionary. A War Party or War Ministry was an impossibility in England. If a people went to war it must not be for the sake of victories but only for great principles. The Government were determined to maintain the principles by which their conduct on the Eastern question had hitherto been actuated.

Mr. Hardy spoke in a very determined tone. He said he believed England could send 70,000 men abroad at this moment. England is no longer a small island, but a vast Empire, having the right to draw trustworthy defenders from all parts of the Empire. He knew nothing which gratified him so much as when lately he received at the War Office offers from Canada to raise regiments, and he believed the same heart was beating in all the colonies as at home. Referring further to the San Stefano treaty he said there was danger that if one power was able to dominate and use another without actually annexing her, the English and European interests might suffer, and a state of civilization and humanity would be brought about very different from the civilization and humanity of England. Durable peace for Europe could not be secured by the destruction of all which had been solemnly ratified by all Europe or by the predominance of one power. It was to secure a durable peace that the Government were seeking entrance into a congress where views might be freely heard upon every question affecting the treaties of 1856 and 1871. They looked to the people to enable them to speak with force and decision, which would give effect to their views.

The Vienna *Political Correspondence* has a letter from London stating that the British Government still considers it possible that Russia may appreciate to the full England's earnestness. In the contrary case, England will take into her own hands, over her own risk, the rectification of Russia's work in the Balkans, the Peninsula, and on the Asiatic coast of the Black Sea. It is possible that before embarking upon this course England will summon a conference in London.

LONDON, April 30.—The correspondent of the *Times* at St. Petersburg says: "There has been no perceptible progress in the negotiations during the past 24 hours. Direct *pourparlers* between England and Russia have hardly begun. Russia still wishes to ascertain England's views in general terms. It is not yet known whether Lord Salisbury will relax his present strictly negative attitude.

A Berlin dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* says negotiations relative to the withdrawal from Constantinople are proceeding favorably. The Russians have agreed to withdraw to the line from Adrianople to Dedeagatch.

TURKISH AND RUSSIAN RELATIONS.

RUSSIAN DESIGN OF WORSHIPING IN CONSTANTINOPLE ON SUNDAY NOT CARRIED OUT—IMPATIENCE OF THE RUSSIANS FOR THE POSSESSION OF VARNA, SHUMLA, AND BATOUM—THE TURKS GROWING OBSTINATE ABOUT IT—THEIR FORCES AT VARIOUS POINTS QUITE FORMIDABLE—90,000 ABOUT CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, April 29.—Yesterday was looked forward to in Constantinople with considerable apprehension of the consequences which might result if the Russian troops attempted to enter the city under the pretext of hearing mass in the Greek churches, but the day passed quietly. Only a small number of Russians came in on Saturday night, most of whom spent the night in *cafés chantant*. Only about 50 of them attended church.

The question of the evacuation of the fortresses continues to cause difficulty and irritation. The Russians say that the retirement of their Army and the British fleet from the neighborhood of Constantinople could be easily arranged but for the Turkish obstinacy on this point, which destroys confidence. The time for evacuation was left indefinite by the terms of the treaty of San Stefano. Last week, Gens. Joavanowsky and Zimmermann sent officers simultaneously to Fazli Pasha, at Shumla, and Ahmed Kaiserli, at Varna, with formal demands for the surrender of those places. The answers in both cases were that no orders to quit had been received from the Seraskierate, nor if such orders were received could the troops be moved until transports came. Some threats were then used. Finally the Russians begged permission to occupy the outer lines, leaving the inner lines and towns to the Turks. This was declined and the Russians pressed the point. "Let us talk no more about this foolishness" was Ahmed Kaiserli's last answer.

There are 45 full battalions between Shumla and Varna, with 14 batteries of artillery. The evacuation of Batoum is rendered difficult owing to the opposition of the population. They refuse to submit to Russian rule, and offer to pay a ransom and remain Turkish. Petitions to this effect have been received at the Porte. The Turks have 24 battalions and eight batteries about Batoum; between Trebizond and Erzeroum, 15 battalions; 45 between Erzeroum and Moosh; in Thessaly, Epirus, and Salonica, 60 battalions; at Gallipoli, 30 battalions; and about Constantinople, exclusive of those at Scutari, 120 battalions, consisting of about 90,000 men. There is a great and acknowledged want of competent officers, but the condition of the Army in health, spirits, and discipline is good. The troops have been moved recently so as to more effectually cover the land side of the forts of the upper Bosphorus. The Grand Duke Nicholas, and Generals Skobeleff, Sr., Gourkho, and Nepokotichitzky, the latter the Grand Duke's chief of staff, will leave for Odessa on Tuesday.

LONDON, April 30.—The *Standard's* Constantinople correspondent, whose dispatches are generally of a sensational character, asserts that the Russians are again demanding the forts on the Bosphorus, and are approaching nearer to Constantinople.

The *Times'* San Stefano special says: "The Grand Duke Nicholas reviewed a portion of the forces on Monday. He spoke a few farewell words and departed for Constantinople, en route for Russia." The *Times'* Vienna correspondent says: "It is no secret that the chief object of the recall of the Grand Duke Nicholas is to lessen the friction and diminish the danger of collision. The proposed attendance at mass in Constantinople and the grand review at San Stefano were entirely due to the initiative of the Grand Duke Nicholas, and were countermanded from St. Petersburg. As the advance to San Stefano was also attributed to the Grand Duke, it may well be believed that his recall is actuated partly by the wish to spare him mortification in the event of a withdrawal being ultimately decided upon."

DOUBTFUL POSITION OF AUSTRIA.

LONDON, April 29.—It is impossible to determine what is the foundation for the repeated declarations that Austria is about to occupy Bosnia. The Austrian and Hungarian Ministers are in council at Vienna. It is stated that Count Andrassy is pressing for an immediate compromise of the long-pending controversies between the two States because the condition of foreign affairs demands an energetic policy which intestine quarrels would hinder. Many conflicting reports are current about the measures of precaution Austria will take, but none are authoritative. It is said that the Servian activity and truculence are being excited by Russia to divert the Austrian forces, as Servia's only further expectation of profit must lie in the direction of Bosnia, where Austria could not permit her to go. The *Daily Telegraph* has a Vienna dispatch saying: "Whatever measures of precaution the Government may have resolved upon, Russia is not a party to them. They have Germany's sanction—possibly they were suggested from Berlin — but Austria is still free as to her future movements." It is worthy of notice that the *Times'* Vienna correspondent, who is the best informed and most trustworthy and careful of all the special contributors to the London press, although he discusses the position to-day at considerable length, has not a word to say about the attitude of Austria. This is a fair indication that no decision has been reached at Vienna.

Vienna newspapers report that the entry of Austrian troops into Bosnia and Herzegovina is imminent. This announcement, however, is believed to be founded on mere conjecture, as nothing definite has been settled.

LONDON, April 30.—The *Standard's* Berlin correspondent says he hears on good authority that an Austrian invasion of Bosnia and Herzegovina being imminent, Italy has decided to make a descent on the Albanian coast.

The *Times'* Vienna correspondent says the rumors relative to the decision on the part of Austria to occupy Bosnia and form a corps of observation in Transylvania, &c., are premature, although the probabilities of such measures have doubtless increased.

The *Times'* Belgrade dispatch says: "Artillery and militia are being hurried to the frontier, and the fortifications at the frontier towns strengthened. The Turks have evacuated Adakaleh, the fortifications of which will be razed. The report of insurrectionary symptoms among the Mohammedans in Old Servia is sensational."

The *Daily Telegraph* has the following from Vienna: "Probably before this is printed the Plenary Ministerial Council now sitting will have authorized the Ministry to make necessary arrangements for realizing half of the credit of 60,000,000 florins. If Hungary consents Bosnia will be occupied." The *Times* Vienna dispatch says if no actual steps are taken about procuring money, it may be taken for granted that the Austrian and Hungarian Ministers of Finance have exchanged views on the subject.

GERMANY, ENGLAND, AND THE BALTIC.

LONDON, April 29.—A rumor comes from Vienna that Marshal Count Von Moltke, the renowned German strategist, who is visiting Copenhagen, is commissioned to negotiate a league between Denmark, Russia, and Germany for closing the Baltic. This rumor is probably based on the statement in the *North German Gazette* of Saturday that it would not conceal the opinion that the dispatch of a British fleet to the Baltic, where many neutral interests might be affected, would render the situation immeasurably more complicated. The Vienna *Monitor's* *Revue* yesterday published a Berlin letter, believed to be semi-official, on this subject. The letter said it could hardly be expected that a foreign fleet would make its appearance in the Baltic against the wish of Germany.

RUSSIA AND ROUMANIA.

LONDON, April 29.—The tension in Roumania has been greatly relieved by the circular of M. Bratiano, the Roumanian Minister-President to the Prefects, cautioning them against the assumption that the military convention with Russia has expired, and enjoining courtesy and forbearance towards the Russians and calmness and firmness in the discharge of their duties until the questions at issue have been submitted to the judgment of Europe. The *Times'* correspondent says: "If this document had been promulgated when the Bessarabian and other questions were first broached it might have prevented an enormous amount of violent and exceedingly impolitic agitation."

BRITISH MILITARY OPERATIONS.

LONDON, April 29.—Gen. Sir Alfred Hastings Horsford has been selected as commander of the Second Army Corps. A considerable proportion of the First Army Corps is likely to be dispatched to Malta in the course of the coming week, including a portion of the Guards. Many thousand stand of Martini-Henry rifles are being removed from the racks in the Tower of London, presumably for the equipment of the reserves.

There is great activity at Portsmouth in preparing fittings for the conversion of merchant ships into armed cruisers. A certain manufacturing firm has received from the Admiralty an order for more than 100 wire torpedo nets for the protection of ships from attacks of fish torpedos. All the nets are to be delivered during May. Immense quantities of shot and shell are being issued from the Woolwich Arsenal in all directions.

The first Indian expeditionary force will embark from Bombay in two divisions. One will leave to-day, consisting of two batteries of Royal Artillery, the Thirteenth and Thirty-first Regiments, the Second Goorkhas and two companies of Sappers and Miners. The second division will embark as soon after as possible. It will consist of the Ninth Lancers, the Bombay Lancers, the Ninth and Twenty-sixth Bombay Infantry, and two companies of Sappers and Miners. The shipping arrangements comprise steamers with an aggregate tonnage of 15,579 tons and sailing vessels of 21,146 aggregate tonnage. The latter will be towed by the steamers. Water will be provided for 30 and coal for 26 days. At the Bombay Dock-yard the work is being prosecuted day and night in fitting ships for troops and horses. As an experiment of State policy, the dispatch of native troops to Europe has proved successful beyond the hopes of the most ardent advocates of the measure. The native soldiers appear completely captivated by the prospects of being engaged in military service in Europe. They are volunteering to cross the seas with an enthusiasm which has surprised even those who know them best. They are pressing forward in whole regiments at a time. Troops that returned from Burmah only six weeks ago, and were three years in that country, are said to be delighted by the thought that they are going to some place near England to fight the Russians. In one regiment every man has signed a petition that he may be sent with the expedition to Europe.

At a meeting to-night of the committee to promote the organization of the Active Service Volunteer Army, two Generals, five Colonels, and many members of Parliament joined the committee. Thirty officers and 300 men yesterday signified their willingness to join the force, and many were enrolled to-day. The total number of volunteers so far is about 30,000.

LONDON, April 30.—The *Standard* says: "It is understood at Aldershot that the Queen has expressed her intention of naming an early day to review the First Army Corps in its now complete state."

A dispatch to the *Standard* from Woolwich, says two batteries of artillery there are under orders to be in readiness to proceed to Malta.

A Reuter telegram from Bombay announces that the first detachment of troops has sailed and that a number of fresh regiments are waiting. The expedition takes stores for five months.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE ENGLISH COTTON MILLS STRIKE.

NO PROGRESS TOWARD AN ADJUSTMENT—THE EMPLOYERS DECLINING ARBITRATION.

LONDON, April 29. — The Manchester *Guardian* says: "The struggle in the cotton trade continues, but the prospect of a peaceful settlement appears somewhat less remote. The operatives still press for an opportunity of submitting their case to arbitration, and on Saturday they devised a plan for adjusting the dispute which will probably commend itself to most people as fair and reasonable. The masters have courteously, but firmly, declined so far to place their case before arbitrators, but, if the principle of arbitration be once conceded, there seems to be no reason to doubt that a committee commanding the confidence of both sides might be formed."

LONDON, April 30.—There is little change in the strike prospects. In a few isolated cases a compromise has been effected in various towns. The weavers of seven more mills in Preston struck again yesterday, and one master was mobbed.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

REMOVAL OF GEN. TREPOFF, THE UNPOPULAR ST. PETERSBURG OFFICIAL—THE FRENCH PARLIAMENT IN SESSION—THE EXHIBITION—THE CUBAN SUGAR HARVEST.

LONDON, April 29.—Gen. Trepoff, whom the young woman, Vera Sassulitch, in February last, attempted to assassinate, and for which offense she was acquitted by the jury, has been relieved of his functions as Prefect of St. Petersburg and Chief of the town.

VERSAILLES, April 29.—The Senate and Chamber of Deputies reassembled to-day.

PARIS, April 29.—Flags are already displayed on many houses in honor of the opening of the Exhibition. Foreigners are arriving from all parts, and the streets present a very animated appearance. Wednesday will be a holiday in all Government offices. Prince Amadeus is expected to arrive in the city to-morrow.

HAVANA, April 29.—Rainy weather has again set in, and if it continues the highest estimates of a deficiency in the sugar crop will not prove exaggerated, as the planters must begin to prepare the fields for the next crop in the month of June.

RHODE ISLAND BANKRUPT LAW.

THE NEW ACT PASSED BY THE STATE LEGISLATURE — DEBTORS AND CREDITORS CARED FOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PROVIDENCE, April 29.—In view of the probable repeal of the National Bankrupt law, Gov. Van Zandt, acting upon the advice of the leading business men of the State, convened the Legislature for the purpose of taking some immediate action in regard to the matter. An act was passed on Saturday afternoon which will meet the emergency, and which prevents debtors from giving preference to creditors and to secure the equal distribution of the property of debtors among their creditors. The first section of the bill provides that whenever the property of any debtor shall have been attached or levied, the debtor may, at any time before the sale of the property and the proceeds applied to the payment of the claim or judgment, within 60 days, dissolve such attachments, by making and having recorded in the town or city where the assignor resides, and also where any of the real estate may be located, an assignment of all the property and estate of the debtor, not exempt by law from attachment, to a citizen of the State for the equal benefit of all his creditors in proportion to their respective claims.

The second section provides that whenever any debtor, being insolvent, shall make any conveyance, or do an act whereby any one of his creditors shall secure a preference over any of the other creditors, or who knowingly omits to do any act which he might lawfully do to prevent one of his creditors from obtaining a preference over the others, any three or more of the creditors, representing not less than one-third of the debts, may file a petition in equity, and should it appear to the court that the debtor is insolvent and proposes to give a preference to any of his creditors, a Receiver, upon the nomination of the creditors, may be appointed, who will be empowered to take possession of all of the property, evidences of property, books, papers, &c., and estate of any kind not exempt by law from attachment, and all property conveyed in violation of this act and convert the same into money and distribute the proceeds among the creditors, whether their claims are due or not, who shall prove their claims; and the court is also empowered by the provisions of this act to order the debtor to file a schedule of his debts.

Section 3 gives notice that no assignment hereafter made for the benefit of creditors shall give to any one creditor any preference over the claims of any other creditor, except that creditor is the United States or the State of Rhode Island, or for the wages of labor performed within six months next preceding the making of the assignment not exceeding $100 to any one person. Conveyances and payments made, and securities given by an insolvent debtor or by a debtor who contemplates insolvency within 60 days of the commencement of proceedings under the new act, with the view of giving a preference to any creditor upon a pre-existing debt, or, in fact, to any person under liability for such debtor over another creditor, shall be void as to all creditors receiving the same who shall have reasonable cause to believe that the debtor was insolvent at the time.

The court may at any time during the pendency of any petition, filed under the conditions of the second section mentioned above, allow new parties to come in and join in such petition. The act does not apply to any action or proceeding which may have been commenced before its passage. Costs in cases upon which attachments or levies are made, which are dissolved under the provisions of this act, shall be preferred and shall be the first to receive their claims from the Receiver. It also provides that all actions and proceedings commenced under the provisions of the act may be commenced and prosecuted in the name of the Receiver. The act takes place from and after its passage.

A NEWSPAPER OFFICE BURNED OUT.

DESTRUCTION OF THE DETROIT FREE PRESS ESTABLISHMENT—RAPID PROGRESS OF THE FLAMES, WHICH WERE CREATED BY THE BURSTING OF A GAS MAIN.

DETROIT, April 29.—The gas-main leading into the *Free Press* buildings exploded this morning, when the gas ignited and instantaneously the whole edifice burst into flames. The chief pressman, two mailing clerks, night engineer, and five pressman, who were in the building, escaped. Two of the pressmen, however, were slightly injured. The *Free Press* Company occupied a double four-story brick building on the corner of Woodbridge and Griswold streets. The burning gas ascending through the stairways ignited at once every floor of the two buildings. The city firemen were promptly on hand, but, despite their efforts, the two buildings were thoroughly gutted by the fire. The presses, of which there were 12, and machinery of the *Free Press* were more or less damaged. The job-rooms contained about $40,000 worth of material, which was destroyed. The composing-room, with its equipments, was burned and fell through, destroying the material. A similar fate befell the editorial rooms, with the exception of the rearmost rooms. In the latter was stored a quantity of new type which was uninjured. The *Free Press* Company had arranged to get up the present week a new press, with combination folder and paster, and the foundation of the press was in readiness. In anticipation of the new press, several thousand dollars' worth of new type had been purchased and stored in the new building, most of which is lost, including the dress of type in use. The *Post and Tribune*, *Evening News* and *Volksblatt*, daily papers of this city, and job printing offices came to the proprietors of the *Free Press* with offers of assistance, and every facility for getting out editions of that paper without delay were offered. The new press will be set up in the adjoining building immediately, where the office is already established, and to-morrow's edition published as usual. Everything in the safe in the counting-room was saved. The loss is estimated at $50,000; insurance, $42,000. The editors of the paper lose considerable personal property.

A CHINAMAN REFUSED NATURALIZATION PAPERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day Judge Sawyer rendered a decision in the case of the Chinaman who applied for naturalization papers, holding that Chinamen are not white persons within the meaning of the term as used in the naturalization laws, and are not entitled to become citizens. The case will undoubtedly be appealed to the United States Supreme Court.

HEAVY DEFALCATION IN OHIO.

A CASHIER AT URBANA ROBS HIS BANK OF OVER $100,000—SPECULATION IN GRAIN AT CHICAGO THE CAUSE OF HIS RUIN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, April 29.—A special to the *Gazette* gives the particulars of another heavy bank defalcation at Urbana. About one week ago Matthew Weaver, Cashier of the Citizens' National Bank, of that city, resigned his position and went to Chicago, whither his wife soon followed. It was soon rumored about that he was a defaulter to the bank, but it was explained by the Directors that he had gone to Chicago to engage in a speculation on wheat margins, and as the bank continued to transact business as usual, and to meet all demands, the confidence of the public was soon restored. Depositors who had withdrawn their funds returned them, and the bank officers were thus given time to meet the crisis that was upon them. A thorough examination of the books was made, and the results were given to the public this evening. The funds used by Mr. Weaver, and belonging to the bank, amount to $75,946, of which sum the bank has recovered $29,150, leaving an actual deficit of $46,796. Had the real state of the case been known last week it would have necessitated the closing of the bank, but the stockholders, who are among the wealthiest men of the country, were given time to make proper arrangements, and by submitting to an assessment of 40 per cent. were enabled to save the institution. Other large losses outside of the bank are coming to light. The largest is that of Albert Weaver, a minor, and a brother and ward of the defaulting Cashier. It is supposed his loss will exceed $30,000. It is said his bondsmen for this trust will resist payment on the ground that when they went on his bond a few months ago there was nothing to secure. Henry Weaver, another brother, is also a loser, to what amount it is not known. It is not improbable that the entire defalcation will reach $125,000, and perhaps $140,000.

Weaver's downfall was due to speculations in grain at Chicago. He invested and lost, and then he made himself good, used the bank's money, and so on until his ruin. Until about a year ago he had been economical in his habits, but since that time has lived in a somewhat extravagant manner. By this display of prosperity, and the circulation of the reports of large profits, he made the people of the town believe that he was rapidly growing rich. The affair has caused great excitement in Urbana, which is a rural town of 5,000 persons, on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad. The plundered bank has paid all amounts due correspondents, and now has a balance of exchange in its favor.

FLOODS IN NEW-ENGLAND.

GREAT RISE IN THE CONNECTICUT RIVER—LOWLANDS SUBMERGED—THE NASHUA AND MERRIMACK RIVERS RISING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 29.—The Connecticut River is nearly 15 feet above low-water mark at this place, and is rising rapidly, and the biggest flood for 20 years is predicted by some. The low lying meadows all through the valley are entirely submerged, and large damage to crops already planted is predicted. A week of almost continuous rain, during which more rain has fallen than in all the month of April of last year or the year preceeding, is the cause.

BOSTON, April 29.—The water in the Nashua and Merrimack Rivers is reported to be steadily rising. At Manchester the rain-fall has been four and a half inches, and work in some of the mills shut down on account of the high water. At Nashua the water is 10 feet above high-water mark, and the river is still rising. Five hundred feet of the Nashua and Lowell Railroad bank wall was washed out last night. Telegraph poles were carried down and other damage done.

THOUSANDS OF COMMUNISTS.

AGENTS OF THE AMERICAN COMMUNE IN VIRGINIA—AN ORGANIZED BAND TO DESTROY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, April 29.—Within the past week agents representing the Executive Committee of the "American Commune" have been in this city seeking to effect an organization. From the printed circulars, it seems that this organization has its central place in New-York, and is a powerful, well-organized association, having in view the millennial idea of peace on earth and a general good time. It seems to many persons here that unless some steps are taken to preserve the rights of persons and property as recognized over the civilized world, the mischief will be soon to pay in this country. The statement printed here is that the organization has in New-England and the Northern, Middle, and Western States 280,000 men, organized into regiments, brigades, and divisions, and that they intend to revolutionize our whole system of political economy by force if necessary.

MARRIAGE LAWS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPORTANT DECISION BY THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES—MARRIAGE AT COMMON LAW MAINTAINED AGAINST THE STATE STATUTE.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The following decision was rendered in the United States Supreme Court to-day:

No. 260—*Meister vs. Moore et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Pennsylvania.—In this case it is held that the statutes of any State providing for the presence of a minister or magistrate at the solemnization of marriage do not render a marriage at common law invalid for non-conformity. Such statutes regulate the mode of entering into the marriage contract, it is said, but they do not confer the right, and hence they are not within the principle that where a statute creates a right and provides a remedy for its enforcement, the remedy is exclusive. A statute may take away a common law right, but the presumption is against the intention to do so, unless it is clearly expressed. Whatever directions statutes may give respecting its formation or solemnization, the courts have usually held a marriage good at common law to be good notwithstanding such statutes, unless they contain express words of nullity. In this case the marriage was with an Indian girl by declaration and cohabitation. Reversed. Mr. Justice Strong delivered the opinion.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, April 29, 1878.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan to-day amounted to $625,000.

The President has signed the act of Congress to prevent the sale of lottery tickets in the District of Columbia.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the nomination of Robert A. Sidebotham, to be Secretary of the Territory of Idaho.

The President has signed the act to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into the United States; also the act providing for the erection of a public building in Kansas City, Mo.

In accordance with the desire of prominent French citizens to negotiate a commercial treaty between the United States and and France, their views being represented by M. Chotteau, a central committee to promote this object has been organized, with Senator Eustis, of Louisiana, as President; Representative Willis, of New-York, and A. Pollock, Vice-Presidents, and Ernest Brulatour, Secretary. The remaining members are Senators Hill, Butler, Sargent, Dawes, Barnum, and Matthews, and Representatives Gibson, Banks, Cox of Ohio, Acklen, Tucker, Morse, and a number of prominent lawyers and bankers.

The Controller of the Currency reports the amount of additional circulation issued during the month of April at $1,459,620, upon which 80 per cent. ($1,167,696) of legal-tender notes will be retired by the Secretary of the Treasury, and destroyed, (the same amount being issued in silver dollars for current expenses,) leaving the amount of legal-tender notes outstanding, $346,681,012. The total amount of additional circulation issued since the passage of the act of Jan. 14, 1

TWO MURDERS BY A WOMAN.

A GREAT CRIME PERPETRATED AT BERLIN, N. J.

GEORGE BISHOP'S MISTRESS POISONS HIS AGED FATHER AND MOTHER—THE WOMAN'S GUILT FULLY ESTABLISHED—THE SON ARRESTED AS AN ACCOMPLICE—A STORY OF ILLICIT LOVE AND FILIAL INGRATITUDE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BERLIN, N. J., April 29.—The alleged poisoning of Rickless Bishop and his wife, Hannah, by Mrs. Emma Bethel, the mistress of their son, for no other reason but to remove all obstacles for her illicit relations with the young man, as referred to in THE TIMES of last Sunday, has turned out to be much worse than was at first supposed. The analysis of the stomach were concluded on Monday night by Prof. Stephens, of Girard College, Philadelphia, and showed that both Mr. and Mrs. Bishop died from arsenical poisoning, and the legal evidence, completed at the same time, completely fastens the murders on Mrs. Bethel, and will probably involve the son as an accomplice.

Rickless Bishop and his wife, Hannah, settled down in this quiet farming town after their marriage 36 years ago. Bishop was descended from English pioneer stock, and was born and reared at Winslow, 10 miles from where he died. His wife was also descended from English pioneer stock, and she was born and reared at Watson, on a farm two miles from Berlin. The Bishops were steady and industrious people, and were respected by everybody who knew them. They were economical and prosperous, and so evenly kept the tenor of their ways that the first event in their lives that made them conspicuous was the terrible tragedy that destroyed their lives. They owned and occupied a rich 30-acre farm, on which is a comfortable, old-fashioned homestead. Two children were the fruit of their union, George B., aged 31, and Harriet, aged 29. The Camden and Atlantic Railroad was built through that country 24 years ago. It drew into mechanical trades from the old farms many of the young men, among them George Bishop, who was apprenticed to the railroad company as a mechanic and learned the trade of locomotive engineer. When he had completed his apprenticeship George was put upon the road in charge of an engine, and he is now running the John Lucas, named after the last President of the road. He married Miss Emma Cossabon, of Winslow, who bore him four children. His wife died four years ago. He was then living at Haddonfield, 10 miles from home, and near Camden. After his wife's death he engaged the services of a housekeeper to look after his children and domestic affairs, as he ran on day time and was seldom home except at night. The housekeeper died during the first year of her service. It was at this time that he became acquainted with the adventuress who wound up her amour with him by murdering his aged father and mother.

Mrs. Emma Bethel (nés Lesch) formerly lived at Millville, Cumberland County, N. J. She was married to a deserving and industrious man, who was a skillful glass-blower. Bethel met his wife at May's Landing, where her father and mother still live. They are described by the farmers as "a poor set," with all the vicious inclinations of their daughter, but without any of her talents or courage. Bethel's skill as a glass-blower is so well known that he has seldom been unemployed, even in the dullest times. He is now earning $125 a month. But his sober and economical life illsuited his impulsive wife. They gradually became estranged and she sought other company. The result was that about four years ago Bethel felt compelled to free herself from her, and procured a divorce on the ground of adultery. Mrs. Bethel then became what the Berlin farmers call "a woman who goes to and fro." She obtained employment in the lower class of Summer hotels at Atlantic City and Cape May, played with desperation the part of an adventuress, and succeeded in victimizing many men and making much money. She was well qualified for the part she played, being young, good-looking, and fascinating. About the time that George Bishop's housekeeper died Mrs. Bethel took up her quarters at Camden. The railroad men, who had seen or heard of her at the sea-coast resorts, at once flocked to her table, and finally George Bishop became acquainted with her. He was deeply smitten at first sight, and she was apparently so enamored of him that she refused to associate with any other man. George, after a short friendship, installed the woman in his home at Haddonfield as his mistress. After the two had lived together for about a year, George came here to see his parents, who were getting old and lonely, and who, through the sympathy of their acquaintances, had been kept from knowing anything about their son's immoral conduct. George proposed to the old folks that he should return to the old homestead with his children to look after the interests of his parents, and also proposed the engagement of an experienced housekeeper for the place. Mr. and Mrs. Bishop consented to their son's proposition, and about two years ago he removed to Berlin and placed his mistress in charge of his father's house. Many of the neighbors knew the relationship that existed between George and Mrs. Bethel, but no one would shock his parents by telling them of it. Finally, however, Mrs Bishop discovered the true state of affairs. She promptly rebuked her son, and begged him to send the woman away, but he refused. He told his mother that he was contented, and so was Emma; that they understood each other perfectly; that she knew he would never marry her, and that she did not expect it; that they bore a strong love for each other, and that a separation would only produce misery for both. Mrs. Bishop did not approve of the free-love doctrines, so strongly advocated by her son, and refused to tolerate his mistress in the house. Mrs. Bethel, however, would not leave, and George would not take his mother's part. The result was a continual wrangle in the house.

A climax was reached last Fall. One day Mrs. Bishop drove the disreputable woman from the house during George's absence, and forbade her to return. Mrs. Bethel left, but before doing so she defiantly approached Mrs. Bishop, and, shakin her finger in her face, said: "Mrs. Bishop, remember me; I'll get even with you; and before I'm done with you and before I'll give George up, I'll poison you and burn the house down over your head." She then went away. Another housekeeper was procured who, however, did not remain long. By fifties a mortgage from this father's farm, and holding it in his own name against the place, George finally persuaded his parents to allow Mr. Bethel to return to the homestead. She went there in the early part of last January. For a time things went smoothly enough, but Mrs. Bishop could not submit to the indignity put upon her by the woman's return, and again began to assert the laws of morality in the house. Bickerings became the daily life of the place, and Mrs. Bethel finally resolved to settle the dispute in her own way. She was passionately attached to her lover, and feeling that he would never be allowed to possess him in peace as long as the old folks were in the way, she resolved to put them out of the way.

One day in February she pretended to have business in Philadelphia, and went to Camden, where she had made an appointment to meet a male acquaintance. She told this acquaintance that she wanted a quantity of arsenic. He insisted on knowing what she wanted it for, and she told him that in certain female ailments it was indispensable; she needed it, and did not like to expose herself personally by buying it. The man undertook to execute the errand, but feeling a little doubtful about it, went to a physician and asked if women used arsenic for their complaints. Being told that they sometimes did, he procured the poison, and without any further misgivings handed it to Mrs. Bethel. She took it home. A few days afterward the arsenic began to be used. On Monday morning, Feb. 25, Mrs. Bishop undertook a heavy washing, and Mrs. Bethel prepared the dinner, at which Mrs. Bishop ate heartily. While sitting at the table, resting and chatting after the meal, Mrs. Bishop complained of a sudden illness. She was a woman of a remarkably strong constitution, and the members of the family were much alarmed. Mrs. Bethel was waiting upon the table and George was sitting opposite his mother. Mrs. Bishop screamed out that she had become blind, and George had to lead her from the room. She was then seized with cramps, vomiting, and a terrible burning sensation in the stomach. Dr. Stout was sent for, and Mrs. Bishop, who had married Frank Willets, of Parkesdale, Bucks County, Penn., was telegraphed for. Dr. Stout found his patient suffering, as he supposed, from paralysis. He described symptoms, but the vomiting and stomach pains Dr. Stout could not understand, and he said that the books did not contain a record of such a case. He left some very mild medicines which Mrs. Bethel poisoned when she administered them, and the Doctor could not understand why the medicines caused the torture that Mrs. Bishop said they did. Up to Friday Mrs. Bishop grew worse. On that day Mrs. Willets joined the house with her four children. She took entire charge of her mother and cooked her meals, and Mrs. Bishop improved immediately. Mrs. Willets remained for 10 days, when the mother was pronounced convalescent. When Mrs. Bethel found that Mrs. Bishop was recovering under Mrs. Willets care, she attempted to make the place disagreeable, so that the daughter would leave, and for that purpose constantly complained of the presence of Mrs. Willets' four children in the house in addition to George's. This so annoyed Mrs. Willets that she determined to take her children home with her. Sunday returned to her mother. She accordingly went away on Monday, March 11, leaving Mrs. Bethel in charge of her mother. Mrs. Bethel poisoned Mrs. Bishop's dinner that day, and that night relapse with all her former symptoms, and lingered in terrible agony until Wednesday, March 13, 7 o'clock, when she died. Mrs. Willets did not return until Friday, March 15. Mrs. Bishop was buried on the following Sunday. The chief mourner at the funeral was Mrs. Bethel, who was dressed in deep black. She wept profusely, and, with many sobs, went through the crowd in the church and kissed the corpse in the coffin.

Hearing no gossip, and being satisfied with her success in her first attempt, Mrs. Bethel now began work on Mr. Bishop. On Monday evening, March 25, she slightly poisoned his supper. He complained of feeling queer. Next day he went to see Mrs. George S. Watson, Mr. Watson being a brother of Mrs. Bishop. He spent the entire afternoon there. He complained a great deal and said he had been poisoned himself. Mrs. Watson thinks that if he got sick he would go to her house and be cared for there. Before he left for home he said he was going to be ill and would move to Mrs. Watson's on Wednesday morning. Mrs. Bethel heard of this and poisoned his Wednesday breakfast. He became violently ill, his symptoms being exactly like those of his wife. His little grandson ran and told Mrs. Watson, and Mrs. Bethel sent for another physician, Dr. Johnson. Mrs. Watson and her son Edward hastened to Mr. Bishop's bedside, and the former prepared supper for him, when he revived a little. Dr. Johnson's suspicions were aroused by the similarity of the man's case to his wife's, and he suggested that the Watsons keep a watch on Mrs. Bethel. Edward guaranteed to see that Mr. Bishop tasted nothing that Mrs. Bethel prepared unless she had previously tasted it herself. Mrs. Watson, her son Edward, and Mr. Watson kept watch by turns, and he gradually grew better. Mrs. Bethel's active operations were thus at a stand-still, and on going into the cellar one day for some milk, she said to Edward, who was watching her, "Perhaps you had better follow me and see what I'm doing, for fear I give the old man something that'll kill him." Edward followed her. On Saturday Mrs. Bethel prepared a chicken, and the Watsons made her eat a bowl of it before they would allow Mr. Bishop to taste it. Dr. Johnson was so suspicious that he would not allow Mrs. Bethel to bring water for the medicines from the well, but got it himself. Mr. Bishop said he was afraid to eat anything from her hands. After breakfast on Monday, April 2, Mr. Bishop was seized with a violent relapse, exactly as his wife had been, and he lingered until 9 P. M. on the following Wednesday, when he died in the most terrible agony. It was then remembered that Mrs. Bethel had given him some eggs on Monday morning which no one had seen her prepare. Dr. Johnson had a conference with Squire J. L. Thacara and others. They sent to Haddonfield for the Drs. Williams', and they made a post-mortem examination of Mr. Bishop's body. They could discover no traces of poison, but they sealed the stomach and all the intestines jars and conveyed them to Prof. Stephens, of Girard College, Philadelphia, for analysis. Mr. Bishop was buried on the following Sunday, just three weeks after his wife.

After Mr. Bishop's funeral Mrs. Bethel disappeared. She went to Atlantic City, then to Philadelphia, then to Camden, and a week ago last Wednesday returned to Berlin, and stopped at the house of Joshua Bishop, opposite the old homestead. On Friday last she called a son of George to her and told him to tell his father that she wanted to see him. George sent word that he was too busy. She then went over to see him, and was told that George was lying down and could not see her. She made her way up stairs, when a scene of violence between the man and woman took place. At last George jumped up and was heard, to say: "For God's sake, Emma, go away; leave me. If you have no respect for yourself, have some for others. Don't be a dog hounding my path." She said: "George, I'll go from you. Good-bye," and she went away. She hastened to Haddonfield and went to the house of Mr. Clark, who is a cousin of hers, and on entering exclaimed: "I am wild; I can't be quiet. I can't stay anywhere. I must tell. They were poisoned. Frank Willets was sitting in the kitchen with his little child one day, and I came in. He said: 'Emma, I have a job for you.' I asked what it was. He said he wanted me to get the old folks out of the way, and that he had the stuff to do it with; he then gave me his pencil and offered me $5 if I would do it. I indignantly said I wouldn't do it for $500; he said he'd give me that; he said he could afford to; he would make $1,800 by the operation, and he could account for the $500 by telling Harriet that he had lost it." Clarke was horrified. He came to Berlin and told George Bishop what he had heard; George ordered him to go to Camden and have the woman arrested. He went before Mayor Ayers there, and told him what Mrs. Bethel had said. The Mayor issued a warrant for her arrest, and for that of Willets and George. Sheriff Daubman arrested Mrs. Bethel and delivered her to Prosecutor of the Pleas Richard S. Jenkins, and then returned for George and Willets. Jenkins subjected Mrs. Bethel to a most searching examination, lasting from 10 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock next morning, but failed to elicit any admission involving herself. When George and Willets arrived, the story implicating Willets was immediately demolished, it being proved that he had not been at the homestead for several weeks, until the tenth day after Mrs. Bishop became sick. He was discharged, but was placed under $2,000 bail to appear as a witness. There being nothing against George, he was also put under $2,000 to appear as a witness. The woman was committed without bail. Prof. Stephens sent the authorities word that the post-mortem specimens from Mr. Bishop's body did not show enough arsenic on which to hang the woman. The liver and kidneys of Mr. Bishop and the stomach, small intestines, liver, and kidneys of Mrs. Bishop were sent to him on Saturday. Last night the Professor made a statement establishing the woman's guilt. The man who bought the arsenic for Mrs. Bethel was found, evidence was procured showing that the story Mrs. Bethel had told about Willets was probably true of George Bishop, and he was arrested again last night. The case is strong against the woman, and will be laid before the Camden Grand Jury on May 7.

MURDER IN CHICAGO.

A YOUNGMAN SHOT DEAD BY AN ITALIAN THIEF—THE PARTICULARS OF HIS CRIME.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, April 29.—About 11:13 o'clock this forenoon a young man named Nicholas McCue, employed by the Novelty Manufacturing Company, at No. 39 State-street, while unloading some paper boxes from an elevator near the sidewalk, saw an Italian rag-picker loading up his sack from a lot of boxes that were piled near by. McCue ordered him away, and threatened to call an officer. The Italian filled his bag and started on the run across State-street, followed by McCue. The thief ran through the alley south of the Tremont House, with the young man at his heels shouting "Stop thief," and as they neared Dearborn-street the Italian, finding his pursuer was gaining on him, dropped the bag and continued his flight. About the middle of Dearborn-street McCue grabbed him by the shoulder and whirled him around. At the same instant the Italian drew a revolver and fired, the shot taking effect in McCue's left breast just below the nipple. The young man let go his hold of the Italian's coat and staggered to the sidewalk a few feet distant. Mr. Strong, of the firm of Strong & Maynard, seeing him stagger, sprang to his assistance and helped him into the store, where he sank upon the floor, and expired almost immediately. After firing the fatal shot, the Italian ran down a few rods, followed by the crowd who had collected, and the air was filled with cries of "kill him;" "shoot the murderer;" "hang him." Finding the crowd too much for him the Italian threw his revolver over into a vacant lot on the corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, (where it was afterward found,) but before he could run any further he was grabbed by three or four citizens and held until the arrival of an officer, who was immediately joined by two other officers who secured him. He gave his name as Louis Samault, but could not be induced to tell anything more, except that he was an Italian. The murdered man was about 25 years old.

A DISHONEST TICKET-AGENT.

AN EMPLOYE OF TWO RAILROADS A DEFAULTER TO THE AMOUNT OF SEVERAL THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, April 29.—Charles M. Clark, local ticket-agent of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago and the Chicago and Alton Railroads, is a defaulter to the extent of several thousand dollars. Two or three weeks ago the Chicago and Alton Company, prompted by a suspicion that Clark's affairs were a little crooked, instituted an examination into the accounts of the office. The investigation revealed nothing that could give the slightest foundation for their suspicion of wrongful appropriation of funds. But, while finding their own accounts to be perfectly straight, the auditor who had made the examination is said to have expressed fear that Clark had not handled the funds of the other company with such honesty. A couple of days ago a trio of expert accountants pounced down upon the books of the two offices. Their advent was wholly unlooked for by the agent. Manipulation of the moneys and assets was not practicable under the circumstances. The investigation brought to light a defalcation amounting to something over $6,000, and late on yesterday an additional shortage of some $400 was discovered. As soon as the defalcation was clearly established, Mr. Clark was relieved from duty. Up to the present time no steps have been taken by either of the companies to prosecute him, nor has he been arrested.

TEUTONIA BANK ASSETS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The officers of the Teutonia Savings Bank enumerate among their assets "Town of Southfield bonds, Staten Island." The facts are these: Under a general law of this State a part of the Town of Southfield was formed into a drainage district, and, upon an estimated cost of $40,000, Commissioners issued and sold of $160,000 certificates of indebtedness all they could dispose of, and stopped work, leaving it perfectly useless for the purposes intended. These are the so-called bonds, of which this bank bought nearly $100,000, although, before doing so, I am informed one of the oldest banking-houses in this City assured them these certificates were valueless, and could never be collected. At any rate, they were precluded by law from any such investments, and they having been declared illegally issued by the Court of Appeals, it is no longer of any use to call them Town of Southfield bonds.

A RESIDENT OF SOUTHFIELD.

NEW-YORK, Monday, April 29, 1878.

RUSHING TO BANKRUPTCY.

INSOLVENCY UNDER STATE LAWS.

HOW FAILING DEBTORS WILL BE OBLIGED TO ACT ON THE REPEAL OF THE BANKRUPTCY LAW—THE PROCESSES TO BE RESORTED TO—AUXILIARY ACTS BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE.

The repeal of the National Bankrupt act has recalled public attention to the methods provided under State laws whereby an insolvent person may shuffle off his debts and start in business afresh. There was no national Bankruptcy act before 1867, and prior to that time all compromises, &c., had to be effected under State laws. These laws varied in different States, and there was no method of binding by the decree of the courts of one State any creditor who lived in a different State, and who did not take part in the insolvent's proceedings. Still, shifts was made as well as might be, and even the failures under commercial crises like that of 1857 were disposed of under State Insolvent laws. In this State there were many abuses possible under the laws whereby a debtor could give inequitable preferences to creditors, and even when, as in 1860, a general Assignment act was passed by the Legislature, the preference business was not eliminated. The abuses, which naturally followed the operation of a law under whose provisions such preferences could be made, furnished one of the strongest reasons for the enactment of the national law under the powers specifically given to Congress by the Federal Constitution. Even after the enactment of the Bankruptcy law, large numbers of persons made assignments under the State Insolvent law because the expenses were not so inordinate as they were under the Bankruptcy act. In a single year, and in this City alone, debtors, whose liabilities aggregated over $10,000,000, took advantage of the State law, and made their assignments under it. One great drawback was that there was no way, excepting by a compromise, in which a debtor could get rid of his liabilities under the State law—that is, the law afforded him no discharge from his debts. If he could make a composition deed, well and good; if he could not, his creditors could take his property and afterward proceed against him to collect the balance of their claims from whatever property he managed to acquire subsequently. The rule, of course, was that, where a failing debtor had been honest in his dealings, his creditors would assent to his release on receiving their share, and would sign a deed to that effect. Still, if they chose not to do so, no one could compel them. The system which permitted debtors to give preferences to their creditors was abolished in this State by the passage of the Assignment act of 1877, which now regulates all cases of insolvency in this State. Debtors who assigned their property under this or the previous State act, have since 1867 taken the precaution of filing a petition in bankruptcy, using the Federal law, for that special purpose only, as auxiliary to the State Insolvent law.

Under the provisions of the Assignment act of 1877, a merchant, who is embarrassed financially and who desires to have his property applied toward the payment of his debts, makes an assignment, transferring the property to an Assignee, whose assent must be given to the act. The assignment deed is recorded in the County Clerk's office. Within 30 days the schedule of the assets and liabilities must be filed. This schedule must contain the name, place of residence and business of the debtor, and the name and residence of the Assignee, as well as the last known residence of each creditor, the amount of such creditor's claim, &c. The Assignee is required to give a bond to the people of the State for the faithful performance of his duties. In this City the amount of such bond is fixed by a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; in other counties by the County Judge. The Assignee, after assuming charge of the debtor's property and making full inventory proceeds to advertise for creditors to present their claims, and otherwise notifies the creditors to produce their proofs of such claims. Provisions are made as regards meeting of creditors and others. Even if creditors of another State do not choose, after notice, to take part in the proceedings and to present their claims, they are bound by such proceedings, as far as the State is concerned, just as they would be if they did take part, and should they seek to proceed against the debtor afterward in another State, there seems little reason to doubt that the setting up of the insolvent proceedings would constitute a good defence. After finding out all of the claims, the Assignee turns the insolvent's property into money and distributes it pro rata among the creditors. The Assignment act of 1877, like its predecessors, makes no provision for an absolute discharge of the insolvent, such as is afforded by the National Bankruptcy act. In the way before stated, persons who had not made assignments under the State law could proceed afterward under the Federal statute. The repeal of the latter, however, has made it a necessity that the State law should be amended in the provisions so as to enable the debtor to start afresh with a discharge from all his debts. With this end in view, several acts have been drafted and sent to the Legislature. Among them is one drafted by William S. Kelley, of this City, the author of the Assignment act of 1877, and a writer on the subject of assignments. This bill provides that whenever it shall appear that a compromise settlement has been effected by the insolvent's debtors and his creditors "whereby two-thirds in amount and number of creditors holding just claims against the said insolvent have agreed to accept a certain percentage in cash in lieu of their respective claims, that the said percentage has been paid or tendered to all of the creditors of said insolvent, or that payment has been made or tendered to all of said creditors according to the terms of said resolution of compromise," the County Judge is given power to discharge the insolvent and to authorize the Assignee to reassign the property to him. In case any creditor refuses to accept the amount tendered, the amount which such creditor would be entitled must be deposited with the Clerk of the Court, subject to the order of the court.

BEN WOOD AND MIKE NORTON FAIL.

SCHEDULES OF THEIR ASSETS AND LIABILITIES—FAILURE OF THE M'NAB & HARLIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY — A BUILDER WITH LIABILITIES AMOUNTING TO $540,000—MINOR FAILURES.

Register Fitch has adjudicated Benjamin Wood a voluntary bankrupt. The petition was filed on April 13, but it was not, for some reason, made public until yesterday. The following are his liabilities and assets as stated in his schedule:

LIABILITIES.

New-York City	$18,000 00
William H. Hastings, Dublin Tricks, ex-prize fighter	13,000 00
Sylvester Cobb, No. 412 West-street, grain-dealer	860 00
Thomas H. Hays, Louisville, Ky., policy-dealer	2,330 00
Edward F. Schenck, lawyer	1,125 71
William H. Vanderbilt	5,063 87
John L. Hopkins, Atlanta, Ga	787 47
E. G. Field, broker	5,100 16
Edwin Lee Brown, business unknown	12,000 00
Samuel A. Willoughby, Saratoga	739 77
George A. Hearn, No. 783 Madison-avenue	66,863 57
Peter M. McGrath, gambler, New-York	7,000 00
Fernando Wood, politician, New-York	5,000 00
Patrick Moynahan, saloon-keeper, Park-row, New-York	26,000 00
John Dennett, Deputy Sheriff	1,600 00
James O'Brien, ex-Sheriff	8,083 00
Thomas Mears, business unknown	12,000 00
William H. Hastings, liquor-dealer	4,125 00
Lewis Davis, lottery-dealer	5,000 00
Sarah E. Mayer, gambler's lady	4,925 00
Robert B. Nooney, butcher	4,929 59
Isaac Bernstein, unknown	4,500 00
Lewis A. Sayre, M. D	1,500 00
Tiffany & Co., jewelers	1,500 00
J. & J. Darlington, butter-dealers	100 00
James G. Thomas, M. D	91 00
James G. Johnson, dry goods	148 00
Theodore Wilson, St. James Hotel	600 00
Bygrom & Brown, stable-keepers	150 00
New-York News Publishing Company, No. 19 Chatham-street, New-York	16,000 00
Jacob Meyers, Philadelphia	622 89
James M. McCollough, Brooklyn	2,002 64
Henry Killan, unknown	403 42
E. S. Lawrence, banker, Fulton and Nassau	920 00
Richard E. Hatch, No. 346 Broadway	533 00
Total	$233,956 09

ASSETS.

Two hundred and fifty shares (250) of Typesetting Machine Company, par value	$25,000 00
One hundred and fifty shares of Norfolk Fibre Company, par value	15,000 00
Thirty-eight (38) shares New-York News Publishing Company (thirty-six shares of which are hypothecated to the Broadway Bank, and two shares to the Shoe and Leather Bank), par value	38,000 00
Policies of insurance—	
Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, for the benefit of petitioner's wife, daughter, and two sons	24,000 00
Wearing apparel of petitioner in actual use	200 00
One gold watch	100 00
Ninety-one (91) lots of land situated in Broadway, standing in the name of Thomas Riley, mortgaged to William Hastings for	12,000 00
Total	$103,600 00

Conrad Boller, whose name figured with that of Keyser, Garvey, Miller, and others of the Ring workmen on the new Court-house job, is in the toils of bankruptcy, so far as the efforts of some of his friends can aid him in that direction. James H. Ingersoll, Alexander T. Compton, Theodore P. Austin, William H. Ogilvie, and others have filed a petition asking that Boller be declared sole defendant in bankrupts. In their schedule of claims against him James H. Ingersoll is the heaviest creditor, claiming $25,000 on two promissory notes, given Jan. 7, 1877, for moneys loaned. William H. Ogilvie is next in magnitude, and claims an indebtedness against Boller of $12,000 on certain notes given to him by Boller for rent due, at $20,000 per year, of the premises used as a factory by Boller on West Twenty-third-street. The claims of the other petitioners are small, ranging from $500 to $1,200.

The McNab & Harlin Manufacturing Company have filed a petition in bankruptcy. Their liabilities are about $200,000. Their President, Mr. McNab, had been speculating largely in real estate, and, it is said, then involved the company to the extent of about $90,000 by using their notes and credits. The secured are the Equitable Life Assurance for $14,500; Chatham National Bank, $7,165. The principal creditors unsecured are: National Tube Works, Boston, $30,571; Morris, Tasker & Co., New-York, $6,386; E. Benton, New-York, $6,038; A. Smith & Co., Cohoes, $6,308; Gates & Reeves, Philadelphia, $6,281; notes discounted—Second National Bank, Jersey City, $5,915; First National Bank, Paterson, $8,700; R. H. Allen, New-York, $3,251. Accommodation paper—People's Bank, $21,450; Norman Hubbard, $8,174. The company's assets consist of a large amount of outstanding accounts for goods, their machinery and stock in trade in New-York, $82,000; their interest in real estate at Paterson, $12,000, and the machinery and the goods in process of manufacture at Paterson, estimated at about $52,000.

Ex-Senator Michael Norton yesterday filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy, in the office of the Clerk in Bankruptcy of the United States District Court. His liabilities aggregate about $50,000, and his assets are "$10 cash on hand," and some old clothes. The following is the inventory of his liabilities:

A. J. Smith, window shades	$11 95
Henry D. Felter, wines and liquors	93 50
J. J. Farrington, provisions	69 73
Thomas Kirkpatrick, jewelry, &c	110 00
Edward Knox, set of real-skin furs	250 00
Thomas E. Broadway, meats	150 35
Cropsey, Lent & Co., clothing	688 00
Isaac J. Oliver, printing	403 00
Weed, Parsons & Co., books	67 00
Silleck & Housley, one hat	3 00
Michael Walsh, funeral expenses	
J. H. Norton	74 00
McElroy & McBride, book. *Life Sketches*	15 00
Charles Lefevre, restaurant—Leland, board, lodging, and refreshments	608 25
Drumgold, King & Co., clothing	433 60
Gesh, Cockcroft, a pair of razor-hoons	18 00
Charles Emrich, for pantaloons	26 50
Joseph Nichols, for newspapers furnished	8 68
Daniel Dennison, for portrait of J. T. Hoffman	20 00
William H. Grey, for a carriage	364 00
John Cox, money loaned	2,000 00
Sheppard Knapp, carpets, &c	640 26
Receiver of J. McB. Davidson, for a safe	574 00
J. J. Keise, for wood and coal	196 82
Charles E. Lowe, money loaned	250 00
Patrick H. Jones, money loaned	200 00
M. J. Murphy, money loaned	500 00
James Lidgerwood, for groceries	1,500 00
James Winterbottom, for family funerals	544 00
Samuel French, for socks, shirts, &c	156 00
E. W. Youmans, for coal, &c	126 00
A. Loewenbein, for furniture	52 00
Michaelis & Kaskel, goods furnished	660 30
Michael Murray, No. 135 Eighth-street, "for money loaned to petitioner solely by creditor"	40,000 00

The inventory of his assets begins with cash on hand, $10. His personal effects are as follows: Two pairs shoes, value, $15; 2 suits clothes, value, $75; 12 white shirts, value, $40; 12 pairs socks, value, $6; 6 undershirts, value, $6; 6 pairs drawers, value, $6; 2 dozen collars, value, $6; 1 dozen cuffs, value, $4; 4 necktiles, value, $4; 1 gold set studs, value, $2; 1 pair imitation pearl set studs, value, $1; 2 overcoats, value, $40; 1 silk hat, value, $7; 3 hats, value, $3; 2 canes, value, $1; 1 umbrella, value, $4; 12 pocket handkerchiefs, value, $2; 2 pair kid gloves, value, $1. Of moneys due and outstanding in his favor are these sums:

John B. Ebbitts, money loaned without security in 1870	$200
James Brown, money loaned without security in 1871	300
Robert A. Dunn	300
James Nelson	300
Joseph King, money loaned without security in 1869	250
Lyman Jennings	100

Register Ketchum has received a voluntary petition in bankruptcy by Joshua D. Miner, who gained considerable notoriety several years ago from his trial for alleged counterfeiting, on which he was acquitted. He is at present a contractor at Sixty-seventh-street and the Boulevard. His liabilities amount to about $60,000, and his assets consist of real estate at Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth streets and the Boulevard, mortgaged for $16,500, and machinery for removing rock valued at $1,500, and mortgaged for $2,500. The principal creditors are: C. Kingsley, $160,000, of which $61,500 is secured; New-York Life Insurance Company, $142,000, of which $62,000 are secured; Newcomb estate, $36,000; T. D. Porter, $32,000; Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, $27,000; Greenwich Savings Bank, $18,000; S. C. Thompson, $15,000.

The schedules were filed in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday in the matter of the assignment of Ferdinand W. Wagner, optician, of No. 43 Maiden-lane, to Albert W. Wagner. The liabilities are $88,430 26, the nominal assets $53,944 52, and the real assets 29,822. The depreciation in the value of the assets is in some measure due to Mr. Wagner's losses on book accounts by reason of the Chicago fire, which caused the failure of a number of his debtors.

Theodore Read, who is in bankruptcy before Register Allen, has liabilities amounting to $82,000, of which $46,535 are secured, and nominal assets. His indebtedness is mainly due in New-Haven. The principal creditors are Charles T. Shelton, $12,000; New-Haven Savings Bank, $15,000; Danbury Savings Bank, $5,000; Connecticut Savings Bank of New-Haven, $5,000; Stonington Savings Bank, $5,000; City of New-Haven, $3,000.

Oliver E. Cromwell has gone into voluntary bankruptcy before Register Allen; he has only two creditors, the guardian of James McDermott, $31,875, due on promissory notes secured by mortgages on real estate at Beres, Ohio, which has since been conveyed to other parties by the petitioner, and his tailor, L. S. Davidson, $110 50; he has no assets.

Register Fitch has received a voluntary petition in bankruptcy by Sinclair Myers, of No. 118 East Thirty-seventh-street; his liabilities amount to about $12,000, and he has no assets.

Franklin J. Wall, agent at No. 54½ Pine-street, is in voluntary bankruptcy before Register Dayton, with liabilities amounting to $12,000 and no assets.

There were 40 petitions in bankruptcy filed in the United States District Court of Bankruptcy yesterday.

A RECEIVER FOR A NEWSPAPER.

Dr. William H. White, Clark Bell, and Robert Johnson were stockholders in the New-York *Evening Mail* Association, and also held claims against it. In November last, Dr. White and Mr. Bell entered into an agreement to buy the claims and stock of Johnson, and to carry on the newspaper for their joint account. They purchased Johnson's interest, and then Bell bought in the newspaper with its appurtenances at Sheriff's sale, the certificate being made out to White and Bell jointly. These two then made a contract with the association by which they acquired the good-will, &c. They proceeded to change the name of the paper to that of New-York *Mail*. Mr. Bell became the business manager, and has been acting as such since November. Dr. White has brought a suit in the Superior Court against Mr. Bell for an accounting. Receivership and sale of the property are asked for, and Fuller is the counsel for Dr. White, applied to Judge Sedgwick yesterday for the appointment of a Receiver during the pendency of the suit. Robert Sewell, who appeared for Mr. Bell, asked for an adjournment. This was opposed, it being stated that the paper is losing between $400 and $500 per week. It is asserted by Dr. White that Mr. Bell is incompetent to manage the newspaper, and that he will cause it to be a loss while he is manager. Judge Sedgwick postponed the hearing on the motion until Thursday, when Mr. Bell's side of the story will be told.

FAILURES ELSEWHERE.

THE USUAL LIST OF BANKRUPTS IN CHICAGO —VOLUNTARY AND INVOLUNTARY PETITIONS FILED IN THAT CITY AND OTHER PLACES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, April 29.—The following petitions in bankruptcy were filed this morning: Joseph W. Williams and Gorham Baker, of Chicago, voluntary; secured debts, $13,000; unsecured, about $31,000. Edgar F. Rose, of Chicago, voluntary; unsecured debts, $8,500; secured debts, none; assets, nothing. Philip Larmon, of Chicago, voluntary; secured debts, $98,000; unsecured, $17,000; no assets. Aaron F. Bates, of Chicago, voluntary; secured debts, $4,000; unsecured, $46,000. Thomas P. Stone, of Chicago, voluntary; secured debts, $12,500; liabilities on accommodation paper, $32,500. assets, nominal. Henry A. Davis, of Chicago, voluntary; secured debts, $14,000; unsecured, $22,000; assets, $6,000. William & George H. Woods, commission, Chicago, voluntary; the firm debts, all unsecure, $2,500; no assets. Harlin Page, of Chicago, voluntary; secured, $16,000; bills discounted, $5,500; assets, $2,000. Luther L. Mills & Walter N. Mills, of Chicago, voluntary; firm's secured debts, $4,500; unsecured, $44,000. John M. Babcock, of Chicago, voluntary; preferred debts, $350; secured debts, $44,400; unsecured, $37,584 26; assets, nothing. Louis Rubens, of Chicago, voluntary; secured, $10,000; unsecured, $8,000. Charles G. Tenbroeke, of Chicago, voluntary; preferred debts, $350; unsecured, $9,950; bills discounted, $10,500; assets, nothing. Phineas H. Merrihew, of Chicago, voluntary; secured debts, $11,000; unsecured, about $35,000; assets, none. August Guinnes & Brother, Chicago, voluntary; secured, $15,000; unsecured, about $11,300. Lewis B. Stowell, of Chicago, voluntary; unsecured liabilities, about $22,000; assets, $250. Gilbert Thayer, of Chicago, voluntary; secured debts, $14,500; unsecured, $3,000. William W. Stewart, of Hyde Park, voluntary; preferred debts, $400; secured debts, $11,000; unsecured, about $35,000; assets, none. August Guinnes & Brother, Chicago, voluntary; secured, $15,000; unsecured, about $13,000. Henry B. Whittiesy, of Chicago, voluntary; secured debts, $23,000; unsecured, $8,554. Gilbert L. Jackson, of Chicago, voluntary; real estate secured debts, $22,250; unsecured, $900. William H. Eaststead, of Chicago, voluntary; secured debts, $20,000; unsecured, $8,000. David J. Durand, of Turner, Du Page County, voluntary; liabilities, about $23,000. Lewis W. Beck, of Englewood, voluntary; secured debts, $87,141 07; unsecured, $139,833 39; assets, none above exemptions.

MONTREAL, April 29.—A. Hartsen, dry goods dealer, failed to-day. Liabilities, $120,000.

LAW REPORTS.

FORGED REAL ESTATE DEEDS.

FRANCIS COVERT ON TRIAL AFTER FIFTEEN MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT—HIS ALLEGED SWINDLING OPERATIONS IN REAL ESTATE.

Francis Covert was placed on trial by Assistant District Attorney Bell in General Sessions, Part I., yesterday, charged with forgery in the first degree, in having forged the signature of Mrs. Cornelia A. Atwell, of Poughkeepsie, to a deed of conveyance of real estate. The accused is said to be one of the most expert real estate swindlers in the country. Mrs. Atwell is a wealthy lady, who resides in Baltimore during the Winter and spends the Summer in Poughkeepsie. In December, 1876, two deeds were filed in the Register's Office, one of which purported to be a conveyance by Mrs. Atwell of five vacant lots in East Sixty-ninth street to

Pacific Mail, 1,700 Ohios, 1,140 Delaware and Hudson, and 1,020 New-York Central.

Lake Shore advanced from 62⅝ to 63⅛, and closed at 63¼. Michigan Central, after advancing from 68⅜ to 69¼, reacted to 68⅞. Rock-western common sold up from 52¼ to 52⅞, with closing sales at 52⅝; while the preferred rose from 71⅞ to 72⅜, closing at 72⅝. St. Paul common rose from 48⅜ to 49¼, and preferred from 73 to 73⅜, the former closing at a reaction of only ¼ ₱ cent., and the latter at the highest point. Wabash advanced from 15⅝ to 16¼, and reacted to 15⅜. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western rose from 51⅞ to 53¼, and closed at 53. Morris and Essex opened 6⅜ ₱ cent. higher, at 78¼, reacted to 77⅝, and recovered to 78. Delaware and Hudson advanced from 51⅜ to 53⅝. New-York Central from 105⅞ to 106⅜. C., C. C. and I. from 25¾ to 26¾. Illinois Central from 75¼ to 75⅞, and Rock Island from 105½ to 105⅞—all closing at the best figures. Erie advanced from 12 to 12⅝, with the last sale at 12½. Western Union rose from 80½ to 81⅞, and reacted to 80½. Pacific Mail sold up from 20¼ to 21⅛, and closed at 21⅛. Union Pacific declined from 70 to 69⅜.

Bank shares were dull. Park sold at 95.

The Money market continued to work easily, the rates for call loans ranging from 3 to 6 ₱ cent., with 4 to 5 ₱ cent. as the closing rates, at which also most of the transactions of the day took place. Discounts are unchanged. The following were the rates of exchanges on New-York at the undermentioned cities: Savannah, buying ⅛ premium, selling ¼ premium; Charleston easier, ⅛ premium to par; St. Louis, 1-10 premium; New-Orleans, ¼@⅜; Chicago, 60 premium, and Boston par.

The foreign advices report the London market week ending on Friday, which sold at 94¾@94⅞ for both money and the account. United States bonds were generally strong, 1867s closing at 108¾@108⅞, 10-40s at 107½, new 5s at 105½, and new 4½s at 104⅜. American railway shares were also strong. Erie continued advancing on the reported 50,000 Illinois Central to 77⅝, and New-Jersey Central to 17@16⅝. The Bank of England gained £211,000 bullion on balance to-day. This was "fortnightly settling day" on the London Stock Exchange. At Paris, Rentes advanced to 109f. 70c.

The Sterling Exchange market was dull, with no change in rates. Actual business was on the basis of $4 86¼@$4 86⅜ for bankers' 60-day bills, $4 88@$4 88⅛ for demand, $4 89¾@$4 89½ for cables, and $4 84@$4 84⅜ for commercial.

The Gold speculation was steady, with all the sales at 102⅞ and 103. On gold loans the rates were 2, 1½, 1, and 3 ₱ cent. for carrying. The specie imports for the past week amounted to $938,346, principally silver.

Government bonds were firm throughout the day, with the closing quotations the same as those of Saturday last. Railroad bonds were dull. The only notable change in prices was a drop of 2¾ ₱ cent., to 70, in Wabash Firsts, St. Louis Division, as matured coupon. Kansas Pacific Incomes advanced to 18½, Union Pacific Sinking Funds to 95½, South Pacific Firsts to 77¾, Ohio and Mississippi consolidated Sinking Funds to 98⅝, North-western gold coupons to 97¾, North Missouri Firsts to 104⅜, and Canada Southern Debenture certificates to 97. Union Pacific Firsts declined to 105¾, C. C. and I. C. Firsts to 87½, Louisville and Nashville Consols of 1898 to 101⅜, and St. Paul consolidated Sinking Funds to 96⅜. In State bonds, Missouri 6s of 1887 sold at 104, and District Columbia 3.65s at 75½.

The receipts of Grain at Chicago to-day were 370,894 bushels, against 263,820 bushels for the corresponding date in 1876, and 304,664 in 1875. The receipts at Milwaukee were 109,700 bushels, against 51,220 in 1876, and 83,067 in 1875.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, April 29, 1878. }

Gold receipts	$903,321 98
Gold payments	189,088 90
Gold balances	105,025,215 97
Currency receipts	1,918,706 64
Currency payments	782,538 65
Currency balance	32,555,731 35
Customs	423,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—APRIL 29.

	Saturday.	Monday.
American Gold	103⅝	103⅝
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	103	103⅜
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	105¼	105⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	107	107⅛
Bills on London	$4 86¼	$4 86⅜
New-York Central	106⅛	106⅜
Rock Island	105¼	105¼
Pacific Mail	20¾	21¼
Milwaukee and St. Paul	48¾	49¼
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	73¼	73⅜
Lake Shore	62⅜	63¼
Chicago and North-western	52¼	52⅝
Chicago and North-western preferred	71⅞	72½
Western Union	80½	81⅛
Illinois Central	70	69½
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	51⅞	53
New-Jersey Central	16	16
Delaware and Hudson	52	53⅜
Morris and Essex	77⅛	78
Panama	125	125
Erie	12	12⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	9	9¼
Harlem	148	148
Hannibal and St. Joseph	11⅜	11⅜
Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred	26½	26½
Michigan Central	68¾	69
Illinois Central	75¼	75⅞

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	106⅜	106¼	1,020
Erie	12⅝	12⅜	400
Lake Shore	63¼	62⅞	26,250
Wabash	16¼	15⅜	2,900
North-western	52⅞	52⅜	8,650
North-western preferred	72⅝	71⅞	7,300
Rock Island	105⅞	105¼	315
Milwaukee & St. Paul	49¼	48⅜	16,215
Milwaukee & St. Paul pref.	73⅜	73⅛	1,200
Del., Lack. & Western	53¾	52	20,720
New-Jersey Central	16	16	270
Delaware & Hudson Canal	53⅝	52¼	1,140
Morris & Essex	78⅜	77⅛	770
Michigan Central	69	68⅜	600
Illinois Central	75⅞	75¼	100
Union Pacific	69¼	69⅛	100
C., C. & I	26¾	26¾	300
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	104	104	100
Ohio & Mississippi	9	8¾	1,700
Hannibal & St. Jos. pref.	26½	26½	100
Ohio & Mississippi	9	8¾	1,700
Western Union	81⅞	81	16,700
A. & P. Telegraph	22	22	100
Pacific Mail	21⅛	20¾	2,450
Kansas Pacific	8¾	8⅝	800
Total sales			117,373

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	119	120
United States 6s, 1881, registered	107⅛	107⅜
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	107⅛	107⅜
United States 5-20s 1865, new, rec.	104	104⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup.	104	104⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	107	107⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	107	107⅜
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	109⅞	110
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupon	110	110⅛
United States 10-40s, registered	105¾	106
United States 10-40s, coupon	105¾	106¼
United States 5s, 1881, registered	104¼	104⅝
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	105¼	105⅜
United States 4½s, 1891, reg	103	103⅛
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	103	103⅛
United States 4s, 1907, registered	100⅜	100⅝
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	100⅜	100⅝

The following were the bids for the various loans securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	43	Mo. P. bds., due '94-5	103½
Alabama 5s, '86	43	Mo. H. & S. J., due '86	102
Alabama 8s, '86	43	Mo. H. & S. J., due '87	103
Alabama 8s, '88	43	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	16
Ala. 8s, M. & S.	11	N. C. 6s, n. bds., J. & J.	16
Alaba'a 8s, A. & C. B.	b	N. C., N. R. R., J. & J.	70
Alabama 8s, '92	20	N. C., N. C. R., A. & O.	70
Alabama 8s, '93	20	N. C., N. C. R., off, J. & J	50
Arkansas 6s, Funding	20	N. C., N. C. R., off, A. & O	50
Ark. 7s, A. M. & I. R. R.	4	N. C. 6s, A. & O.	70
Ark. 7s, Mem. & L. R.	4	N. C. 6s, n. bds., J. & J.	70
Ark. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O.	4	N. C. 6s, n. bds., A. & O.	70
Ark. 7s, M. & O. R. R.	4	N. C., N. C. R., class	2½
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R.	4	N. C. sp. tax, class 2	2
Connecticut 6s	108	N. C. sp. tax, class 3	2
Georgia 6s	100	N. C. sp. tax, class 4	2
Georgia 7s, n. bs	105	Ohio 6s, '81	105
Georgia 7s, end	105	Ohio 6s, '86	108
Georgia 7s, 6s, end	107	Rhode Island 6s	106
Ill. coup. 6s, '79	101½	South Carolina 6s	43
Illinois War Loan	101½	S. C. 6s, J. & J	30
Louisiana 6s	55	S. C. 6s, A. & O	30
La. 6s, n. bs	55	S. C. 6s, Fd. act	30
La. 6s, n. Fl. Debt	55	S. C. 6s, L. C. '89, J. & J	40
La. 7s, Penitentiary	55	S. C. 6s, L. C. '89, A. & O	40
La. 6s, R. Levee	55	S. C. 7s of '88	30
La. 8s, L. bs	55	S. C. non-F'd bds	2
La. 8s, L. bs. of '75	55	Tennessee 6s, old	39¼
La. 7s, cons	55	Tenn. 6s, new bs	36¾
La. 7s, small	55	Va. 6s, '66	36
Michigan 6s, '78-9	101½	Virginia 6s, old	27
Michigan 6s, '83	102	Va. 6s, n. bs., '66	27
Michigan 7s, '90	113	Va. 6s, n. bs., '67	27
Mo. 6s, due '86	103	Va. 6s, Consol. bds	31
Mo. 6s, due '82 or '83	103	Va. 6s, ex mat. c	61
Mo. 6s, due '86	104	Va. 6s, Con. 2d s	32
Mo. 6s, due '87	104	Va. 6s, Deferred bs	4¼
Mo. 6s, due '89	105	N. of C. 6s, 1924	75
Mo. 6s, due '89 or '90	105½	D. of C., Reg	75
Mo. A. or U., due '92	105		

And the following for railway mortgages:

B. C. R. & N., 1st 5s	67¾	Lake Shore Div. bs.	106½
Chicago & Alton 1st	115	Lake Shore C. C. 2d	99⅝
Joliet & Chicago 1st	110½	Lake Shore C. R. 2d	99
L. & M. Ss. 1st guar	94¾	Mich. C. C. 7s, 1902	110
M. C. 1st, 8s, 1st	103	M. C. 1st 8s, 1882, S. F	106
C. B. & Q. Con. 7s	110¾	N. J. S'n 1st 7s	21
C. B. & Q. 5s S. F	89½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	105½
C. R. I. & P. 6s, 1917	107¾	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	106
C. R. I. & P. 6s, 1918	107¾	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	107
C. R. of N. J. 1st	111	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	105
C. R. of N. J. 1st	68½	N. Y. C. & H. 1st C.	120
C. R. of N. J. conv't	66¾	N. Y. C. & H. 1st R.	120
Mass. R. 1st 5s, 1st	113	R. & T. 7s, 2d, 1885	112¾
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7s, 1879	103	Harlem 1st 7s, C.	121½
Mil. & St. P. 7s, 2d, R.	104	Harlem 1st 7s, R.	121½
Mil. & St. P. 1st, La C. D.	106⅞	North Mo. 1st	104
Mil. & St. P. 1st (La M.	99	C. & M. Con	97
Mil. & St. P. 1st, H. & D.	89½	O. & M. 2d	89½
Mil. & St. P. 1st, H. & D.	105¾	Central Pac. 6s, gold	105¾

M. & St. P. Con. 7s ₱ | 95¾
Chi. & N. W. S. F. 7s | 109½
Chi. & N. W. Int. bs. | 103⅜
C. & N. W. con. bs. | 109
Chi. & N. W. 1st | 108¼
C. & N. W. C. G. bs. | 97⅝
Iowa Mid. 1st 8s | 94
Gal. & Chi. Ext. 1st | 101¾
Peninsula 1st Con. | 105
Chi. & Mil. 1st | 109
Wis. & St. Pet. 1st | 94
C., C., C. & I. 1st 7s | 87½
Del., L. & W. 7s | 110
Del., L. & W. 7s 1907 | 103¼
Morris & Essex 1st | 120
Morris & Essex 2d | 104⅝
M. & E. 7s of '71 | 96
M. & E. 1st, C. G. | 87
D. & H. C. 1st, 7s | 98¾
D. & H. C. 1st, 7s | 98¾
D. & H. C. 1st, 7s | 96½
Alb. & Susq. 1st | 109½
Erie 1st, Ext | 123
Erie 2d, 7s, 1879 | 103¼
Erie 4th, 7s | 1880 | 103⅝
Erie 5th, 7s, 1888 | 107
B. N. Y. & E. 1st, 1916 | 108⅜
L. S. & M. S. 2d, 7s | 116
M. S. & N. I. & F. 7s | 111¼
C., P. & Ash. old | 163

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—APRIL 29.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	113	
United Railroads of New-Jersey	120	120½
Pennsylvania Railroad	28⅞	29
Reading Railroad	13¾	14
Lehigh Valley Railroad	38½	38¾
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	8	8½
Northern Central Railroad	13½	
Lehigh Navigation	17	17⅜
Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo	6⅜	6⅝
Hestonville Railway	7¾	8
Central Transportation	37½	38

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29.—Closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	7⅜	Julia Consolidated	2½
Alta	8	Justice	6
Belcher	3¾	Kentuck	2⅜
Best and Belcher	13¾	Mexican	13-16
Bullion	3⅞	Mexican	8⅝
Caledonia	1⅞	Northern Belle	6⅜
California	29	Ophir	27⅜
Chollar	25	Overman	9¼
Consolidated Virginia	13⅞	Raymond & Ely	3¼
Crown Point	3⅝	Savage	10⅛
Eureka Consolidated	5⅝	Sierra Nevada	3⅞
Exchequer	2¼	Silver Hill	2⅜
Gould and Curry	4¼	Union Consolidated	3⅞
Grand Prize	3⅜	Yellow Jacket	5½
Hale and Norcross	7⅝		

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, April 29, 1878.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

B. E. Peas, bags	25	Leather, sides	6,763
Beans, bbls	314	Moss, bales	9
Beef-wax, pkgs	3	Crude Turp., bbls	125
Broom-corn, bales	59	Spirits Turp., bbls	330
Cotton, bales	2,108	Resin, bbls	436
Copper, bbls	27	Tar, bbls	427
Dried Fruit, pkgs	139	Oil-cake, pkgs	7,621
Eggs, pkgs	2,018	Oil, Lard, bbls	50
Flour, bbls	20,901	Pea-nuts, bags	580
Grain, bush	54,000	Oil, Sperm, bbls	271
Corn-meal, bbls	105	Oil, Whale, bbls	134
Corn-meal, bags	225	Beef, pkgs	1,920
Wheat, bushels	188,700	Cut-meats, pkgs	5,420
Corn, bushels	4,550	Lard, pkgs	2,153
Oats, bushels	59,725	Lard, kegs	700
Rye, bushels	2,230	Butter, pkgs	2,007
Malt, bushels	7,000	Cheese, pkgs	3,777
Barley, bushels	10,000	Rice, tcs	93
Peas, bush-is	12,249	Skins, bales	222
Oat-meal, bbls	200	Stearine, bbls	1,920
Oat-meal, bags	1,000	Stearine, pkgs	154
Flax-seed, bags	52	Tallow, pkgs	302
Grease, bbls	346	Tobacco, hhds	269
Grass-seed, bags	150	Tobacco, pkgs	544
Hides, bales	54	Whisky, bbls	327
Horns, bales	146	Wool, bales	14
Lead, pigs	880		

COFFEE—Rio has been quoted up ¼c. ₱ lb. on a less urgent offering and a better demand; invoices quoted at 18¾c. @17¾c., gold. Dull and heavy for Java. Rio, by the Memling, and 1,985 bags by the Hailey, on private terms; and, at Baltimore, 4,300 bags at 15½c., gold, for bags; for Maracaibo, former figures; 900 bags Maracaibo sold on private terms.

COTTON—Has been active for early delivery, business having been checked to some extent by the light offerings, in view of the April settlements. Prices have been quoted nominally unchanged.....Sales were reported for prompt delivery of 12 bales, (of which 235 bales were on last evening,) including ——— bales to shippers, 389 bales to spinners, and 23 bales to speculators.....And for forward delivery business was limited, at rather firmer rates.....Sales have been reported since our last of 16, 400 bales, (of which 6,600 bales were on last evening and 9,800 bales to-day,) with 3,600 bales on the basis of middling, April closing at 10.90c. @10.92c.; May, 10.92c.@10.93c.; June, 10.99c.@11c.; July, 11.06c.; August, 11.09c.; September, 10.72c.@10.73c.; October, 10.56c.@10.59c.; November, 10.47c.@10.48c.; December, 10.48c.@10.50c.; January, 10.57c.@10.58c.; February, 10.67c.@10.69c., showing an advance of 1 point, closing at the top figures. Cotton at this port to-day were 2,109 bales, and at the shipping ports, 7,474 bales, against 9,000 bales on the same day last week.....And their stock, 12,999 bales, against 14,647 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1877, have been 4,063,082 bales, against 3,610,564 bales for the same period of last year. Consolidated exports (one day) for Great Britain, from all the shipping ports, 10,865 bales; to the Continent, 2,210 bales; for France, ——bales; to Mexico, ——bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 438,963 bales.....Stock in New-York to-day, 158,450 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

Ordinary	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	8 11-16	8 11-16	8 13-16	8 13-16
Strict Ordinary	9 1-16	9 1-16	9 3-16	9 3-16
Good Ordinary	9⅜	9⅜	9¼	9¼
Strict Good Ord	9 13-16	9 13-16	9 15-16	9 15-16
Low Middling	10⅛	10⅛	10¼	10¼
Strict Low Mid	10 7-16	10 7-16	10 9-16	10 9-16
Middling	10¾	10¾	10⅞	10⅞
Good Middling	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	11¼
Strict Good Mid	11 7-16	11 7-16	11 9-16	11 9-16
Middling Fair	11 15-16	11 15-16	12 1-16	12 1-16
Fair	12 7-16	12 7-16	12 9-16	12 9-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	7 15-16
Strict Good Ord	8 11-16
Low Middling	9 13-16
Middling	10

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour attracted much less attention to-day, as well from export buyers as from the home trade; and under more liberal offerings prices have shown a downward tendency, on actual dealings, a slight decline. Minnesota Extras were most freely purchased.....Sales have been reported since our last of 20,000 bbls., all grades, including unsound Flour of all classes; very inferior to choice, at $3 50@$5 90; very inferior to very fancy for a family brand, at $5 95@$6 40; many at $3 35@$4 15 for ord nary to very choice Winter, and $3 25@$4 for Spring; very poor to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 35@$4 90, many at $4 50@$4 85; inferior to very good Extra State, in odd lots and lines, at $4 90@$5 25, chiefly at $5 05@$5 15; very good to very choice do. at $5 20@$6 90; City Mills Extras, shipping grades, for the West Indies, $6 10@$6 40 for fair to strictly fancy, mostly at $6 10@$6 20; do. for South American ports, $6 40@$7 for fair to fancy do., for English markets, quoted at $5 05@$5 20; do. Family Extras, $5 50@$7 50, the latter for fancy, poor to good shipping Extra Western, $4 90@$5 25, chiefly at $5 05@$5 20; very good to very choice do. at $5 25@$6 60; very poor to very choice Western Family Extras, spring Wheat stock, at $5 15@$6 25, (some fancy brands quoted at higher figures,) mainly at $5 25@$6; very inferior to choice do. Red Winter stock, at $5 10@$6 25, chiefly at $5 25@$6 15; very poor to choice White Wheat do. at $5 40@$7, chiefly at $5 75@$6 50, (with a few fancy brands running as high as $7 50;) fair ordinary to choice Extra Genesee at $5 20@$6 25, mainly at $5 25@$5 75; interior to strictly fancy Minnesota clear Extras at $5 20@$5 25, chiefly at $5 25@$6; very poor to fancy do. straight Extras at $5 05@$6 75, mainly at from $5 75@$6 50 for fair to choice; Minnesota Patent Extras, very inferior to fancy, at $5 75@$7, mainly fair to choice at $6 ——50@$3 25; Winter Wheat Patent Extras, $5 75@$7 for poor to fancy, mainly at $7 25@$8 25.....Included in the reported sales were 7,200 bbls. Low Extras, shipment, mainly within the range of $3 05@$3 50 for 1,100 bbls. City Mills Extras for the West Indies; 3,150 bbls. Minnesota clear, (these mainly at $5 25@$6 for ordinary to choice, of which 1,650 bbls. for export at $5 15@$5 75;) 2,100 bbls. straight Extras, (these mostly at $5 25@$5 50 for fair to choice, and $6 75 for strictly fancy;) 1,800 bbls. Patent, $6 50@$7 for the home trade, and at from $6 50@$8 25;) 2,700 bbls. Rye flour, $4 25@$5 50, for fair to choice, and $6 75 for superfine.....Corn-meal quiet and steady, with sales of 225 bbls., at $3 25@$3 45 for Brandywine.....Sales reported of 425 bbls., including Yellow Western within the range of $2 25@$2 65, and Kiln-dried Yellow at $4 10, in bags, has been quiet, within the range of 85c.@$1 18 for coarse to very choice @ 100 lb., with the main call reported for coarse lots on the basis of 87½@91 cents for Mills, and 87½c.@97½c. for country product.....Oatmeal dull; quoted, in a jobbing way, within the range of $4 25@$5 50 for fair to very fancy ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat was offered more freely, especially for May arrival, and was generally quoted lower in the instance of Spring grades ½c. @1½c., and 2@3 Winter 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel, on a fairly active movement, largely in May options, closing, as a rule, heavily. The April contract declined two cents, and settlements were progressing with comparatively little difficulty.....Sales have been reported to-day of 393,000 bushels, (of which about 101,000 bushels for early delivery,) including 400 bushels Amber Long at $1 40; 16,000 bushels New-York No. 2 Red at $1 33; 8,000 bushels New-York No. 2 Red, April options, at $1 30@$1 30½; and 26 Winter 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel, on a fairly active movement, largely in May options, closing, as a rule, heavily. The April contract declined two cents, and settlements were progressing with comparatively little difficulty.....Sales have been reported to-day of 393,000 bushels, (of which about 101,000 bushels for early delivery,) including 400 bushels Amber Long at $1 40; 16,000 bushels New-York No. 2 Red at $1 33; 8,000 bushels New-York No. 2 Red, April options, at $1 30@$1 30½; and 26,000 bushels No. 2 Red, May, at $1 34½; 32,000 bushels No. 3 Toledo Red, deliverable by May 20, at $1 28; 6,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, April options, at $1 29½; 16,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring at $1 29¼@$1 29½; 60,000 bushels do., late May delivery at $1 27½; 9,000 bushels No. 1 Chicago Spring at $1 30; 16,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 28; 16,000 bushels do., to arrive May 3, at $1 27¾; 12,000 bushels do., to arrive in 10 days, at $1 27½; 5,000 bushels New-York No. 2 Spring at $1 27½@$1 28; (car lots at $1 27½;) 8,000 bushels do., April options, (reported in settlement,) at $1 29; 14,000 bushels do., May options, at $1 28; 134,000 bushels do., various deliveries in May, at $1 26@$1 27; 8,000 bushels No. 2 North-west Spring at $1 29¼; 9,000 bushels do. do., April, (in settlement,) at $1 29½; 8,000 bushels do. do., May, at $1 27.....The closing quotations at the afternoon call were for New-York No. 2 Spring, April option, at $1 28@$1 30; do., May, $1 29@$1 27½; June, $1 24@$1 27.....And No. 2 Red Winter, April option at $1 37½@$1 39; May, $1 33@$1 37; June, ——.....Corn has been in less urgent request, and closed quite dull and lower. Receipts have reached 192,21c. ₱ bushel, closing weak. Export demand moderate.....Sales have been reported of 295,000 bushels, (of which 39,000 bushels for early delivery,) including No. 2, old crop, afloat, 21,000 bushels, for export, at 57½c.; New-York No. 2, new, here, at 55½c.@56c.; New-York No. 2, May, option, 34,000 bushels, at 53¾c.@53⅞c., closing at 53¾c. asked; do., first half of May, 36,000 bushels, at 53¾c.; do., June, 84,000 bushels, at 54¼c.@54⅜c., closing at 54c. asked; do., July, 84,000 bushels, at 54⅝c.@54¾c., closing at 54¾c. asked; do., August delivery, 9,000 bushels, at 55c.; do., May, 15,000 bushels, at 51¼c.....New-York No. 2 (cob corn) at 51½c., leaving sales largely higher; Mixed Western, ungraded, 49c.@55c., as to quality, (of which 15,000 bushels distillery Corn, in store, at 49c.) New-York Extra Mixed at 56c.; New-York steamer White at 56c., delivered; Round Yellow at 55c.@56c., nearby at 55c.; Round White at 54c.@56c.....At the afternoon call of the Board, the market closed firm, with sales reported at 54c.@57c.; do., May, 51½c.@52c.; June, 53c.@53⅝c. And New-York No. 2, April, 56c.@58c.; do., May, 53¼c.@53⅝c.; do., June, 53½c.@53⅝c. Rye held firmly at previous quotations, but without further important business reported.....Barley in some demand, but bids unsatisfactory, and quotations nominal. Little progress was said as before; 10,000 bushels ungraded Canada reported sold on private terms.....Malt and Peas unchanged.....Of Beans, 50 bbls. Marrowfat sold at $1 90, free on board, showing a firmer market.....Oats were less sought after, and as the close quoted somewhat weaker, though really unaltered, lots were not offered with much urgency.....Sales have been reported of 44,000 bushels, including New-York Extra White, quoted at 42c.@44c.; New-York No. 1 White at 40c.@40½c.; New-York No. 2 White, about 2,800 bushels, at 36½c.; New-York No. 3 White quoted at 35c.; New-York Extra quoted at 36c.; New-York Mixed, 2,500 bushels, at 30½c.; New-York No. 2, 6,900 bushels, at 36c.; New-York No. 3 quoted at 34½c.@35c.; White Western, 5,600 bushels, at 36c.@36½c.; Mixed Western, 3,500 bushels, at 35c.@36½c.; No. 2 Chicago, in store, quoted at about 36c.; White State, about 18,000 bushels, 36½c.@36¾c., mainly at 36½c.; Mixed State, 3,500 bushels, at 35c.@36½c.; Hay, Straw, and Feed about as last quoted, on a slower movement.....Grass-seeds firmer, with sales reported of small lots of choice State Clover at 7⅞c., and a car-load of strictly prime Timothy at $1 35.....The stock of Grain in store at this port to-day emuraces 832,682 bushels Wheat, 868,410 bushels Corn, 1,540 bushels Rye, 35,168 bushels Barley, 253,327 bushels Malt, 713,764 bushels Oats, and 4,777 bushels Peas.....The aggregate of Grain in store is 2,827,178 bushels, and 2,626,178 bushels last Monday, 2,526,494 bushels April 30, 1877, and 3,335,548 bushels May 2, 1876.

RUDDS—Show decided activity at former figures.....Sales include 10,000 Payaander at 20c., gold, 4 months; 5,000 Dry-salted Pernambuco, 3,000 Tehuantepec, 1,000 Rio Grande Steers, and 1,000 Maracaibo, on private terms.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been moderately sought after at unchanged rates, with sales reported of 300 bbls. at 28c.@29c. for prime to choice, and 32c. for fancy, but quoted as before. Sales, 316 hhds. Porto Rico on private terms.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in very moderate demand, on the basis of $1 50@$1 52½ for Strained; $1 55@$1 60 for Pale to No. 2 Glass ₱ 280 lbs. Sales reported of 1,000 bbls. good Strained, on private terms.....There has been in slack request, within the range of $2 05@$2 10 ₱ 310 lbs. for Spirits Steers at the close.....Turpentine has been inactive, with merchantable, prompt delivery, quoted at the close at 29½c. ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been quiet and nearly noted for Refined, which has been quoted for early delivery at 11¼c.....Refined, in cases, here, quoted at 14c.@15½c., (or standard 70 per cent. test at 15c.@15½c.;) naphtha at 6½c.....At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum is quoted at 7½c. ₱ gallon, in bbls.

FREIGHTS—Business in this line was moderately active to-day. Rates were firm for accommodation to Grain and Flour in most demand.....FOR LIVERPOOL—The engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. ₱ bbl., and, by steam, 2,100 bbls. Cheese, (mainly of inferior grade and for outport lines,) at 44. ₱ lb.; 1,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d.; 2,500 bbls. do., (through freight and on Western contracts,) to private terms; 30,000 bushels Grain, of which 9,000 bushels Barley at 4½d. ₱ 48 lbs.; 20,000 bushels Corn at 4½d. ₱ 56 lbs., and 6,000 bushels do. at 4¾d. ₱ bushel; 60 bbls. Bacon and Lard, (part of through freight,) at 27s. 6d. 2,400 bbls. Cheese, in lots, at 32s. 6d., equal to 140 tons Measurement Goods, and 1,000 bbls. Apples at 2s. 6d.; 1,000 bbls. Refined Sugar, (of recent shipment,) reported on private terms; 150 tcs. and bbls. Provisions, in lots, at 8s. 6d. ₱ bbl., and 60s. ₱ ton, and 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d.; 2,500 bbls. do. ₱ bbl., and 2,000 bbls. Flour, (by sail,) at 2s. 6d.; 1,000 bbls. Flour, (by steam,) at 2s. 3d.; 1

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

PARK THEATRE.—Big Bonanza.—Mr. James Lewis, Mr. E. F. Thorne, Mrs. Chapman.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—A Celebrated Case.—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Mr. Parselle.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—The Old Corporal.—Signor Majeroni.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Diplomacy.—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Rose Coghlan.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Leah; or The Jewish Maiden's Wrong.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—The Exiles.—Mr. Shewell, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Marie Wainright.

STANDARD THEATRE.—Fritz, Our Cousin German.—Mr. J. K. Emmett.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—Thaumaturgy and Necromancy.—Signor and Mme. Patrizio.

FIFTH-AVENUE HALL.—Prestidigitation and Humor.—Mr. Robert Heller.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Gretchen.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Operatic S. lections.—Aquaria—Chimpanzee, &c.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Paintings, Statuary, &c.

CHICKERING HALL.—Grand Concert.—Mr. F. Berger, Mr. Theodore Thomas, Mr. S. B. Mills, Miss M. E. Hall.

STEINWAY HALL.—Soiree Musicale.—Mr. H. Carri, Mr. F. Carri, Mrs. P. R. Knox, Mr. I. Saunders.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ Advertisements for The Weekly Times must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

This morning The Daily Times *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, for the Middle Atlantic States, variable and south-westerly winds, warmer, clear weather, and rising barometer.

In a very able and thoroughly unanswerable Message, Gov. Robinson has vetoed Assembly Bill No. 166, generally known as the Bonded Indebtedness bill. He states with admirable clearness and force the objections to that measure based on the obscurity of its language, the delusive character of its provisions, and the facilities for financial jobbery with which unfaithful officials might be furnished by its enactment. As the Governor shows, the redemption of the City debt can be easily and naturally accomplished through the agency of the sinking fund without diverting it from the purposes for which it was pledged, or complicating its operations with those of the assessment fund, which has a totally distinct origin and purpose. As the Governor aptly remarks, "the simple and honest course is to apply to their [the assessment bonds] payment all the money properly pertaining to them that can be collected. When a deficiency in such collection is ascertained, such deficiency, of course, must be assumed by the City, and will then become part of the funded debt." The Message announces that the Executive approval will be promptly given to a short and simple bill providing that the City shall redeem from the proceeds of taxation at least a million of its debt per annum, that it may under proper restrictions equalize such annual payments so as to prevent inconvenience from unusually large amounts maturing in any given year, and that it shall incur no new debt without also providing an annual tax for its payment at maturity.

The favorable impression which the Governor's Message will make on the intelligent reader will be somewhat enhanced by the fact that to the powerful mind of Hamilton Fish, Jr., it appears "entirely illogical and weak," and by the further consideration that Mr. Brooks in his capacity of special pleader for Tammany Hall proposes to give certain reasons why it ought to be set aside. These reasons will need to be a good deal stronger than the general argument alleged in favor of the bill that it had received the approval of the local authorities and of sundry local associations, embracing "eminent lawyers" among their members. The two per cent. tax levy juggle of the versatile Nathaniel Sands and the consolidated debt act under which Connolly got the power to convert revenue bonds into long bonds, and so transfer the penalty for fraud and extravagance to the next generation, were sustained by still more influential opinions than those which have been secured in favor of Kelly's funding scheme. The Legislature would do well to wash its hands of a bill against which so much can be said as against Assembly bill 166. The Governor has the best of the argument, and the tax-payers of New-York will view with decided apprehension any attempt to silence his protest by another coalition between Republicans and Kelly Democrats.

In the bankruptcy list of to-day appear the names of Benjamin Wood, Michael Norton, and Conrad Boller. Mr. Wood has played many parts in politics, and was a troublesome enough opponent to the old Tammany Ring to secure a subvention in the shape of Ring advertising to purchase his silence. After the fall of Tweed he was left in possession of very large advertising bills against the City, which he sustained by files of his newspaper, connected with so striking a disregard of coherency in the matter of dates and facts as to expose him to a counter-suit for the recovery of money paid to him without legal warrant. It will be seen that the City of New-York appears among his creditors to the amount of $18,000. Ex-Senator Norton, known erewhile as the "Thunderbolt," was among the attachés of the Ring who secured immunity from prosecution by turning State's evidence. The once illustrious "Mike" has been so grievously reduced in personal estate that against some $50,000 of liabilities he has to show only $10 of "cash on hand," $50 worth of old clothes, and $1,800 of money loaned "without security" in the days of his prosperity. Boller figured for large amounts among the Ring tradesmen who furnished Ingersoll with fictitious claims for the manipulation of the Ring Board of Audit. His name was frequently used without his knowledge or consent, and Ingersoll now appears as his chief creditor.

One of the first things which should be investigated by any committee appointed to inquire into the management of the financial affairs of the Indian Territory is the maintenance of a half-breed lobby in Washington. Long ago it was charged in a report made to the House, and signed by all the members of the Committee on Indian Affairs, that the expenditure of the income of the Six Nations was profligate. In that report, which was written by Prof. Julius A. Seelye, it was stated that the Cherokees alone spend $25,000 a year from their munificent income, for the support of agents in Washington. That statement has not been contradicted until now, when one of the chiefs, or agents, is reported as saying that the whole annual expenditure of the Cherokees, Creeks, Seminoles, Choctaws, and Chickasaws for Washington agents is only $23,500, and that that sum is spent in contravening the arguments and circumventing the wiles of those who would steal away the liberties and endowments of the Indians. If the Indians were represented in Washington by their own race, we should have more confidence in their frequent appeals for justice. As it is, their agents have too much the appearance of lobbyists who fight other lobbyists.

The real gist of the present entanglement in Europe is aptly defined by the "ultimatum" of Russia, which, while offering to modify the clauses fixing the indemnity and the term of military occupation, as well as that dealing with the retrocession of Bulgaria, declines to make any concession "in such a way as to carry with it any humiliation." In a word, it is the Ryswick Treaty of 1694 over again—both sides desiring peace, but neither willing to make the first move toward it. Meanwhile, a chance affray between the stragglers of the two rival forces that watch each other beside Constantinople may at any moment bring matters to a climax; and to treat of peace with thousands of armed Englishmen and Russians looking each other in the face, upon ground which neither will yield, is like debating in a burning powder-ship. The first indispensable step is the "simultaneous withdrawal" advocated by Prince Bismarck; that done, the rest is easy. Little more is heard of Russia's movements on the Transylvanian border, but it may be surmised that Austria's present moderation is due quite as much to this cause as to the influence of Germany, or the bait of Bosnian annexation. Count Andrassy, himself an ex-soldier of the Magyar rising, crushed in 1849 by Russia's advance through the Carpathian passes to the aid of defeated Austria, is not likely to forget such a lesson. England's preparations, however, continue unabated. The first two divisions of the Anglo-Indian force are now leaving Bombay, the native Mohammedans being in high spirits at the prospect of a fight with the hated "Ooroos." It is announced that 7,000 men of the First Army Corps, including several battalions of the Guards, are to sail almost immediately for Malta, while the Second Corps is being rapidly mobilized under the command of Sir A. H. Horsford. On the other hand, Gen. Todleben has assumed the chief command in Turkey, with Gen. Imeritinski as Chief of Staff; but so contradictory are the reports from the various European capitals, that no one can venture to say decisively whether these imposing preparations really mean anything or not.

THE LATEST SIGN.

Yesterday's vote of 177 to 35, in the House of Representatives, shows the danger and folly of assuming that the enemies of sound finance are shorn of their power or have lost their determination to make it felt as far as possible in the administration of the Treasury. The suspension of the rules and the passage of a bill prohibiting any further cancellation of legal-tender notes and directing the issue of all received by the department, may be taken as evidence of settled hostility to the only policy that can render resumption a reality. The advocates of inflation have changed their tactics since the Senate manifested its unwillingness to sustain the demand for an unconditional repeal of the Resumption act. Events in no way attributable either to the course of legislation or the action of the Treasury have rendered the greenback so nearly equivalent to gold that the old form of opposition has passed away. Practically we have specie payment already, and the untenableness of the vulgar ground against resumption influences the inflationist in his warfare. Instead of quarreling about resumption, his policy now is to neutralize it—virtually to nullify it—wherever he can. Mr. Ewing, who however weak as a tactician, carries more brain than the average of his party, months ago maintained that, from his point of view, the next best thing to the repeal of the Resumption act, would be the abrogation of so much as involves the retirement of legal tenders. Mr. Atkins, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, on Saturday expressed the same idea. "If the legal-tenders were made receivable for Customs dues," he said, "and were required to be reissued as fast as redeemed, then the evil of the Resumption law would be very much mitigated." The vote yesterday was in pursuance of this policy. Its effect would be to make resumption precarious if not impossible. The standard fixed when the Resumption act was passed as the maximum compatible with specie payment would be abolished, and inflation would take the place of contraction.

Concurrence in this policy by the Senate must be counted among the probabilities. The bill reported from the Finance Committee, and now under consideration in the Senate, goes far in the direction marked out by the House. It sanctions the Greenbackers' demand, so far as making paper available for the payment of Customs duties is concerned, and it authorizes the reissue of notes that may be called in by the Treasury within limits to be fixed. The debated question is whether the circulation as it is to-day, or the circulation as it shall be six months hence, shall be accepted as the maximum to be maintained. The difference is one of detail merely, since either of these contingencies implies inflation beyond the figures that have been considered final by the resumptionists. The House bill, therefore, amounts to little more than a distinct affirmation of the principle which a majority of the Senate Committee have acted upon, and which a large number of Senators strenuously support. Unfortunately, too, the Secretary of the Treasury has exemplified his tendency to temporize when vital principles are at stake by declaring his agreement with the essential parts of the inflationist policy. He has abandoned that strong point of the existing law which treats the payment in coin of Customs duties as a pledge of good faith toward the public creditor. And he has expressed the opinion that within certain limits he may reissue the notes which he is supposed to have redeemed. The absurdity of the latter pretension is obvious. Its incompatibility with any rational theory of redemption, or with any proper exercise of the powers of the Treasury, are so apparent that we can only wonder at Mr. Sherman's failure to comprehend his duty or the effect of the line of action he proposes upon the resumption policy.

It is quite clear that if redemption and cancellation are not to be allied, and if after going through the formalities of redemption the notes are to be reissued, the action of the Treasury should be so defined by law that the Secretary shall have no room left for what is called a discretionary exercise of power. Mr. Sherman should not have countenanced the inflationist theory so far as to cast a doubt upon cancellation as the inevitable consequence of redemption. When he yielded that point he gave up all that is required for the maintenance of the doctrine embodied in the bill as reported by the Senate Committee as well as in the bill just adopted by the House. The step having been taken, and both branches of Congress being evidently ready to profit by the concessions unwisely made, we can only say that if the evil must come, we shall prefer to have the volume of greenbacks specifically determined by law rather than to have it subject to the capricious proceedings of the Treasury.

The ugly fact is, however, that every fresh concession by the Treasury, and every fresh success on the part of the inflationist elements in Congress, serve to stimulate the demands which imperil the duration of resumption and the re-establishment of honest finance. It is Mr. Sherman's misfortune that he is a politician not less than a financier, and that the expedients of one character so blend with the obligations of the other that the Treasury policy is weakened by temporizing tactics at a time when firmness and consistency are most required. But nothing can be more certain than the hopelessness of any attempt to quiet the agitation which carried remonetization and now assails the essentials of resumption. Each surrender begets a new demand. Each effort at conciliation is followed by increased boldness on the part of the promoters of the movement. Mr. Atkins' speech is the most recent illustration of the unyielding spirit that animates those who clamor for an increase of the currency and stand ready to make further attacks upon the public credit. The growing strength of the National Party is attested by the anxiety to win its favor which is evident among the Democrats and among no inconsiderable section of Western Republicans. The consequence is perpetual disturbance, which will indeed be partially allayed by the adjournment of Congress, but will not be thoroughly overcome until the friends of sound finance are as well organized, as vigilant, and as resolute in the expression of their purposes as its opponents.

EXTENDING AMERICAN TRADE.

Among the exhibits taken out by the Government vessels for Paris was a considerable quantity of wood-working machinery from one of the principal cities of the West. It consisted of nearly every variety of machines for cutting wood, except saws. The manufacturers of this machinery are among the most active and successful in the Union. When the "panic," so-called, of 1873 struck the country their business was reduced by full one-half, and though they were conservative in the matter of credit, owed little, and had not an unreasonable amount of book accounts, they had so much fixed capital in the "plant" of their factories, that they looked with justifiable alarm upon the collapse of their sales. They saw that something must be done to renew these, and that it was useless to undertake to do so in the United States. They accordingly turned their attention abroad, to Germany particularly, and to England, where they had already sent some goods on orders. They also sought an outlet through San Francisco, to Australia. The result is in every way satisfactory. They do not sell, even yet, as many goods as they did in 1872, but they come very near it, and more than one-half their sales are in foreign countries. They hope, by means of the opportunity which they will have to make their machinery known at Paris, to still further extend their business. Meantime, they are content with a very moderate per centage of profit on their capital, confident that the time is not far distant when they can do much better.

We call attention to this incident in our recent commercial history because one illustration drawn from actual occurrences is worth more than columns of inference. The conditions of prosperity for the whole country are those observed by these manufacturers. We must put aside any hope that we can regain prosperity as suddenly as we lost the appearance of it in 1873. The process, slow as it has been so far, is not likely to culminate in a rapid improvement. Many of our business men are hoping in a vague way for something that will "give them a start," and get them "out of the rut." "There is plenty of money in the country," we hear it said. "We only need something to set it in circulation." But there is a radical mistake at the bottom of such reasoning and such anticipations. We lost our prosperity because for nearly a dozen years the Government had been replacing values actually destroyed by paper evidences of value, and because the whole country had followed the example of the Government, and substituted credit for cash. To reverse such a procedure is a matter of time, and of a very long time. No sudden event, however flattering for the moment, will produce a complete and lasting effect.

In the next place, we shall not have again very soon, if ever, the same kind or degree of prosperity that we had before the panic, and we do not want it. There are a great many business houses doing business on credit whose profits do not equal their interest and expenses, who must yet go down as others already have done. Those only can survive whose affairs have been prudently conducted and who have not the burden of heavy interest to carry. This is a hard saying for many men who have held on so long by one shift or another, but it is based on the evident fact that the course of the market, determined by persistent causes, does not yield profits which can stand the deduction of a heavy interest account. Sooner or later all but the stronger houses must be forced out of the contest. Nor does this mean necessarily the richer houses. On the contrary, a very moderate concern, with light expenses and little interest to pay, stands a better chance during a dull season than a more extensive one.

For those who are able to weather this period of distress there is plainer and more prosperous sailing ahead, but they must seek it on broader waters than have yet been traversed. The greatest reliance for the country now is foreign trade. It is not impossible that a country as large, and with such varied resources as our own, can be prosperous without much foreign trade, but we cannot begin to do as well without it as with it. The protectionist idea, that by shutting out foreign competition we could create a home market for our products, has not realized in practice the expectations of those who held it, and the manufactures which are now in the best condition to seek a foreign market are those which have not been highly protected. There are certain advantages which we possess, as a country, which these manufacturers have made the most of, and which their brethren, apparently more favored, have not seized. Providence helps those who help themselves, says the old adage, and it is an undeniable fact that manufacturers who have been highly protected have neglected the resources which lay within their reach, while those who have had to fight their own way have made every effort tell. Our Patent laws, whatever defects they may have in detail, are admirable in their general effect, and have stimulated inventiveness in a way entirely unknown abroad. This has been one of the things which have enabled the best manufacturers to build up an intrinsically strong business, which can safely challenge competition abroad. Again, the democratic frame-work on which our social system is constructed opens for an American workman of unusual energy and attainment in any direction to which he may turn a better prospect than is open to most foreign workmen similarly situated. This makes American workmen, in many trades, and when properly managed, more efficient than their fellows abroad. Add to these advantages the great variety of raw material which we command, and there is no reason why we should lag in the general race. It is to be hoped that this fact will be made clear to the exhibitors and visitors from America at the Exposition, and that the country will profit by it.

INDIAN RESERVATION POLICE.

Mr. Scales' Indian Police bill, which has been favorably reported to the House, introduces for experiment a system of interest and importance. The plan embodied in the bill is that of Mr. Hayt, but the general idea was suggested long before Mr. Hayt became the head of the bureau, though the obvious objections to it have hitherto prevented its being put into operation. Indian Agents have long called for an organization of this sort; and it may reasonably be argued that, were the experiment one involving any great risk of insubordination or of treachery, they would distrust it, as being likely to prove its first victims. The probability is, however, that the reservation agents would take good care in any event to keep open their communications with the regular troops, while the large accession of power given to them by a Police force under their personal disposition would lead them to favor the plan. At all events, the agents have frequently urged this scheme—the agent at Standing Rock only the other day—and have requested authority from the Bureau to organize Indian Police and scouts, independently of Mr. Scales' bill, on the ground that they can govern their reservations better with red soldiers than with white.

The House bill on this subject is brief and simple. At most, the Police are to be one to each hundred of the Indian population of any reservation where they are established; the maximum pay is not to be over $100 a year, while the sum demanded for organizing, arming, and equipping the force is $75,000; and the provisions of the bill are applicable to any Indian reservation. Some of the advantages of this scheme are at once obvious. It would seem to be economical; for, although we doubt whether the sum named in the bill for founding the Police would be enough for the purpose, yet the highest wages of an Indian sergeant or other officer of Police would be lower than the lowest pay of a private soldier in the Army. This plan would also release troops now employed on reservations for active campaigning upon the frontier, and hence, at slight cost, would increase the efficiency of the Army. Besides, not only would Indian Police have a general skill in woodcraft, which white soldiers, and especially white recruits, cannot be expected to possess, but the Indians, knowing the instincts, feelings, and probable acts of the unruly among their tribe, as no white man can, could forecast and prevent crimes which the white troops only follow up and punish. The Indian Police would be as individually familiar with their reservation people as our Police are with the Rogues' Gallery; they would know intimately the *terrain* of the reservation and its surroundings, and pursuit of offenders might be more successful than war, while justice would probably be meted out with at least as much discrimination.

There is another consideration, which seems to us quite important, namely, the education which such a Police system would give in the art of self-government. It is folly to fit "a republican form of government" upon the red men without giving them preliminary lessons in self-rule under wise supervision. If the Police system should be established with care and good judgment, it might prove a step in this direction. But much would depend on the skill and discretion with which the Police were chosen. It seems clear that the acknowledged leaders of the tribe should be selected if possible. To choose Indians of little account would bring the scheme into contempt, and if then persisted in, it would probably excite rebellion. But the investment of the present Chiefs or leading braves with Police power, which the uniform, the pay, and the privileges would probably incline them to accept, would give the Government the benefit of their tribal authority, while training all the Indians to look on our system of government as their own.

It has lately been said that Commissioner Hayt was about to instruct his agents at the Cheyenne, Kiowa, and Comanche reservations to form a Police, with the released Indian prisoners who have lately come up from San Augustine as a nucleus. It is undeniable that the released prisoners have had excellent military drill and discipline in Florida, and that these are advantages in organizing an Indian Police; but even military drill is not so important as fidelity and self-control. Some of these Indians were notorious for their wanton atrocities. If they have undergone a change of heart toward the white race in Florida, it may be well enough to promote some of them at once to places of control over other Indians; but this point ought first to be ascertained.

Indeed, we doubt whether Commissioner Hayt should undertake to form his Indian Police without Congressional sanction. The bill of Mr. Scales contains the pith of Mr. Hayt's system; but to anticipate its passage in the way now suggested is a serious responsibility, and would become especially so in a conflict of authority between Mr. Hayt's Police and the military forces. We may go further, and say that the Army should really establish this Police system, and Mr. Scales' bill might well be deferred to await action on the bill for transfering the Indian Bureau to the War Department. There is now, for example, trouble between the civil and the military authorities at Crow Creek Agency. Suppose that Dr. Livingston, when visited by Lieut. Dogherty, and ordered to give up his keys, had had a body of Indian Police behind him to sustain his refusal—evidently the business might have been serious. In short, while the principle involved in Mr. Scales' bill is promising, it should not be applied until the larger question of general Indian administration is settled.

A PLEASING INCIDENT.

The other day there entered one of the cars of the Erie Railway a young man whose low forehead, broken nose, and general truculency of expression, together with the handle of a revolver which protruded from his pocket, unmistakably showed that he was a Princeton undergraduate. The timid passengers regarded him with much consternation, and a theological student fainted on the spot. The undergraduate, however, seemed peacefully inclined, and smiled grimly as he noted the effect which his entrance produced. He sat down near the middle of the car, and, drawing the *Police Gazette* from his pocket, resumed his collegiate studies. In point of fact, alarming as his appearance was, he was not as violent and reckless as are many of his class. Doubtless, he had passed through the scenes of bloodshed and horror which are nowadays inseparable from college life. Doubtless, too, he was ready to take his share in any assault on Freshmen or theological students in which his assistance might be sought. Nevertheless, he was not an unredeemed ruffian, and, as the event proved, was silly rather than brutal.

Immediately in front of this young man sat an unprotected widow, with a young baby of 6 months of age in her arms. She was a young widow, and had successfully mastered her grief for her late husband. Indeed, in spite of her youth and beauty, there was a certain determined look in her eye which would have suggested to a physiognomist the probability that the deceased husband must have led a rather exciting life in case he was in the habit of awakening his wife's jealousy. When the other passengers noticed that the undergraduate's gaze had been attracted by his charming neighbor, a shudder went through the car. It was felt that at any moment the savage nature of the young man might display itself in a way that could not fail to alarm the widow, and to require the bolder passengers to rush to the baggage car in search of the conductor.

Contrary to public expectation, the undergraduate did not proceed to any acts of violence. He leaned over the back of the widow's seat and began to converse in a gentle tone upon the state of the weather. Gradually the conversation became brisker, and in a little while the undergraduate changed his seat and sat next to the young widow. The passengers saw that they had made a mistake, and that, instead of being an abandoned ruffian, delighting in nothing but midnight riot and debauchery, the undergraduate was one of those particularly silly young men who fancy that to "flirt," as they call it, with a casual young lady in a railway car is the noblest work of man. So rapid was the revival of courage that a large man sitting near the end of the car remarked to his neighbor in a loud whisper that "those Princeton students weren't half as dangerous as they looked," and that, as far as he was concerned, he would not hesitate to call the conductor the moment the undergraduate should become violent.

There is no doubt that the widow herself was censurable for entering into conversation with a stranger, and especially with one who obviously belonged to the studious and criminal class. Still, she gave no signs of bashfulness or fear, and conversed with great fluency and redundant giggling. The undergraduate was evidently delighted, and felt that he was engaged in a most successful flirtation. Presently the train stopped at a way station, and the young widow, remarking that she wished to get out for a moment to see if one of her friends who resided at the station in question was visible, laid the baby in the undergraduate's lap, and bade him take good care of it for a moment or two.

Had he not been a Princeton undergraduate the passengers would certainly have smiled at him, as he sat awkwardly holding the infant; but the terrible reputation of the Princeton students was sufficient to protect him from ridicule. When, however, the train started before the widow had reappeared, the passengers could no longer restrain their sense of the ludicrousness of the situation, and a simultaneous laugh rang through the car. So many persons shared in this laugh that no one particular individual could be singled out for the slaughter, and the undergraduate contented himself with scowling fiercely, and demanding in a threatening tone to be informed how far it was to the next station.

It so happened that the train was due at the next station in about five minutes. As soon as it arrived the undergraduate rose up and carried the baby to the ticket office, where he deposited it, remarking to the terrified ticket-seller that he would confer a particular favor on a Princeton student by keeping that infant till it should be called for. Of course, the ticket-seller did not dare to refuse, and the undergraduate, returning to the car, resumed his seat, first announcing, in a loud tone of voice, that if any gentleman present entertained the opinion that there was anything laughable in his conduct he would be glad to prove that such an opinion was a mistake.

The silence that fell upon the passengers was speedily broken. The abandoned baby had been left but a few miles behind when from another car entered the missing widow, wreathed in smiles and accompanied by the female friend whom she had met at the last station, but one. Her smiles disappeared as she approached the undergraduate and saw that her baby was no longer in his arms. To her peremptory demand that he should instantly give it up, he faintly replied that it must have gone into the next car in search of its mother. Forced to admit that babes of 6 months old do not usually walk alone, he was next compelled to take refuge in a general denial that the baby was concealed about his person or that he knew where it was. At this point forbearance ceased to be a virtue, and the widow fell upon the undergraduate and in a few moments reduced him to a mere wreck. It was not until the other passengers took pity upon the unhappy man and interposed to check the further effusion of hair, by telling the infuriated mother the truth as to her child, that she released her victim. The latter at once made his escape to the smoking car, and when next the train stopped fled into the woods.

This shows us the folly of flirting with casual widows, and also teaches the valuable lesson that the Princeton undergraduate is not always as dangerous as he seems.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, is said to have few opponents in his district to his re-election to Congress.

The Vicksburg (Miss.) *Herald* says that there are a half dozen States in the South that the least thing will throw either way in 1880.

The Corning *Independent* prints a list of 163 Greenback papers in this country, 21 of them in this State. Not many of the names are familiar.

The Portland *Oregonian* regards it as altogether probable that on national issues, with a full vote, the Republican Party of Oregon would show a majority of 1,000 to 1,500 majority.

The Republican papers of Ohio seem to be of the opinion, as a class, that it will not be worth while to say much about the Administration one way or the other in the next State platform.

To make a point in an argument the Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* says that Washington Territory is equal in population to Rhode Island. The *Advertiser* is very ignorant or very reckless.

Both of the Senators from Georgia are represented to be somewhat under a cloud in their own State—Hill because of his opposition to the Silver bill, and Gordon because of his intimacy with President Hayes.

The Richmond *Dispatch* is fighting a protracted, vigorous, and praiseworthy battle in behalf of Virginia's good name for honesty and fair dealing with its creditors. And the Richmond *State* is ably seconding its efforts.

Ex-Gov. Throckmorton sends word to Texas that he is in the hands of his friends as regards the use of his name for the Democratic nomination for Governor, but he has never intimated to anybody that he would accept a nomination for that office as an independent candidate.

Congressman W. F. Slemons, of Arkansas, has written home a long letter, containing evidences of considerable hard feeling, and denying that he promised not to become a candidate for re-election. He says that he only said in the last campaign that, if certain rivals would get out of his way, he would not run again. And they refused to do it.

The Vicksburg (Miss.) *Herald*, albeit Democratic, has come to the conclusion that the South is too solid, that the Northern Democrats are as much opposed to doing the South justice in public enterprises as the Republicans are, and that it is time for the people of that section to begin asking themselves what would be the effect of five or six Southern States should take it into their heads to cast their Presidential Electoral votes in 1880 where they would do the most good.

The Pittsburg (Penn.) *Commercial* plainly expresses its belief in the lack of good faith of John H. Reagan, who was Postmaster-General of the rebel Confederacy, in the matter of the freight discrimination bill. It says he has been abundant in excuses and trifling in action; that his failure to report the bill when the regular order came, on Thursday, proves that he is a traitor to it, and, in view of the known monetary influences opposed to the bill, places him in a very suspicious light.

The New-Orleans *Democrat* says: "It is stated now, on good authority, that Stanley Matthews had addressed a letter to William H. Hunt, of this city, intimating to him, in substance, that if he would signify his acceptance of the nomination as Collector of the Port of New-Orleans his name would be sent to the Senate by the President. The letter further stated that his acceptance or rejection would in no wise interfere with the prospects of either Packard or Anderson, as the President had determined not to appoint either of them under any consideration whatever. Mr. Hunt, as previously stated, replied, signifying his preference for the Court of Claims Judgeship, and got it."

BURIAL OF THE LATE GOV. MORTON.

THE EX-SENATOR'S REMAINS TAKEN FROM THE CHAPEL TO THE CEMETERY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 29.—This afternoon at 3 o'clock, in the presence of a company of 200 or 300 of the more immediate personal friends of the family and relatives, the remains of the late Senator were removed from the chapel in Crown Hill and buried. The grave is in a lot dedicated for the purpose by the Cemetery Association, 50 feet from the head of the Soldiers' Cemetery, and about the same distance from a flag-staff marking the spot. It is within a few yards of the main carriage way, the lot extending to the margin. It is a lovely and emblematic spot for the resting-place of the soldiers' friend. The floral decorations were quite as beautiful as at the funeral, and were made up of choicest Spring flowers, white and colored mixed in profusion. The principal offering was from the Senator's sons, marked "Our Father," and with the initials of the young men. The burial service was performed by Rev. Dr. Bayliss and Rev. Mr. Cleaver, and very brief remarks were made by Rev. Mr. Hoshour, the Senator's old tutor. These clergymen officiated at the funeral. The body was borne from the chapel by eight prominent citizens, among them Gen. James A. Elkin, and ex-Gov. Baker. The afternoon was cloudless and the services were beautiful and impressive.

STATE AID TO A RAILROAD.

BOSTON, April 29.—The Finance Committee of the House of Representatives this afternoon submitted a report on the bill of the Railroad Committee, granting State aid to the amount of $6,000,000 to the New-York and New-England Railroad. The majority report is adverse. Two minority reports were submitted; one in favor of the bill, the other reducing the amount to $4,000,000.

VETO OF THE FUNDING BILL.

THE GOVERNOR'S OBJECTIONS.

MESSAGE OF GOV. ROBINSON TO THE ASSEMBLY—HE THINKS THE LANGUAGE OF THE BILL IS OBSCURE AND AMBIGUOUS—THE BONDED INDEBTEDNESS OF THE CITY—DEBATE OVER THE VETO MESSAGE—OTHER LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 29.—When the Assembly, with a very thin house, met this evening, the Governor's Secretary handed in no less than five veto messages. The one important one among these was the veto of the Funding bill, which was as follows:

THE GOVERNOR'S VETO.

To the Assembly:

I return, without approval, Assembly bill No. 166, entitled "An Act relating to certain indebtedness of the City of New-York and to provide for the payment and cancelation of the same." I have given to this bill a careful study, coming to its examination with a strong prejudice in its favor. It is commended by the Mayor and Controller of the City of New-York as a measure that will simplify the financial affairs of the City, prevent the future augmentation of its debt, and provide for the payment of its outstanding stocks and bonds at maturity. My own examination of it has led me to fear that, if enacted, it will accomplish nothing toward these purposes beyond what will be attained if the financial affairs of the City are left to be regulated by the existing ordinance and laws. A general objection to the whole bill is that its language is so obscure and involved that its construction will be difficult and uncertain. Trusts so enormous as those affected by this bill ought not to be subjected to statutes wanting in precision. The financial condition of the City is fairly stated in the memorial of its authorities recommending this bill: Its funded debt is $121,440,133 75. Its temporary debt payable from special assessments is $21,329,500. The revenue bonds which are issued every year in anticipation of taxes for the year are omitted from this statement. For the payment of the assessment bonds the moneys collected and to be collected from assessments now form a special and appropriate fund. The bill proposes that these temporary assessment bonds shall be mixed up with the funded debt, and that the existing sinking fund provided for the redemption of the funded debt shall be made liable for these temporary bonds. It provides, it is true, that the moneys now in the Treasury of the City collected on account of assessments for local improvements, and all moneys that shall be collected hereafter on account of assessments for local improvements now begun, shall be paid into the sinking fund, so that only the deficiency in the collections for these assessments will, in fact, be paid out of the sinking fund. This provision is not in the direction of simplicity, nor is it consistent with good faith. The sinking fund was established for, and is pledged to, the protection of certain long bonds. It is obvious that, if these assessment bonds are made a charge upon the sinking fund, they, having a shorter time to run, will be paid earlier and have a preference over the bonds to which the sinking fund belongs and is pledged. Another class of bonds, amounting to $1,000,000, is to receive a like unfair preference to wit, certain bonds of the towns annexed to the City of New-York from Westchester County. These, by section 4, are to be called in, redeemed, and canceled out of a sinking fund not originally pledged to them. These Westchester bonds have already been assumed by the City. There is no reason why they should not be left to get the benefit of the sinking fund in common with the rest of the funded debt in their proper turn. Moreover, while the bill professes to pay into the sinking fund the whole sum to be collected from assessments, it provides that all the assessments due from the City itself on its real estate shall be canceled of record, thus increasing the burden unjustly imposed on the sinking fund for this class of bonds. With regard to the assessment bonds, the simple and honest course is to apply to their payment all the moneys properly pertaining to them that can be collected. When a deficiency in such collection is ascertained such deficiency, of course, must be assumed by the City, and will then become part of the funded debt, and receive in common with other indebtedness the benefits of the sinking fund. There is not now the slightest need of mixing the accounts of the assessments with those of the funded debt, or with those of the sinking fund. It would be a breach of the City's plighted faith to do so. Any change in this respect which is not necessary is likely to be of injury. It would serve to conceal from public observation the deficiency likely to result in assessment collections.

Section 6 of the bill provides that whenever in any year the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund shall certify that the accumulations in the sinking fund are not sufficient to pay the stocks and bonds becoming due in the next calendar year, the City shall levy a tax toward the payment of such bonds or stocks, provided that such tax shall not exceed in any one year $1,000,000. This section, so far from providing for the payment and cancelation of the city debt, which the title of the bill proclaims as its object, in fact restrains the City from paying its debt as it becomes due, however willing it may be to do so. The reason assigned for this restriction is that it will be too burden some on the tax-payers to exact from them each year the whole of the principal that falls due in the year. The amount of principal that falls due in the 10 years including the period from 1878 to 1887 makes an average of $2,835,000 for each year. This is the average amount of principal to be paid beyond that which the Sinking Fund has provided for, that is to say, it is the amount of the principal debt which must be paid by taxation or by an issue of new bonds. The difference between the share of the State tax paid by the City in 1873, and the share paid by it in the present year is almost double the average sum which the City would be obliged to raise annually, if for the above period of 10 years it met all the maturing principal of its debt by taxation. The debt of the City must be paid by taxation sooner or later, and the provision in this section would have been wiser if, instead of restraining the city from taxing itself beyond $1,000,000 in any year, it had required a tax to be levied every year of at least $1,000,000 for the payment of the principal of the debt, whether the sinking fund was equal to the demand for the year or not. The sinking fund for the redemption of the City debt was established many years ago by ordinance of the Common Council. It is dangerous for the Legislature to meddle in any degree with its original pledges. It was established to provide for the payment of certain bonds of the City, which amount in all to $21,510,043 47, not payable, some of them, until 1917. The securities in the sinking fund amount now to $31,080,007 54; that is to say, there is a nominal excess of $9,500,000, and with this excess the bill proposes to deal. Until the stocks in behalf of which the fund was created are fully paid, there is no ascertained excess. There is no sum which the Common Council or the Legislature can properly divert or pledge to other purposes. Until then the accumulation must, as a matter of good faith, go on as prescribed by the original terms of the ordinance. Nor is there any necessity for now disposing of the excess which will be found in the fund, if all goes well, when its original purposes shall have been accomplished. By the ordinances of the Common Council, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund are obliged to make all their investments in City stocks, so that when the sinking fund has accomplished its original purpose, whatever excess or surplus there may be will be found in the various outstanding stocks of the City a ready-made sinking fund for those stocks. By letting things alone, by leaving the sinking fund to operate under the original ordinances, the City keeps faith with the creditors, to whom the fund was first pledged, and yet is constantly doing the very best thing to protect its other creditors, to wit, buying its own debts. The most accurate calculation I have been able to make show that in 1888 the sinking fund, if let alone, will have an accumulation of $50,000,000 after having paid $12,500,000 of the principal of the debt coming due in the meantime. Again, the bill authorizes the issue of new bonds, to run from 20 to 50 years, in exchange for all bearing interest at more than 5 per cent. that are now a charge upon the City. It does not limit this issue to the necessities of the City arising from time to time from an insufficiency of moneys provided jointly by the sinking funds and by the taxation. The probable effect of this section would be to place the greater part of the debt beyond the reach of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. Despite the fact that the bill provides for the exchange of City securities to an enormous amount, it contains no provision for publicly advertising their sale or exchange, or for securing competitive bids. The entire matter is left to private negotiation, and the City might fail to realize any fair premium whatever upon its new issue. Transactions of so large an amount in valuable securities ought to be made on public notice, and in such a way as to secure for the City the most profitable disposition of its bonds. The bill, as I have said, is obscure and ambiguous in its language. Financial statutes ought, above all other laws, to be clear and precise, leaving no room for misconstruction. I would promptly give my assent to any bill which would secure with certainty a simpler and better condition of the City finances, and provide for the extinguishment of its debt as rapidly as is consistent with the ability of the tax-payers. An act clothed in very few words and containing a few simple provisions would suffice to the ends, and would accomplish with certainty all the beneficial results which are claimed to be the purposes of this bill, without encountering the objections which many of its provisions suggest. The act should provide, first, that the City shall lay every year at least $1,000,000 toward the payment of the principal of its debt; second, that whenever, in any year, the amount of the principal which falls due is greater than the sum provided for by the sinking fund and by taxation, the residue may be met by a new issue of bonds, under proper restrictions; third, that whenever the Commissioners of the Sinking

Capital and weak, and in order that the members may have a chance to digest it. I move that it be laid on the table for the present, giving notice that I shall move at an early day for the passage of the bill over the veto. I also move that it be printed.

Mr. BROOKS—I hope, of course, Sir, that this Message will be printed and that the respect due to so important a Message from the Executive of the State will be accorded to it, and that it will receive the attention of the House to which it comes. You will remember, Mr. SPEAKER, that the Common Council of New-York, by a direct Message from the Mayor to yourself requested you to introduce this bill to the House, and it was so introduced and referred to the Committee on Cities, where it remained for a good many weeks, and where it was defended by the Council of Municipal Reform of the City of New-York, in which are eminent lawyers. It was defended by the Council of Political Reform, in which are eminent lawyers. It was prepared by the law officers of the City of New-York. It received the unanimous assent of the Common Council of New-York, of Republicans as well as of Democrats, and if ever a bill was presented to the House backed by the strong opinion of strong men in the City of New-York it was the bill now upon the Speaker's table. Now, Sir, at some future time I propose to consider, as one in my humble position may contrast with the exalted position of the Executive of this State, the merits of this bill and the opposition to this bill as it has been presented by the Governor. All I wish to say at this time is that the City of New-York, as is stated in that Message is burdened with a debt of $120,000,000, and $61,000,000 of that debt bears an interest of 7 per cent., $62,000,000 bears an interest of 6 per cent., and only $6,000,000 and a fraction bears an interest of 5 per cent.

Mr. DALY—Fifty-five millions of dollars' worth of our bonds bear interest at 7 per cent., $70,000,000 at 6 per cent., and but $15,000,000 at 5 per cent.

Mr. BROOKS—Well, the gentleman is at fault; entirely so.

Mr. DALY—Will the gentleman permit me? It is in justification of what I say. The statement I now make appears in the report of the Mayor in his annual Message.

Mr. BROOKS—The rates of interest on the above stocks and bonds are classified as follows: At 5 per cent., $6,115,000; at 6 per cent., $62,537,000; at 7 per cent., $50,990,000. Now, who is right and who is wrong?

Mr. DALY—In justification to myself, I shall state that the figures and statistics I have quoted certainly appear in the annual Message of the Mayor.

Mr. BROOKS—I quote from the City Record.

Mr. DALY—I quote from the Mayor's Message.

Mr. BROOKS—I want to say that the effect of this veto, if sustained by the Assembly of this State, will be to add 3 per cent. to the taxation of the City of New-York in the year 1879. I also want to say that the debt which New-York has to pay in 1878 is $3,672,000, and the debt which will have to be paid in the year 1879 is $4,705,000, and it was in order to relieve the people of that City from that large aggregate of taxation that a provision was inserted in the bill upon your table, viz., providing that not more than $1,000,000 per year should be imposed upon the people of that City beyond the ordinary expenses incident to the support of the Government of New-York. That was one of the features of the bill and it was (I don't propose to do more than make these brief assertions here now and argue them if necessary by and by) in order that the people of New-York, where they were required to raise $4,705,000 for the payment of debt in 1879, might be relieved, that this bill was introduced, and in order to relieve the burdens of taxation of that people partially by the introduction of this measure, and in order that the City might exchange some of its bonds to the amount, as I have said, of $51,000,000, bearing 7 per cent. interest, for a lower rate of interest, when those bonds might be exchanged with the consent of the parties, as in the case of the 6 with character bonds, which were bought at a mere nominal sum, much below par. It was in order that the people of New-York might be relieved in part from this burdensome taxation that this bill was introduced. One word more. There is one gentleman upon the floor of this House who has more respect for the Governor of this State personally and politically than myself, who has served with him in the Constitutional Commission. I have known of his services elsewhere as a financial officer and as a public officer, and especially as Controller of this State. I know him to be an earnest, upright, honest, and, I will add, persistent and determined man, and when he sets his foot down I do not think it is in the power of anybody to take it up; and being of that character, and entertaining, as I do honestly the views that he does entertain in regard to this bill, he has thought proper to do that which, in my judgment, will inflict a serious injury upon the tax-payers of the City of New-York. Holding these opinions, and holding the right that a man on this floor may dissent from the opinion of the Governor without being subject to imputations of any kind, either personally, politically, or otherwise, I have ventured, I hope in a spirit of candor and freedom, to express my dissent from the Message of the Governor of this State vetoeing a bill, the issue of which was, for the purpose of which was, and the result of which would be, in my judgment, to save the people burdensome taxation.

Mr. DALY—I fully accord with the gentleman from Richmond that it is well to postpone any long discussion on this important document until some future day, but in order to vindicate myself, in order to corroborate the statements which I made here a few minutes ago trusting to my memory, I thought it well to procure, and I find that through the courtesy of some gentlemen, I have been handed the Message of his Honor the Mayor, an official document sent to the Common Council of the City of New-York on the 1st of last January. There I find that in the statement that I made, asking leave to correct the gentleman from Richmond as to his figures, I am entirely borne out by the official Message of Mayor Ely. That official Message states, under the head of "Rates of Interest," the rates of interest on the above stocks and bonds are classified as follows: At 5 per cent., $15,298,000; at 6 per cent., $71,626,000; at 7 per cent., $55,844,000, and I appeal to the House whether or not, so far as the remarks are concerned, the statements that I made are substantiated and borne out by the official document of his Honor Mayor Ely in the report that he made last January to the Common Council.

The Message was laid on the table and ordered printed.

THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS OF INSOLVENT COMPANIES—THE HUGHES BILL IN THE SENATE—AN AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. POMEROY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 29.—That report of the Subcommittee of the Whole, which contained the bill to empower the Superintendent of Insurance to distribute such assets of insolvent insurance companies as are deposited in his department, was called from the table to-night by Mr. Fish for adoption by the House, the adoption, having the effect of ordering all the bills contained in it to a third reading. Mr. Brooks said that in view of what he had seen in the public prints to-day in regard to that Assembly bill, he moved that it be sent to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Fish drew attention to the fact that the Chairman of the Insurance Committee, Mr. Hepburn, was absent and suggested that the bill be temporarily laid upon the table until he returned and could explain matters to the House. This was agreed to without dissent.

Senator Hughes' bill amending the act creating the Insurance Department so as to restrict the power of the Superintendent in examinations came up in Committee of the Whole of the Senate this evening, when Mr. Pomeroy presented a substitute still more restrictive of the power and patronage of the Superintendent than the Hughes bill. It forbids the employment by the Superintendent of any persons aside of the regular clerks of his office to make examinations, and allows them no extra except $5 per day for expenses. In case additional forces is required for special examinations, the Governor is to appoint men for this work on application of the Superintendent, and they are to receive the same pay as the Deputy Superintendent. Senator Hughes expressed his surprise at such an amendment generating from such a source, and intimated that it was very inconsistent with the the action of Senators who a month ago voted to acquit Smyth, thereby indorsing the extravagant bills paid to Cobey and others. Mr. Pomeroy replied that it was the least of his case to appear consistent: he did what he thought right to-day, regardless of yesterday or to-morrow. If, however, it was a matter of any importance to discuss at this time, he should claim that there was no inconsistency in his action then and now. The argument he then made in favor of Smyth's acquittal had not yet been answered, and he challenged Mr. Hughes or any one else to answer it. His object in offering this substitute was to settle the law definitely, so there could be no doubt as to the powers of the Superintendent hereafter. On motion of Senator Wendover the bill was progressed, and Mr. Pomeroy's amendment or substitute ordered printed.

The Assembly bill fixing the rates for examinations of banks (printed in THE TIMES of Saturday) came up on its third reading this evening, and failed for lack of three votes. It will probably pass in a full Senate. Senator Wendover's bill amending the act creating the Bank Department, which is somewhat similar to the Assembly bill, was discussed briefly and recommitted to the Bank Committee.

THE SHERIFF'S POUNDAGE FOR TWEED.

ALBANY, April 29.—The *Argus* of to-morrow morning will contain the reply of Deputy Attorney-General Ruggles to John F. Cumming in relation to the claim of the Sheriff for poundage in the Ring suits. Mr. Ruggles says he has carefully examined all the authorities cited, and is clearly of opinion that in the Tweed suit the Sheriff is not entitled to poundage. The cases cited to the effect that the Sheriff is entitled to poundage on arrests upon a ca sa after return of execution against property unsatisfied are old cases decided upon statutes in force before the Revised Statutes, and which are not now in force. Those statutes gave the Sheriff poundage for serving an execution, but the rule in force since the Revised Statutes took effect provides only for poundage on the amount collected. As to the Sweeny case, Mr. Ruggles says that if, upon the facts in relation to the settlement of the case, the Sheriff is entitled to poundage, his claim is, in his opinion, against the City of New-York, and gives reasons therefor.

THE EFFORTS OF ATHLETES.

A NOVEL WALKING PROJECT.

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND MILES TO BE WALKED BY A TORONTO CARPENTER IN TWO YEARS—ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES TO BE VISITED BY THE PEDESTRIAN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TORONTO, Ontario, April 29.—On the 1st of May a novel undertaking in pedestrianism will be begun here by an amateur athlete named James Duff Henderson. He proposes to walk a distance equal to the earth's circumference, and to finish his task within two years, choosing the localities in which to walk, and resting where he pleases. He will spend several days in walking before leaving Toronto, and will probably cross soon afterward into the United States. Henderson is a fine, stalwart Scotchman, 28 years old, and a house-carpenter by trade. He stands 6 feet in his stockings, and has a stride varying from 42 to 46 inches. He has not undergone much special training for this undertaking, his backers feeling confident that he will improve as he goes on, and being afraid to postpone the commencement till the warm weather begins. He will visit the principal cities in American, and purposes crossing to Europe in time to reach Paris before the close of the Exhibition. He will be accompanied for a time by Dr. Ryder, a hygienic practitioner, who is also one of his backers. He intends to keep up an ordinary diet, and to avoid the use of tobacco and spirits, as he has always done. He is perfectly sound in wind, limb, and digestion, and will drink little or nothing except pure water. He is to receive $50 dollars a month and expenses, and if he succeeds he is to have $10,000. To accomplish his task by the 1st of May, 1880, he will be obliged to walk 40 miles a day on an average, and he expects to gain enough during the first few months to enable him to dispense with walking on board ship while crossing the Atlantic.

A DRAWN WRESTLING MATCH.

SEVERE STRUGGLE BETWEEN MURPHY AND CONNER FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP—ONLY TWO FALLS IN FOUR HOURS.

Charles Murphy, the "New-York Blacksmith," and Charles Conner, of Vermont, a pupil of James Owens, wrestled, collar and elbow, at Central Park Garden, last night, for stakes of $250 a side and the championship of New-York State. The men took hold at 8:45 o'clock, and opened with some light fencing. There was a good deal of inside and outside clicking for a few minutes. At last Murphy slipped under Conner and tried to cross-buttock him. Conner broke it, and then Murphy tried an inside knee-lock, which was again broken. Conner then failed on a cross-buttock. The same tactics were repeated, and Murphy got in a cross toe-lock but lost it. On a cross-buttock Conner tore Murphy's jacket, and holds were broken until he got a new one. Some rapid play followed, and Murphy undertook to force things on cross toe-locks and outside knee-locks. Coming to a cross-buttock his second jacket was split open. Squaring up again "the blacksmith" tried another cross-buttock; Conner broke it and back-heeled him handsomely, but after a long parley the Referee decided it "no fall." The men again closed and fenced slowly, until Conner, breaking away from Murphy's outside knee-lock, tried to cross-buttock him. Murphy dropped on his knees. He came up again, and reversed tactics precisely, when, quick as lightning, Conner tried a cross-buttock again, and a splendid struggle ensued, Murphy trying to under-trip him, and finally breaking only to fall into Conner's high-lock. Again breaking away, Murphy went for a cross-buttock. Both men strained fearfully, Conner finally slipping and the fall for most of them left heavily, and receiving very few returns. At last Conner tried three "grape-vine twists," one after the other, then changed to a cross-buttock, and an under back-heel-lock, when Murphy, as they fell, turned him over and won the fall. After a short conference, it being late, and both men exhausted, they consented to a draw being declared.

OBITUARY.

LEANDER DARLING.

News was received at the Produce Exchange yesterday of the death at Madison, Wis., on Friday last, of Mr. Leander Darling, an old and respected member of the Exchange. Mr. Darling was born in Madison County, in this State, 53 years ago. He came to New-York while yet a young man, and in 1847 was one of the founders of the firm of Darling, Albertson & Rose, in Pearl-street, near the Produce Exchange, who afterward became the largest receivers of flour in this City, and did an enormous business. They met with disastrous reverses about 10 years ago, and were compelled to go into liquidation. Mr. Rose died, Mr. Albertson gave up, but Mr. Darling continued in a small way at the old office, and subsequently at No. 45 Front-street, until about a year ago, when his failing health compelled him to retire. About four years ago he fell from a railroad train and received severe injuries, from which he never fully recovered. He had gone to Wisconsin for his health, but it was not thought his illness was of an imminently dangerous character, so that his death was somewhat unexpected. He resided at No. 59 St. Mark's-place, and leaves a wife and child. His remains will be brought to this City. The Produce Exchange has thus lost three of its most prominent members, all flour merchants, on successive days of last week—Mr. Frederick Grote, on Thursday; Mr. Darling, on Friday, and Mr. Stephen Valentine, on Saturday.

OBITUARY NOTE.

Charles Edmnod Parker, the young man whose death was caused by the accident on the Richmond and Danville Railroad on Friday last was the only son of Rev. C. C. Parker, of Parsippany, N. J. For ten years he had been connected with the firm of John F. Henry, Curran & Co., of this City, and resided in Brooklyn, where he was widely known and highly respected. He was a member of the South Congregational Church of that city.

A MURDEROUS ATTACK BY A SOLDIER

HE ATTEMPTS TO KILL HIS COMMANDING OFFICER—NARROW ESCAPE OF CAPT. TALLMAN, OF THE NINTH REGIMENT.

At about 11 o'clock last night, while Capt. John C. C. Tallman, of Company C, Ninth Regiment, was sitting at his desk in the company-room at the regimental armory, in West Twenty-sixth-street, he was accosted by Private William Johnson, of his command. The latter spoke in a rather incoherent manner, and as the Captain looked up and asked him what he meant Johnson struck him on the head three times in rapid succession with a bayonet sheath, inflicting three light scalp wounds, one behind the right ear, and two on the forehead. Capt. Tallman sprang to his feet, and as Johnson was about to renew the attack with a sword with which he had armed himself, some of his comrades who had been attracted to the scene by the affray, seized him by the arms and held him, while others disarmed him. A policeman was summoned, and the insubordinate soldier was arrested and locked up at the Sixteenth Precinct Station-house on complaint of Capt. Tallman. Johnson, who is a drug clerk, 28 years of age, and lives at No. 11 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, is believed to be insane. He attended the drill of the company at the armory last night, but his actions were strange so as to attract the notice of his comrades, and the call for order of them the officers of the company. At the conclusion of the drill Capt. Tallman went into the room of Company C, and sat down at his desk. Johnson loitered about the armory muttering to himself, and his conduct led those of his comrades who noticed him to believe that he was intoxicated. His subsequent attack upon his commanding officer was so sudden and unprovoked and altogether of so outrageous a nature as to convey the impression that his mind was deranged. Johnson will be arraigned for examination at the Jefferson-Market Police Court to-day. Capt. Tallman's wounds were dressed at a neighboring drug store, and, after lodging a complaint at the Station-house, he went to his home.

A MAIL-CARRIER KILLED BY INDIANS.

GALVESTON, Texas, April 29.—A special dispatch to the *News* reports that another mail-carrier was killed by Indians between Forts Davis and Stockton yesterday. This makes the sixth person killed in that vicinity during the past 10 days. A train from Fort Davis, which arrived at Fort Stockton to-day, was attacked by Indians near Borelia Springs yesterday. The mountains are reported as being full of Indians.

OPERATION ON SENATOR WITHERS' EYE.

The Petersburg (Va.) *Index-Appeal* of Monday says: "The operation on Senator Withers' eye was satisfactorily performed, and, though he is now debarred, of course, from its employment, his attendants entertain the belief that his eyesight will be perfectly restored. The operation was of a very painful nature. Col. Withers absolutely refused to take morphine or any other anæsthetic, and lying on a sofa with his head propped up to allow the surgeons to reach his eye readily, he submitted himself to the shock with entire composure. The surgeon had to cut into the inside of the pupil, and removed from it a fragment of diseased matter, and it is said that Col. Withers not only did not utter a sound under the knife, but did not once wince or give any other evidence of feeling pain. The exhibition of nerve and power of will was wonderful, and the best results followed. The operation was more successful than if the patient had been subjected to the influence of anæsthetics, while the fortitude of the sufferer enabled the surgeons to cut to the best advantage."

POSTMASTER-GENERAL KEY IN CUBA.

HE HAS AN INTERVIEW WITH CAPTAIN-GENERAL JOVELLAR IN COMPANY WITH SENATORS HAMLIN AND KIRKWOOD—THE RESOURCES OF CUBA AND HER TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES—THE INSURRECTION VIRTUALLY AT AN END.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Postmaster-General Key, who returned a few days ago from Cuba, had the pleasure of an interview with the Captain-General of Cuba, while at Havana, the result of which is given below. The visit was made on April 12, upon invitation of Captain-General Jovellar, the Postmaster-General being accompanied by Senators Hamlin and Kirkwood. They were attended by Mr. Hall, United States Consul-General at Havana. Upon their arrival at the palace of Gen. Jovellar they were at once ushered into the audience chamber, where, after the customary salutations, Gen. Key stated that his visit to Cuba was in no sense official; that the United States Government was engaged in facilitating mail communication between the two countries by the establishment of a fast mail line between New-York and Havana, and that he had taken occasion, on a visit of inspection of the line, to pay his respects to the Governor of that island. Himself and associates were there as private individuals looking at the City of Havana, its institutions, surroundings, &c., where they had found much to instruct and interest them. He said that the President of the United States had charged him, in the event of a personal interview, to express to the Captain-General, in behalf of the President, his earnest desire for his personal welfare and the success of his public Administration, and to congratulate him on the restoration of peace on the Island of Cuba.

Captain-General Jovellar replied that he was gratified with the visit and desired to contribute all in his power to render it agreeable and pleasant, and to that end would be pleased to extend the hospitalities of the island to the party, to visit any portion of it they desired to see. He expressed himself highly gratified with the message from the President of the United States, and hoped that Mr. Hayes would be successful in his Administration, and that nothing would interpose to obstruct the progress of the United States toward that exalted position the American Union is destined to attain among the great nations.

The Postmaster-General responded, thanking the Captain-General for his hospitable invitation, but said the party expected to leave so soon that time would not allow of the acceptance of his offered facilities for seeing the island, adding that while he was no less grateful for the civilities extended he would state that the people of Havana would have had received himself and associates with distinguished cordiality, and the time had been occupied with every attention on the part of the citizens, so much so that many attentions that had been offered had been necessarily though gratefully declined. He said in conclusion that he and those with him had been greatly pleased with their visit.

Senator Hamlin made some inquiries as to the population and resources of Cuba. Gen. Jovellar replied that the statistics of Cuba were very incomplete and unsatisfactory, but the population of the island was about 1,500,000, and, in the opinion, not more than one-tenth of its resources are utilized. Mr. Hamlin remarked that Cuba and the United States, by reason of their situation and productions, had a common interest in each other; that the United States needed the tropical productions of Cuba, and the latter the grain and other productions of our more temperate climate, and hence the trade between the two ought to be as untrammeled as possible, and all unnecessary trade restrictions removed.

Gen. Jovellar responded that he agreed perfectly in what had been said; that the tariff policy of Cuba was an old one, established more for the protection of Spanish than of Cuban interests, and was to such extent as hurtful to the interests of the people of Cuba as of the United States, and he thought something ought and ought to be done to remedy the evils resulting from that policy. He said the United States purchased almost all the sugar and molasses Cuba has for sale; Spain was building up sugar interests of her own; France had her own sugar production, and the United States was almost the only customer left to Cuba, and he thought that if a treaty could be made between the United States and Cuba, such as had recently been concluded between the United States and the Sandwich Islands, it would be a measure fraught with good to both peoples. To this Mr. Hamlin replied that the Sandwich Islands are small in such interests compared to Cuba; that he had already seen enough to know that Cuba was large in her resources and that they were susceptible of great increase, and while the United States would offer no complaint of her treaty with the Sandwich Islands, they would be likely to do so in reference to a similar treaty with Cuba, as conflicting with our sugar-growing interests; but that he doubted not the matter would be susceptible of adjustment on some satisfactory basis, and the two countries ought to endeavor to come to such an understanding.

Mr. Kirkwood inquired whether the Captain-General considered the insurrection at an end, to which he replied that there was a small district on the island in which there were about 1,000 armed insurrectionists who had not yet surrendered, but that the greater part of the rebels had given up their armed rebellion had laid down their arms and accepted the amnesty, and he considered the rebellion virtually at an end; that those who had sympathized with the insurrection had become tired of it, and were now anxious to make peace, which discouraged those still holding out, and would ere long induce them also to lay down their arms. He stated that he was granting every consideration to political and rebellious subjects, and those who had been the enemies of the Government and had surrendered were permitted to return to their homes and avocations without molestation, and the same treatment would apply to the remnant still holding out.

The conversation terminated here, and the visitors, after being shown over the palace, took their leave. Gen. Jovellar is a gentleman of medium stature, of slight though vigorous frame, with bright black eyes, small and finely-shaped hands and feet, high forehead, sharp-cut features, black hair slightly sprinkled with gray, and is about 42 years old.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ELECTION OF A BOARD OF DIRECTORS—A VICTORY FOR THE REFORM PARTY—A MORE LIBERAL POLICY PROMISED—NAMES OF THE NEW BOARD.

For a long time past much dissatisfaction has existed with the management of the Academy of Music, and the impression has pretty generally prevailed, both among the lyric managers and a portion of the stockholders, that the institution was being run in favor of a few persons, who were all-powerful in the Board of Directors. Not only were prohibitory restrictions of all sorts placed upon the leasing of the building except to parties who had the ear of the clique, but certain privileges, such as the sale of libretto—a very large source of revenue—were reserved, and it is alleged that somebody received very handsome yearly perquisites from the farming out of these privileges. Nepotism was also charged, and it was even charged that no impresario could obtain a lease of the Academy for opera unless he had a certain prima donna under engagement as a member of his troupe. Several efforts have been made during recent years to secure a more liberal policy, but up to last night without success. This year, however, the natural outcome of the prevailing system of management appeared in the shape of an assessment aggregating $17,500 upon the stockholders to make good a deficiency in the running expenses. It has been a long time since such a call had to be met before, and its logic was irresistible. Those who had heretofore been indifferent, or who, without personal interest in the management, had sided that way, were quickly converted to the cause of reform. A fortnight ago a meeting was held, and there was a hot time over the question of the right of the stockholders to elect a new Board of Directors yearly. The clique party opposed the innovation with all their might, and the reformers fought warmly in the affirmative. The result was in favor of the latter, and a call was issued for a special meeting to be held last evening. At 8 o'clock the Board Room in the Academy was filled with an excited assemblage. Over 200 stockholders were present. The meeting lasted two hours, and was marked by a great display of feeling and much confusion. Finally, a ballot was taken, and the obnoxious members of the old board were ousted by a large majority, 140 voting in favor and 60 against. The following are the names of the new Directors: Adrian Iselin, August Belmont, Woodbury Langdon, William B. Dinsmore, F. Gilbert, Clarence Seward, Royal Phelps, Pierre Lorillard, H. A. Johnson, Augustus L. Brown, Charles L. Tiffany, and Joseph Brandon. This result will be hailed with satisfaction by the lyric managers and the outside public generally. It may be taken as an indication that hereafter the Academy will go to those who offer the most liberal terms, irrespective of favoritism and unrestricted by vexatious conditions.

ALBANY, April 29.—Superintendent Clark completed his canal appointments to-day as follows: Weighmaster at Waterford, Capt. McCabe, of Lansingburg, and John M. Gallagher, of Troy, and James B. Sheyne, assistants.

LARAMIE CITY, Wyoming, April 29.—C. S. Dunbar, one of the most prominent business men here, was drowned in Hutton Lake, eight miles from town, where he was hunting ducks. The recoil of his gun threw him, and he fell overboard.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Signor Majeroni, an actor who filled the principal male rôles during Mme. Ristori's earliest performances in this country, made his début upon the English stage in this City, last evening. Signor Majeroni's command of the English language is not perfect enough to mislead the listener as to his nationality, and, in his hurried speeches, it is not always easy to catch his every word, but he has a knowledge of the vernacular sufficient to enable him to acquaint an audience with his talent as a comedian, and is thus able to secure their attention throughout a performance. The play given yesterday was scarcely fitted, in our judgment, to convey as adequate an idea as could be wished of Signor Majeroni's skill as an artist. The actor is tall, handsome, and graceful, and, from his physique and manner, we incline to the belief that he is to be seen to most advantage in the delineation of youthful, sentimental, or chivalric personages. "The Old Corporal," an adaptation of a well-known melodrama by Dennery—which, by the way, was rendered only two weeks ago at the Broadway Theatre—calls into requisition none of the chief attributes which Signor Majeroni appears to possess. Its story is that of an old soldier to whom the care of the orphan children of his General is confided, who is persecuted by their oppressor, and who loses his speech under an accumulation of woes, to regain it, later on, when virtue triumphs and vice succumbs. The incidents growing out of this plot call for varied and powerful acting, but, not for acting of the sort in which we think Signor Majeroni must excel. Everything that he did last night, however, was well done, and the personation was elaborate, consistent, and often very forceful. The final scene of the second act, where *Simon* is accused of theft and stricken dumb with horror at the charge, was carried on with much feeling and power, and the pantomimic methods by which, during the remainder of the piece, the old soldier takes part in the proceedings, bore testimony to the intelligence and experience of the comedian. It may be worth noticing that, unlike most actors, Signor Majeroni does not keep *Simon* silent because dumb; in deference to reality he emphasizes his gestures by inarticulate but not inexpressive sounds. His work was loudly applauded last evening, and he was summoned before the curtain after every act. The general representation was respectable, and the *mise en scène* good. The same programme is to be offered every night this week.

THE CONCERT SEASON.

The concert season which is now drawing to a close, exacts, possibly, a larger share of attention just now than at any other period of the lyric year. For the next fortnight, "testimonial concerts," "benefit concerts," and "annual concerts" occur in uninterrupted succession, and if novelties of great moment were brought out during their progress, it would be a task of uncommon difficulty to keep up with them. Fortunately for the critic, the programmes seldom include much that is new, because made up generally of the most attractive compositions heard in previous performances, and the artists being habitually well known, the journalist has rather to put facts on record than to attempt criticism. Last evening, Mr. Lavine's concert took place at Steinway Hall. Its most novel incident was the rendering of one of Mozart's concertos by Messrs. Mason and S. S. Sanford. Both performers brought to their work the clear and delicate—we might almost say the tinkling—touch suited to compositions of this nature, and although we cannot consider the performance as wonderfully effective, it was certainly tasteful and appropriate. Among the other numbers, were several solos by Mr. S. B. Mills, a variety of familiar orchestral pieces, interpreted under Mr. Thomas' baton, and some songs and the grand air from "Der Freyschütz," sung by Mme. Pappenheim.....Messrs. Werner and Arnold gave a concert at Chickering Hall last evening. The nonet for strings, which has of late done some work of great refinement and precision, interpreted Rheinberger's E flat concerto, Jensen's "Hochzeitsmusik," and some "Hungarian Dances" by Brahms; Mr. Arnold played Wieniawski's difficult "Faust" fantasia with considerable brilliancy; Mr. Richard Hoffman contributed two piano solos, and the fresh and resonant voice of Miss Lillian Bailey was heard in Eckert's "Swiss Song" and other pieces..... Mr. F. Bergner's annual concert is set down for this evening, at Chickering Hall. A quartet, including Messrs. Thomas, Mosenthal, Matzka, and Bergner, will play Mozart's quartet No. 1, in G, and and a trio in D, opus 70, by Beethoven, interpreted by Messrs. S. B. Mills, Thomas, and Bergner, will also be heard; with other numbers....The sixth and last of Messrs. Carri's soirées musicales may be attended at Steinway Hall this evening.....The programme for Mme. Madeline Schiller's piano recital at Steinway Hall, on Saturday afternoon, is to include Raff's suite, opus 91, and numbers by Beethoven, Schumann, Chopin, Schubert, Liszt, Gottschalk and Mme. Mettler. A small but well-drilled orchestra did effective service under the skilled leadership of Mr. Edward Hasse. As a whole, the performance afforded lively satisfaction. The present programme will be repeated nightly during the present week.

A NEW TEMPERANCE DRAMA.

"The Wife's Appeal, an original society temperance drama," was produced for the first time in the Academy of Music last evening. The cast included a number of amateurs and several professionals. Several hundred persons were present. It was whispered about the Academy that the author of the play was a New-York lady, full of zeal in the temperance cause, who, having offered it unsuccessfully to several managers, resolved to produce it herself, engaging her own company. If this is true, it only illustrates the shrewdness of the managers. The play tells the good old temperance story of the rich young married man who commits a murder and is saved from the gallows by his wife. A modern temperance meeting is burlesqued in one of the early acts, and an Irish song and dance, a shanty scene, a Tombs prison scene, and a tenement-house cellar scene, go to make up this "original society temperance drama," in five acts. The performance will not be repeated.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

"Romeo and Juliet" was acted at the Lyceum last night, in presence of a small but enthusiastic audience, with Mr. Edwin Lawrence and Miss Rose Kean in the titular rôles. As a whole, the representation was one of the worst amateur or professional representations ever offered in New-York. Among the very few interesting features to be detected, Miss Kean's personation is to be cited; in the course of time this lady will probably become an actress.

PRESTIDIGITATORIAL SOIREES.

Signor Ernest Patrizio, a clever prestidigitateur whose performances were much applauded by Parisian audiences, and who has been heralded here as "The Humorous Thaumaturgist and Transcendental Necromancer," made his first bow to an American assemblage last evening in the Opera-house recently vacated by the San Francisco Minstrels. The programme of feats in legerdemain prepared by signor Patrizio is divided into three parts, and includes some entirely original "illusions." One of these is entitled "The Marvelous Library," and during its progress Signor Patrizio reproduces in sealed envelopes the number and first line of a stanza selected at random by one of the audience from a number of poetical works. In the second part of the programme Mme. Rita Patrizio gives a clever exhibition of "instantaneous memory." The final incidents of the entertainment embrace "nocturnal spiritual phenomena," and the apparently marvelous feat of catching a "real cannon-ball" from a presumably no less "real" place of ordnance.

MR. ROWE'S NEW PLAY.

A dispatch from Boston announces the successful production of a new play by Mr. G. F. Rowe—a five-act drama, entitled "The Scatterly Jewels"—at the Boston Museum, last evening.

THE BELLE MEADE SALE.

GEN. HARDING'S AUCTION OF YEARLINGS AT NASHVILLE—BUYERS AND PRICES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 29.—Gen. Harding's annual sale of yearlings at Belle Meade, six miles from this city, took place to-day, and was largely attended by prominent turfmen from the North, East, and West. The animals offered were, as usual, the entire produce of Gen. Harding's thorough-bred mares by the stallions imp. Bonnie Scotland and John Morgan, without reservation, and it was thought that the sale would compare favorably with those of previous years. It was apparent as soon as the bidding commenced, however, that money was scarce among the buyers. In fact, the bidding was so slow at small advances that after four colts had been offered it was announced that the sale would be stopped unless there was an indication of better prices being realized. It was then thought best to take a short recess and endeavor to thaw the pocket-books of the crowd with some refreshments. After partaking of a barbecued lunch up in the regulation style the sale was resumed and the bidding was more spirited. The catalogue called for the disposal of 31 head, four of them being 3-year olds that were not offered at the sale last year, being then out of condition. The first animal to bring a good price was Merry Lass, which sold for $1,025, which was the highest price paid for any of the young ones. Chancellor, was knocked down to Col. Johnson for $775. Gen. Harding realized by the sale was about $8,000, and the average for each animal sold was about $200. Following are the details:

No. 1—Belladrum, br. c., foaled May 15, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, out of Fanny Barrow, by imp. Albion.....E. T. SMITH. $70
No. 2—Soiree, b. f., foaled Jan. 15, by John Morgan, out of Sue Walton, by Jack Malone.....Not sold.
No. 3—Burlesque, b. f., foaled Jan. 14, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Nubia, by imp. Albion.....N. F. BARNES. 130
No. 4—Bonnycastle, br. c., foaled April 4, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Bettie Martin, by imp. Emu.....W. H. JOHNSON. 70
No. 5—Delusion, b. f., foaled March 20, by John Morgan, out of Jessamine, by Brown Dick.....J. M. ARNOLD. 150
No. 6—Bancroft, ch. c., foaled April 20, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Linnie Dark, by Whirlaway.....G. W. DARDEN. 175
No. 7—Bonnie Meade, b. f., foaled April 5, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Nubia, by imp. Planet.....JOHN W. EDWARDS. 175
No. 8—Vexation, ch. f., foaled April 7, by John Morgan, out of Tribulation, by Jeff Davis.....W. H. JOHNSON. 300
No. 9—Brevet, ch. c., foaled March 19, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Lizzie Dark, by Whirlaway.....J. C. CHINN. 200
No. 10—Merry Lass, br. f., foaled April 21, by John Morgan, out of Vesper Bells, by Childe Harold.....W. H. JOHNSON. 1,025
No. 11—Boswell, b. c., foaled April 19, by Bonnie Scotland, out Beulah, by Lexington.....Not sold.
No. 12—Blandina, ch. f., foaled Jan. 20, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Blondin, by Commodore.....CAMPBELL BROWN. 170
No. 13—Boulevard, ch. c., foaled March 30, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Mariposa, by Jack Malone.....W. H. JOHNSON. 330
No. 14—Bounce, b. f., foaled March 13, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Caroline, by imp. Sey-mour.....H. WIDDIS. 230
No. 15—Barnwell, br. c., foaled May 25, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Bobinet, by Brown Dick.....CAMPBELL BROWN. 140
No. 16—Bellona, br. f., foaled March 29, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Belladonna, by Brown Dick.....CAMPBELL BROWN. 125
No. 17—Meinotte, br. c., foaled April 29, by John Morgan, out of Vocalist, by Vandal.....P. A. SMITH. 220
No. 18—Billet Doux, b. f., foaled March 28, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Melrose, by Childe Harold.....W. WHITE. 225
No. 19—Regalia, b. c., foaled March 30, by John Morgan, out of Juanita, by Jack Malone.....JAS. C. COX. 365
No. 20—By-and-Bye, ch. f., foaled March 18, (own sister to Bramble,) by Bonnie Scotland, out of Ivy Leaf, by imp. Australian.....P. A. SMITH. 500
No. 21—Brooklyn, ch. c., foaled May 12, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Mozelle, by Jack Malone.....CAMPBELL BROWN.
No. 22—Sandanna, ch. f., foaled May 19, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Evadne, by Lexington.....W. H. JOHNSON. 130
No. 23—Chancellor, b. c., foaled April 7, by John Morgan, out of Sadowa, by Jack Malone.....W. H. JOHNSON. 205
No. 24—Boutinsle, b. f., foaled April 23, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Bryonia, by Jack Malone.....THOMAS GIBSON. 795
No. 25—Recorder, b. c., foaled Feb. 11, by John Morgan, out of Queen of the West, by Bonnie Scotland.....H. WOODIS. 120
No. 26—Odetta, ch. f., foaled March 22, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Sally Crow, by imp. Albion.....W. H. JOHNSON. 160
No. 27—Brunette, br. f., foaled March 28, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Variella, by Vandal.....W. N. COWDEN. 210

TWO-YEAR OLDS.

No. 28—Bulwark, b. c., foaled May 4, 1876, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Evadne, by Lexington.....ALLEN ATCHINSON. 240
No. 29—Bloomer, br. f., foaled April 13, 1876, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Variella, by Vandal.....P. A. SMITH. 155
No. 30—Variety, b. f., foaled April 21, 1876, by John Morgan, out of Vivacity, by Vandal.....J. M. ARNOLD. 155
No. 31—Brother to Dan Kinney, b. c., foaled April 4, 1876, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, out of Jennie June, by imp. Australian.....ALLEN ATCHINSON. 1,075

THE NEW JERSEY MUTUAL FRAUDS.

The announcement that the suits of Receiver Parker, of the New-Jersey Mutual Insurance Company of Newark, against the former stockholders, would be called before Judge Depue, in Newark, and the expectation that J. H. Stedwell, the former President of the company, would appear to testify in behalf of the Receiver, had the effect of drawing a large attendance of citizens in the Essex County Circuit Court-room yesterday morning. The court first sat as the County Court of Oyer and Terminer, and promptly at 10 o'clock Prosecutor Abeel stepped to the Clerk's desk and called out the name of J. H. Stedwell. The call created a stir in court, and the ex-President was then observed leaning on crutches slowly making his way to the bar. He was arraigned on five indictments. One charged him with having circulated a false statement of the the company's condition; two others charged him with having conspired with Benjamin Noyes to defraud the New-Jersey Mutual policy-holders by a transfer of its assets to the National Capitol Life Company, and the others charged him with perjury in having sworn to false statements as to the condition of the company in 1874 and 1875. He pleaded not guil

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TOGETHER WITH A LARGE AND CHOICE SELECTION OF

AXMINSTER, WILTON, BODY BRUSSELS,

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AMERICAN AND ENGLISH OIL-CLOTHS AND LINOLEUMS,

FRESH CANTON MATTINGS, new designs,

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Upholstery Department.

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GOLD AND HINDOO CLOTHS, GRETONNES, SERGES, SATINES, LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERY MUSLINS, LACE BED COVERS, SHAMS, HOLLAND SHADES, &c., &c.

Broadway, corner 19th-st.

APRIL

1878

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No. 54 WEST 14TH-ST., near Sixth-av., New-York. HUMAN HAIR AND BEAUTIFYING BAZAAR. The finest stock of HUMAN HAIR AND FABRICS ever exhibited, for which gold and silver medals were awarded in Paris. THE LARGEST AND ONLY LEADING HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY.

THE MERCEDES COIFFURE,

formed by means of our newly-invented MARIE ANTOINETTE SWITCH, is the most fashionable and stylish, at $6, $8, $10, $12, $15, and upward.

The "EUGENIE SCALPETTES" or COIFFEURE DE COQUETERIE. Very stylish, easily adjustable, and will not rip or tear. Price, $3, $4, $5, and upward.

In our exquisite assortment of COIFFURES, THE NEW stands unrivaled for simplicity, elegance, and grace of form; self-adjustable, made of the finest quality, naturally curly, all long hair, at $6, $8, $10, &c.

INVISIBLE FRONTS, for young and old, improving the looks of all ladies instantly. THE MODJESKA, the latest and very becoming style, always ready, at $2, $3, $4, $5, $6, &c. A most magnificent variety of Switches, Curls, Fingerpuffs all at wholesale prices.

GRAY HAIR A SPECIALTY.

The finest quality, genuine colors, lower than any other house. INVISIBLE HUMAN HAIR NETS for the front hair the largest and best imported, 20 cents each, $2 per dozen.

COMBINGS made up in the most approved manner; roots a silk case. Hair taken in exchange. Advice given by a French artist how to arrange hair most becomingly free of charge.

Hair artistically arranged at the establishment, 50c.; or at ladies' residences, $1.

A complete assortment of the choicest beautifying cosmetics.

EUGENIE'S SECRET OF BEAUTY, the great magic beautifier for the complexion, a specialty. It imparts a brilliant transparency, removes tan, freckles, pimples, and all skin blemishes. Warranted to be harmless. $1 per box.

F. Coudray's Aurora or Golden Fluid, for bleaching the hair a fine golden blonde, $1.25 and $2 per bottle.

The latest sensation, ALBURNINE, to bleach the hair the new so fashionable golden brown, $2 per bottle.

F. Coudray's celebrated Vegetable Veloutine Face Powder, for blondes and brunettes, $1 per box.

Lloyd Vegetable Face and Lip Rouges, $1.50 and $1 per bottle.

No more gray hair.

PERSIAN KHENNALINE, (Trade Mark.)

A marvelous instantaneous hair stainer; will change an undesirable color of hair from a handsome light to dark brown, warranted to be free from all poisonous substances; perfectly odorless; does not soil linen, and is not greasy; recommended by the best physicians; $1.50 per box.

LOVERS of TORTOISE SHELL JEWELRY, IVORY and JET GOODS can have their tastes gratified by inspecting our large, exquisite, and choice assortment of French, Italian, and American designs, always the latest fashions at lowest manufacturers' prices.

STEAM-BOATS.

REAPPEARANCE OF THE MAMMOTH PALACE STEAMERS BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE ON THE

FALL RIVER LINE

BETWEEN

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.

The managers of this line beg to announce the reappearance of these superb steamers on the route

MONDAY, April 15, 1878.

No pains or expense has been spared to place them in splendid condition for the ensuing season. Every requirement for the convenience, comfort, and safety of passengers that experience suggests will be added to the public as the Best Equipped and Most Elegant Steamers of their class in the world.

Leave New-York daily (Sundays, June 23 to Sept. 8, inclusive) from Pier No. 28, North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. Leave Brooklyn, via Annex boat, at 4:30 P. M. connecting with the trains. R. KENDRICK, Supt.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

Providence Line

To BOSTON via Providence Direct.

A FULL NIGHT'S REST. ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL.

The Favorite Palace Steamers

MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. RAY ALLEN; RHODE ISLAND, Capt. JESSIE MOTT, leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M. Passengers arrive in Boston at 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.

THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST, at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 32, North River, foot of Jay-st.

State-rooms and tickets FOR EITHER LINE secured at No. 366 Broadway, and at offices of Wetcott's Express Company. Also, tickets sold at all hotel ticket offices. Passengers and freight via either line taken at lowest rates.

L. W. FILLMORE, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD.

FOR RED BANK.		FOOT OF FRANKLIN-ST.	
LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Saturday, 27th	3:00 P. M.	Friday, 26th	12:00 M.
Monday, 29th	3:00 P. M.	Monday, 29th	6:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 30th	3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 30th	6:30 A. M.
Wed., May 1	3:00 P. M.	Wed., May 1	7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 2d	3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 2d	7:00 A. M.
Friday, 3d	3:30 P. M.	Friday, 3d	7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 4th	4:00 P. M.	Saturday, 4th	7:00 A. M.

CAPT. PARKER.

TROY BOATS—CITIZENS' LINE.—SURE connection at railroad depot North, East, and West. FARE GREATLY REDUCED. FIRST-CLASS, $1; DECK, 50c.; EXCURSION, $1 50. Entirely new and magnificent steam-boats daily, except Saturday, at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st. State rooms and through tickets at Dodd's Express, 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn.

JOSEPH CORNELL, General Superintendent.

ALBANY BOATS DIRECT.—MERCHANTS' EXPRESS LINE.—Elegant steamers WALTER BRETT or NEW CHAMPION, will leave daily (Saturdays excepted) for Albany from Canal-st., North River, first dock above Peoples Line, at 6 P. M., connecting with trains north and west. Fare, deck, 25c.; cabin fare, 50c.; meals, 50c. Freight taken lower than by other lines.

A. P. BLACK, Supt.

ALBANY BOATS—PEOPLE'S LINE, DREW AND ST. JOHN, leave Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal-st., daily (Sundays excepted) 6 P. M., connecting at Albany with trains north and west. Brooklyn passengers transferred free by "Annex" boats.

FIRST-CLASS FARE, $1; DECK, 25 CTS. EXCURSION TO ALBANY AND RETURN, $1 50.

JOHN MCKEE, General Passenger Agent.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.—Steamer AMERICUS leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37, East River, 2:45 P. M., and 33d-st. 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Reduced fare, 35 cents.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

ROUNDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING AT Newburg, Fishkill Landing, Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, connecting with Ulster and Delaware and Wallkill Valley Railroads; steamboats James W. Baldwin and Thomas Cornell leave daily at 5 P. M., foot of Rondout River, Dock of Harrison-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip daily (Sundays excepted) at 11:30 A. M.

BOAT FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, Hudson, Intermediate landings will leave Pier No. 24, Harrison-st., N. R., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Pier No. 21, Steamer leave Peck-slip for Hartford and New-Haven, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 P. M.

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ORIENTAL, PERSIAN, TURKISH, ENGLISH, FRENCH, DUTCH, GERMAN, and DOMESTIC, NEW SPRING STYLES, ALL QUALITIES.

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In ALL the NEW FABRICS and LATEST DESIGNS. WINDOW SHADES, MIRRORS, CORNICES, BEDS, BEDDING, &c.

PRICES LOWER

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GRAND OPENING OF SUMMER FASHIONS MAY 1.—Mme. DEMOREST'S reliable patterns of all the novel, useful, and beautiful styles. No. 17 East 14th-st., and all the agencies.

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LAME AND SICK HORSES pronounced incurable, cured free of cost. GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE AMMONIA

Spavins, Splints, Ringbones, Bunches, Thoroughpins, Sprung Knees cured without blemish.

Strains, Shoulder Lameness, Navicular Disease, Shoe Boils, cure guaranteed.

Send for pamphlet containing full information to

WM. M. GILES,
No. 120 West Broadway, New-York.

Use only for horses the liniment in yellow wrappers. Sold by all druggists.

TAMAR INDIEN, (UNIVERSALLY PRESCRIBED by the Faculty.)—A laxative, refreshing, and medicated fruit lozenge, for the immediate relief and effectual cure of constipation, headache, bile, hemorrhoids, &c. Tamar (unlike pills and the usual purgatives) is agreeable to take and never produces irritation. E. GRILLON, No. 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris. Sold by all chemists.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING; each package is labeled JAMES EPPS & CO., Homeopathic Chemist, No. 48 Threadneedle-st. and No. 170 Piccadilly, London, England. New-York Depot, SMITH & VANDERBEEK, Park-place.

AMERICAN SOFT CAPSULES.—TIN BOXES. Registered trade-marks "American" and monogram "A. C." additionally authenticated by Victor E. Maugez's autograph on wrapper. Maugez & Paris, 110 Reade-st., N. Y.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND COPY OF JOHN son's Encyclopedia. Address, with description and terms, M. A., No. 780 3d-av., Advertisement Office.

NO. 222 WEST 34TH-ST.—DR. PIRAGOFF, of St. Petersburg, guarantees to cure all cases of consumption without medicine; consultations free.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

GENTLE, STYLISH SADDLE-HORSE FOR SALE—Thoroughly trained; warranted in every particular; cash price, $250. Mr. TOTTON'S boarding stable, 53d-st., near 3d-av.

A.—STABLES, MANUFACTORIES, AND workshops to let at rents to suit the times.

TO LET—BY THE MONTH A HANDSOME TURnout, horse, harness, and landaulet. Inquire No. 117 East 22d-st.

TO LET—STABLE FOR TWENTY HORSES, and three large rooms for work shops. Inquire at No. 44 Wooster-st., from 11 to 3 o'clock.

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FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE LARGE FIRST-class steamer LONG BRANCH, having been furnished with new boilers, and otherwise much improved. Also, strictly first-class steam yacht MARION, for parties of all kinds. With many years' experience, and improved facilities, I can assure complete satisfaction at REDUCED RATES. J. MYERS, corner of Canal and West sts.

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MORRELL'S FIRST-CLASS STORAGE warehouses, built expressly for the purpose, with separate compartments, affording every facility to persons leaving the City or otherwise for the storage of their furniture, trunks, cases, pianos, works of art, &c. Also safe deposit vaults for articles of extra value, with private safes of all sizes, by month or year. Moving, packing, and shipping promptly and reliably attended to. 4th-av. and 32d-st.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, MIRrors, baggage, &c., in separate rooms at lowest rates; every accommodation; elevator; watchman; insurance low. Furniture moved, boxed, and shipped cheaper than elsewhere. Inspection solicited. WILLIAM H. MICHALES, 38, 40, and 42 Commerce-st., near Bleecker.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, April 27, 1878.

THE FIRM OF DEMMERT BROS. & CO. IS this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. F. BRAILLARD retiring. Messrs. JOSEPH DEMMERT and FERDINAND DEMMERT are alone authorized to liquidate the affairs of the late firm.

JOSEPH DEMMERT,
FERDINAND DEMMERT,
F. F. BRAILLARD.

The business of manufacturing jewelry, &c., will be continued by us under the firm name of DEMMERT BROS., at our old place, No. 9 Maiden-lane.

JOSEPH DEMMERT,
FERDINAND DEMMERT.

NEW-YORK, April 29, 1878.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting by and between S. BLUMENTHAL & BROTHER, at No. 609 8th-av., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and SAMUEL BLUMENTHAL will sign in liquidation.

HENRY BLUMENTHAL,
SAMUEL BLUMENTHAL.

TEACHERS.

MRS. AHLERS.—TEACHER OF PAINTING; oil and water-colors. No. 45 West 14th-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

CAMPBELL, AARON F., ET AL.—NEW-YORK Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff's against AARON F. CAMPBELL, C. Campbell, John J. Ferine, and George T. Young, defendants.—Summons, with notice.—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated March 18, 1878.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Post Office address, No. 69 Wall-street, New-York City;
Office, No. 69 Wall-street, New-York City.

NOTICE.—Take notice, that upon your default to appear or answer the above summons, judgment will be take against you for the sum of thirteen hundred fifty-eight and 75-100 dollars, with interest from the 4th day of January, 1878, and with costs of this action.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

To Aaron F. Campbell, J. C. Campbell, John J. Perine, and George T. Young, the above-named defendants: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Joseph R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 30th day of March, 1878, and filed with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the Court-house in the City of New-York.—Dated March 30th, 1878.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

These town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,238 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A YOUNG WOMAN WOULD LIKE ANY respectable occupation; best City reference. Address J. H. A., Box No. 307 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway, or call at Women's Hotel.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do up-stairs work and waiting, or would take care of a child and do plain sewing; has good reference; wages no object; a good home preferred. Call at or address No. 339 East 47th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH Protestant as chamber-maid and seamstress in a private family; has excellent recommendations; can be seen or heard from for one week. Call or address M. C. M., No. 155 East 25th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID—LAUNDRESS.—BY A first-rate chamber-maid and seamstress, with sisters as laundresses; has five years' reference from present employer's. Address M. L., Box No. 324 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; refers to her present employers, No. 328 Lexington-av., where she can be seen until Wednesday, May 1.

CHAMBER-MAID AND FINE WASHING.—Thoroughly understands the business; City or country; satisfactory City reference. Address, two days, B. B., Box No. 302 *Times Up-town Office*, 1,258 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A competent young woman in a private family; is willing to assist with washing; City or country. Call at No. 146 4th-av., corner 10th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 417 West 56th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN as chamber-maid, would care growing child; neat sewer; best reference from last place. Call, for two days, at No. 211 East 20th-st., Room No. 8.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as chamber-maid and would assist with washing; City reference. Address M. K., Box No. 305 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR to Wait on a Lady.—Understands hair-dressing; willing to make herself useful; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 419 3d-av., millinery store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT young woman; can do fine washing; excellent City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 407 West 32d-st.; ring 5th bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A competent woman; fully understands her duty; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; satisfactory reference. Call, for two days, at No. 58 West 23d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; thoroughly understands her work; best of City reference. Call at No. 322 West 40th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chamber-maid; is willing to assist in the washing; City or country; City references. Call, for two days, at No. 322 West 21st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl, in a small private family, to do chamber-work or fine washing; best City reference. Call at No. 126 West 19th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call or address corner 4th-av. and 69th-st., florist.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG AMERican girl to do chamber-work and waiting in a private family; good City reference. Apply at No. 649 2d-av.; ring fifth bell.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid and waitress or house-work in an American family; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 344 East 34th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young woman; or will do light house-work; City or country. Call at No. 139 West 19th-st., second floor, back room.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman to do chamber-work and fine washing, or chamber-work and sewing; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 231 West 31st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, and do fine washing; or as laundress alone; can give 9 years' City reference as to honesty and capability. Call at No. 12 West 44th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND PLAIN SEWING, or Fine Washing.—By a Protestant girl; best City reference. Address E. D., Box No. 252 *Times Up-town Office*, 1,258 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman in a private family; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the house of her present employer, No. 30 West 25th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL; will assist with washing and ironing or sewing; best City references. Call at No. 308 West 39th-st., top floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTestant girl as chamber-maid and to clean and sew; City reference. Call, for three days, at 232 East 46th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR PARLOR-MAID.—By a competent person; country preferred; best of City reference. Call at No. 26 West 20th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; first-class City reference from present employer. Call at No. 160 West 13th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITING, OR Nurse and Chamber-maid.—Best City references. Call at No. 227 West 31st-st.; ring second bell.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GIRL TO DO CHAMber-work and waiting in a small family. Call at No. 174 7th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamber-work and embroidery; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 219 3d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 229 3d-av., third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a lady for her chamber-maid and laundress. Call at No. 58 West 20th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, OR to mind growing children; make herself useful; willing and obliging. Call at No. 301 East 48th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl. Can be seen at her employer's, No. 6 East 32d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a first-class Protestant; three years' reference. Can be seen at 49 East 32d-st., between 4th and Madison-avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT PERson; unexceptionable references. Can be seen for two days at No. 25 East 26th-st.

COOK.—BY AN ELDERLY COMPETENT ENGlish woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business in French and English cooking; can take entire charge, and go to market; country preferred; best of City references. Call at No. 60 West 49th-st., present employer's.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN; ASSIST with washing; understands cooking in all its branches; City or country; best City references. Address M. C., Box No. 297 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTable woman to cook, wash, and iron; has daughter, 17 years, to do chamber-work and waiting; City or country; good City references; wages moderate. Call at No. 351 East 31st-st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking. Apply at present employer's; No. 40 5th-av.

COOK — CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO SISters; one to cook, wash, and iron; the other as chamber-maid and seamstress; reference. Call at No. 117 West 47th-st., present employer's.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PLAIN GERMAN Cook; competent to take entire charge; understands her business in all branches; wages, $30; first-class reference. Address German Cook, No. 254 West 35th-st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; reference from last employer. Call, for two days, at No. 330 East 11th-st.

COOK—WAITRESS, &c.—BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant girls; first as first-class cook; other as first-class waitress or chamber-maid; City references; City or country. Apply at No. 230 East 26th-st.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGH COOK; FRENCH AND English; splendid baker; makes every dessert; leaving in consequence of family breaking up house. Call, two days, at No. 9 West 29th-st.

COOK.—BY PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK AND Cwill assist in the washing and ironing; in a private family; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 420 West 37th-st.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK; BAKER; Cwould assist with the wash of a private family; several years' best City references. Call at No. 402 8th-av., rear.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS Cook and good baker, and do coarse washing, in private family; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 115 West 33d-st.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK IN A private family; country preferred; five years' City reference from last place. Address M. M., Box No. 251 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; WILLING to assist with part of the washing; best City reference. Address D. G., Box No. 306 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS C French and American cooking; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 113 West 19th-st, near 6th-av.

COOK.—THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS HER business; do coarse washing; no objection to country; and to serve a cup of your tea. Address A. D., Box No. 285 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN; WOULD assist with washing; understands milk and butter; no objections to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 132 West 19th-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands meats, soups, made-up dishes, desserts, and ice cream; excellent baker; good City reference. Call at 249 West 30th-st., for two days.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, EXCELlent cook and laundress in small private family; understands French, English, and Jewish cooking; best City references. Call at No. 130 West 23d-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOMAN; C is first-class pastry cook; City or country; no objection to a boarding-house; good City reference. Call at No. 136 West 17th-st., basement.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN C as first-class cook; understands all sorts of baking and pastry; excellent City reference. Call at No. 248 West 23d-st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL; GOOD COOK C and baker; assist with washing and ironing; most trustworthy; best reference. Call at No. 68 West 43d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A WOman with a family in the country for the Summer; willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 450 West 52d-st.

COOK.—BY COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit; no objection to country for summer; best City reference. Call at No. 62 East 41st-st., milk depot.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook; can make excellent bread and biscuit; no objection to go in the country for the Summer; best City reference. Call at No. 64 East 41st-st., corner Park-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD Cook; will do the coarse washing; is a good baker; willing and obliging; good references. Apply at No. 924 Madison-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A steady woman; City or country; best of City reference. Call at No. 221 East 21st-st., Room No. 3.

COOK.—BY AN ACCOMPLISHED WOMAN AS first-class cook; best of City reference. Call at No. 270 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD COOK; will assist with washing and ironing. Call at present employer's, No. 132 West 44th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK; best of City references; Newport preferred. Inquire in grocery store No. 502 6th-av., near 30th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; NO OBJECtions to City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 490 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL; WILLING C to assist with washing; good City reference. Apply at No. 250 West 33d-st., ring fourth bell.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT COOK, CAN BE C seen, for two days, at present employer's, No. 14 East 29th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRSTC rate English cook; is willing to do the coarse washing; best City reference. Call at No. 12 West 44th-st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD, RELIABLE YOUNG WOMAN C in private family. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 323 Lexington-av., until May 1.

COOK.—GOOD; (PROTESTANT;) LADY BREAKC ing up housekeeping; two years' highest reference. Call from 9 to 12 at No. 107 East 35th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRSTC class cook; competent to be left home for the Summer. Call at No. 141 West 47th-st., present employer's.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable woman in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 211 East 38th-st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS Cook and laundress; best of City reference. Apply at No. 158 West 28th-st., Room No. 8.

COOK.—FIRST-CLASS FRENCH AND ENGLISH Cooking in all its branches; best references. Address F., Box 322 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—AS GOOD C plain cook, washer, and ironer, in a private family; good City references. Call at No. 256 West 47th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A C young woman in a private family; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 161 West 27th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS C first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; City reference. Call at No. 145 East 32d-st., top floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; BEST OF C references from her last place. Call at No. 353 West 25th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A C young woman in a small private family. Call at No. 13 East 41st-st., present employer's.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN AS FIRSTC class cook in a private family. Address S. E., Box No. 320 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; WOULD AS C sist with the washing; has five years' reference. Call at No. 40 East 32d-st., between 4th and Madison avs.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker and seamstress, work at home, or by the day; cutting, fitting, and repairing children's clothing a specialty; has Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Address Seamstress, Box No. 322 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY COMPETENT DRESSmaker and seamstress by the day or week; understands cutting and fitting thoroughly; excellent City reference. Call at No. 234 West 31st-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED dress-maker, a few more customers at her home; costumes made from French models; prices reasonable. Call at No. 21 Clinton-pl., near Broadway.

DRESS-MAKER.—THOROUGHLY EXPERIenced cutter, fitter, trimmer; latest styles; engagements by day or week; makes over; references. Call at No. 1,299 Broadway, next door Aquarium.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A GOOD DRESS-MAKER by the day or week; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine. Address Potts, No. 213 East 35th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE LONE woman, with no incumbrance, as housekeeper in a tasteful home; is capable of collecting rents, and is honest and trustworthy; would be thankful for honest employment; good reference. Address In Want, Brooklyn Post Office.

HOUSEKEEPER OR COMPANION.—BY A lady of middle age, as housekeeper, companion to invalid lady; would travel; references. Call or address Companion, No. 26 Bond-st.

HOUSE-MAID OR CHAMBER-MAID.—With family going to Newport, has lived in best Newport families; will be disengaged May 15. Apply at No. 110 East 17th-st., present employer's.

HOUSE-WORKERS.—BY TWO RESPECTAble young girls (sisters;) are desirous of living together in a small family; best City reference. Call or address, for two days, No. 1,069 2d-av., between 56th and 57th sts.

HOUSE-WORKERS.—BY TWO GIRLS TO GO together to do the work of a small family; City or country; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 240 East 41st-st., second floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WELSH PROTestant woman in a small private family in the City. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 58 East 128th-st.

KITCHEN GIRL.—FOR A PRIVATE FAMILY; Kcity reference. Call at No. 466 2d-av., one stairs up.

LADY'S MAID—LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO RESpectable young girls; would like a situation in one family; one as lady's maid and seamstress; can cut and fit, and do all kinds of fine sewing; the other as first-class laundress; can do all kinds of fluting and puffing; no objection to the country; will go separate if suited best; City references. Address B. G., Box No. 317 *Times Up-town Office*, 1,238 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A Protestant; family going to Europe preferred; understands dress-making, all kinds of sewing by hand and machine, and hair-dressing; four and a half years' reference from present employer. Call or address at Apartment No. 1, The Albany, Broadway and 51st-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERson as lady's maid and seamstress; can cut and fit and do all kinds of family sewing; has six years' reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 239 West 46th-st., first floor.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A young woman; will assist with light chamber-work; no objection to the country, with a private family; 15 years' reference from last place. Call at No. 324 West 37th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH GIRL; UNDERstands hair-dressing and dress-making; highly recommended by last employer. Address A. G., Box No. 252 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A Protestant young woman; understands making ladies' and children's dresses; good recommendations. Call at No. 246 West 30th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGlish girl, Protestant, as lady's maid, hair-dresser, and dress-maker; very excellent City reference. Address C. S., Box No. 318 *Times Up-town Office*, 1 258 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT, speaking English and German, accustomed to travelling, to engage with a lady going to Europe; City reference. Address, for two days, B. E., Station G.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A young woman; understands hair-dressing; willing to assist with chamber-work; best City reference. Call at No. 10 West 4th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH GIRL; WOULD Llike to travel to Europe; can take care of grown children. Call at 109 West 43d-st., present employer's.

LADY'S MAID.—IS A GOOD HAIR DRESSER. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 13 West 42d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as laundress; would like to engage with a family going to country; two years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 330 East 31st-st.

LAUNDRESS AND COOK.—BY AN EXCELlent laundress; good plain cook; understands milk and butter; country preferred; good reference. Apply at No. 625 3d-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; WILLING Ito assist with chamber-work; best City reference. Address L. Y., Box No. 319 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway, or No. 160 East 23d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first-class laundress, or an excellent chamber-maid; either City or country; the best City reference. Call at No. 249 West 31st-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN; Understands all sorts of fineries; City or country; best City reference. Address B. H., Box No. 286 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman as a most excellent laundress in a private family; good City reference. Call or address No. 130 West 25th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON; IS willing to assist with washing; best of City reference. Address C. M., Box No. 324 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A LADY, A PLACE FOR A accomplished laundress, whom she can well recommend. Apply at No. 39 West 22d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON IN a private family; country preferred; best of City reference. Call at No. 207 East 26th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS. Lno objection to chamber-work; City or country; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 35 East 35th-st.

NURSERY

THE WORLD'S FAIR AT PARIS----GROUND PLAN OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

APRIL 1878

PARIS 1878

THE WORLD'S FAIR IN PARIS

UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1878.

FRANCE PROCLAIMS THAT SHE IS SEEKING PEACE—MME. MACMAHON THE PROJECTOR OF THE EXHIBITION—THE BUILDINGS ON THE HEIGHTS OF TROCADERO AND THE CHAMP DE MARS DESCRIBED—FACILITIES FOR REACHING THE EXHIBITION—USEFUL SUGGESTIONS FOR STRANGERS IN SEARCH OF LODGINGS.

Two years ago the people of the United States were anxiously watching the bustle of preparation at Philadelphia, where for many months hundreds of men had been busy day and night in hurrying forward to completion the buildings for the Centennial Exhibition. The public interest in the American Exhibition was too intense to give much concern to similar enterprises abroad, but while the larger buildings in Fairmount Park were still far from complete, in March, the French Government had decided that in 1878 it would hold a world's fair that should as far surpass in extent all others that had preceded it as the Centennial Exhibition was about to eclipse in importance any like exhibition held in this country. On March 28, after the Corps Législatif had given the matter full consideration, and had concluded that it would be well for the interests of the nation to undertake to bear the expense of a gigantic exhibition, President MacMahon promulgated a decree that a Universal Exposition should be held in 1878. If there is any truth in a pretty story that has gained extensive circulation, a successful termination of the great exhibition will be a great triumph for Mme. MacMahon, who is credited with having conceived the idea of holding it. Breakfasting with her husband and one or two Cabinet Ministers, she expressed the opinion that the enterprises at Philadelphia and Vienna were sufficient excuse to France for holding an exhibition that would be entirely successful. The Marshal protested that he had other business more important. Mme. MacMahon did not forget her proposition, and she urged its importance so eloquently and persistently that President and Ministers yielded, the suggestion was adopted, and steps were taken to carry it out. But little public attention was attracted to the subject again until July of the same year, when M. Teisserenc de Bort, Minister of Commerce, gave notice by circular of what the Exposition was to be, and that it had been decided to hold it on the hill of the Trocadero and the Champ de Mars. Plans were asked for when the decree for the Exhibition was promulgated, and the invitation of the Government was answered by a host of ingenious architects, all of whom were eager to be honored by the selection of their designs and to share a part of the glory of such success as might attend the Exhibition. The Commissioner-General appointed by the President was M. Krantz, a Senator of France, a man of great energy, business capacity, extensive knowledge, and excellent judgment. For the purposes of the Exhibition the Government appropriated about $7,000,000. Of this amount, about $4,500,000 were to be used in the erection of suitable buildings, and the remainder was to be available for beautifying the grounds, in laying out parks, constructing fountains, cascades, and other landscape features. The appropriation for building was to provide a permanent palace, of imposing proportions, on the heights of Trocadero, and an immense temporary structure, quadrangular in form, on the Champ de Mars. The Exhibition edifice had to be simple in design and construction, as the space to be furnished for exhibitors was to be four times as great as that provided in the

REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Stevens yesterday, Monday, April 27:

Bernard Smyth, foreclosure sale, B. C. Chatwood, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick factory, with lot 25.4 by 45, No. 14 James-slip, east side, 50.9 feet south of Water-st., for $5,600, to East River Savings Institution, plaintiff. Also, similar sale, F. J. Bowen, Esq., Referee, disposed of the three-story frame and four-story brick buildings, with lot 25 by 100.5, No. 535 West 43d-st., north side, 175 feet west of 10th-av., for $6,780, to Andrew Ewald, plaintiff. Also, similar sale, J. Grant Sinnisy, Esq., Referee, sold 15 lots, each 25 by 100.11, in West 120th-st., north side, 125 ft. east of Boulevard, for $17,700, to Moses Taylor and others as Executors and plaintiff.

Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale, E. Patterson, Esq., Referee, sold the two-story brick house, with lot 23.9 by 75, No. 162 Wooster-st., east side, 47.6 feet south of Houston-st., for $7,867, to Richard M. Nichols, plaintiff.

William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, J. Grant Sinnickr, Esq., Referee, sold the five-story brick tenement and two story frame house, with lot 25 by 58.9, No. 442 West 35th-st., south side, 275 feet east of 10th-av., for $12,865, to Catherine L. Beekman, plaintiff.

E. B. Ludlow & Co., foreclosure sale, John P. Ledwith, Esq., Referee, disposed of the three-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 100.11, No. 229 East 124th-st., north side, 267 feet west of 2d-av., for $7,000, to Germania Life Insurance Company, plaintiff.

The two following sales were adjourned: Sale by Richard V. Harnett of the house, with lot, No. 415 8th-av., south of 38th-st., to May 13; and sale by L. J. & I. Phillips, of the buildings, with lots, Nos. 55 and 57 Wooster-st., north of Grand-st.

The following property was knocked down at the prices stated, by Haight N. Camp, but not sold: Two houses, with lots, Nos. 50 and 60 East 81st-st., east of Madison-av., $20,000.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, April 27.

137th-st., n. s., 315 f. e. of Southern Boulevard, 50x100, 23d-Ward; M. H. Hagerty, Executor, to Evadne M. Brady. $800

Fordham-av., w. s., 25 ft. n. of 7th-st., 24.6x111.5, 24th Ward; John Ulrich and wife to P. Millemoyer. 3,000

Park-av., n. s., 147.6 ft. e. of 1st-av., 37.6x75; Joseph Mayor and wife to Joseph Warren. 9,500

35th-st., n. s., 380 ft. e. of 9th-av., 15x98.9; also, Cambreling-av., lot No. 51, 24th Ward, Brewster; James M. Bradley to Blandin O'Connor. 1,000

35th-st., n. s., 414.4 ft. w. of 1st-av., 19.9x100.5; Gaetanus Frank to Julius Frank. 1,000

11th-av., e. s., 75.5 ft. s. of 55th-st., 25x100; Joseph Lyness and wife to Daniel McInerny. 11,000

42d-st., n. s., 253.4 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20.10½x100.5; Henrietta Mayer and husband to J. L. Mayor. 9,000

11th-av., e. s., 75.5 ft. s. of 55th-st., 25x100; Daniel McInerny to Mary Lyness. 11,000

75th-st., East, No. 21, 27.10x75; Thomas Siggins and wife to Mary Frank. 20,000

Marion-av., 24th Ward, lot No. 83; John A. Toscano and wife to William H. Popham & Co.

83th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d-av., 12.8x101.8 irregular; J. T. Bisbe, Assignee, to Julius Benedict. 16,000

29th-st., n. s., 236 ft. e. of 8th-av., 22x98.9; Sophia A. Dixon to Isabel S. Tripler. 12,000

Bleecker-st., s. s., corner of Mulberry-st., 24x103 irregular; Arthur Gillender to A. T. Gillender. 18,000

3d-av., n. w. corner 50th-st., 100x100.10; Augustus B. Holbrook by Master. 55,000

46th-st., s. s., 183 ft. e. of 8th-av., 21.6x93.7; Hannah E. Short and husband to William Wallace, Jr. 11,000

56th-st., n. s., 206.5 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x 100.4; Joseph L. R. Wood and wife to Michael Donohue. 13,500

Peck-slip, Nos. 4 and 6, and Nos. 310 and 312 Water-st., s. s., 25 ft. e. of Pearl-st.; William Kevan to Loring A. Robertson and others. nom.

Same property; William Kevan, Executor, to Loring A. Robertson and others. 25,000

3d-st., n. s., 327 ft. e. of Avenue B, 20.3x96; Thomas H. Dolan to Emils Benevilie. 10,000

45th-st., n. s., 73 ft. w. of 3d-av., 22x75.5; Michael J. O'Reilly to Elise H. Depew. 35,000

105th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 11th-av., 9½x100; also, 105th-st., the Queen, Sat., May 11, 12:30 P. M. 200; also, 105th-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 11th-av., 23x98.10; also, 105th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 11th-av., 23x98.10; also, 105th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 11th-av., 100x100.11; Sophia A. Dixon to Charles E. Tripler. 40,000

123d-st., n. s., 103 ft. e. of 3d-av., 14.9x30.11½ irregular; Michael Duff and wife to John R. Paxton. nom.

42d-st., s. s., 212.6 ft. e. of 9th-av., 12.6x78.9; Ignatz Krchhoff and wife to Ungrave A. Canis. nom.

48th-st., s. s., 37.6 ft. e. of 7th-av., 18.9x100.5; Julia A. Grinde and husband to Gertrude V. Kelley. 17,000

29th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Madison-av., 21.9x 98.9; R. F. Andrews, Referee, to William E. Treadwell. 7,200

74th-st., s. s., 67 ft. w. of 2d-av., 76x16.6; P. B. Olney, Referee, to Bridget La Marche. 4,500

Avenue St. Nicholas, w. s., 24.11 ft. s. of 143th-st., 25x100; J. E. Ward, Referee, to Elizabeth T. Bradhurst. 500

31st-st., n. s., 171.10½ ft. e. of 5th-av., 21.10½x98.9; D. Campbell, Referee, to Alvira Harbeck. 23,000

Fordham-av., s. s., 150 ft. n. of Spring-place, 25x104, 23d Ward; W. P. Dixon, Referee, to Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Ludlow-st., s. s., 138 ft. e. of Delancey-st., 24.6x87.6; W. H. Leonard, Referee, to Lewis Freedman. 2,000

52d-av., e. s., 91.6 ft. n. of 10th-st., 22.9x100; John H. Glover, Referee, to Germania Life Insurance Company. 15,500

34,500

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Earle, William F., and wife, to William H. Crossman; n. s. 31st-st., e. of 4th-av., 1 year. $10,000

Brady, Evadne M., and husband, to Michael H. Hagerty and others, Executors; n. s. 137th-st., s. of South Boulevard, 3 years. 560

Beck, John M., and wife, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; n. e. corner of Alexander-av. and 142d-st., 23d Ward, 1 year. 20,000

Callanan, Lawrence J., and wife, to Catharine Donohue; n. s. 42d-st., w. of 9th-av., 2 years. 8,000

Cardwell, Ella S., and husband, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; s. e. corner of Morse-av. and George-st., 24th Ward, 1 year. 5,000

Donoghue, Michael, to Jennie Morton; Wood; n. s. 58th-st., w. of Avenue A, 1 year. 1,500

Elsey, Sarah J., to Jennie Morton; Prospect-av., corner Spring-st., 24th Ward, 3 years. 3,000

Flanagan, Edward, and wife, to Hannah J. Farley; e. s. 4th-av., s. of 54th-st., 7 years. 10,000

Hurst, William H. J., and wife, to William Seymour, Jr., Trustee; e. s. 7th-av., n. of 53d-st., 3 years. 1,500

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Butterly, Nicholas, to Teresa Taylor. $5,175

Hutchinson, Mary E., to United States Trust Company. 15,000

Lange, Gustav, to Samuel B. Emerson. nom.

Ostendorfer, Anna, to Henry J. Scudder. 3,600

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT A BARGAIN—5TH-AV., NORTH-WEST CORNER 130TH-ST. One of the most magnificent and complete double gentleman's residences in the City, with well-appointed stable adjoining. The dwelling contains every known convenience throughout, finished in cabinet-work by Messrs. Pottier & Stymus, and substantially built by day's work. The elegant mirrors, &c., go with the property. Permits and full particulars at 4 Pine, 21st 17th st., and 661 5th-av. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

FOR SALE—ON 22D-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, A 21 very handsome four-story brown-stone house, of extra width and depth, well arranged, and in perfect condition; can be bought at a very low figure. H. LUDLOW & SON, No. 2 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

DECIDED BARGAINS IN LARGE AND SMALL HOUSES by V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

VALUABLE MANUFACTURING PROPERTY FOR SALE.

By order of the Honorable Circuit Court of the United States for the Second Judicial Circuit, and in conformity with a certain trust deed, the undersigned will sell, at public auction, on THURSDAY, the 16th day of May, to the highest bidder, upon reasonable terms, to be made known at the time of sale, on THURSDAY, the sixteenth day of May, at 12 o'clock noon, at the EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the valuable manufacturing property here mentioned and described. This property is situated in the village of Nanbuc, in the town of Glastonbury, in the State of Connecticut, five miles from the City of Hartford, on the Connecticut River. They have the daily communication by steam-boat with the Cities of New-York and Hartford, and comprises twenty-two acres of land, a large and substantial brick factory, with outbuildings, suitable for heavy manufacturing: an eighty-horse-power Corliss steam engine, with boilers, pumps, and fixtures, smelting and annealing furnaces, crucibles, molds, lathes, presses, dies, shears, blowers, electric batteries, and all other fixtures, tools, and machinery required for the manufacture of sterling and silver-plated ware.

There are also, upon the premises a large boarding-house and thirteen set cottages.

The property is furnished with a force-pump connected with the engine, two hose carriages, and 550 feet of leather hose.

A stream of pure water runs through the property.

Until within six months the property has been occupied by the American Sterling Company, which it expended a large amount to put in good condition for the manufacture of silver and plated ware.

Further particulars will be given upon application to the agent, at the premises; Mr. HENRY C. ROBINSON, Hartford, Connecticut; Mr. GEORGE H. BELDEN, or Mr. T. D. CALDWELL, brokers, 1 and 3 Dey-street, New-York; or HORATIO G. PARKER, 186 Washington-street, Boston.—April 17th, 1878.

GEORGE H. BELDEN, HORATIO G. PARKER, } Trustees.

EXECUTOR'S SALE AT AUCTION OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Will be sold at auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1878, at 2 P. M., by H. W. MORRIS, auctioneer, the valuable property known as No. 26 South Liberty-st., Poughkeepsie, the late residence of George W. Sterling, deceased; lot running through to South-avenue, 100 feet wide on each street; grounds finely laid out and terraced; house built in most thorough manner, with all the modern improvements; location the finest in the city, commanding views of the Hudson River and of the Catskill and Fishkill Mountains. For further particulars inquire of the auctioneer, or of the undersigned. ELISHA STERLING.

Dated, Poughkeepsie, April 24, 1878. No. 340 Main-st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

VALUABLE LOTS ON BROADWAY, BOULEVARD, 97TH AND 107TH-STS., 3RD, 24TH, AND 79TH STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of the estate of Nathaniel Niles, deceased:

BOULEVARD—1 lot, s. s. 38.8 ft. n. of 74th-st.

107TH-AV.—1 lot, w. s., in rear of Boulevard lot.

97TH-AV.—4 lots, n. w. corner 97th-st.

73D-ST.—13 lots, n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av.

107TH-AV.—2 lots, n. e. corner 74th-st.

74TH-ST.—13 lots, n. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av.

75TH-ST.—10 lots, s. s., 175 ft. e. of 10th-av.

60 per-cent. on bond of mortgage.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

A—MOUNT MORRIS-SQUARE.—TO RENT, a three-story frame house, No. 35 East 124th-st., near 5th-av., with plot 75x100; house contains 12 rooms, with improvements: rent $650.

JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

A—WASHINGTON-SQUARE, NORTH.—TO rent, fine extra-wide house, with mirrors and carpets; elegant dining-room extension, back stairs; coach-house and stable on rear street.

JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

HARLEM.—10 MINUTES FROM 42D-ST. DEPOT, four-story high-stoop (20x60) brown-stone houses, $800. PORTER & CO.,

No. 173 East 125th-st.

TO LET—TWO BROWN-STONE HOUSES, FOUR stories and basement, high stoops, Nos. 10 and 12 West 45th-st.; can be seen from 9 to 3 P. M. Inquire of AMOS WOODRUFF,

No. 70 West 46th-st.

TENTERDEN, 263 WEST 25TH-ST.—Apartments—Cheerful, new; seven elegant compact rooms; all conveniences; luxuriant garden; playground; Summer-house; janitor; oriel windows; moderate rents.

A—UPPER PART BROWN-STONE FRONT to rent, west side, near 8th-av.; every improvement, with light and heat; unfurnished; or would be divided.

JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

TO LET—DWELLING PART OF HOUSE NO. 63 East 9th-st., near Broadway, suitable for dress-maker, milliner, &c.: rent, $1,200. Apply to

HIRAM MERRITT, No. 53 3d-av.

A—NO. 3 EAST 27TH-ST.—LARGE FIVE-story house; very moderate rent.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,

4 Pine, 33 East 17th st., and 661 5th-av.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, A first-class four-story, high-stoop house, 25x75 feet and extension, in West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 77 2D-AV., FOUR-STORY high-stoop, modern improvements; 18 rooms; rent, $1,300 and Croton rent. Apply to

HIRAM MERRITT, No. 53 3d-av.

A—DESIRABLE FLOOR IN BROWN-STONE-front house, No. 2 Bookman-place, (East 50th-st.;) private family; $20 per month.

FLATS OF THE CHOICEST KIND FOR RESPECTable families, 7 to 10 rooms each, every convenience, on Broadway or 30th-st. Josiah Jex, 1,235 Broadway.

LENOX, CORNER 5TH-AV. AND 13TH-ST.—Apartments for family; superbly relaxed rents; parlor, bedroom, and dressing-room for gentleman.

TO LET—MAY FIRST.—HOUSE IN 62D-ST., between Park and Lexington avs.; is fully and handsomely furnished; rent low. Apply at No. 44 Hudson-st.

DECIDED BARGAINS IN LARGE AND small furnished and unfurnished houses by V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

HARLEM.—CONVENIENT TO TRAINS AND boats, houses at very lowest rents.

PORTER & CO., No. 173 East 125th-st.

TO LET.—HOUSE NO. 19 EAST 46TH-ST.; COMplete order; rent reduced to $1,800. Near Windsor Hotel.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET.—HOUSE NO. 10 EAST 46TH-ST.; COMplete order; rent reduced to $1,800. Near Windsor Hotel.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

OFFICES TO LET IN QUEEN INSURANCE CO. BUILDING, Nos. 37 and 39 WALL-ST.

DESIRABLE OFFICE ON SECOND FLOOR, SUITABLE FOR LIFE INSURANCE, BANKING, OR OTHER CORPORATIONS.

ALSO,

Desirable offices on third and fifth floors of same building to let. Apply to

WM. H. ROSS, Manager,

NO. 214 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

A—FINE LIGHT LOFTS TO RENT VERY LOW—All well located, and suitable for almost any business or light manufacturing; would be divided:

No. 26 Beekman and No. 18 Spruce, five double lofts.

Corner Jay, Greenwich, and Washington, four double lofts; each ranging in height from

No. 14 Barclay-st., two upper lofts.

No. 133 Chambers-st., three lofts.

No. 473 Broadway, small lofts.

JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

A—CORNER PROPERTY ON CANAL-ST., suitable for lodging-house and restaurant, to rent; has 40 rooms; three stories and cellar; also cheap four-story store, near Trinity Building.

JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

PRINTERS' LOFT.—A FIRST RATE LOFT TO let, cheap. Also, MANUFACTURERS' FLOORS, with steam power. Apply on premises, corner of Cliff and Hague sts., between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

J. S. GIBBONS, Executor.

TO LET—THE STORE, BACK ROOM, AND front basement room No. 127 Waverley-place; rent, $37 50 per month in gold, or lower rent immediate possession. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway, north-east corner 4th-st.

A—CHEAP STORE TO RENT—FOUR-STORY and cellar; three or four blocks from Wall-st.; possession now; other stores to rent early.

JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS OR FEATHERS.—To rent low, No. 109 Wooster-st., near Spring-st., good three-story brick building, with engine and boiler.

JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

TO LEASE FROM 1ST MAY—A PIER ON THE North River, with covered shed, and depth of water sufficient for the largest vessels. Address Box No. 4,723 Post Office.

A—MODERN DOWN-TOWN HOUSE TO rent, in good location: 15 rooms: also several small houses at $650 to $800. JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson-st.

ROOMS TO LET WITH STEAM POWER.—Apply at corner of Hudson and 13th sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—At Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson River, a handsome house and grounds, nine acres land, and highly cultivated, flne lawn, garden, forest and ornamental trees, commanding views of the river extending to the Highlands. The house is large and commodious, and contains four rooms on each first floor, six on the second, and five on the third floor, with a wing for kitchen and servants' rooms; carriage-house and stable. EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FOR SALE OR Rent, furnished country seats, all modern improvements, 10 to 110 acres; rent from $300 to $2,500; $5,000 to $50,000. S. EDDY, No. 145 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

A HOUSE CONTAINING 11 ROOMS, AT Woodside, L. I., to let; large lot, with plenty of room for kitchen garden; grapevines, dwarf fruit trees, hennery, good well of water, &c.; only 10 miles by rail (40 minutes) from New-York; trains convenient to business men on two railroads; rent, $20 per month. Apply on premises, No. 110 Montclair-av., Newark, (Woodside,) N. J., or address H. H., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

TO LET—AT UNIONPORT, A HANDSOME COTtage, in good order, pleasantly situated on the main avenue leading to Throgg's Neck, and within 15 minutes' walk of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Station at West Chester. For terms and particulars apply to Mr. GEORGE BLAKE, No. 29 Park-row, New-York.

AT LAWRENCE STATION, LONG ISLAND.—A One mile from Rockaway, a large house; furnished; all modern conveniences; sea and sail bathing; terms moderate. Apply to A. H. STEVENS, Gallatin National Bank, or D. D. LORD, No. 120 Broadway.

A COTTAGES ON BANKS OF THE HUDSON to rent or for Summer; large grounds, shade, and garden; five minutes from depot. Address Box No. 72, Morristown, N. J.

MENDHAM, N. J.—THOROUGHLY-FURNISHED house, 11 rooms, and good vegetable garden; rented for Summer months; $100 per month. Address C. B. Mendham, N. J.

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—FURnished houses to let. Address Post Office Box No. 1,199, New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A SMALL RESPECTABLE GERMAN FAMILY wish to take care of a gentleman's house when the family goes to Europe; references and guarantee given. Inquire at No. 1,499 3d-av., corner 80th-st., in the grocery store.

MAN AND WIFE WITH EXCELLENT REFERence desire care of a house during Summer, or during a family's absence abroad; no incumbrance. Call or address Mrs. FITZGERALD, No. 534 2d-av.

MARBLE MANTELS.

GRATES AND FENDERS.

We would call special attention to our large variety of open Fire Places, with brass Frames, Andirons, and Fenders of antique designs, with Basket Grates for wood and coal. Also the largest assortment of Grates and Fenders in the market, with our patent Shaking and Dumping Grate.

Wholesale and retail.

J. S. CONOVER & CO., No. 368 Canal-st., N. Y.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

REPUBLIC, Capt. Lyons.....Thursday, May 2, 4 P. M.

GERMANIC, Capt. Kennedy.....Sat., May 11, 12:30 P. M.

BALTIC, Capt. Parrell.....Thursday, May 16, 4 P. M.

From White Star Dock, foot Rio. 45 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, AND THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

From Pier 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, May 2

STATE OF LOUISIANA.....Thursday, May 9

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, May 16

First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45. Steerage, the lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 7 Broadway and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, May 4, 3 P. M.

CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, May 11, 8 A. M.

CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, May 18, 3 P. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's pier, foot of 5th-st., Hoboken.

DONAU.....Sat., May 4 | NECKAR.....Sat., May 18

WESER.....Sat., May 11 | HERMANN.....Sat., May 25

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold

Second cabin.....60 gold

Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY between New-York and Havre.

Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

VILLE DE PARIS.....Wed., May 1, 4:30 P. M.

SAINT LAURENT. LACHENAUD, Wed., May 8, 10 A. M.

LABRADOR, SANGLIER.....Wednesday, May 15, 4 P. M.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

For freight and passage apply to

LOUIS DE BERIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

For freight and passage at Philadelphia apply to ALONZO SHOTWELL, No. 2 Chestnut-st.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS. NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Victoria.....May 4. | Anchoria.....May 18, 6 A. M.

Devonia.....May 11, noon. | California.....May 25, noon.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

Elysia.....May 4, 3 P. M. | Ethiopia.....May 15, 3 P. M.

Cabins, $65 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

Company's pier, No. 21 North River, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

SUEVIA.....Thur., May 2 | CELLERT.....Thur., May 16

POMMERANIA. Thur., May 9 | FRISIA.....Thur., May 23

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all ports in England: First cabin, $100, gold: Second Cabin, $60, gold: Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,

General Agents. General Passenger Agents.

No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

THE RED STAR LINE FOR ANTWERP. Carrying the Belgian and United States Mails. Sailing semi-monthly alternately from Phila. and New-York.

SWITZERLAND sails May 8, (Wednesday,) 8 A. M.

For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Phila., and No. 52 Broadway, New-York.

JNO. McDONALD, Agt., No. 8 Battery-place.

NATIONAL LINE.—PIERS 44 AND 39 N. R.

Canada, Wed., May 1, 3 P. M. | Greece, Wed., May 15, 3 P. M.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

England.....May 4, 6:30 A. M. | Thuringia.....May 16

Cabin, $55 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway, N. Y., and 69 FIRST-st., Brooklyn.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN. The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:

WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, April 30, 3 P. M.

NEVADA.....TUESDAY, May 7, 9 A. M.

WYOMING.....TUESDAY, May 14, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, according to stateroom; steerage, $28; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nearching the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

SCYTHIA.....WED., May 1 | BOTHNIA.....WED., May 15

ABYSSINIA, WED., May 8 | ALGERIA.....WED., May 22

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage passage and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP SCYTHIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 3 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, May 1, 1878.

CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA WASHINGTON TERRITORY, AND OREGON.

Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:

Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Tuesday, April 30

Connecting for Central and South America.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:

Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Wednesday, May 1

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand:

Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY.....Monday, May 13

For freight and passage apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

SAVANNAH,

FLORIDA.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. DAGGETT, WEDNESDAY, May 1, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 202 South-st.

CITY OF MACON, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, May 4, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.

GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent G. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....May 1

CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....May 4

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

For freight or passage, or information, apply to

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Phila., and No. 52 Broadway, New-York.

JNO. McDONALD, Agt., No. 8 Battery-place.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY HARRISON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Henry Harrison, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 4, 1867, and that the first meeting of creditors from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 7th day of May, 1878, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James M. Bright, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. And notice is hereby given that a second and final dividend of the assets of said bankrupt will be made by the undersigned, the Assignee of the estate of said bankrupt, to the creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on April 22d, 1878.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

ap23-law3wTu*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN MORE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by John More, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the sixteenth (16th) day of May, 1878, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on April 22d, 1878.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

ap23-law3wTu*

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 17th day of April, A. D. 1878, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOMAS WILLIS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. That a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 32 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 14th day of May, A. D. 1878, at one o'clock P. M.

LOUIS F. PAYN, Marshal.—Messenger.

U.S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of CHRISTIAN SAUERWEIN and WILLIAM SAUERWEIN, partners in banking.—The said partners having applied to the court for a discharge from their debts and the debts of each of them, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the State-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the twenty-first day of May, A. D. 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to each of the said bankrupts.

W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

ap30-law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of WILLIAM STREMMEL and MENDEL SAUEL, bankrupts.—The said bankrupts having applied to the court for a discharge from their debts, and the debts of each of them, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court at the State-House, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the twenty-first day of May, A. D. 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to each of the said bankrupts.

W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

ap30-law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of WILLIAM J. CAMPS, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the State-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the twenty-first day of May, A. D. 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 26th day of April, A. D., 1878.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of IGNATZ NUSSER, of the City and County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of the United States of said district.

ADOLF ROSSMAN, Assignee, 57 Hudson-st.

ap30-law3wTu*

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that ALBERT L. BABCOCK, of the City of New-York, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, hath this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate, for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims, under oath or affirmation, within the term of three months.—Dated April 19, 1878.

ABRAHAM BICKEL, 119 Market-st., Newark, N. J.

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THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 17th day of April, A. D. 1878, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOMAS WILLIS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. That a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 32 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 14th day of May, A. D. 1878, at one o'clock P. M.

LOUIS F. PAYN, Marshal.—Messenger.

U.S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York

THE HOGAN, FOX, AND SHINE FRUDS.

A FIGHT BETWEEN FIRST WARD POLITICIANS—A STATE SENATOR ASSAULTS AN EX-CONGRESSMAN—THE LITTLE DOCTOR JOINS IN THE FRAY—HOGAN AND FOX ARRESTED!—SCENES IN THE TOMBS PRISON—JUSTICE BIXBY OPENS COURT AND RELEASES THE ACCUSED ON BAIL.

Ex-Congressman John Fox, State Senator Edward Hogan, and Dr. William L. Shine were the participants in a three-cornered fight in the vestibule of the Stevens House, at the corner of Broadway and Morris-street, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The conflict was somewhat sanguinary, and, during its height, promised to end in a tragedy. It was temporarily quelled by the arrest of Fox and Hogan, and their incarceration in cells in the First Precinct Station-house. At 9 o'clock last night the prisoners were taken before Justice Bixby, who opened court in the Tombs Prison. Some very remarkable scenes occurred during the session of the court. Ordinarily, persons who make threats in a court-room, or are otherwise disorderly are locked up for contempt. The more grant offenses against the majesty of the law were

Ex-Congressman Fox was somewhat under the influence of liquor yesterday afternoon. He patronized the bar of the Stevens House very freely, and, standing before it, conversed for some time with a young man named James Connell, who is a clerk in the office of Adjt.-Gen. Townsend, at Albany. He spoke very harshly of Senator Hogan, saying he was an ingrate, who had betrayed the man who saved him from starvation when he was a pauper, and who made his political fortunes. Mr. Fox explained that he had made a successful politician out of Hogan, and the latter had then played false to him. An old man, whose name is concealed by his friends, heard Fox's remarks, and, meeting Hogan and Dr. Shine, who were also intoxicated, repeated them. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon Fox stood on the stoop of the Stevens House, Hogan and Shine mounted the steps, and the former laid one of his hands upon Fox's shoulder. No other persons were near at the time, and the conversation between the two politicians is not known, except from the statement of one of the interested parties. After a few words Fox walked into the vestibule of the hotel, and was followed by Hogan and Shine. The ex-Congressman went into a room adjoining the dining-room, and sat down at a table. James Connell, who had also followed him, returned to the vestibule, and, meeting Hogan and Shine advancing toward Fox, tried to stop them, but was pushed backward to a position beyond where Fox sat. Hogan then turned to the ex-Congressman, and said: "You have said enough. I propose to settle matters, and to settle it now." He then struck Fox in the face. The latter jumped up and returned the blow. A rough-and-tumble fight began. Dr. Shine threw himself into it "to protect the Senator," as he explained last night. James Connell, Frank Curtis, the bartender of the hotel, "Shaun" Ryan, and a man known as the Captain also joined in the fray, their purpose being to separate the combatants. "Shaun" Ryan threw his arm about Hogan and tried to drag him into the vestibule, and thus gave Fox an opportunity to pound the Senator's nose.

After a great deal of struggling the combatants were separated, and were moved into the vestibule, where they stood in front of the hotel clerk's desk reviling one another, and occasionally striking blows. Mr. Wilson, proprietor of the hotel, finding that the two politicians and the bellicose surgeon would not be appeased, sent for an officer. The policeman on the Twenty-seventh Precinct, on whose beat the Stevens House is located, is said to have been informed of the fracas, and of the names of the persons concerned in it, and to have then walked rapidly up Broadway to avoid arresting such eminent political leaders. Officer William Muldoon, of the First Precinct, was then called from his post to the hotel. When he entered it he found Fox, Hogan, and Shine still calling one another foul names, and making unsuccessful efforts to renew their fight. The officer asked them to stop their noise, and Hogan said he would be quiet. Dr. Shine shrieked: "These men are gentlemen, officer." "Well," replied Muldoon, "if they are, let them act like gentlemen." At this moment Hogan had a fresh accession of fighting fever. Rushing at Fox, he struck him several blows, which the ex-Congressman returned. The officer placed himself between the two men, and held them apart. This action incensed Hogan, and he struck Muldoon. Fox cried out, pointing to Hogan, "Arrest that man, officer; he will make a charge against him." There was then an interchange of blows over the officer's shoulders. Muldoon, who is considered the strongest man on the Police force, and a fine athlete, grasped both Fox and Hogan, and dragged them to the street. Dr. Shine followed, shrieking and dancing like a madman. On the sidewalk Senator Hogan asked the officer to release him, and when the latter obeyed the request, he struck at Fox once more. A disgraceful fight would have ensued on the sidewalk had not the officer taken hold of the pugilists and directed them toward the station-House. Hogan tried to strike the ex-Congressman while the latter was making his charge. Dr. Shine entered the station-house after the prisoners, and became very offensive in his actions, but no one thought of preferring a charge against him. Fox finally said to Sergt. Woodward: "Have that man [Shine] searched. He is a walking armory, and will do some harm." Officer Muldoon accordingly tried the little doctor's pockets, but found nothing in them more deadly than a lead-pencil. While the officer was executing this task, however, Shine said vengefully, "I was born to kill that fellow Fox, and I'll do it." Senator Hogan said in reply to the formal questions of Sergt. Woodward that he was a native of the United States; 43 years of age; a Senator of the State of New-York, and a resident of No. 27 State-street. John Fox said he was a native of the United States; 42 years old; had no business, and resided in the Everett House. While Fox was answering the questions, either Hogan or Shine spat in his face. The two prisoners were confined to adjoining cells. On their way out of the main room of the station-house they denounced one another, and continued to do so for a long time after they had been locked up.

As soon as Fox and Hogan were locked up, Dr. Shine took a carriage and went in search of a Police Justice to take bail for them. He finally found Justice Bixby who promised to open court after he had attended the meeting of the Board of Police Justices. While Shine sought for a magistrate the two prisoners supped bountifully at the expense of Mr. John Sullivan, a wholesale liquor-dealer of Stone-street, who was apparently very much distressed by the occurrence. The night Warden of the Tombs was very much astonished at 8:30 o'clock last night by the demand of a large party of reporters and politicians for admission to the prison, and he refused to allow any of them to enter until Justice Bixby should appear. The magistrate arrived at 9 o'clock, and the prisoners shortly after, in the charge of two officers, and in separate carriages. Court was opened in the little apartment behind the iron bars, on the left of the main entrance to the prison proper. Justice Bixby sat in an arm-chair and beat a tattoo upon his left hand with a black malacca cane having a silver circlet near its top. John Fox took a chair, tilted it back against the wall, placed one leg over the other, and assumed as dignified and nonchalant an air as a man not thoroughly recovered from a drunken spree could assume. Hogan stood up against the iron-grated door, and Dr. Shine made ridges on his face by pressing it against the bars of the partition in an effort to hear all that passed within. Justice Bixby asked who were the complainants in the case? Fox said, in a patronizing manner, "Judge, let the policeman tell his story." Officer Muldoon then told briefly how he had found the prisoners in the Stevens House, and why he had arrested them. When he had finished his statement, Fox said: "I was standing on the stoop of the Stevens House this afternoon, when this man, [pointing to Hogan,] who is physically not capable of controlling with me in a personal encounter, came up, and, taking hold of my coat, called me opprobrious names. This fellow [pointing to Shine] was with him. I told him that if he wished to settle any difficulties between us we could walk into the vestibule; I then walked into the hotel, and this man and this fellow followed me; I went into a room next to the dining-room and sat down at a table; soon afterward a young man named James Connell ran into the room pursued by this man and this fellow; they had attacked and beaten him simply because they believed he was a friend of mine; then this man [Hogan] spoke to me in an insulting manner; that chap [Shine] then joined him, and they applied to me all the terms in the catalogue of crime that are applicable to a man; then they assaulted me; this man [Hogan] struck me and, I now charge, and I wish to make an affidavit, that that fellow over there [pointing to Dr. Shine] stabbed me in the forehead with a knife." As he spoke he pointed to a small cut over his left eye, covered with a piece of sticking-plaster. "I say that chap there," he resumed, "stabbed me, and I wish to make an affidavit." "You cannot make an affidavit now," said Justice Bixby, "for there are no blanks at hand." Fox went on: "And this man here, who formerly sat on the bench—who was once an associate of your Honor—assaulted me. I make charges against both."

Senator Hogan refused to make a complaint against Fox. Dr. Shine tried to make a statement to clear himself, but was checked by the magistrate, who told him he would have a chance to defend himself at the proper time. Justice Bixby proposed to release Hogan on his own recognizance in order that he might return at once to Albany to resume his Senatorial duties. Fox protested against this course, on the ground that the Senator should be allowed no more privileges than an ordinary citizen. He asked the magistrate what he intended to do with Dr. Shine, and when the Justice replied that he would also allow him to go on his own recognizance, Fox cried out: "What, allow a man charged with stabbing to go without bonds?" Dr. Shine put his hands between two green-painted palings, and made a hideous grimace at the astonished ex-Congressman. The latter cried out, as soon as he recovered his wits, "You are idiotic, or you would not stick your tongue out in that way."

"I am as competent as you, who sit with arms akimbo, even if you did steal $700,000 or $800,000," retorted Shine.

Senator Hogan said he wanted no favors, and the Justice decided to put him under bonds to appear for examination. The Magistrate went to the opposite side of the apartment to prepare the bonds. As soon as he had moved away from the prisoners a controversy arose between Fox and Shine. They taunted one another for some time, and finally Shine pushed some friends aside and moved toward Fox as if to strike him. Being restrained, he said to his opponent: "I'll make you jump out of a window again." "When did you do that before?" said Fox. "In the Stevens House," responded Shine, which remark excited the laughter of Fox, who said, "This man says he'll make me jump out of a window. He is barking up the wrong tree." Shine bent down as if to whisper to Fox, and the latter cried out that he must say aloud whatever he had to say.

Fox was then called away to make an affidavit against Hogan and Shine. While he was making this, Senator Hogan became excited and denounced "Shaun" Ryan, who was present, for having held him while Fox struck him. While the bail bonds were being prepared ex-Congressman Fox sat carelessly toying with a large pen-knife. Senator Hogan's bond was signed, and Dr. Shine moved up to sign his. As he took up the pen he said to Fox: "You are a perjurer." The ex-Congressman became livid with rage. Half rising from his seat, he said: "You keep still. I'll pin you to the wall. Make no mistake about me. I don't propose to be insulted in the presence of the Judge. I'll pin you to the wall with this penknife." As he spoke the last words he exhibited the knife. The two policemen present went between him and Shine to prevent an encounter. The bond of Senator Hogan was for $500. His sureties were his brother, Dennis Hogan, and William Johnston, of Washington Heights. The same persons became the sureties for Dr. Shine in the sum of $1,000, the charge against him being felonious assault. Among the politicians present were Congressman Muller, Justice Callahan, ex-Assemblyman Tommy Foley, and a large number of minor politicians. The accused and their sureties then left the prison door in carriages. Senator Hogan went to Albany last night.

The fight of yesterday had been brewing for a long time, and was only prevented from occurring before by the efforts of the wives of Fox, Hogan, and Shine, who, being sisters, have acted as peace-makers. The ladies are the daughters of old Tom Byrnes, a former political "Boss" of the First Ward, who was killed on the morning of election day, 1863. His death caused the election of his son-in-law, Fox, as Alderman of the First Ward. For many years Fox ruled Hogan, who obeyed all his political commands. Since Hogan went over to Tammany and was elected State Senator, Fox has reviled him persistently. Dr. Shine was drawn into the controversy, partly by pure love of fighting and partly by sympathy for Hogan, engendered by a dislike for Fox. He has had several disputes with the ex-Congressman about monetary matters, and is now suing him for $1,600, which he alleges Fox owes him for professional services.

THE NEWARK DIME SAVINGS BANK.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL MASTER IN CHANCERY—THE DEPOSITORS LIKELY TO RECEIVE 86 PER CENT. OF THEIR MONEY.

William S. Whitehead, the Special Master in Chancery selected by Chancellor Runyon to examine into the condition of the Dime Savings Bank of Newark, filed his report yesterday afternoon. He finds that the liabilities of the institution amount to $1,668,635 19, of which $35,000 represents a mortgage on the banking-house, and the assets, at their face value, to $1,765, 857 15. Their mortgage security aggregates $731,713 14, further secured by assignments of policies of insurance in responsible companies to the amount of $566,325, and up to Feb. 1, 1878, the interest due on them amounted to $25,388 85. As to these mortgages, the report says: "Although some loss may eventually be sustained on the mortgage investments of the institution, yet, considering the promptness with which the accruing interest has been paid during the recent years of financial depression, I feel justified in reporting that, with careful management, the mortgage assets, except the mortgage for $2,388 14, may be made to realize their face value and interest." The small mortgage excepted, is one taken by the bank in settlement of an unpaid broker's bill, and is declared to be valueless. The real estate of the institution consists of the banking-house and 13 pieces of property purchased under foreclosure, and is appraised in the $158,500. The loans on collateral amount to $16,200. Other assets are the Rahway City bonds of the appraised value of $27,000; Passaic Water Company bonds of the appraised value of $600, and $735 interest; Paterson City bonds, $42,763 75, and $1,160 82 interest; Hoboken improvement certificates of the appraised value of $107,294 40, and $44,855 16 interest; Newark City bonds, appraised at $148,437 50, and interest amounting to $4,083 32. The institution also holds $200,000 of first mortgage bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. No interest has been paid on these bonds since November, 1873, and Mr. Whitehead is unable, he says, to appraise their value. "Their nominal value," the report says, "is 24 to 26, but I have reason to believe that no such price could be realized upon them, if any large quantity were placed on the market." The total of the assets, whose value the Master felt able to appraise, is $1,450,544 31. The value of the assets which are beyond appraisal amounts to $254,137 32. The Master expects that the depositors will receive at least 86 per cent. of their deposits, and he has not discovered anything which could tend to impugn the honesty and good faith of the managers.

OTHER SAVINGS BANKS TROUBLES.

The depositors of the Teutonia Savings Bank met yesterday in the Concordia Assembly Rooms and appointed a committee to wait upon Judge Westbrook at Rondout in reference to the appointment of a Receiver. After the meeting had adjourned information was received that the Judge had appointed Mr. James D. Fisk, President of the Marine Bank, as Receiver.

The run on the German Savings Bank has considerably decreased, and the officers expect that in a day or two the trouble will be over.

The run on the Dry Dock Bank has subsided.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 29.—The run on the People's and Providence Institutions for Savings continued to-day, and was promptly met.

ILLNESS OF SECRETARY EVARTS' SON.

The condition of Mr. Allen W. Evarts, the eldest son of Secretary Evarts, was still very critical last evening, but his father said that he was glad to say that his son was not in immediate danger of death. Mr. and Mrs. Evarts arrived in town yesterday morning, and will remain until the crisis in their son's illness is past.

THE FIFTH REGIMENT PARADE.

The Fifth Regiment held its closing drill at the State Arsenal last evening. The regiment assembled at its armory at 7:30 o'clock, and marched to the State Arsenal with band playing and colors flying. Line was immediately formed for dress parade, and Col. Charles S. Spencer assumed command during the ceremony. The parade was conducted very handsomely, but when the officers marched "to the front and centre" the band was silent, when it should have played a martial air according to the tactics. The regiment was next reviewed in line and passage by Inspector-General John B. Woodward, who subsequently made a minute inspection of the command. Col. H. A. Gildersleeve then, on behalf of the State, presented "marksmen's" badges to those who had won them at Creedmoor last year. There were 56 successful competitors all told, of whom 10 received badges with three bars, 13 with two bars, and 33 with one bar. Lieut.-Col. Gimpel next took command, and the regiment was put through a battalion drill.

THE NEW DOWN-TOWN CLUB-HOUSE.

The new Down-Town Club was opened yesterday to members for the first time, and many availed themselves of its privileges. There were no formal ceremonies or speeches of any kind, nor is it probable there will be any at a future date. Everything was working yesterday in good order. A full description of the building and its interior arrangements was given in THE TIMES two weeks ago. Since then the various rooms have been furnished and carpeted to match the wall decorations and wood fittings, and the house from top to bottom is elegant, and at the same time comfortable. The servants are uniformed in dark blue, with silver buttons. Mr. Seighortner, the well-known restaurateur, is to be the steward of the club, and from his long experience in this line of business, everything is sure to be conducted in the best style.

EARTHQUAKE AT PUERTO CABELLO.

Capt. Scholtz, of the brig Emma Dean, which arrived from Puerto Cabello, with a cargo of sugar for J. Agostini, yesterday, reports that on the evening of the 12th inst. that port was visited by the severest shock of earthquake which has been experienced there for 20 years. Puerto Cabello is one of the principal seaports of Venezuela and has about 12,000 inhabitants. The shock was at first felt at about 8:30 in the evening, when a large number of the inhabitants had retired. The consternation was very great, the people rushing into the open air and exhibiting signs of the greatest terror. A number, in their flight, took refuge on the shipping at the wharves. After an examination it was ascertained that no lives had been lost, although several houses had fallen down. The panes of glass in the light-house were entirely knocked out. Another panic was created by a slight shock felt at about 2 o'clock the next morning. The people again rushed into the open air, and the remainder of them remained there during the rest of the night. In the morning communications reporting similar shocks were received from Valencia, Caracas, Laguayra, and Barquesimete.

WHEELING, West Va., April 29.—By unanimous vote the nail manufacturers of this city to-day decided to carry out the resolution to stop work for two weeks, notwithstanding the action of one of the Western mills belonging to the Nail Manufacturers' Association.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

THE GILBERT ELEVATED ROAD.

TRIAL TRIP BY THE OFFICERS OVER THE WESTERN ROUTE—TESTING THE BRAKES.

A short experimental trip was made on the new Gilbert Elevated Railroad yesterday morning preparatory to a more extended trial to-day. A locomotive and two cars were used on the trip, which was made about 11 A. M. The engineer was William Zellner, and the conductor Henry A. Hurlbut. The passengers were Superintendent Van Bockin, Messrs. George M. Pullman, A. B. Pullman, C. H. Delamater, D. B. Grant, P. B. Frink, George M. Gray, George H. Dennis, and Dr. Gilbert. The route was only followed as far as Leonard-street and West Broadway, the object being to test the curve at Chambers-street. The train moved easily around the curve, without the jerky motion frequently observed at curves on surface roads. On reaching West Broadway the rate of speed was increased, in order to test the efficacy of the brakes, which were applied as the train approached Leonard-street, and which brought it to a stand-still within its own length. The average rate of speed attained during the short trip was eight miles an hour. There are 58 cars to be used on the road, each being 37 feet 10 inches long by 8 feet 9 inches in width. The exterior of the cars will be painted a light green, striped with dark green and gold. In the central portion of each car are eight transverse seats, and at either end are longitudinal rows of seats, making the seating capacity of each car 48. The ceilings of the cars are finished with oak panels, while the wood-work and trimmings are of mahogany. The panels are decorated in the mediæval style of English Gothic. The central part of each car is covered with Axminster carpet, and rugs of the same material are placed at either end. Each car is lighted by three chandeliers of dual burners. The platforms are inclosed by gates, with patent springs, which hold them either open or closed, as may be desired. The running gear consists of two four-wheel trucks to each car, with wheels 28 inches in diameter. The locomotives have each four driving and four pilot wheels. The diameter of the steam-cylinder is 10 inches, and the stroke of pistons 10 inches. The consumption of coal by each engine will reach about a quarter of a ton per day.

The attorneys for the company sent to Albany yesterday the necessary preliminary papers in an application for a change of the name of the new corporation to "The Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company." It is expected that the road to Fifty-ninth-street will be in running order by May 15, and that the extension to Eighty-first-street will be completed during the coming Summer.

THE WESTERN UNION SURPLUS.

A MEMORIAL ASKING THAT THE AMOUNT BE CAPITALIZED AND DIVIDED RATABLY AMONG THE SHAREHOLDERS.

The following memorial was circulated for signatures on Wall-street yesterday as coming from the stockholders of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and addressed to "William H. Vanderbilt, Hon. Edwin D. Morgan, and others, Executive Committee of said company":

"The undersigned holders of stock in said company, many of us as permanent investors, beg respectfully to state that the surplus of said company, as appears by the last annual report, including $7,285,200 of the stock of the company,) amounts to upward of 50 per cent. on the par value of the outstanding stock. And we further state that the whole of this large surplus has arisen from the net earnings of the company, under the implied assurance that at the proper time, in some form, this surplus should be distributed and divided ratably among the shareholders. The undersigned believe, inasmuch as the control of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, the only rival to the Western Union, is now overlaid by it, thus wiping out all competition, and thereby both increasing the gross earnings and decreasing the expenses of the company, that the time has arrived when it would be safe to divide among the shareholders that portion of the large surplus represented by its own stock held as an asset in the Treasury. We believe the present condition and future prospects of the company fully justify the division, and we therefore earnestly request that this memorial may receive early and favorable consideration at your hands."

Of the amount of stock named above, ($7,285,200,) 12,500 shares, equal to $1,250,000 were paid out subsequent to the last annual report in furtherance of the purchase of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company's stock, leaving only $6,035,200 to distribute. It was claimed by many that the memorial was being extensively signed, but this could not be verified. Other stories were afloat to the effect that the late President Orton was in favor of the measure, and was long of 1,200 shares of Western Union stock on a falling market at the time of his death, and that the Executive Committee and Board of Directors had been considering the subject and were prepared to report favorably. Dr. Green, one of the Vice Presidents of the company, said that nothing of the kind had ever been contemplated by the committee, the board, or any of the officers, and he knew nothing about it. Gen. Stager, another Vice-President, said that there was no evidence that the memorial emanated from any stockholder. He was inclined to think that it was the work of brokers for stockjobbing purposes. The stock was favorably affected by the reports.

ENFORCING THE JURY FINES.

The Board for the Enforcement of Jury Fines held their monthly meeting yesterday in the office of the Commissioner of Jurors. Only three of the members—Chief-Justices Curtis and Alker and Commissioner Dunlap—were present. About 40 persons, who had been fined for non-attendance as jurors in various courts, presented different excuses for their absence, the general one being that they had not received the notices. Evidence was taken in each case, and in some instances the fines were remitted.

Sheriff Reilly made a report in regard to the service of jury summonses by his deputies. He said that he had done everything in his power to have them duly and properly served, and he had discharged one of his officers, Mr. J. T. Surre, for failing to do so. He did not, however, believe that Mr. Surre had been intentionally delinquent, but that he was rather a careless understanding on his part. Mr. Surre, who was present, said that he was not guilty of any willful neglect in the matter, and that he had endeavored to perform his duty faithfully. Chief-Justice Curtis alluded to a statement that was made by a juror at a previous session of the board, to the effect that he had given $5 to a Deputy Sheriff who had called upon him with a jury notice. He asked what had become of the case. Sheriff Reilly replied that he was still investigating the matter. The board then adjourned.

SWINDLING RAILROAD COMPANIES.

The following circular, which explains itself, has been addressed to the Presidents of railroad companies in other cities:

OFFICE EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 24, 1878.

To the President of the ——Railway:

DEAR SIR: Look out for a man, about 35 years of age, light complexion, light hair, medium size, a little stooped in the shoulders, with a fractured right arm at the wrist, who has swindled several of the railway companies of this City. He does it so cleverly that he is a dangerous man to deal with. His mode of action is to throw himself off the platform of the car, generally when the conductor is inside collecting. He calls at the office of the company immediately after, and, with assurance that is truly wonderful, demands the prisoner received any property knowing it to have been stolen, and was about discharging Waring, when the counsel for the prosecution asked for an adjournment, as they said they could bring forward other witnesses. The magistrate granted the request, and further examination is set down for Monday next.

TROUBLES OF A THEATRICAL COMPANY.

Mr. Eaves, a Brooklyn costumer, visited the New Park Theatre on Saturday night after the performance of the play of "The Exiles," and removed the costumes, which had been hired from him for $50. The play was billed for Providence, R. I., last evening. Col. Sinn, manager of the Park Theatre, accompanied Mr. Morrissey, agent for Manager Duff, to Mr. Eaves' house for the purpose of inducing the latter to give up the costumes. There had been trouble during the week among the actors about their pay, and last Saturday the company refused to play unless Col. Sinn, who had nothing to do with their engagement, guaranteed the payment of their salaries. Eaves heard of the trouble, and as Mr. Duff owed him an old bill of $150, he thought it better to secure the costumes. Col. Sinn represented that when the costumes were sent to his theatre he was responsible for them, and that as Eaves had taken them away without his permission, he would, if necessary, enforce their return by an appeal to the law. Mr. Eaves finally agreed to let Mr. Duff have the costumes for $30 a week, on condition that the manager would pay the board and traveling expenses of one of Mr. Eaves' men, who would travel with the company and have charge of the costumes.

THE BROOKLYN RAILROAD WAR.

A communication was received yesterday by the Board of Aldermen from Daniel Lake, a property-owner on Bergen-street, informing the board that the Atlantic-Avenue Railroad Company, in violation of a resolution passed by the Common Council, was laying tracks on Bergen-street. The resolution referred to gave permission to the South Brooklyn Central Railroad Company to lay tracks on the street named. Mr. William Richardson, President of the Atlantic-Avenue Railroad Company, claiming to act under a franchise owned by his company, began to lay tracks as soon as he learned of the action taken by the Common Council in reference to the petition of the South Brooklyn Railroad Company. Alderman Aiken offered a resolution directing the Corporation Council to commence suit against the Atlantic-Avenue Company to enjoin them from laying tracks on Bergen-street. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 15 to 9. Alderman Fisher objected to unanimous consent, thus preventing the resolution from going into effect for 10 days. Mr. John Cunningham, President of the South Brooklyn Central Company, says that his company will lay its tracks on Bergen-street as soon as Mayor Howell signs the resolution passed by the Common Council last week.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Michael Recklein, of No. 422 West Thirty-eighth-street, died on Sunday from wounds caused by a kick from a vicious horse.

At a meeting of Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 60, F. and A. M., to-morrow, the third degree will be conferred. The lodge meets at the Doric Room, Masonic Temple.

Richard Vermeulin, aged 66 years, a carpenter in the Alms-house on Blackwell's Island, died yesterday from injuries accidentally received in the institution on April 9.

Mayor Ely announced yesterday that he would not issue his proclamation in relation to the capture of canines until the close of the dog show which is to take place at Gilmore's Garden.

The children of the Five Points House of Industry will receive their friends at Chickering Hall on Thursday evening next, when an entertainment will be given by about 200 of the children.

A miniature yacht race will take place on Decoration Day on the Conservatory Lake, Central Park, between boats belonging to the New-York Miniature Yacht Club. The prize will be a silver cup.

The water rents for the present year will be due on and after May 1. On Aug. 1, a penalty of 5 per cent. will be added to all rents then remaining unpaid, and on Nov. 1, an additional penalty of 10 per cent.

Among the payments from the City Treasury yesterday was one of $13,114 57 to the Institution of Mercy, for the support and care of children committed by the Police Justices during the quarter ending Feb. 28.

Mr. T. B. Wakeman will deliver an address before the Goethe Club, at its regular monthly reunion, on Wednesday, May 8, in the grand *salon* of the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. The subject of the address will be "Goethe as Reconciler."

The Third National Bank yesterday received a dispatch from the Salem National Bank of Indiana, its correspondent, instructing it not to honor any checks drawn by or to the order of James Baynes, the absconding Cashier of the latter bank.

Three silver bricks, aggregating 11,000 ounces, were received at the Assay Office from New-Mexico yesterday. The largest weighs 293 pounds, and is valued at $4,833. On Saturday the Assay Office received from Nevada five tons of ore, worth about $200,000.

The special committee of the Board of Aldermen appointed to present a memorial to the Legislature, praying that no law be enacted affecting the new ordinance prohibiting certain persons from obtaining licenses to drive public carts in this City, will proceed to Albany to-morrow evening.

Mr. W. H. Beard, the artist, held a reception yesterday at Barker's Art Rooms, in Liberty-street, where a fine collection of his paintings are on exhibition preparatory to their sale by auction. Including several pictures contributed by Mr. Beard's friends, the collection numbers 72 oil paintings.

Eberhard Wiegand, ex-Counselor of War of the Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, who was confined in Ludlow-Street Jail in this City for several months, awaiting extradition on a charge of embezzlement, has recently been convicted at Darmstadt, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

The silk and satin weavers employed by Messrs. Steinhardt & Co., ribbon manufacturers, at No. 162 West Twenty-seventh-street, struck yesterday against a reduction of 20 per cent. in their wages, which increased the hours of work. Fifteen new hands were at once engaged and went to work.

The Custom-house officials have a good joke on Night Officers Peter Kearns and Thomas Sharpe, who captured from a sailor on the steam-ship Oder, from Bremen, on the 20th inst., what they reported at the seizure-room as five bottles of prime Holland gin, which have proved to contain only a weak solution of tea.

Representatives of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, with officials of the Board of Health, under Superintendent Day, are now examining the artificial flower and wall-paper manufactories in this City for the purpose of discovering whether or not the health of the children employed in such business is endangered.

Life-saving medals of the first class have been received from the Treasury Department by Capt. Merryman, Inspector of Live-saving Service, to be delivered to Officer Thomas McBride, of the Metropolitan Police Force, and John Hussey, of this City, for heroic daring in rescuing persons from drowning. The presentation will be made at the City Hall to-day at 3 P. M., by Hon. S. S. Cox.

Yesterday was announced as the day on which the Government would begin to pay its current expenses in silver coin. At the New-York Sub-Treasury the silver disbursements were less than $500 during the day. A second installment was received from the Philadelphia Mint of 200,000 silver dollars in anticipation of a great demand for them. The first installment was $125,000 and is not near exhausted.

A meeting of the members of the Produce Exchange was held yesterday. Resolutions of respect and condolence were adopted concerning the recent death of Mr. Stephen Valentine, "the oldest member of the Exchange." Mr. Reed delivered a brief eulogy. A committee was appointed to attend the funeral, which takes place this morning at the Quaker Meeting-house, in Schermerhorn-street, between Boerum and Smith streets, Brooklyn.

The sales of Government bonds in this City yesterday reached over $2,000,000. Of these the syndicate sold $1,150,000 of 4½ per cents. of the Act of 1869, and about $5,000 of 6 per cent. bonds, nearly $12,000,000 disposed of since Secretary Sherman's visit. One institution connected with the syndicate sold $1,641,000 of Government bonds yesterday, nearly half of the amount in its hands. The latter were quoted at a profit of from 2 to 2⅛ per cent. above the Secretary's award.

It seems that another trial of the divorce case of Anna M. Newell against Lorenzo D. Newell is to be had. A motion was made before Judge Potter, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on behalf of Mrs. Newell, for an order that Mrs. Newell be examined as a witness, and to have his testimony perpetuated for use at the new trial. He is a resident of Iowa, and is desirous of returning to his home. Judge Potter granted the motion, and set down the examination to take place at 2 P. M. to-day.

Libels are being prepared against the National Line steam-ships England and Denmark in the famous silk smuggling cases for their connection with which Graff and Owens are now learning shoemaking in the Penitentiary. The cases will probably come to trial before Judge Choate, in the United States District Court, during the first week in May. The Government officials claim to have a perfect chain of evidence against the vessels, and say that the suits will hinge upon the question of responsibility of the owners for the acts of their employes.

A paragraph from the Boston *Globe*, republished in THE TIMES, describing certain unclaimed testimonials remaining in the Boston Custom-house, one dating back to 1860, was shown yesterday to the New-York Customs official who has charge of that kind of business, and he was asked whether he could find such a testimonial on file in this City's records. His response was that he would not have such a record for "a million of money and William H. Vanderbilt's trip to Europe." There is not a single unclaimed testimonial at present in the Custom-house here. Great care is taken to hunt up the person to be rewarded, and when his locality is ascertained, wherever it may be, the State Department there is at once notified, and the article forwarded to him without delay.

BROOKLYN.

The exact cost of the new Municipal Building was $199,979 48. The amount of the appropriation was $200,000.

The closing drill of the Forty-seventh Regiment, Col. W. H. Brownell commanding, will take place at its armory, North Second and Fourth streets, Thursday evening next. A hop will conclude the entertainment.

Mr. Charles A. McLaughlin, the newly-appointed Water Registrar, took the oath of office yesterday and filed bonds to the amount of $70,000. Mr. McLaughlin will assume the duties of his office on Wednesday morning.

The body of Thomas Nagle, aged 22, who disappeared from his father's home, at No. 41 Willow-street, about three weeks ago, was recovered yesterday off Bay Ridge by some boatmen. When last seen alive Nagle was standing on the corner of James-alley and Water-street, New-York, under the influence of liquor. There were no marks of violence on the body. It is believed that deceased fell into the river while intoxicated.

Capt. Frederick Cocheu, of the Internal Revenue Department, caused the arrest yesterday of George S. Stinson on the charge of falsely personating an officer. Stinson said he was also a revenue detective and objected to being searched on the ground that his papers were private, and that Cocheu of all men should not be allowed to scrutinize them. He said he had been instructed to watch Cocheu. Stinson was discharged from custody.

Rev. D. C. Hughes, Pastor of the Union-Avenue Baptist Church, has been expelled from the Ministers' Association of Greenpoint for inducing members of other churches to desert their own churches and join his, and for receiving members from other churches before they had obtained letters of dismissal. The association refused to permit Mr. Hughes to resign. It is said that some spicy letters passed between the association and Mr. Hughes.

D. M. G. Foster, a broker, residing at No. 76 Third-place, gave J. V. Dubernell, a tailor, of No. 331 Fulton-street, a check for $55 on the St. Nicholas Bank of New-York, in payment for a suit of clothes. The check, when presented, was pronounced worthless. Dubernell had Foster arrested, and taken before Justice Walsh on a charge of obtaining the clothes under false pretenses. Foster paid the money to the tailor, and quashed the charge without, but Judge Walsh refused to permit its withdrawal. The accused pleaded not guilty, and gave bail in $1,000.

At a meeting of the Board of Alderman on March 4, James Galvin was appointed Superintendent of the Truants' Home. At a meeting of the Republican and Independent Democratic Aldermen, composing a majority of the board, held the following Monday, after President Fisher had declared the Board adjourned, Galvin's appointment was rescinded and Jared Clarke was reappointed. Mr. Clarke refused to give up the Home to Galvin, and the latter has commenced a suit to oust Clarke. Alderman Kay yesterday moved that the Corporation Counsel be instructed to appear for Mr. Clarke. The motion was lost by a vote of 10 to 10, two of the Aldermen who were absent having paired. Aldermen Shannon's death created the tie which defeated the resolution.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Adolph Krieder, a tramp, on Saturday tried in Port Chester the thieving game recently practiced in Brooklyn, but was unsuccessful, being pursued, caught, and committed to jail. He called on Dr. S. H. Hall, but as the Doctor was out, made pretense of waiting for him, and asked for a drink of water. While Mrs. Hall went for the water the scamp ran off with a gold watch that lay on the mantel. Mrs. Hall gave an alarm that caused his capture.

Mrs. Annie M. Kingsland, (colored,) of Whitestone, Long Island, committed suicide at Yonkers, Sunday night, at the residence of her father-in-law, James Kingsland, on the Bronx River road, by cutting her throat with a razor. She went to Yonkers on Saturday, and on Sunday it was observed that her actions were somewhat strange. After the family had retired, she went into the yard, and, not returning, search was made, and she was found with her jugular vein severed. Coroner Hughes held an inquest, and a verdict of suicide was rendered. Deceased was 25 years of age.

A recent act of the Legislature authorizes the village of White Plains to be divided into three wards, each to be represented by two Trustees, and that the Trustees to choose a President other than one of themselves; abolishes the Village Assessors and substitutes a transcript of the town assessment; interdicts the village residents from voting for Commissioner of Highways for the town; gives the Board of Trustees exclusive control of streets and highways in the village; directs an annual outlay of $1,000 for macadamizing purposes, and that lamp districts be established on petition of a majority of the property-owners. Under this law an election for village officers will be held on the 14th inst.

LONG ISLAND.

The recently-elected Board of Supervisors of Queens County will meet for organization at the Court-house, Long Island City, to-day. Last year the board stood six Democrats to one Republican. This year it is four Democrats to three Republicans.

Mr. Benjamin H. Fowler, of Flushing, who was struck with a slung-shot by a highwayman and robbed on Saturday night, still lies in a critical condition, and only slight hopes are entertained of his recovery. The citizens of Flushing have subscribed $1,000 for the arrest of the perpetrator of the deed.

Mrs. O. C. Smith, of Bayport, has for some time exhibited symptoms of insanity, and was kept under watch. While her husband was absent from the house on Saturday afternoon she went into the garret, piled up a lot of books, upon which she mounted, and throwing the end of a seine-line over a rafter made it fast, fixed a noose about her neck, and kicked the books from under her. When her husband returned he found her dead.

On Sunday evening Mrs. Eliza Winfield, residing with her husband, Jacob Winfield, (colored) at Rocky Hill, town of Flushing, attended the African Methodist Episcopal Church, against the wishes of her husband. She was escorted home by a male member of the congregation. On entering the house her husband siezed a double-barreled gun, and, standing in the corner of the room, threw it on the floor, when both barrels exploded. The charge entered the woman's abdomen and right knee. The wounds, it is believed, will prove fatal.

NEW-JERSEY.

Lawyer C. M. C. Morrow, of Irvington, disappeared from home last Thursday and has not since been seen. The motive for his sudden disappearance has not been discovered.

E. A. Doolittle, a lawyer, residing on Summit-avenue, Jersey City Heights, fell dead on the ferry-boat New-Brunswick, of the Jersey City Ferry Line, yesterday afternoon.

At 6:45 yesterday morning, Capt. Demming, of the tug Joe, discovered the body of a man floating in the water near the Central Railroad dock, Jersey City. He took the remains ashore, and Coroner Gannon will hold an inquest.

ATTACKED BY AN INFURIATED CAT.

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